

National Accounts Estimates (2009 – 2012)
December 2012 issue

1. INTRODUCTION

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents National Accounts estimates for the period 2009 to 2012. Concepts, definitions and classification used are given at section 7.3.

2. REVISION OF CLASSIFICATION

As from this issue, industrial classifications used will be according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2007, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990. This has resulted in some changes in value added estimates at industrial group level, but not in the overall GDP. Value added figures at industry level are therefore not strictly comparable with those published earlier. Longer series as from 2006 onwards based on the new classifications will be published on Statistics Mauritius website by mid of January 2013.

More details on the changes in the industrial classification from NSIC Rev 1 to NSIC Rev 2 are given at section 7.4.

3. MAIN AGGREGATES

	2011¹	2012²
(i) GDP at basic prices (R billion)	285.0	303.2
(ii) GDP at market prices (R billion)	322.8	344.6
(iii) GDP growth rate (%)	+3.5	+3.3
(iv) Investment growth rate (%)	+1.4	-1.8
(v) Investment as a % of GDP	24.0	22.8
(vi) Public sector investment as a % of GDP	5.5	5.5
(vii) Private sector investment as a % of GDP	18.5	17.3
(viii) Public sector investment as a % of total investment	23.1	24.0
(ix) Private sector investment as a % of total investment	76.9	76.0
(x) Growth rate of final consumption expenditure (%)	+2.5	+2.6
(xi) Gross National Saving as a % of GNDI	14.7	14.7
(xii) Gross National Saving as a % of GDP at market prices	15.0	15.1
(xiii) Net exports of goods and services as a % of GDP	-12.9	-11.9

¹Revised ²Forecast

4. HIGHLIGHTS

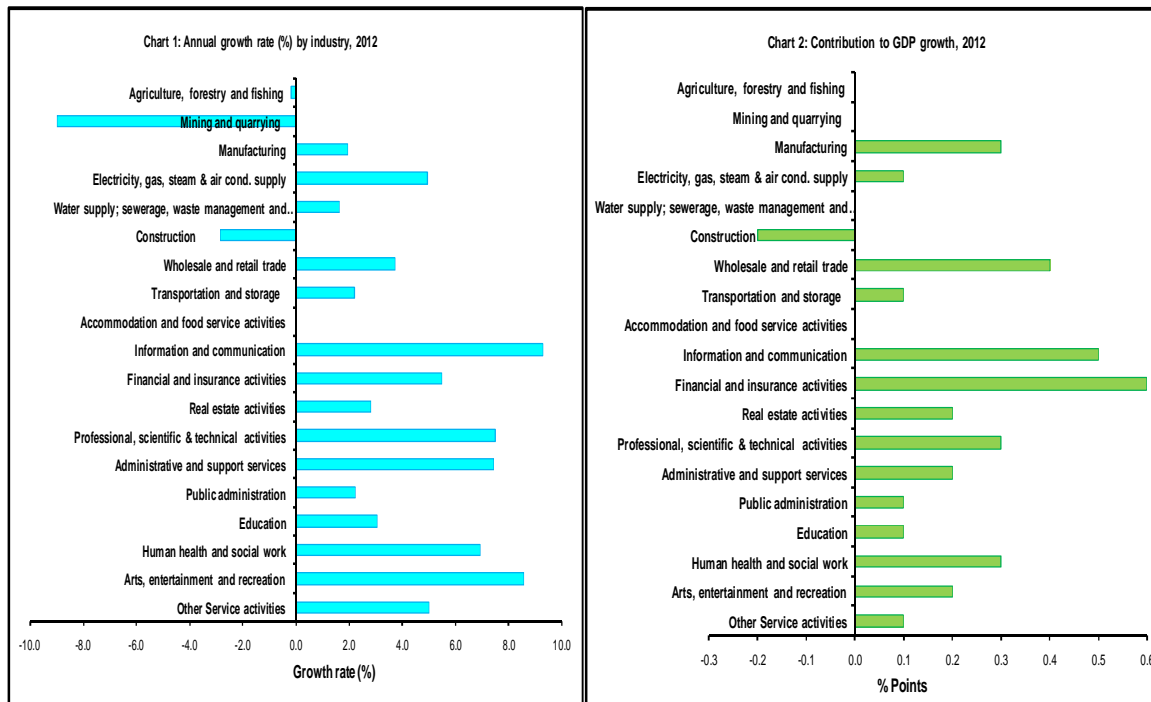
4.1 Gross Domestic Product

Year 2011

Based on latest available information, **GDP in 2011 grew by 3.5%** compared to the growth of 4.2% in 2010. Exclusive of sugar the growth rate was 3.5% compared to 4.4% in year 2010.

Year 2012

- (i) Latest available information indicates that, **GDP growth rate would be 3.3% in 2012**, lower than the 3.5% growth registered in 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the rate would be 3.4% against 3.5% in 2011.
- (ii) The main contributors to the 3.3% GDP growth would be: **“Financial and insurance activities” (0.6 percentage point)**, **“Information and communication” (0.5 percentage point)**, **“Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (0.4 percentage point)** and **“Manufacturing” (0.3 percentage point)**.



Year 2013

On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy, and assuming historical implementation capacity of measures announced in the last budget as baseline, **GDP would grow by around 3.7% in 2013**, higher than the 3.3% growth estimated for 2012.

