

# National Accounts Estimates (2009 – 2012)

## March 2012 issue

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents National Accounts estimates for the period 2009 to 2012. Concepts and definitions used in the computation of the estimates are given at section 7.2.

### 2. MAIN AGGREGATES

	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
(i) GDP at basic prices (R billion)	285.7	304.8
(ii) GDP growth rate (%)	+4.0	+3.6
(iii) Investment growth rate (%)	0.0	+0.5
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>+0.1</i>
(iv) Investment as a % of GDP	23.7	23.0
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>22.9</i>
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP	5.5	6.0
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDP	18.2	17.0
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>17.0</i>
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of total investment	23.3	26.2
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>26.0</i>
(viii) Private sector investment as a % of total investment	76.7	73.8
<i>Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>74.0</i>
(ix) Growth rate of final consumption expenditure (%)	+2.5	+2.5
(x) Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI	14.9	14.7
(xi) Gross National Saving as a % of GDP at market prices	15.2	15.0
(xii) Net exports of goods and services as a % of GDP	-12.2	-12.8

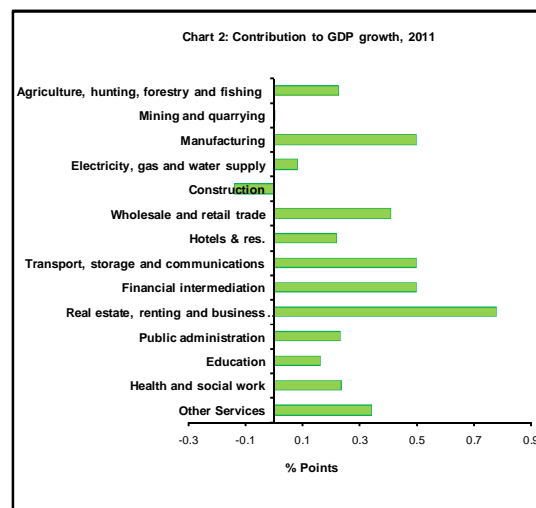
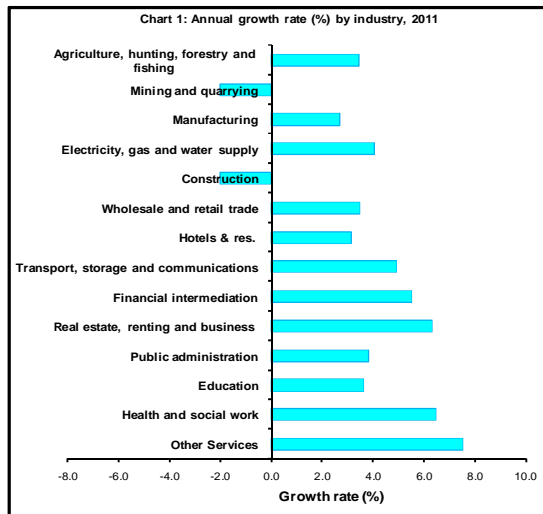
<sup>1</sup>Revised      <sup>2</sup>Forecast

### 3. HIGHLIGHTS

#### 3.1 Gross Domestic Product

##### Year 2011

- (i) Latest information gathered on key sectors of economy indicates that GDP at basic prices was R 285,728 million in 2011 compared to R 264,828 million in 2010.
- (ii) GDP grew by 4.0%, lower than the rate of 4.2% in 2010. Exclusive of sugar, the rate was 4.0% compared to 4.4% in 2010.
- (iii) The major contributors to the 4.0% GDP growth were: “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.8 percentage point) and “Manufacturing”, “Transport, storage and communications” and “Financial intermediation”, each contributing 0.5 percentage point.



### Year 2012

- (i) 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 3.6% in 2012, lower than the 4.0% growth in 2011.
- (ii) Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate is expected to be around 3.6% compared to 4.0% in 2011.
- Assumptions used are given in section 6.2.

### 3.2 Performance of the main industry groups, 2011

The performances of the main industry groups in 2011 are as follows:

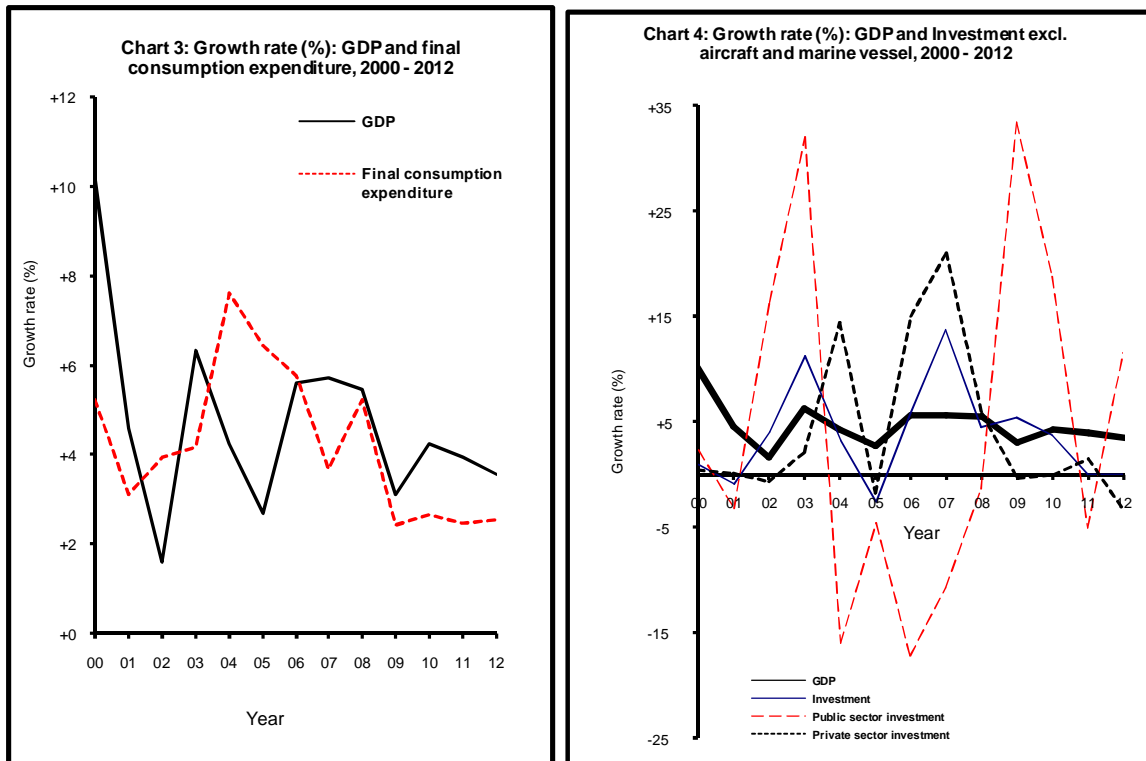
- (i) **Sugarcane:** a production of 435,309 tonnes of refined (70%) and special (30%) sugars, resulting in a growth of 3.5% over the 2010 production of 452,473 tonnes of refined (58%), special (25%) and raw (17%) sugars. The growth rate in 2010 was -6.4%.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** a growth of 2.7% as a result of growths of 3.8% in "Sugar milling", 8.0% in "Textile", 1.1% in "Other manufacturing" and a decline of 0.2% in "Food processing"

