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National Accounts of Mauritius - 2007

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2007 is the twenty-fifth issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents detailed data available as at March 2008 on the performance of the economy for the years 2004 to 2007. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2004 to 2007.

Estimates on national accounts in this report have been worked out using as base the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities.

Chapter 1 gives a description of the main concepts and definitions used.

The methodology and main data sources used, as well as the statistical tables and analysis for Annual National Accounts are given in Chapter 2. A table on Balance of Payments is included in this chapter.

Chapter 3 presents Annual National Accounts Aggregates for the years 1991 to 2003.

Quarterly National Accounts including the methodology and main data sources used are given in Chapter 4.

Foreign trade statistics are presented in Chapter 5 while Chapter 6 covers production data and selected indicators.

The Institutional Sector Accounts for the years 2002 and 2003 are presented in Chapter 7. A Supply and Use Table and an Input/Output Table for the year 2002, based on data from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities, have been compiled and are given in Chapter 8 and Chapter 9 respectively.

The preparation of this report has necessitated the mobilisation of considerable resources and the cooperation of numerous organisations, both public and private. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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CHAPTER 1

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes the functioning of the national economy in such areas as production, distribution, consumption and accumulation. It has been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time.

1.1 The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts (SNA)", which was revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty-five years. The new version, the 1993 SNA was published in 1993 and countries have been advised to implement the new system as soon as possible. Whilst the basic structure has remained more or less the same, certain changes have been brought in, to take account of new developments and concerns.

1.1.1 Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (1993 SNA)

Mauritius started the compilation of national accounts based on the 1993 SNA in 2001. As from April 2001, the national accounts data are produced according to the new concepts and definitions. Historical series as from the year 1990 have been reworked according to the 1993 SNA and are given in Chapter 3.

In addition to the change in the system of accounting, the office has also adopted the latest revision of industrial classification, that is, the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities ISIC, Revision 3 of 1990, for the classification of economic activities. As from April 2001, economic activities are classified according to NSIC which is an adapted version of ISIC Rev 3. National Standard Industrial Classification is an adapted version of ISIC. This change in classification will affect the value added of some industry groups but does not affect the overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Some of the main changes in terminology, valuation and classification that are relevant to Mauritius are given at paragraph 4.

1.2 National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of national income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 when (GDP) stood at some R 300 million. The measures were then confined to 'Value Added' figures only and were published in the Year Book and later, in the Digest of Statistics.

Estimates for 1948 to 1975 were based on the 1953 System of National Accounts. In 1983, following the availability of more detailed data which were collected through an Annual Census of Production, a new series was produced for the years 1976 onwards, based on the 1968 SNA. In April 2001, the Central Statistics Office adopted the 1993 SNA, following the availability of updated and more detailed data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities. Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards. In June 2005, the series have been revised based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities.

As from 2005, Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) estimates starting from the first quarter of 1999 are compiled and published by the Central Statistics Office. These quarterly figures provide information needed for monitoring short term economic development. The publication of quarterly data is also one of the requirements for the country to graduate to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The quarterly estimates are compiled according to guidelines provided in the IMF manual entitled "Quarterly National Accounts Manual – Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation", which is itself based on the 1993 SNA.

1.3 Main changes between 1968 SNA and 1993 SNA.

1.3.1 Terminology

(i) Taxes on production and imports replaces 'Indirect taxes'. 1993 SNA argues that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the real incidence of different kinds of taxes, and that the use of the terms 'direct' and 'indirect' taxes has fallen out of favour in economic theory. Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production.

(ii) Taxes on products and Other taxes on production replaces 'Commodity taxes' and 'Other indirect taxes' respectively and are explained as follows:

Taxes on products are payable on good and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licences and business licences.

(iii) Change in inventories replaces 'Changes in stocks'.

(iv) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) replaces 'Imputed bank Service Charges'. The argument is that the service charges exist and that they are not really imputed, but it is not possible to measure them through direct observation.

(v) Primary incomes replaces 'Factor incomes'. Primary incomes are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property income (interest, dividends, etc.) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. The concept of 'factor incomes', comprising the first two categories of primary incomes, is no longer used in 1993 SNA.

(vi) Gross National Income (GNI) replaces 'Gross National Product (GNP)'. The rationale behind the change is that this aggregate is a concept of income rather than a concept of production.

1.3.2 Changes in the valuation of output

Under the 1968 SNA, GDP was estimated at factor cost. It is that part of the cost of producing the GDP, which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land and capital). This valuation had some limitations in the sense that value added at factor cost is essentially a measure of income and not of output. 1993 SNA changes the concept from factor cost to basic prices, which is a better measure of output. 1993 SNA recommends that output be valued at *basic prices*. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and inclusive of any subsidies on products.

Definitions of the different type of prices and the inter relationship between them:

(i) Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes payable on products and inclusive of subsidies receivable on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight) value, that is, the value at the border of the importing country.

(ii) Purchaser's price

The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser. This includes trade margins realised by wholesalers and retailers (by definition, their output) as well as transport margins (that is, any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser) and non-deductible VAT.

1.3.3 *Changes in the methods of estimation*

(i) Annual growth rates

The growth rate of GDP worked out so far was calculated using a Fixed Base Laspeyres Index (fixed weight). It was observed that this index could not adapt to change in the structure of the economy. One of the recommendations of 1993 SNA is to use a Chain Index, which is equivalent to using the previous year's structure for calculation of growth rates.

(ii) Output of the General Government

Output of General Government is estimated as the sum of production costs, which include mainly salaries paid to staff. Another important cost is the consumption of fixed capital, which was previously not included because of lack of data. For this new series, consumption of fixed capital has been estimated and is included in the value added of General Government.

(iii) Output of the Central Bank

Under 1968 SNA, the output of the Central Bank was calculated by the income approach, which included salaries and profit of the bank. However, it was observed that the profit declared or transferred varied considerably from year to year and growth rate of the banking sector fluctuated a lot and did not show clearly the growth of that sector. It has therefore been recommended that the output of the Central Bank be measured as the sum of production costs, which include salaries paid to staff and consumption of fixed capital, in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA).

1.4 *Changes in classification by industry group*

The most important change brought in by adopting NSIC Rev. 3, is the classification of activities pertaining to the General Government sector to their respective activity groups. When NSIC Rev. 2 was adopted, most of the activities of the General Government sector were classified under the heading 'Producer's of government services', although no such class existed in the International Standard Industrial Classification. This procedure was adopted by many countries, including Mauritius, because of data constraints.

The new NSIC Rev. 3 has been developed to enable the collection of data on sectors (e.g education, health etc.) which, according to analysts and policy makers, are becoming more and more important. Thus establishments previously grouped under 'Producers of government services', are now reclassified in the relevant industry groups according to their activities. As an example, in the new classification, government institutions involved in education activities are grouped under the heading 'Education'.

The main changes by industry group are given below:

- (i) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing: Include part of expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture, previously classified under "Producers of Government Services".
- (ii) Mining and quarrying: No change.
- (iii) Manufacturing: Electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products are still included in sugar milling, while electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of the sugar industry is excluded and shown under "Electricity, gas and water".
- (iv) Electricity, gas and water supply: Include electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
- (v) Construction: Construction works carried out by the "Public works committee" of the Local Government is now transferred to "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security".

- (vi) Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods: Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and of personal and household goods previously under "Community, social and personal services" is now classified here.
- (vii) Hotels and Restaurants: Formerly included in "Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels".
- (viii) Transport, storage and communications: No change
- (ix) Financial intermediation: Activities of financial intermediaries and insurance companies, formerly classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here.
- (x) Real estate, renting and business activities: These activities previously classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here. This sector, also includes activities of the Central Information System Division, which was previously recorded in 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security'.
- (xi) Public administration and defence; compulsory social security: This class includes a variety of government *administrative* activities, including administration of government providing social security programmes. These activities were formerly recorded under the heading 'Producers of government services'.
- (xii) Education: This category includes public as well as private education provided by institutions. Activities of private institutions were previously recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' and those of public institutions under 'Producers of government services'.
- (xiii) Health and social work: This activity group comprises health activities provided by both public and private institutions. Activities of private institutions providing health services were formerly recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' while those provided by public institutions, under 'Producers of government services'. This group also includes activities that are directed to provide a variety of social assistance, counseling and welfare.
- (xiv) Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons: This class includes other service activities which cannot be classified in the above categories. It includes activities of professional organisations, trade unions, religious and political organisations, as well as recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other services such as hairdressing, laundering and funeral activities. These activities were previously classified under "Community, social and personal services".
- (xv) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM): FISIM replaces 'imputed bank service charges' and is measured in the same way as in the 1968 SNA, that is, the total property income receivable (e.g. interest) less their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income from their own funds.

The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, because of practical difficulties of allocating FISIM among the different users, FISIM is recorded as intermediate consumption of a nominal industry.

1.5 Data collection, compilation and publication

Benchmark data for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected through the Census of Economic Activities which is conducted at five year intervals. Annual data are collected through sample surveys of establishments. In addition, many organisations, both public and private, are regularly contacted for obtaining the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which also lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

The presentation of the tables broadly follows the recommendations of the United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA). A brief description of the methodology used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Chapter 2 of this report for Annual National Accounts (ANA) and in Chapter 4 for Quarterly National Accounts (QNA).

National Accounts data are disseminated via an annual report entitled "The National Accounts of Mauritius" and in "Economic and Social Indicators". All these publications are published by the Central

Statistics Office and are posted on the website of the office (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

Economic and Social Indicators on annual national accounts used to be published twice a year, in April and October. As from 2003, following requests for more frequent updates, they are published four times during the year namely in January, April, July and October. The issue published in April now provides a first forecast of National Accounts aggregates for the current year together with revised figures for earlier years. Subsequent issues in the course of the year provide for figures updated in the light of latest information available.

Economic and Social Indicators on quarterly national accounts are published about three and a half months after the end of a quarter. To meet this target, estimates for the current quarter are based on selected indicators that capture quarterly movements. Administrative data that are available on a monthly or quarterly basis, the most important one being data from the Value Added Tax (VAT) system which have the advantage of being timely and of having a wide coverage are also extensively used. Some surveys requesting quarterly income and expenditure data have also been conducted among enterprises which are large contributors in specific sectors.

Estimates for a quarter are revised at subsequent quarters when new and more accurate information become available, to improve their accuracy. It is to be noted that quarterly estimates are sometimes subject to important revisions because of the limitations in the source data.

For consistency, the estimates for the four quarters of a given calendar year are benchmarked with the latest annual estimates which are more accurate as they are mostly compiled from income and expenditure data of enterprises obtained through surveys. In incorporating the more accurate annual information into the quarterly estimates, the accuracy of the quarterly data is enhanced while the quarterly pattern inherent in the QNA is preserved.

1.6 The Report

This report contains the latest available Annual National Accounts data relating to the years 2004 to 2007 and Quarterly National Accounts for the years 2004 to 2007. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions are given in Chapter 1. The various methods used for the computation of the estimates together with the statistical tables for Annual National Accounts and Quarterly National Accounts, are given in Chapter 2 and Chapter 4 respectively. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis.

- Chapter 1 - Concepts and Definitions
- Chapter 2 - Annual National Accounts, 2004 - 2007
 - Section 1 - Sources and methods
 - Section 2 - Statistical Analysis
 - Section 3 - Main Tables, 2004 - 2007
- Chapter 3 - Annual National Accounts Aggregates, 1991 - 2003
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- Chapter 8 - Supply and Use Table (SUT), 2002
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1.7 Supply and Use Table (SUT)

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2002. The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

1.8 Input/Output Table (I/O)

The Input/Output (I/O) Table gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each product. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on product output or value added.

1.9 Problems and limitations of published data

The main problems of the office in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

(i) *Response rate to enquiries*

The response rate to our annual enquiries is one of the major problems encountered by the office. It appears that the fear that the Central Statistics Office discloses information to other authorities still prevails among some suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to costs of production, capital employed or profits of an individual enterprise can be revealed to any authority or person.

(ii) *Non-uniformity of accounting years*

All firms do not have uniform accounting years. Data referring to the last "twelve-months" period may in fact spread over two or three consecutive years. Only in some cases, have data been adjusted before incorporation in the National Accounts. The time reference of the accounts is the calendar year.

The varying accounting years are also major obstacles to the preparation of the Capital, Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts.

2. Definition of main aggregates

The concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual - A System of National Accounts 1993.

(i) *Taxes on production and imports*

Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. There are two categories of taxes, namely taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licenses and business licenses.

(ii) *Gross output*

Gross output of industries covers the value in the market of goods and services produced, including work in progress and products for own use. Valuation is usually at basic prices. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent of imported products is the c.i.f. value at the border of the importing country.

Gross output for "general government" and for "non-profit institutions serving households" are computed as the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption expenditure, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

(iii) Intermediate consumption

"Intermediate consumption of industries" covers non-durable goods and services used up in production and includes repairs and maintenance of the capital stock and is valued at purchasers' prices.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g deductible value added tax).

"Intermediate consumption of general government" is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts.

(iv) Value added

The value added is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

(v) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It represents 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.

(vi) 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.

(vii) GDP at market prices

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

(viii) Gross National Income (GNI)

GDP plus net primary income from the rest of the world gives Gross National Income (GNI).

(ix) Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

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

(x) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) consists of the net additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year. These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' prices. Non-reproducible tangible assets such as land and mineral deposits are not included in gross capital formation. However, outlays on improvement of land and development of mining sites are considered as gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings, are not classified as capital formation but are treated as consumption expenditure.

(xi) 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.

(xii) Final Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and of government.

Government final consumption expenditure is further disaggregated into collective and individual consumption expenditure. **Collective** expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole, for example, security and defence whereas **individual** expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals, mainly in respect of health and education.

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

Final consumption expenditure incurred by households comprises the value of goods and services purchased by households including the value of imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. For a better measure of standard of living, actual private final consumption expenditure is used.

Actual private final consumption expenditure 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.

(xiii) Gross National Saving

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

(xiv) Exports and Imports of goods and services

Both exports and imports are measured on an f.o.b. basis.

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. However, for the sake of continuity and consistency gross imports and exports through the customs and the free zone area are shown separately.

(xv) Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees comprises all payments of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension fund, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.

Wages and salaries in cash comprise all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. Payments such as refund of traveling of work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

Payments in kind include goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced costs which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

(xvi) Gross operating surplus

Gross operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation and other taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

(xvii) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with a negative value added.

(xviii) Goods-producing industries

Goods-producing industries comprise "Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water supply" and, "Construction".

(xix) Service industries

Service industries include "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods", "Hotels and restaurants", "Transport, storage, 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".

CHAPTER 2

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Section 1 – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 5.5% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2006. The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:

Industrial crops (sugar cane, tea and tobacco)

Food crops, fruits and flowers

Livestock, poultry and related products

Agricultural services

Forestry and hunting

Fishing

Government services

(i) Data sources

Ministry of Agro Industry & Fisheries

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate

Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)

Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Budget Surveys

Special enquiries from food crop planters, livestock and poultry breeders and providers of agricultural services

(ii) Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity flow approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

(a) Industrial crops

Sugar cane: Details on the sugar industry are given separately in Section 1.2.

Tea and Tobacco: Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on information obtained from a few tea estates and tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

(b) Food crops, fruits and flowers

Food crops: Since July 1997, monthly data on food crops production and area harvested are obtained from the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU), which accounts for about 80% of total production. Estimates of backyard production are made on the basis of consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. Retail prices of about forty food crops and fruits are collected

weekly by the Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the output for each product at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

Ad-hoc production cost surveys are regularly carried out to provide the necessary information on inputs. Intermediate consumption expenditure is then estimated by applying appropriate rates of inputs to the total acreage under cultivation. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

Fruits and flowers: Monthly production of banana and pineapple and area harvested are obtained from AREU. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing age is estimated based on the "1985 Fruit Trees Survey" carried out by the Extension Service Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at basic prices.

The main source of data for estimating production of flower is exports data from the Foreign Trade unit. A separate estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on the number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc.

(c) ***Livestock, poultry and related products***

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a weekly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted average retail price gives the gross output at basic prices (after deducting retail margins and transport costs). Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feeds, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Poultry and egg production are calculated from data obtained through the questionnaires sent to all large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Estimates of backyard production are based on the number of broilers sold by the large establishments and on the quantity of feeds sold.

Estimates of milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries.

(d) ***Agricultural Services***

(a) Government

Details are provided at Section 1.12.

(b) Non-government

Establishments engaged in non-government agricultural services provide services like land preparation, de-rocking, etc. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from published reports or from direct surveys.

(e) ***Forestry and hunting***

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department.

Hunting, mainly deer hunting, is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The associations of hunters provide data on the production of venison. This is valued at basic prices as for other livestock.

Intermediate costs for both forestry and hunting are negligible so that the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

(f) ***Fishing***

The Ministry of Agro Industry and Fisheries provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at market prices available from

the Prices unit. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at basic prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are surveyed by a mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information thus received.

1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total GDP was 3.7% and export of sugar represented around 24.9% of total domestic exports in 2006. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 90% of total land under cultivation.

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry, namely "miller", "metayer" and "owner" planters. Millers are owners of sugar factories and large plots of land around these factories. In 2006, they numbered 10 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 30,549 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their lands. There were 25,485 owner-planters who cultivated 39,287 hectares of land.

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

Agriculture: the final product is sugarcane. Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.

Manufacturing: the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity, which excludes Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Only millers are engaged in this activity.

Transport: includes only the millers' own account transport of sugarcane, sugar and other inputs

Distribution: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate:

(i) **Methodology**

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year, say 2004/2005 is treated as production for calendar year 2004. The sugar cane crop of a given year normally extends from July to June of the following year.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on value and price of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given.

Production accounts of all sugar estates with factories are worked out from the aggregated data on expenditure presented in the statements: "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estate with Factories" and "Analysis of production costs", compiled by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

The items of expenditure therein are scrutinised and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industries as mentioned above.

(ii) **Production Account of Sugar Cane**

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 78% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 22% accrue to millers to cover the milling cost.

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation owned by millers are extracted from the statements provided by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. As regards owner planters, the country is divided into four main regions and detailed production cost per arpent is prepared regionwise based on information collected from personal interviews of planters. Intermediate consumption also takes into consideration

expenditure incurred on new plantations – a 'ratooning' cycle of 10 years is assumed.

Manufacturing: The end product is sugar and only millers are engaged in its production. The gross output is worked out from the gross proceeds of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugarcane; other inputs include milling cost and marketing expenses which are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

Transport: The sugar estates and millers provide their own means of transport. Most of their canes, sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from the statement, "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories" published by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport cost is then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Distribution: The gross output is computed from the related expenditure items as given in the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate report. The cost component consists mainly of elements of value added.

1.3 Mining and quarrying

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production, stone and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible. Estimates of gross output and value added are based on information collected through special enquiries.

1.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is the largest sector in the Mauritian economy. It contributed to 20.1% of GDP in year 2006 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

(i) Sources

- Annual Census of Industrial Production
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Surveys
- Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries
- Census of Economic Activities
- Quarterly Employment Survey in EPZ and Pioneer Status Enterprises

(ii) Methodology

The manufacturing sector is more conveniently analysed under the following three broad groups

- Sugar Milling
- EPZ enterprises
- 'Other' manufacturing enterprises

Sugar: Production account in respect of sugar milling is prepared from annual reports of the Chamber of Agriculture and from financial statements of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate as explained in section 1.2.

Other Manufacturing establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Industrial Production Survey.

At the beginning of the year, a simplified questionnaire (CIP1) is sent to all the 'large' establishments requesting information on the quantity of goods produced and their sale value. Gross output is thus derived from the sales figures and estimates of value added for the current year is calculated using the working ratio

value added/gross output worked out using the previous year's figures. Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available on employment, imports of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

In September, a detailed questionnaire is sent to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, inventories and investment. The response rate to the enquiries has been on average around sixty per cent during the past years. However, in terms of gross output this accounts for nearly eighty per cent. Production accounts are worked out for each of the ISIC groups. Technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are also calculated. These are used to make estimates for the non-respondents and also help in forecasting exercises.

1.5 Electricity, gas and water supply

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises, namely the Central Electricity Board (CEB) and the Central Water Authority (CWA) as well as the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) which provide electricity to the national grid.

The generation of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the CEB and the IPPs, while its distribution rests solely with the CEB. The CWA is responsible for the storage and supply of water.

The enterprises are required to fill in two questionnaires annually. The first relates to the income and expenditure accounts of the current year, requesting detailed data on receipts, employment, labour costs, purchase of goods and services. Through this questionnaire, the enterprise is also requested to give a forecast for the forthcoming year. The second questionnaire collects information on investment in buildings and machinery for the estimation of GDFCF by type of goods. In addition, the parastatal bodies CEB and CWA regularly publish their income and expenditure accounts, which are used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

General builders and civil engineering contractors

Small contractors and special trade contractors

Public authorities engaged in capital works - Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation

Own-account construction carried out by individuals

(i) Sources

Building permits statistics

Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department

Trade Statistics

Housing and Population Census

Household Budget Surveys

Special surveys of building contractors and parastatal bodies

(ii) Methodology

The gross output of the construction industry is the value of investment on residential and non-residential buildings, roads, electricity and communications networks, land improvement and reclamation, maintenance and repair services, etc. The methodology adopted varies with the type of construction and the source of statistical information.

The main source of data is the records of building permits kept by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping and the local authorities. The total volume (floor area) of building construction, whether performed by contractors or individuals, is compiled at the office from these records.

A few 'small' contractors are interviewed to obtain the price charged per square metre for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition 'large' builders and contractors are surveyed to obtain value of projects completed during the year. Supplemented with investment statistics, collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation, an estimate of gross output in the private sector is derived.

Data on construction works (value and expenses) carried out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation are obtained from their respective accounts as well as from the Financial Report of the Accountant's General Department. These are used to evaluate gross output of construction in the public sector.

Another element of the construction industry is the repair and maintenance of buildings, both residential and non-residential, performed by the various contractors and public authorities. Estimates are made from benchmark data from:

stock of buildings updated from the 2000 Housing Census

repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

maintenance costs by industries obtained from returns of the annual Census of Industrial Production

Some items of intermediate consumption, e.g. aggregates, paints, cement, iron bars, are cross-checked with production and imports statistics.

1.7 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

This group contributed 12.4% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2006.

(i) Sources

Census of Industrial Production

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

Value Added Tax Department

Survey of large establishments

Road transport statistics

(ii) Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade: The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is estimated as the gross margins obtained between sale and purchase values of goods sold. These goods can be categorised into two groups: imported goods and locally manufactured goods.

Imported goods: The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified itemwise according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revision 3) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value,

customs and excise duties are available.

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Margins are estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price for each item. Wholesale margins are estimated using available information from 2002 Census of Economic Activities (2002 CEA) and additional data collected through annual special enquiries from "large" enterprises engaged in landing, storage, clearing and forwarding activities. Retail margins are estimated from information available from the 2002 CEA.

Locally manufactured goods: Data on local production and exports available from VAT Department are classified by ISIC. Local sales are then computed and coded in SITC. The wholesale/retail rates of margin are determined based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities and these rates are applied for each SITC section.

The agricultural products used to compile the wholesale and retail margin are: fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, fish, eggs and flowers. Data is collected by the Prices Unit (Producer prices) and the Consumer Prices Unit (Retail prices) of this office. The wholesale and the retail margin for fresh vegetables and fresh fruits (banana and pineapple) is the difference between the retail prices and the producer prices. Margins for "other fruits", fish, eggs and flowers are estimated using a percentage of the gross output valued at basic prices.

Other activities:

Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained from the following:

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar worked out from data obtained by mail questionnaire.

Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the Value Added Tax Department.

Ship handling activities using value of ships stores supplied.

Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers which are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities.

Intermediate consumption incurred by the distributive trades are estimated on the basis of benchmark data collected for the Census of Economic Activity (CEA 2002) and is used to derive the value added.

The production account is then worked out from the aggregated data on gross output and intermediate consumption expenditure.

Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

For establishments engaged in the repair of vehicles, the production account is worked out using data from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities, the age distribution of vehicles registered and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works. These are supplemented with an annual mail survey covering all "large" garages and a sample of "small" establishments.

Other repair services reported at the census of economic activities concerned mainly repairs of electronic goods. The value added is calculated in line with imports of electronic goods.

1.8 Hotels and Restaurants

In 2005 this sector contributed 8.5 % of the country Gross Domestic Product.

(i) Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius: The main source of data for calculation of output of the sector is the Bank of Mauritius which provides estimates of Tourism receipts.

Census of Economic Activities: The Census of Economic Activities collects benchmark data for the hotels and restaurants sector every five years.

The Bi-ennial Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT): The biennial Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT) conducted jointly by the CSO and the Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communications supplements data on expenditure by tourists.

The Household Expenditure Survey (HBS): Results of The Household Expenditure Survey were used to cross check Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants.

Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communications: Leading indicators for activities of the hotel industry such as the number of room nights/beds nights available and spent during the year are provided by Ministry of Tourism, Leisure and External Communications.

The Passport and Immigration Office: The number of tourist arrivals is obtained from passenger traffic statistics.

Local Authorities: The register of license holders compiled by the Local Authorities provides the total number of hotels and restaurants in operation.

(ii) Components of the output of the Hotels and Restaurants Sector

Benchmark data are collected from all hotels and restaurants through the Census of Economic Activities every five years. Gross output of the hotels and restaurants sector is made up of the following:

- **A tourist component** comprising expenditure of tourists and accounting for 88% of the output of Hotels and Restaurants.
- **A local component** comprising expenditure of Mauritians in hotels, restaurants, small bars, canteens and on catering and accounting for remaining 12% of the total output.

For reliability of estimates the aggregates compiled for this sector were cross checked with data from other sources. The output of hotels and restaurants resulting from tourists was checked for consistency with other available sources namely from data obtained from the 2002 Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT2002). In the light of SOT2002 results, the expenditure of tourists in hotels was calculated as a percentage of the Bank of Mauritius figure of Tourism earnings in 2002. The figures for the local component obtained from the latest Census of Economic Activities (CEA2002) were compared and adjusted with Mauritians expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants from the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HBS).

(iii) Computation of Annual estimates

For intercensal years the establishments in the hotels and restaurants sector are not surveyed due to the low response rate and time constraint. Therefore a proxy measure is adopted.

An estimate of output is worked out for the local component based on annual growth in number of households and the CPI component measuring prices of meals in bars and restaurants.

Given that estimates of tourism receipts are regularly provided by the Bank of Mauritius a percentage of tourist earnings is adopted for the output of hotels and restaurants from tourists.

The production account of this sector is based on technical ratios calculated from benchmark data collected through the census of Economic Activities.

During intercensal years, a sample of hotels and restaurants are surveyed to revise the production structure, if needs be. Other ratios from the Survey of Outgoing Tourist, leading indicators for activities of the hotel and restaurants sector such as the number of room nights/beds nights spent during the year, the total number of restaurants and cafés operating from register of licence holders and supplementary information collected from personal interviews of operators in the sector are also considered.

(iv) Constant price estimates

Presently the number of tourist arrivals is used as a proxy for measuring volume change of the value added at current price of the tourist component and the CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants is used to deflate value added at current price generated by Mauritians in this sector.

1.9 Transport, storage and communications

This group contributed 12.1% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2006 and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

Land transport

Water transport

Services allied to transport, namely cargo handling, ports and airport services, travel agencies and storage and warehousing

Air transport

Communication services

(i) Sources of data

National Transport Authority

Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Expenditure Surveys

Special enquiries from: Mauritius Telecom, docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies

Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

Census of Economic Activities

(ii) Methodology

Land transport: The enterprises in this activity group consist of operators of buses, lorries, vans, contract cars and taxis.

Statistics on number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating, obtained from the National Transport Authority, provide leading indicators. The 'large' establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire and the resulting working ratios are applied to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector.

A similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added of taxis and vans. Information on income and expenditure per vehicle is obtained from personal interviews of taxi and van owners. The estimates of gross output for buses and taxis are cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

The production account for lorries engaged in the transport of sugarcane and sugar is worked out separately, as explained in section 1.2.

Water transport: Ship owners and shipping agents are interviewed by mail questionnaire. As very scarce information is obtained from this source, indirect methods are used to estimate output. Indicators such as volume of goods loaded and unloaded and statistics on movement of ships are used.

Services allied to transport:

Most of the enterprises engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. This sector covers mainly activities carried by the Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA), the Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), ports and airport services and storage and warehousing (comprising mainly The Mauritius Sugar Terminal Corporation). Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through mail questionnaires.

The activity of the Civil Aviation Department, which is one of the government industries, is also included here. The relevant information for the preparation of its production account is obtained from the Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department.

Information on the operation of large travel agencies, forwarding agencies and tour operators is obtained from direct enquiries annually.

Estimates are also made for non-response and small units not covered by the annual survey.

Air transport: The main enterprise engaged in this activity is Air Mauritius Ltd which provides data through mail questionnaires for working out the production account of this sector.

Telecommunication services: The main contributor is the Mauritius Telecom and survey questionnaire is sent annually to obtain information on inputs and outputs. All the other 'large' establishments engaged in telecommunication services are surveyed annually. This activity group also comprises the Mauritius Post Ltd.

1.10 Financial intermediation

The activities in this group can be categorised into three sub groups: (i) insurance corporations, (ii) banks and (iii) other financial intermediaries

(i) Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius

The Registrar of Companies

Financial Services Commission

Annual Survey on Income and Expenditure

(ii) Methodology

(i) Insurance

The activity of insurance is intended to provide customers with protection against certain risks. It is also a form of financial intermediation where funds are collected from policyholders and invested in assets that are held as technical reserves to meet future claims.

The insurance enterprises do not charge a separate fee for the service they provide. Whenever they do charge explicit fees, they are treated as payment for services and included in the output of the enterprise. The value of those services for which there is no explicit charge must be estimated indirectly from total receivables and payables of the enterprises, including the income accruing from investment of their reserves.

Data for the production accounts of insurance companies are collected via mail questionnaires quarterly and annually.

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

+ Total premiums earned
+ Total premiums supplements (interest, dividend and rent)
- Claims due
- Changes in actuarial reserves
= Output of services to policyholders
+ Commission fees explicitly charged

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalizing fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs.

The service charged for general insurance is allocated to industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry.

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of the insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, an estimate based on the life fund is made for changes in actuarial reserves.

(ii) *Banks and Other Financial intermediaries*

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising of commercial banks and offshore banks and other financial institutions, are obtained through mail questionnaires. The gross output of these establishments, as defined by the 1993 SNA, is estimated as the sum of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) and their actual service charges (income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees, etc). The total value of FISIM is measured as total property income receivable minus total interest payable excluding the value of any property income receivable from investment of own fund. The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, this procedure involves the collection of detailed figures on credits and deposits which are not easily obtained from the banks. The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, because of practical difficulties of allocating FISIM among the different users, FISIM is recorded as intermediate consumption of nominal industry.

In summary the output of banks is measured as

- + Property income receivable
- Property income from own funds
- Interest payable
- = FISIM
- + Fees and commission explicitly charged

The Central Bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs and is also recorded as intermediate consumption of commercial banks.

1.11 Real estate, renting and business activities

(i) **Sources of data**

Census of Economic Activities

Financial Services Commission

Board of Investment

Special enquiries from real estate agencies, architects and engineers, firms, advertising agencies and auditing firms.

Annual Survey of large establishments

(ii) **Methodology**

Real estate and renting

This group comprises the actual and imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings as well as activities of agencies involved in sale of property.

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 2000 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the local authorities and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. Information on rent paid by size for dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from the Income Tax statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in 'Real estate'. The intermediate cost, which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance, is estimated as a percentage of the gross output (obtained from benchmark data available from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities).

Business services

The activities of this sector are broadly classified into 3 main components

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, engineering firms, advertising agencies, computer firms, accounting firms and other services such as car and machine rental and photographic activities,
- (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors. etc,
- (c) business activities carried out in the offshore sector.

For the first category, the large contributors to output are interviewed by mail questionnaires annually and estimates are made for the non-respondents and small firms using benchmark data collected through the 2002 Census of Economic Activities.

For the second category, the income approach is used to estimate value added which consists of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The estimates are based on working ratios obtained from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of professionals from their respective associations.

The third category comprises the activities of business enterprises registered with the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and Board of Investment (BOI). Currently, C.S.O does not survey offshore companies. However, their accounts which are not filed at the F.S.C cannot be made available to C.S.O due to confidentiality and secrecy provisions in the Financial Services Development Act. For management companies, "profit before tax" data published in the Annual Report of F.S.C is being used as an alternative of value added.

1.12 General Government

The general government sector subdivided into central government and local government consists of all government units and all non-market Non Profit Institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units.

The central government is generally composed of ministries/departments, National Pension Fund and units (Extra Budgetary Units) operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough authority to form additional government units

The local government consists of municipalities and district councils, mainly financed by the central government.

The main functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of services to the community as a whole (collective services) as well as certain individual services (e.g. education and health). Government units are normally engaged in the production of non-market goods and services.

Total output, valued as the sum of production costs is estimated as follows:

Gross output = Intermediate Consumption
+ Compensation of employees
+ Consumption of fixed capital

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant General's Department. The expenditure items in the recurrent budget are carefully scrutinised and classified in categories such as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure, transfers, etc. Likewise, items of expenditure in the capital budget are examined and classified under capital formation, intermediate consumption, capital transfer, etc. For other units, data are extracted from their financial accounts.

All units forming part of general government are classified according to ISIC groups. The main ISIC group is 'Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security' which consists of the executive and legislative administration directly dependent on head of state and Parliament together with all other central

and local government bodies, the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and the provision of services to the community as a whole (foreign affairs, defence, public order and compulsory social security activities).

Activities other than administration are classified in their appropriate ISIC groups e.g. education activities are classified under Education, human health activities are classified under Health, agricultural activities under Agriculture.

1.13 Education

(i) Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
Education statistics from the statistics division of the Ministry of Education
Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Surveys
Housing and Population Census
Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

Education services are provided both by the public and private sector.

The Accountant General's Department provides data on the revenue and expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education & Human Resources. This is extensively used to estimate output of educational activities in the public sector (Government preprimary, primary and secondary schools). Value added is then measured at cost (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital).

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available at the Private Secondary School Authority. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 2002 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education) and the CPI sub-index for education are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

1.14 Health and social work

(i) Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
Health statistics from the Ministry of Health & Quality of Life
Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Surveys
Housing and Population Census
Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

Like education services public health services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Output of public health services are measured at cost from data available at the Accountant General's Department.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of licence holders, Associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings etc.). Benchmark data from the Household Budget Survey and the 2002 Census of Economic Activities are also extensively used.

Annual estimates for private doctors and dentists are calculated using the number of persons offering private medical services and the average price charged per patient.

Health services provided by private clinics, private laboratories, physiotherapy, veterinary and welfare institutions are obtained by mail questionnaires.

1.15 Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons.

(i) Data Sources

- Register of licence holders
- Register of pools and lottery organisations
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- Value added Tax Department
- Survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

This section, consist of services not covered by the activity groups above, deals mainly with community, social and personal services. The main services included are sanitary services, activities of religious organisations, recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other service activities such as laundry, hairdressing and beauty parlour, funeral and domestic services.

Income and expenditure data from the VAT Department is used to measure output for entertainment activities provided by casinos and clubs, pools and lottery and bookmakers which account for the major part of this subgroup.

Data is collected annually through mail questionnaires for establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Among these are the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and some large establishments engaged in laundry services, sporting and cultural activities.

For the other enterprises which are mostly 'small', output is measured indirectly either by the income approach or the production approach. The estimation is based on indicators such as licenses issued by local authorities, employment figures from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and from benchmark censuses and surveys such as 2000 Housing and Population Census and the 2002 Census of Economic Activities.

2. Gross National Income and its appropriation

Value added at market prices comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, the consumption of fixed capital and the excess of taxes on production and imports over subsidies. Operating

surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes the element of consumption of fixed capital.

Compensation of employees comprises all payments made by producers as wages and salaries, including payments in kind as well as in cash, and of contribution to Social Security and Pension Funds.

Data on compensation of employees are readily available from questionnaires sent to enterprises. Value added is thus computed by the income approach. When the Production approach is used to calculate value added, data on compensation of employees are readily available from the questionnaires. Whenever the income approach is used, the number of persons employed is first obtained. The main sources are the surveys of employment and earnings, the National Pension Scheme and the Population Census data.

Appropriate wage rates are then applied to the employment data to obtain estimates of compensation of employees.

3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It consists of the value of durable goods intended for non-military purposes acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries corresponds to the net additions to their fixed assets, whereas for households only expenditure on construction of dwellings is included. Household expenditure on durable goods such as cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc., is treated as final consumption although the acquisition of similar goods by industries or government is considered as capital goods.

(i) Methodology

Different methods are used for the valuation of capital formation, based essentially on the commodity approach. Information on investment are collected and compiled on a calendar year basis. These data are classified by type of capital goods such as residential buildings, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, and by industrial use as shown in the Table 2.11.

Building and construction

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings is the local authorities which provide to this office statistics on issues of building permits for new buildings, additions and reconstructions. These permits are classified according to type of buildings (residential and non-residential), size of buildings (in terms of floor area) and region. The value of building construction works are thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and cost per square metre obtained from a sample of small contractors. These costs varied according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on residential buildings are obtained from the National Housing Development Company (NHDC), while the financial reports provide estimates on capital expenditure incurred in the construction of non-residential buildings. Costs of large construction projects are estimated from data obtained from questionnaires sent to 'large' contractors, sugar estates and parastatal bodies.

Other construction works

All other construction works not included above are grouped under "Other construction works". These include outlays on road constructions, dams, reservoirs, pipe laying, electricity distribution networks, land improvement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Information on such construction works is obtained from questionnaires sent to the bodies concerned.

Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment accounted for 41.1 % of the GDFCF in 2005. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to

purchasers' prices by the addition of taxes on imports, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases, installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates and imports of the export processing enterprises.

Machinery and equipment imported by government are also obtained from external trade statistics. These are however supplemented with expenditure data from the financial reports.

Establishments producing machinery and equipment are also surveyed and their gross output provides data on investment in local machinery and equipment.