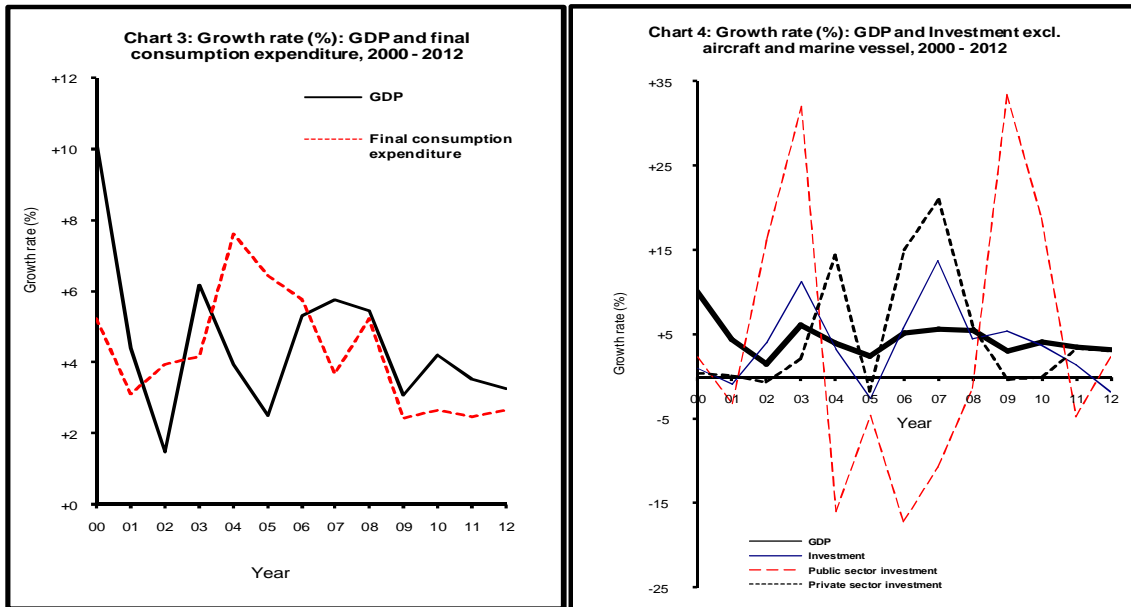
Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be around 3.7% compared to 3.4% in 2012.

4.2 Final consumption expenditure, 2012

In 2012, the growth is forecasted at **2.6%**, slightly higher than the figure of **2.5%** for 2011 (Chart 3)

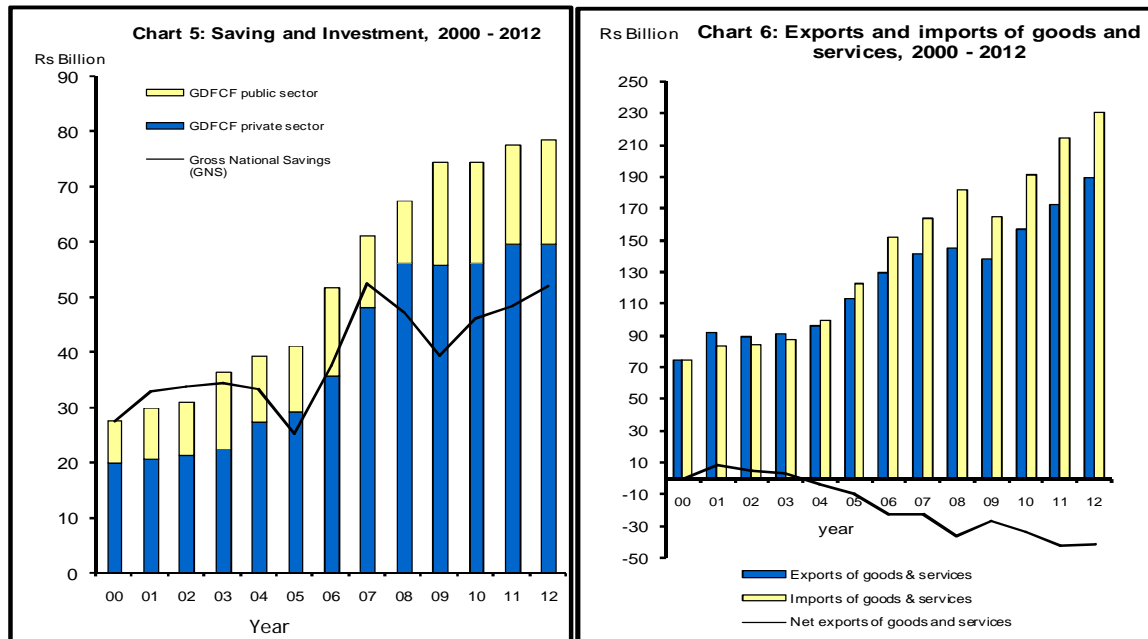
4.3 Saving, 2012

Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) is forecasted at 14.7% in 2012, same as in 2011. **Saving rate defined as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices would be 15.1%**, compared to **15.0 % in 2011** (Table 11).