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) grew further by 8.4% after the 6.5% growth of 2010.

- (iii) **Construction:** a decline of 2.0% after the growth of 4.2% in 2010.
- (iv) **Hotels and restaurants:** a lower growth of 3.1% compared to 6.0% in 2010 based on tourist arrivals of 964,642 compared to 934,827 in 2010. Tourist earnings are estimated at around R 42.8 billion in 2011 against R 39.4 billion in 2010.
- (v) **Transport, storage and communications:** a growth of 4.9% lower than the 5.4% growth in 2010.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** grew by 5.5% in 2011 compared to the 4.3% growth in 2010.

### 3.3 Final consumption expenditure, 2011

Final consumption expenditure grew by 2.5% in 2011 lower than the growth of 2.7% in 2010 (Chart 3).

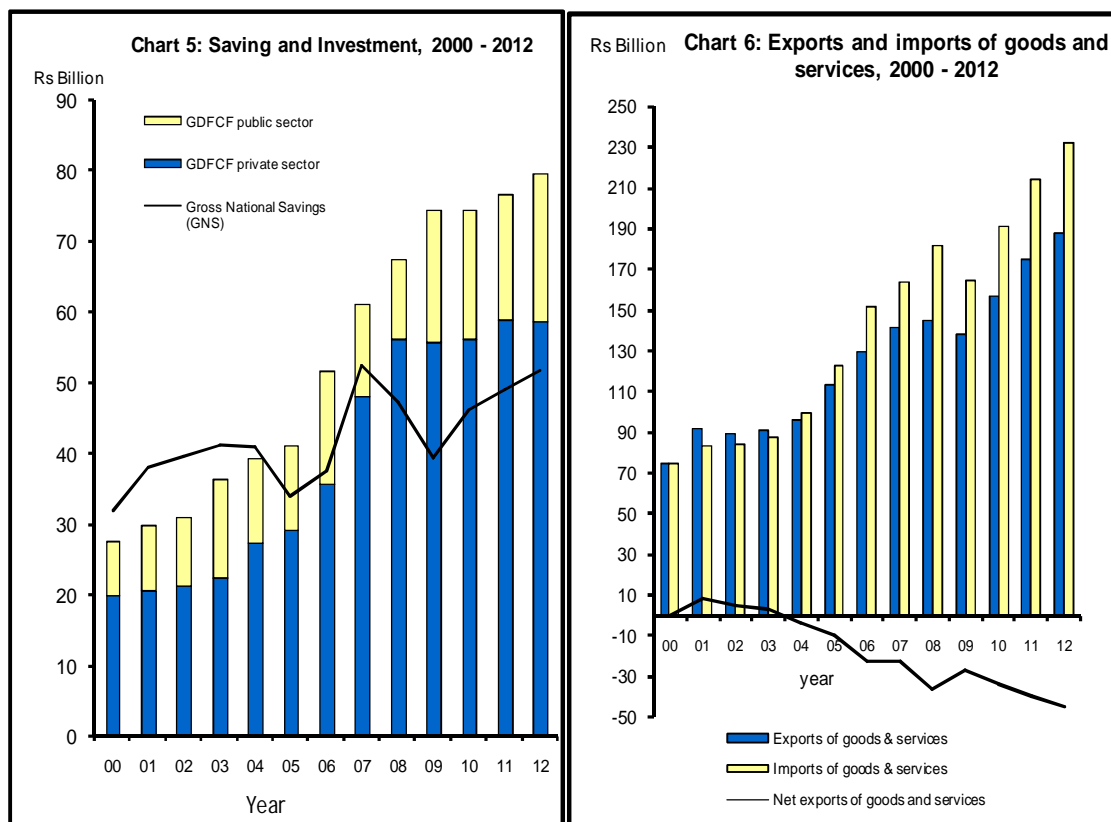


### 3.4 Saving, 2011

**Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) was 14.9% in 2011, compared to 15.0% in 2010. Saving rate defined as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices was 15.2% lower than the figure of 15.4% in 2010 (Table 11).**

### 3.5 Investment, 2011

- (i) **Investment stagnated in 2011 after a decline of 0.7% in 2010.** Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, no growth was registered compared to the 3.7% growth in 2010.
- (ii) **Private sector investment recovered by 1.5% in 2011** after stagnating in 2010.
- (iii) **Public sector investment declined further by 5.0% in 2011 after the contraction of 2.8% in 2010.** Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate was -5.0% compared to +18.9% in 2010.
- (iv) **Investment rate defined as the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices decreased to 23.7% from 24.9% in 2010.**
- (v) **Private sector investment rate decreased to 18.2% in 2011** from 18.8% in 2010. **That of public sector decreased to 5.5% in 2011** from 6.1% in 2010.
- (vi) **The share of the private sector in total investment increased to 76.7% from 75.5% in 2010** while that of the public sector decreased to 23.3% from 24.5% in 2010.