Data used in the computation of estimates on capital formation are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data are thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

4. Estimates of growth rates

(i) Double-deflation method

The value added of an industry is a residual obtained after subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at previous year's prices, both the gross output and the input of goods and services should be revalued at previous year's prices. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, this method requires extensive data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, other methods using 'proxy indicators' are used to indicate volume changes. The proxy indicators most often used are:

Physical quantities of goods produced

Physical quantities of materials used

Employment

As most industries produce a large number of heterogeneous products it is not possible to obtain separate physical output or input series. The value series are most often deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain the growth rates. The indices normally used are:

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Construction Price Index

Wage/Salary Index

Import and Export Price Index

A brief description of the methodology used to derive growth rates are given below:

<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing:	
<i>Sugar and tea</i>	<i>Double deflation method</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Use of quantity relatives</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar and black tea</i>	<i>Double deflation method</i>
<i>E.P.Z. / E.O.E</i>	<i>Deflation by specific price indices such as the Export price index</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>(i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products</i> <i>(ii) Deflation by specific price indices for product groups (e.g. PPI)</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold and volume of water sold
Construction	Building permits statistics and construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index
Hotels and restaurants	Use of tourist nights/arrival series
Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles
Financial intermediation	(i) Deflation by a weighted bank interest rate index and Consumer Price Index (ii) Use of employment data and number of insurance policies
Real estate, renting and business activities	Use of employment data
Public administration and defence	(i) Deflation by a salary index (ii) Use of employment data
Education, health and other services	Use of employment data

(ii) **Expenditure approach**

The methods used for the estimation of growth rates for GDP by type of expenditure are as follows:

<u>Type of expenditure</u>	<u>Method used</u>
Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage
Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index
Capital formation:	
(a) Buildings, construction	Building permits statistics and Construction Price Index
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods
Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices
Taxes on production and imports:	
(a) for taxes on production such as excise duty	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and Value Added Tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the GDP deflator

Section 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Year 2006

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2006, GDP at basic prices increased by 12.2% in nominal terms to reach R 181,968 from R 162,171 million in 2005. After removing the price effect of 6.8% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 5.0%, higher than the 2.3% recorded in 2005. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 5.4% compared to 2.8% in 2005 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

GDP at market prices, which includes R 24,319 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 11.3% to R 206,287 million from R 185,348 million in 2005. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 10.5% to R 164,636 from R 149,049 in 2005. (Table 1).

1.2 Growth rate by industry

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

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

Primary sector

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

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

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector rebounded by 4.2% in 2006 after a negative growth of 4.5% in 2005. Within the sector,

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

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

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

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

- **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 4.0% compared to 3.8% in 2005.
- After a contraction of 4.4% in 2005, **Construction** rebounded by 5.2% mainly attributable to the

construction and renovation of hotels and the implementation of projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector went up by 5.9% in 2006, compared to 6.2% in 2005. All the service industries recorded increases in activity during the year.

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods** grew by 5.5% lower than the 5.6% recorded in 2005 as a result of reduced growths in the final consumption due to price increases of consumer goods, and in trade activities of the Freeport
- **Hotels and restaurants** grew by 3.5%, lower than the 5.6% growth in 2005 explained by the spread of the "chikungunya" disease. In 2006, 788,276 tourists visited the country compared to 761,063 in 2005, generating tourists earnings of R 31,942 million compared to R 25,704 in 2005.
- **Transport, storage and communications** grew by 7.4% lower than the 7.7% growth in 2005.
- **Financial intermediation** grew by 7.0% higher than the 5.4% growth registered in 2005. The 7.0% growth was the results of growths of 5.0%, 7.1% and 11.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.
- **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 6.3% lower than the 6.5% growth registered in 2005.
- Activities in **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** grew by 4.0%, lower than the growth of 5.3% registered in 2005.
- **Education** which includes services provided by both public and private operators grew by 4.1% in 2006, lower than the 6.1% growth in 2005.
- **Health and social work** grew by 7.9% in 2006, higher than the 6.2% growth in 2005.
- **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew by 6.5% in 2006, lower than 7.2% growth in 2005.
- **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)** grew by 6.9% compared to 7.3% in 2005.

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

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

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2006 reached R 50,048 million compared to R 39,731 in 2005, representing a nominal increase of 26.0%. After removing the price effect of 5.8%, investment in real terms increased by 19.0% in 2006 after a contraction of 1.9% in 2005. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft, the growth rate works out to 5.5% compared to -1.6% in 2005.

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

Exclusive of aircraft, the rates for 2005 and 2006 worked out to 21.5% and 21.4% respectively.

Investment by type

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

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

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" grew substantially by 36.9% compared to a growth of 3.4% in 2005, mostly attributable to high investment in aircraft. Excluding the acquisition of aircraft, the growth rate worked out to 3.8% in 2006 compared to 4.2% in 2005.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2006 is estimated at R 34,177 million representing a nominal increase of 22.2% over the 2005 figure of R 27,973 million. In real terms, it grew by 15.1% after a decline of 0.3% in 2005. The 15.1% growth was mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects.

Public sector investment increased by 35.0% in nominal terms to reach R 15,871 million in 2006 from R 11,758 million in 2005. In real terms, the growth rate worked out to 28.3% against -5.4% in 2005. The 28.3% growth was mostly due to the high investment in aircraft offset to some extent by lower investment in machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies. Excluding the acquisition and sale of aircraft, the real growth rate of public sector investment was -17.5% compared to -3.6% in 2005.

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

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

In 2006, imports of goods and services was estimated at R 150,429 million compared to R 122,067 million in 2005, representing an increase of 23.2% in nominal terms (Table 9). That increase was mainly due to the acquisition of aircraft, high import bill of petroleum products and more activities of the Freeport during the year.

In real terms, imports of goods and services grew by 9.3% in 2006 compared to 6.4% in 2005. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis rose by 11.1% whilst imports of services, which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, increased by 5.1%.

Exports of goods and services increased by 14.6% to R 127,128 million in 2006 from R 110,940 million in 2005. In real terms, this represents a growth of 7.7%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis went up by 10.1% in 2006. It is worth noting that exports of goods posted a positive growth in 2005 and in 2006 after three consecutive years of negative growth. Positive growth in 2005 was mainly attributable to an increase in exports of the Freeport, and that in 2006 was explained by a growth in the exports of former EPZ enterprises. Exports of services, which include spending by tourists in the country, grew by 4.6%.

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 23,301 million in 2006 compared to R 11,127 million in 2005. This represents 11.3% of GDP at market prices in 2006 compared to 6.0% in 2005.

Exclusive of aircraft, net exports of goods and services in 2006 resulted in a deficit of R 17,626 million, representing 8.5% of GDP at market prices.

1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

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

Compensation of employees reached R 74,572 million in 2006, representing a nominal increase of 8.3% over the R 68,877 million estimated in 2005. Gross operating surplus which accounted for about half of GDP at market prices increased by 15.2% to R 105,654 million in 2006 from R 91,690 million in 2005 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 5.2% to R 26,061 million from R 24,781 million.

1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (R 1,633 million) and transfers (R 2,269) from and to the rest of the world, increased by 12.5% to reach R 210,189 million in 2006 from R 186,906 million in 2005 (Table 2.1).

Out of the R 210,189 million available in 2006 as GNDI, R 174,846 million or 83.2% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 35,343 million or 16.8% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS). In 2005, GNS was R 32,189 million representing 17.2% of GNDI.

The saving rate as measured by the ratio of Gross National Saving to GDP at market prices declined to 17.1% in 2006 from 17.4% in 2005.

2. Year 2007

2.1 Gross Domestic Product, 2007

In 2007, GDP at basic prices increased by 13.7% in nominal terms to reach R 206,934 million from R 181,968 million in 2006. After removing the price effect of 7.9% (the GDP deflator) the economy grew by 5.4% in real terms, higher than the 5.0% recorded in 2006. Exclusive of sugar, the rate worked out to 6.1% compared to 5.4% in 2006 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

GDP at market prices which includes R 28,549 million, as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 14.2% to R 235,483 million from R 206,287 million in 2006. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 13.5% to R 186,831 from R 164,636 in 2006.

2.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2007, 69.0% of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 26.5% by the secondary sector. The remainder, or 4.5%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities.

GDP growth was positively influenced by the secondary and tertiary sectors which contributed 1.5 and 4.3 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. On the other hand, the contribution of the primary sector was -0.4 percentage point.

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" contracted by 7.5% in 2007 after a low growth of 0.6% in 2006. Within the sector,

- (i) "Agriculture" contracted by 7.4%, as a result of declines of 13.6% and 1.1% in "Sugarcane" and "other agriculture" respectively, due to unfavourable climatic conditions during the year
- (ii) **Mining and quarrying** declined by 9.1% after a growth of 9.1% in 2006.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew further by 4.9% in 2007 after a growth of 4.2% in 2006. Within the sector,

- (i) **Manufacturing** grew by 2.2% in 2007 compared to 4.0% in 2006. The performances of its sub-sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a decline of 13.6% in 2007 based on a sugar production of 435,972 tonnes, compared to a decline of 2.9% in 2006 based on a production of 504,857 tonnes.</i>
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<i>Textile</i>	<i>a growth of 8.5% in 2007 following a rebound of 2.9% in 2006 after negative growths of 7.2% and 14.7% in 2004 and 2005 respectively.</i>
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Activities of export oriented enterprises grew at a higher rate of 8.0 % in 2007 compared to a growth of 4.6% in 2006.

- (ii) **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 3.1% compared to 4.0% in 2006.
- (iii) After a growth of 5.2% in 2006, **Construction** grew further by 15.2%, mainly attributable to the construction and renovation of hotels, projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme and expansion of textile and wearing apparel industries.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 6.7% in 2007, compared to 5.9% in 2006. All the service industries recorded increases in activities during the year.

- (i) "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods" grew by 4.5%, lower than the 5.5% growth recorded in 2006, as a result of reduced growths in final consumption due to price increases of consumer goods, and in trade activities of the Freeport.
- (ii) "Hotels and restaurants" rebounded by 14.0%, higher than the low growth of 3.5% in 2006 consequent to the "Chikungunya" disease. The number of tourists who visited the country in 2007 was 906,971 compared to 788,276 in 2006, generating tourists earnings of R 40,687 million compared to R 31,942 million in 2006.
- (iii) "Transport, storage and communications" grew by 7.9%, higher than the 7.4% growth in 2006.
- (iv) "Financial intermediation" grew by 7.5% higher than the 7.0% growth registered in 2006. The 7.5% growth was due to growths of 5.1%, 7.9% and 11.2% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.

- (v) **“Real estate, renting and business activities”** grew by 7.5 % lower than the 6.3% growth registered in 2006.
- (vi) Activities of **“Public administration and defence; compulsory social security”** registered a low growth of 0.5% after the 4.0% growth in 2006.
- (vii) **“Education”**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by about 2.5% in 2007, lower than the 4.1% growth in 2006.
- (viii) **“Health and social work”** grew by 4.6% in 2007, lower than the 7.9% growth in 2006.
- (ix) **“Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons”** grew by 8.0% higher than the 6.5% growth in 2006.
- (x) **Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)** grew by 7.5% compared to 6.9% in 2006.

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 12.4% to reach R 196,533 million in 2007 from R 174,846 million in 2006. The real growth rate works out to 3.9% compared to 5.5% in 2006 as a result of lower growth in the final consumption expenditure of both households and general government. Final consumption expenditure of households which represents 84.4% of the total, grew at a lower rate of 4.5% compared to 5.9% in 2006. That of general government grew by 0.8% in 2007 lower than the 3.8% growth in 2006.

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2007 reached R 59,170 million compared to R 50,048 million in 2006, representing a nominal increase of 18.2%. After removing the price effect of 8.9% investment in real terms grew by 8.6% in 2007 compared to a high growth of 19.0% in 2006. However, exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft, the growth rate worked out to 17.0% higher than the 5.5% growth in 2006.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 25.1% in 2007, slightly higher than the 2006 figure of 24.3%.

Exclusive of aircraft, the rate for 2007 worked out to 24.1% compared to 21.5% for 2006.

Investment by type

“Building and construction work” grew by 16.9% in 2007 following a growth of 6.7% in 2006. This was due to growths of 5.5% and 49.2% in “Residential building” and “Non- residential building” respectively, partly offset by a decline of 17.4% in “Other construction work”.

Investment in “Machinery and equipment” declined by 1.0% in 2007 after a high growth of 36.9% in 2006. Excluding investment on aircraft, the growth rate works out to 17.2% in 2007 compared to 3.8% in 2006.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2007 is estimated at R 46,261 million representing a nominal increase of 35.4% over the 2006 figure of R 34,177 million. In real terms, it grew by 24.0% compared to 15.1% in 2006. The 24.0% growth is mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects and to a lesser extent to

investment in the textile and wearing apparel industries.

Public sector investment decreased by 18.7% in nominal terms to R 12,909 million in 2007 from R 15,871 million in 2006. In real terms the growth rate worked out to -24.7% compared to 28.3% in 2006. The negative growth in 2007 is explained by lower investment in aircraft in 2007 (R 2,515 million) than in 2006 (R 5,675 million), partly offset by higher investment in machinery and equipment by some parastatal bodies. Excluding aircraft, the real growth of public sector investment was -7.4% in 2007 compared to -17.5% in 2006.

The share of private sector investment increased to 78.2% in 2007 from 68.3% in 2006 and that of the public sector decreased to 21.8% from 31.7%. Excluding the acquisition and sale of aircraft, the share of private sector investment was 82.0% and that of the public sector 18.0% compared to 76.7% and 23.3% respectively in 2006.

2.3.2 Imports and export of goods and services

Imports of goods and services for 2007 reached R 161,917 million compared to 150,429 million in 2006. In real terms, imports of goods and services grew by 1.5% in 2007 compared to a growth of 9.3% in 2006. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b basis declined by 1.2% as opposed to a growth of 11.1% in 2006 mostly as a result of lower acquisition of aircraft and reduced activities in the Freeport partly offset by higher import bill of petroleum products, while imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, grew by 8.7% compared to 5.1% in 2006.

Exports of goods and services increased by 8.7% to R 138,236 million in 2007 from R 127,128 million in 2006. In real terms, this represents a growth of 3.3%. However, exports of goods measured on an f.o.b basis declined by 10.9% in 2007 as opposed to a growth of 10.1% in 2006 mostly explained by lower receipts from exports of sugar and by the Freeport, partly offset by higher exports of articles of apparel and clothing. Exports of services went up by 23.0% compared to only 4.6% in 2006, mainly due to higher tourist earnings in 2007.

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 23,681 million in 2007, slightly higher than the deficit of R 23,301 million registered in 2006. This represents 10.1% of GDP at market prices in 2007 compared to 11.3% in 2006.

Exclusive of aircraft, net exports of goods and services in 2007 resulted in a deficit of R 21,166 million, representing 9.0% of GDP at market prices.

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2007, the relative share of the three components of GDP at market prices was as follows:

Compensation of employees	35.6%
Taxes net of subsidies on production and imports	13.0%
Gross operating surplus	51.4%

Compensation of employees reached R 83,715 million in 2007, representing a nominal increase of 12.3% over the R 74,572 million estimated in 2006. Gross operating surplus which accounted for around half of GDP at market prices increased by 14.6% to R 121,112 million in 2007 from R 105,654 million in 2006 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 17.6% to R30,656 million from R 26,061 million.

2.5 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 7,491 million) and transfers (+R 3,693) from and to the rest of the world, is estimated at R 246,667 million in 2007 .

Out of the R 246,667 million available, R 196,533 million or 79.7% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 50,134 million or 20.3% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS). The saving rate as measured by the ratio of the Gross National Saving to GDP at market prices worked out to 21.3%.

In 2006, GNDI was estimated at R 210,189 million, and GNS at R 35,343 million representing 16.8% of GNDI. The saving rate worked out to 17.1%. It is to be noted that, as from 2007 GNDI includes investment income from offshore activities of banks and is therefore not strictly comparable with figures prior to 2007.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil

... : Not available

Abbreviations

R : Mauritian rupees

R M : Rupees Million

000 : Thousand

M-tons : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos

H-Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres

No. : Number

E.P.Z. : Export Processing Zone

ISIC : International standard industrial
classification of all economic
activities

C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight

F.O.B. : Free on board

Exchange rate

Conversion rate to Special Drawing Rights (S.D.R.):

1 S.D.R.: 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23rd October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24th October, 1979

1 S.D.R.: 12.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 28th September, 1981.

On the 28th February, 1983, the Mauritian Rupee was delinked from the S.D.R. and linked to a trade-weighted basket of currencies.

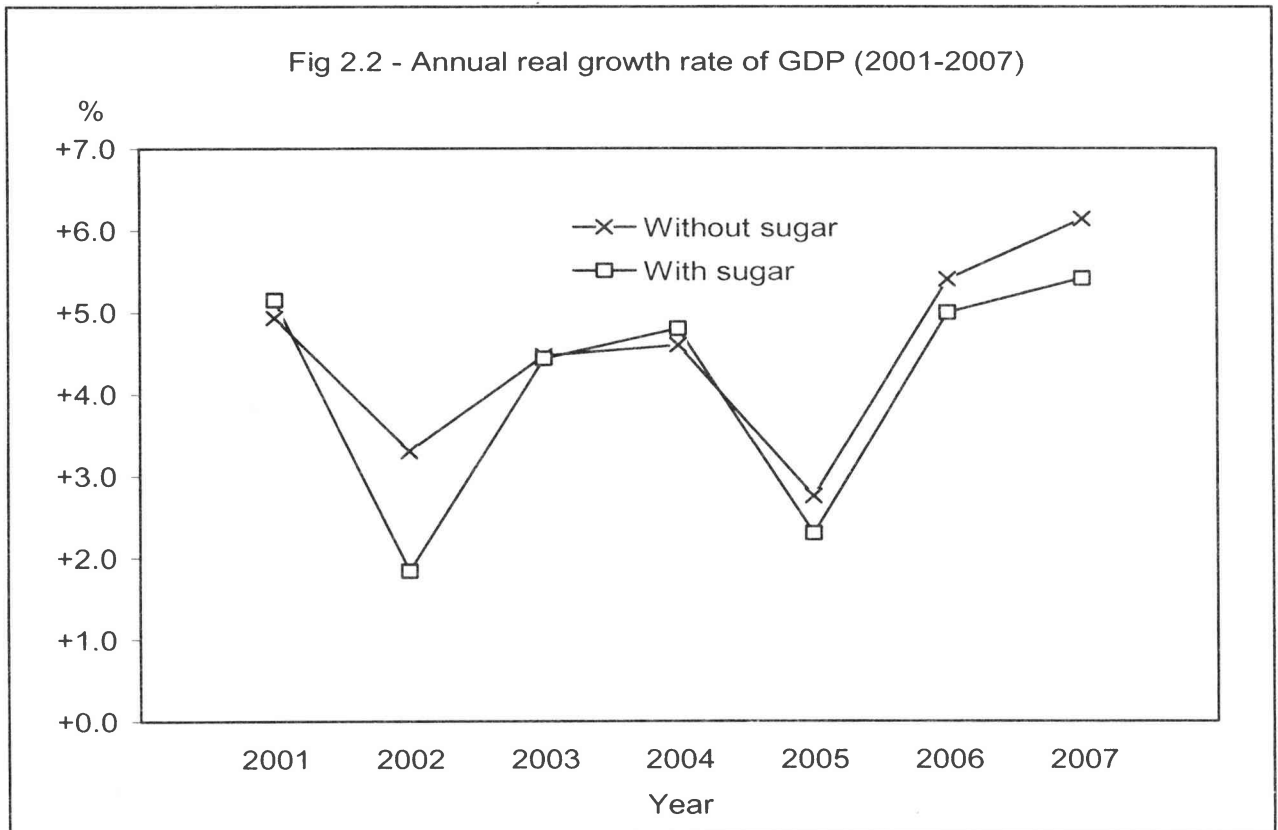
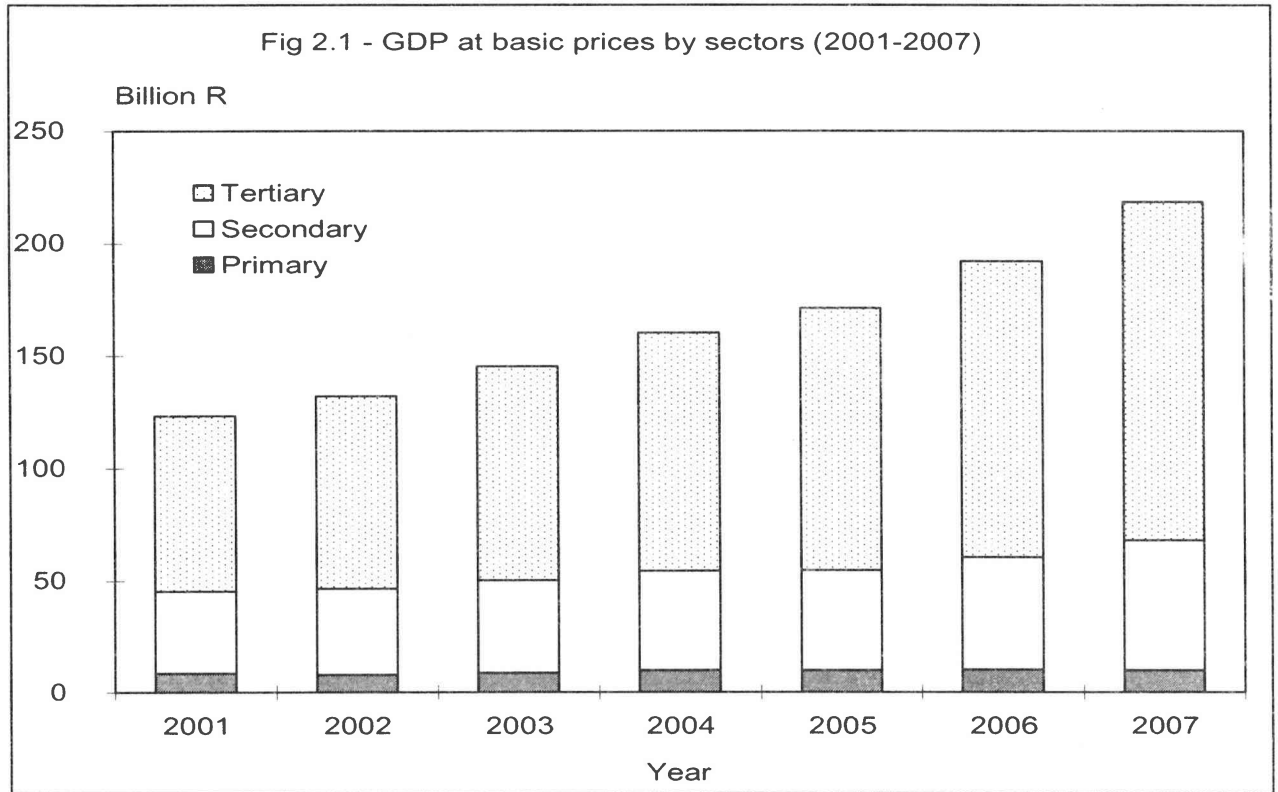
SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES

Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2004 - 2007

	Unit	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	152,425	162,171	181,968	206,934
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	23,172	23,177	24,319	28,549
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	175,597	185,348	206,287	235,483
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-390	-239	+1,633	+7,491
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	152,035	161,932	183,601	214,425
at market prices	R M	175,207	185,109	207,920	242,974
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269	+3,693
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	176,581	186,906	210,189	246,667
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	123,238	130,219	146,531	170,123
at market prices	R	142,020	148,857	165,939	192,774
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	123,554	130,411	145,227	164,180
at market prices	R	142,336	149,049	164,636	186,831
10. Compensation of employees	R M	64,378	68,877	74,572	83,715
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,533
Households	R M	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,790
General Government	R M	25,043	27,368	29,355	30,743
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,533
Households	R M	122,180	138,495	157,616	178,656
General Government	R M	14,700	16,222	17,230	17,877
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
Private sector	R M	26,345	27,973	34,177	46,261
Public sector	R M	11,658	11,758	15,871	12,909
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	39,701	32,189	35,343	50,134
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-4,165	-11,127	-23,301	-23,681
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-3,946</i>	<i>-11,007</i>	<i>-17,626</i>	<i>-21,166</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	94,859	110,940	127,128	138,236
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>94,859</i>	<i>110,940</i>	<i>125,978</i>	<i>138,021</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	99,024	122,067	150,429	161,917
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>98,805</i>	<i>121,947</i>	<i>143,604</i>	<i>159,187</i>

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.4
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+4.6	+2.8	+5.4	+6.1
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+7.1	+5.5	+3.9
Households	+7.8	+7.3	+5.9	+4.5
General Government	+4.6	+6.1	+3.8	+0.8
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+4.8	-1.6	+5.5	+17.0
(iv) Private sector investment	+16.3	-0.3	+15.1	+24.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+16.3	-0.8	+15.2	+24.5
(v) Public sector investment	-19.8	-5.4	+28.3	-24.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-14.8	-3.6	-17.5	-7.4
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	42.2	42.5	41.0	40.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	78.0	83.5	84.7	83.5
Households	63.7	68.7	70.5	70.4
General Government	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.1
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	21.4	21.5	24.1
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	15.0	15.1	16.6	19.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	15.0	15.1	16.5	19.8
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.3
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	69.3	70.4	68.3	78.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	69.7	70.3	76.7	82.0
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	30.7	29.6	31.7	21.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	30.3	29.7	23.3	18.0
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.8	20.3
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.1	21.3
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-2.4	-6.0	-11.3	-10.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-2.2	-5.9	-8.5	-9.0
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				



Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
With sugar	5.2	1.8	4.4	4.8	2.3	5.0	5.4
Without Sugar	4.9	3.3	4.5	4.6	2.8	5.4	6.1

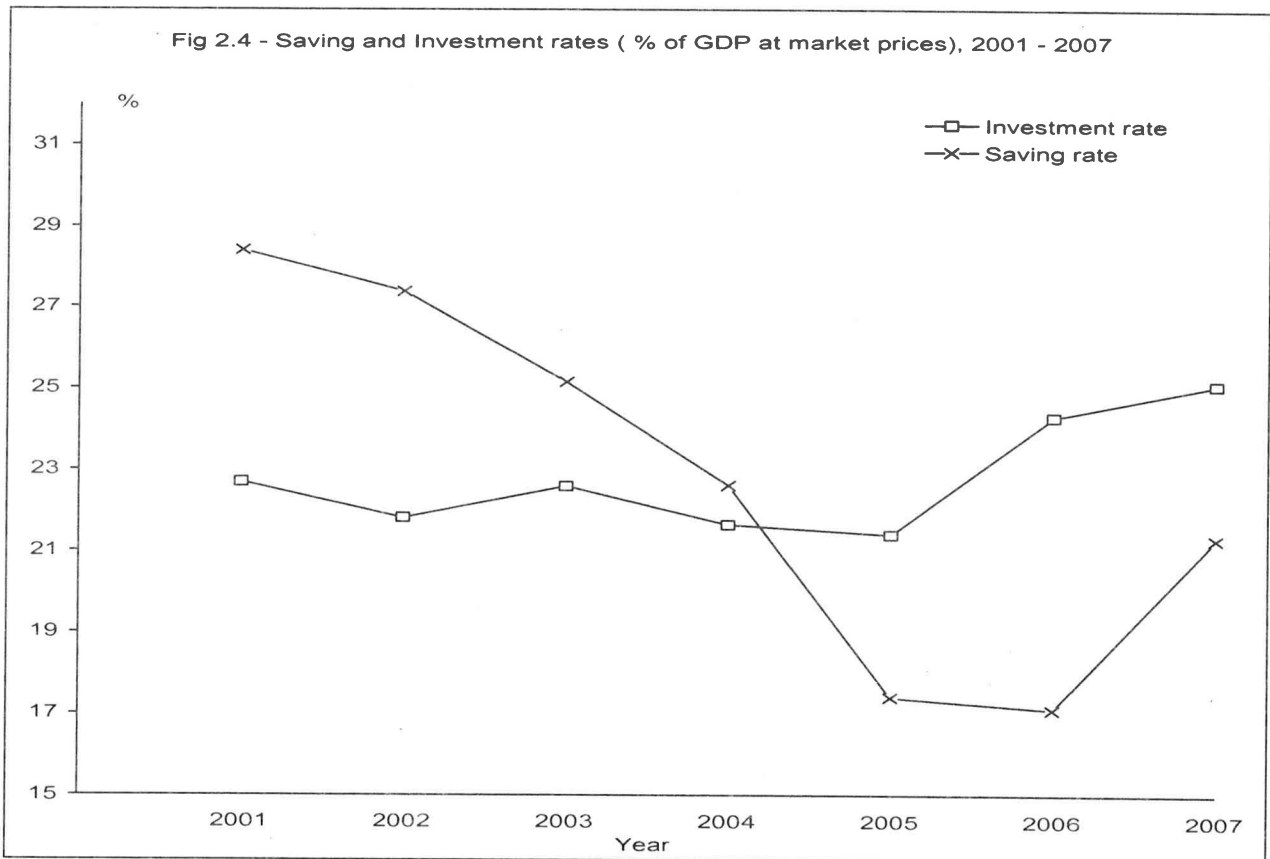
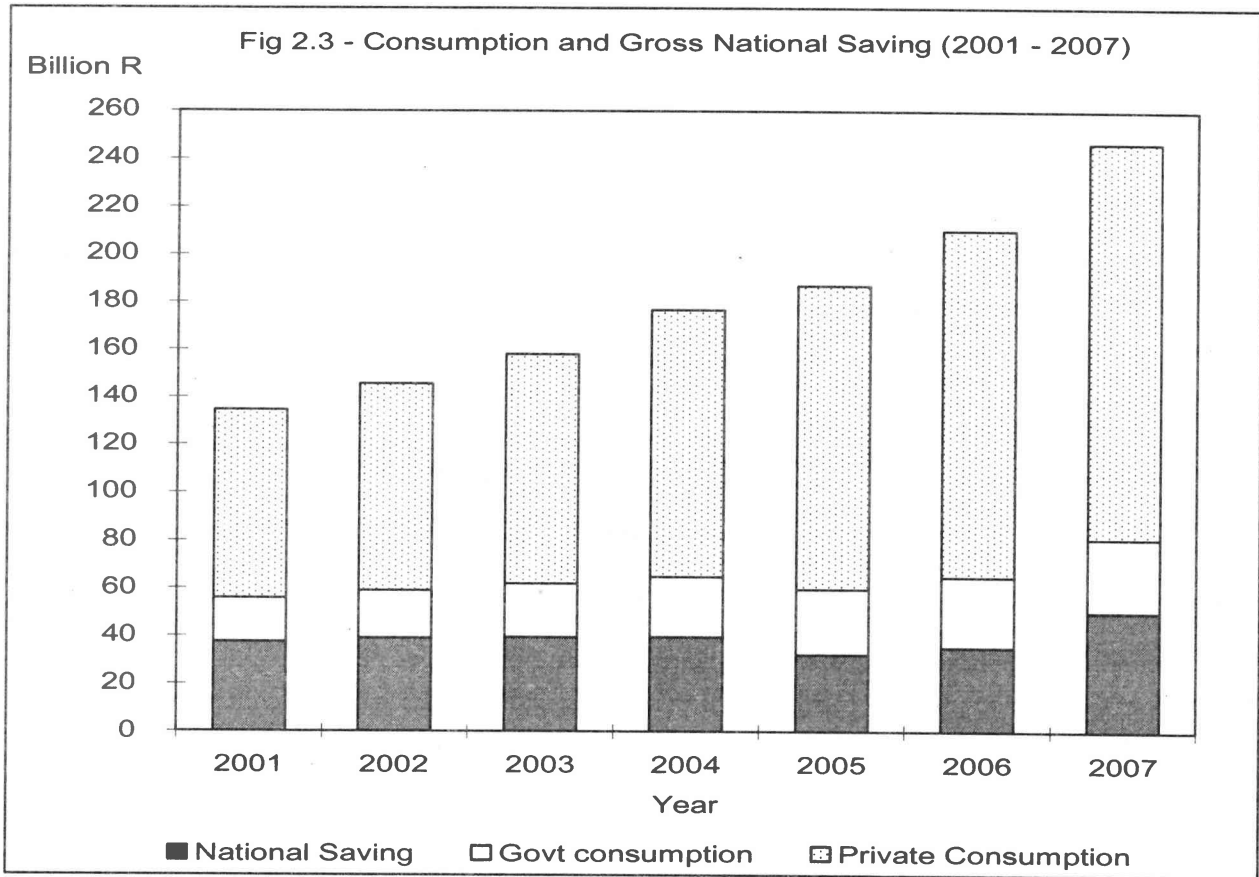


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2004 - 2007

	(R million)			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,830	9,790	10,130	9,785
Sugarcane	5,261	5,212	5,137	4,571
Other	4,569	4,578	4,993	5,214
Mining and quarrying	87	88	101	96
Manufacturing	31,942	32,187	36,356	41,060
Sugar	1,624	1,609	1,586	1,411
Food (excluding sugar)	7,283	8,310	10,137	12,300
Textile	12,288	10,885	11,974	13,435
Other	10,747	11,383	12,659	13,914
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,546	3,355	3,521	3,674
Construction	8,835	9,099	10,205	13,145
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	17,327	19,571	22,534	25,598
Wholesale and retail trade	16,350	18,446	21,246	24,137
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	977	1,125	1,288	1,461
Hotels and restaurants	11,296	12,423	15,500	19,517
Transport, storage and communications	19,682	20,447	22,173	24,826
Financial intermediation	14,875	16,766	18,850	21,607
Insurance	4,200	4,675	5,154	5,700
Banks	8,990	10,141	11,477	13,317
Other	1,685	1,950	2,219	2,590
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,679	16,609	19,026	22,539
Owner occupied dwellings	7,247	8,177	9,102	10,675
Other	7,432	8,432	9,924	11,864
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,580	11,460	12,199	12,674
Education	7,087	7,780	8,440	9,136
Health and social work	5,087	5,580	6,266	6,824
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,390	6,007	6,784	7,981
FISIM	-7,818	-8,991	-10,117	-11,528
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,425	162,171	181,968	206,934
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	23,172	23,177	24,319	28,549
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,597	185,348	206,287	235,483
Export oriented enterprises ²	13,140	12,108	13,694	15,584

1/ Revised

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

Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6.5	6.0	5.5	4.7
Sugarcane	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.2
Other	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	21.0	19.8	20.1	19.8
Sugar	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7
Food (excluding Sugar)	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9
Textile	8.1	6.7	6.6	6.5
Other	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
Construction	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11.3	12.1	12.4	12.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10.7	11.4	11.7	11.7
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	7.4	7.7	8.5	9.4
Transport, storage and communications	12.9	12.6	12.1	12.0
Financial intermediation	9.8	10.3	10.4	10.5
Insurance	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
Banks	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.4
Other	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.9
Owner occupied dwellings	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.2
Other	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.1
Education	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4
Health and social work	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
FISIM	-5.1	-5.5	-5.6	-5.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.5

Table 2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+8.1	-5.4	+0.6	-7.4
Sugarcane	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6
Other	+5.4	-1.1	+4.5	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	+0.4	-3.6	+9.1	-9.1
Manufacturing	+0.6	-5.5	+4.0	+2.2
Sugar	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6
Food (excluding Sugar)	+4.4	+2.1	+9.6	+4.0
Textile	-7.2	-14.7	+2.9	+8.5
Other	+6.6	+0.4	+1.8	-3.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0	+3.1
Construction	+0.5	-4.4	+5.2	+15.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.7	+5.6	+5.5	+4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.5	+5.4	+4.4
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	+5.6	+3.5	+14.0
Transport, storage and communications	+8.1	+7.7	+7.4	+7.9
Financial intermediation	+4.3	+5.4	+7.0	+7.5
Insurance	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1
Banks	+2.0	+4.8	+7.1	+7.9
Other	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0	+11.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9
Other	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1	+9.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.3	+5.3	+4.0	+0.5
Education	+6.4	+6.1	+4.1	+2.5
Health and social work	+7.0	+6.2	+7.9	+4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+7.2	+6.5	+8.0
FISIM	-0.4	+7.3	+6.9	+7.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+4.6	+2.8	+5.4	+6.1
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+12.3	-5.5	-3.8	+5.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.8	+1.2	+3.9	+5.4
Export oriented enterprises	-6.8	-12.3	+4.6	+8.0

Table 2.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators
(% change over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+4.2	+5.3	+2.9	+4.4
Sugarcane	+5.5	+9.1	+1.5	+3.0
Other	+2.8	+1.3	+4.4	+5.6
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+4.7	+5.5	+5.0
Manufacturing	+7.4	+6.6	+8.7	+10.5
Sugar	+8.0	+9.1	+1.5	+3.0
Food exc Sugar	+8.8	+11.8	+11.3	+16.7
Textiles	+7.4	+3.9	+6.9	+3.4
Other	+6.4	+5.5	+9.2	+13.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	+0.0	-8.9	+0.9	+1.2
Construction	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.0	+6.9	+9.1	+8.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+6.0	+6.9	+9.3	+8.8
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.6	+6.6	+7.0	+6.3
Hotels and restaurants	+16.9	+4.1	+20.6	+10.5
Transport, storage and communications	-1.6	-3.5	+1.0	+3.8
Financial intermediation	+3.2	+6.9	+5.1	+6.6
Insurance	+6.8	+6.0	+5.0	+5.2
Banks	+2.1	+7.6	+5.7	+7.5
Other	+0.2	+5.7	+2.5	+4.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.7	+6.3	+7.8	+10.2
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
Other	+5.0	+5.0	+8.9	+8.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+7.8	+2.9	+2.3	+3.4
Education	+6.1	+3.5	+4.2	+5.6
Health and social work	+7.5	+3.3	+4.1	+4.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+3.5	+4.0	+6.0	+8.9
FISIM	+2.2	+7.2	+5.3	+6.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.7	+4.0	+6.8	+7.9
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+4.2	+5.8	+9.1	+11.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.5	+4.3	+7.1	+8.3
Export oriented enterprises	+7.0	+5.1	+8.1	+5.4

Table 2.7 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Compensation of employees	64,378	68,877	74,572	83,715
of which paid by General Government	16,960	17,826	18,819	19,431
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,426	162,171	181,968	206,934
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	24,733	24,781	26,061	30,656
Taxes on products ²	23,785	24,060	25,255	29,369
Subsidies on products	(613)	(883)	(936)	(820)
Other taxes on production ³	1,561	1,604	1,742	2,107
Gross operating surplus	86,487	91,690	105,654	121,112
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,598	185,348	206,287	235,483
Net primary income from the rest of the world⁴	-390	-239	+1,633	+7,491⁵
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	175,208	185,109	207,920	242,974
Net transfer from the rest of the world⁴	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269	+3,693
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	176,582	186,906	210,189	246,667
Less: Final consumption expenditure	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,533
Households	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,790
General Government	25,043	27,368	29,355	30,743
Gross National Saving (GNS)	39,702	32,189	35,343	50,134
GNS as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.8	20.3
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.1	21.3