4.4 Investment, 2012

- (i) **Total investment is expected to drop by 1.8% in 2012, following a growth of 1.4% in 2011. Public investment in 2012 would rebound by 2.3% after a contraction of 4.7% in 2011, whereas private sector investment would decline by 3.7% compared to the growth of 3.4% in 2011.**
- (ii) **Investment rate defined as the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices is forecasted to fall to 22.8%, from 24.0% in 2011.**
- (iii) **Private investment rate would fall to 17.3% from 18.5% in 2011 and public investment rate would be 5.5%, same as in 2011.**



4.5 Net exports of goods and services, 2012

- (i) **Imports of goods and services in 2012 are forecasted to grow by 1.6% in 2012, lower than the growth of 6.2% in 2011, and exports of goods and services to grow by 4.8% compared to 5.2% in 2011.**

- (ii) Net exports of goods and services would result in a **deficit representing 11.9% of GDP at market prices**, against 12.9% in 2011.

5 REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE

5.1 Year 2011

Latest available information indicates that **GDP growth for 2011 was 3.5%, lower than the 3.9% growth estimated in September 2012**. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 3.5%.

The downward revision is mainly explained by lower growths in "Manufacturing-Textile" (growth of 3.0% against 8.0% as estimated earlier) following revisions in exports data and in "Information and communication".

5.2 Year 2012

Based on information gathered on key sectors of the economy, **GDP growth for 2012 is now forecasted at 3.3%, slightly higher than the 3.2% figure forecasted previously**. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 3.4%.

At industry level, the main changes compared to the forecast made in September 2012 are:

- (i) **Manufacturing:** a higher growth of 1.9% instead of 1.0%. Within the sector, the following changes were noted:
- A more important contraction of -6.4% in "Sugar milling" instead of -3.4%, explained by lower production of refined sugar from imported raw sugar.
 - A higher growth of 4.3% in "Food processing" as opposed to 3.9%, based on available trade and VAT data.
 - Stagnation in "Textile manufacturing" compared to a decline of -2.7%, the result of a lower base following the downward revision made in the 2011 figures.
- (ii) **Construction:** a sharper fall of -2.9% against -1.2% forecasted in September, mainly explained by delays in road projects in the public sector.
- (iii) **Accommodation and food service activities:** No growth compared to the decline of -0.5% forecasted in September, following an upward revision in tourist arrivals now forecasted to 965,000 from 960,000.
- (iv) **Financial and insurance activities:** a higher growth of 5.5% compared to the previous forecast of 4.8%, mostly based on high growths in banking activities during the first three quarters of 2012

6 DETAILED ANALYSIS

6.1 Year 2012

6.1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2012, GDP at basic prices would increase by 6.4% in nominal terms to reach R 303,211 million from R 285,042 million in 2011. GDP at market prices, which includes R 41,339 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, is expected to increase by 6.7% to reach R 344,550 million from R 322,773 million in 2011. Per capita GDP at current market prices would reach R 266,816 from R 250,924 in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 6.3% (Table 1).

After removing price effect estimated at 3.0%, the economy is expected to grow by 3.3%, lower than the 3.5% registered in 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 3.4% compared to 3.5% in 2011 (Tables 3 and 6). Chart 7 below shows the evolution of growth in main industries and in overall GDP over the period 2007 to 2012.

6.1.2 Growth rate by industry

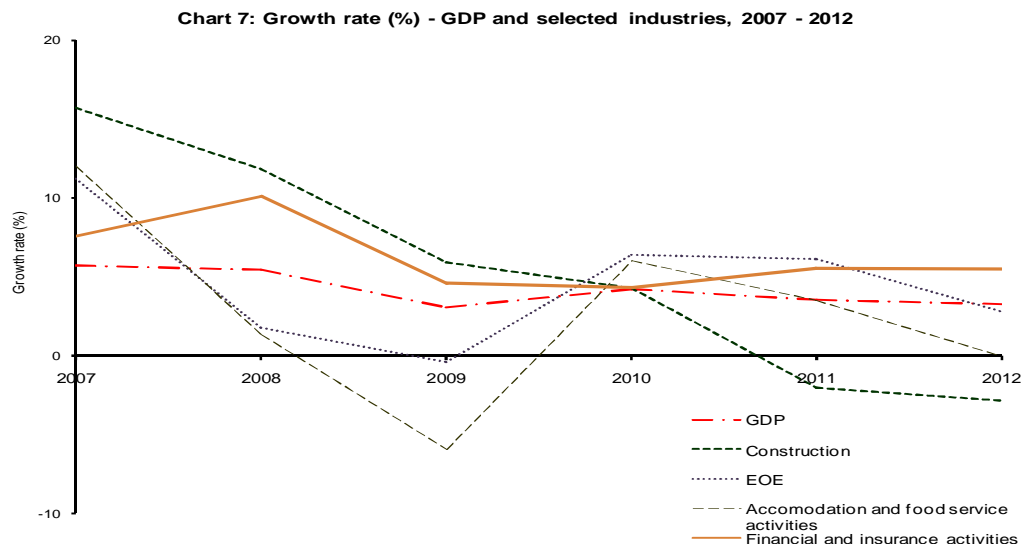
The performance of the main industry groups are as follows:

- (i) **Sugarcane:** sugar production of 410,000 tonnes, resulting in a fall of 7.0% following a growth of 3.5% in 2011 when sugar production was 435,310 tonnes.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** to expand by 1.9%, higher than the 0.7% growth registered in 2011. Within the sector,

- a. "Sugar milling" to contract by 6.4% in 2012 after the growth of 3.8% in 2011. The contraction is based on the production of 410,000 tonnes of sugar and the refining of 25,000 tonnes of imported raw sugar,
- b. "Food processing" to recover by 4.3% after the decline of 1.4% in 2011, mainly explained by high growth in fish processing compared to the contraction observed in 2011,
- c. "Textile manufacturing" to stagnate after the growth of 3.0% in 2011, based on exports data for the first eleven months of the year, and
- d. "Other manufacturing" to grow by 1.6% compared to 0.6% in 2011.