### 3.6 Net exports of goods and services, 2011

- (i) **Imports of goods and services grew by 6.4% in 2011** compared to 9.5% in 2010 and **exports of goods and services grew by 6.7%** as opposed to a high growth of 14.1% in 2010.
- (ii) **Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit representing 12.2% of GDP at market prices, higher than the 2010 figure of 11.3%.**

## 4. REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

### 4.1 Year 2011

Latest information available on various sectors of the economy shows that **GDP grew by 4.0%, slightly lower than the 4.1% growth estimated in December 2011.**

Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 4.0% compared to 4.2% estimated in December 2011.

At industry level, the main changes compared to the estimates made in December 2011 are:

- (i) **Sugarcane:** a growth of 3.5% instead of 0.6%, based on a sugar production of 435,309 tonnes, instead of 430,000 tonnes forecasted earlier. Moreover more special sugar was produced than forecasted.
- (ii) **Manufacturing:** a lower growth of 2.7% instead of 3.5% growth mainly due to lower activities of non EOE enterprises.
- (iii) **Hotels and restaurants:** a growth of 3.1% lower than the 4.0% estimated earlier, mainly due to lower number of tourist arrivals.

### 4.2 Year 2012

On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy GDP is now forecasted to grow by around 3.6% in 2012, lower than the 4.0% growth forecasted in December 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 3.6% instead of the 3.9% growth forecasted in December 2011.

## 5 DETAILED ANALYSIS

### 5.1 Year 2011

#### 5.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2011, GDP at basic prices increased by 7.9% in nominal terms to reach R 285,728 million from R 264,828 million in 2010. GDP at market prices, which includes R 37,731 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 8.3% to R 323,459 million from R 298,784 million in 2010. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 7.8% to R 251,457 from R 233,204 in 2010 (Table 1).

After removing the price effect estimated at +3.8%, the economy grew by 4.0%, lower than the 4.2% registered in 2010. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 4.0% compared to 4.4% in 2010 (Tables 3 and 6). Chart 7 shows the evolution of growth in main industries and in overall GDP over the period 2000 to 2012.

#### 5.1.2 Growth rate by industry

##### *Primary sector*

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" grew by 3.4% in 2011, after a decline of 1.3% in 2010. Within the sector,

- (i) **Agriculture** grew by 3.4%, as a result of growths of 3.5% and 3.4% in "Sugarcane" and "Other agriculture" respectively.
- (ii) **Mining and quarrying** declined by 2.0% after a growth of 0.5% in 2010.

##### *Secondary sector*

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 1.6 % in 2011 compared to 2.8% in 2010. Within the sector,

- (i) **Manufacturing** grew by 2.7% in 2011 compared to 2.1% in 2010. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a growth of 3.8% in 2011 based on a sugar production of 435,309 tonnes, of refined and special sugars compared to a decline of 4.0% in 2010 when sugar production was 452,473 tonnes of refined, special and raw sugars.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a decline of 0.2% compared to a growth of 4.4% in 2010.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>after stagnating in 2010 the sector rebounded by 8.0% in 2011.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a lower growth of 1.1% compared to 2.1% in 2010.</i>

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) grew further by 8.4% after a growth of 6.5% in 2010.

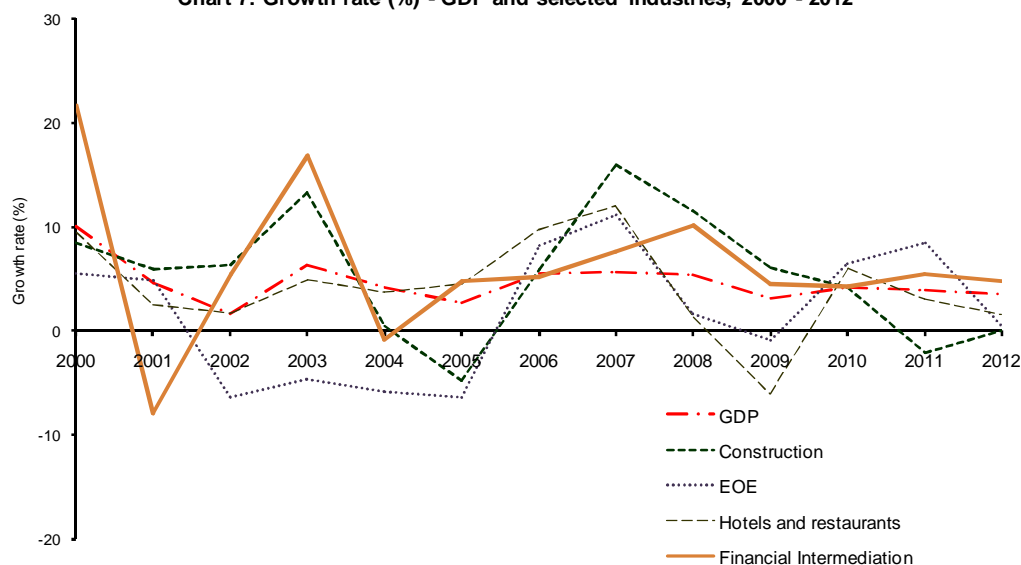
- (ii) **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 4.0% compared to 3.8% in 2010.
- (iii) **Construction** contracted by 2.0% in 2011 after the growth of 4.2% in 2010.