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Source: Bank of Mauritius

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

Fig 2.5 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices (2001 - 2007)

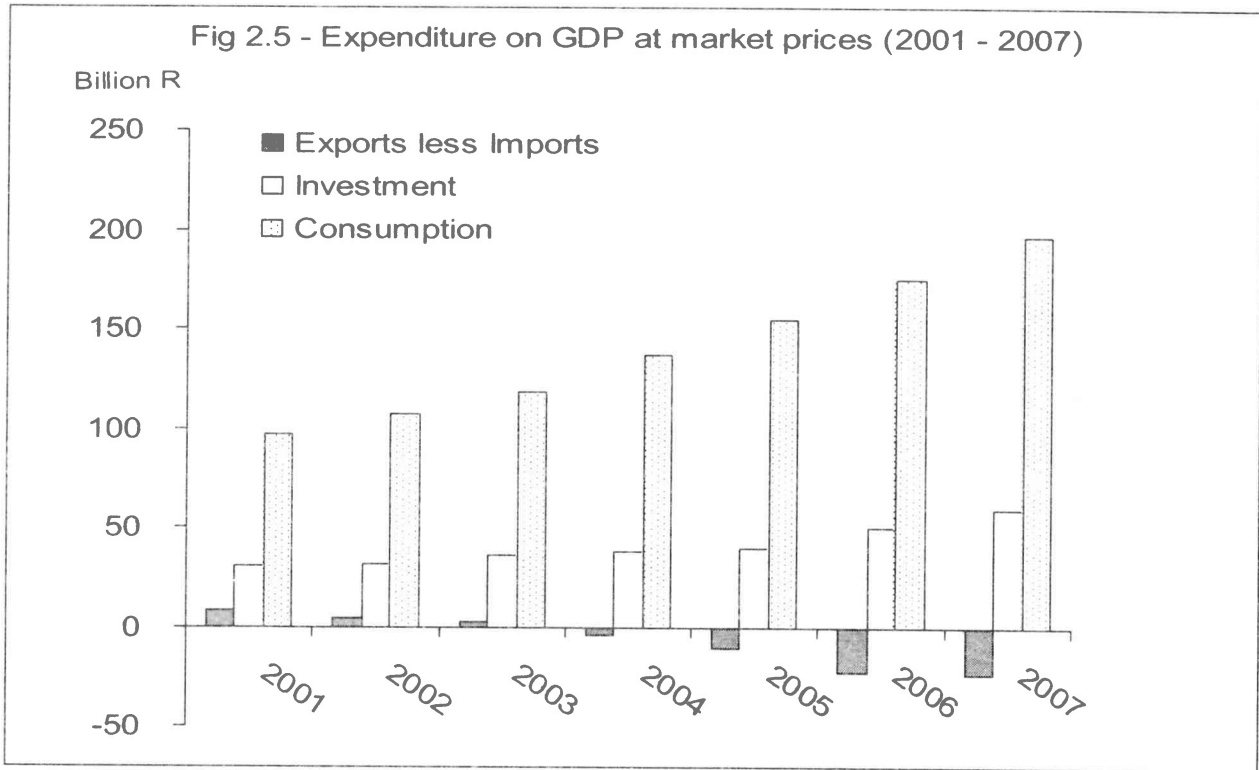


Fig 2.6 - National Income and its appropriation (2001-2007)

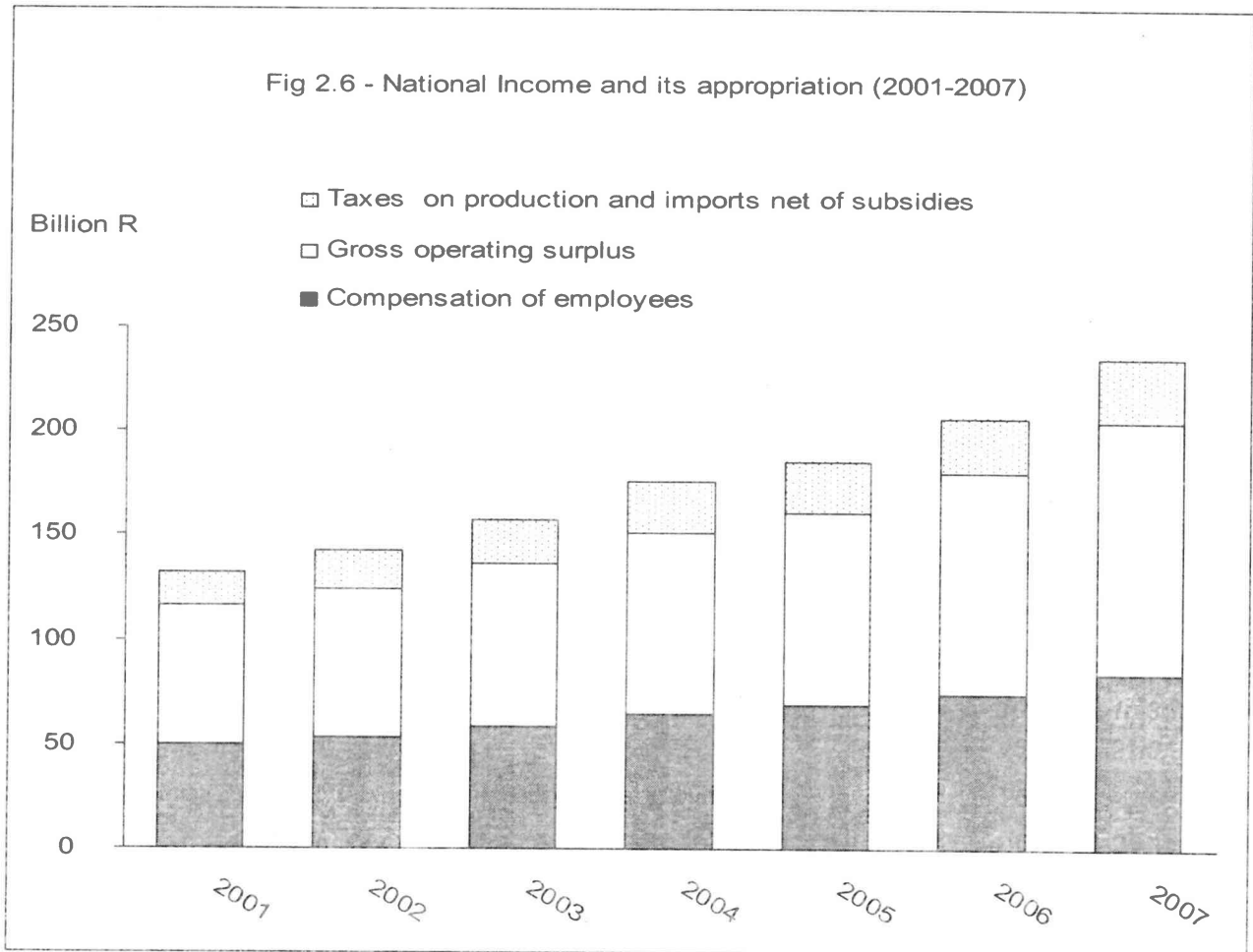


Table 2.8 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,533
Households	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,790
General government	25,043	27,368	29,355	30,743
<i>Individual</i>	(10,343)	(11,146)	(12,125)	(12,866)
<i>Collective</i>	(14,700)	(16,222)	(17,230)	(17,877)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
Private sector	26,345	27,973	34,177	46,261
Public sector	11,658	11,758	15,871	12,909
Increase in inventories ²	4,879	2,027	4,694	3,461
Exports of goods & services	94,859	110,940	127,128	138,236
Goods (f.o.b)	54,905	63,219	74,037	69,482
Services	39,954	47,721	53,091	68,754
Less Imports of goods & services	99,024	122,067	150,429	161,917
Goods (f.o.b)	70,911	86,734	108,569	113,664
Services	28,113	35,333	41,860	48,253
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,597	185,348	206,287	235,483

Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices(% distribution), 2004-2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	78.0	83.5	84.8	83.5
Households	63.7	68.7	70.5	70.4
General government	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1
Private sector	15.0	15.1	16.6	19.6
Public sector	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.5
Increase in inventories²	2.8	1.1	2.3	1.5
Exports of goods & services	54.0	59.9	61.6	58.7
Less Imports of goods & services	- 56.4	- 65.9	- 72.9	68.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

Please note that the figures do not add up to the totals due to rounding errors

Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates
(% over previous year), 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	+ 7.2	+ 7.1	+ 5.5	+ 3.9
Households	+ 7.8	+ 7.3	+ 5.9	+ 4.5
General government	+ 4.6	+ 6.1	+ 3.8	+ 0.8
<i>Individual</i>	+ 5.0	+ 4.8	+ 6.0	+ 2.8
<i>Collective</i>	+ 4.4	+ 7.0	+ 2.3	- 0.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 2.2	- 1.9	+ 19.0	+ 8.6
Private sector	+ 16.3	- 0.3	+ 15.1	+ 24.0
Public sector	- 19.8	- 5.4	+ 28.3	- 24.7
Exports of goods & services	- 0.3	+ 10.6	+ 7.7	+ 3.3
Goods (f.o.b)	- 3.5	+ 8.9	+ 10.1	- 10.9
Services	+ 4.3	+ 13.0	+ 4.6	+ 23.0
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 2.8	+ 6.4	+ 9.3	+ 1.5
Goods (f.o.b)	+ 3.9	+ 5.5	+ 11.1	- 1.2
Services	+ 0.1	+ 8.4	+ 5.1	+ 8.7

Table 2.11 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2004 - 2007

	(Rmillion)			
	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	23,042	23,489	26,705	34,903
Residential building	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579
Non-residential building	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794
Other construction work	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530
B. Machinery and equipment	14,961	16,242	23,343	24,267
Aircraft	219	120	5,675	2,515
Marine vessel	0	0	0	0
Passenger car	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406
Other transport equipment	1,510	1,746	1,945	2,433
Other machinery and equipment	10,652	12,049	13,226	15,913
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	37,784	39,611	44,373	56,655
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,328	2,225	2,764	2,508
Mining and quarrying	2	0	1	9
Manufacturing	5,346	5,548	4,819	8,375
<i>of which EPZ</i>	(2,508)	(2,376)	(2,245)	(4,301)
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,783	2,750	3,251	2,131
Construction	744	699	938	1,589
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,489	2,736	2,989	4,819
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(2,406)	(2,657)	(2,914)	(4,534)
Restaurants and hotels	5,185	4,193	6,558	10,127
Transport, storage and communications	4,067	4,542	10,566	8,641
Financial intermediation	945	1,336	1,665	1,436
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,005	9,509	10,534	13,627
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	(7,911)	(7,628)	(8,972)	(10,579)
<i>Other</i>	(2,094)	(1,881)	(1,562)	(3,048)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,495	1,975	2,077	1,777
Education	1,167	1,326	1,002	1,106
Health and social work	693	543	594	765
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,754	2,349	2,290	2,260
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1

1/ Revised

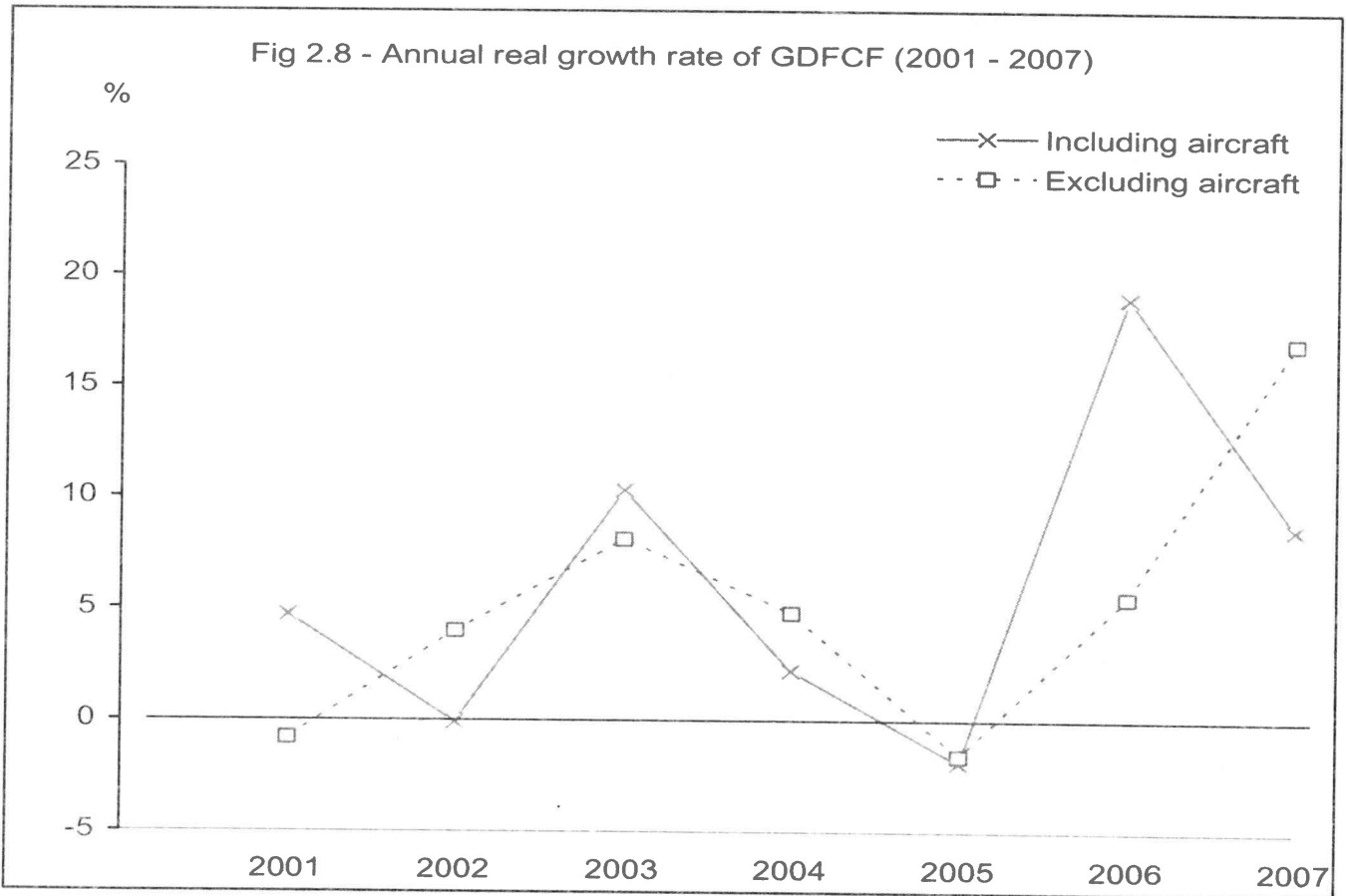
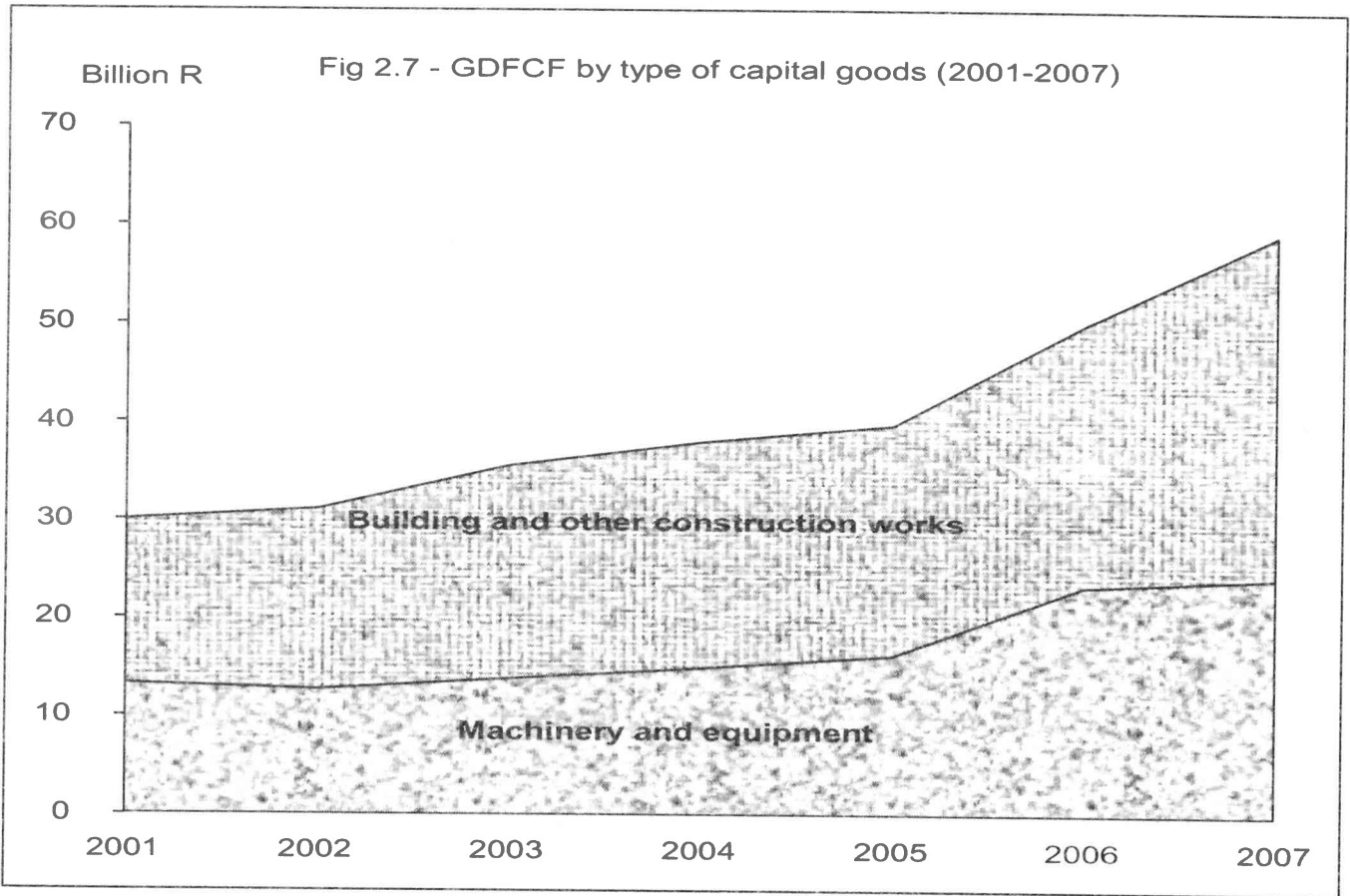
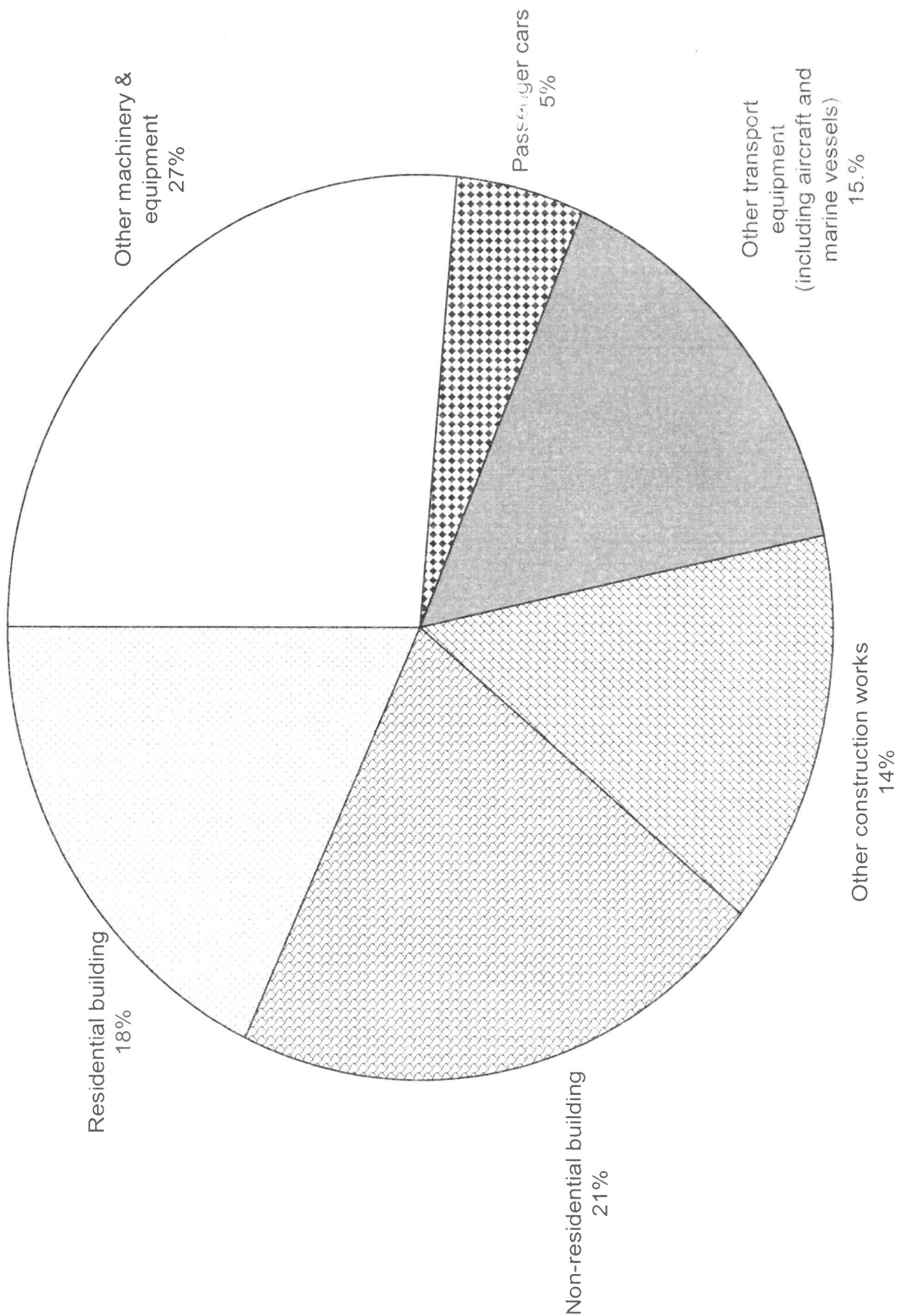


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2006



**Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 2004 - 2007**

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	- 0.3	- 5.3	+ 6.7	+ 16.9
Residential building	- 2.3	- 10.5	+ 10.3	+ 5.5
Non-residential building	+ 20.1	- 12.1	+ 3.9	+ 49.2
Other construction work	- 24.2	+ 16.8	+ 6.3	- 17.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+ 6.2	+ 3.4	+ 36.9	- 1.0
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 13.4	+ 4.2	+ 3.8	+ 17.2
Passenger car	+ 39.5	- 14.1	+ 4.2	+ 29.9
Other transport equipment	- 40.3	+ 2.8	+ 296.5	- 38.2
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 16.3	+ 10.1	+ 8.1	+ 19.1
Other machinery and equipment	+ 14.0	+ 7.7	+ 3.1	+ 14.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 2.2	- 1.9	+ 19.0	+ 8.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 4.8	- 1.6	+ 5.5	+ 17.0
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+ 33.8	+ 56.9	+ 16.8	- 17.0
Mining and quarrying	+ 150.8	- 100.0	-	+ 619.0
Manufacturing	+ 26.5	- 1.8	- 18.2	+ 63.1
<i>of which EPZ</i>	+ 71.6	- 10.5	- 11.1	+ 78.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	- 4.8	+ 45.8	+ 11.0	- 39.4
Construction	+ 19.5	- 10.6	+ 27.1	+ 57.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	- 3.7	+ 3.4	3.7	48.2
<i>of which wholesale and retail trade</i>	- 4.3	+ 3.9	4.1	42.7
Hotels and restaurants	+ 52.2	- 24.5	+ 46.8	+ 39.2
Transport , storage and communications	- 30.3	+ 5.6	+ 123.2	- 23.2
Financial intermediation	+ 15.8	+ 32.8	+ 17.5	- 19.9
Real estate , renting and business activities	+ 0.6	- 11.5	+ 4.1	+ 16.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	- 2.3	- 10.5	+ 10.3	+ 5.5
<i>Other</i>	+ 13.2	- 15.5	- 21.0	+ 79.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 9.5	- 26.0	- 1.0	- 21.6
Education	- 10.6	+ 6.1	- 29.1	+ 1.4
Health and social work	+ 15.2	- 25.9	+ 2.8	+ 20.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	- 34.6	+ 25.2	- 8.3	- 9.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 2.2	- 1.9	+ 19.0	+ 8.6

**Table 2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year),
2004 - 2007**

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
By type of capital goods:				
A. Building & construction work	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
Residential building	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
Non-residential building	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
Other construction work	+6.3	+7.7	+6.6	+11.8
B. Machinery and equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
Passenger car	+2.0	+5.0	+3.0	+5.0
Other transport equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+3.0	+5.0
Other machinery and equipment	+2.0	+5.0	+6.5	+5.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.6	+6.6	+5.8	+8.9

¹ revised

Table 2.14 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2005-2007

	(R million)								
	2005			2006 ¹			2007 ¹		
	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods	7,299	16,190	23,489	6,837	19,868	26,705	5,997	28,906	34,903
A. Building & construction work	60	7,568	7,628	30	8,942	8,972	25	10,554	10,579
Residential building									
Non-residential building	2,567	7,060	9,627	2,330	8,336	10,666	2,122	15,672	17,794
Other construction work	4,672	1,562	6,234	4,477	2,590	7,067	3,850	2,680	6,530
B. Machinery and equipment	4,459	11,783	16,242	9,034	14,309	23,343	6,912	17,355	24,267
Passenger car	159	2,169	2,328	114	2,383	2,497	129	3,277	3,406
Other transport equipment	386	1,480	1,866	5,916	1,704	7,620	2,954	1,994	4,948
Other machinery and equipment	3,914	8,134	12,048	3,004	10,222	13,226	3,829	12,084	15,913
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	11,758	27,973	39,731	15,871	34,177	50,048	12,909	46,261	59,170
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	559	1,666	2,225	361	2,403	2,764	233	2,275	2,508
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9	9
Manufacturing	10	5,538	5,548	9	4,810	4,819	13	8,362	8,375
of which EPZ	0	2,376	2,376	0	2,245	2,245	0	4,301	4,301
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,150	600	2,750	944	2,307	3,251	967	1,164	2,131
Construction	11	688	699	14	924	938	7	1,582	1,589
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	64	2,672	2,736	450	2,539	2,989	334	4,485	4,819
of which Wholesale and retail trade	64	2,593	2,657	450	2,464	2,914	334	4,200	4,534
Hotels and restaurants	3	4,190	4,193	0	6,558	6,558	1	10,126	10,127
Transport, storage and communications	2,514	2,028	4,542	8,336	2,230	10,566	6,662	1,979	8,641
Financial intermediation	876	460	1,336	889	776	1,665	765	671	1,436
Real estate, renting and business activities	905	8,604	9,509	389	10,145	10,534	54	13,573	13,627
Owner occupied dwellings	60	7,568	7,628	30	8,942	8,972	25	10,554	10,579
Other	845	1,036	1,881	358	1,203	1,562	29	3,019	3,048
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,975	0	1,975	2,077	0	2,077	1,777	0	1,777
Education	815	511	1,326	724	278	1,002	814	292	1,106
Health and social work	242	301	543	209	385	594	211	554	765
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,634	715	2,349	1,469	821	2,290	1,071	1,189	2,260
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	11,758	27,973	39,731	15,871	34,177	50,048	12,909	46,261	59,170

1 revised

2 includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 2.15 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2004					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14,114.0	4,283.8	9,830.2	78.1	3,647.0	6,105.1
Sugar cane	7,345.5	2,084.4	5,261.1	21.4	2,030.0	3,209.7
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	2,078.5	448.6	1,629.9	10.2	220.0	1,399.7
Livestock & poultry	2,335.9	1,199.5	1,136.4	9.3	226.6	900.5
Fishing	642.9	242.7	400.2	33.2	137.9	229.1
Other	1,711.2	308.6	1,402.6	4.0	1,032.5	366.1
Mining and quarrying	113.0	26.0	87.0	-	25.0	62.0
Manufacturing	88,098.2	56,156.0	31,942.2	213.1	13,563.7	18,165.4
Sugar milling	10,721.9	9,097.6	1,624.3	0.1	528.1	1,096.1
EPZ industries	34,207.3	21,067.4	13,139.9	85.2	7,198.6	5,856.1
Other	43,169.0	25,991.0	17,178.0	127.8	5,837.0	11,213.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	7,976.0	4,430.0	3,546.0	1.9	876.8	2,667.3
Construction	23,005.0	14,170.0	8,835.0	24.4	4,381.0	4,429.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	23,601.2	6,273.8	17,327.4	275.9	5,198.0	11,853.5
Wholesale and retail trade	22,121.2	5,770.8	16,350.4	270.9	4,905.0	11,174.5
Other	1,480.0	503.0	977.0	5.0	293.0	679.0
Hotels and restaurants	19,287.4	7,991.1	11,296.3	184.9	3,210.0	7,901.4
Transport, storage & communications	37,270.8	17,589.3	19,681.5	383.1	7,279.6	12,018.8
Transport & storage	29,353.5	15,607.1	13,746.4	284.1	5,933.9	7,528.4
Communications	7,917.3	1,982.2	5,935.1	99.0	1,345.7	4,490.4

(R million)

Table 2.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2004					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	
Financial Intermediation	19,446.0	4,571.0	14,875.0	23.4	3,483.0	11,368.6
Insurance	6,425.0	2,225.0	4,200.0	8.1	722.0	3,469.9
Banks	10,966.0	1,976.0	8,990.0	12.9	2,325.0	6,652.1
Other	2,055.0	370.0	1,685.0	2.4	436.0	1,246.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	19,446.0	4,767.0	14,679.0	321.2	2,951.4	11,406.4
Owner occupied dwellings	8,247.0	1,000.0	7,247.0	258.0	-	6,989.0
Other	11,199.0	3,767.0	7,432.0	63.2	2,951.4	4,417.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,857.0	3,277.0	10,580.0	-	8,870.0	1,710.0
Education	7,963.2	876.2	7,087.0	-	5,172.9	1,914.1
Health and social work	6,632.8	1,546.0	5,086.8	-	3,334.4	1,752.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,852.0	1,462.0	5,390.0	54.8	2,385.4	2,949.8
FISIM	-	7,818.0	-7,818.0	-	-	-7,818.0
Total	287,662.6	135,237.2	152,425.4	1,560.8	64,378.2	86,486.4

Table 2.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2005					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14,398.0	4,608.0	9,790.0	100.0	3,820.0	5,870.0
Sugar cane	7,322.0	2,110.0	5,212.0	24.0	2,150.0	3,038.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,910.0	429.0	1,481.0	7.0	278.0	1,196.0
Livestock & poultry	2,707.0	1,424.0	1,283.0	6.0	231.0	1,046.0
Fishing	666.0	259.0	407.0	40.0	141.0	226.0
Other	1,793.0	386.0	1,407.0	23.0	1,020.0	364.0
Mining and quarrying	110.0	22.0	88.0	-	25.0	63.0
Manufacturing	88,697.0	56,510.0	32,187.0	187.0	13,966.0	18,034.0
Sugar milling	10,625.0	9,016.0	1,609.0		550.0	1,059.0
EPZ industries	32,091.0	19,983.0	12,108.0	94.0	7,150.0	4,864.0
Other	45,981.0	27,511.0	18,470.0	93.0	6,265.0	12,111.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	8,993.0	5,638.0	3,355.0	2.0	1,016.0	2,337.0
Construction	24,465.0	15,366.0	9,099.0	24.0	4,471.0	4,604.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	26,698.0	7,127.0	19,571.0	270.0	5,872.0	13,429.0
Wholesale and retail trade	24,968.0	6,522.0	18,446.0	265.0	5,534.0	12,647.0
Other	1,730.0	605.0	1,125.0	5.0	338.0	782.0
Hotels and restaurants	21,179.3	8,756.3	12,423.0	195.0	3,500.0	8,728.0
Transport, storage & communications	41,324.0	20,877.0	20,447.0	426.0	7,671.0	12,350.0
Transport & storage	32,792.0	18,578.0	14,214.0	315.0	6,323.0	7,576.0
Communications	8,532.0	2,299.0	6,233.0	111.0	1,348.0	4,774.0

Table 2.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2005					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	
Financial Intermediation	21,900.0	5,134.0	16,766.0	26.0	3,727.0	13,013.0
Insurance	7,152.0	2,477.0	4,675.0	9.0	750.0	3,916.0
Banks	12,370.0	2,229.0	10,141.0	14.0	2,255.0	7,872.0
Other	2,378.0	428.0	1,950.0	3.0	722.0	1,225.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	21,988.0	5,379.0	16,609.0	323.0	3,320.0	12,966.0
Owner occupied dwellings	9,277.0	1,100.0	8,177.0	263.0	-	7,914.0
Other	12,711.0	4,279.0	8,432.0	60.0	3,320.0	5,052.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,446.0	3,986.0	11,460.0	-	9,580.0	1,880.0
Education	8,856.0	1,076.0	7,780.0	-	5,627.0	2,153.0
Health and social work	7,012.0	1,432.0	5,580.0	-	3,613.0	1,967.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	7,626.0	1,619.0	6,007.0	51.0	2,669.0	3,287.0
FISIM	-	8,991.0	-8,991.0	-	-	-8,991.0
Total	308,692.3	146,521.3	162,171.0	1,604.0	68,877.0	91,690.0

Table 2.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2006					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14,943.6	4,813.6	10,130.0	125.2	4,000.7	6,004.1
Sugar cane	7,191.4	2,054.8	5,136.6	21.5	2,300.0	2,815.1
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	2,263.0	494.9	1,768.1	7.7	271.2	1,489.2
Livestock & poultry	2,922.9	1,559.8	1,363.1	7.7	235.0	1,120.4
Fishing	657.9	237.9	420.0	45.9	140.5	233.6
Other	1,908.4	466.2	1,442.2	42.4	1,054.0	345.8
Mining and quarrying	128.1	27.0	101.1	-	27.8	73.3
Manufacturing	100,517.0	64,161.0	36,356.0	152.8	14,420.0	21,783.2
Sugar milling	10,476.0	8,890.0	1,586.0	-	575.0	1,011.0
EPZ industries	37,572.0	23,878.0	13,694.0	77.8	7,328.0	6,288.2
Other	52,469.0	31,393.0	21,076.0	75.0	6,517.0	14,484.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	10,593.6	7,072.7	3,520.5	2.0	960.0	2,558.5
Construction	27,055.0	16,850.0	10,205.0	24.6	4,979.0	5,201.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	30,860.0	8,326.0	22,534.0	303.2	6,760.1	15,470.7
Wholesale and retail trade	28,880.0	7,634.0	21,246.0	297.2	6,373.7	14,575.1
Other	1,980.0	692.0	1,288.0	6.0	386.4	895.6
Hotels and restaurants	26,241.4	10,741.2	15,500.2	248.0	4,330.0	10,922.2
Transport, storage & communications	43,832.9	21,659.9	22,173.0	423.0	7,993.0	13,757.0
Transport & storage	33,901.7	18,865.5	15,036.2	312.7	6,543.0	8,180.5
Communications	9,931.2	2,794.4	7,136.8	110.3	1,450.0	5,576.5

(R million)

Table 2.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2006					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	
Financial Intermediation	24,590.3	5,740.3	18,850.0	24.9	4,142.0	14,683.1
Insurance	7,884.4	2,730.4	5,154.0	8.6	876.0	4,269.4
Banks	13,999.6	2,522.6	11,477.0	13.7	2,423.0	9,040.3
Other	2,706.3	487.3	2,219.0	2.6	843.0	1,373.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	25,267.0	6,241.0	19,026.0	364.0	3,886.0	14,776.0
Owner occupied dwellings	10,302.0	1,200.0	9,102.0	269.0	-	8,833.0
Other	14,965.0	5,041.0	9,924.0	95.0	3,886.0	5,943.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,543.0	4,344.0	12,199.0	-	10,122.0	2,077.0
Education	9,669.2	1,229.0	8,440.2	-	5,997.7	2,442.5
Health and social work	7,988.0	1,722.0	6,266.0	-	3,967.0	2,299.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	8,615.9	1,831.9	6,784.0	74.3	2,986.7	3,723.0
FISIM	-	10,117.0	-10,117.0	-	-	-10,117.0
Total	346,845.0	164,876.6	181,968.0	1,742.0	74,572.0	105,654.0

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2004 - 2006

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2004					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,202.0	169.0	1,033.0	948.0	-	85.0
Manufacturing	77.0	31.0	46.0	46.0	-	-
Construction	475.0	60.0	415.0	415.0	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	214.0	32.0	182.0	75.0	-	107.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	89.0	32.0	57.0	57.0	-	-
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	13,857.0	3,277.0	10,580.0	8,870.0	-	1,710.0
Education	4,016.0	363.0	3,653.0	3,265.0	-	388.0
Health and social work	4,158.0	1,061.0	3,097.0	2,934.0	-	163.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	82.0	32.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
General Government	24,170.0	5,057.0	19,113.0	16,660.0	-	2,453.0

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2004 - 2006

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2005					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,263.0	192.0	1,071.0	974.0	-	97.0
Manufacturing	77.0	30.0	47.0	47.0	-	-
Construction	463.0	48.0	415.0	415.0	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	226.0	34.0	192.0	78.0	-	114.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	102.0	40.0	62.0	62.0	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,446.0	3,986.0	11,460.0	9,580.0	-	1,880.0
Education	4,402.0	497.0	3,905.0	3,477.0	-	428.0
Health and social work	4,194.0	880.0	3,314.0	3,143.0	-	171.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	74.0	24.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
General Government	26,247.0	5,731.0	20,516.0	17,826.0	-	2,690.0

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2004 - 2006

Kind of economic activity	2006						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Other Taxes on Production	Gross operating surplus	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,300.0	212.0	1,088.0	984.0	-	104.0	
Manufacturing	66.0	18.0	48.0	48.0	-	0.0	
Construction	430.0	43.0	387.0	387.0	-	-	
Transport, storage and communications	232.0	34.0	198.0	80.0	-	118.0	
Real estate, renting and business activities	111.0	47.0	64.0	64.0	-	-	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,543.0	4,344.0	12,199.0	10,122.0	-	2,077.0	
Education	4,723.0	586.0	4,137.0	3,674.0	-	463.0	
Health and social work	4,680.0	1,074.0	3,606.0	3,415.0	-	191.0	
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	71.0	27.0	44.0	44.0	-	-	
General Government	28,156.0	6,385.0	21,771.0	18,818.0	-	2,953.0	