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) are expected to grow by 2.8%, lower than the 6.1% growth registered in 2011.

- (iii) **Construction:** would drop further by 2.9% after the contraction of 2.0% in 2011. The contraction is mainly due to completion of some major construction projects (hotels and commercial buildings).
- (iv) **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles:** to grow by 3.7%, same as in 2011.
- (v) **Transportation and storage:** to grow by 2.2%, lower than the 2.5% growth in 2011.
- (vi) **Accommodation and food service activities:** to stagnate after a growth of 3.5% in 2011. Tourist arrivals for 2012 is now forecasted at 965,000 based on data available for the first eleven months of the year, compared to 964,642 in 2011. Tourist earnings are forecasted at R 43.5 billion in 2012 against R 42.7 billion in 2011.
- (vii) **Information and communication:** to grow by 9.3%, slightly higher than the growth of 9.1% registered in 2011.
- (viii) **Financial and insurance activities:** to grow by 5.5%, nearly at the same rate of 2011.
- (ix) **Professional, scientific and technical activities:** to grow by 7.5%, compared to 7.3% in 2011.
- (x) **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security:** to register a growth of 2.2%, lower than the growth of 3.8% in 2011.



6.1.3 Consumption and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly of interest and dividends (+R 3,764 million) and transfers (+R 4,100 million) would be R 352,414 million in 2012 compared to R 328,984 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.1%.

Final consumption expenditure of households and general government is expected to increase by 7.1% in 2012 to reach R 300,532 million from R 280,595 million in 2011. In real terms the growth would be 2.6% in 2012, slightly higher than the figure of 2.5% in 2011 (Tables 9 and 10). It is noted that growth in final consumption expenditure has been consistently lower than the GDP growth rate since year 2007.

Gross National Saving (GNS) would reach R 51,882 million in 2012, from the figure of R 48,389 million in 2011. GNS as a percentage of GNDI would be 14.7 in 2012, same as in 2011. The saving rate measured as the percentage of GNS to GDP at market prices would reach 15.1 in 2012, slightly higher than the 15.0 rate of 2011 (Table 11).

6.1.4 Investment

Latest available information indicates that investment in 2012 would be R 78,530 million, representing an increase of 1.2% in nominal terms over the 2011 figure of R 77,565 million (Tables 9 and 12). In real terms, investment would contract by -1.8% in 2012 after the growth of 1.4% in 2011 (Table 13).

Investment rate would be 22.8% in 2012, lower than the figure of 24.0% in 2011 (Table 2).

Investment by type

“Building and construction work” would decline further by -1.1% in 2012, after registering a growth of -2.1% in 2011. This contraction is mainly due to completion of major construction projects (hotels and commercial buildings). Within this category, “Residential building” and “Other construction work” would drop by -2.6% and -2.3% respectively, while “Non-residential building” would expand by 1.8%.

Investment in “Machinery and equipment” is forecasted to fall by -3.5%, after a growth of 9.6% in 2011. The high growth of 2011 was mainly due acquisition of machinery for electricity generation.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment is forecasted at R 59,670 million in 2012 compared to R 59,667 million in 2011. In real terms, it would decline by 3.7% after a growth of 3.4% in 2011 (Tables 9 and 10).

Public sector investment would increase by 5.4% in nominal terms, to reach R 18,860 million in 2012 from R 17,898 million in 2011. After removing the price effect, public sector investment would grow by 2.3% after a decline of -4.7% in 2011. This growth would be mainly due to investment in road infrastructure, airport extension, public buildings such as prison, etc.

The share of private sector investment would drop to 76.0% from 76.9% in 2011 and that of the public sector would increase to 24.0% from 23.1% in 2011.

6.1.5 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services would reach R 230,625 million in 2012 compared to R 214,302 million in 2011, representing a nominal increase of 7.6% (Table 9). In real terms, it would grow by 1.6% compared to a growth of 6.2% in 2011. Imports of goods measured on f.o.b. basis would grow by 1.3% and imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, by 2.1% (Table 10).

Exports of goods and services would increase by 9.9% to R 189,559 million in 2012 from R 172,504 million in 2011. In real terms, total exports would grow by 4.8%. Exports of goods measured on f.o.b. basis would grow by 6.1% and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) at a lower rate of 3.8% (Tables 9 and 10).

Net exports of goods and services would result in a deficit of R 41,066 million in 2012 compared to R 41,798 million in 2011. The deficit would represent 11.9% of GDP at market prices in 2012, lower than the figure of 12.9% in 2011 (Tables 1 and 2).

6.2 FORECAST – YEAR 2013

On the basis of information gathered on key sectors of the economy, and assuming historical implementation capacity of measures announced in the last budget as baseline, **GDP would grow by around 3.7% in 2013**, higher than the 3.3% growth estimated for 2012. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate would be 3.7% compared to 3.4% in 2012.