### **Tertiary sector**

The tertiary sector grew by 4.9% in 2011, lower than the 5.2% growth in 2010.

- (i) **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods** grew by 3.5% lower than the 4.3% in 2010.
- (ii) **Hotels and restaurants** grew by 3.1% compared to a high growth of 6.0% in 2010.
- (iii) **Transport, storage and communications** grew by at a lower rate of 4.9% compared to 5.4% growth registered in 2010.
- (iv) **Financial intermediation** grew by 5.5%, higher than the 4.3% growth in 2010. This is explained by growths of 4.5% in "Insurance", 6.0% in "Banks" and 6.0% in "Other financial intermediation activities".
- (v) **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 6.3% same as in 2010.
- (vi) **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** registered a growth of 3.8%, higher than the 3.3% of 2010.
- (vii) **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 3.6% lower than the 4.1% growth in 2010.
- (viii) **Health and social work** grew by 6.5% compared to 6.3% growth in 2010.
- (ix) **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew by 7.5% in 2011, lower than the 7.9% growth in 2010.

**Chart 7: Growth rate (%) - GDP and selected industries, 2000 - 2012**



### **5.1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product**

#### **5.1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure**

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.1% to reach R 280,595 million in 2011 from R 261,930 million in 2010. After removing the price effects, real growth rate worked out to 2.5% lower than the figure of 2.7% in 2010 (Tables 9 and 10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.5% of the total grew by 2.5% slightly lower than the growth of 2.6% in 2010 and that of general government consumption expenditure grew by 2.3% in 2011, compared to 3.4% in 2010.

### **5.1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)**

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2011 reached R 76,692 million from R 74,395 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 3.1% (Table 12).

After removing price effect estimated at +3.2%, investment in real terms stagnated in 2011 after the contraction of 0.7% in 2010. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, no growth was registered compared to growth of 3.7% in 2010.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 23.7% in 2011, lower than the 2010 figure of 24.9% (Table 2).

#### **Investment by type (Table 13)**

Stagnation of total investment in 2011 is explained by a growth in "Machinery and equipment" (+4.6%) which was offset by a decline in "Building and construction work" (-2.2%).

"Building and construction work" declined by 2.2% in 2011, compared to the growth of 7.0% in 2010. The negative growth of 2.2% is due to decline of 18.6% in "Non Residential building" partly offset by growths of 14.1% in "Residential building" and 1.9% in "Other construction work". The contraction in "Non-residential building" is explained by completion of major projects.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" grew by 4.6% in 2011 after a sharp decline of 15.3% in 2010. The growth is mainly explained by the acquisition of power generating plant. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to 4.6% in 2011 compared to a negative growth of 2.3% in 2010.

#### **Investment by sector (Tables 9 and 10)**

Private sector investment in 2011 was estimated at R 58,824 million, representing a nominal increase of 4.8% over the 2010 figure of R 56,145 million. In real terms, investment grew by 1.5% after stagnating in 2010 (Tables 9 and 10). This growth is mainly explained by investment in "Machinery and equipment" such as tractors, scaffoldings.

Public sector investment decreased by 2.1% in nominal terms, reaching R 17,868 million in 2011 from R 18,250 million in 2010. After removing the price effect public sector investment declined further by 5.0% in 2011 after the contraction of 2.8% in 2010. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, real growth of public sector investment worked out to -5.0% in 2011 compared to 18.9% in 2010.

The share of private sector investment increased to 76.7% in 2011 from 75.5% in 2010 and that of the public sector decreased to 23.3% from 24.5%. Excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the share of private sector investment was 76.7% and that of the public sector 23.3% (Table 2).

### **5.1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services**

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 214,566 million in 2011 compared to R 190,734 million in 2010, representing an increase of 12.5%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 6.4% in 2011 compared to 9.5% in 2010.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 4.3% in 2011 compared to 7.1% in 2010. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, increased by 10.7% in 2011 after the high growth of 14.4% in 2010 (Table 9 and 10).

In 2011, exports of goods and services increased by 11.5% to R 174,962 million in 2011 from R 156,939 million in 2010. In real terms, total exports grew by 6.7% lower than the figure of 14.1% registered in 2010. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 5.3% in 2011 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 7.9% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 39,604 million in 2011, higher than the deficit of R 33,795 million registered in 2010. The deficit represents 12.2% of GDP at market prices in 2011 compared to 11.3% in 2010 (Tables 1 and 2).

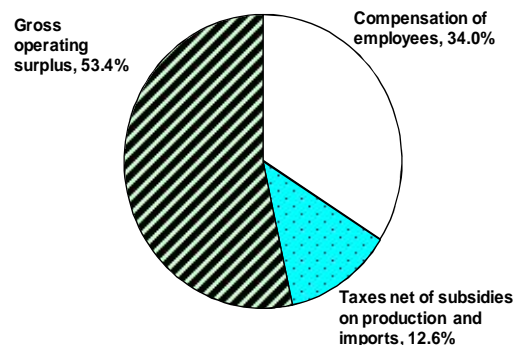
#### 5.1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2011, 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	12.6%
Gross operating surplus	53.4%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 109,944 million in 2011 compared to R 101,735 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 8.1%. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 7.6% to R 172,774 million in 2011 from R 160,611 million in 2010 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 11.8% to R 40,741 million from R 36,439 million in 2010 (Table 11).

Chart 8: GDP at market prices by income category, 2011



#### 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 2,416 million) and transfers (+R 3,795 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 329,670 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.0% over the 2010 figure of R 308,070 million.

Out of the R 329,670 million available in 2011, R 280,595 million or 85.1% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 49,075 million or 14.9% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.2% in 2011 compared to 15.4% in 2010 (Table 11).