(R million)

Table 2.17 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2004 - 2005

Industrial activity	2004 ¹					2005 ¹				
	Public sector		Private sector	Grand Total		Public sector		Private sector	Grand Total	
	General Govt	Public enterprises				General Govt	Public enterprises			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,033	67	8,730	9,830	1,071	61	8,658	9,790		
Mining and quarrying	-	-	87	87	-	-	88	88		
Manufacturing	46	26	31,870	31,942	47	24	32,116	32,187		
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	2,812	734	3,546	-	2,447	908	3,355		
Construction	415	236	8,184	8,835	415	335	8,349	9,099		
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-	88	17,239	17,327	-	91	19,480	19,571		
Hotels and restaurants	-	60	11,236	11,296	-	64	12,359	12,423		
Transport, storage and communications	182	12,108	7,392	19,682	192	11,950	8,305	20,447		
Financial intermediation	-	3,351	11,524	14,875	-	3,271	13,495	16,766		
Real estate, renting and business activities	57	371	14,251	14,679	62	353	16,194	16,609		
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	10,580	-	-	10,580	11,460	-	-	11,460		
Education	3,653	-	3,434	7,087	3,905	-	3,875	7,780		
Health and social work	3,097	-	1,990	5,087	3,314	-	2,266	5,580		
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	1,002	4,338	5,390	50	690	5,267	6,007		
FISIM	-5,904	-7,818	-6,900	-8,991		
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices			115,105	152,425	20,516	19,286	124,460	162,171		
As a % of GDP			75.5	100.0			76.7	100.0		

1 revised

Table 2.18 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2003-2005

(R million)

Function / Type		2003								Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure					Less sales of goods & services	Total				
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption							
General public service	2,797.1	888.4	-	1333.6 ¹	101.4	4,917.8	-	132.5	5,050.2			
Defence	246.7	35.1	-	-	281.8	-	-	-	281.8			
Public order and safety	2,636.7	472.2	-	-	2,971.2	-	10.2	-	2,981.4			
Education	3,290.8	446.7	1,881.0	346.2	5,758.1	-	84.7	-	5,842.8			
Health	2,537.5	806.2	-	142.9	3,478.3	-	44.9	-	3,523.2			
Social security and welfare	472.4	140.8	-	-	519.3	-	7,741.5	-	8,260.8			
Housing and community amenities	646.4	568.0	-	188.7	1,310.8	-	17.2	-	1,328.0			
Recreation, culture and religion	252.7	257.4	-	-	502.6	-	114.1	-	616.7			
Fuel and energy	17.8	17.8	-	-	35.6	-	1.6	-	37.2			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,061.4	184.3	-	74.6	1,183.0	58.4	37.4	-	1,278.8			
Construction, mining & manufacturing	183.9	103.4	-	28.4	260.2	69.2	3.8	-	333.2			
Transport and communication	272.7	185.3	-	103.2	417.0	68.7	5.7	-	491.4			
Other economic affairs	342.9	308.2	-	-	635.7	631.7	318.4	-	1,585.8			
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6866.4 ²	-	6,866.4			
TOTAL	14,759.0	4,413.8	1,881.0	2,217.6	1,000.1	22,271.3	828.0	15,378.4	38,477.7			

¹ including consumption not classified among other functions

² total interests paid exclusive of interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

Table 2.18 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2003-2005

Function \ Type		2004								Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure								
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total	Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	
General public service	3,190.8	1,123.0	-	1492.0 ¹	87.4	5,718.4	-	151.9	5,870.3	
Defence	276.2	33.2	-	-	-	309.4	-	-	309.4	
Public order and safety	2,980.1	481.3	-	-	124.3	3,337.1	-	9.9	3,347.0	
Education	3,706.9	516.4	1,923.0	388.0	208.9	6,325.4	-	247.1	6,572.5	
Health	2,884.3	1,137.6	-	163.0	11.7	4,173.2	-	60.4	4,233.6	
Social security and welfare	535.8	137.3	-	-	99.0	574.1	-	9,154.4	9,728.5	
Housing and community amenities	733.1	631.9	-	218.0	90.0	1,493.0	-	20.0	1,513.0	
Recreation, culture and religion	287.9	200.0	-	-	7.5	480.4	-	105.6	586.0	
Fuel and energy	16.0	16.5	-	-	-	32.5	-	0.8	33.3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,140.2	192.6	-	85.0	155.7	1,262.1	26.2	48.3	1,336.6	
Construction, mining & manufacturing	210.1	101.7	-	-	63.9	247.9	23.0	4.3	275.2	
Transport and communication	306.2	155.8	-	107.0	185.8	383.2	49.0	13.0	445.2	
Other economic affairs	391.0	330.2	-	-	15.8	705.4	514.0	11.6	1,231.0	
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6726.2 ²	6,726.2	
TOTAL	16,658.6	5,057.5	1,923.0	2,453.0	1,050.0	25,042.1	612.2	16,553.5	42,207.8	

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid exclusive of interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

Table 2.18 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2003-2005

		2005							(R million)	
Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services				Total
General public service		3,581.8	1,926.0	-	1624.0 ¹	121.0	7,010.8	52.0	159.7	7,222.5
Defence		281.9	47.7	-	-	-	329.6	-	-	329.6
Public order and safety		3,324.6	579.2	-	-	100.0	3,803.8	-	12.0	3,815.8
Education		3,979.8	234.3	2,229.9	428.0	218.0	6,654.0	-	18.6	6,672.6
Health		3,086.5	983.8	-	171.0	11.0	4,230.3	-	57.3	4,287.6
Social security and welfare		424.5	78.5	17.6	-	104.0	416.6	459.1	9,591.1	10,466.8
Housing and community amenities		845.6	737.0	-	256.0	154.0	1,684.6	-	12.0	1,696.6
Recreation, culture and religion		326.7	209.3	-	-	10.0	526.0	-	68.3	594.3
Fuel and energy		14.6	17.1	-	-	-	31.7	-	1.4	33.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1,160.7	171.2	-	97.0	142.0	1,286.9	54.0	85.4	1,426.3
Construction, mining & manufacturing		242.2	168.0	-	-	64.0	346.2	-	2.3	348.5
Transport and communication		305.1	121.7	-	114.0	186.0	354.8	273.9	5.3	634.0
Other economic affairs		379.2	133.4	-	-	17.0	495.6	-	10.7	506.3
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9608.8 ²	9,608.8
TOTAL		17,953.2	5,407.2	2,247.5	2,690.0	1,127.0	27,170.9	839.0	19,632.9	47,642.8

¹ including consumption not classified among other functions

² total interests paid exclusive of interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

Table 2.19 - Balance of Payments, 2004-2006

		(R million)		
		2004	2005	2006
I.	CURRENT ACCOUNT	-3,181	-9,569	-19,399
A.	Goods and Services	-4,165	-11,127	-23,301
	Goods	-16,006	-23,515	-34,532
	Exports	54,905	63,219	74,037
	Imports	-70,911	-86,734	-108,569
	General Merchandise	-16,685	-25,569	-36,984
	Credit	52,704	59,095	68,966
	Debit	-69,389	-84,664	-105,950
	Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	679	2,054	2,452
	Credit	2,201	4,124	5,071
	Debit	-1,522	-2,070	-2,619
	Non-monetary Gold	-191	-364	-361
	Services	11,841	12,388	11,231
	Credit	39,954	47,721	53,091
	Transportation	10,254	11,336	11,527
	<i>Passenger</i>	8,259	9,376	9,462
	<i>Freight</i>	776	856	857
	<i>Other</i>	1,219	1,104	1,208
	Travel	23,448	25,704	31,941
	<i>Business</i>	9,063	10,847	11,637
	<i>Personal</i>	14,385	14,857	20,304
	Other Services	6,252	10,681	9,623
	<i>Private</i>	6,078	10,408	9,365
	<i>Government</i>	174	273	258
	Debit	-28,113	-35,333	-41,860
	Transportation	-12,911	-15,428	-16,966
	<i>Passenger</i>	-604	-603	-648
	<i>Freight</i>	-5,875	-7,296	-8,159
	<i>Other</i>	-6,432	-7,529	-8,159
	Travel	-7,008	-8,110	-10,415
	<i>Business</i>	-379	-733	-455
	<i>Personal</i>	-6,629	-7,377	-9,960
	Other Services	-8,194	-11,795	-14,479
	<i>Private</i>	-7,700	-11,656	-14,331
	<i>Government</i>	-492	-139	-148
B.	Income	-390	-239	1,633
	Credit	1,418	4,270	11,961
	Compensation of Employees	20	18	23
	Direct Investment Income	110	135	74
	Portfolio Investment Income	95	101	114
	Other Investment Income	1,193	4,016	11,750
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	1,166	1,379	1,689
	<i>General Government</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Other</i>	27	2,637	10,061
	Debit	-1,808	-4,509	-10,328
	Compensation to Employees	-257	-273	-321
	Direct Investment Income	-368	-991	-2,794
	Portfolio Investment Income	-247	-506	-730
	Other Investment Income	-936	-2,739	-6,483
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-13	-19	-17
	<i>General Government</i>	-209	-260	-282
	<i>Other</i>	-714	-2,460	-6,184

Table 2.19 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2004-2006

(R million)

	2004	2005	2006
C. Current Transfers	1,374	1,797	2,269
Credit	4,630	4,782	5,694
Private	4,024	4,302	5,146
Government	606	480	548
Debit	-3,256	-2,985	-3,425
Private	-3,143	-2,811	-3,234
Government	-113	-174	-191
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	884	9,043	10,363
D. Capital Account	-44	-52	-83
<i>Migrants' Transfers</i>	-44	-52	-83
E. Financial Account	928	9,095	10,446
Direct Investment	-564	-176	3,018
Abroad	-871	-1,402	-321
In Mauritius	307	1,226	3,339
Portfolio Investment	-1,041	-481	-878
Assets	-1,457	-1,235	-3,508
Equity Securities	-1,331	-1,235	-3,508
Debt Securities	-126	-	-
Liabilities	416	754	2,630
Equity Securities	524	1,058	1,108
Debt Securities	-108	-304	1,522
Other Investment	1,676	4,864	3,733
Assets	-1,563	-6,777	-11,785
General Government	-	-	-
Banks	-1,330	-5,708	-10,804
Other Sectors: Long-term	-	-	-
Other Sectors: Short-term	-233	-1,069	-981
Liabilities	3,239	11,641	15,518
General Government	-212	285	-614
Banks	1,661	183	-176
Other Sectors: Long-term	-2,077	1,014	920
Other Sectors: Short-term	3,867	10,159	15,388
Reserve Assets	857	4,888	4,573
Monetary Gold	-	-	-
Special Drawing Rights	-12	-19	-17
Reserve Position in the Fund	-	191	315
Foreign Exchange	869	4,715	4,275
Other Claims	-	1	-
III. Net Errors and Omissions	2,297	526	9,036

1 revised

Note: This table has been recast with a view to providing a more detailed classification of the Balance of Payments. In line with the methodology laid down in the Fifth Edition of the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, valuation changes are excluded from reserve assets transactions.

As from year 2002, data on imports and exports include transactions through the Mauritius Freeport.

Source: Bank of Mauritius

CHAPTER 3

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

1991 - 2003

Table 3.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1991-2003

	Unit	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	7	43,215	49,504	55,728	62,259	70,597	77,724	87,836	93,941	105,206	117,532	125,426	137,588
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,451	12,206	14,135	15,085	14,613	17,059	19,806
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	44,717	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,247	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,077	120,291	132,146	142,484	157,394
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	89	171	63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-783	393	396	-833
5. Gross National Income (GNI)														
at basic prices	R M	38,183	43,386	49,567	55,285	61,927	69,808	77,352	87,199	93,347	104,423	117,925	125,821	136,755
at market prices	R M	44,806	50,351	57,655	63,463	69,915	78,576	87,803	99,405	107,483	119,507	132,539	142,880	156,561
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	1,318	1,417	1,792	1,854	1,763	2,079	2,682	2,278	3,616	1,662	1,964	2,739	1,471
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	46,124	51,768	59,447	65,317	71,678	80,655	90,485	101,683	111,099	121,169	134,503	145,619	158,032
8. Per capita GNI														
at basic prices	R	35,681	40,001	45,162	49,671	55,163	61,550	67,377	75,133	79,414	87,959	98,256	103,942	111,810
at market prices	R	41,870	46,423	52,531	57,019	62,278	69,281	76,480	85,650	91,441	100,666	110,434	118,036	128,002
9. Per capita GDP														
at basic prices	R	35,598	39,844	45,104	50,069	55,459	62,246	67,701	75,682	79,920	88,620	97,930	103,616	112,491
at market prices	R	41,787	46,265	52,473	57,417	62,573	69,977	76,804	86,199	91,946	101,326	110,106	117,709	128,684
10. Compensation of employees	R M	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,158	38,316	41,753	45,717	49,531	53,145	58,785
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	33,771	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	89,522	96,969	106,619	118,452
households	R M	27,682	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	72,536	78,773	86,734	96,180
general government	R M	6,089	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	16,986	18,196	19,855	22,272
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	33,771	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	89,522	96,969	106,619	118,452
households	R M	29,988	33,294	38,716	43,634	48,200	53,563	59,127	67,090	73,892	79,642	86,425	95,070	105,322
general government	R M	3,783	3,928	4,766	5,548	5,780	6,761	7,437	7,994	9,011	9,880	10,544	11,549	13,130
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554
private sector	R M	9,030	9,062	11,631	11,576	10,819	12,289	13,783	16,614	19,371	19,866	20,655	21,297	21,681
public sector	R M	3,692	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,680	7,440	8,951	6,256	10,086	7,729	9,326	9,778	13,873
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	12,353	14,546	15,965	16,135	17,697	20,330	23,920	26,598	28,195	31,647	37,534	39,000	39,579
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-1,674	-1,627	-3,478	-5,584	-1,703	-545	-4,304	-832	-3,762	-672	7,827	4,337	2,020
Exports of goods & services	R M	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711	69,099	73,841	90,463	88,301	88,714
Imports of goods & services	R M	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543	72,861	74,513	82,636	83,964	86,694

Table 3.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1991-2003

(R million)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,458	5,024	5,270	5,538	6,461	7,193	7,326	8,131	5,729	7,328	8,596	7,909	8,727
Sugarcane	2,658	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,508
Other	1,800	2,117	2,530	2,683	2,888	2,976	3,148	3,289	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,219
Mining and quarrying	90	100	110	120	130	140	148	155	159	163	156	81	84
Manufacturing	9,120	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,324	21,043	22,435	24,701	27,422	28,227	29,581
Sugar	1,147	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,474	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,359
E.P.Z products	4,390	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,179	10,510	11,700	12,523	13,681	13,603	13,171
Other	3,583	4,053	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,898	9,059	10,189	11,338	12,305	13,354	15,051
Electricity, gas and water supply	775	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,451	1,257	1,159	1,412	1,820	2,634	3,012	3,409
Construction	2,612	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,278	4,764	5,335	5,899	6,442	7,168	8,269
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	4,947	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331	11,194	12,283	12,810	13,532	14,728	15,466
Wholesale and retail trade	4,777	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,789	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,621
Other	170	210	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	550	630	731	845
Hotels and restaurants	1,483	1,800	2,210	2,762	3,178	3,937	4,365	5,448	6,485	6,872	8,693	8,923	9,434
Transport, storage and communications	4,172	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,926	10,380	11,443	13,663	15,201	16,944	18,496
Financial intermediation	1,910	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209	6,537	7,862	10,156	10,299	11,619	13,829
Insurance	585	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745
Banks ¹	1,325	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,493	2,844	3,817	4,879	6,890	6,490	7,158	8,634
Other							575	690	763	866	958	1,210	1,450
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,658	3,974	4,327	4,842	5,303	6,160	6,944	7,677	8,450	9,341	10,524	11,707	13,026
Owner occupied dwellings	2,339	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,830	4,100	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473
Other	1,319	1,424	1,516	1,773	2,001	2,605	3,114	3,577	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,553
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,396	2,605	3,152	3,799	4,150	4,903	5,336	5,914	6,559	7,043	7,483	8,140	9,408
Education	1,549	1,714	2,099	2,508	2,723	2,933	3,286	3,741	4,233	4,761	5,112	5,603	6,280
Health and social work	947	1,059	1,366	1,625	1,735	1,936	2,173	2,452	2,833	3,106	3,360	3,812	4,423
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	877	1,177	1,340	1,532	1,756	2,152	2,427	2,737	3,139	3,498	3,790	4,265	4,839
FISIM	-900	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,606	-3,496	-4,416	-5,955	-5,711	-6,712	-7,683
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	38,094	43,215	49,504	55,728	62,259	70,597	77,724	87,836	93,941	105,206	117,532	125,426	137,588
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,451	12,206	14,135	15,085	14,613	17,059	19,806
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	44,717	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,247	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,077	120,290	132,146	142,485	157,394

^{1/} for years 1991 to 1996, figures for other financial intermediation are included in banks

Table 3.4 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 1991-2003

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-1.6	+6.3	-5.9	-5.8	+7.5	+5.7	+3.6	-0.8	-25.5	+33.8	+7.0	-16.3	+1.9
Sugarcane	-4.9	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7
Other	+3.9	+5.0	+6.7	+1.0	+4.8	-1.0	+1.7	-5.1	+1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	+6.5	+7.0	+6.0	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+4.0	+2.0	+0.7	+2.1	-5.9	-49.0	+1.0
Manufacturing	+4.3	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9	+6.1	+2.0	+7.9	+4.4	-2.4	+0.0
Sugar	-1.7	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7
E.P.Z products	+5.0	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-6.0
Other	+5.7	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.8	+5.1	+7.0	+4.1	+4.2	+5.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	+9.5	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+9.3	+10.4	+8.6	+12.9	+10.7	+1.5	+8.2
Construction	+8.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9	+8.2	+8.9	+9.1	+5.2	+6.3	+10.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.7	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6	+6.1	+2.2	+3.2	+3.2	+1.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.5	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8
Other	+10.0	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3
Hotels and restaurants	+2.9	+12.6	+12.0	+6.1	+4.8	+12.6	+9.5	+5.3	+3.9	+12.2	+1.2	+3.1	+3.0
Transport, storage and communications	+5.1	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0	+11.4	+6.3	+13.3	+9.1	+7.7	+6.6
Financial intermediation	+7.2	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2	+18.5	+13.4	+22.0	-8.5	+5.8	+11.7
Insurance	+6.4	+6.0	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
Banks ¹	+8.0	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+28.6	+18.7	+31.9	-15.0	+3.6	+14.2
Other							+6.2	+6.3	+8.4	+5.4	+5.4	+22.6	+15.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.1	+5.5	+5.1	+5.4	+7.1	+5.1	+5.9	+6.0	+5.6	+7.3	+7.7	+5.9	+6.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.3	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+4.0	+4.0	+4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9
Other	+9.9	+8.1	+7.1	+8.1	+13.2	+7.8	+8.6	+8.4	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+7.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.5	+3.1	+5.3	+7.1	+5.8	+9.2	+1.5	+3.8	+3.9	+4.4	+3.9	+6.1	+5.6
Education	+5.0	+5.0	+8.6	+6.8	+3.7	-0.6	+6.1	+4.9	+6.1	+8.8	+4.0	+6.1	+4.8
Health and social work	+6.7	+6.8	+13.9	+5.9	+2.4	-2.1	+5.8	+6.0	+7.3	+6.0	+5.5	+9.0	+6.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+11.8	+15.2	+3.3	+9.6	+6.9	+9.6	+8.0	+6.5	+7.4	+6.1	+5.7	+6.5	+6.3
FISIM	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+30.0	+20.0	+27.2	-14.9	+9.6	+7.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.3	+6.8	+4.9	+4.6	+5.3	+6.2	+5.6	+5.8	+2.1	+9.7	+5.2	+1.8	+4.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+5.4	+6.7	+7.0	+6.1	+4.9	+5.8	+5.5	+6.1	+5.7	+7.9	+4.9	+3.3	+4.5
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.0	+5.0	+6.0	+1.0	-2.3	+1.0	+6.5	+7.9	+6.0	+4.4	-15.4	+2.1	+3.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.4	+6.5	+5.1	+4.1	+4.3	+5.6	+5.7	+6.1	+2.6	+9.0	+2.6	+1.9	+4.3

1/ for years 1992 to 1997, growth rates provided are for banks and other financial intermediation

Table 3.5 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1991-2003

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Compensation of employees	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,158	38,316	41,753	45,717	49,531	53,145	58,785
of which paid by general government	4,211	4,555	5,498	6,545	6,965	7,816	8,537	9,502	10,611	11,473	12,066	12,983	14,758
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	6,969	7,355	8,552	8,751	8,602	9,447	11,217	13,029	14,927	16,057	15,661	18,223	21,239
Taxes on products ¹	6,998	7,576	8,508	8,459	8,369	9,399	11,147	12,823	14,737	15,780	15,346	18,075	20,634
Subsidies on products	(375)	(611)	(420)	(281)	(382)	(631)	(696)	(617)	(602)	(695)	(733)	(1,016)	(828)
Other taxes on production ²	346	390	464	573	615	679	766	823	792	972	1,048	1,164	1,433
Gross operating surplus	19,565	22,471	25,995	28,503	32,798	38,105	42,800	48,697	51,396	58,517	66,953	71,116	77,370
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	44,717	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,247	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,077	120,290	132,146	142,484	157,394
Net primary income from the rest of the world	+89	+171	+63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-783	+393	+396	-833
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	44,806	50,351	57,655	63,463	69,915	78,576	87,803	99,405	107,483	119,507	132,539	142,880	156,561
Net transfer from the rest of the world³	+1,318	+1,417	+1,792	+1,854	+1,763	+2,079	+2,682	+2,278	+3,616	+1,662	+1,964	+2,739	+1,471
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	46,124	51,768	59,447	65,317	71,678	80,655	90,485	101,683	111,099	121,169	134,503	145,619	158,032
Less: Final consumption expenditure	33,771	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	89,522	96,969	106,619	120,452
Households	27,682	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	72,536	78,773	86,764	96,180
General government	6,089	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	16,986	18,196	19,855	22,272
Gross National Saving (GNS)	12,353	14,546	15,965	16,135	17,697	20,330	23,920	26,598	28,195	31,647	37,534	39,000	39,580
GNS as a % of GNDI	26.8	28.1	26.9	24.7	24.7	25.2	26.4	26.2	25.4	26.1	27.9	26.8	25.0
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	27.6	29.0	27.7	25.2	25.2	25.6	27.1	26.6	26.1	26.3	28.4	27.4	25.1

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

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

3/ figure for 1999 includes reinsurance claims in respect of sugar, treated here as transfers

Table 3.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1991-2003

(R million)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Final consumption expenditure	33,771	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	89,522	96,969	106,619	118,452
Households	27,682	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	72,536	78,773	86,764	96,180
General government	6,089	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	16,986	18,196	19,855	22,272
<i>Individual</i>	2,306	2,752	3,307	3,789	4,177	4,626	4,978	5,759	6,474	7,106	7,652	8,306	9,142
<i>Collective</i>	3,783	3,928	4,766	5,548	5,780	6,761	7,437	7,994	9,011	9,880	10,544	11,549	13,130
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554
Private sector	9,030	9,062	11,631	11,576	10,819	12,269	13,783	16,614	19,371	19,866	20,655	21,297	21,681
Public sector	3,692	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,680	7,440	8,951	6,256	10,086	7,729	9,326	9,778	13,873
Change in inventories¹	-102	737	1,487	908	1,470	-123	3,180	2,920	-521	3,846	-2,631	454	1,368
Exports of goods & services	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711	69,099	73,841	90,463	88,301	88,714
Goods (f.o.b)	18,992	20,772	23,550	24,885	27,684	33,221	35,377	43,711	43,140	45,707	54,846	53,893	53,022
Services	8,869	8,987	9,993	11,364	13,521	17,244	18,817	22,000	25,959	28,134	35,617	34,408	35,692
Less Imports of goods & services	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543	72,861	74,513	82,636	83,964	86,694
Goods (f.o.b)	22,209	23,250	27,814	32,020	31,758	38,932	44,678	49,316	55,498	54,483	59,037	60,222	61,411
Services	7,326	8,136	9,207	9,813	11,150	12,078	13,820	17,227	17,363	20,030	23,599	23,742	25,283
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	44,717	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,247	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,077	120,290	132,146	142,484	157,394

^{1/} includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 3.7 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates (% change over previous year), 1992-2003

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Final consumption expenditure	+ 4.9	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+ 4.6	+ 5.1	+ 3.1	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	+ 4.7
Households	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	+ 5.8	+ 4.9	+ 4.9	+ 4.9	+ 6.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 3.2	+ 3.3	+ 5.1
General government	+ 4.5	+ 6.4	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 6.3	- 4.6	+ 4.1	+ 5.8	+ 6.6	+ 4.4	+ 5.8	+ 3.0
<i>Individual</i>	+ 13.5	+ 5.1	+ 2.0	+ 7.1	+ 2.6	- 16.3	+ 8.5	+ 5.4	+ 6.8	+ 5.1	+ 5.4	+ 0.4
<i>Collective</i>	- 1.0	+ 7.3	+ 4.7	+ 1.0	+ 9.0	+ 3.4	+ 1.2	+ 6.1	+ 6.5	+ 3.9	+ 6.1	+ 4.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 4.1	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 10.3
Private sector	+ 4.1	+ 15.6	- 7.0	- 8.2	+ 8.9	+ 8.1	+ 15.1	+ 11.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.8
Public sector	+ 23.9	- 15.9	+ 63.6	- 28.4	+ 25.5	+ 15.4	- 33.2	+ 54.4	- 25.0	+ 16.3	+ 1.0	+ 36.6
Exports of goods & services	+ 3.3	+ 6.7	+ 2.9	+ 6.8	+ 10.5	+ 3.5	+ 8.3	+ 1.4	+ 4.0	+ 15.6	- 12.1	- 3.9
Goods (f.o.b)	+ 5.2	+ 6.2	+ 2.0	+ 5.7	+ 7.9	+ 2.6	+ 8.1	- 4.9	+ 2.7	+ 13.2	- 11.5	- 5.0
Services	- 0.7	+ 8.0	+ 5.1	- 9.2	+ 15.9	+ 5.3	+ 8.8	+ 13.9	+ 6.3	+ 19.4	- 13.0	- 0.7
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 2.8	+ 7.3	+ 6.0	- 2.7	+ 11.2	+ 9.7	+ 7.3	+ 4.7	- 2.2	+ 3.0	- 3.2	- 3.1
Goods (f.o.b)	+ 1.6	+ 9.1	+ 7.1	- 5.7	+ 13.3	+ 9.6	+ 4.9	+ 7.5	- 5.6	+ 0.6	- 2.9	- 4.3
Services	+ 6.3	+ 2.4	+ 2.5	+ 7.2	+ 5.2	+ 10.0	+ 14.8	- 3.1	+ 8.8	+ 9.4	- 4.2	- 0.1

Table 3.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1992-2003

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
(R million)											
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	9,111	10,392	10,201	11,009	10,870	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	21,741
Residential building	4,511	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620
Non-residential building	2,784	3,386	3,518	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967
Other construction work	1,816	2,180	2,055	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154
B. Machinery and equipment	6,990	9,008	6,298	8,700	11,864	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	13,813
Aircraft	-	2,000	-	-	3,015	-	2,700	-	1,100	365	1,070
Marine vessel	338	-	125	320	85	-	-	-	445	-	-
Passenger car	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813
Other transport equipment	867	720	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768
Other machinery and equipment	5,145	5,398	4,802	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	16,101	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	15,763	17,400	16,374	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	616	611	654	616	663	784	858	677	650	832	953
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	2,564	2,478	2,127	2,564	2,608	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,109
of which EPZ	930	900	815	930	1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,418
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,937	1,115	1,212	1,937	1,448	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,809
Construction	410	426	361	410	464	510	534	572	481	141	610
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	1,601	1,477	1,211	1,601	1,533	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,173	2,501	2,487
of which Wholesale and retail trade	1,570	1,439	1,183	1,570	1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,420
Restaurants and hotels	1,260	813	1,172	1,260	1,269	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,227
Transport, storage and communications	3,104	4,533	2,561	3,104	6,396	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,626
Financial intermediation	623	1,001	551	623	429	621	615	535	672	935	789
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,231	5,118	4,843	5,231	4,996	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,389
Owner occupied dwellings	4,872	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620
Other	359	292	215	359	431	639	765	876	633	748	1,769
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,112	905	888	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175
Education	582	320	345	582	713	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,241
Health and social work	213	302	136	213	296	300	235	343	332	606	581
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	456	301	440	456	529	577	414	1,065	1,236	1,387	2,557
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,709	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	34.2	30.4	23.5	24.8	25.8	22.9	27.3	22.9	22.7	22.0	23.0

Table 3.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1993-2003

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	+ 5.4	+ 6.1	- 4.4	+ 4.1	- 4.7	+ 8.6	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 12.9
Residential building	+ 8.3	+ 0.0	- 6.6	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 4.6
Non-residential building	+ 5.1	+ 12.6	+ 1.2	+ 6.4	- 9.1	+ 0.4	+ 33.4	+ 7.4	- 0.4	+ 15.9	+ 7.6
Other construction work	- 0.6	+ 11.2	- 8.2	+ 5.9	+ 13.3	+ 13.0	- 3.7	+ 7.7	+ 9.2	+ 10.6	+ 34.5
B. Machinery and equipment	+ 3.9	+ 21.1	+ 30.1	+ 31.7	+ 30.6	- 15.4	+ 37.9	- 24.3	+ 4.4	- 6.8	+ 6.5
<i>Machinery and equipment(exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 4.5	- 0.1	- 11.9	+ 29.3	+ 0.3	+ 14.5	+ 13.4	- 8.6	- 7.8	+ 2.3	+ 1.1
Passenger car	- 0.6	+ 26.4	- 7.4	+ 3.2	+ 20.3	+ 7.8	- 2.7	- 2.5	- 2.2	+ 19.0	+ 12.2
Other transport equipment	- 10.3	+ 105.2	- 77.7	+ 60.5	+ 291.4	- 69.2	+ 191.1	- 65.1	+ 108.2	- 47.5	+ 66.5
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 11.5	- 24.5	- 32.2	+ 39.0	+ 58.5	+ 9.5	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	- 19.9	+ 32.3
Other machinery and equipment	+ 8.7	+ 0.8	- 9.9	+ 32.9	- 8.7	+ 16.6	+ 18.4	- 10.8	- 10.9	+ 4.0	- 5.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 10.3
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 5.1	+ 3.5	- 7.4	+ 13.6	- 2.5	+ 11.2	+ 11.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 8.1
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- 12.2	- 9.0	+ 5.0	- 9.6	+ 3.4	+ 13.1	+ 5.0	- 22.9	- 7.5	+ 24.1	+ 10.8
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+ 22.2	- 10.5	- 14.3	+ 14.7	- 2.3	+ 30.8	+ 8.5	- 3.7	- 4.6	+ 6.2	- 11.9
<i>of which EPZ</i>	+ 41.2	- 4.1	- 8.5	+ 8.4	+ 28.6	+ 8.1	+ 13.6	- 6.2	- 0.9	- 18.5	- 6.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	- 57.9	+ 86.3	+ 8.3	+ 52.6	- 28.0	+ 43.6	+ 12.7	- 28.4	- 20.1	- 12.5	+ 19.7
Construction	+ 24.3	- 4.4	- 15.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.4	+ 3.1	- 1.9	+ 4.0	- 19.1	- 71.5	+ 323.6
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+ 5.0	+ 42.8	- 19.8	+ 27.2	- 7.9	+ 3.1	+ 12.6	+ 11.1	- 4.2	+ 11.0	- 3.7
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 3.2	+ 50.0	- 19.6	+ 27.7	- 9.2	+ 2.9	+ 11.8	+ 13.8	- 6.5	+ 13.4	- 4.1
Restaurants and hotels	- 1.3	- 15.4	+ 41.8	+ 3.3	- 3.0	+ 20.8	+ 71.3	- 3.6	+ 2.7	+ 24.9	- 10.2
Transport, storage and communications	+ 15.9	+ 43.5	- 44.5	+ 16.3	+ 97.2	- 45.5	+ 86.7	- 41.3	+ 41.3	- 32.7	+ 24.5
Financial intermediation	+ 36.9	+ 23.2	- 45.2	+ 7.7	- 33.9	+ 35.6	- 6.6	- 15.2	+ 21.1	+ 34.8	- 18.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+ 8.8	+ 3.0	- 7.9	+ 4.1	- 7.9	+ 15.2	+ 2.8	+ 13.6	+ 2.8	- 4.7	+ 16.7
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 8.3	+ 0.0	- 6.6	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 4.6
<i>Other</i>	+ 30.1	+ 105.9	- 28.3	+ 60.4	+ 15.2	+ 41.9	+ 15.3	+ 11.8	- 30.4	+ 15.2	+ 128.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	- 19.2	+ 5.1	- 3.7	+ 20.8	+ 20.3	- 37.7	+ 37.7	- 2.7	- 13.6	+ 41.3	+ 24.4
Education	+ 24.5	- 6.3	+ 5.7	+ 62.0	+ 18.1	- 33.0	- 15.7	+ 8.5	+ 1.6	+ 94.3	+ 14.3
Health and social work	+ 57.3	- 13.4	- 55.9	+ 50.9	+ 33.4	- 4.1	- 26.3	+ 41.8	- 6.8	+ 76.5	- 7.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+ 8.3	+ 26.7	+ 45.2	- 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.4	- 30.5	+ 152.4	+ 11.8	+ 7.8	+ 77.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 10.3

CHAPTER 4

QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Section 1 – Sources and Methods

The sources of data for compiling quarterly National Accounts estimates include quarterly production accounts of various organisations, quarterly surveys on income and expenditure among enterprises considered as drivers in specific sectors, quarterly quantity produced, quarterly expenditure of Government from the Accountant General Department, quarterly data from administrative sources such as building permits from local government, foreign trade data from the Customs Department, turnover data from the VAT systems, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

When data on both output and input are available, the quarterly value added estimates are computed as the difference between the output and the intermediate consumption (inputs consumed in the process). When the quarterly output only is readily available or is compiled on the basis of quarterly data on quantity produced, the value added is computed using the production structure of the industry obtained at the 2002 Census of Economic Activities or from the latest annual production accounts available. When indicators on quarterly volume produced and price only are available, these are applied to the last quarterly value added figures to have the estimates for the quarter under review.

Constant price estimates take account of effects of prices and provide quarterly growths. Depending on available information, the constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method or by deflating value added estimates using a price deflator or using a volume indicator

The table below gives the data sources and methods used for the estimation of quarterly GDP estimates at current and constant prices by both the production and expenditure approaches.

Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP Production approach

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
A. Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry			
Sugar Cane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts. Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of cane growing furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
Tea and Tobacco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production and prices of tea from Tea Board. - Quarterly production and prices of tobacco leaves from Tobacco Board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added based on annual production structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by component of Quarterly Producer Price Index-Agriculture (PPI-A).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Food crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly quantities of food crops from Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU). - Retail prices through the monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Flowers and Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics supplemented by an estimate for local sales. - Monthly production of some fruits from AREU. - Quarterly production of other fruits based on the "1985 Survey of fruit trees in backyard" supplemented with data from other sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly sales/quantities produced and PPI-A component/producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by components of quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from main breeders. - Monthly quantity of livestock slaughtered from the Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) adjusted for illegal slaughtering. - Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
Government Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
B. Fishing			
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of fish caught from the Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) Retail prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added based on quarterly quantities of fish caught and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices.
C. Mining & Quarrying			
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly quantities of salt produced and sand extracted, and their prices through surveys of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived using data collected from quarterly surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by change in producer prices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of decorative rocks through survey of establishments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimates of value added evenly distributed over the 4 quarters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.
D. Manufacturing			
Sugar Milling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production and price of sugar. - Final annual production accounts. - Survey of sugar factories to have the quarterly cost structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: Based on the final annual production accounts; Annual gross output and intermediate consumption are allocated to quarters according to cost structure of sugar milling activities furnished by surveyed sugar factories. The value added is thereafter derived. - Preliminary estimates: value added for the year based on expected production and price of sugar is quarterlised using the last quarterly value added structure. Revision is made when final accounts are available about two years later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price deflator of the annual estimate. - Preliminary estimates: deflation of the four quarterly estimates of the year by the price of sugar for the year.
EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) Department and the Large Taxpayers' Department (LTD). - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP).