Main assumptions used in the 3.7% forecast are:

- (i) **Sugarcane:** sugar production of 400,000 tonnes of refined and special sugars, resulting in a negative growth of 3.0% compared to -7.0% in 2012.
- (ii) **Manufacturing Industries:** to expand by around 2.0%, slightly higher than the 1.9% growth of 2012. Within the sector,
 - a. “Sugar milling” to decline further by around 2.4% after contracting by 6.4% in 2012.
 - b. “Food processing” to grow by 2.2% taking into account a new fish processing plant operational in 2013; growth will however be lower than the 4.3% growth in 2012 given the high growth base effect of the previous year.
 - c. “Textile manufacturing” to grow at a higher rate of 2.0%, assuming some recovery in our main markets and diversification of markets, compared to no growth in 2012,.
 - d. “Other manufacturing” to expand by 2.0%, higher than the 1.6% growth in 2012.

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) are expected to grow by 2.6% compared to the 2.8% growth registered in 2012.

- (iii) **Construction:** to decline further by 2.0% after the contraction of 2.9% in 2012 based on historical implementation capacity of public projects and a drop in private construction projects.
- (iv) **Accommodation and food service activities:** a growth of around 3.5% based on tourist arrivals forecasted at 1 million in 2013, after stagnating in 2012.
- (v) **Financial and insurance activities:** to grow by 5.5%, same as in 2012.
- (vi) **Other sectors:** growth rates are based on trends observed during last quarters of 2012.

The above does not take into account possibilities of deterioration in the economies of our main export markets. On the other hand, recovery therein coupled with full implementation of budget measures, more specifically those related to public infrastructure projects, would result in a higher GDP growth of 3.9% in 2013.

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 2010 to 2013 will be released as follows:

Issue	Date posted on Website
March 2013	26 March 2013
June 2013	25 June 2013
September 2013	25 September 2013
December 2013	20 December 2013

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 the website.

7.2 Revisions policy

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

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

7.3 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, forestry and fishing” and “Mining and quarrying”.

(v) Secondary sector

The secondary sector includes “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and “Construction”.

(vi) Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector includes “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles”, “Transportation and storage”, “Accommodation and food service activities”, “Information and

communication”, “Financial and insurance activities”, “Real estate activities”, “Professional, scientific and technical activities”, “Administrative and support service activities”, “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”, “Education”, “Human health and social work”, “Arts, entertainment, recreation” and “Other services activities”.

(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.

7.4 Industrial Classification

As from this issue, industrial classifications used will be according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990.

The UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities. The classifications are periodically reviewed to take into account changes in the economic structure of countries.

The emergence of new technologies and new divisions of labour between organisations over the past years has created new types of activities and new forms of industries, posing a challenge for both providers and users of statistical data. In response to the above, ISIC Rev 3 was revised in 2008 to better reflect changed structures and analytical requirements.

Consequently, Statistics Mauritius updated its NSIC, Rev. 1 according to the ISIC Rev. 4.

The main changes at the level of sections are given in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC) of All Economic Activities
Correspondences between NSIC Rev 1 and NSIC Rev 2

NSIC Rev 1		NSIC Rev 2	
A	Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B	Fishing	B	Mining and quarrying
C	Mining and quarrying	C	Manufacturing
D	Manufacturing	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
E	Electricity, gas and water supply	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F	Construction	F	Construction
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal & household Goods	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H	Hotels and restaurants	H	Transportation and storage
I	Transport, storage and communication	I	Accommodation and food service activities
J	Financial intermediation	J	Information and communication
K	Real estate, renting and business activities	K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Public administration and defence; Compulsory social security	L	Real estate activities
M	Education	M	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	Health and social work	N	Administrative and support service activities
O	Other community, social and personal services	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
		P	Education
		Q	Human health and social work activities
		R	Arts, entertainment and recreation
		S	Other service activities

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7.6 Inquiries

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Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

December 2012

Table 1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2009 - 2012

	Unit	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	251,615	264,828	285,042	303,211
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	30,739	33,956	37,731	41,339
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	282,354	298,784	322,773	344,550
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-1,333	+3,656	+2,416	+3,764
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	250,282	268,484	287,458	306,975
at market prices	R M	281,021	302,440	325,189	348,314
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	+6,909	+5,630	+3,795	+4,100
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	287,930	308,070	328,984	352,414
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	196,250	209,554	223,470	237,718
at market prices	R	220,354	236,057	252,802	269,731
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	197,295	206,700	221,591	234,804
at market prices	R	221,398	233,203	250,924	266,816
10. Compensation of employees	R M	95,936	101,735	109,741	116,423
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	248,630	261,930	280,595	300,532
Households	R M	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,136
General Government	R M	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,396
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	248,630	261,930	280,595	300,532
Households	R M	225,553	237,961	255,071	274,338
General Government	R M	23,077	23,969	25,524	26,194
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	74,430	74,396	77,565	78,530
Private sector	R M	55,788	56,145	59,667	59,670
Public sector	R M	18,642	18,251	17,898	18,860
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	39,300	46,139	48,389	51,882
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-26,412	-33,795	-41,798	-41,066
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-23,012</i>	<i>-33,795</i>	<i>-41,798</i>	<i>-41,066</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	138,243	156,939	172,504	189,559
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>138,243</i>	<i>156,939</i>	<i>172,504</i>	<i>189,559</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	164,655	190,734	214,302	230,625
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>161,255</i>	<i>190,734</i>	<i>214,302</i>	<i>230,625</i>