## 6 FORECAST - YEAR 2012

### 6.1 Gross Domestic Product

On the basis of information gathered on the key sectors of the economy, taking into consideration measures announced in the last budget, GDP is expected to grow by around 3.6% in 2012, lower than the 4.0% growth registered in 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 3.6% compared to 4.0% in 2011 (Tables 3 and 6). The main assumptions used are at paragraph 6.2.

GDP at basic prices in 2012 would reach R 304,818 million compared to R 285,728 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 6.7%. GDP at market prices would increase by 7.0% to R 345,970 million from R 323,459 million in 2011. Taxes on products (net of subsidies) is expected to increase by around 9.1% to reach R 41,158 million from R 37,731 million in 2011.

### 6.2 Growth rate by industry

The main assumptions used for the forecast of 3.6% growth in 2012 are:

- (i) **Sugarcane:** sugar production of around 435,000 tonnes same as in 2011, resulting in no growth compared to 3.5% in 2011.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** to expand by 1.4% compared to 2.7% in 2011. Within the sector,
  - a. "Sugar milling" to grow by 0.4% compared to 3.8% in 2011,
  - b. "Food processing" to recover by 2.0% after the decline of 0.2% in 2011,
  - c. "Textile" to stagnate after the high growth of 8.0% in 2011, mainly due to low performance (-4.0%) recorded in fourth quarter of 2011, and
  - d. "Other manufacturing" to grow by 2.0% compared to 1.1% in 2011.

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) are expected to grow marginally by 0.5% compared to 8.4% in 2011.

- (iii) **Construction:** to stagnate after the decline of 2.0% in 2011, assuming that public sector investment (road infrastructure, low cost housing and other public buildings such as prison, airport, etc) as announced in the last budget would materialise.
- (iv) **Hotels and restaurants:** a growth of around 1.6% based on a forecast of 980,000 tourist arrivals in 2012 compared to 964,642 in 2011. Tourist earnings are forecasted at R 43.2 billion in 2012 against R 42.8 billion in 2011.
- (v) **Transport, storage and communications:** to grow by 4.8% slightly lower than the 4.9% growth in 2011.
- (vi) **Financial intermediation:** to grow at a lower rate of 4.8%, compared to 5.5% growth in 2011.
- (vii) **Business activities:** to grow by 8.8% compared to 9.0% in 2011.

### 6.3 Consumption and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is expected to reach R 352,710 million in 2012 compared to R 329,670 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.0%.

Final consumption expenditure of households and general government is expected to increase by around 7.3% to attain R 300,949 million in 2012 from R 280,595 million in 2011. The real growth rate would be 2.5% in 2012 same as in 2011 (Tables 9 and 10).

Gross National Saving (GNS) would reach R 51,761 million in 2012, from the figure of R 49,075 million in 2011. GNS as a percentage of GNDI would be 14.7 in 2012, compared to 14.9 in 2011. The saving rate measured as the percentage of GNS to GDP at market prices would reach 15.0 in 2012, slightly lower than the figure of 15.2 in 2011 (Table 11).

### 6.4 Investment

Latest available information on ongoing and new projects including those announced in the last budget, indicates that investment in 2012 would reach R 79,531 million, representing an increase of 3.7% in nominal terms over the 2011 figure of R 76,692 million (Tables 9 and 12). In real terms, it would grow by around 0.5% in 2012 after stagnating in 2011. Exclusive of investment on aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate would be 0.1% in 2012 compared to no growth in 2011 (Table 13).

Investment rate would decrease to 23.0% in 2012 from 23.7% in 2011. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the investment rate would be 22.9% (Table 2).

#### *Investment by type*

“Building and construction work” is expected to grow by 0.2% in 2012. Within this category, “Other construction work” is expected to grow by 6.7%. On the other hand “Residential building” and “Non residential building” are expected to decline by 1.4% and 2.2% respectively.

Investment in “Machinery and equipment” would grow by 1.1% compared to 4.6% in 2011. However, excluding investment on marine vessel, a decline of 0.2% is expected in 2012 compared to a growth of 4.6% in 2011.

#### *Investment by sector*

Private sector investment is expected to decrease in nominal term to reach R 58,666 million in 2012 from R 58,824 million in 2011. In real terms, it is expected to decline by 3.4% after a growth of 1.5% in 2011 (Tables 9 and 10).

Public sector investment is forecasted at R 20,865 million, that is, 16.8% higher than the 2011 figure of R 17,868 million. After removing the price effect, public sector investment is expected to rebound by 13.2% after a decline of 5.0% in 2011. This expected growth will be mainly due to investment in road infrastructure, low cost housing and other public buildings such as prison, airport, etc.

The share of private sector investment is expected to decrease to 73.8% from 76.7% in 2011 and that of the public sector to increase to 26.2% from 23.3%.



## **6.5 Imports and exports of goods and services**

Imports of goods and services are forecasted at R 232,424 million in 2012 compared to R 214,566 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 8.3% (Table 9). In real terms, it would grow by 3.5% compared to a growth of 6.4% in 2011. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis would grow by 3.4% and imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, by 3.8% (Table 10).

Exports of goods and services would increase by 7.5% to R 188,030 million in 2012 from R 174,962 million in 2011. In real terms, this would represent a growth of 5.2%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis are forecasted to grow by 4.3%. Exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) is expected to expand by 5.9% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit of R 44,394 million in 2012 compared to R 39,604 million in 2011. This would represent 12.8% of GDP at market prices in 2012, higher than the figure of 12.2% in 2011 (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 Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>). This issue covers the period 2009 to 2012. The next issue covering the period 2009 to 2012 will be released as follows:

Issue	Date posted on Website
June 2012	29 June 2012
September 2012	28 September 2012
December 2012	24 December 2012

More detailed statistics on National Accounts are available in the annual Digest of National Accounts published in June. All publications of Statistics Mauritius, 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".