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Non – EPZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the VAT and LTD Departments - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Large” establishments (those with 10 persons or more engaged): Quarterly value added estimates based on quarterly gross output compiled from these sources and last annual technical ratio. - Small establishments: Quarterly value added estimates based on the same quarterly trends as “Large establishments” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume index based on Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) adjusted for small establishments.
E. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from CEB and CWA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity and water sold.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of the IPP (available with one year lag) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year. 	
F. Construction			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of General Government from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by Government based on quarterly output of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure from Accountant General Department - Maintenance expenditure by households from latest Household Budget Survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
G. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal & Household Goods			
Wholesale & Retail Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly imports from Trade statistics - Local production from Agriculture statistics and Industrial statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For imported goods, gross output based on trade margins computed from quarterly imports. For local production, gross output based on trends of production of food crops and production of the non-EPZ sector. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Repair Services		Annual estimates divided by 4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
H. Hotels & Restaurants			
Hotels & Restaurants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tourist arrivals from Tourism statistics - Quarterly tourist earnings from Bank of Mauritius - Expenditure on food and accommodation by tourists from Survey of tourist expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gross output based on quarterly estimates of expenditure on food and accommodation derived from quarterly tourist earnings and pattern of expenditure of tourists. - Value added is estimated using the production structure obtained from latest available annual production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly tourist arrivals.
- I. Transport, Storage & Communication			
Land Transport			
Bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of bus companies from National Transport Authority (NTA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using bus fare for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.
Taxi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly licences of taxi cars from NTA - Taxi fares from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly number of licences delivered and taxi fare. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using CPI relevant components for inputs and taxi fare for output.
Lorries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded from Civil Aviation Department and Customs Department - Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly volume of goods transported and lorry charges. - Value added derived using the structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2002 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of air tickets.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such as aircraft landings and take offs, and tourist arrivals and Mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure of Mauritius Telecoms Ltd (MT). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
J. Financial Intermediation			
Financial Intermediation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and insurance companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs - Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles.
K. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (Hu) from Housing Census - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of Hu and rent per Hu. - Value added is derived after deducting from the output, expenses on maintenance of residential buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index.
Renting and Business services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in related sectors. - Indirect indicators such as no. of cases lodged in court and tourist arrivals. 	<p>This sector comprises units which offer their services to different activities, both offshore and onshore. Their output consequently follow that of the respective activity groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
L. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimates are made at cost, that is, the gross output is equal to the purchase of goods and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital; value added is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
M. Education services			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB) - % change in fees charged for private tuition estimated from the sub-index for "Education" obtained from the CPI Unit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private schools and IVTB: annual output is divided by 4. - Private tuition fees: output based on ten months only (February to November) are quarterlised accordingly. 	Volume based on enrolment statistics.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
N. Health and Social Work			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for health services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment and machinery component of import price index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual production accounts of clinics. - Quarterly data on admissions in clinics and hospitals from the Ministry of Health. - No. of private medical practitioners from the Ministry of Health. - Fees charged from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual value added for private health services are computed using available production accounts of clinics and supplemented with indicators on private practitioners. The estimates are quarterlised using quarterly data on admissions to clinics and hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI component.
- O. Other Community, Social & Personal Services			
Sanitary Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts of Waste Water Authority. - Quarterly surveys among a sample of private companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Amusement and Recreational Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly data from the VAT Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
Personal Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly turnover from the VAT department - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages - Tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly gross output derived from the VAT returns. - Quarterly value added estimated using technical coefficients obtained from latest available annual final production accounts. - For companies not registered at the VAT: annual estimates are quarterlised using indirect indicators such as quarterly number of births, deaths, marriages, and tourist arrivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
P. Private Households with Employed Persons			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.

**Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP
Expenditure approach**

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by CPI.
Final Consumption Expenditure – General Government	Government consumption expenditure is equal to the output (compensation of employees, consumption of capital and value of goods and services purchased) of General Government calculated at cost less goods or services sold plus expenditure on social benefits in kind. All data are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department, except consumption of capital, which is worked out by dividing the available annual estimate by 4.	- Deflation using a weighted index made up of quarterly wage rate index based on salary compensation, construction price index, price of transport equipment, machinery component of import price index and CPI.

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)		
Building and Construction		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Residential Building	Quarterly investment in residential buildings based on quarterly data on floor area from building permits (with a lag of 1 quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, together with quarterly data from National Housing Development Company (NHDC) and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued.	- Deflation by quarterly construction price index.
Non-Residential Building and Other Construction Work	Quarterly investment in non-residential buildings and other construction work based on quarterly building permits for non-residential buildings (lag by one quarter) and quarterly Construction Price Index, work in progress of large projects and quarterly data on Government capital expenditure available from the Accountant General Department.	

Machinery and Equipment		
Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Aircraft	Based on information provided by Air Mauritius Ltd	Exchange rate of the currency in which asset is purchased.
Marine Vessel	Based on information provided by Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA)	
Transport Equipment	Based on information on registered vehicles provided by National Transport Authority (NTA) classified as final consumption expenditure or investment according to purchasers. For transport equipment for which no registration is necessary, imports statistics are used.	- CPI component for car.
Other Machinery and Equipment.	<p>Estimates are mostly based on quarterly Trade Statistics given that most of the machinery and equipment are imported. The imported machinery and equipment goods are brought to purchasers' prices by adding all duties and taxes, landing cost, transport cost and margins. Duties and taxes are available from Customs Department, landing cost from Mauritius Ports Authority while rates of transport and margin are based on the results of the 2002 CEA. Annual installation cost obtained through surveys is quarterlised according to the quarterly trend of concerned machinery.</p> <p>Local production of machinery is estimated from outputs of companies producing capital goods.</p>	- Quarterly Import Price Index and exchange rate.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM).	- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.

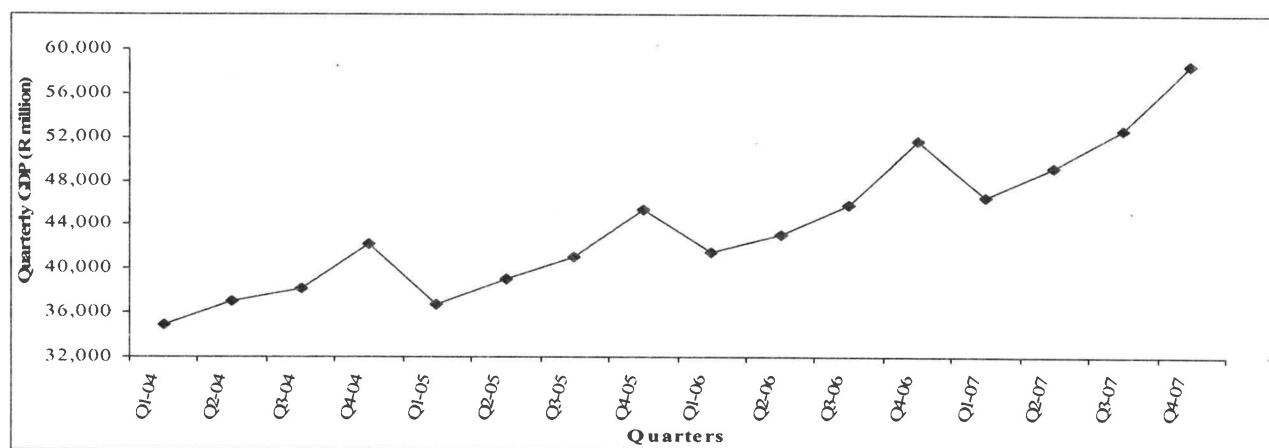
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 4.1 shows quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2004 to 2007. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; increases gradually in the two subsequent quarters to peak in the last quarter before declining in the first quarter of the following year. This pattern clearly indicates seasonality in the data. Thus, in 2006, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 41,483 million in the first quarter, increased to R 43,039 million in the second and to R 45,797 million in the third to peak at R 51,649 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 46,460 million in the first quarter of 2007.

Fig 4.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2004 – Q₄ 2007



The lower GDP figures observed during the first quarters may be due to lower economic activities resulting from temporary closures of firms during the month of January because of New Year festivities. On the other hand, the higher GDP figures during the last quarters could be explained by more activities in “Hotels and restaurants” due to high tourist arrivals, and in “Non-EPZ Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for the end-of-year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2004 to 2007 indicate that around 23% of the annual GDP was produced in the first quarters, 24% in the second quarters, 25% in the third quarters and 28% in the fourth quarters.

Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2007 is estimated at R 58,542 million compared to R 52,636 million in the previous quarter and to R 51,649 million in the corresponding quarter of 2006 (Table 4.1).

1.2 GDP estimates at current prices by industry group

Analysis of quarterly GDP by industry group shows seasonal movements in the activities of “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade”, “Hotels and restaurants” and “Transport, storage and communications”. No clear seasonal patterns are observed in the remaining industry groups.

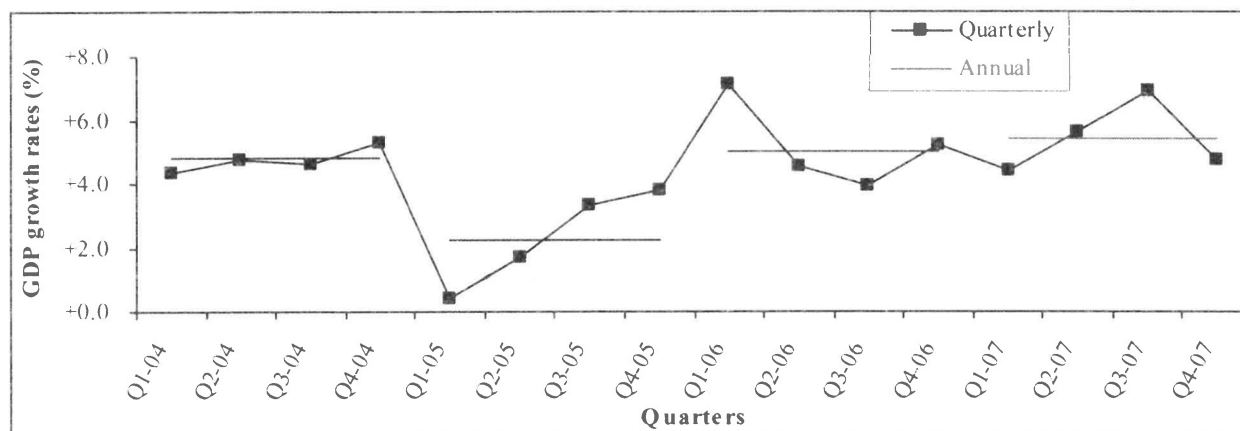
Quarterly data indicate that activities in EPZ manufacturing industries are lowest in the first quarters and highest in the second quarters. Output in Non-EPZ manufacturing industries and “Wholesale and retail trade” is also usually lowest in the first quarters, but highest in the fourth quarters in line with the high demand for consumption goods at the end of the year. Activities of “Hotels and restaurants” are highest in the first and last quarters in line with high tourist arrivals during these quarters, while those in “Transport, storage and communications” are usually lowest during the second quarters and highest during the fourth quarters.

2. Quarterly GDP growth rates (year on year change)

2.1 Growth rates, 2004 - 2007

Figure 4.2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates as well as the annual rates for the years 2004 to 2007. The economy which grew at 4.8% in 2004 slowed down in 2005 to register a growth of 2.3% only. It then recovered with growths of 5.0% and 5.4% in 2006 and 2007 respectively.

Fig. 4.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2004 – Q₄ 2007



After a steady growth during the year 2004 from 4.3% in the first quarter to 5.3% in the last quarter, the economy dipped during the first quarter of 2005 with a growth of only 0.4%, before recovering in the following quarters to peak at 7.1% in the first quarter of 2006. This was followed by lower growths of 4.6% and 3.9% during the second and third quarters of 2006 respectively. Thereafter, the quarterly GDP improved constantly to reach 6.9% in the third quarter of 2007 but then dropped to 4.7% in the fourth quarter.

The low growth in the fourth quarter of 2007 is to a large extent due to much lower growths compared to the third quarter, in two main sectors "Manufacturing" and "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods".

2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, 2007

After the growth of 4.4% in the first quarter of 2007, real GDP improved in the next two quarters with a growth of 5.7% in the second quarter and 6.9% in the third quarter but then dropped to 4.7% in the fourth quarter. GDP growth in 2007 is mainly attributable to the sectors, "Construction", "Hotels and restaurants", "Transport, storage and communications", "Financial intermediation" and "Real estate, renting and business activities" (Table A).

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A, it is observed that the main contributors to the 4.4% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2007 were "Hotels and restaurants" (1.4 percentage point), "Construction" (1.5 percentage point), "Financial intermediation" (1.1 percentage point) and "Transport, storage and communications" (0.9 percentage point).

During the second quarter the main contributors were "Hotels and restaurants" (1.6 percentage point), "Construction" (1.0 percentage point), "Transport, storage and communications" (0.9 percentage point), "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.9 percentage point) and "Manufacturing" (0.8 percentage point).

In the third quarter of 2007, the main contributions by the following sectors were as follows: "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (1.7 percentage points), "Manufacturing" (1.1 percentage point), "Transport, storage and communications" (1.1 percentage point), "Hotels and restaurants" (0.9 percentage point), and "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.9 percentage point).

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (1.1 percentage points), "Transport, storage and

communications" (1.0 percentage point), "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.8 percentage point), "Financial intermediation" (0.7 percentage point) and "Hotels and restaurants" (0.7 percentage point).

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2006 – Q₄2007

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q ₁ 2006	Q ₂ 2006	Q ₃ 2006	Q ₄ 2006	Q ₁ 2007	Q ₂ 2007	Q ₃ 2007	Q ₄ 2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	-0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.1	1.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0	1.7	1.1
Hotels and restaurants	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.7
Transport, storage and communications	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Financial intermediation	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
FISIM	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4
GDP at basic prices	7.1	4.6	3.9	5.2	4.4	5.7	6.9	4.7

Contribution of an industry to the GDP growth is calculated as the product of its share in the economy and the year on year growth rate.

2.3 GDP growth by industry, 2007

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2007 are given in Table 4.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

"Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing" declined by 10.1% in the first quarter of 2007, 10.9% in the second quarter, 9.3% in the third quarter and 1.5% in the fourth quarter. In the first three quarters the declines were the result of important contractions in sugar cane (-13.6% in each quarter) and in "Other agriculture" (-5.3% in the first quarter, -7.8% in the second and -3.6% in the third). However, in the fourth quarter, a growth of +10.0% in "Other agriculture" almost offset the contraction in sugar-cane.

"Manufacturing" registered a small growth of 0.5% in the first quarter but picked up in the second and third quarters with growths of 3.9% and 5.6% respectively. However, in the fourth quarter, a very low growth of 0.1% was registered.

"Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" registered negative growths of 5.3% and 0.2% in the first and second quarters respectively but picked up with growths of 14.1% in the third quarter and 8.3% in the fourth quarter.

"Hotels and restaurants" registered high growths of 15.1%, 22.7% and 13.6% in the first three quarters of 2007 followed by a lower growth of 7.9% in the fourth quarter.

"Transport, storage and communications" grew almost constantly in 2007 with growth rates ranging from +6.8% to +8.8% during the four quarters of 2007.

"Financial Intermediation" recorded a high growth of 11.9% in the first quarter of 2007 compared to growths of 6.6%, 5.2% and 7.0% in the remaining quarters.

"Real estate, renting and business activities" registered growths ranging from +5.3 to +8.5% during the four quarters of 2007.

3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2007

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 46,503 million in the first quarter of 2007, R 47,148 million in the second, R 48,352 million in the third and R 54,530 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 73.9% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter. During the remaining quarters, this proportion continuously declined to reach 69.7% in the fourth quarter. General government consumption expenditure also went down from 13.8% of GDP in the first quarter to 11.8% in the fourth quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 87.7% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter decreased to 81.5% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2004 to 2007 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. Household expenditure during the fourth quarters represents around 28% of the yearly figures, compared to around 24% for the other quarters.

"Exports of goods" is observed to be highest during the third and fourth quarters, mainly explained by higher sugar and EPZ exports. "Exports of services" which comprises mainly tourist earnings and revenue of the national airline from foreign travellers is highest during the first and fourth quarters.

Imports of goods are highest in the fourth quarters, mainly explained by high household consumption at the end of the year.

There is no distinct seasonal pattern in the data for general government consumption expenditure, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) and imports of services.

3.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, 2007

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure registered a growth of 3.1% in the first quarter of 2007, increased to 4.2% in the second quarter and 5.6% in the third quarter, and dropped to around 2.5% in the last quarter (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 3.7% in the first quarter, increased by 5.1% and 6.2% in the second and third quarters respectively and declined again by 3.2% in the fourth quarter. As for general government expenditure the pattern of growth noted was +0.6% in the first quarter, +0.8% in the second, +2.9% in the third and -0.9% in the last quarter.

After a high growth of 24.3% in the first quarter of 2007, investment grew by 9.7% in the second quarter, 11.3% in the third quarter and 1.4% in the fourth quarter. The high growth of the first quarter was due to high growths in "Building and construction work" (+32.9%) and "Machinery and equipment" (+12.1%). In the second quarter of 2007, the growth in investment was explained by a high growth in "Building and construction work" (+19.7%) and partly offset by a decline in "Machinery and equipment" (-3.7%). In the third quarter, the increase in investment is explained by a 9.7% and 13.1% growths in "Building and construction work" and "Machinery and equipment" respectively. In the last quarter of 2007, the small growth in investment was attributable to the 8.9% growth in "Building and construction work", and partly offset by a contraction of 4.2% in "Machinery and equipment". The higher growths in "Building and construction work" for the year 2007 was mainly attributable to higher investment in "Non-residential building" in projects under the Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS).

After a decline of 3.1% in the first quarter of 2007, imports of goods and services picked up by 1.6% and 10.5% in the second and third quarters respectively, and then declined again by 2.3% in the fourth quarter.

Export of goods and services declined by 3.3% in the first quarter of 2007 and then picked up by 6.6% in the second quarter, 2.1% in the third quarter and 7.7% in the fourth quarter.

Table 4.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2004 - Q₄ 2007

	(R million)																	
	2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr	Yr
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,124	2,134	2,054	2,917	9,829	2,133	2,036	2,654	2,968	2,226	2,143	2,802	2,959	2,102	2,015	2,675	2,993	9,785
Sugarcane	1,108	1,014	1,487	1,662	5,261	1,098	1,005	1,473	1,636	1,082	991	1,452	1,613	960	882	1,294	1,435	4,571
Other	1,016	1,120	1,167	1,265	4,568	1,035	1,031	1,181	1,331	1,144	1,152	1,350	1,347	1,142	1,133	1,381	1,558	5,214
Mining and quarrying	19	19	23	27	87	21	22	21	23	88	23	23	26	22	22	25	28	96
Manufacturing	6,832	7,827	7,900	9,383	31,942	6,587	7,783	8,050	9,767	32,187	7,350	8,712	11,087	8,277	9,909	10,583	12,291	41,061
Sugar	250	338	494	543	1,624	247	336	489	538	1,609	244	330	482	217	294	429	471	1,411
Food (exc sugar)	1,559	1,762	1,807	2,155	7,283	1,733	1,971	2,059	2,547	8,310	2,080	2,482	3,106	2,274	3,154	3,003	3,870	12,301
Textile	2,866	3,339	2,968	3,115	12,288	2,411	2,864	2,654	2,956	10,885	2,535	3,037	3,011	2,966	3,541	3,442	3,487	13,435
Other	2,158	2,387	2,632	3,570	10,747	2,196	2,612	2,848	3,726	11,383	2,491	2,863	4,060	2,820	2,921	3,709	4,464	13,914
Electricity, gas and water supply	889	876	857	924	3,546	944	813	804	794	3,355	908	811	907	922	826	907	1,018	3,674
Construction	1,913	2,472	2,194	2,256	8,835	2,029	2,419	2,246	2,405	9,099	2,094	2,553	2,676	3,042	3,403	3,242	3,457	13,145
Wholesale & retail trade: repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3,500	4,078	4,394	5,254	17,327	3,838	4,776	5,127	5,829	19,571	4,906	5,482	5,607	5,059	6,040	6,831	7,669	25,599
Wholesale and retail trade	3,356	3,834	4,150	5,010	16,350	3,557	4,495	4,846	5,548	18,446	4,584	5,160	5,285	4,694	5,675	6,465	7,303	24,137
Other	244	244	244	244	977	281	281	281	281	1,125	322	322	322	365	365	365	365	1,461
Hotels and restaurants	3,119	2,579	2,346	3,254	11,296	3,414	2,633	2,599	3,778	12,423	4,381	3,084	4,854	5,184	4,250	4,114	5,969	19,517
Transport, storage and communications	4,799	4,398	5,003	5,482	19,681	4,933	4,703	5,249	5,563	20,447	5,450	4,997	5,612	6,139	5,636	6,304	6,747	24,826
Financial intermediation	3,316	3,851	3,763	3,946	14,876	3,625	4,291	4,312	4,539	16,766	4,017	4,455	4,945	4,855	5,104	5,615	6,032	21,607
Insurance	827	957	1,188	1,228	4,200	915	1,050	1,333	1,377	4,675	1,025	1,163	1,475	1,140	1,278	1,656	1,627	5,700
Banks	2,082	2,418	2,148	2,342	8,991	2,247	2,700	2,510	2,685	10,141	2,487	2,731	3,389	3,159	3,198	3,299	3,661	13,317
Other	407	476	427	376	1,685	463	541	469	476	1,950	505	560	600	556	629	661	745	2,590
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,575	3,656	3,663	3,786	14,679	4,078	4,157	4,116	4,258	16,609	4,572	4,694	4,985	5,213	5,545	5,690	6,092	22,540
Owner occupied dwellings	1,744	1,786	1,846	1,872	7,247	1,994	2,022	2,066	2,096	8,177	2,182	2,215	2,334	2,467	2,670	2,784	2,755	10,675
Other	1,831	1,870	1,817	1,914	7,432	2,084	2,135	2,050	2,163	8,432	2,390	2,479	2,641	2,746	2,875	2,906	3,337	11,865
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,568	2,704	2,679	2,629	10,579	2,732	2,901	2,955	2,872	11,460	2,931	3,107	3,010	2,998	3,290	3,163	3,224	12,674
Education	1,670	1,778	1,856	1,781	7,086	1,837	1,975	2,007	1,960	7,780	1,991	2,139	2,164	2,163	2,326	2,355	2,293	9,137
Health and social work	1,230	1,267	1,338	1,251	5,087	1,368	1,388	1,446	1,378	5,580	1,522	1,604	1,578	1,672	1,697	1,749	1,704	6,821
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,104	1,363	1,524	1,399	5,390	1,221	1,515	1,681	1,590	6,007	1,372	1,709	1,901	1,571	2,010	2,237	2,164	7,981
FISIM	-1,870	-1,911	-1,960	-2,078	-7,818	-2,087	-2,315	-2,212	-2,377	-8,991	-2,260	-2,472	-2,598	-2,761	-2,777	-2,853	-3,137	-11,528
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	34,888	37,091	38,232	42,211	152,422	36,673	39,096	41,056	45,347	162,171	41,483	43,039	45,797	46,460	49,296	52,636	58,542	206,934
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	5,163	5,689	5,722	6,600	23,173	5,445	5,863	5,471	6,398	23,177	5,985	5,978	5,735	6,538	6,688	6,916	8,407	28,549
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	40,051	42,779	43,953	48,811	175,594	42,118	44,959	46,526	51,745	185,349	47,468	49,017	51,532	52,998	55,983	59,553	66,949	235,482
Export Oriented Enterprises	3,138	3,487	3,211	3,304	13,140	2,671	3,267	3,089	3,061	12,106	2,813	3,611	3,660	3,351	4,118	4,060	4,055	15,584

1/ revised estimates

2/ first estimates

Table 4.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q1 2004 - Q4 2007

	2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr			
	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr	Yr			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+9.5	+14.8	+8.5	+2.4	+8.1	-7.2	-8.1	-7.3	-0.3	-5.4	+1.1	+4.0	+2.9	-4.0	+0.6	-10.1	-10.9	-9.3	-1.5	-7.4
Sugarcane	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6
Other	+8.1	+17.9	+5.9	-5.9	+5.4	-4.8	-7.0	-4.6	+10.3	-1.1	+4.9	+9.4	+9.0	-3.1	+4.5	-5.3	-7.8	-3.6	+10.0	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	-9.7	+1.9	+9.7	+0.0	+0.4	+7.7	+9.1	-9.7	-16.1	-3.6	+7.9	+0.7	+26.3	+2.6	+9.1	-8.0	-3.6	-21.7	-1.7	-9.1
Manufacturing	+4.2	+0.8	-3.3	+0.5	+0.6	-11.0	-6.0	-3.9	-1.8	-5.5	+5.9	+2.7	+4.1	+3.8	+4.0	+0.5	+3.9	+5.6	+0.1	+2.2
Sugar	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	+10.6	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6
Food (exc sugar)	+4.8	+11.2	+2.8	+0.1	+4.4	-3.1	+0.8	+2.2	+7.3	+2.1	+12.3	+13.3	+7.2	+6.6	+9.6	-5.1	+7.6	+4.5	+7.3	+4.0
Textile	-0.5	-3.7	-12.7	-11.2	-7.2	-21.0	-16.3	-13.3	-8.1	-14.7	-0.1	-1.1	+6.2	+6.5	+2.9	+7.2	+12.0	+11.9	+2.2	+8.5
Other	+6.1	-4.4	+5.8	+17.0	+6.6	-4.8	+5.2	+6.3	-4.0	+0.4	+4.2	-1.2	+1.4	+2.9	+1.8	+2.8	-8.2	+0.4	-6.1	-3.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+4.2	+5.4	+2.6	+3.7	+4.0	+1.5	+2.5	+6.6	+5.2	+3.8	+3.7	+5.3	+5.7	+1.6	+4.0	+1.4	+1.9	+3.0	+6.2	+3.1
Construction	+12.7	-9.2	+3.7	-0.1	+0.5	-2.8	-9.6	-4.3	-0.3	-4.4	-1.3	+0.9	+10.2	+10.7	+5.2	+30.2	+17.9	+8.0	+8.1	+15.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-7.0	+13.0	+8.3	+8.2	+5.7	-1.6	+8.2	+9.5	+5.5	+5.6	+19.9	+7.6	-1.5	+0.2	+5.5	-5.3	-0.2	+14.1	+8.3	+4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	-7.8	+13.2	+8.3	+8.2	+5.5	-2.1	+8.3	+9.5	+5.3	+5.5	+20.6	+7.6	-1.9	+0.0	+5.4	-6.1	-0.5	+14.4	+8.4	+4.4
Other	+8.8	+8.9	+8.7	+7.7	+8.5	+6.7	+7.2	+8.6	+9.7	+8.0	+6.7	+9.2	+5.3	+4.7	+7.0	+6.4	+5.0	+8.4	+7.1	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	+2.4	-3.3	+2.0	+6.9	+2.4	+6.5	+2.4	+5.2	+7.2	+5.6	+6.1	-0.2	+3.2	+4.1	+3.5	+15.1	+22.7	+13.6	+7.9	+14.0
Transport, storage and communications	+9.6	+6.8	+7.6	+8.5	+8.1	+7.8	+9.7	+7.4	+6.3	+7.7	+8.5	+5.8	+5.8	+9.3	+7.4	+6.8	+8.1	+8.8	+8.0	+7.9
Financial intermediation	+2.9	+7.0	+0.4	+6.7	+4.3	+1.3	+4.2	+8.7	+7.5	+5.4	+4.5	+4.2	+8.0	+11.1	+7.0	+11.9	+6.6	+5.2	+7.0	+7.5
Insurance	+3.6	+4.6	+5.8	+6.1	+5.0	+4.3	+5.1	+6.1	+4.6	+5.0	+5.0	+4.8	+5.5	+4.7	+5.0	+5.2	+4.7	+5.1	+5.5	+5.1
Banks	+2.1	+2.9	-4.1	+7.3	+2.0	-1.4	+3.1	+10.8	+6.9	+4.8	+4.3	+4.5	+6.3	+12.8	+7.1	+14.0	+6.4	+5.3	+6.9	+7.9
Other	+6.3	+38.7	+13.2	+7.0	+15.9	+8.1	+7.9	+5.5	+17.5	+9.5	+4.9	+2.0	+21.3	+17.5	+11.0	+11.3	+10.9	+11.3	+11.2	+11.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+7.4	+7.8	+5.6	+5.7	+6.7	+6.1	+6.3	+6.4	+7.0	+6.5	+6.3	+6.8	+5.8	+6.1	+6.3	+5.3	+8.5	+8.5	+7.7	+7.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.4	+5.3	+5.3	+5.2	+5.3	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+4.9	+4.8	+4.5	+4.5	+4.4	+4.4	+4.4	+2.1	+6.9	+6.5	+4.4	+4.9
Other	+9.6	+10.4	+6.0	+6.1	+8.0	+7.3	+7.9	+8.1	+9.1	+8.1	+8.2	+9.0	+7.2	+7.9	+8.1	+8.4	+10.1	+10.4	+10.7	+9.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-2.1	+3.7	+8.1	+8.0	+4.3	+4.4	+5.0	+7.8	+4.2	+5.3	+4.1	+4.0	+0.1	+7.8	+4.0	-0.7	+2.9	+1.2	-1.4	+0.5
Education	+3.4	+4.3	+9.3	+8.4	+6.4	+6.3	+7.7	+4.6	+6.1	+6.1	+3.6	+3.5	+3.7	+5.6	+4.1	+3.2	+3.1	+2.8	+1.1	+2.5
Health and social work	+5.8	+5.8	+11.0	+5.1	+7.0	+7.8	+7.2	+4.5	+5.4	+6.2	+7.0	+13.0	+4.5	+6.8	+7.9	+5.8	+2.1	+6.4	+4.2	+4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.9	+9.1	+9.6	+4.5	+7.6	+5.3	+5.9	+6.9	+10.3	+7.2	+8.6	+7.7	+5.4	+5.0	+6.5	+8.0	+8.5	+8.8	+6.7	+8.0
FISIM	-1.2	+0.8	-1.1	-0.2	-0.4	+3.1	+12.7	+7.5	+6.1	+7.3	+2.6	+8.5	+9.3	+6.9	+6.9	+13.6	+6.6	+3.5	+7.0	+7.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.3	+4.8	+4.6	+5.3	+4.8	+0.4	+1.7	+3.4	+3.8	+2.3	+7.1	+4.6	+3.9	+5.2	+5.0	+4.4	+5.7	+6.9	+4.7	+5.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+4.1	+25.0	+16.1	+6.4	+12.3	-5.1	-2.5	-10.7	-3.8	-5.5	+2.9	-6.7	-5.2	-5.6	-3.8	-5.6	-0.9	+12.5	+15.3	+5.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.3	+6.7	+5.7	+5.4	+5.8	-0.2	+1.2	+1.8	+3.0	+1.2	+6.7	+3.4	+3.1	+4.1	+3.9	+3.4	+5.0	+7.4	+5.7	+5.4
Export Oriented Enterprises	+3.2	-5.6	-12.7	-11.0	-6.3	-21.2	-9.8	-8.4	-10.0	-12.3	+1.3	+1.4	+6.2	+9.4	+4.6	+5.8	+8.8	+11.7	+5.5	+8.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ first estimates

Table 4.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2004 - Q₄ 2007

	(R million)																			
	2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr
Final consumption expenditure	32,427	32,734	33,949	37,770	136,860	36,615	37,348	37,752	43,000	154,715	41,412	41,998	42,860	48,575	174,845	46,503	47,148	48,352	54,530	196,533
Households	26,379	26,380	27,767	31,310	111,837	30,138	30,286	30,998	35,927	127,349	34,407	34,283	35,861	40,940	145,491	39,207	39,066	40,864	46,652	165,789
General Government	6,047	6,354	6,182	6,460	25,043	6,477	7,063	6,753	7,073	27,367	7,005	7,715	6,999	7,635	29,355	7,295	8,082	7,488	7,878	30,744
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	8,343	10,140	9,724	9,796	38,002	8,580	10,917	10,500	9,734	39,731	8,854	11,336	12,225	17,634	50,049	12,289	13,821	14,723	18,337	59,170
A. Building & Construction work	4,986	6,453	5,732	5,872	23,042	5,279	6,222	5,810	6,177	23,489	5,438	6,737	6,972	7,557	26,705	8,069	9,123	8,585	9,126	34,903
Residential building	2,000	1,899	2,301	1,711	7,911	1,764	1,257	2,328	2,279	7,628	1,984	2,130	2,391	2,467	8,972	2,911	2,294	2,550	2,824	10,579
Non residential building	1,990	2,835	2,456	2,892	10,174	2,508	2,577	2,320	2,222	9,627	1,907	2,342	3,035	3,382	10,666	3,577	4,542	4,791	4,884	17,794
Other construction work	995	1,718	975	1,269	4,957	1,007	2,388	1,163	1,677	6,234	1,547	2,266	1,546	1,708	7,067	1,581	2,287	1,244	1,419	6,530
B. Machinery & equipment	3,357	3,687	3,992	3,924	14,960	3,300	4,695	4,690	3,557	16,242	3,416	4,599	5,253	10,077	23,344	4,220	4,698	6,137	9,211	24,267
Passenger car	483	531	886	680	2,580	518	631	563	616	2,327	616	649	595	638	2,497	733	786	848	1,039	3,406
Other transport equipment	296	635	397	400	1,728	295	586	526	459	1,866	480	509	452	6,180	7,620	530	591	656	3,171	4,948
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	296	416	397	400	1,509	295	460	526	459	1,746	480	509	452	505	1,945	530	591	656	656	2,433
Other machinery and equipment	2,578	2,521	2,709	2,844	10,652	2,488	3,478	3,601	2,482	12,049	2,320	3,441	4,207	3,259	13,227	2,957	3,321	4,634	5,001	15,913
Change in inventories	-1,371	2,788	1,108	2,353	4,877	-3,351	2,893	1,445	1,042	2,029	-1,400	2,252	2,098	1,744	4,694	-3,404	1,283	4,936	646	3,461
Exports of goods and services	22,617	21,167	24,544	26,531	94,859	25,155	26,454	28,473	30,858	110,940	30,425	28,143	31,106	37,454	127,128	32,622	31,811	32,952	40,851	138,236
Goods (f.o.b)	12,222	12,375	15,574	14,734	54,905	12,909	14,640	17,865	17,805	63,219	15,933	17,356	19,137	21,611	74,037	15,460	16,547	17,410	20,065	69,482
Services	10,395	8,792	8,970	11,797	39,954	12,246	11,814	10,608	13,053	47,721	14,492	10,787	11,969	15,843	53,091	17,162	15,264	15,542	20,786	68,754
Less imports of goods and services	21,964	24,049	25,372	27,639	99,024	24,880	32,654	31,643	32,890	122,067	31,823	34,712	36,757	47,137	150,429	35,012	38,080	41,410	47,415	161,917
Goods (f.o.b)	15,015	17,518	18,218	20,160	70,911	17,025	22,797	23,114	23,798	86,734	22,090	25,490	26,123	34,866	108,569	23,002	26,837	29,458	34,367	113,664
Services	6,949	6,531	7,154	7,479	28,113	7,855	9,857	8,529	9,092	35,333	9,733	9,222	10,634	12,271	41,860	12,010	11,243	11,952	13,048	48,253
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	40,051	42,779	43,953	48,811	175,594	42,118	44,959	46,526	51,745	185,349	47,468	49,017	51,532	58,270	206,287	52,998	55,983	59,553	66,949	235,482

1/ revised estimates

2/ first estimates

Table 4.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2004 - Q₄ 2007

	2004 ¹				2005 ¹				2006 ¹				2007							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr
	Final consumption expenditure	+5.1	+7.2	+7.5	+8.8	+7.2	+8.2	+6.3	+7.5	+6.4	+7.1	+6.0	+7.6	+5.1	+3.5	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+5.6	+2.5
Households	+6.1	+9.2	+7.1	+8.7	+7.8	+9.1	+5.9	+7.9	+6.4	+7.3	+6.3	+8.2	+6.1	+3.3	+5.9	+3.7	+5.1	+6.2	+3.2	+4.5
General Government	+1.2	-0.1	+9.4	+8.8	+4.6	+4.4	+8.0	+5.8	+6.0	+6.1	+4.5	+5.4	+0.7	+4.7	+3.8	+0.6	+0.8	+2.9	-0.9	+0.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+1.4	-0.6	+8.3	+0.3	+2.2	-6.6	+1.0	+2.9	-4.7	-1.9	+0.3	-0.5	+8.2	+59.2	+19.0	+24.3	+9.7	+11.3	+1.4	+8.6
A. Building & Construction work	+13.4	-10.9	+3.2	-0.9	-0.3	-2.8	-10.8	-5.1	-1.5	-5.3	-1.5	+3.4	+11.0	+13.0	+6.7	+32.9	+19.7	+9.7	+8.9	+16.9
Residential building	+16.6	-4.1	-6.7	-12.3	-2.3	-18.8	-38.5	-5.1	+25.1	-10.5	+7.2	+61.2	-5.2	-0.2	+10.3	+32.1	-4.8	-5.0	+2.5	+5.5
Non residential building	+43.0	+4.9	+26.9	+18.4	+20.1	+15.4	-16.1	-11.8	-28.2	-12.1	-26.9	-12.8	+21.5	+41.1	+3.9	+66.6	+71.2	+40.6	+30.8	+49.2
Other construction work	-22.8	-32.8	-15.3	-17.3	-24.2	-7.0	+28.6	+11.8	+23.9	+16.8	+46.2	-9.7	+22.3	-6.4	+6.3	-8.0	-10.7	-28.3	-25.6	-17.4
B. Machinery & equipment	-11.2	+22.5	+15.9	+2.1	+6.2	-11.8	+20.5	+13.6	-9.3	+3.4	+3.0	-5.2	+5.1	+131.2	+36.9	+12.1	-3.7	+13.1	-4.2	-1.0
Passenger car	+12.0	+19.3	+92.8	+33.3	+39.5	-1.5	+11.9	-39.3	-11.0	-14.1	+16.0	-1.0	+3.9	-0.2	+4.2	+15.5	+16.2	+34.7	+53.2	+29.9
Other transport equipment	-77.9	+44.5	-38.4	-8.0	-40.3	-6.0	-9.7	+29.3	+12.7	+2.8	+64.7	-10.1	-12.5	+876.7	+296.5	+6.1	+8.6	+33.8	-47.3	-38.2
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-2.2	-1.5	-38.4	-8.0	-16.3	-6.0	+9.1	+29.3	+12.7	+10.1	+64.7	+9.1	-12.5	+8.7	+8.1	+6.1	+8.6	+33.8	+20.2	+19.1
Other machinery and equipment	+27.9	+18.7	+15.8	-2.2	+14.0	-14.4	+29.9	+29.5	-12.3	+7.7	-7.6	-5.2	+8.1	+18.1	+3.1	+12.5	-9.6	+7.2	+53.6	+14.6
Exports of goods and services	+4.9	-0.6	-2.3	-2.8	-0.3	+1.2	+18.8	+10.8	+12.5	+10.6	+16.5	-0.3	+2.8	+11.9	+7.7	-3.3	+6.6	+2.1	+7.7	+3.3
Goods (f.o.b)	-1.2	-1.6	-2.6	-7.9	-3.5	-3.9	+12.4	+9.5	+16.9	+8.9	+18.9	+11.1	+0.8	+12.0	+10.1	-12.6	-10.2	-12.5	-8.5	-10.9
Services	+12.9	+1.0	-1.7	+4.4	+4.3	+7.1	+27.8	+13.0	+7.1	+13.0	+14.0	-14.4	+6.1	+11.9	+4.6	+6.8	+33.5	+25.2	+29.7	+23.0
Less imports of goods and services	+0.8	+10.5	+0.9	+0.1	+2.8	-7.9	+20.0	+7.7	+5.6	+6.4	+15.1	-5.6	+5.3	+24.3	+9.3	-3.1	+1.6	+10.5	-2.3	+1.5
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.1	+15.3	+2.7	+3.2	+3.9	-7.8	+15.1	+9.5	+4.7	+5.5	+16.7	-0.8	+2.5	+27.1	+11.1	-8.3	-2.5	+10.5	-4.3	-1.2
Services	+13.4	-0.7	-3.5	-7.7	+0.1	-8.1	+33.7	+3.1	+8.2	+8.4	+11.6	-16.9	+13.1	+17.0	+5.1	+8.8	+13.1	+10.5	+3.6	+8.7