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

Table 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2009 - 2012

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+2.9	+4.4	+3.5	+3.4
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5	+2.6
<i>Households</i>	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.5
<i>General Government</i>	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3	+2.8
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-1.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.5	+3.7	+1.4	-1.8
(iv) Private sector investment	-1.3	0.0	+3.4	-3.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-0.3	0.0	+3.4	-3.7
(v) Public sector investment	+59.5	-2.8	-4.7	+2.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+33.4	+18.9	-4.7	+2.3
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.4
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	88.1	86.7	87.0	87.3
<i>Households</i>	74.0	73.7	73.5	74.0
<i>General Government</i>	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.2
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	26.4	24.9	24.0	22.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	25.2	24.9	24.0	22.8
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.3
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.5
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	75.0	75.5	76.9	76.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	78.5	75.5	76.9	76.0
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	25.0	24.5	23.1	24.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	24.5	23.1	24.0
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	13.6	15.0	14.7	14.7
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	13.9	15.4	15.0	15.1
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-9.4	-11.3	-12.9	-11.9
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.2	-11.3	-12.9	-11.9
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

	(R Million)			
	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,539	9,440	10,209	10,556
Sugarcane	3,489	3,050	3,599	3,451
Other	6,050	6,389	6,610	7,105
Mining and quarrying	1,040	1,173	1,041	990
Manufacturing	44,909	45,180	48,182	51,384
Sugar	988	884	1,040	1,002
Food (excluding sugar)	15,444	15,917	17,230	19,230
Textile	14,464	13,967	14,555	14,831
Other	14,013	14,412	15,357	16,321
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,786	4,729	4,669	4,716
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	829	906	893	1,155
Construction	17,756	18,544	18,921	19,143
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	28,587	30,897	33,532	36,426
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	26,575	28,660	30,957	33,508
Transportation and storage	15,496	16,285	17,223	17,720
Accommodation and food service activities	16,745	18,510	20,205	20,872
Information and communication	12,017	13,013	13,486	13,932
Financial and insurance activities	25,833	26,465	28,807	30,893
Monetary intermediation	15,857	15,610	16,972	18,404
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,540	1,626	1,741	1,787
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	7,060	7,769	8,549	9,067
Other	1,376	1,460	1,545	1,635
Real estate activities	13,358	14,199	15,606	16,821
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	11,168	11,725	12,720	13,530
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9,877	10,841	12,393	13,860
Administrative and support service activities	5,480	6,053	6,840	7,661
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,322	16,159	16,981	17,755
Education	11,098	11,707	12,620	13,366
Human health and social work activities	8,810	9,529	10,588	11,628
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,263	6,843	7,825	8,848
Other service activities	3,870	4,355	5,021	5,485
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	251,615	264,828	285,042	303,211
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	30,739	33,956	37,731	41,339
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	282,354	298,784	322,773	344,550
Export oriented enterprises³	17,176	17,154	17,754	19,000
Seafood⁴	3,017	3,373	3,432	4,421
Freeport⁵	1,314	1,350	1,470	1,540
Tourism⁶	19,854	22,037	23,921	24,309
ICT⁷	15,412	17,240	18,450	19,625

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

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 "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

7/ covers components of "Manufacturing", "Wholesale and retail trade", "Information & communication" and "Call centres", related to ICT.

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

(R Million)

	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,294	1,283	1,246	1,268
Sugarcane	0	0	0	0
Other	1,294	1,283	1,246	1,268
Manufacturing	61	60	64	65
Sugar	0	0	0	0
Food exc Sugar	0	0	0	0
Textiles	0	0	0	0
Other	61	60	64	65
Construction	408	395	374	385
Transportation and storage	266	265	262	262
Information and Communication	82	84	83	85
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,322	16,159	16,981	17,755
Education	5,459	5,741	6,083	6,376
Human health and social work activities	4,731	4,958	5,233	5,543
Arts, entertainment and recreation	64	66	69	72
General Government	27,687	29,011	30,395	31,811

1/ Forecast

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Sugarcane	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Other	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	17.8	17.1	16.9	16.9
Sugar	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding sugar)	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.3
Textile	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9
Other	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Construction	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.4	11.7	11.8	12.0
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	10.8	10.9	11.1
Transportation and storage	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.9
Information and communication	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6
Financial and insurance activities	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.2
Monetary intermediation	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Real estate activities	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6
Administrative and support service activities	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Education	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Human health and social work activities	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9
Other service activities	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.3
Sea food	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5
Freeport	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tourism	7.9	8.3	8.4	8.0
ICT	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.5