#### (vii) 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.

#### (viii) 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 recommended by the SNA 1993, it has been allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

**(ix) Gross National Income (GNI)**

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

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

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

**(xi) 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.

**(xii) 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.

**(xiii) 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.

**(xiv) Gross National Saving (GNS)**

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

**(xv) Saving rate**

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

**(xvi) 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.

**(xvii) Investment rate**

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

**(xviii) 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.

**(xix) 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.

### 7.3. List of tables

Table 1	<i>Main National Accounts aggregates, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 2	<i>Growth rates and ratios, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 3	<i>Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 4	<i>Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 5	<i>Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 6	<i>Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 7	<i>Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 8	<i>Gross Domestic Product - sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 9	<i>Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 10	<i>Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 11	<i>National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 12	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 13	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2009 – 2012</i>
Table 14	<i>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2009 – 2012</i>

### 7.4 Inquiries

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

D. Ramphul (Ms)  
 Statistician  
 Email: [dramphul@mail.gov.mu](mailto:dramphul@mail.gov.mu)  
 Statistics Mauritius  
 L.I.C Centre  
 Port-Louis  
 Tel: (230) 213 5669, (230) 212 2316/17 (Ext.284)  
 Fax: (230) 211 4150

**Statistics Mauritius**

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

**Port Louis**

**March 2012**

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2009 - 2012

	Unit	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</b>	R M	251,615	264,828	285,728	304,811
<b>2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	R M	30,739	33,956	37,731	41,158
<b>3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	R M	282,354	298,784	323,459	345,970
<b>4. Net primary income from the rest of the world</b>	R M	-1,333	+3,656	+2,416	+3,840
<b>5. Gross National Income (GNI)</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R M	250,282	268,484	288,144	308,651
<b>at market prices</b>	R M	281,021	302,440	325,875	349,810
<b>6. Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	R M	+6,909	+5,630	+3,795	+2,900
<b>7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	R M	287,930	308,070	329,670	352,710
<b>8. Per capita GNI</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	196,250	209,554	224,003	239,016
<b>at market prices</b>	R	220,354	236,057	253,335	270,889
<b>9. Per capita GDP</b>					
<b>at basic prices</b>	R	197,294	206,701	222,125	236,043
<b>at market prices</b>	R	221,398	233,204	251,457	267,915
<b>10. Compensation of employees</b>	R M	95,936	101,735	109,944	114,789
<b>11. Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>248,630</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,595</b>	<b>300,949</b>
Households	R M	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,205
General Government	R M	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,744
<b>Actual final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>248,630</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,595</b>	<b>300,949</b>
Households	R M	225,553	237,961	255,071	273,842
General Government	R M	23,077	23,969	25,524	27,107
<b>12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>76,692</b>	<b>79,531</b>
Private sector	R M	55,788	56,145	58,824	58,666
Public sector	R M	18,642	18,250	17,868	20,865
<b>13. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>46,140</b>	<b>49,075</b>	<b>51,761</b>
<b>14. Net exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-26,412</b>	<b>-33,795</b>	<b>-39,604</b>	<b>-44,394</b>
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-23,012</i>	<i>-33,795</i>	<i>-39,604</i>	<i>-44,089</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	138,243	156,939	174,962	188,030
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>138,243</i>	<i>156,939</i>	<i>174,962</i>	<i>188,030</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	164,655	190,734	214,566	232,424
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>161,255</i>	<i>190,734</i>	<i>214,566</i>	<i>232,119</i>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

**Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2009 - 2012**

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>1. Annual real growth rate of:</b>				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0	+3.6
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+2.9	+4.4	+4.0	+3.6
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5	+2.5
<i>Households</i>	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.5
<i>General Government</i>	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3	+2.2
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+8.9	-0.7	0.0	+0.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.5	+3.7	0.0	+0.1
(iv) Private sector investment	-1.3	0.0	+1.5	-3.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-0.3	0.0	+1.5	-3.4
(v) Public sector investment	+59.5	-2.8	-5.0	+13.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+33.4	+18.9	-5.0	+11.6
<b>2. Ratios</b>				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	38.1	38.4	38.5	37.7
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	88.1	87.7	86.7	87.0
<i>Households</i>	74.0	73.7	73.3	73.8
<i>General Government</i>	14.1	13.9	13.4	13.2
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	26.4	24.9	23.7	23.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	25.2	24.9	23.7	22.9
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	19.8	18.8	18.2	17.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	19.8	18.8	18.2	17.0
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.9
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	75.0	75.5	76.7	73.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	78.5	75.5	76.7	74.0
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	25.0	24.5	23.3	26.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	24.5	23.3	26.0
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	13.6	15.0	14.9	14.7
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	13.9	15.4	15.2	15.0
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-9.4	-11.3	-12.2	-12.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.2	-11.3	-12.2	-12.7
(+ ) surplus / (- ) deficit				

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

**Table 3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2009 - 2012**

(R Million)