1/ revised estimates

2/ first estimates

CHAPTER 5

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Table 5.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2004-2006

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2004		2005		2006 ¹	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	9,631	18	10,536	17	11,198	15
Molasses	190	-	173	-	153	-
Flour	198	-	158	-	162	-
EPZ	32,046	58	28,954	45	33,610	45
Re-exports ²	9,028	17	16,991	27	21,328	29
Ships' stores and bunkers	2,201	4	4,124	7	5,071	7
Other	1,611	3	2,283	4	2,515	3
TOTAL	54,905	100	63,219	100	74,037	100

1 provisional

2 include exports by freeport operators

Please note that the figures for percentage do not add up to the totals due to rounding errors

Table 5.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2004-2006

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2004		2005		2006 ¹	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	11,947	16	13,820	15	17,276	15
1	Beverages and tobacco	698	1	839	1	952	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2,061	3	2,097	2	2,769	2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	10,020	13	15,394	17	19,321	16
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	712	1	845	1	711	1
5	Chemicals	6,412	8	7,386	8	8,157	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	19,806	26	19,297	21	21,811	19
7	Machinery and transport equipment	17,916	23	26,110	28	35,931	31
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,624	9	7,257	8	8,208	7
9	Other commodities and transactions	191	-	237	-	366	-
	TOTAL	76,387	100	93,282	100	115,502	100

1 provisional

Please note that the figures for percentage do not add up to the totals due to rounding errors

**Table 5.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2004-2006**

		(R million)			
NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2004			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	3,170.6	2,254.6	906.9	9.1
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	87.1	87.1	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	81.2	2.1	79.1	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,068.6	1,068.6	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	9,278.9	3,392.2	5,886.7	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	28.3	-	28.3	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	8,424.6	8,275.7	148.9	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	685.8	204.2	481.6	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	599.4	308.1	291.3	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	863.9	837.3	26.6	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,405.6	1,271.7	133.9	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	572.1	60.7	511.4	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	7,046.0	5,584.8	1,461.2	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	5,999.1	4,098.9	1,900.2	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1,842.7	1,638.1	204.6	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2,303.5	2,175.5	128.0	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	2,561.1	2,546.7	14.4	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,756.6	1,405.3	236.4	114.9
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	6,276.7	1,607.2	760.0	3,909.5
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,322.7	138.1	150.0	1,034.6
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,739.9	792.6	150.2	797.1
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	1,745.4	489.7	620.0	635.7
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	965.3	274.1	181.5	509.7
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3,581.6	235.0	1,333.9	2,012.7
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	605.2	24.7	131.1	449.4
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	1,598.5	942.7	474.2	181.6
74	Other business activities	31.2	31.2	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar act.	4.9	4.9	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	3.9	3.1	0.8	-
TOTAL		65,650.4	39,754.9	16,241.2	9,654.3

¹ Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports,
petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

**Table 5.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2004-2006**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2005			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	3,558.9	2,560.2	990.3	8.4
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	103.2	103.2	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	79.0	3.0	76.0	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,204.8	1,204.8	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	10,462.0	3,574.9	6,887.1	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	88.0	-	88.0	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	6,586.1	6,493.2	92.9	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	957.7	186.2	771.5	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	630.9	256.3	374.6	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	782.2	758.7	23.5	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,504.3	1,343.3	161.0	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	587.7	79.8	492.7	15.2
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	11,273.2	9,011.3	2,261.9	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	6,751.5	4,733.0	2,018.5	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,008.1	1,837.0	171.1	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2,471.7	2,373.8	97.9	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	2,961.6	2,942.4	19.2	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,970.9	1,652.5	257.5	60.9
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	6,691.0	1,529.0	917.3	4,244.7
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,560.0	161.9	169.4	1,228.7
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,808.7	829.3	184.6	794.8
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,390.2	455.1	840.3	1,094.8
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,046.6	308.2	152.9	585.5
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3,592.0	259.2	1,114.6	2,218.2
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	532.0	19.3	138.5	374.2
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	1,743.3	980.9	565.1	197.3
74	Other business activities	29.9	29.9	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar act.	-	-	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	9.6	9.6	-	-
	TOTAL	73,385.1	43,696.0	18,866.4	10,822.7

1 Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports,

**Table 5.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2004 - 2006**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2006 ²			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	4,063.6	2,983.5	1,068.4	11.7
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	124.1	124.1	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	77.4	2.6	74.8	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,165.0	1,165.0	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	12,853.5	4,597.4	8,256.1	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	100.4	-	100.4	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	7,471.7	7,386.3	85.4	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	958.5	180.8	777.7	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	775.6	332.6	443.0	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	920.6	892.6	28.0	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,669.4	1,484.8	184.6	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	712.7	172.6	520.5	19.6
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	12,467.7	9,197.8	3,269.9	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7,635.2	5,125.2	2,510.0	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,306.1	2,050.2	255.9	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2,686.2	2,557.8	128.4	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	3,397.5	3,384.4	13.1	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2,834.3	2,208.9	290.3	335.1
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	7,451.6	2,019.2	657.3	4,775.1
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,710.0	516.1	2.4	1,191.5
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2,757.9	1,456.6	155.6	1,145.7
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,404.3	432.9	937.4	1,034.0
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,214.3	343.2	132.8	738.3
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2,740.8	311.9	1.0	2,427.9
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	6,167.7	214.2	42.1	5,911.4
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	2,023.7	1,131.5	616.1	276.1
74	Other business activities	38.2	38.2	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar act.	1.0	1.0	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	24.5	15.4	9.1	-
	TOTAL	88,753.5	50,326.8	20,560.3	17,866.4

1 Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

2 Provisional

Table 5.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption¹ classified by economic categories, 2004-2006

Economic categories	2004		2005 ²		2006 ³	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	39,755	60.6	43,696	59.5	50,327	56.7
Final consumption of household	16,241	24.7	18,866	25.7	20,560	23.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	9,654	14.7	10,823	14.7	17,866	20.1
TOTAL	65,650	100.0	73,385	100.0	88,753	100.0

1 Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

2 revised

3 provisional

Fig 5.1 - Imports by economic categories (2001-2006)

Billion R

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

- Capital goods
- Consumer goods
- Intermediate goods

2001

2002

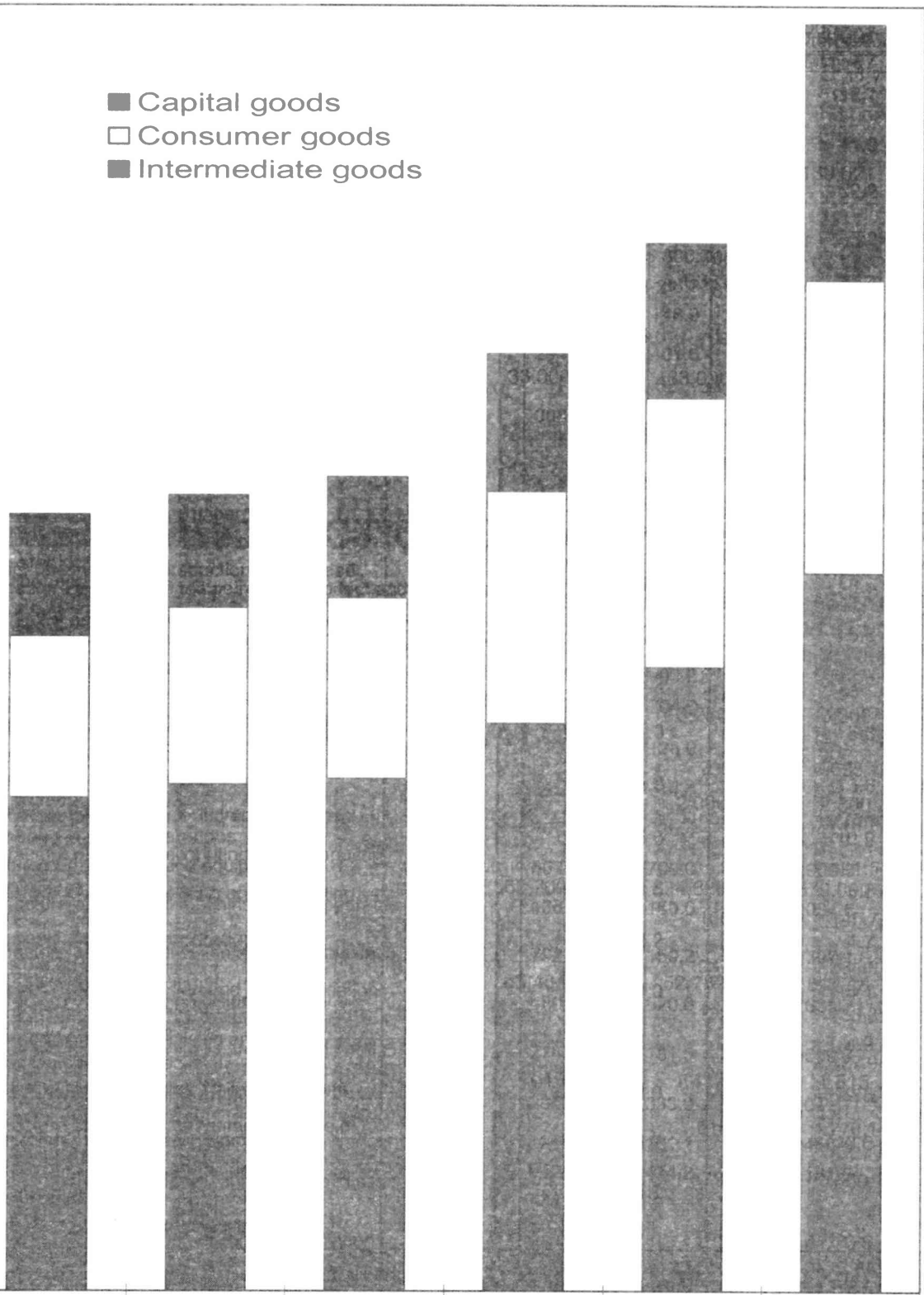
2003

2004

2005

2006

Year



**Table 5.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices
(EPI - Base year 2003 = 100) of selected goods, 2005-2006**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2005	2006
Domestic exports	+ 5.7	+ 6.4
Sugar	+ 8.9	+ 7.0
EPZ exports	+ 4.6	+ 6.3
<i>of which Tuna</i>	+ 12.5	+ 11.3
<i>Cotton fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s</i>	+ 0.1	+ 4.0
<i>Knitted goods</i>	+ 5.3	+ 5.1
<i>Other garments</i>	+ 4.0	+ 5.4
<i>Optical goods</i>	+ 14.8	+ 26.9

**Table 5.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices
of selected goods, 2005-2006**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2005	2006
Domestic exports	- 8.8	+ 6.3
Sugar	+ 0.5	- 0.7
EPZ exports	- 13.6	+ 9.2
<i>of which Tuna</i>	+ 25.2	+ 41.5
<i>Cotton fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s</i>	- 35.3	+ 3.5
<i>Knitted goods</i>	- 19.4	+ 11.0
<i>Other garments</i>	- 20.4	+ 6.6
<i>Optical goods</i>	- 11.5	- 14.9

**Table 5.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2003 = 100) of selected goods, 2005-2006**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2005	2006
Total Imports	+ 15.9	+ 12.7
Intermediate goods	+ 16.7	+ 11.9
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 2.9	+ 52.2
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	- 11.3	- 5.0
edible products & preparations	+ 8.2	+ 9.4
textile fibres	+ 8.6	+ 13.7
textile yarn	+ 1.6	+ 6.5
textile fabrics	+ 6.6	+ 9.8
cork & wood	+ 17.7	+ 10.1
petroleum products	+ 45.6	+ 18.2
chemicals	+ 9.1	+ 8.5
cement	+ 15.9	+ 6.8
Iron & steel	+ 25.2	+ 12.7
other metallic products	+ 11.3	+ 5.3
Consumer goods	+ 12.9	+ 13.6
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 6.6	+ 10.9
dairy products	+ 21.5	+ 3.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 8.2	+ 4.7
rice	+ 10.0	+ 4.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 12.1	+ 4.9
petroleum oils	+ 48.0	+ 19.3
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 39.2	+ 23.6
medicaments	+ 6.1	+ 7.7
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 7.0	+ 8.9
Capital goods	+ 6.0	+ 7.6
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	+ 13.5	+ 9.5
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	+ 7.3	+ 8.3
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	- 3.6	+ 1.5

**Table 5.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2003 = 100) of selected goods, 2005-2006**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2005	2006
Total Imports	- 18.8	+ 3.4
Intermediate goods	- 2.4	+ 5.3
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 20.2	+ 4.2
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 79.2	- 7.8
edible products & preparations	+ 2.2	+ 10.4
textile fibres	- 9.1	+ 29.5
textile yarn	- 26.9	+ 21.7
textile fabrics	- 25.1	- 8.4
cork & wood	- 21.6	+ 5.5
petroleum products	+ 5.6	+ 6.2
chemicals	+ 5.2	+ 2.4
cement	- 2.3	+ 6.1
Iron & steel	- 5.6	- 4.4
other metallic products	+ 2.7	+ 12.0
Consumer goods	+ 5.9	+ 3.4
of which meat & meat preparations	- 4.5	+ 7.7
dairy products	- 1.8	- 1.1
cereals & cereal preparations	- 3.5	+ 0.2
rice	- 7.7	+ 4.3
vegetables & fruits	- 3.4	+ 4.7
petroleum oils	+ 3.6	+ 5.9
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 17.5	- 3.8
medicaments	- 3.4	+ 13.8
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 12.0	+ 11.8
Capital goods	+ 3.4	+ 3.7
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	+ 1.8	- 7.0
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	- 14.0	+ 1.8
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	+ 10.1	+ 15.9

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 6.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2004-2006

	Unit	2004	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Sugar	M-tons	572,316	519,816	504,857
Molasses	"	155,763	145,425	139,621
Tea	"	1,482	1,387	1,567
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	33,000	33,000	36,000
Animal feeds	"	142,123	145,324	144,000
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	59,900	60,500	66,550
Denatured spirits ³				
<i>Power alcohol</i>	H-litres	2,956	3,280	3,000
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	2,275	2,000	2,300
Beer and stout ³	"	363,700	374,620	370,000
Wine ³	"	53,434	52,782	51,218
Perfumed spirits ³	"	1,619	1,477	1,815
Vinegar ³	"	1,553	1,579	1,500
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,138	2,242	2,320

1 revised

2 provisional

3 excise figures

Table 6.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2004-2006

(Tonnes)

	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,280,370	4,984,058	4,743,973
Tea (green leaf)	7,229	6,798	7,649
Tobacco leaf ²	357	298	322
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	2,138	1,608	1,487
Creepers ³	32,424	24,203	30,129
Groundnuts	610	231	390
Maize	369	475	452
Manioc	225	206	240
Sweet potatoes	650	652	800
Potatoes	11,246	12,777	14,522
Tomatoes	14,400	12,840	14,671
Mixed vegetables ⁴	33,081	27,325	27,310
Bananas	12,000	11,580	11,347
Pineapples	4,490	4,885	5,554
Meat			
Beef: Local	65	38	41
Rodrigues	72	35	58
Imported	2,319	2,411	2,088
Goat meat	89	104	96
Mutton	18	7	3
Pork	743	709	681
Poultry	33,000	33,000	36,000
Fish			
Coastal fishing	1,993	1,897	1,900
High seas ⁵	7,000	6,711	6,547
Ponds and barachois	437	374	438

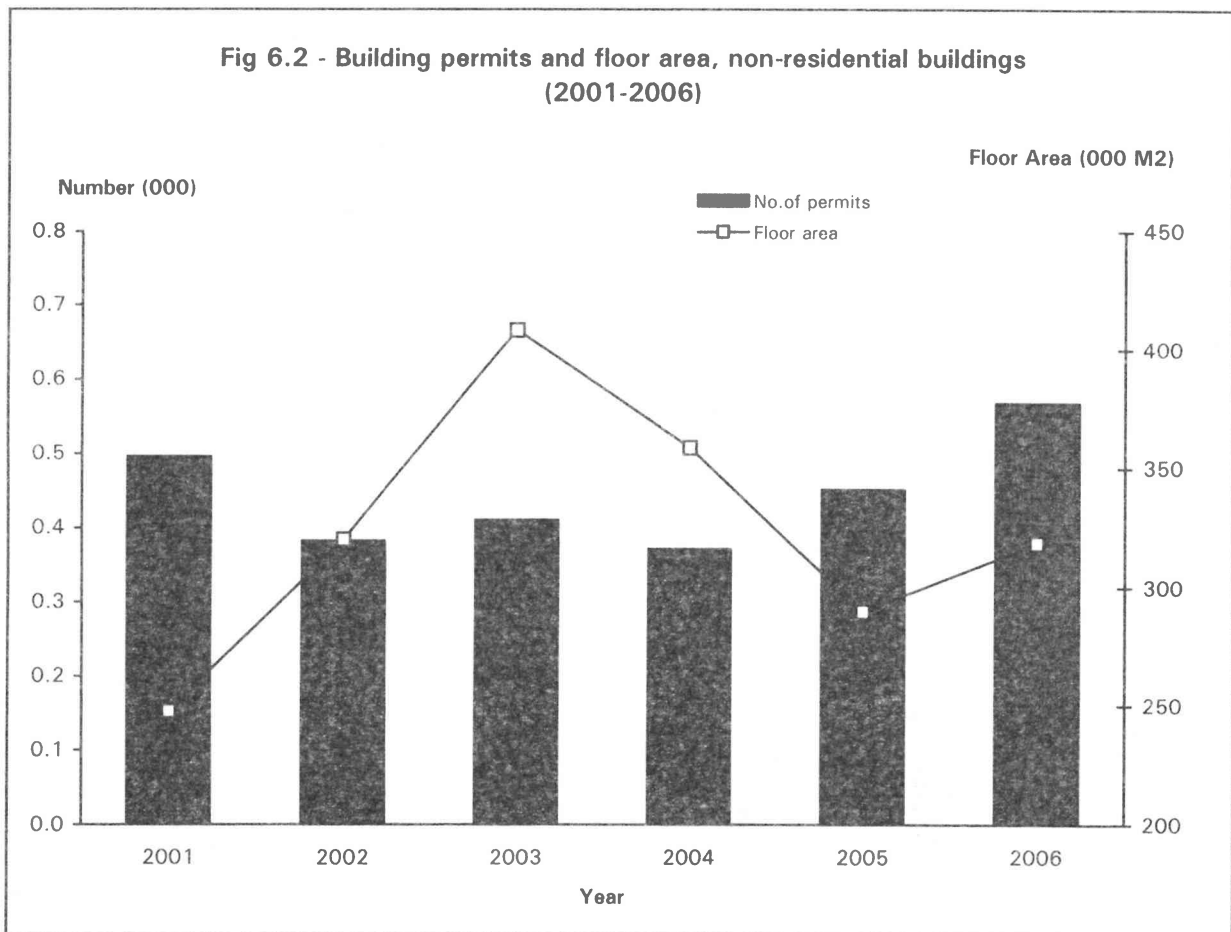
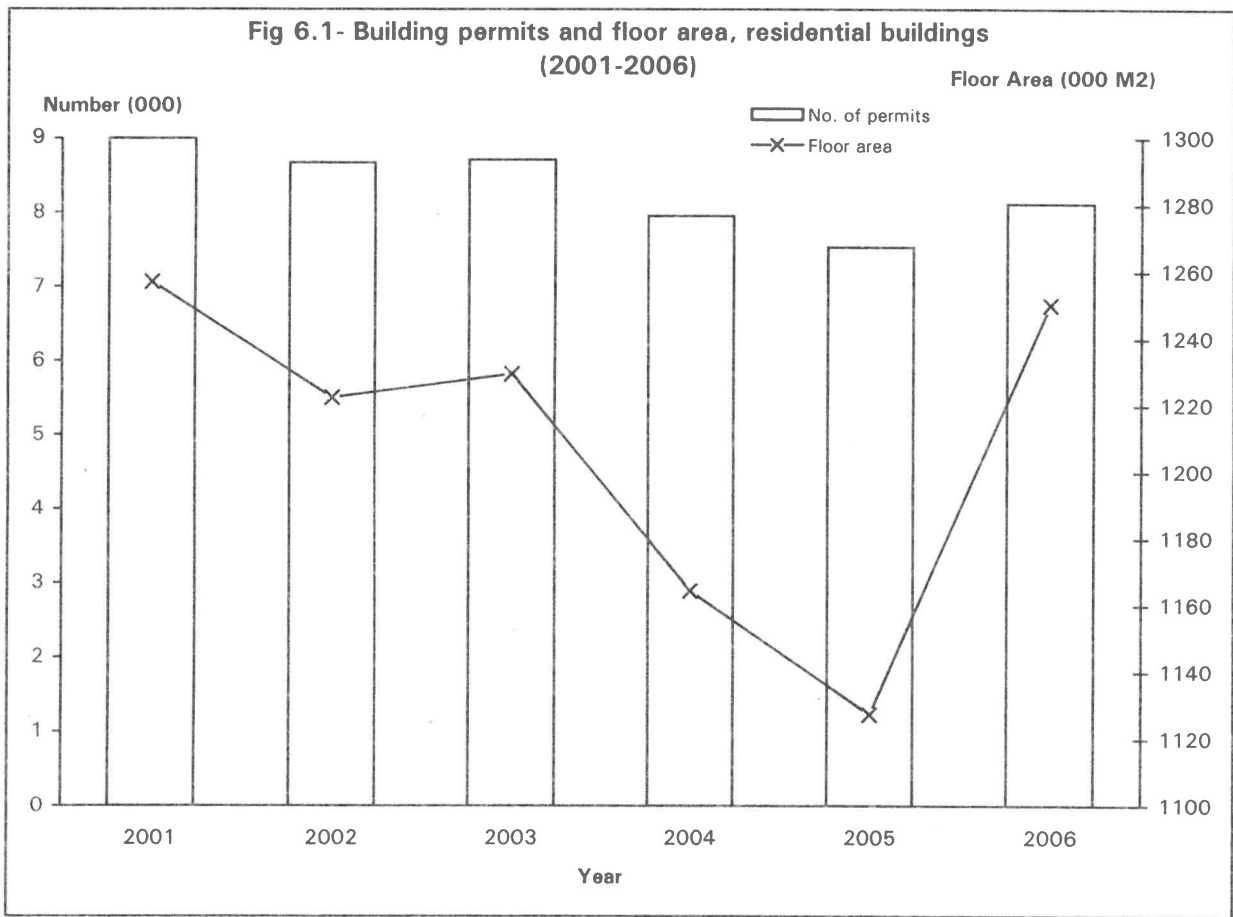
1 provisional

2 refers to crop year which normally extends from the beginning of April to the end of March

3 includes margoze, calebasse, choucou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

4 includes beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long and small),echalotte,garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai,sweet pepper, ladies finger, eddoes, brinjal and ginger

5 includes fish caught for canning industry



Note : Yearly figures for 2004 are estimated as data were available only for January to September.

Table 6.3 - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2004-2007

Type of building	2004 ²		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Residential building	7,957	1,164,289	7,538	1,127,378	8,122	1,250,115	8,133	1,292,860
New buildings	4,207	776,608	4,611	884,513	2,732	932,465
Additions	3,331	350,770	3,511	365,602	5,401	360,395
Non-residential building	372	358,636	452	289,660	568	318,566	967	666,733
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	31	10,815	23	16,184	62	47,372
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	47	87,551	31	37,857	97	189,943
of which EPZ	2	48,457	4	18,255	13	169,638
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1,547	2	877	1	1,247
Construction	-	-	-	-	4	11,360
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	227	84,877	377	111,050	541	200,144
of which Wholesale and retail trade	220	83,871	355	107,128	502	195,559
Hotels and restaurants	62	42,264	9	61,021	34	25,131
Transport, storage and communications	3	4,150	14	13,170	32	15,316
Financial intermediation	4	6,569	1	167	-	-
Real estate, renting and business activities	22	20,808	37	49,806	67	112,226
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	17	18,493	9	6,675	24	16,488
Health and social work	-	-	4	5,250	5	25,798
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	38	12,586	61	16,509	100	21,708
TOTAL	8,329	1,522,925	7,990	1,417,038	8,690	1,568,681	9,100	1,959,593

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Land Transport and Shipping

² estimates

Table 6.4(a) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2004-2007

Region	2004 ²		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	3,094	438,370	2,765	423,026	3,320	503,594	2,732	401,301
Port Louis	591	100,516	822	115,206	649	90,041
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	483	72,510	370	66,597	387	57,807
Curepipe	475	66,194	510	75,440	420	56,268
Quatre Bornes	546	94,115	533	103,217	418	77,596
Vacoas - Phoenix	670	89,691	1,085	143,134	858	119,589
Rural areas	4,863	725,919	4,773	704,352	4,802	746,521	5,401	891,559
Pamplemousses	859	138,727	839	127,670	727	114,514
Riviere du Rempart	731	127,116	743	122,568	956	196,191
Flacq	980	120,265	894	118,763	978	133,187
Grand Port	524	63,551	673	104,862	647	77,880
Savanne	492	61,273	616	81,769	770	117,437
Plaines Wilhems	39	5,257	58	7,991	27	3,889
Moka	554	68,193	586	94,972	480	73,573
Black River	594	119,970	393	87,926	816	174,888
TOTAL	7,957	1,164,289	7,538	1,127,378	8,122	1,250,115	8,133	1,292,860

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

² estimates

Table 6.4(b) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2004-2007

Region	2004 ²		2005		2006		2007	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	138	150,920	137	127,948	240	146,608	316	238,097
Port Louis		...	51	62,117	72	57,441	97	50,879
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill		...	22	9,422	70	10,283	67	11,393
Curepipe		...	11	3,166	24	7,535	43	9,813
Quatre Bornes		...	24	20,505	36	54,714	48	97,566
Vacoas - Phoenix		...	29	32,738	38	16,635	61	68,446
Rural areas	234	207,716	315	161,712	328	171,958	651	428,636
Pamplemousses		...	55	20,371	27	14,773	81	40,367
Riviere du Rempart		...	42	14,897	38	8,822	85	45,859
Flacq		...	27	17,295	92	54,853	203	72,006
Grand Port		...	52	13,009	35	15,288	50*	57,930
Savanne		...	56	24,492	48	11,794	31	7,229
Plaines Wilhems		...	1	30	5	2,522	8	2,724
Moka		...	17	3,413	46	22,846	131	64,660
Black River		...	65	68,205	37	41,060	62	137,861
TOTAL	372	358,636	452	289,660	568	318,566	967	666,733

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

² estimates

Table 6.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings¹ by range of floor area, 2004-2007

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2004 ²			2005			2006			2007					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%			
Less than 65	408	500	908	12	577	409	986	12	483	543	1,026	13
65-139	1,270	2,421	3,691	49	1,506	2,558	4,064	50	1,278	2,694	3,972	49
140-299	947	1,621	2,568	34	1,088	1,606	2,694	33	832	1,825	2,657	33
300-499	102	185	287	4	103	163	266	3	108	237	345	4
500 & over	38	46	84	1	46	66	112	2	31	102	133	2
TOTAL	3,094	4,863	7,957	2,765	4,773	7,538	100	3,320	4,802	8,122	100	2,732	5,401	8,133	100

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities, District Councils and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

² estimates

Table 6.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1991-2007

Year	Mid-year population ¹ (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices (R M)	Taxes on products net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP (%)	Consumption expenditure (R M)	GDFCF (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF (%)
1991	1,070,128	38,094	6,623	44,717	+4.3	33,371	12,722	-1.8
1992	1,084,611	43,215	6,965	50,180	+6.8	37,222	13,848	+4.1
1993	1,097,544	49,504	8,088	57,592	+4.9	43,482	16,101	+4.8
1994	1,113,016	55,728	8,178	63,906	+4.6	49,182	19,400	+12.6
1995	1,122,627	62,259	7,987	70,246	+5.3	53,980	16,499	-16.3
1996	1,134,166	70,597	8,768	79,365	+6.2	60,324	19,709	+14.6
1997	1,148,046	77,724	10,451	88,175	+5.6	66,564	22,734	+10.9
1998	1,160,591	87,836	12,206	100,042	+5.8	75,084	22,870	-3.9
1999	1,175,437	93,941	14,135	108,076	+2.1	82,903	29,457	+23.1
2000	1,187,162	105,206	15,085	120,291	+9.7	89,522	27,595	-8.3
2001	1,200,170	117,533	14,613	132,146	+5.2	96,969	29,981	+4.7
2002	1,210,485	125,426	17,059	142,485	+1.8	106,619	31,075	-0.1
2003	1,223,100	137,588	19,806	157,394	+4.4	118,452	35,554	+10.3
2004	1,233,675	152,425	23,172	175,597	+4.8	136,880	38,003	+2.2
2005	1,243,542	162,171	23,177	185,348	+2.3	154,717	39,731	-1.9
2006	1,252,987	181,968	24,319	206,287	+5.0	174,846	50,048	+19.0
2007	1,260,692	206,934	28,549	235,483	+5.4	196,533	59,170	+8.6

¹ figures for the period 1992 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

Table 6.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1997-2006

Republic of Mauritius	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Population (mid-year) ¹	1,148,046	1,160,591	1,175,437	1,187,162	1,200,170	1,210,485	1,223,100	1,233,675	1,243,542	1,252,987
2. Annual population growth (%)	+1.2	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	66.6	66.9	67.4	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.7	68.9	68.9	68.9
Female (years)	74.4	74.5	74.7	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.8
4. Crude birth rate ³	17.4	16.7	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.1	14.1
5. Crude death rate ⁴	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3
6. Infantile mortality rate ⁵	20.3	19.3	19.5	15.9	14.3	14.9	12.9	14.4	13.2	14.1
7. Total employment 15 years and over (mid-year) ⁵	467,200	475,000	480,500	485,900	493,600	493,800	500,400	504,500	507,000	515,800
Total employment 16 years and over (mid-year) ⁵				484,900	492,100	493,200	499,000	503,500	506,100	515,000
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	536,125	558,195	578,085	656,453	660,318	681,648	702,018	718,861	761,063	788,276
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	10,068	11,890	13,668	14,234	18,166	18,328	19,415	23,448	25,704	31,942
10. GNI at market prices (R M)	87,803	99,405	107,487	119,508	132,539	142,881	156,561	175,207	185,109	207,920
11. Per capita GNI at market prices (R)	76,480	85,650	91,441	100,666	110,434	118,037	128,002	142,020	148,857	165,939
12. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%)	+5.6	+5.8	+2.1	+9.7	+5.2	+1.8	+4.4	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0
13. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+6.6	+6.8	+6.9	+4.2	+5.4	+6.4	+3.9	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁶	48,096	52,997	59,303	58,709	63,709	64,608	65,942	76,387	93,282	115,502
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁶	35,377	43,711	43,140	45,707	54,846	53,893	53,022	54,905	63,219	68,966
of which sugar	7,495	8,907	7,602	5,544	8,557	8,869	8,775	9,631	10,536	11,198
EPZ	23,049	26,075	29,131	30,961	33,695	32,683	31,444	32,046	28,954	33,610

1 figures for the period 1993 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

2 live births per thousand of mid-year population

3 deaths per thousand of mid-year population

4 deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births

5 figures include foreign workers

6 adjusted to include freepoint activities

Table 6.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962-2007)

		EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER																				
		1962	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER	1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4
	1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	11.5	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.0
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	45.5	42.5	40.6	36.7	34.2	32.3	30.3	28.4	26.6	24.9	23.9	22.7	21.3	20.5	19.6	18.7	17.2	15.8	
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	100.0	93.5	89.4	80.9	75.4	71.1	66.7	62.6	58.6	54.8	52.6	49.9	46.9	45.1	43.1	41.1	37.7	34.7	
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	107.0	100.0	95.6	86.5	80.6	76.0	71.3	66.9	62.6	58.6	56.2	53.3	50.1	48.2	46.1	43.9	40.3	37.0	
1992	1,143.1	957.9	246.5	111.9	104.6	100.0	90.5	84.3	79.5	74.6	70.0	65.5	61.3	58.8	55.8	52.4	50.4	48.2	45.9	42.2	38.8	
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	272.4	123.6	115.6	110.5	100.0	93.2	87.9	82.5	77.4	72.5	67.8	65.1	61.8	58.0	55.8	53.3	50.8	46.6	42.8	
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	292.3	132.6	124.0	118.6	107.3	100.0	94.3	88.5	83.0	77.7	72.7	69.8	66.2	62.2	59.9	57.2	54.5	50.1	46.0	
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	140.6	131.4	125.7	113.7	106.0	100.0	93.8	88.0	82.4	77.1	74.0	70.2	66.0	63.5	60.7	57.8	53.1	48.8	
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	149.8	140.1	134.0	121.2	113.0	106.6	100.0	93.8	87.8	82.1	78.8	74.8	70.3	67.7	64.6	61.6	56.6	52.0	
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	159.7	149.3	142.8	129.2	120.5	113.6	106.6	100.0	93.6	87.6	84.1	79.8	75.0	72.2	68.9	65.7	60.3	55.4	
1998	1,743.5	1,461.1	376.0	170.6	159.5	152.5	138.0	128.7	121.3	113.8	106.8	100.0	93.5	89.7	85.1	80.0	77.0	73.5	70.1	64.4	59.2	
1999	1,863.8	1,561.9	401.9	182.4	170.5	163.0	147.5	137.6	129.7	121.7	114.2	106.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	85.6	82.4	78.7	75.0	68.9	63.3	
2000	1,942.1	1,627.5	418.8	190.1	177.7	169.8	153.7	143.4	135.1	126.8	119.0	111.4	104.2	100.0	94.9	89.2	85.9	82.0	78.2	71.8	66.0	
2001	2,047.0	1,715.4	441.4	200.4	187.3	179.0	162.0	151.1	142.4	133.6	125.4	117.4	109.8	105.4	100.0	94.0	90.5	86.4	82.4	75.7	69.6	
2002	2,178.0	1,825.2	469.7	213.2	199.3	190.4	172.4	160.8	151.5	142.2	133.5	124.9	116.9	112.1	106.4	100.0	96.2	91.9	87.6	80.4	73.9	
2003	2,262.9	1,896.4	488.0	221.5	207.1	197.8	179.1	167.1	157.4	147.7	138.7	129.8	121.4	116.5	110.5	103.9	100.0	95.5	91.0	83.6	76.8	
2004	2,363.9	1,985.5	510.9	231.9	216.8	207.1	187.5	174.9	164.8	154.7	145.2	135.9	127.1	122.0	115.7	108.8	104.7	100.0	95.3	87.5	80.4	
2005	2,485.4	2,082.8	536.0	243.3	227.4	217.3	196.7	183.5	172.9	162.3	152.3	142.6	133.3	128.0	121.4	114.1	109.8	104.9	100.0	91.8	84.4	
2006	2,706.6	2,268.1	583.7	264.9	247.6	236.6	214.2	199.8	188.3	176.7	165.8	155.3	145.2	139.4	132.2	124.3	119.6	114.2	108.9	100.0	91.9	
2007	2,944.8	2,467.7	635.1	288.3	269.4	257.4	233.0	217.4	204.9	192.2	180.4	169.0	158.0	151.7	143.8	135.2	130.1	124.2	118.5	108.8	100.0	

CHAPTER 7

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

2002 - 2003

Institutional Sector Accounts

1. Institutional Sectors

For the purpose of the analysis of production, the economy is split into industry groups but to analyse flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions, the different units involved in production, redistribution and consumption are grouped into 'institutional sectors' as follows:-

- Households including Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH)
- Non-financial corporate including quasi-corporate enterprises
- Financial enterprises
- General Government and
- Rest of the World.

(i) Households: The household sector covers:

- (a) individuals as consumers
- (b) entrepreneurs, individual proprietors and partnerships
- (c) non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH).

(ii) Non-financial corporate enterprises cover all private or public companies and public corporations which are principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial market services.

(iii) Financial corporate enterprises include the Central Bank, commercial banks, other monetary and credit institutions and companies engaged in insurance

(iv) General Government comprises:

- (a) Most ministries and departments of the central and local government
- (b) Social Security Schemes and
- (c) Non-profit institutions entirely or mainly financed by government.

(v) Rest of the World: The rest of the world accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world.

2. Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation presents in a concise form (in the form of a T table), the goods and services account, the Generation and allocation of Income, Distribution and Use of Income and Capital Account of the Institutional Sectors of the economy. The Institutional Sectors are: the sectors as described in (1) above.

Each column represents an institutional sector. Receipts are recorded on the right whilst payments are shown on the left. For example in 2002 the Non-Financial Corporate Sector received R 150,812 million as gross output and used R 81,827 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and R 29,014 million was paid as compensation of employees.

Each line represents a transaction or a residual balancing item. Gross value added, gross operating surplus, gross disposable income, gross saving and gross lending/borrowing are balancing items derived from the accounts.

The balancing item appears twice, both as a resource and as a use. For example gross operating surplus is calculated in the generation of income account as the difference between value added and compensation of employees and taxes on production. It therefore appears on the left in the generation of income account. Gross operating surplus also constitutes a resource for the allocation of primary income Account. It therefore appears on the right in that account.

One important balancing item is (+)/ borrowing (-). A positive sign means that the sector has an excess of resources and can lend to other sectors while a negative sign indicates a need for borrowing fund from other sectors. For example we can see that in 2002, the Government Sector had to borrow Rs. 3,861 million from the other sectors.

(i) **Data Limitations**

Data on income and expenditure flows in respect of each of the sectors mentioned above are very scarce because of the high non-response rate in this area.

The preparation of these tables has required much estimation work based on indirect methods. The annual reports of companies and banks together with the tabulations obtained from the Bank of Mauritius were very useful.

The tables are provisional and will be revised in the light of information on financial flows after the completion of the Financial Accounts.