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+9.1	-0.8	+3.6	-0.2
Sugarcane	+12.5	-6.4	+3.5	-7.0
Other	+6.4	+2.4	+3.7	+3.5
Mining and quarrying	-5.4	+4.4	-18.9	-9.0
Manufacturing	+2.4	+1.9	+0.7	+1.9
Sugar	+15.0	-4.0	+3.8	-6.4
Food (excluding sugar)	+4.2	+4.1	-1.4	+4.3
Textile	0.0	0.0	+3.0	0.0
Other	+1.8	+2.0	+0.6	+1.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	+4.6	+4.4	+4.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.2	-0.3	+2.5	+1.6
Construction	+5.9	+4.3	-2.0	-2.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+0.6	+4.0	+3.7	+3.7
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	0.0	+3.7	+3.3	+3.3
Transportation and storage	+2.6	+3.4	+2.5	+2.2
Accommodation and food service activities	-6.0	+6.0	+3.5	0.0
Information and communication	+11.6	+10.9	+9.1	+9.3
Financial and insurance activities	+4.6	+4.3	+5.6	+5.5
Monetary intermediation	+4.3	+4.1	+6.2	+5.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0	+6.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5	+4.6
Other	+7.5	+4.0	+3.7	+5.0
Real estate activities	+1.9	+2.7	+2.9	+2.8
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+0.6	+1.4	+1.5	+1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+7.1	+6.5	+7.3	+7.5
Administrative and support service activities	+2.5	+7.6	+9.2	+7.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+1.0	+3.3	+3.8	+2.2
Education	+2.5	+3.9	+3.6	+3.0
Human health and social work activities	+6.4	+5.9	+6.1	+6.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+12.9	+5.8	+6.9	+8.6
Other service activities	+3.3	+9.1	+7.8	+5.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+2.9	+4.4	+3.5	+3.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.6	+3.4	+5.6	+3.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.0	+4.1	+3.8	+3.3
Export oriented enterprises	-0.4	+6.4	+6.1	+2.8
Sea food	+11.7	+11.8	-1.7	+13.3
Freeport	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1	+2.4
Tourism	-5.9	+5.8	+3.6	+3.6
ICT	+11.4	+12.3	+9.5	+8.9

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.3	0.0	+0.2	0.0
Sugarcane	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1
Other	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1	+0.3
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding sugar)	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	0.3
Textile	0.0	0.0	+0.2	0.0
Other	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+0.1	+0.4	+0.4	+0.4
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
Transportation and storage	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	-0.5	+0.5	+0.2	0.0
Information and communication	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.5
Financial and insurance activities	+0.4	+0.5	+0.5	+0.6
Monetary intermediation	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Administrative and support service activities	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
Education	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1
Human health and social work activities	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Other service activities	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.1	+4.2	+3.5	+3.3
Export oriented enterprises	0.0	+0.4	+0.4	+0.2

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-10.0	-0.2	+4.4	+3.6
Sugarcane	-26.7	-6.6	+14.0	+3.1
Other	+3.7	+3.2	-0.2	+3.8
Mining and quarrying	+5.9	+8.0	+9.5	+4.5
Manufacturing	-2.2	-1.3	+5.9	+4.6
Sugar	-24.7	-6.8	+13.3	+3.0
Food (excluding sugar)	-5.1	-1.0	+9.8	+7.0
Textile	+2.1	-3.4	+1.2	+1.9
Other	-1.0	+0.8	+5.9	+4.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+21.3	-5.5	-5.4	-3.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-3.0	+9.6	-3.9	+27.3
Construction	+0.1	+0.1	+4.2	+4.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-1.5	+3.9	+4.7	+4.7
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	-1.7	+4.0	+4.5	+4.7
Transportation and storage	-3.5	+1.7	+3.2	+0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	-7.1	+4.3	+5.5	3.3
Information and communication	-2.5	-2.4	-5.0	-5.4
Financial and insurance activities	+3.3	-1.8	+3.1	+1.7
Monetary intermediation	+2.9	-5.4	+2.4	+2.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+2.2	0.0	+1.0	-3.1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+5.0	+5.3	+5.3	+1.4
Other	+1.1	+2.0	+2.0	+0.8
Real estate activities	+2.5	+3.5	+6.8	+4.8
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+2.4	+3.6	+6.8	+5.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+5.8	+3.0	+6.5	+4.0
Administrative and support service activities	+4.6	+2.7	+3.5	+4.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+10.1	+2.1	+1.2	+2.3
Education	+5.2	+1.6	+4.1	+2.8
Human health and social work activities	+8.7	+2.1	+4.7	+2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+2.1	+3.3	+7.0	+4.2
Other service activities	+2.8	+3.2	+6.9	+4.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+0.4	+1.0	+4.0	+3.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-4.0	+6.8	+5.2	+5.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	-0.1	+1.7	+4.1	+3.3
Export oriented enterprises	-1.6	-6.1	-2.5	+4.1

1/ Revised 2/ Forecast

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

	(R Million)			
	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Final consumption expenditure	248,630	261,930	280,595	300,532
Households	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,136
General government	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,396
<i>Individual</i>	(16,674)	(17,656)	(17,923)	(19,202)
<i>Collective</i>	(23,077)	(23,969)	(25,524)	(26,194)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	74,430	74,396	77,565	78,530
Private sector	55,788	56,145	59,667	59,670
Public sector	18,642	18,251	17,898	18,860
Increase in inventories³	-14,294	-3,748	6,411	6,555
Exports of goods & services	138,243	156,939	172,504	189,559
Goods (f.o.b)	61,681	69,550	73,586	82,000
Services ⁴	76,562	87,389	98,918	107,559
Less Imports of goods & services	164,655	190,734	214,302	230,625
Goods (f.o.b)	111,154	127,839	141,171	151,590
Services ⁴	53,501	62,895	73,131	79,035
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	282,354	298,784	322,773	344,550

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5	+2.6
Households	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.5
General government	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3	+2.8
<i>Individual</i>	+3.4	+4.0	+2.5	+3.0
<i>Collective</i>	+6.3	+3.0	+2.1	+2.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-1.8
Private sector	-1.3	0.0	+3.4	-3.7
Public sector	+59.5	-2.8	-4.7	+2.3
Exports of goods & services	-3.4	+14.1	+5.2	+4.8
Goods (f.o.b)	-9.3	+16.6	+2.0	+6.1
Services	+1.7	+12.1	+7.8	+3.8
Less Imports of goods & services	-10.7	+9.5	+6.2	+1.6
Goods (f.o.b)	-8.9	+7.1	+4.1	+1.3
Services	-14.4	+14.4	+10.6	+2.1