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>10,395</b>	<b>10,777</b>
Sugarcane	3,489	3,050	3,545	3,333
Other	6,311	6,627	6,850	7,444
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>47,325</b>	<b>47,764</b>	<b>50,519</b>	<b>52,976</b>
Sugar	988	884	1,024	976
Food (excluding sugar)	16,021	16,557	17,729	18,860
Textile	14,214	13,640	14,786	14,993
Other	16,102	16,683	16,980	18,147
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>5,401</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>5,469</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>17,471</b>	<b>18,231</b>	<b>18,597</b>	<b>19,344</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>28,770</b>	<b>31,178</b>	<b>33,800</b>	<b>36,782</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	25,820	27,898	30,025	32,482
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2,950	3,280	3,775	4,300
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>16,749</b>	<b>18,514</b>	<b>20,268</b>	<b>20,526</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>24,191</b>	<b>25,257</b>	<b>26,650</b>	<b>27,751</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>25,834</b>	<b>26,465</b>	<b>28,806</b>	<b>30,999</b>
Insurance	7,060	7,769	8,549	9,362
Banks	15,274	15,000	16,300	17,400
Other	3,500	3,696	3,957	4,237
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>29,776</b>	<b>32,645</b>	<b>36,995</b>	<b>41,277</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	11,168	11,725	12,720	13,530
Other	18,608	20,920	24,275	27,747
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>16,981</b>	<b>17,839</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>11,085</b>	<b>11,686</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>13,395</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>8,936</b>	<b>9,694</b>	<b>10,808</b>	<b>11,858</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>10,857</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>13,846</b>	<b>15,698</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>251,615</b>	<b>264,828</b>	<b>285,728</b>	<b>304,811</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>30,739</b>	<b>33,956</b>	<b>37,731</b>	<b>41,158</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>282,354</b>	<b>298,784</b>	<b>323,459</b>	<b>345,970</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises <sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17,413</b>	<b>17,334</b>	<b>18,333</b>	<b>18,657</b>
Sea food <sup>4</sup>	3,050	3,367	3,434	3,567
Freeport <sup>5</sup>	1,314	1,350	1,450	1,500
Tourism <sup>6</sup>	19,807	22,040	24,002	24,099
ICT <sup>7</sup>	14,851	17,036	19,183	21,178

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

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

Table 4 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2009 - 2012

	(R Million)			
	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,262</b>
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	1,294	1,283	1,249	1,262
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>
Sugar	0	0	0	0
Food exc Sugar	0	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0	0
Other	61	60	63	64
<b>Construction</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>374</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	0	0	0	0
Other	82	84	82	82
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>16,159</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>17,839</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>6,345</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>4,731</b>	<b>4,958</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>5,470</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>27,687</b>	<b>29,011</b>	<b>30,332</b>	<b>31,766</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast



**Table 5 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2009 - 2012**

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Sugarcane	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
<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>18.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Sugar	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding Sugar)	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2
Textile	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.9
Other	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.7
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Insurance	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Banks	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.7
Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
Other	7.4	7.9	8.5	9.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</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>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Sea food</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2009 - 2012

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
Sugarcane	+12.5	-6.4	+3.5	0.0
Other	+6.2	+1.5	+3.4	+3.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>- 2.0</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Sugar	+15.0	-4.0	+3.8	+0.4
Food (excluding Sugar)	+3.8	+4.4	-0.2	+2.0
Textile	-0.2	0.0	+8.0	0.0
Other	+1.5	+2.1	+1.1	+2.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.2	+3.9	+2.9	+2.9
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+8.6	+8.1	+8.1	+8.5
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+1.6</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+4.8</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.8</b>
Insurance	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5	+4.5
Banks	+4.2	+3.9	+6.0	+4.9
Other	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0	+5.0
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.6	+1.4	+1.5	+1.2
Other	+9.3	+9.2	+9.0	+8.8
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.2</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>

<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>Sea food</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>+2.3</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+10.5</b>	<b>+9.8</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 7- Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2009 - 2012

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Sugarcane	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0
Other	+0.2	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
<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>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
Sugar	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding Sugar)	+0.2	+0.3	0.0	0.2
Textile	0.0	0.0	+0.4	0.0
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	0.0	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
Insurance	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.2	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Other	+0.6	+0.6	+0.7	+0.7
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+0.2</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>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

**Table 8 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2009- 2012**

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
Sugarcane	-26.7	-6.6	+12.3	-6.0
Other	+4.1	+3.5	0.0	+5.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
Sugar	-24.7	-6.8	+11.5	-5.1
Food exc Sugar	-3.2	-1.0	+7.2	+4.3
Textiles	+2.6	-4.0	+0.4	+1.4
Other	-1.8	+1.5	+0.7	+4.8
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+17.5</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+5.1</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	-2.3	+4.0	+4.6	+5.1
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5	+5.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+2.7</b>
Insurance	+5.0	+5.4	+5.3	+4.8
Banks	+2.9	-5.5	+2.5	+1.8
Other	+2.2	0.0	+1.0	+2.0
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	+2.5	+3.6	+6.8	+5.2
Other	+3.7	+3.0	+6.5	+5.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+0.4</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+1.3</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2009 - 2012

	(R Million)			
	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>248,630</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,595</b>	<b>300,949</b>
Households	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,205
General government	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,744
<i>Individual</i>	(16,674)	(17,656)	(17,923)	(18,637)
<i>Collective</i>	(23,077)	(23,969)	(25,524)	(27,107)
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>76,692</b>	<b>79,531</b>
Private sector	55,788	56,145	58,824	58,666
Public sector	18,642	18,250	17,868	20,865
<b>Increase in inventories<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>-14,295</b>	<b>-3,745</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>9,883</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>138,243</b>	<b>156,939</b>	<b>174,962</b>	<b>188,030</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	61,681	69,550	75,916	80,000
Services <sup>4</sup>	76,562	87,389	99,046	108,030
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>164,655</b>	<b>190,734</b>	<b>214,566</b>	<b>232,424</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	111,154	127,839	141,404	153,450
Services <sup>4</sup>	53,501	62,895	73,162	78,974
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>282,354</b>	<b>298,784</b>	<b>323,459</b>	<b>345,970</b>

Table 10 - Expenditure on GDP-Growth rates (% over previous year), 2009 - 2012

	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
Households	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.5
General government	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3	+2.2
<i>Individual</i>	+3.4	+4.0	+2.5	+1.5
<i>Collective</i>	+6.3	+3.0	+2.1	+2.8
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
Private sector	-1.3	0.0	+1.5	-3.4
Public sector	+59.5	-2.8	-5.0	+13.2
<b>Exports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>+14.1</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	-9.3	+16.6	+5.3	+4.3
Services	+1.7	+12.1	+7.9	+5.9
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; services</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+3.5</b>
Goods ( f.o.b )	-8.9	+7.1	+4.3	+3.4
Services	-14.4	+14.4	+10.7	+3.8