Table 7.1 - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

		Rs million						
Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								
P.i	Output	241,766	0					
P.11	Market output	234,794						
P.12	Output for own final use	6,972						
P.13	Other non-market output							
D.21	Taxes on products	18,075						
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,016						
P.7	Imports of goods and services	83,964						-83,964
P.71		60,222						-60,222
P.72	Imports of services	23,742						-23,742
B.11	External balance of goods and services							-4,337
Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
I: Production account 2002								
P.2	Intermediate consumption	116,341	6,712	81,827	3,433	4,250	20,119	
B.1*g	Gross domestic product/ Value added	142,484	-6,712	68,985	11,619	14,978	36,555	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital							
B.1*n	Net domestic product							
II: Distribution and use of income accounts								
II.1: Primary distribution of income account								
II.1.1: Generation of income account								
D.1	Compensation of employees	53,145		29,014	2,546	12,983	8,602	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	19,239		493	18	0	653	0
D.21	Taxes on products	18,075						
D.29	Other taxes on production	1,164		493	18	0	653	
D.3	Subsidies	-1,016		0	0	0	0	0
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,016						
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0		0	0	0	0	
B.2	Operating surplus	71,116	-6,712	39,478	9,055	1,995	27,300	0

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Rs million

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								
P.2	Intermediate consumption	116,341						
P.4	Actual Final consumption expenditure	106,619						
P.41	Actual Individual consumption expenditure	95,070						
P.42	Actual Collective consumption expenditure	11,549						
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	31,075						
P.52	Changes in inventories	454						
P.6	Exports of goods and services	88,301						-88,301
P.61		53,893						-53,893
P.62	Exports of services	34,408						-34,408
Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
I: Production account 2002								
P.1	Output	241,766	0	150,812	15,052	19,228	56,674	
P.11	Market putput	234,794	0	150,812	15,052	19,228	49,702	
P.12	Output for own final use	6,972					6,972	
P.13	Other non-market output	0						
D.31	Taxes less subsidies on products	17,059						
II: Distribution and use of income accounts								
II.1: Primary distribution of income account								
II.1.1: Generation of income account								
B.1	Gross domestic product/value added	142,484	-6,712	68,985	11,619	14,978	36,555	

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account								
D.4	Property income	36,274		9,992	15,787	4,956	3,143	2,396
D.41	Interest	28,780		7,609	11,185	4,956	2,879	2,151
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	7,317		2,234	4,602		236	245
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0			0			
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	0			0			
D.45	Rent	177		149	0		28	
B.5*	National income	142,880		31,876	4,341	19,810	86,853	-396

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account								
B.2	Operating surplus	71,116		39,478	9,055	1,995	27,300	0
D.1	Compensation of employees	53,145					53,145	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	19,239		0	0	19,239	0	0
D.21	Taxes on products	18,075				18,075		
D.29	Other taxes on production	1,164				1,164		
D.3	Subsidies	-1,016		0	0	-1,016	0	0
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,016				-1,016		
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0						
D.4	Property income	36,274		2,390	17,785	4,548	9,551	2,000
D.41	Interest	28,780		1,219	16,895	2,948	6,363	1,355
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	7,317		1,098	890	1,496	3,188	645
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0		0	0		0	
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	0		0	0		0	
D.45	Rent	177		73	0	104	0	
	Adjustment for FISIM				-6,712			

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	5,248		1,853	495	0	2,900	0
D.51	Taxes on income	3,852		1,468	453		1,931	
D.59	Other current taxes	1,396		385	42		969	0
D.61	Social contributions	2,921		0	0	0	2,921	0
D.6111	Actual social contributions	132					132	
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,138					1,138	
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,651					1,651	
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	7,014		0	0	7,014	0	0
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	4,517				4,517		
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	1,651				1,651		
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	846				846		
D.7	Other current transfers	13,652		3,896	3,240	502	6,014	5,847
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	3,426		842	51		2,533	
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	2,366			2,366			
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						
D.74	Current international cooperation	105				105		
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	7,755		3,054	823	397	3,481	5,847
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	287		80	9		198	
D.759	Other transfers	7,468		2,974	814	397	3,283	5,847
B.6	Disposable income	145,619		26,861	4,848	21,504	92,406	-2,739
B.12	Current external balance							-7,472
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	106,619		0	0	19,855	86,764	0
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	95,070				8,306	86,764	
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	11,549				11,549		
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	0						
B.8	Saving	39,000		26,861	4,848	1,649	5,642	

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								
B.5	National income	142,880		31,876	4,341	19,810	86,853	
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	5,248		0	0	5,248	0	0
D.51	Taxes on income	3,852				3,852		
D.59	Other current taxes	1,396				1,396		0
D.61	Social contributions	2,921		0	0	2,921	0	0
D.6111	Actual social contributions	132				132		
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,138				1,138		
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,651				1,651		
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	7,014		0	0	0	7,014	0
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	4,517					4,517	
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	1,651					1,651	
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	846					846	
D.7	Other current transfers	16,391		734	4,242	1,041	10,374	3,108
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	5,776		205	3,426		2,145	
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	16			16			
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						
D.74	Current international cooperation	0						0
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	10,599		529	800	1,041	8,229	3,108
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	287				287		
D.759	Other transfers	10,312		529	800	754	8,229	3,108
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								
B.6	Disposable income	145,619		26,861	4,848	21,504	92,406	-2,739
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	0						

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
III.1 Capital account								
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	31,075		18,027	935	5,391	6,722	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0						
K.2	Acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	144				144		
P.52	Changes in inventories	454		409			45	
B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	7,414		7,287	3,913	-3,861	75	-7,414

Note: All aggregates are in Gross Terms

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2002

Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
III.1 Capital account								
B.8	Saving	39,000		26,861	4,848	1,649	5,642	0
D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	1,813		62	0	551	1,200	58
D.91	Capital taxes	0						
D.92	Investment grants	389				389		
D.99	Other capital transfers	1,424		62		162	1,200	58
D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-1,726		-1,200	0	-526	0	0
D.91	Capital taxes	0						
D.92	Investment grants	0						
D.99	Other capital transfers	-1,726		-1,200		-526		
B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	39,087		25,723	4,848	1,674	6,842	58

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

Resources		Rs million						
		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								
P.1	Output	261,242	0					
P.11	Market output	253,859						
P.12	Output for own final use	7,383						
P.13	Other non-market output							
D.21	Taxes on products	20,634						
D.31	Subsidies on products	-828						
P.7	Imports of goods and services	86,694						-86,694
P.71	Imports of goods	61,411						-61,411
P.72	Imports of services	25,283						-25,283
B.11	External balance of goods and services							-2,020
Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
I: Production account 2002								
P.2	Intermediate consumption	123,654	7,683	77,193	4,149	4,415	30,214	
B.1 ^g	Gross domestic product/ Value added	157,394	-7,683	83,211	13,829	16,976	31,255	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital							
B.1 ⁿ	Net domestic product							
II: Distribution and use of income accounts								
II.1: Primary distribution of income account								
II.1.1: Generation of income account								
D.1	Compensation of employees	58,785		30,642	3,249	14,758	10,136	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	22,068		796	23	0	615	0
D.21	Taxes on products	20,634						
D.29	Other taxes on production	1,434		796	23	0	615	
D.3	Subsidies	-828		0	0	0	0	0
D.31	Subsidies on products	-828						
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0		0	0	0	0	
B.2	Operating surplus	77,369	-7,683	51,773	10,557	2,218	20,504	0

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

Rs million

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								
P.2	Intermediate consumption	123,654						
P.4	Actual Final consumption expenditure	118,452						
P.41	Actual Individual consumption expenditure	105,322						
P.42	Actual Collective consumption expenditure	13,130						
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	35,554						
P.52	Changes in inventories	0						
P.6	Exports of goods and services	88,714						-88,714
P.61	Exports of goods	53,022						-53,022
P.62	Exports of services	35,692						-35,692
Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
I: Production account 2002								
P.1	Output	261,242	0	160,405	17,978	21,391	61,468	
P.11	Market putput	253,859	0	160,405	17,978	21,391	54,085	
P.12	Output for own final use	7,383					7,383	
P.13	Other non-market output	0						
D.31	Taxes less subsidies on products	19,806						
II: Distribution and use of income accounts								
II.1: Primary distribution of income account								
II.1.1: Generation of income account								
B.1	Gross domestic product/value added	157,394	-7,683	83,211	13,829	16,976	31,255	

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

		Rs million						
Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account								
D.4	Property income	40,430		8,898	19,920	6,867	3,442	1,303
D.41	Interest	27,014		4,268	11,822	6,867	2,939	1,117
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	13,224		4,468	8,098	0	472	186
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0			0			
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	0			0			
D.45	Rent	192		162	0		30	
B.5*	National income	156,561		46,021	1,037	19,885	89,618	833

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

		Rs million						
Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account								
B.2	Operating surplus	77,369		51,773	10,557	2,218	20,504	0
D.1	Compensation of employees	58,785					58,785	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	22,068		0	0	22,068	0	0
D.21	Taxes on products	20,634				20,634		
D.29	Other taxes on production	1,434				1,434		
D.3	Subsidies	-828		0	0	-828	0	0
D.31	Subsidies on products	-828				-828		
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0						
D.4	Property income	40,430		3,146	18,082	3,294	13,771	2,136
D.41	Interest	27,014		1,128	16,349	1,099	7,395	1,042
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	13,224		1,939	1,733	2,082	6,376	1,094
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0		0	0	0	0	
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	0		0	0	0	0	
D.45	Rent	192		79	0	113	0	
	Adjustment for FISIM				-7,683			

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

		Rs million						
Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	5,775		2,058	555	0	3,162	0
D.51	Taxes on income	4,361		1,662	513	0	2,186	
D.59	Other current taxes	1,414		396	42	0	976	0
D.61	Social contributions	3,183		0	0	0	3,183	0
D.6111	Actual social contributions	147					147	
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,230					1,230	
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,806					1,806	
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	7,684		0	0	7,684	0	0
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	4,978				4,978		
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	1,806				1,806		
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	900				900		
D.7	Other current transfers	9,530		2,015	1,491	521	5,504	4,551
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	2,633		647	39	0	1,947	
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	812			812			
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						
D.74	Current international cooperation	121				121		
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	5,964		1,368	640	400	3,557	4,551
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	345		96	11	0	238	
D.759	Other transfers	5,619		1,272	629	400	3,319	4,551
B.6	Disposable income	158,032		42,428	2,658	21,586	91,361	-1,471
B.12	Current external balance							-2,658
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	118,452		0	0	22,272	96,180	0
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	105,322				9,142	96,180	
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	13,130				13,130		
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	0						
B.8	Saving	39,580		42,428	2,658	-686	-4,819	

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

		Rs million						
Resources		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								
B.5	National income	156,561		46,021	1,037	19,885	89,618	
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	5,775		0	0	5,775	0	0
D.51	Taxes on income	4,361				4,361		
D.59	Other current taxes	1,414				1,414		0
D.61	Social contributions	3,183		0	0	3,183	0	0
D.6111	Actual social contributions	147				147		
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,230				1,230		
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,806				1,806		
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	7,684		0	0	0	7,684	0
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	4,978					4,978	
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	1,806					1,806	
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	900					900	
D.7	Other current transfers	11,001		479	3,667	948	5,907	3,080
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	2,633			2,633			
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	812		70	5	0	736	
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						
D.74	Current international cooperation	0						0
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	7,556		409	1,029	948	5,171	3,080
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	345				345		
D.759	Other transfers	7,211		409	1,029	603	5,171	3,080
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								
B.6	Disposable income	158,032		42,428	2,658	21,586	91,361	-1,471
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	0						

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

Rs million

Uses		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
III.1 Capital account								
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	35,554		20,589	789	7,141	7,035	
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0						
K.2	Acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	145				145		
P.52	Changes in inventories	1,368		1,231			137	
B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	2,634		20,656	1,869	-7,924	-11,991	-2,634

Note: All aggregates are in Gross Terms

Table 7.1 (cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2003

Resources		Rs million						
		Total Economy	FISIM	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
III.1 Capital account								
B.8	Saving	39,580		42,428	2,658	-686	-4,819	0
D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	687		49	0	614	0	24
D.91	Capital taxes	0						
D.92	Investment grants	300				300		
D.99	Other capital transfers	387		49		314	0	24
D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-566		0	0	-566	0	0
D.91	Capital taxes	0						
D.92	Investment grants	0						
D.99	Other capital transfers	-566				-566		
B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	39,701		42,477	2,658	-638	-4,819	24

CHAPTER 8

SUPPLY AND USE TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 2002

The Supply and Use Table (SUT)

1. General

The Supply and Use Table (SUT) is a core table in the System of National Accounts. It presents for the total economy, by product group, the resources and uses of goods and services. The flow of goods and services is therefore traced from their producers to their users. For each product, total supply should balance with total use (in purchasers' price).

The basic equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Output + Imports (total supply)} &= \text{Intermediate Consumption + Exports} \\ &+ \text{Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation + Final consumption + Changes in inventories} \\ &\text{(total use)} \end{aligned}$$

The SUT therefore provides a framework for checking on the consistency of statistics on the flows of goods and services, obtained from the different sources. The SUT also serves as the foundation for the construction of Input /Output Tables.

2. The SUT 2002 Format

2.1 *The Supply Table (Table 7.1)* gives information about the supply of goods and services.

- In the rows, the various types of products (66) are presented according to the Central Product Classification (CPC).
- In the columns, from the right imports then the output matrix of industries

Since output is valued at basic prices, additional columns for subsidies, taxes on products, transport and trade margins are added to bring supply at purchasers' price. Also, since total imports are valued f.o.b and imports by product, c.i.f., a column on 'adjustment to f.o.b' is added to reconcile the different valuations.

2.2 *The Use Table (Table 7.2)* gives information about the different uses.

- The same classification of products as in the Supply Table is used in the rows.
- The columns show the different uses, namely a matrix of Intermediate Consumption by industries and the final uses: Exports, GDFCF, Final Consumption and Changes in inventories.

Table 8.1 - Supply Table 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Central Product (CPC) Classification Description	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Trade margin
01	Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening	5,170,277	666,354
018	Sugar Cane	5,497,900	0
02	Live animals and animal products	2,498,506	124,138
03	Forestry and logging products	116,450	27,557
04	Fish and other fishing products	868,071	45,817
11	Coal and lignite; peat	528,572	82,812
12	Crude petroleum and natural gas	920	169
14	Metal ores	78	19
15	Stone, sand and clay	1,498,428	30,996
16	Other minerals	1,090,085	183,934
21	Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats	14,778,323	2,522,215
22	Dairy products	2,867,297	632,201
23	Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products	5,952,806	381,597
235	Sugar	8,620,246	54,102
24	Beverages	4,932,571	397,135
25	Tobacco products	1,103,475	116,851
26	Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	16,499,996	2,044,449
27	Textile articles other than apparel	1,877,422	246,181
28	Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	31,520,296	493,304
29	Leather and leather products; footwear	1,123,168	160,628
31	Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	1,752,644	241,265
32	Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles	5,500,733	519,832
33	Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel	10,108,606	1,517,593
34	Basic chemicals	4,244,136	754,704
35	Other chemical products; man-made fibres	6,399,358	958,497
36	Rubber and plastics products	3,942,060	562,860
37	Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.	4,162,377	445,975
38	Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.	7,290,392	1,026,314
39	Wastes or scraps	70,442	19,611
41	Basic metals	3,681,614	412,268
42	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,824,232	382,164
43	General purpose machinery	3,679,731	624,981
44	Special purpose machinery	5,488,739	971,982
45	Office, accounting and computing machinery	1,870,955	331,000
46	Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,748,819	414,736
47	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,769,244	470,055
48	Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	2,983,915	624,020
49	Transport equipment	7,302,923	942,033
53/54	Constructions and Construction Services	19,224,750	0
61	Wholesale trade services	0	-16,225,602
62	Retail trade services	0	-3,204,748
63	Lodging; food and beverage serving services	15,742,674	0
64	Land transport services	4,669,736	0
65	Water transport services	459,633	0
66	Air transport services	17,155,750	0
67	Supporting and auxiliary transport services	5,683,672	0
66/67	Air Transport and Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	22,839,422	0
68	Postal and courier services	660,097	0
69	Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	6,796,700	0
71	Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	15,048,153	0
72	Real estate services	8,076,236	0
73	Leasing or rental services without operator	1,771,673	0
81	Research and development services	324,874	0
82	Professional, scientific and technical services	714,604	0
83	Other professional, scientific and technical services	11,241,215	0
84	Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	7,566,579	0
85	Support services	983,553	0
87	Maintenance and repair services	7,031,631	0
91	Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	10,823,000	0
92	Education services	6,248,679	0
93	Health and social services	4,993,422	0
94	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	497,665	0
95	Services of membership organizations	238,089	0
96	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	4,380,097	0
97	Other services	277,162	0
98	Domestic services	700,293	0
99	C.I./F.O.B adjustment	0	0
100	Direct purchases abroad by residents	6,114,000	0
101	Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	0
	Total	342,789,742	0

Table 8.1 (Cont'd) - Supply Table 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Other services	Other services GG	FISIM	Gross Output of all industries at basic prices	Total Economy	C.I.F/F.O.B adjustment	Import Goods	Import Services
01	0	0	0	2,089,250	0	0	2,363,465	0
018	0	0	0	5,497,900	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	2,076,639	0	0	274,624	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	68,749	0
04	0	0	0	711,788	0	0	101,426	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	342,984	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	701	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0
15	0	0	0	1,366,231	0	0	75,302	0
16	0	0	0	139,320	0	0	753,817	0
21	0	0	0	5,814,702	0	0	5,944,121	0
22	0	0	0	756,896	0	0	1,399,056	0
23	0	0	0	3,541,490	0	0	2,002,434	0
235	0	0	0	8,324,997	0	0	240,037	0
24	0	0	0	3,266,765	0	0	426,225	0
25	0	0	0	556,746	0	0	111,475	0
26	0	0	0	5,379,297	0	0	8,737,083	0
27	0	0	0	414,796	0	0	1,087,617	0
28	0	0	0	29,125,819	0	0	1,554,723	0
29	0	0	0	358,441	0	0	431,801	0
31	0	0	0	556,204	0	0	734,200	0
32	0	0	0	2,798,727	0	0	1,784,282	0
33	0	0	0	34,950	0	0	6,285,437	0
34	0	0	0	903,661	0	0	2,194,287	0
35	0	0	0	1,981,016	0	0	2,744,646	0
36	0	0	0	1,136,592	0	0	1,614,624	0
37	0	0	0	998,316	0	0	1,916,492	0
38	0	0	0	3,163,038	0	0	2,585,645	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,991	0
41	0	0	0	869,415	0	0	1,862,872	0
42	0	0	0	2,202,814	0	0	1,681,132	0
43	0	0	0	63,342	0	0	2,307,872	0
44	0	0	0	188,851	0	0	3,584,858	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,222,470	0
46	0	0	0	285,432	0	0	1,453,224	0
47	0	0	0	67,701	0	0	1,669,546	0
48	0	0	0	534,814	0	0	1,523,625	0
49	0	0	0	267,251	0	0	3,479,173	0
53/54	0	0	0	18,616,150	0	0	0	552,000
61	1,612	0	0	16,225,602	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	3,204,748	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	14,554,184	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	5,520,718	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	504,133	0	-4,325,000	0	4,325,000
66	0	0	0	12,290,750	0	0	0	4,865,000
67	0	0	0	5,683,672	0	0	0	0
66/67	0	0	0	17,974,422	0	0	0	4,865,000
68	0	0	0	625,097	0	0	0	35,000
69	0	0	0	6,796,700	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	14,063,214	0	-61,061	0	1,106,000
72	0	0	0	8,076,236	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	807,673	0	0	0	964,000
81	0	0	0	324,874	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	714,604	0	0	0	0
83	7,712	0	0	6,803,215	0	0	0	4,438,000
84	0	0	0	6,507,579	0	0	0	1,059,000
85	0	0	0	983,553	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	7,031,631	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	10,823,000	0	0	0	0
92	5,336	0	0	6,248,679	0	0	0	0
93	4,286	0	0	4,993,422	0	0	0	0
94	0	53,000	0	497,665	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	238,089	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	3,180,497	0	0	0	284,000
97	222,887	0	0	277,162	0	0	0	0
98	700,293	0	0	700,293	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	4,386,061	-4,386,061	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,114,000
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	942,126	53,000	0	241,766,341	0	0	60,222,001	23,742,000

Table 8.2 - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Central Product (CPC) Classification Description	Total supply at purchasers' prices
01	Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening	5,170,277
018	Sugar Cane	5,497,900
02	Live animals and animal products	2,498,506
03	Forestry and logging products	116,450
04	Fish and other fishing products	868,071
11	Coal and lignite; peat	528,572
12	Crude petroleum and natural gas	920
14	Metal ores	78
15	Stone, sand and clay	1,498,428
16	Other minerals	1,090,085
21	Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats	14,778,323
22	Dairy products	2,867,297
23	Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products	5,952,806
235	Sugar	8,620,246
24	Beverages	4,932,571
25	Tobacco products	1,103,475
26	Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	16,499,996
27	Textile articles other than apparel	1,877,422
28	Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	31,520,296
29	Leather and leather products; footwear	1,123,168
31	Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	1,752,644
32	Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles	5,500,733
33	Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel	10,108,606
34	Basic chemicals	4,244,136
35	Other chemical products; man-made fibres	6,399,358
36	Rubber and plastics products	3,942,060
37	Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.	4,162,377
38	Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c.	7,290,392
39	Wastes or scraps	70,442
41	Basic metals	3,681,614
42	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,824,232
43	General purpose machinery	3,679,731
44	Special purpose machinery	5,488,739
45	Office, accounting and computing machinery	1,870,955
46	Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,748,819
47	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,769,244
48	Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	2,983,915
49	Transport equipment	7,302,923
53	Constructions	19,224,750
61	Wholesale trade services	0
62	Retail trade services	0
63	Lodging; food and beverage serving services	15,742,674
64	Land transport services	4,669,736
65	Water transport services	459,633
66	Air transport services	17,155,750
67	Supporting and auxiliary transport services	5,683,672
66/67	Air Transport and Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	22,839,422
68	Postal and courier services	660,097
69	Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	6,796,700
71	Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	15,048,153
72	Real estate services	8,076,236
73	Leasing or rental services without operator	1,771,673
81	Research and development services	324,874
82	Professional, scientific and technical services	714,604
83	Other professional, scientific and technical services	11,241,215
84	Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	7,566,579
85	Support services	983,553
87	Maintenance and repair services	7,031,631
91	Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	10,823,000
92	Education services	6,248,679
93	Health and social services	4,993,422
94	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	497,665
95	Services of membership organizations	238,089
96	Recreational, cultural and sporting services	4,380,097
97	Other services	277,162
98	Domestic services	700,293
99	C.I.F/F O.B adjustment	0
100	Direct purchases abroad by residents	6,114,000
101	Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0
102	Total	342,789,743
103	Total Gross Value Added/GDP	
104	CE	
105	Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	
106	Taxes on products	
107	Subsidies on products	
108	Other taxes less subsidies on production	
109	Gross operating surplus	

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Sugar Cane	Foodcrops	Fishing	Other Agriculture	Other Agriculture GG	Mining and quarrying	Sugar Milling	Manufacture of Textile-EPZ	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel- EPZ
01	0	111,883	0	944,644	0	0	0	0	0
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,497,900	0	0
02	0	30,105	0	16,901	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	13,000	0	0	0	0	0	13,700	0	0
16	0	0	0	4,337	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	1,496	42,475	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	1,645	0	0	0	0	0
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,209,210	11,123,939
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108,418	1,814,395
28	0	0	0	0	22,427	0	0	0	21,212
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	14,535
32	1,000	0	0	1,138	6,706	4	1,800	13,140	42,962
33	42,100	6,291	0	45,531	0	1,494	13,900	267,223	592,940
34	583,300	157,714	0	0	0	0	64,300	605,843	603,060
35	4,500	899	0	14,101	0	0	2,400	1,545	48,964
36	3,700	449	0	1,138	0	16,037	0	655	18,306
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
39	0	0	0	3,739	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	3,700	5,841	0	0	0	0	3,500	2,038	121
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,441	37,020
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	3,023	0	0	0	0
49	49,700	0	0	0	0	0	148,200	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	784,000	49,201	0	69,674	3,491	147	384,000	21,386	80,728
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	2,677	186	195,456	48,813	386,251
67	0	0	0	0	2,753	130	201,010	77,872	575,324
66/67	0	0	0	0	5,431	316	396,466	126,685	961,575
68	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	12,857	4,511	0	252,934	424,896
71	15,600	0	0	0	649	22	35,900	84,977	295,821
72	0	0	0	0	8,277	0	0	29,569	84,665
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,256	3,564
81	0	0	0	4,130	2,821	0	0	0	0
82	600	0	0	569	0	0	2,300	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	4,377	206	319,534	42,458	365,648
84	0	0	0	44,507	4,914	183	0	17,336	80,048
85	1,500	0	0	0	5,759	151	5,400	7,531	36,133
87	78,800	22,017	213,000	26,039	45,496	930	155,700	177,229	493,608
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	787	0	0	4,569	19,642
93	0	0	0	1,645	1,160	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,115	35,035
95	2,800	0	0	0	0	0	2,900	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	1,584,300	384,400	213,000	1,181,234	170,666	24,000	7,047,900	4,045,714	17,198,866
103	3,913,600	1,542,400	330,000	1,210,666	912,335	81,000	1,270,000	1,439,782	10,434,063
104	1,617,000	189,000	118,000	307,000	842,000	23,000	485,000	684,454	5,971,464
105	0	7,300	14,900	9,200	0	0	0	22,804	22,850
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	0	7,300	14,900	9,200	0	0	0	22,804	22,850
109	2,296,600	1,346,100	197,100	894,466	70,335	58,000	785,000	732,524	4,439,749

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Other_EPZ	Manufacture of food products and beverages	Manufacture of Textiles	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	Tanning and dressing of leather	Manufacture of wood products	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Publishing and printing	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
01	5,504	1,115,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,395
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	48,777	892,694	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	767	773	0	0	0	10,418	0	0	0
04	1,221,788	3,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	2,774	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	12,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	444
21	100,703	944,831	0	0	0	0	0	13,276	3,233
22	2,030	194,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	8,839	2,219,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	12,436	133,409	0	0	0	0	0	0	889
24	5,875	416,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	9,803	0	151,053	552,224	5,995	975	3,332	1,996	0
27	28,012	0	102,479	56,359	0	0	0	1,972	0
28	6,598	0	813	22,754	0	0	0	0	0
29	40,666	0	0	0	70,319	58	0	0	0
31	80,888	102,476	0	28	0	197,556	0	526	0
32	95,613	55,908	34,086	2,850	1,210	811	232,633	611,851	79,212
33	54,100	171,338	6,049	6,637	2,043	1,413	11,554	14,802	42,423
34	295,522	252,718	0	11,161	16,096	0	0	2,759	1,152,310
35	35,847	3,887	12,200	2,673	13,383	3,305	11,058	49,126	271,152
36	148,854	378,988	1,643	3,806	263	63	4,802	2,300	17,248
37	26,824	2,075	0	32	0	1,084	0	0	696
38	55,675	2,184	384	24,746	759	0	0	6,340	0
39	6,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	165,547	22,977	3,725	0	0	248	0	0	5,053
42	402,205	705	1,985	1,936	38	3,838	479	364	0
43	5,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	429	754	0	648	108	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	58,831	0	0	0	0	677	0	0	0
47	22,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,306	0
48	61,977	5,917	0	0	0	0	0	609	0
49	464	58	0	0	0	0	0	3,573	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	23,522	35,054	4,051	9,200	22	1,173	197	9,209	4,494
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	56,350	151,246	10,734	13,316	3,281	2,745	3,276	27,121	37,558
67	65,922	111,426	8,233	9,780	3,008	1,932	3,026	19,164	34,889
66/67	122,272	262,672	18,968	23,096	6,289	4,677	6,302	46,285	72,447
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	58,292	214,098	8,007	22,654	2,659	3,133	11,720	23,967	61,411
71	73,216	56,194	11,515	37,912	3,523	13,091	6,650	12,987	21,765
72	25,111	16,697	3,962	13,921	921	1,192	2,652	4,751	6,772
73	25,465	12,985	0	252	0	0	0	2,874	422
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	57,412	171,532	9,300	13,293	1,234	1,239	4,810	30,095	51,338
84	21,183	27,482	6,904	12,802	976	1,544	829	15,756	9,221
85	11,808	25,240	1,334	1,985	145	702	858	3,776	6,199
87	59,484	106,606	7,040	14,430	2,412	1,382	1,834	53,542	23,006
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	4,395	10,725	157	784	357	0	0	1,510	823
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	11,641	15,414	344	339	290	26	106	137	549
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	3,505,820	7,887,814	386,000	836,524	129,041	248,603	299,817	915,688	1,834,046
103	1,729,154	4,567,097	235,716	751,732	73,586	141,614	316,260	1,112,665	1,158,520
104	827,082	1,241,049	133,033	297,274	46,569	50,815	74,147	456,841	317,051
105	4,446	37,559	646	4,605	557	575	693	1,690	2,557
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	4,446	37,559	646	4,605	557	575	693	1,690	2,557
109	897,626	3,288,489	102,038	449,853	26,459	90,225	241,420	654,134	838,912

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic metals	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of furniture	Other manufacturing	Other manufacturing GG
01	0	0	0	0	0	26,131	79,905	0
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	0
03	0	83	0	0	0	48,370	0	0
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	126,284	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	976,669	0	0	0	0	21,483	0
16	0	510	0	0	0	484	0	0
21	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	203	0	0	0	0	3,790	0	0
27	554	0	0	0	0	22,429	0	0
28	4,160	0	0	315	0	0	0	946
29	0	0	0	0	0	4,764	0	0
31	0	53	0	2,869	0	669,046	82	0
32	4,516	4,234	567	6,946	1,142	12,260	2,213	17,447
33	6,940	26,138	24,424	27,435	3,700	13,864	7,838	0
34	145,545	2,661	0	214	0	3,740	14	0
35	8,275	1,046	0	7,686	0	85,125	232	0
36	118,826	0	0	1,473	0	11,594	129,816	0
37	46,239	186,714	0	34,715	0	19,314	3,292	0
38	250	0	0	126	0	99,964	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,581	0
41	0	694	460,898	352,604	0	185,852	110,622	0
42	13,751	931	3,133	661,037	3,358	67,958	37	0
43	0	0	0	1,421	29,352	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	122	126,740	196	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	205	0	15,244	0	0	86,493	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	7,236	161,001	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,329	0
49	0	0	0	786	0	0	272,367	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	3,119	3,405	0	10,167	1	40,984	2,809	163
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	9,199	78,457	4,694	37,142	3,241	23,499	19,817	39
67	11,546	70,762	3,100	10,791	2,478	16,693	34,316	40
66/67	20,746	149,220	7,793	47,933	5,719	40,192	54,133	79
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
69	28,777	87,151	14,841	26,250	3,027	36,439	14,361	1,748
71	16,538	7,502	288	27,725	3,570	32,630	29,863	183
72	5,832	2,055	0	7,292	435	11,872	8,976	81
73	288	6,894	0	42	355	29	36	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	9,870	111,388	4,927	16,959	3,253	24,138	23,829	63
84	3,454	7,147	1,190	14,046	2,756	24,552	5,174	170
85	5,153	3,878	2,498	1,963	1,658	1,946	13,493	199
87	27,299	15,196	1,647	202,239	9,284	15,951	15,035	3,352
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	1,170	1,537	172	10	868	475	3,703	226
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	190	869	0	110	5	935	484	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	471,695	1,596,297	648,664	1,469,728	195,223	1,512,988	1,093,200	24,672
103	387,013	1,012,436	300,071	919,606	268,413	1,205,517	865,468	37,328
104	164,228	446,892	62,703	352,781	91,283	490,816	217,718	37,328
105	1,126	9,101	699	3,498	736	9,052	2,106	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	1,126	9,101	699	3,498	736	9,052	2,106	0
109	221,659	556,443	236,668	563,328	176,393	705,648	645,645	0

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Electricity	Water	Construction	Construction GG	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Land Transport	Water Transport	Air Transport
01	2,059	0	47	0	16,696	1,044,970	0	0	0
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	0	0	7,789	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0
04	0	0	0	0	282	440,807	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	656	44	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	11,816	2,644,220	0	359	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	308	1,713	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	26,867	288,208	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	2,406	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	7,161	99,511	0	10,959	22,881
235	0	0	0	0	95	53	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	380	486,836	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	8,958	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	1,811	0	421	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	2,264	65,986	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	8,673	1,259	856	4,465	0	5,325
29	0	0	0	0	2,968	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	182,566	0	3,878	0	0	0	0
32	1,233	2,300	31,619	1,071	203,925	59,945	7,073	581	27,898
33	1,408,505	6,902	751,465	0	262,873	141,902	1,246,083	102,600	3,925,384
34	12,586	0	0	0	2,746	49	0	0	0
35	0	0	25,857	0	75,134	94,732	9,557	0	10,196
36	0	0	671	0	92,631	15,750	234,846	0	56,896
37	0	0	2,431,199	0	1,312	111	0	0	0
38	0	2,257	0	0	4,012	22,339	57	0	6,383
39	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0
41	97,864	0	2,574,874	0	76,893	575	0	0	0
42	1,570	541	109,273	0	14,719	268,136	0	0	0
43	97,386	20,489	0	0	236	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	943	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	40,034	1,490	5,473	69	12,784
46	118,999	0	131,701	0	11,037	16	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	7,443	0	0	0	185,748
48	0	0	0	405	412	695	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	58,599	3,402	246,617	45,934	218,709
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,929
64	31,435	2,904	502,532	1,426	226,193	130,325	55,579	7,559	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,846
66	38,489	7,943	119,272	192	595,674	319,029	8,339	31,976	208,940
67	37,898	7,120	70,951	198	680,498	298,079	20,093	33,764	469,816
66/67	76,386	15,064	190,222	390	1,276,172	617,108	28,432	65,741	678,756
68	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	0	0
69	1,530,364	88,192	82,353	1,915	409,788	657,059	12,071	199	13,565
71	24,112	948	126,337	5,551	695,612	459,163	2,612	26,717	426,844
72	8,714	420	21,417	2,463	261,087	186,358	998	11,547	189,358
73	2,041	0	572,293	0	7,654	38,281	9,676	0	876,000
81	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
82	0	0	496,218	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	60,244	11,318	96,737	314	645,156	473,838	10,913	52,276	340,242
84	1,943	2,692	118,359	1,908	272,288	107,296	37,031	3,106	345,495
85	721	23,555	41,007	5,841	80,011	94,313	16,677	143	0
87	88,053	25,578	219,566	14,551	373,910	258,714	135,566	6,734	1,380,697
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	3,681	924	7,283	501	27,666	19,105	1,523	725	93,454
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	604	0	170	0	11,530	203,048	1,116	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	3,568,500	215,900	11,357,986	45,014	5,205,000	6,302,100	2,066,785	334,889	8,880,391
103	2,377,900	634,400	6,794,014	373,986	14,727,999	8,923,000	3,540,475	167,870	3,911,914
104	442,000	206,000	3,172,000	373,000	4,418,000	2,530,000	1,390,143	54,300	1,992,361
105	800	200	18,000	0	189,500	136,600	42,149	2,500	143,223
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	800	200	18,000	0	189,500	136,600	42,149	2,500	143,223
109	1,935,100	428,200	3,604,014	986	10,120,499	6,256,400	2,108,183	111,070	1,776,330

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Air Transport and Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Post and telecommunications	Other transport GG	Insurance	Other financial intermediation	Owner Occupied Dwelling	Other real estate
01	246	246	0	0	0	0	0	0
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	132	132	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	757	757	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	79	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	11,257	34,137	0	0	121	0	0	0
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	546	546	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	526	5,851	0	2,507	0	0	0	126
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	41,795	69,693	24,654	10,925	190,511	101,455	0	8,326
33	91,200	4,016,583	19,932	0	33,928	12,380	0	11,354
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
35	98	10,294	0	0	560	0	0	5
36	283	57,179	0	0	0	0	0	1,936
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	3,913	10,296	2,178	0	0	0	0	27
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	315
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	6,298	19,082	176	0	0	61	0	1,848
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
47	0	185,748	174,103	0	0	0	0	5,826
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	25,588	244,297	697	0	7,258	0	0	987
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	830,000	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	35,551	73,480	0	0	0	2,028	0	0
64	57,729	57,729	13,807	220	3,971	2,255	0	3,192
65	24,225	50,071	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	187,354	396,295	253,855	1,627	237,166	247,191	0	35,112
67	372,990	842,806	379,415	1,673	177,558	238,641	0	22,059
66/67	560,344	1,239,101	633,270	3,300	414,723	485,832	0	57,171
68	0	0	0	57	1,504	168	0	0
69	84,129	97,694	166,012	5,331	119,678	95,590	0	12,235
71	79,138	505,982	36,691	1,182	224,144	104,759	0	22,522
72	30,842	220,201	9,193	524	68,854	33,230	0	8,699
73	24,082	900,082	49,856	0	221	10,591	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	4,049	0	0	0
83	247,187	587,429	405,763	2,659	271,118	376,007	0	35,067
84	79,264	424,758	371,504	3,195	155,860	135,244	0	19,224
85	33,721	33,721	24,063	6	57,551	133,309	0	6,691
87	90,616	1,471,314	105,690	43,862	101,421	194,765	0	18,724
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	16,519	109,973	9,635	516	55,774	20,181	0	55
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	657	657	0	0	5,878	2,399	0	168
95	0	0	0	0	553	67	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	118	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	4,029	562	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	1,546,729	10,427,120	2,047,223	74,283	1,722,000	1,711,000	830,000	214,727
103	3,854,699	7,766,613	5,235,324	233,717	3,251,000	8,368,000	5,836,000	609,939
104	1,641,930	3,634,292	1,224,465	136,000	608,000	1,938,000	0	167,623
105	47,705	190,928	98,122	0	6,100	11,800	224,000	8,513
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	47,705	190,928	98,122	0	6,100	11,800	224,000	8,513
109	2,165,064	3,941,394	3,912,737	97,717	2,636,900	6,418,200	5,612,000	433,803

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Computer and related activities	Other business activities	Other business activities GG	Public Administration and Defence	Education GG	Other Education	Health and Social Work GG	Other Health and Social Work
01	0	11	0	0	0	37	0	197
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	89	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	3
22	0	35	0	0	0	1,569	0	0
23	94	195	0	41,645	0	1,133	0	459
235	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	143	0	0	0	470	0	2,791
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1,989
27	0	0	0	0	0	132	1,336	293
28	1	468	15	102,415	9,663	153	37,804	383
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	340	0	0	0	134	0	1,210
32	18,122	320,558	5,064	326,239	13,579	72,279	167,186	28,029
33	6,480	110,919	0	0	0	3,484	0	7,460
34	0	10,930	0	0	0	4,426	0	1,455
35	0	3,512	0	0	0	6,069	463,974	100,586
36	0	2,588	0	0	0	511	0	233
37	0	15,532	0	0	0	164	0	55
38	203	4,314	0	15,714	0	9,789	0	1,100
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	885	0	0	0	122	0	230
42	0	4,443	0	0	0	289	0	1,310
43	0	0	0	0	0	418	0	0
44	0	0	0	12,634	0	45	0	0
45	30,221	8,532	0	0	0	3,567	0	19
46	0	371	0	0	0	8	0	1,116
47	0	100	0	0	0	370	0	647
48	0	9,908	0	19,036	0	0	59,660	30,602
49	0	1,599	0	0	0	2,484	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	85,105	0	2,949	0	26,251
64	886	38,093	124	28,162	7,959	4,624	7,442	4,061
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	55,930	390,559	64	23,977	88	25,302	2,213	15,123
67	53,986	279,548	66	29,398	90	16,353	2,276	7,270
66/67	109,917	670,107	130	53,375	178	41,655	4,489	22,393
68	0	0	1	2,595	0	0	28	0
69	16,296	79,607	0	148,863	27,442	39,368	52,052	31,306
71	32,412	202,155	0	416,266	13,769	76,357	7,219	29,279
72	11,272	52,660	0	112,239	2,531	32,466	3,082	12,276
73	3,088	20,292	0	0	0	281	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	754	0
82	0	0	0	13,007	0	0	0	0
83	84,329	443,040	105	39,198	143	25,876	3,618	11,511
84	35,230	148,910	143	127,689	32,208	21,908	11,353	17,345
85	15,817	26,136	0	195,753	6,488	8,454	17,859	1,756
87	10,036	131,216	1,134	704,790	160,647	36,889	54,538	25,254
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	11,376	39,338	1,407	68,682	18,253	2,054	7,959	9,962
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	0
94	1	341	0	115,665	0	907	0	900
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	54,373	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,295	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	385,780	2,347,370	8,123	2,683,443	292,861	401,939	935,540	372,461
103	476,447	4,735,738	48,877	8,139,557	2,866,139	2,736,861	2,329,461	1,482,540
104	227,435	1,888,943	48,877	6,742,000	2,562,000	1,456,000	2,206,000	290,000
105	2,239	36,548	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	2,239	36,548	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	246,773	2,810,247	0	1,397,557	304,139	1,280,861	123,461	1,192,540

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

Rs 000

CPC	Sewage and refuse disposal	Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	Other services	Other services GG	FISIM	Total intermediate consumption of all industries at purchasers' prices
01	0	0	10,036	0	0	0	3,360,364
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,497,900
02	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,658
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,508
04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,666,364
11	0	0	550	0	0	0	550
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,244
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	126,308
15	24,931	0	0	0	0	0	3,709,086
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,064
21	0	84	5,410	0	0	0	1,427,632
22	0	0	461	225	0	0	201,581
23	0	559	1,155	32	0	0	2,426,946
235	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,934
24	0	251	7,497	73	0	0	921,517
25	0	0	562	0	0	0	9,520
26	0	0	49	200	0	0	14,067,009
27	0	0	32	1,097	0	0	2,205,759
28	1,677	0	0	16	656	0	256,213
29	1,677	0	104	17	0	0	120,573
31	2,684	0	0	0	0	0	1,260,026
32	2,812	9,078	24,953	5,437	947	0	2,937,843
33	24,237	3,842	11,005	17,456	0	0	9,589,566
34	0	0	5	304	0	0	3,929,472
35	15,905	379	4,777	88,519	0	0	1,477,265
36	0	0	187	784	0	0	1,267,278
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,769,358
38	4,240	569	4,345	1,770	0	0	273,684
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,184
41	0	0	675	0	0	0	4,060,336
42	1,878	13	29	3,070	0	0	1,582,541
43	0	0	55	0	0	0	154,406
44	0	104	0	0	0	0	227,185
45	38	220	963	258	0	0	112,050
46	0	4	1,202	478	0	0	426,598
47	0	0	99,543	0	0	0	666,127
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	235,575
49	0	0	820	0	0	0	1,087,841
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	830,000
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	1,760	718	0	0	0	192,291
64	430	2,070	37,130	636	203	0	2,711,141
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,071
66	8,102	9,452	76,281	6,967	308	0	4,021,624
67	7,411	6,319	59,954	3,804	317	0	4,541,742
66/67	15,513	15,771	136,235	10,771	626	0	8,563,366
68	0	0	0	0	1	0	4,403
69	5,362	5,108	56,493	43,841	676	0	5,100,629
71	7,138	12,794	67,721	22,992	3,925	6,712,000	10,628,480
72	1,560	5,576	29,453	10,010	1,720	0	1,343,584
73	4,198	707	3,902	48	0	0	1,683,673
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,759
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	516,743
83	11,559	10,046	92,948	6,047	504	0	5,024,665
84	3,652	3,967	22,535	8,376	649	0	2,390,544
85	6,690	173	14,172	8	1,582	0	951,807
87	6,667	9,345	47,021	11,222	5,688	0	6,035,452
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	2,647	223	7,912	72	374	0	479,712
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,695
94	890	41	281	2,189	0	0	430,371
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,321
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,492
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,887
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	146,385	82,685	690,933	235,948	17,550	6,712,000	116,341,442
103	635,618	201,548	2,686,206	706,179	35,450	-6,712,000	125,424,899
104	370,590	148,820	1,048,248	283,135	35,000	0	53,145,398
105	176	661	37,836	927	0	0	1,164,300
106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	176	661	37,836	927	0	0	1,164,300
109	264,851	52,067	1,600,122	422,117	450	-6,712,000	71,115,201

Table 8.2 (Cont'd) - Use Table, 2002

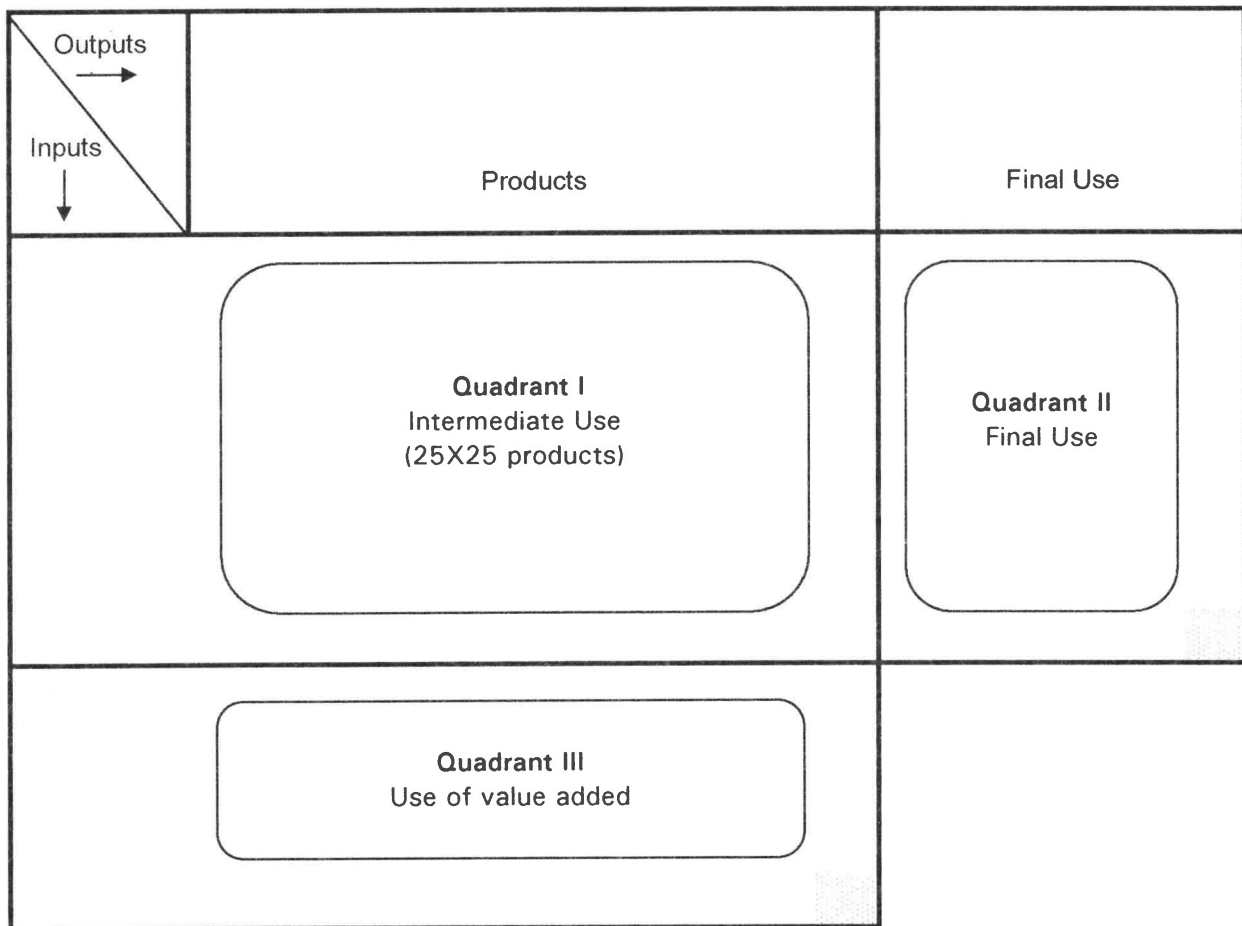
Rs 000

CPC	Total Economy	Export goods	Export services	GDFCF	Final consumption General Government	Final consumption Household	Changes in Inventories
01	0	219,715	0	0	0	4,691,160	-3,100,963
018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	324,581	0	0	0	349,922	827,346
03	0	6,705	0	0	0	2,374	46,863
04	0	16,424	0	0	0	622,357	-1,437,074
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	528,022
12	0	12	0	0	0	0	-337
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	-126,229
15	0	3,067	0	0	0	0	-2,213,725
16	0	32,320	0	0	0	62,742	974,959
21	0	4,182,689	0	0	0	6,370,817	2,797,186
22	0	74,236	0	0	0	2,356,423	235,057
23	0	488,384	0	0	0	4,739,477	-1,702,001
235	0	8,944,544	0	0	0	114,873	-586,105
24	0	141,851	0	0	0	3,331,683	537,520
25	0	17,958	0	0	0	3,222,410	-2,146,414
26	0	1,538,899	0	0	0	532,805	361,283
27	0	298,523	0	0	0	340,801	-967,661
28	0	27,853,467	0	0	0	4,345,037	-934,421
29	0	264,739	0	0	0	1,030,517	-292,662
31	0	58,754	0	0	0	703,767	-269,903
32	0	308,477	0	0	0	1,483,369	771,043
33	0	2,239,505	0	0	0	3,130,542	-4,851,007
34	0	343,255	0	0	0	3,383	-31,975
35	0	260,006	0	0	0	3,573,088	1,089,000
36	0	244,839	0	0	0	624,288	1,805,654
37	0	205,843	0	0	0	287,531	899,645
38	0	2,546,777	0	0	0	1,589,418	2,880,513
39	0	185,349	0	0	0	204	-128,296
41	0	100,574	0	0	0	16,783	-496,080
42	0	263,341	0	179,400	0	215,801	2,583,149
43	0	309,600	0	2,105,900	0	45,366	1,064,459
44	0	414,550	0	2,372,100	0	854,417	1,620,487
45	0	42,096	0	1,282,900	0	357,774	76,136
46	0	230,796	0	881,200	0	84,640	1,125,584
47	0	440,580	0	1,324,200	0	857,668	-519,331
48	0	801,428	0	1,240,000	0	165,863	541,049
49	0	489,115	0	3,289,000	0	2,944,140	-507,173
53	0	0	185,000	18,034,450	175,300	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	15,550,384	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	1,958,595	0
65	0	0	409,563	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	7,821,437	0	0	5,312,689	0
67	0	0	0	0	405,700	736,230	0
66/67	0	0	7,821,437	0	405,700	6,048,919	0
68	0	0	23,000	0	0	632,693	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	1,696,071	0
71	0	0	648,000	0	0	3,771,673	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	6,732,652	0
73	0	0	88,000	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	317,115	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	197,861	0
83	0	0	5,851,000	365,550	0	0	0
84	0	0	903,000	0	0	4,273,035	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	31,746	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	996,178	0
91	0	0	0	0	10,823,000	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	4,930,800	838,167	0
93	0	0	0	0	3,143,800	1,845,927	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	67,294	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	231,768	0
96	0	0	151,000	0	376,400	3,798,206	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	238,274	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	700,000	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	6,114,000	0
101	0	0	18,328,000	0	0	-18,328,000	0
102	0	53,893,000	34,408,000	31,074,700	19,855,000	86,764,000	453,600
103	142,484,300						
104	53,145,398						
105	18,223,700						
106	18,075,500						
107	-1,016,100						
108	1,164,300						
109	71,115,201						

CHAPTER 9

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 2002



Input-Output Table for the Mauritian Economy - 2002

Introduction

The Input Output (I/O) Table gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each product. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on product output or value added

2 Main Tables

The following three main tables have been produced namely:

Table 9.1- The product by product I/O Table

Table 9.2- The Table of Coefficients and

Table 9.3- The Inverted Matrix.

3 The Mauritian Input - Output Table (Table 9.1)

The Input-Output table contains three quadrants which describe the supply and use of products of the entire economy:

(a) The upper-left part, quadrant I represents the intermediate use and also gives the name to the table, as it is shown in the form of product-by-product. This quadrant shows how much of each product (shown in rows) is used as intermediate consumption for the manufacture of a product (shown in columns).

(b) The upper-right, quadrant II shows data on final use, that is how the total supply (imports and local production) meets final use (exports, final consumption or Gross Fixed Capital Formation). Imports is shown as negative elements by products (at c.i.f. prices and with a c.i.f./f.o.b. adjustment item to arrive at imports f.o.b.). Thus, the grand total for each row and column gives the product output.

(c) The lower-left part, quadrant III shows the use of value added namely compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports and gross operating surplus.

3.2 The Table of Coefficients (Table 9.2)

Table shows the table of input or technical coefficients derived from the input output table. It represents the inter-relationship among the different products. The cells of the coefficient table are obtained by dividing each cell of quadrants I and III of Table 9.1 by the total of the column in which the item appears.

3.3 The inverted matrix (Table 9.3)

Table 9.2, the table of technical coefficients is of limited use because it shows only the **first round effects** of a change in the output of one industry only, that is the direct effect. The inverted matrix enables the calculation of the combined direct and indirect effects.

The inverted matrix is obtained by inverting the matrix which is obtained after subtracting the matrix A from the identity matrix where the matrix A is the 26 X 26 matrix of coefficients of Quadrant I. The inverted matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ enables the measurement of the **full impact** of any change.

4 Methodology

4.1 Concept

Data have been compiled in accordance with the concepts and definitions recommended in the United Nations Manual : A System of National Accounts SNA 1993. The classification by products is based on the Central Product Classification Ver. 1.0.

4.3 Valuation

All inputs are valued at purchasers' prices and outputs at basic prices.

5 Data sources

5.1 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Detailed data required for the construction of the 2002 I/O table were collected through the 2002 Census of Economic Activities.

5.2 2001/2002 Household Budget Survey

Data from the 01/02 Household Budget Survey (HBS), adjusted for under reporting and difference in concepts, provided estimates for final consumption of Households.

5.4 Balance of Payments

The 2002 Balance of Payments prepared by the Bank of Mauritius provided details on imports and exports of services.

Table 9.1 - Input-output symmetric table, basic prices - product by product, 2002

Rs 000

Central Product Classification (CPC) Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Products of agriculture, horticulture and 1 market gardening, forestry and logging products	98,452	0	402,331	0	0	475,473	0	0	0
2 Sugar Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,497,900	0	0
3 Live animals and animal products	23,063	0	12,947	0	0	683,879	0	0	0
4 Fish and other fishing products	0	0	0	0	0	2,880	0	0	0
5 Ores and Minerals	0	6,721	2,243	0	0	6,243	7,083	0	0
Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, 6 grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	0	0	19,810	0	0	1,554,937	0	0	0
7 Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	204,021	0	0	0
8 Yarn and thread, woven and tufted textile fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715,063	3,767,522
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	0	0	22,595	0	0	0	0	820	44,295
10 Other manufactured goods	37,265	136,875	2,720	0	0	104,049	33,861	142,468	114,730
11 Constructions and construction services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	44,605	129,076	103,521	0	4,951	1,065,054	43,239	511,006	2,047,664
13 Lodging, food and beverage serving services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxiliary transport services	41,611	645,859	67,236	0	357	226,210	532,473	113,792	657,176
15 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	0	0	12,857	0	4,511	214,098	0	260,941	447,550
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	0	14,402	599	0	20	51,878	33,143	89,081	308,101
17 Real estate services	0	0	7,460	0	0	26,750	0	36,758	92,288
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	0	0	42,030	0	155	23,363	0	20,608	78,937
19 Other business services	15,077	55,399	61,076	145,859	881	207,749	330,706	167,700	633,494
Public administration and other services to 20 the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Education services	0	0	787	0	0	10,725	0	4,726	20,426
22 Health and social services	0	0	2,805	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation 23 and other environmental protection services	0	0	0	0	0	15,414	0	17,459	35,374
24 Services of membership organizations	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,900	0	0
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports of goods and services	151,969	502,908	562,310	67,141	7,598	2,421,465	529,569	2,152,113	9,246,549
of which fuel	5,008	33,517	36,248	0	1,190	136,406	11,066	217,558	477,336
Total uses at basic prices	412,041	1,494,040	1,323,325	213,000	18,474	7,294,188	7,010,873	4,232,534	17,494,107
Taxes on products	23,158	90,260	28,575	0	5,525	586,529	44,124	199,180	541,283
Subsidies on products	-50,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total uses at purchaser' prices	384,400	1,584,300	1,351,900	213,000	24,000	7,880,717	7,054,997	4,431,714	18,035,390
<i>Total Gross Value Added/GDP</i>	<i>1,704,850</i>	<i>3,913,600</i>	<i>724,739</i>	<i>498,788</i>	<i>1,481,552</i>	<i>4,742,240</i>	<i>1,270,000</i>	<i>1,362,378</i>	<i>11,090,429</i>
Compensation of employees	189,000	1,617,000	390,000	118,000	900,000	1,348,639	485,000	817,487	6,268,738
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	7,300	0	9,200	14,900	0	37,559	0	23,450	27,455
Taxes on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other taxes less subsidies on production	7,300	0	9,200	14,900	0	37,559	0	23,450	27,455
Gross operating surplus	1,508,550	2,296,600	325,539	365,888	581,552	3,356,043	785,000	521,442	4,794,236
Output of products at basic prices	2,089,250	5,497,900	2,076,639	711,788	1,505,551	12,622,958	8,324,997	5,794,092	29,125,819

Table 9.1 (cont'd) - Input-output symmetric table, basic prices - product by product, 2002

Rs 000

Central Product Classification Description	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Products of agriculture, horticulture and 1 market gardening, forestry and logging products	73,926	20	7,111	445,102	105	877	0	0	0
2 Sugar Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Live animals and animal products	37,664	0	0	5,967	0	0	0	0	0
4 Fish and other fishing products	1,048,788	0	242	378,391	113	0	0	0	0
5 Ores and Minerals	583,824	1,367,136	684	909	0	6,109	0	0	0
6 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	57,493	0	14,943	379,807	20,151	0	53	0	0
7 Sugar	20,377	0	145	81	0	0	0	0	0
8 Yarn and thread:woven and tufted textile fabrics	21,988	0	1,133	18,351	119	0	0	0	0
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	12,109	8,738	1,268	862	12,919	0	0	127	0
10 Other manufactured goods	1,693,302	504,395	102,075	81,379	0	0	131,267	3,375	21,975
11 Constructions and construction services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270,124	0
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	1,743,622	1,190,674	147,578	372,251	892,098	235,236	41,311	4,615	38,273
13 Lodging; food and beverage serving services	0	0	0	0	67,933	0	1,874	0	0
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxiliary transport services	437,862	554,124	889,487	461,292	1,003,655	103,509	498,686	34,110	358,353
15 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	375,775	84,268	409,788	657,059	115,294	1,618,556	215,268	12,235	166,012
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	230,368	121,759	642,186	423,897	495,288	23,134	6,560,128	20,792	33,872
17 Real estate services	103,054	537,287	242,197	202,451	1,030,129	10,072	101,746	7,840	53,216
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	91,826	102,248	231,486	91,231	397,995	3,940	248,903	16,344	315,834
19 Other business services	565,971	598,664	752,632	566,263	1,616,985	143,442	779,437	41,417	366,714
20 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole: compulsory social security services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Education services	15,245	7,785	27,666	19,105	112,738	4,605	75,954	55	9,635
22 Health and social services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	15,340	170	11,530	203,048	1,773	604	8,277	168	0
24 Services of membership organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	0	0
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0
26 Other services	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,885	0	0
Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports of goods and services	5,188,221	4,840,765	1,568,843	1,772,783	6,006,875	1,322,909	1,501,050	620,345	639,050
of which fuel	188,422	598,259	209,279	112,971	4,271,410	1,126,838	36,867	9,039	15,868
Total uses at basic prices	12,316,755	9,918,033	5,050,994	6,080,230	11,774,171	3,472,993	10,169,542	1,031,547	2,002,935
Taxes on products	1,628,726	1,484,967	154,006	221,870	1,173,406	311,406	35,458	13,181	44,288
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	-44,500	0	-60,000	0	0
Total uses at purchaser' prices	13,945,482	11,403,000	5,205,000	6,302,100	12,903,077	3,784,400	10,145,000	1,044,727	2,047,223
<i>Total Gross Value Added/GDP</i>	<i>3,778,725</i>	<i>7,213,150</i>	<i>14,225,350</i>	<i>8,252,084</i>	<i>11,096,197</i>	<i>3,012,300</i>	<i>3,918,214</i>	<i>7,839,181</i>	<i>5,085,453</i>
Compensation of employees	3,636,255	3,545,000	4,418,000	2,530,000	5,214,735	648,000	2,546,000	167,623	1,224,465
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	36,836	18,000	189,500	136,600	235,578	1,000	17,900	232,513	98,122
Taxes on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other taxes less subsidies on production	36,836	18,000	189,500	136,600	235,578	1,000	17,900	232,513	98,122
Gross operating surplus	105,634	3,650,150	9,617,850	5,585,484	5,645,885	2,363,300	1,354,314	7,439,046	3,762,865
Output of products at basic prices	17,724,207	18,616,150	19,430,350	14,554,184	23,999,274	6,796,700	14,063,214	8,883,909	7,132,676

Table 9.1 (cont'd) - Input-output symmetric table, basic prices - product by product, 2002

	Rs 000								
Central Product Classification Description	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	Total Industry
Products of agriculture, horticulture and 1 market gardening, forestry and logging products	5	0	16	84	0	0	4,274	0	1,507,776
2 Sugar Cane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,497,900
3 Live animals and animal products	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	763,524
4 Fish and other fishing products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,430,414
5 Ores and Minerals	12	0	170	0	12,890	0	284	0	1,994,308
6 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	187	18,086	770	1,413	0	388	6,107	46	2,074,190
7 Sugar	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224,704
8 Yarn and thread:woven and tufted textile fabrics	3	0	37	1,006	0	0	22	361	4,525,606
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics: wearing apparel	488	103,181	9,890	38,473	1,690	0	0	676	258,131
10 Other manufactured goods	155,859	148,993	39,753	228,353	3,032	3,762	18,184	21,903	3,729,576
11 Constructions and construction services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270,124
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	73,129	70,902	21,115	154,794	11,599	2,127	29,904	22,015	9,000,360
13 Lodging: food and beverage serving services	0	78,680	2,726	24,269	0	1,627	664	0	177,774
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxiliary transport services	461,298	53,225	33,459	26,879	9,464	10,410	105,579	7,590	7,333,697
15 Electricity distribution services: gas and water distribution services through mains	95,903	148,863	66,810	83,358	5,362	5,108	56,493	44,517	5,100,629
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	216,551	384,295	83,204	33,695	6,590	11,811	62,519	24,849	9,872,163
17 Real estate services	78,689	101,153	31,793	13,841	5,189	5,662	30,060	10,615	2,728,250
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	156,669	110,761	46,006	24,422	3,105	3,373	19,158	7,674	2,036,066
19 Other business services	487,439	652,429	163,320	78,950	17,063	13,397	105,553	17,154	8,584,770
20 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole: compulsory social security services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Education services	52,121	68,682	20,307	17,922	2,647	223	7,912	446	479,712
22 Health and social services	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	0	3,695
23 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	342	115,665	907	900	890	41	281	2,189	430,371
24 Services of membership organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,321
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0	37,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,525
26 Other services	0	0	0	34,295	0	0	0	0	39,180
Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports of goods and services	892,043	520,276	159,102	432,554	57,590	22,823	213,865	77,569	41,478,283
of which fuel	93,464	0	2,774	5,939	19,296	3,058	8,761	13,897	7,634,471
Total uses at basic prices	2,670,821	2,612,633	679,385	1,196,097	137,111	80,754	660,861	237,604	109,585,049
Taxes on products	70,452	70,810	15,415	111,903	9,274	1,931	30,072	15,894	6,911,692
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-155,300
Total uses at purchaser' prices	2,741,273	2,683,443	694,800	1,308,000	146,385	82,685	690,933	253,498	116,341,441
<i>Total Gross Value Added/GDP</i>	<i>13,116,604</i>	<i>8,139,557</i>	<i>5,553,879</i>	<i>3,685,422</i>	<i>351,280</i>	<i>155,404</i>	<i>2,489,564</i>	<i>723,956</i>	<i>125,424,899</i>
Compensation of employees	2,165,254	6,742,000	4,018,000	2,496,000	145,000	148,820	1,048,248	318,135	53,145,398
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	38,787	0	0	0	176	661	37,836	927	1,164,300
Taxes on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidies on products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other taxes less subsidies on production	38,787	0	0	0	176	661	37,836	927	1,164,300
Gross operating surplus	10,912,562	1,397,557	1,535,879	1,189,422	206,104	5,923	1,403,480	404,894	71,115,202
Output of products at basic prices	15,857,876	10,823,000	6,248,679	4,993,422	497,665	238,089	3,180,497	977,454	241,766,341

Table 9.1 (cont'd) - Input-output symmetric table, basic prices - product by product, 2002

Rs 000

Central Product Classification Description	Export goods	Export services	GDFCF	Final consumption General Government	Final consumption Household
Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening, forestry and logging products	190,376	0	0	0	1,999,012
1 Sugar Cane	0	0	0	0	0
3 Live animals and animal products	320,762	0	0	0	268,070
4 Fish and other fishing products	15,175	0	0	0	534,234
5 Ores and Minerals	5,633	0	0	0	32,439
6 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	2,545,712	0	0	0	6,848,444
7 Sugar	8,944,544	0	0	0	175,674
8 Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	1,291,725	0	0	0	242,958
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	25,602,079	0	0	0	4,377,562
10 Other manufactured goods	6,320,316	0	979,544	0	2,252,237
11 Constructions and construction services	0	185,000	17,985,726	175,300	0
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	0	0	2,305,289	0	8,124,701
13 Lodging; food and beverage serving services	0	0	0	0	14,376,411
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxiliary transport services	0	6,747,660	25,851	332,587	5,234,479
15 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	0	0	0	0	1,696,071
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	0	648,000	0	0	3,481,991
17 Real estate services	0	88,000	0	0	6,067,658
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	0	926,000	0	0	4,170,609
19 Other business services	0	5,851,000	365,550	0	1,056,556
20 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	0	0	0	10,823,000	0
21 Education services	0	0	0	4,930,800	838,167
22 Health and social services	0	0	0	3,143,800	1,845,927
23 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	0	0	0	0	67,294
24 Services of membership organizations	0	0	0	0	231,768
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0	151,000	0	376,400	2,615,573
26 Other services	0	0	0	0	938,274
Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	18,328,000	0	0	-18,328,000
Imports of goods and services	8,656,679	1,483,340	6,586,230	73,113	30,139,393
of which fuel	20,666	0	0	0	2,492,296
Total uses at basic prices	53,893,000	34,408,000	28,248,189	19,855,000	79,287,503
Taxes on products	0	0	2,948,911	0	8,214,897
Subsidies on products	0	0	-122,400	0	-738,400
Total uses at purchaser' prices	53,893,000	34,408,000	31,074,700	19,855,000	86,764,000
<i>Total Gross Value Added/GDP</i>					
Compensation of employees					
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports					
Taxes on products					
Subsidies on products					
Other taxes less subsidies on production					
Gross operating surplus					
Output of products at basic prices					

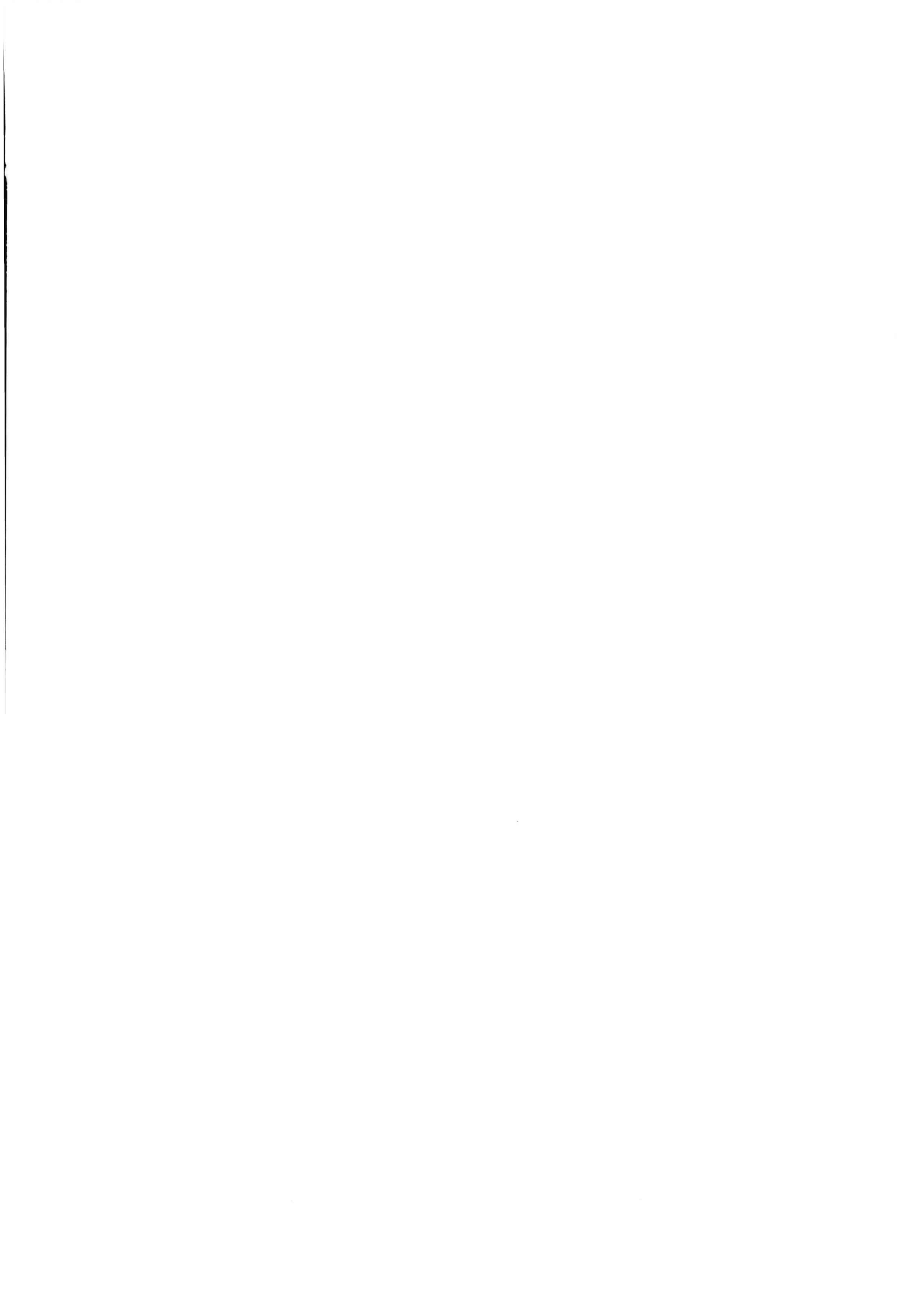
Table 9.1 (cont'd) - Input-output symmetric table, basic prices - product by product, 2002

Rs 000

Central Product Classification Description	Changes in Inventories	C.I.F./F.O.B adjustment	Output of Products	Taxes on less subsidies on products	Total Economy
1 Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening, forestry and logging products	-1,607,914	0	2,089,250		2,089,250
2 Sugar Cane	0	0	5,497,900		5,497,900
3 Live animals and animal products	724,283	0	2,076,639		2,076,639
4 Fish and other fishing products	-1,268,035	0	711,788		711,788
5 Ores and Minerals	-526,829	0	1,505,551		1,505,551
6 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	1,154,612	0	12,622,958		12,622,958
7 Sugar	-1,019,925	0	8,324,997		8,324,997
8 Yarn and thread:woven and tufted textile fabrics	-266,197	0	5,794,092		5,794,092
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	-1,111,952	0	29,125,819		29,125,819
10 Other manufactured goods	4,442,535	0	17,724,207		17,724,207
11 Constructions and construction services	0	0	18,616,150		18,616,150
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	0	0	19,430,350		19,430,350
13 Lodging: food and beverage serving services	0	0	14,554,184		14,554,184
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxilliary transport services	0	4,325,000	23,999,274		23,999,274
15 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	0	0	6,796,700		6,796,700
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	0	61,061	14,063,214		14,063,214
17 Real estate services	0	0	8,883,909		8,883,909
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	0	0	7,132,676		7,132,676
19 Other business services	0	0	15,857,876		15,857,876
20 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole: compulsory social security services	0	0	10,823,000		10,823,000
21 Education services	0	0	6,248,679		6,248,679
22 Health and social services	0	0	4,993,422		4,993,422
23 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	0	0	497,665		497,665
24 Services of membership organizations	0	0	238,089		238,089
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0	0	3,180,497		3,180,497
26 Other services	0	0	977,454		977,454
Direct purchases in domestic market by non-residents	0	0	0		0
Imports of goods and services	-66,976	-4,386,061	83,964,001		83,964,001
of which fuel	-3,861,997	0	6,285,437		6,285,437
Total uses at basic prices	453,601	0	325,730,342		325,730,342
Taxes on products	0	0	18,075,500		18,075,500
Subsidies on products	0	0	-1,016,100		-1,016,100
Total uses at purchaser' prices	453,601	0	342,789,742		342,789,742
<i>Total Gross Value Added/GDP</i>				17,059,400	142,484,300
Compensation of employees					53,145,398
Taxes less subsidies on production and imports					18,223,700
Taxes on products				18,075,500	18,075,500
Subsidies on products				-1,016,100	-1,016,100
Other taxes less subsidies on production					1,164,300
Gross operating surplus					71,115,201
Output of products at basic prices					

Table 9.3 (Cont'd) - Inverse Matrix

Central Product Classification Description	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1 Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening, forestry and logging products	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0004	0.0001	0.0005	0.0001	0.0004	0.0016	0.0002
2 Sugar Cane	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3 Live animals and animal products	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	0.0002	0.0002	0.0001
4 Fish and other fishing products	0.0002	0.0000	0.0013	0.0001	0.0003	0.0007	0.0012	0.0005	0.0032	0.0005	0.0013	0.0004	0.0015
5 Ores and Minerals	0.0002	0.0012	0.0008	0.0023	0.0002	0.0004	0.0009	0.0003	0.0017	0.0262	0.0007	0.0004	0.0010
6 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats, grain mill products, starches and starch products and beverages	0.0011	0.0001	0.0002	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	0.0022	0.0002	0.0007	0.0001	0.0022	0.0023	0.0002
7 Sugar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000
8 Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0015	0.0003	0.0015	0.0005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0006
9 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	0.0006	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0096	0.0016	0.0078	0.0034	0.0001	0.0000	0.0007
10 Other manufactured goods	0.0018	0.0008	0.0211	0.0015	0.0045	0.0117	0.0172	0.0078	0.0516	0.0078	0.0196	0.0074	0.0259
11 Constructions and construction services	0.0014	0.0001	0.0006	0.0305	0.0003	0.0002	0.0003	0.0002	0.0001	0.0004	0.0008	0.0004	0.0004
12 Wholesale and retail trade services	0.0409	0.0471	0.0129	0.0030	0.0099	0.0078	0.0117	0.0055	0.0390	0.0266	0.0154	0.0132	0.0286
13 Lodging; food and beverage serving services	0.0030	0.0001	0.0005	0.0000	0.0002	0.0001	0.0073	0.0005	0.0049	0.0001	0.0070	0.0003	0.0000
14 Land, water, air, supporting and auxiliary transport services	1.0514	0.0248	0.0773	0.0057	0.0586	0.0341	0.0130	0.0088	0.0115	0.0246	0.0547	0.0393	0.0146
15 Electricity distribution services; gas and water distribution services through mains	0.0104	1.3147	0.0416	0.0024	0.0336	0.0100	0.0225	0.0157	0.0263	0.0168	0.0332	0.0257	0.0631
16 Financial intermediation, insurance and auxiliary services	0.0461	0.0132	1.8827	0.0054	0.0142	0.0290	0.0716	0.0270	0.0185	0.0292	0.0993	0.0408	0.0520
17 Real estate services	0.0467	0.0039	0.0183	1.0022	0.0110	0.0071	0.0115	0.0061	0.0046	0.0124	0.0279	0.0120	0.0127
18 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	0.0206	0.0024	0.0379	0.0024	1.0485	0.0121	0.0135	0.0088	0.0069	0.0084	0.0188	0.0084	0.0103
19 Other business services	0.0794	0.0332	0.1179	0.0069	0.0620	1.0376	0.0711	0.0307	0.0238	0.0414	0.0714	0.0414	0.0266
20 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
21 Education services	0.0056	0.0013	0.0111	0.0001	0.0020	0.0038	0.0072	1.0036	0.0040	0.0058	0.0021	0.0031	0.0010
22 Health and social services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0002	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	0.0002	0.0002	0.0012	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0109	0.0002	0.0004	1.0018	0.0004	0.0001	0.0023
24 Services of membership organizations	0.0000	0.0000	0.0001	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25 Recreational, cultural and sporting services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0035	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000	0.0000
26 Other services	0.0000	0.0000	0.0007	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0069	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000



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