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	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
Compensation of employees	95,936	101,735	109,741	116,423
of which paid by General Government	23,549	24,613	25,510	26,687
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	32,968	36,439	40,741	44,280
Taxes on products ³	31,590	34,796	38,758	42,370
Subsidies on products	(851)	(840)	(1,026)	(1,031)
Other taxes on production ⁴	2,229	2,483	3,010	2,941
Gross operating surplus	153,450	160,610	172,291	183,847
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	282,354	298,784	322,773	344,550
Net primary income from the rest of the world ⁵	-1,333	+3,656	+2,416	+3,764
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	281,021	302,440	325,189	348,314
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+6,909	+5,630	+3,795	+4,100
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	287,930	308,070	328,984	352,414
Less: Final consumption expenditure	248,630	261,930	280,595	300,532
Households	208,879	220,305	237,148	255,136
General Government	39,751	41,625	43,447	45,396
Gross National Saving (GNS)	39,300	46,139	48,389	51,882
GNS as a % of GNDI	13.6	15.0	14.7	14.7
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	13.9	15.4	15.0	15.1

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". □

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

	(R Million)			
	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	48,809	52,166	53,165	54,700
Residential building	16,531	18,769	22,298	22,588
Non-residential building	22,016	21,530	17,698	18,737
Other construction work	10,262	11,867	13,169	13,375
B. Machinery and equipment	25,621	22,229	24,400	23,830
Aircraft	3,400	0	0	0
Marine vessel	0	0	0	0
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	18,176	17,330
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	74,430	74,395	77,565	78,530
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	71,030	74,395	77,565	78,530
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,840	1,743	2,014	2,030
Mining and quarrying	240	300	351	375
Manufacturing	6,772	4,861	5,874	5,032
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,767	2,209	3,818	5,045
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	186	555	1,349	2,231
Construction	2,039	2,191	2,463	2,415
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,791	6,225	9,304	8,640
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>4,656</i>	<i>6,013</i>	<i>8,966</i>	<i>8,203</i>
Transportation and storage	9,798	7,613	4,076	3,945
Accommodation and food service activities	12,821	12,684	7,908	7,711
Information and communication	1,306	1,555	2,032	2,058
Financial and insurance activities	1,462	2,447	1,968	2,090
Real estate activities	20,706	21,772	24,332	24,847
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>16,531</i>	<i>18,769</i>	<i>22,298</i>	<i>22,588</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	160	190	242	286
Administrative and support service activities	215	120	233	280
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,378	4,478	5,975	4,570
Education	1,733	1,130	1,099	2,238
Human health and social work activities	1,936	1,835	1,820	2,237
Arts, entertainment and recreation	835	845	995	1,305
Other service activities	1,445	1,642	1,712	1,195
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	74,430	74,395	77,565	78,530
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	26.4	24.9	24.0	22.8

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+7.7	+7.0	-2.1	-1.1
Residential building	+8.1	+13.7	+14.1	-2.6
Non-residential building	-0.8	-2.1	-21.0	+1.8
Other construction work	+30.8	+15.8	+6.6	-2.3
B. Machinery and equipment	+11.4	-15.3	+9.6	-3.5
<i>Machinery and equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+0.8	-2.3	+9.6	-3.5
Passenger car	-25.8	+19.3	+2.3	-0.1
Other transport equipment	+70.3	-58.8	+10.7	+0.1
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-14.9	+4.1	+10.7	+0.1
Other machinery and equipment	+9.2	-6.7	+11.0	-4.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-1.8
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+5.5	+3.7	+1.4	-1.8
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-33.9	-6.5	+13.6	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	+5.3	+22.0	+16.9	+6.9
Manufacturing	-2.0	-29.8	+19.4	-15.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+107.1	+23.0	+72.0	+31.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+177.3	+198.5	+135.9	+59.6
Construction	+3.1	+6.2	+10.8	-5.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-15.7	+29.2	+44.9	-10.5
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	-13.5	+28.5	+44.4	-11.8
Transportation and storage	+66.9	-23.3	-47.2	-5.5
Accommodation and food service activities	+6.7	-1.2	-39.8	-5.8
Information and communication	-6.9	+18.6	+38.2	-2.0
Financial and insurance activities	+15.3	+65.9	-21.5	+3.0
Real estate activities	-0.5	+5.1	+7.6	-1.8
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+8.1	+13.7	+14.1	-2.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-1.3	+16.1	+26.7	+16.7
Administrative and support service activities	+34.7	-45.3	+92.3	+18.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+61.8	+1.7	+29.1	-25.9
Education	+1.5	-35.4	-5.0	+97.4
Human health and social work activities	+45.7	-6.2	-2.6	+20.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+10.8	+0.5	+14.0	+27.4
Other service activities	-3.0	+13.3	+1.8	-32.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-1.8

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

	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ²
By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+4.0
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. Machinery and equipment	+3.3	+2.4	+0.2	+1.2
Passenger car	+6.2	+1.3	+0.3	+4.4
Other transport equipment	+14.4	+3.3	+1.0	+4.4
Other machinery and equipment	-0.3	+2.5	+0.0	+0.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+1.2	+0.6	+2.8	+3.1