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

3/ includes all statistical discrepancies

4/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius (BOM), adjusted for "FISIM"

Table 11 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2009 - 2012

	(R Million)			
	2009 <sup>1</sup>	2010 <sup>1</sup>	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>95,936</b>	<b>101,735</b>	<b>109,944</b>	<b>114,789</b>
of which paid by General Government	23,549	24,613	25,510	26,655
<b>Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports</b>	<b>32,968</b>	<b>36,439</b>	<b>40,741</b>	<b>44,099</b>
Taxes on products <sup>3</sup>	31,590	34,796	38,758	42,189
Subsidies on products	(851)	(840)	(1,026)	(1,031)
Other taxes on production <sup>4</sup>	2,229	2,483	3,010	2,941
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>153,450</b>	<b>160,610</b>	<b>172,774</b>	<b>187,081</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>282,354</b>	<b>298,784</b>	<b>323,459</b>	<b>345,970</b>
<b>Net primary income from the rest of the world<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>-1,333</b>	<b>+3,656</b>	<b>+2,416</b>	<b>+3,840</b>
<b>Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)</b>	<b>281,021</b>	<b>302,440</b>	<b>325,875</b>	<b>349,810</b>
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world</b>	<b>+6,909</b>	<b>+5,630</b>	<b>+3,795</b>	<b>+2,900</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	<b>287,930</b>	<b>308,070</b>	<b>329,670</b>	<b>352,710</b>
<b>Less: Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>248,630</b>	<b>261,930</b>	<b>280,595</b>	<b>300,949</b>
Households	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,205
General Government	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,744
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>39,299</b>	<b>46,140</b>	<b>49,075</b>	<b>51,761</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GNDI</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>GNS as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

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

5/ Net primary income exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from BOM, adjusted for "FISIM". □

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

**Table 12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2009 - 2012**

	(R Million)			
	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>48,809</b>	<b>52,166</b>	<b>53,135</b>	<b>55,396</b>
Residential building	16,531	18,769	22,298	22,869
Non-residential building	22,016	21,530	18,249	18,557
Other construction work	10,262	11,867	12,588	13,970
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>25,621</b>	<b>22,229</b>	<b>23,557</b>	<b>24,135</b>
Aircraft	3,400	0	0	0
Marine vessel	0	0	0	305
Passenger car	2,864	3,459	3,546	3,700
Other transport equipment	2,228	2,395	2,678	2,800
Other machinery and equipment	17,129	16,375	17,333	17,330
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>76,692</b>	<b>79,531</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>71,030</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>76,692</b>	<b>79,226</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,840	1,743	2,026	1,861
Mining and quarrying	0	0	1	0
Manufacturing	7,013	5,161	6,024	5,952
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,953	2,764	5,460	6,876
Construction	2,039	2,191	2,441	2,266
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	4,791	6,225	9,304	8,913
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	4,655	6,013	8,966	8,618
Restaurants and hotels	12,821	12,684	7,908	7,460
Transport, storage and communications	11,048	8,966	5,748	5,915
Financial intermediation	1,462	2,447	1,589	2,190
Real estate, renting and business activities	20,712	22,023	24,343	24,855
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	16,531	18,769	22,298	22,869
<i>Other</i>	4,181	3,254	2,045	1,986
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,378	4,478	5,538	6,039
Education	1,733	1,130	1,375	1,958
Health and social work	1,936	1,835	2,055	2,237
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,704	2,748	2,880	3,009
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>76,692</b>	<b>79,531</b>
<b>GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

**Table 13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2009 - 2012**

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Residential building	+8.1	+13.7	+14.1	-1.4
Non-residential building	-0.8	-2.1	-18.6	-2.2
Other construction work	+30.8	+15.8	+1.9	+6.7
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>-15.3</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<i>Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	+0.8	-2.3	+4.6	-0.2
Passenger car	-25.8	+19.3	-2.4	-0.6
Other transport equipment	+70.3	-58.8	+6.5	+10.4
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-14.9	+4.1	+6.5	-0.4
Other machinery and equipment	+9.2	-6.7	+5.8	0.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-33.9	-6.5	+13.8	-9.9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-1.4	-28.0	+15.0	-2.6
Electricity , gas and water supply	+112.2	+39.7	+85.4	+30.4
Construction	+3.1	+6.2	+8.9	-9.2
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	-15.7	+27.1	+34.4	-1.2
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	-13.5	+29.8	+35.6	-2.1
Restaurants and hotels	+6.7	-1.2	-36.2	-14.2
Transport , storage and communications	+51.3	-19.8	-37.7	+0.1
Financial intermediation	+15.3	+65.9	-17.0	+1.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	-0.5	+6.2	+6.2	-1.8
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+8.1	+13.7	+14.1	-1.4
<i>Other</i>	-24.4	-23.2	-39.4	-6.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+61.8	+1.7	+17.4	+7.3
Education	+1.5	-35.4	+18.4	+38.2
Health and social work	+45.7	-6.2	+9.5	+6.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+5.5	+0.6	+1.7	+1.4
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast



**Table 14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2009 - 2012**

	2009	2010	2011 <sup>1</sup>	2012 <sup>2</sup>
<b>By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
Residential building	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+4.0
Non-residential building	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+4.0
Other construction work	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+4.0
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
Passenger car	+6.2	+1.3	+5.0	+5.0
Other transport equipment	+14.4	+3.3	+5.0	+5.0
Other machinery and equipment	-0.3	+2.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast