

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS**

2010

National Accounts of Mauritius - 2010

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2010 is the twenty-eighth issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents detailed data available as at March 2011 on the performance of the economy for the years 2007 to 2010. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2007 to 2010.

Estimates on national accounts in this report have been worked out using as base the results of the 2007 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 1992 to 2006.

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 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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CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	
1. General	7
2. Definition of main aggregates	12
CHAPTER 2 - ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2007 - 2010	
SECTION 1 - SOURCES AND METHODS	
1. Production account of each economic activity group	19
1.1 - Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	19
1.2 - The Sugar industry	21
1.3 - Mining and quarrying	22
1.4 - Manufacturing	22
1.5 - Electricity, gas and water supply	23
1.6 - Construction	23
1.7 - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods	24
1.8 - Hotels and restaurants	25
1.9 - Transport, storage and communications	27
1.10 - Financial intermediation	28
1.11 - Real estate, renting and business activities	29
1.12 - General government	30
1.13 - Education	31
1.14 - Health and social work	31
1.15 - Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	32
2. Gross National Income and its appropriation	32
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	33
4. Estimates of growth rates	34
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	
1. Year 2009	37
2. Year 2010	40
Symbols and abbreviations	45

	Page
SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES	
Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2007 - 2010	46
2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2007 - 2010	47
2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2010	50
2.4 - Percentage distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2010	51
2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year), 2007-2010	52
2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growths, 2007 – 2010	53
2.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators (% change over previous year), 2007 - 2010	54
2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2007 - 2010	55
2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2007 - 2010	57
2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (percentage distribution), 2007 - 2010	57
2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product – Growth rates (% change over previous year), 2007 – 2010	58
2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2007 - 2010	59
2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2007 - 2010	62
2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2007 - 2010	63
2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2007 - 2010	64
2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007 - 2010	65
2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2007 - 2010	71
2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2007 -2010	74
2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2006 - 2008	75
2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2007 - 2009	78
 CHAPTER 3 – ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES, 1991-2005	
(Revised based on the results of the Census of Economic Activities, 2007)	
3.1 - Main national accounts aggregates, 1992 - 2006	83
3.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1993-2006	84
3.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at basic prices, 1992-2006	85
3.4 - Gross domestic product- sectoral growth rates, (% change over previous year), 1993 - 2006	86

3.5 - National disposable income and its appropriation at current prices, 1992 - 2006	87
3.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices , 1992 - 2006	88
3.7 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates, (% change over previous year), 1993 - 2006	89
3.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1994 - 2006	90
3.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1995 – 2006	91
CHAPTER 4 - QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2007 - 2010	
SECTION 1 - SOURCES AND METHODS	95
SECTION 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	107
SECTION 3 - TABLES	
Table 4.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	113
4.2 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	114
4.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	115
4.4 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	116
4.5 - Seasonally adjusted Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	117
CHAPTER 5 - FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS	
Table 5.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2007 - 2009	121
5.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2007 - 2009	122
5.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 2007 - 2009	123
5.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption classified by economic categories, 2007-2009	126
5.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (EPI – Base year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2008 - 2009	128
5.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 2008 - 2009	128
5.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (IPI – Reference year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2008 - 2009	129
5.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices (IPI – Reference year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2008 - 2009	130
CHAPTER 6 - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS	
Table 6.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2007-2009	133
6.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2007-2009	134
6.3 - Total number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2007-2010	136

6.4(a) - Total number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2007-2010	137
6.4(b) - Total number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2007-2010	138
6.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings by range of floor area, 2007-2010	139
6.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1993-2010	140
6.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2000-2009	141
6.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee, 1971-2010	142

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 2.1 - GDP at basic prices by sectors, 2004 - 2010	48
2.2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP, 2004 - 2010	48
2.3 - Consumption and gross national saving, 2004 - 2010	49
2.4 - Saving and investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 2004 - 2010	49
2.5 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices, 2004 - 2010	56
2.6 - National Income and its appropriation, 2004 - 2010	56
2.7 - GDFCF by type of capital goods, 2004 - 2010	60
2.8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF, 2004 - 2010	60
2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2010	61
4.1 - Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	107
4.2 - GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q ₁ 2007 - Q ₄ 2010	108
4.3 - GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q ₁ 2003 – Q ₄ 2010	112
5.1 - Imports by economic categories, 2004 - 2010	127
6.1 - Building permits and floor area, residential buildings, 2004 - 2010	131
6.2 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings, 2004 - 2010	131

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. An updated version, the SNA 2008 has been published but not yet implemented.

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 2001, in addition to the change in the system of accounting, the office had also adopted 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. This change in classification has will affected the value added of some industry groups but did 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 1.3.

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. In December 2010, the series have been rebased on results of 2007 CEA.

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'.
- (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”.

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 March, June, September and December. The issue published in March 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 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. 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 2007 to 2010 and Quarterly National Accounts for the years 2007 to 2010. 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, 2007 – 2010
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Main Tables, 2007- 2010*
- Chapter 3 - Annual National Accounts Aggregates, 1992 - 2006
- Chapter 4 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2007 - 2010
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Tables, 2007 - 2010*
- Chapter 5 - Foreign Trade statistics
- Chapter 6 - Production data and selected indicators

1.7 Institutional Sector Accounts (ISA)

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.

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the country 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. ISA 2002 to 2005 is currently available on the website.

1.8 Supply and Use Table (SUT)

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2007, which is posted on the website. 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.

The supply and use table for 2002 to 2005 which have been worked out using 2002 Census of Economic Activities data as benchmark is published on the website.

1.9 Input/Output Table (I/O)

The Input/Output (I/O) Table, which is posted on the website, 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. 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, data have 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.

2.1 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. However due to lack of information, the total amount of FISIM was previously recorded as the intermediate consumption of a nominal industry. As recommended by the 1993 SNA, it is now allocated to users as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services.

(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

The agricultural sector contributed 3.9% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2009. 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

Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS)

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 benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005). 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

monthly by the Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the output for food crops at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

Intermediate consumption expenditure is estimated by applying ratios of inputs from ACOPS 2005. 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 monthly 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.

1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total GDP was 1.8% and export of sugar represented around 11% of total domestic exports in 2009. 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 2009, they numbered 6 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 33,090 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their lands. There were 21,374 owner-planters who cultivated 30,221 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 2009/2010 is treated as production for calendar year 2009. 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 are compiled using information from surveys and other data made available 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 compiled from annual surveys of selected establishments.

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 surveys. 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 19.1% of GDP in year 2009 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

(i) Sources

- Annual Survey of Large Establishments
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Quarterly Employment Survey in EOE - Export Oriented Enterprises (mainly ex.EPZ)
- Value added tax department
- Excisable goods from customs and excise department

(ii) Methodology

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

- Sugar Milling
- EOE
- '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 once a year through the Annual Survey of Large Establishments.

A questionnaire is sent to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales and inventories. 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, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities
- 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
- Census of Economic Activities
- Annual surveys

(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, National Development Unit, 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.

The price charged per square metre for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed are obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition 'large' builders and contractors are contacted 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, National Development Unit, Land Transport and Shipping and local authorities 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

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 11.4% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2009.

(i) Sources

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 2007 Census of Economic Activities (2007 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 2007 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 2007 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 2007) 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 2007 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.

1.8 Hotels and Restaurants

In 2009 this sector contributed 6.6% 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 Bi-ennial 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.

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 90% 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 10% 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 2006 Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT2006). In the light of SOT2006 results, the expenditure of tourists in hotels was calculated as a percentage of the Bank of Mauritius figure of Tourism earnings in 2007. The figures for the local component obtained from the latest Census of Economic Activities (CEA2007) 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 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.

(iv) Constant price estimates

Presently the number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night are 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 9.6% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2009 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

Value Added Tax Department

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, taxis and contract cars operating, obtained from the National Transport Authority, provide leading indicators. The 'large' establishments namely the bus and lorry 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.

Information on the operation of large travel agencies, forwarding agencies and tour operators is obtained from mail questionnaires 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 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. FISIM allocated by sector is based on the data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rate of interest

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 2007 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 2007 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 2007 Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of professionals from their respective associations.

The third category of the sector comprises activities of the Offshore Management Companies (OMC). FSC is responsible for surveying these companies and the results of the surveys published in annual bulletin of the FSC are used to compile their production account.

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 2007 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 license 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 2007 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
- Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA)
- Survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

This section, consisting 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 MRA 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 2007 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 2.12.

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 Quantity Surveyor works. 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 survey.

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 concerned bodies.

Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment accounted for 34.4% of the GDFCF in 2009. 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>Double deflation method of quantity relatives</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar and black tea</i>	<i>Double deflation method</i>
<i>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 deflation by the construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index

Hotels and restaurants	Volume based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night
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 Deflation by consumer price index
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 2009

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2009, GDP at basic prices increased by 3.7% in nominal terms to reach R 252,166 million from R 243,115 million in 2008. After removing the price effect of 0.6% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 3.1%, lower than the 5.5% recorded in 2008. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 2.9% compared to 5.5% in 2008 (Tables 2.3 and 2.5).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 30,739 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 3.1% to R 282,905 million from R 274,316 million in 2008. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 2.4% to R 221,391 from R 216,192 in 2008 (Table 2.1).

1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2009, more than two thirds (67.9%) of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to slightly over a quarter (28.2%) by the secondary sector. The remainder or 3.9% was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP growth was positively influenced by the secondary and tertiary sectors which contributed 0.8 and 1.9 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary sector was marginal (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to **Agriculture** grew by 8.6% in 2009 compared to 3.2% in 2008. Within the sector

- **Agriculture** grew by 8.8%, as a result of growths of 12.5% and 6.2% in "Sugarcane" and "Other agriculture" respectively
- **Mining and quarrying** recorded a negative growth of 12.2% in 2009 compared to a growth of +22.2% in 2008.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 2.9% in 2009 lower than the 5.3% 2008. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 2.1% in 2009 compared to 3.2% in 2008. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

Sugar milling a growth of 15.0% in 2009 based on a sugar production of 467,234 tonnes, mostly refined and special sugar, compared to a growth of 3.7% in 2008 based on a production of 452,062 tonnes, mostly raw.

Food a growth of 3.8% compared to 7.7% in 2008.

Textile a negative growth of 0.2% in 2009 compared to +0.1% in 2008.

Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) decreased by 0.9% in 2009 lower than the positive growth of 1.6% in 2008.

- **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 0.1% lower than the 6.1% growth in 2008.
- **Construction** grew by 0.1% after a growth of 6.1% registered in 2008.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 2.8% in 2009, lower than the 5.7% growth in 2008.

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods** grew by 1.1%, lower than the 4.8% growth recorded in 2008.
- **Hotels and restaurants** declined by 5.9% compared to a growth of 1.3% in 2008. This is based on 871,356 tourist arrivals in 2009 compared to 930,456 in 2008. Tourist earnings were estimated at R 35.7 billion compared to R 41.2 billion in 2008.
- **Transport, storage and communications** grew by 4.8%, lower than the 6.1% growth in 2008.
- **Financial intermediation** grew by 3.8%, lower than the 10.1% growth in 2008. The 3.8% growth was due to growths of 4.0%, 3.0% and 7.0% in insurance, banks and other financial intermediation activities respectively.
- **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 6.1% compared to 8.7% in 2008.
- Activities of **Public administration and defence; compulsory social security** registered a growth of 1.0% slightly lower than the 1.1% growth 2008.
- **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 2.5% in 2009, lower than the 3.0% growth in 2008.
- **Health and social work** grew by 7.5% higher than the 4.6% in 2008.
- **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew by 7.8% in 2009, lower than the 8.4% growth registered in 2008.

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 5.5% to reach R 248,587 million in 2009 from R 235,549 million in 2008. The real growth rate worked out to 2.4% compared to 5.2% in 2008 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represents 84.0% of the total grew by 2.1% compared to 6.7% in 2008 and that of general government grew by 5.1% compared to a negative growth of 1.4% in 2008.

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2009 reached R 74430 million compared to R 67529 million in 2008, representing a nominal increase of 10.2% (Table 2.12). After removing the price effect estimated at 1.2%, investment in real terms grew by 8.9% in 2009, higher than the 1.3% growth registered in 2008. Exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate worked out to 5.5% compared to 4.6% in 2008 (Table 2.13).

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 26.3% in 2009, higher than the 2008 figure of 24.6% (Table 2.2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the rate for 2009 worked out to 25.1% compared to 24.4% for 2008.

Investment by type

"Building and construction work" grew by 7.7% in 2009, lower than the 13.3% growth registered in 2008. The 7.7% growth was due to growths of 8.1%, -0.8% and 30.8% in "Residential building", "Non-residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively. The high increase in "Other construction work" is explained by accelerated implementation of public sector investment projects, particularly during the last quarter of 2009.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" rebounded by 11.4% in 2009 after a decline of 15.8% in 2008. This is mainly explained by the acquisition of aircraft by the public sector in 2009. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessel, the growth rate worked out to 0.8% in 2009 compared to -9.1% in 2008 (Tables 2.12 & 2.13).

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2009 was estimated at R 55,788 million representing a nominal decrease of 0.7% over the 2008 figure of R 56,161 million. In real terms, it declined by 1.3% compared to a growth of 7.2% in 2008. The decline in 2009 is mainly due the completion of major projects, such as commercial and office buildings and hotel renovation, partly offset by some new ones such as RES, residential complexes, IRs, office buildings and renovation of hotels.

Public sector investment increased by 64.0% in nominal terms to R 18,642 million in 2009 from R 11,368 million in 2008. In real terms, it grew by 59.5% in 2009 compared to a decline of 20.2% in 2008. This high growth is due to the implementation of public sector investment projects (e.g. road infrastructure, renovation of hospitals and schools) and the acquisition of aircraft. Excluding aircraft and marine vessel, the real growth of public sector investment was 33.4% in 2009 compared to a decline of 1.3% in 2008.

The share of private sector investment decreased to 75.0% in 2009 from 83.2% in 2008 and that of the public sector increased to 25.0% from 16.8%. Excluding the acquisition of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of private sector investment was 78.5% and that of the public sector 21.5% compared to 83.0% and 17.0% respectively in 2008 (Table 2.2).

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services for 2009 amounted to R 164,622 million compared to R 181,319 million in 2008, representing a decrease of 9.2% in nominal terms (Tab 2.9).

In real terms, imports of goods and services declined by 9.1% in 2009 compared to 1.8% in 2008. Imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis declined by 8.9% compared to a decline of 0.4% in 2008. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods, declined by 9.3% compared to a growth of 6.6% in 2008 (Table 2.11).

Exports of goods and services decreased by 4.8% to R 138,168 million in 2009 from R 145,204 million in 2008. In real terms, this represents a decline of 3.5%. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis declined by 9.3% in 2009 as opposed to a decline of 0.6% in 2008, mostly as a result of lower volume of exports of textiles and wearing apparel. Exports of services registered a low growth of 1.6% compared to high growth of 8.5% in 2008 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 26,454 million in 2009, lower than the deficit of R 36,115 million registered in 2008. This represents 9.4% of GDP at market prices in 2009 compared to 13.2% in 2008 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the deficit worked out to R 23,054 million, representing 8.1% of GDP at market prices, compared to R 35,515 million or 12.9% of GDP in 2008.

1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

Compensation of employees	34.4%
Taxes net of subsidies on production and imports	11.7%
Gross operating surplus	53.9%

Compensation of employees reached R 97,324 million in 2009, representing a nominal increase of 6.1% over the R 91,705 million estimated in 2008. Gross operating surplus which accounted for around half of GDP at market prices increased by 2.4% to R 152,613 million in 2009 from R 148,976 million in 2008 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports decreased by 2.0% to R 32,968 million from R 33,635 million (Table 2.8).

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 (- R1,291 million) and transfers (+ R 6,909 million) from and to the rest of the world, is estimated at R 288,523 million in 2009.

Out of the R 288,523 million available, R 248,587 million or 86.2% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 39,936 million or 13.8% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate as measured by the ratio of Gross National Saving to GDP at market prices worked out to 14.1% in 2009 compared to 17.2% in 2008 (Table 2.8).

2. Year 2010

2.1 Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)

In 2010, GDP at basic prices increased by 5.5% in nominal terms to reach R 266,011 million from R 252,166 million in 2009. After removing the price effect estimated at 1.1% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 4.4%, higher than the 3.1% recorded in 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 4.6% compared to 2.9% in 2009 (Tables 2.3 and 2.5).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 33,956 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.0% to R 299,967 million from R 282,905 million in 2009. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 5.8% to R 234,127 from R 221,391 in 2009 (Table 2.1).

2.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2010, 69.2% of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 27.2% by the secondary sector. The remainder, or 3.6%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP growth was positively influenced by the secondary and tertiary sectors which contributed 0.9 and 3.6 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. On the other hand, the contribution of the primary sector was 0.1 percentage point (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" declined by 1.5% in 2010, after a growth of 8.6% in 2009. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** declined by 1.5% compared to 8.8% in 2009. This fall in 2010 is explained by negative growth of 6.4% in 'Sugarcane' and a growth of 1.2% in "Other agriculture".
- **Mining and quarrying** recorded a growth of 0.5% after a decline of 12.2% in 2009.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 3.3 % in 2010 compared to 2.9% in 2009. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 2.9% in 2010 compared to 2.1% in 2009. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a negative growth of 4.0% in 2010 based on a sugar production of 452,473 tonnes, compared to a growth of 15.0% in 2009 with a higher production of 467,234 tonnes.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a high growth of 5.0% compared to 3.8% in 2009.</i>

Textile a positive growth of 1.0% after a negative growth of 0.2% in 2009.

Other manufacturing a growth of 3.0% compared to 1.5% in 2009.

Export oriented enterprises (EOE) performed better in 2010 with a growth of 6.5% after a decline of 0.9% in 2009.

- **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 3.3%, after a weak growth of 0.1% in 2009.
- **Construction** grew further by 4.3% after a growth of 6.2% in 2009.

Tertiary sector

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

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

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 5.4% to reach R 261,930 million in 2010 from R 248,587 million in 2009. After removing price effects, real growth rate works out to 2.7% higher than 2.4% in 2009 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.1% of the total grew at a higher rate of 2.6% in 2010 compared to 2.1% in 2009 while general government consumption expenditure grew at a lower rate in 2010, that is, 3.4% compared to 5.1% in 2009.

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment in 2010 was slightly down, reaching R 74,395 million from R 74,430 million in 2009 (Table 2.9). However, exclusive of aircraft acquired in 2009, investment in 2010 was higher than in 2009 by R 3,365 million or +4.7% (Table 2.12). After removing price effect, estimated at +0.7% in 2010, total investment declined in 2010 (-0.7%) after the high growth registered in 2009 (+8.9%). Exclusive of aircraft, a positive growth of 3.7% was registered in 2010, but the rate was still lower than the 5.5% growth in 2009.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 24.8% in 2010, lower than the 2009 figure of 26.3% (Table 2.2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the rate for 2010 was 24.8%, compared to 25.1% in 2009.

Investment by type

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

"Building and construction work" grew by 7.0% compared to 7.7% in 2009. Growth in "Residential building" was higher than in 2009 (13.7% in 2010 and 8.1% in 2009) while "Non-residential building" registered a more severe contraction (-2.1% in 2010 after -0.8% in 2009). "Other construction work" registered another two digit growth (+15.8%) after that of 2009 (+30.8%), explained by accelerated implementation of public sector investment projects.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" registered a negative growth of 15.4% in 2010 after a positive growth of 11.4% in 2009. This decline is mainly attributable to the acquisition of aircraft in 2009. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate works out to -2.4% in 2010 after a positive growth of 0.8% 2009.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2010 was estimated at R 56,145 million, representing a nominal increase of 0.6% over the 2009 figure of R 55,788 million. In real terms, no growth was registered in 2010 compared to a decline of 1.3% in 2009. The no growth in 2010 and decline in 2009 are mainly due to the completion of some major projects such as commercial and office buildings, new hotels and hotel renovation.

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

The share of private sector investment increased to 75.5% in 2010 from 75.0% in 2009 and that of the public sector decreased to 24.5% from 25.0%.

2.3.2 Imports and export of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 190,912 million in 2010 compared to R 164,622 million in 2009, representing an increase of 16.0%. After removing price effects, imports grew by 7.5% in 2010 after a decline of 9.1% in 2009. In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 7.7% in 2010 after a decline of 8.9% in 2009. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, registered growth of 7.0% in 2010 compared to a decline of 9.3% in 2009 (Table 2. 11).

Exports of goods and services increased by 13.1%, from R 138,168 million in 2009 to R 156,255 million in 2010. In real terms, total exports picked up with a growth of 15.9% after a decline of 3.5% in 2009. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 15.8% in 2010 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 16.1% (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 34,657 million in 2010, higher than the deficit of R 26,454 million registered in 2009. This represents 11.6% of GDP at market prices in 2010 compared to 9.4% in 2009 (Tables 2.1 and 2.2).

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

Compensation of employees	34.2%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.2%

Gross operating surplus 53.6%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 102,537 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 5.4% over the 2009 figure of R 97,324 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 5.5% to R 160,991 million in 2010 from R 152,613 million in 2009 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 10.5% to R 36,439 million from R 32,968 million in 2009 (Table 2.8).

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 3,656 million) and transfers (+ R 5,630 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 309,253 million in 2010, representing an increase of 7.2% over the 2009 figure of R 288,523 million.

Out of the R 309,253 million available in 2010, R 261,930 million or 84.7% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 47,322 million or 15.3% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.8% in 2010 compared to 14.1% in 2009.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : Not available

Abbreviations

- R : Rupees
- R M : Rupees Million
- 000 : Thousand
- M-tons : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos
- H-Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres
- No. : Number
- E.O.E. : Export Oriented Enterprises
- 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, 2007 - 2010

	Unit	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	215,449	243,115	252,166	266,011
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	28,549	31,201	30,739	33,956
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	243,998	274,316	282,905	299,967
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	+5,579	+2,073	-1,291	+3,656
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	221,028	245,188	250,875	269,667
at market prices	R M	249,577	276,389	281,614	303,623
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	+3,882	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	253,459	282,798	288,523	309,253
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	175,323	193,236	196,326	210,477
at market prices	R	197,967	217,826	220,382	236,980
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	170,897	191,602	197,335	207,624
at market prices	R	193,543	216,192	221,391	234,127
10. Compensation of employees	R M	81,007	91,705	97,324	102,537
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930
Households	R M	169,522	200,760	208,858	220,305
General Government	R M	31,492	34,789	39,729	41,625
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930
Households	R M	182,700	215,426	225,522	237,975
General Government	R M	18,314	20,123	23,065	23,955
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
Private sector	R M	48,138	56,161	55,788	56,145
Public sector	R M	13,102	11,368	18,642	18,250
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	52,445	47,249	39,936	47,322
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-22,709	-36,115	-26,454	-34,657
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-20,194</i>	<i>-35,515</i>	<i>-23,054</i>	<i>-34,657</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	141,187	145,204	138,168	156,255
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>140,972</i>	<i>145,204</i>	<i>138,168</i>	<i>156,255</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	163,896	181,319	164,622	190,912
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>161,166</i>	<i>180,719</i>	<i>161,222</i>	<i>190,912</i>

1/ Revised

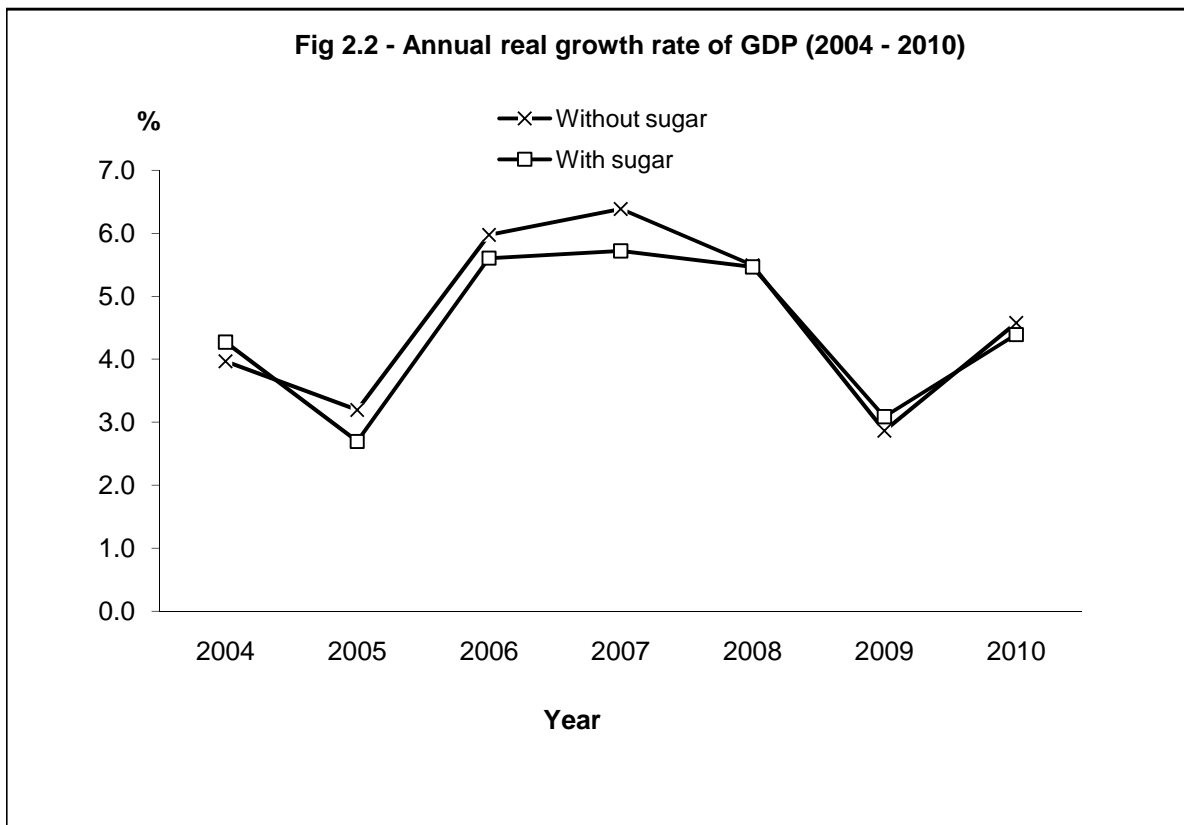
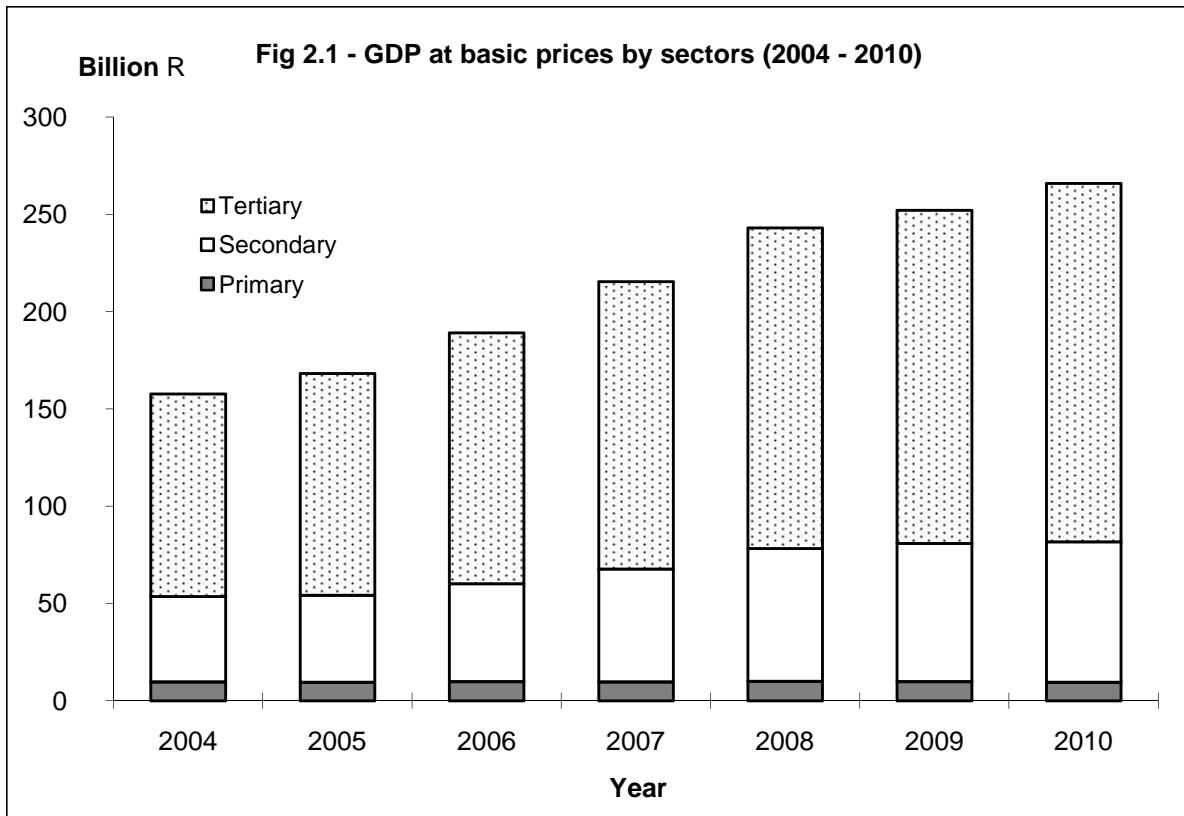
Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.4
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.6
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+3.7	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7
<i>Households</i>	+4.5	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6
<i>General Government</i>	+0.6	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+5.9	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+13.8	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7
(iv) Private sector investment	+20.6	+7.2	-1.3	0.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+21.0	+5.9	-0.3	0.0
(v) Public sector investment	-26.6	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-10.7	-1.3	+33.4	+18.9
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	37.6	37.7	38.6	38.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	82.5	85.9	87.9	87.3
<i>Households</i>	69.5	73.2	73.8	73.4
<i>General Government</i>	13.0	12.7	14.1	13.9
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	25.1	24.6	26.3	24.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.1	24.4	25.1	24.8
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	19.7	20.5	19.7	18.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	19.8	20.3	19.7	18.7
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	5.4	4.1	6.6	6.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.3	4.1	5.4	6.1
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	78.6	83.2	75.0	75.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	82.0	83.0	78.5	75.5
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	21.4	16.8	25.0	24.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	18.0	17.0	21.5	24.5
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	20.7	16.7	13.8	15.3
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	21.5	17.2	14.1	15.8
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-9.3	-13.2	-9.4	-11.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-8.3	-12.9	-8.1	-11.6
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users



Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
With sugar	4.3	2.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	3.1	4.4
Without Sugar	4.0	3.2	6.0	6.4	5.5	2.9	4.6

Fig 2.3 - Consumption and Gross National Saving (2004 - 2010)

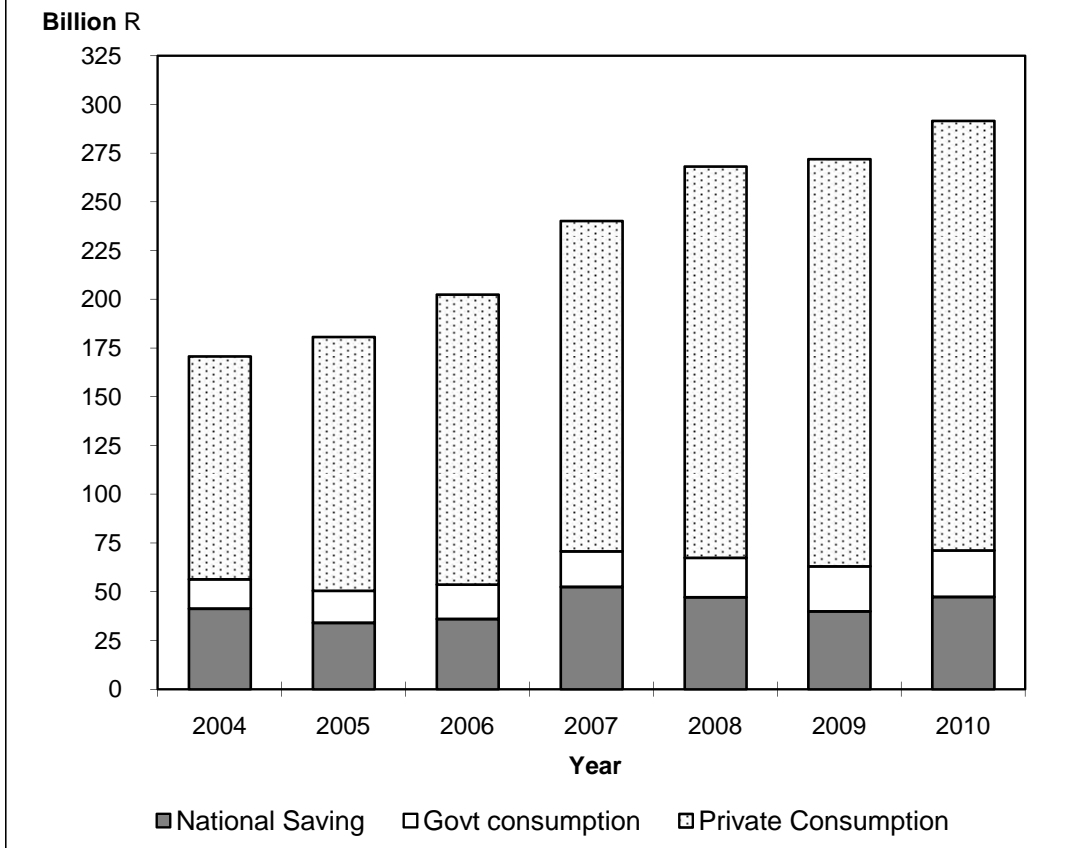


Fig 2.4 - Saving and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 2004 - 2010

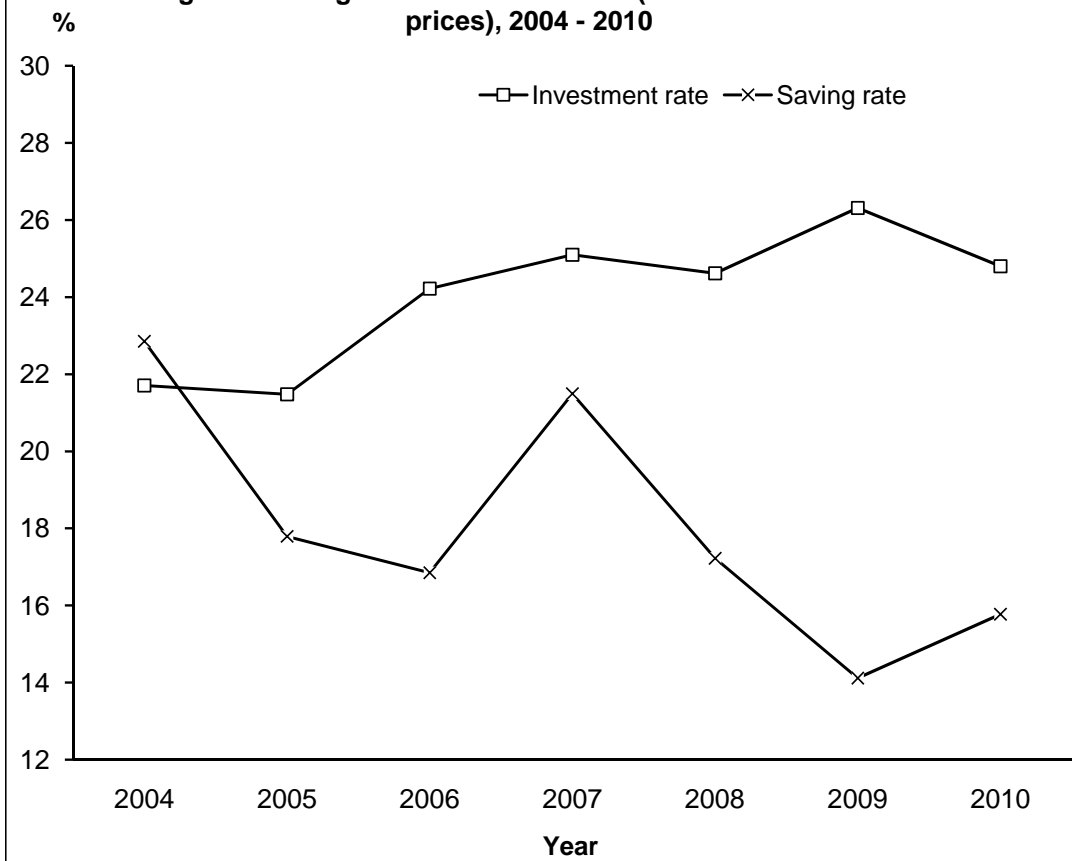


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2010

	(R million)			
	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,653	9,942	9,800	9,469
Sugarcane	4,334	4,230	3,489	2,863
Other	5,319	5,712	6,311	6,606
Mining and quarrying	79	108	101	107
Manufacturing	41,409	47,128	48,078	48,586
Sugar	1,175	1,141	988	838
Food (excluding sugar)	12,226	15,943	16,021	16,573
Textile	14,692	13,882	14,213	13,693
Other	13,316	16,162	16,856	17,482
Electricity, gas and water supply	3,321	4,590	5,498	5,401
Construction	13,282	16,473	17,486	18,231
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	25,692	29,028	28,800	31,398
Wholesale and retail trade	23,482	26,378	25,850	28,118
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2,210	2,650	2,950	3,280
Hotels and restaurants	18,673	19,170	16,754	18,514
Transport, storage and communications	23,790	23,922	24,194	25,361
Financial intermediation	20,826	23,909	25,411	26,578
Insurance	5,850	6,466	7,060	7,769
Banks	12,177	14,241	14,851	15,113
Other	2,799	3,202	3,500	3,696
Real estate, renting and business activities	22,784	27,258	29,849	32,777
Owner occupied dwellings	9,633	10,832	11,191	11,725
Other	13,151	16,426	18,658	21,052
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12,041	13,780	15,322	16,159
Education	8,947	10,273	11,080	11,686
Health and social work	6,712	7,729	8,936	9,694
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed	8,240	9,805	10,857	12,050
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	215,449	243,115	252,166	266,011
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	28,549	31,201	30,739	33,956
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,905	299,967
Export oriented enterprises²	13,316	16,162	16,856	17,482
Sea food ³	2,691	3,293	3,050	3,369
Freeport ⁴	1,648	1,422	1,314	1,350
Tourism ⁵	23,003	23,258	19,862	21,971
ICT ⁶	11,714	12,994	14,851	16,941

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

3/ covers mainly the activities of fishing and fish processing

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

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

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

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6
Sugarcane	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1
Other	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	19.2	19.4	19.1	18.3
Sugar	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding Sugar)	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.2
Textile	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.2
Other	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0
Construction	6.2	6.8	6.9	6.9
vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11.9	12.0	11.4	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	10.9	10.2	10.6
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hotels and restaurants	8.7	7.9	6.6	7.0
Transport, storage and communications	11.0	9.8	9.6	9.5
Financial intermediation	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.0
Insurance	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9
Banks	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7
Other	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	10.6	11.2	11.8	12.3
Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other	6.1	6.8	7.4	7.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1
Education	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6
	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate				
Export oriented enterprises	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.5
Sea food	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
Freeport	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tourism	10.7	9.6	7.9	8.3
ICT	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.4

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-5.4	+3.0	+8.8	-1.5
Sugarcane	-14.2	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4
Other	+3.4	+1.5	+6.2	+1.2
Mining and quarrying	-15.1	+22.2	- 12.2	+0.5
Sugar	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0
Food (excluding Sugar)	+2.8	+7.7	+3.8	+5.0
Textile	+9.9	+0.1	- 0.2	+1.0
Other	-4.4	+2.3	+1.5	+3.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	+2.7	+6.1	+0.1	+3.3
Construction	+16.0	+11.6	+6.2	+4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.2	+4.8	+1.1	+4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.5	+4.4	+0.3	+3.7
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+12.8	+9.3	+8.6	+8.1
Hotels and restaurants	+12.0	+1.3	-5.9	+6.0
Transport, storage and communications	+7.5	+6.1	+4.8	+5.3
Financial intermediation	+7.6	+10.1	+3.8	+4.3
Insurance	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5
Banks	+8.8	+12.7	+3.0	+3.9
Other	+8.0	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+9.0	+8.7	+6.1	+6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+1.8	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2
Other	+15.0	+13.5	+9.6	+9.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.4	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3
Education	+2.3	+3.0	+2.5	+4.1
Health and social work	+5.8	+4.6	+7.5	+6.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.0	+8.4	+7.8	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+7.1	+5.9	+2.6	+3.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.9	+5.5	+3.0	+4.3
Export oriented enterprises	+11.2	+1.6	-0.9	+6.5
Sea food	+2.2	+7.3	12.9	+8.2
Freeport	-30.0	-18.0	-11.0	+3.3
Tourism	+12.7	+1.2	-5.9	+7.0
ICT	+15.1	+13.2	13.1	+13.1

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.3	+0.1	+0.4	-0.1
Sugarcane	-0.4	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1
Other	+0.1	0.0	+0.2	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.4	+0.6	+0.4	+0.5
Sugar	-0.1	0.0	+0.1	0.0
Food (excluding Sugar)	+0.1	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3
Textile	+0.7	0.0	0.0	+0.1
Other	-0.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
Construction	+0.9	+0.7	+0.4	+0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.6	+0.6	+0.1	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	+0.5	0.0	+0.3
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Hotels and restaurants	+1.0	+0.1	-0.5	+0.5
Transport, storage and communications	+0.9	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5
Financial intermediation	+0.7	+1.0	+0.4	+0.5
Insurance	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.5	+0.7	+0.2	+0.3
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+0.9	+0.9	+0.7	+0.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Other	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Education	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Health and social work	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+0.3	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.4
Export oriented enterprises	+0.9	+0.1	-0.1	+0.5

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

**Table 2.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators
(% change over previous year), 2007**

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+4.5	0.0	-9.4	-1.9
Sugarcane	+3.7	-6.9	-26.7	-12.4
Other	+5.2	+5.8	+4.1	+3.5
Mining and quarrying	+9.7	+12.5	+6.3	+5.5
Manufacturing	+10.0	+10.4	-0.1	-1.8
Sugar	+4.0	-6.4	-24.7	-11.7
Food exc Sugar	+16.7	+21.2	-3.2	-1.4
Textiles	+3.4	-5.6	+2.6	-4.6
Other	+12.5	+18.6	+2.8	+0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	-0.2	+30.3	+19.7	-4.9
Construction	+11.8	+11.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.9	+7.8	-1.8	+4.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+6.7	+7.6	-2.3	+4.9
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9
Hotels and restaurants	+12.9	+1.3	-7.1	+4.3
Transport, storage and communications	+2.7	-5.2	-3.5	-0.5
Financial intermediation	+10.5	+4.2	+2.4	+0.3
Insurance	+6.0	+5.3	+5.0	+5.4
Banks	+13.4	+3.8	+1.2	-2.1
Other	+8.0	+4.0	+2.2	0.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.7	+10.0	+3.2	+3.2
Owner occupied dwellings	+8.7	+10.0	+2.5	+3.6
Other	+8.7	+10.0	+3.7	+2.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.0	+13.2	+10.1	+2.1
Education	+5.8	+11.5	+5.2	+1.3
Health and social work	+3.3	+10.1	+7.5	+2.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.8	+9.8	+2.7	+2.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+7.8	+7.0	+0.6	+1.1
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+9.6	+3.2	-4.0	+6.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+8.0	+6.5	+0.1	+1.7
Export oriented enterprises	+5.2	-1.3	-1.5	-6.7

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Compensation of employees	81,007	91,705	97,324	102,537
of which paid by General Government	18,154	20,909	23,549	24,602
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	215,449	243,115	252,166	266,011
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	30,656	33,635	32,968	36,439
Taxes on products ²	29,369	32,037	31,590	34,796
Subsidies on products	(820)	(836)	(851)	(840)
Other taxes on production ³	2,107	2,434	2,229	2,483
Gross operating surplus	132,335	148,976	152,613	160,991
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,905	299,967
Net primary income from the rest of the world⁴	+5,579	+2,073	-1,291	+3,656
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	249,577	276,389	281,614	303,623
Net transfer from the rest of the world⁵	+3,882	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	253,459	282,798	288,523	309,253
Less: Final consumption expenditure	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930
Households	169,522	200,760	208,858	220,305
General Government	31,492	34,789	39,729	41,625
Gross National Saving (GNS)	52,445	47,249	39,936	47,322
GNS as a % of GNDI	20.7	16.7	13.8	15.3
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	21.5	17.2	14.1	15.8

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Figures for net primary income are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM

5/ Source BOM

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

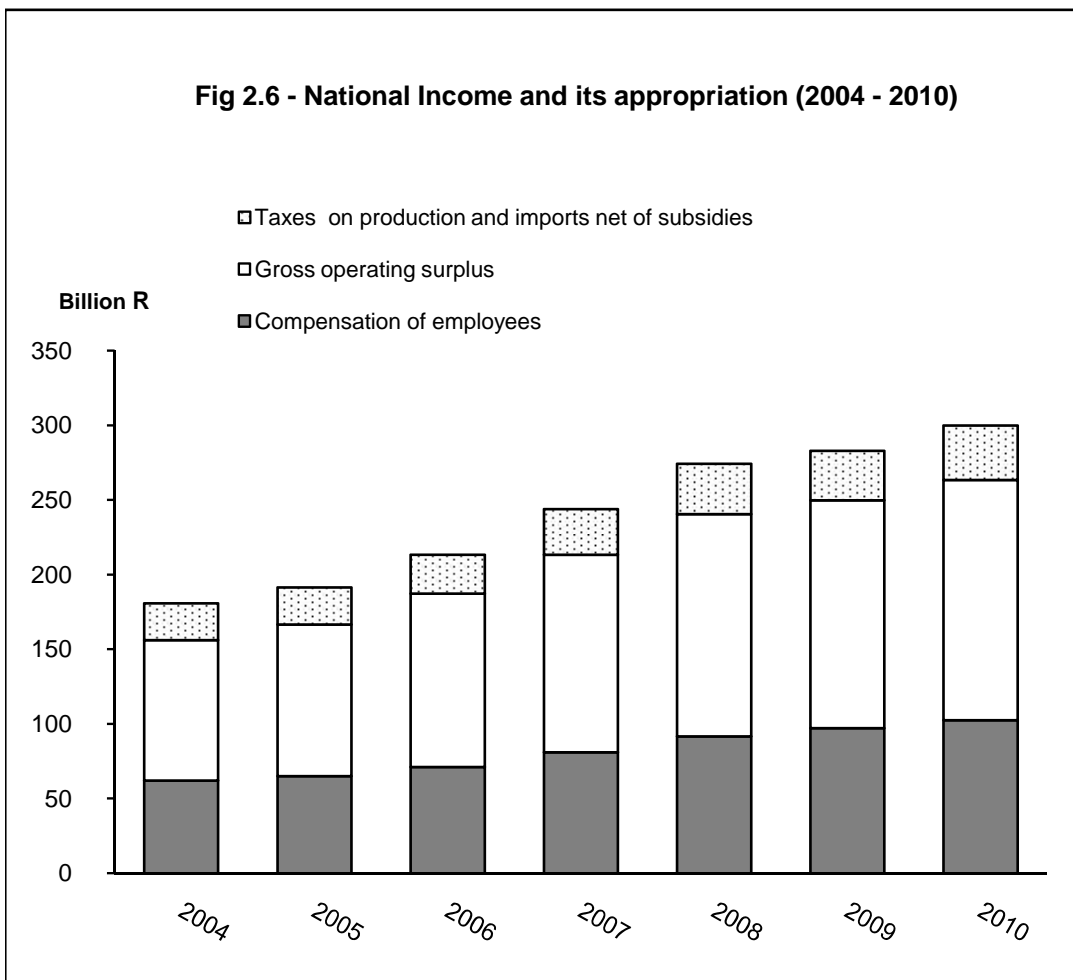
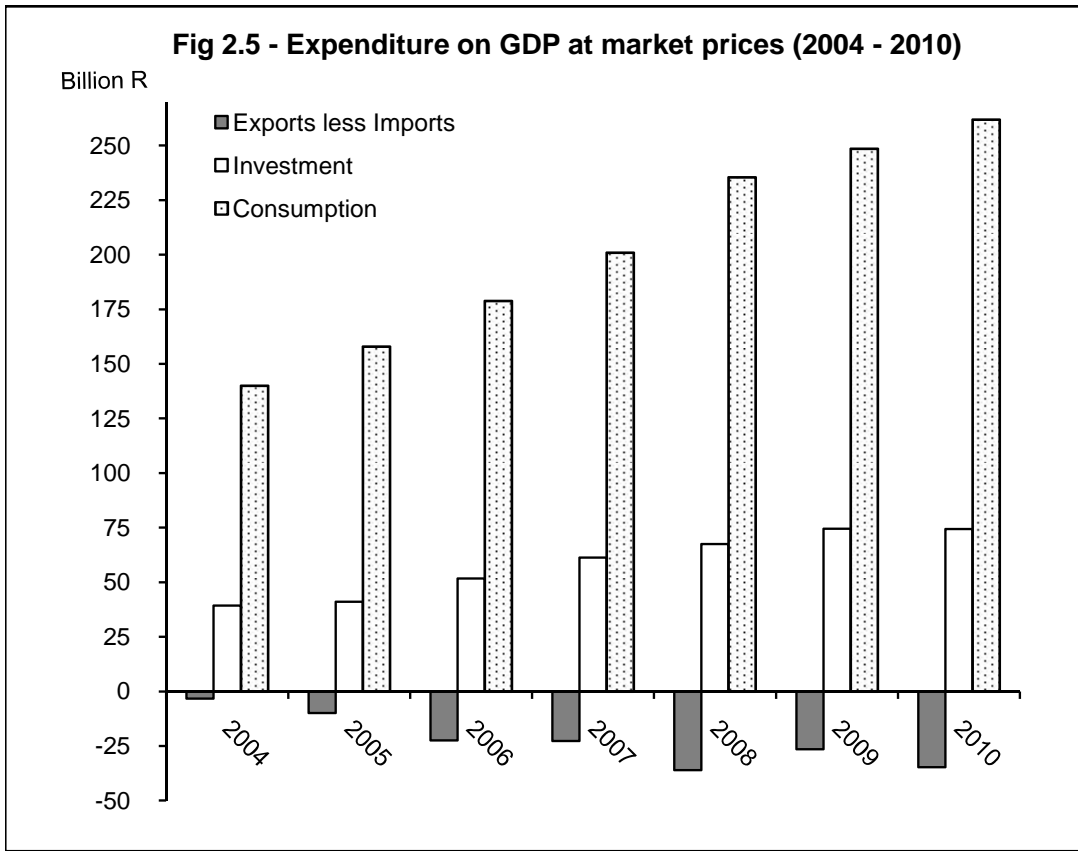


Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2007 - 2010

(R million)

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930
Households	169,522	200,760	208,858	220,305
General government	31,492	34,789	39,729	41,625
<i>Individual</i>	(13,178)	(14,666)	(16,664)	(17,670)
<i>Collective</i>	(18,314)	(20,123)	(23,065)	(23,955)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
Private sector	48,138	56,161	55,788	56,145
Public sector	13,102	11,368	18,642	18,250
Increase in inventories²	4,453	7,352	-13,658	-1,702
Exports of goods & services	141,187	145,204	138,168	156,255
Goods (f.o.b)	69,708	67,970	61,681	68,866
Services ³	71,479	77,234	76,487	87,389
Less Imports of goods & services	163,896	181,319	164,622	190,912
Goods (f.o.b)	113,647	124,567	111,154	127,869
Services ³	50,249	56,752	53,468	63,043
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,905	299,967

Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	82.4	85.9	87.9	87.3
Households	69.5	73.2	73.8	73.4
General government	12.9	12.7	14.0	13.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	25.1	24.6	26.3	24.8
Private sector	19.7	23.0	19.7	18.7
Public sector	5.4	4.1	6.6	6.1
Increase in inventories	1.8	2.7	-4.8	-0.6
Exports of goods & services	57.9	52.9	48.8	52.1
Less Imports of goods & services	-67.2	-66.1	-58.2	-63.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

3/ Figures for exports and imports of services are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to the difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates
 (% over previous year), 2007 - 2010

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	+ 3.7	+ 5.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.7
Households	+ 4.5	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.6
General government	+ 0.6	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 3.4
<i>Individual</i>	+ 2.7	- 0.8	+ 3.5	+ 5.0
<i>Collective</i>	- 0.9	- 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 2.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7
Private sector	+ 20.6	+ 7.2	- 1.3	0.0
Public sector	- 26.6	- 20.2	+ 59.5	- 2.8
Exports of goods & services	+ 1.8	+ 4.0	- 3.5	+ 15.9
Goods (f.o.b)	- 10.8	- 0.6	- 9.3	+ 15.8
Services	+ 18.9	+ 8.5	+ 1.6	+ 16.1
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	- 9.1	+ 7.5
Goods (f.o.b)	- 0.7	- 0.4	- 8.9	+ 7.7
Services	+ 10.7	+ 6.6	- 9.3	+ 7.0

1/ revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2007 - 2010

(R million)

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	35,987	45,278	48,809	52,166
Residential building	11,663	15,281	16,531	18,769
Non-residential building	17,794	22,162	22,016	21,530
Other construction work	6,530	7,835	10,262	11,867
B. Machinery and equipment	25,253	22,251	25,621	22,229
Aircraft	2,515	0	3,400	0
Marine vessel	0	600	0	0
Passenger car	3,406	3,635	2,864	3,459
Other transport equipment	2,433	2,288	2,228	2,395
Other machinery and equipment	16,899	15,728	17,129	16,375
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	58,725	66,929	71,030	74,395
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,583	2,751	1,840	1,743
Mining and quarrying	10	29	0	0
Manufacturing	8,675	7,094	7,012	5,161
<i>of which EOE</i>	<i>(4,451)</i>	<i>(2,194)</i>	<i>(1,131)</i>	<i>(913)</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,203	921	1,953	2,764
Construction	1,659	1,947	2,039	2,191
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	4,893	5,590	4,791	6,225
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(4,609)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>	<i>(4,655)</i>	<i>(6,013)</i>
Restaurants and hotels	10,212	12,004	12,821	12,684
Transport, storage and communications	8,861	6,951	11,048	8,966
Financial intermediation	1,451	1,255	1,462	2,447
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,725	20,755	20,712	22,023
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>(11,663)</i>	<i>(15,281)</i>	<i>(16,531)</i>	<i>(18,769)</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>(3,062)</i>	<i>(5,474)</i>	<i>(4,181)</i>	<i>(3,254)</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,777	2,657	4,378	4,478
Education	1,131	1,705	1,733	1,130
Health and social work	780	1,325	1,936	1,835
activities and private households with employed persons	2,280	2,544	2,704	2,748
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	61240	67529	74430	74395
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	25.1	24.6	26.3	24.8

1/ Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

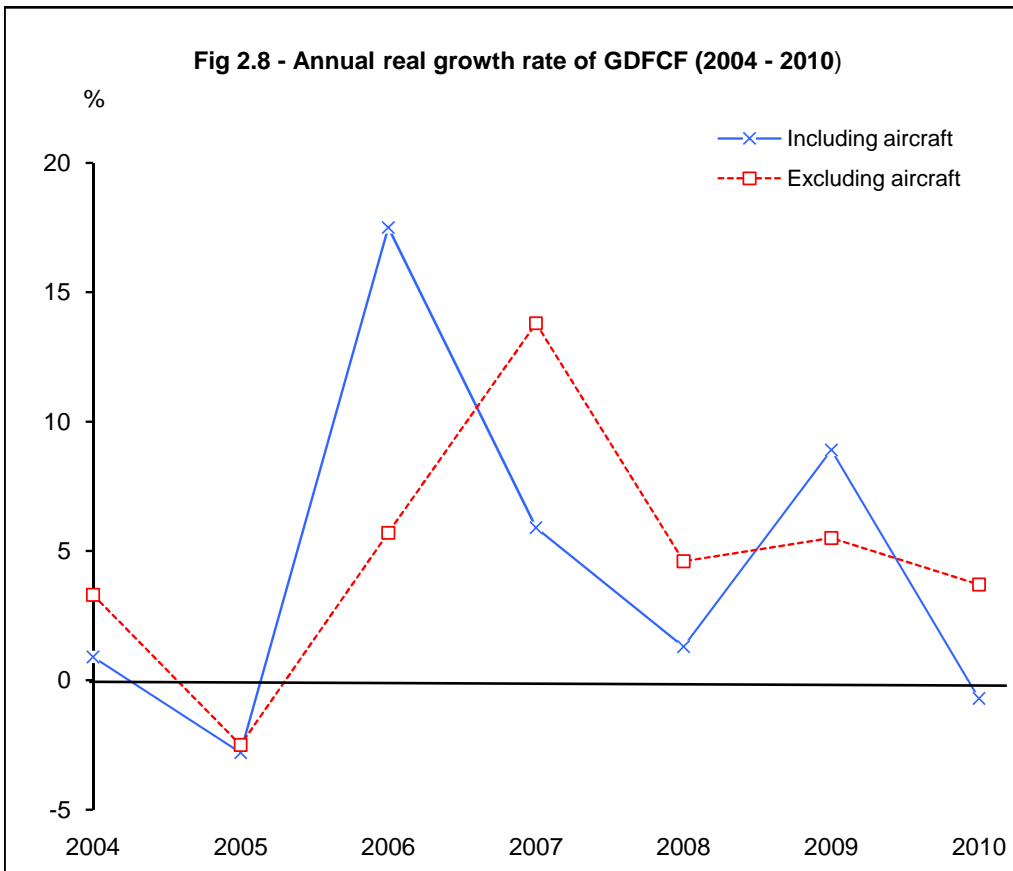
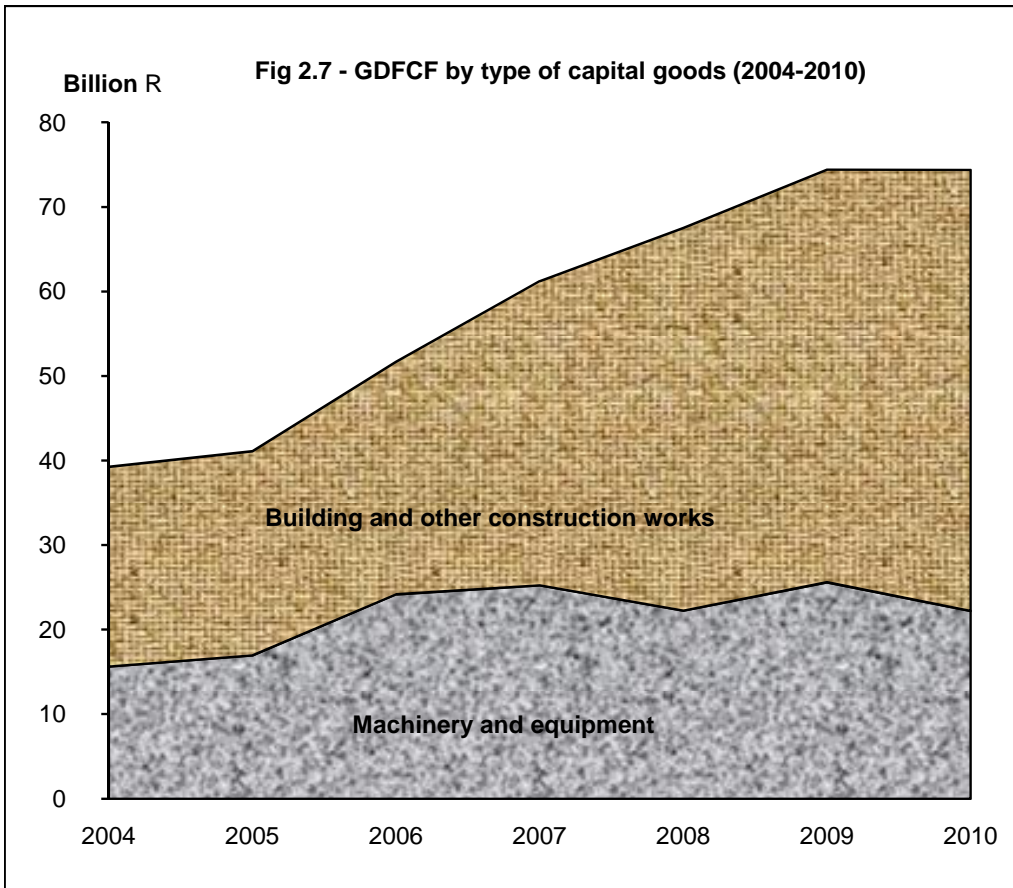
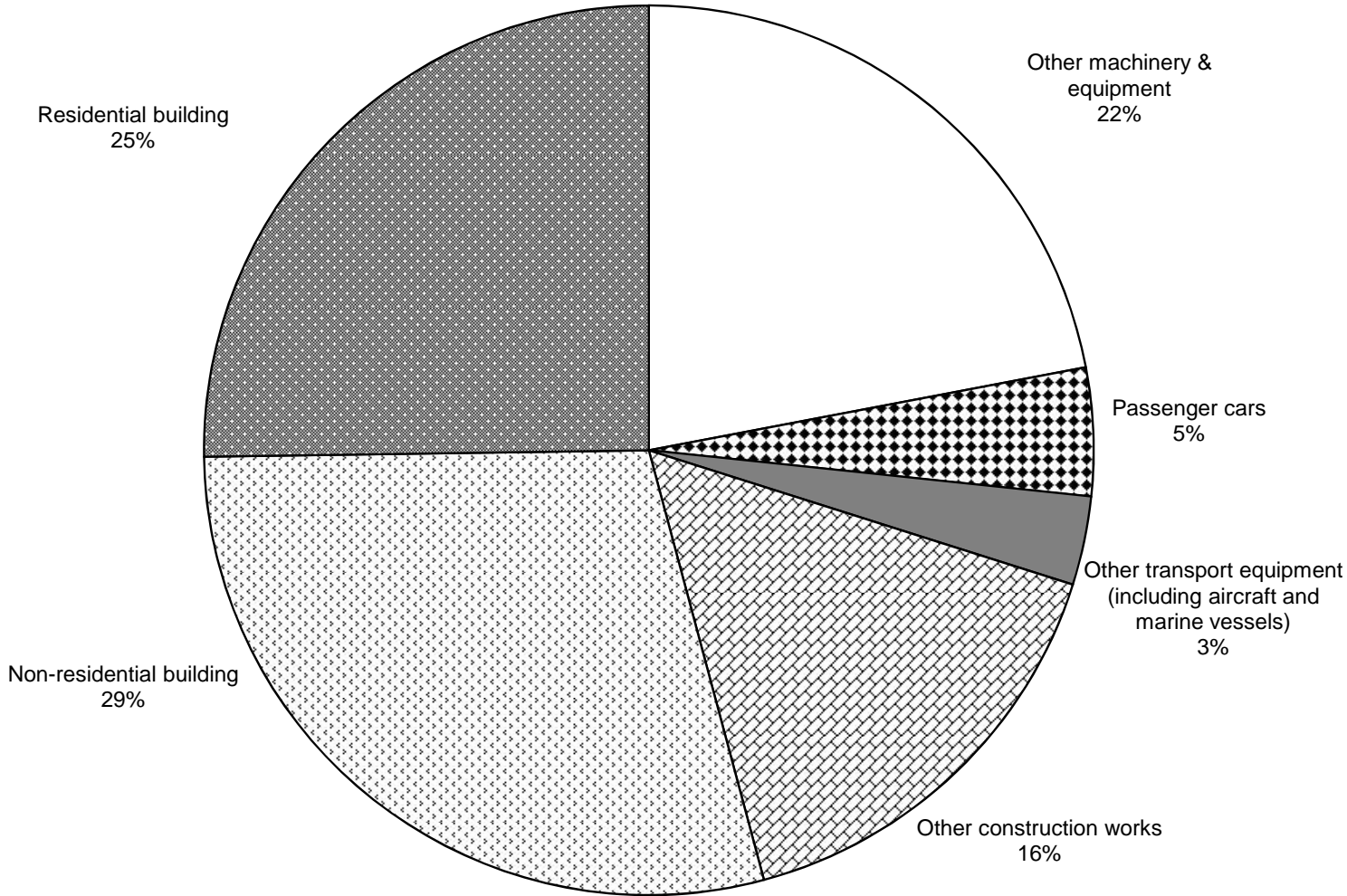


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDPCF, 2010



**Table 2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 2007 - 2010**

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+ 17.0	+ 13.3	+ 7.7	+ 7.0
Residential building	+ 6.8	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7
Non-residential building	+ 49.2	+ 12.2	- 0.8	- 2.1
Other construction work	- 17.4	+ 8.1	+ 30.8	+ 15.8
B. Machinery and equipment	- 6.7	- 15.8	+ 11.4	- 15.4
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 9.0	- 9.1	+ 0.8	- 2.4
Passenger car	+ 32.7	+ 5.6	- 25.8	+ 17.8
Other transport equipment	- 38.0	- 41.1	+ 70.3	- 58.7
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 19.3	- 5.1	- 14.9	+ 4.9
Other machinery and equipment	+ 3.3	- 12.7	+ 9.2	- 6.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 13.8	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 3.7
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- 18.2	+ 0.3	- 33.9	- 6.6
Mining and quarrying	+ 622.8	+ 183.5	- 100.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+ 48.4	- 23.7	- 1.4	- 28.0
<i>of which EOE</i>	+ 64.7	- 54.5	- 48.7	- 21.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	- 41.2	- 61.0	+ 112.2	+ 39.6
Construction	+ 49.8	+ 9.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+ 46.0	+ 5.9	- 15.7	+ 26.9
<i>of which wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 41.4	+ 6.4	- 13.5	+ 29.6
Hotels and restaurants	+ 37.7	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	- 1.2
Transport , storage and communications	- 24.8	- 26.6	+ 51.3	- 19.7
Financial intermediation	- 22.9	- 18.7	+ 15.3	+ 65.7
Real estate , renting and business activities	+ 16.5	+ 27.9	- 0.5	+ 6.2
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 6.8	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7
<i>Other</i>	+ 76.0	+ 65.3	- 24.4	- 23.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	- 23.6	+ 37.5	+ 61.8	+ 1.7
Education	- 3.2	+ 37.6	+ 1.5	- 35.4
Health and social work	+ 7.1	+ 56.1	+ 45.7	- 6.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	- 11.6	+ 2.9	+ 5.5	+ 0.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 5.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7

1 revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

**Table 2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year),
2007 - 2010**

	2007 ¹	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ¹
By type of capital goods:				
A. Building & construction work	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1
Residential building	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1
Non-residential building	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1
Other construction work	+11.8	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1
B. Machinery and equipment	+11.8	+4.6	+3.3	+2.5
Passenger car	+2.8	+1.1	+6.2	+2.5
Other transport equipment	+4.8	-0.9	+14.4	+2.5
Other machinery and equipment	+16.2	+6.6	-0.3	+2.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+11.8	+8.8	+1.2	+0.7

¹ revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2008-2010

(R million)

	2008 ¹			2009 ¹			2010 ¹		
	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods									
A. Building & construction work	7,161	38,117	45,278	10,016	38,793	48,809	12,395	39,828	52,223
Residential building	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,553	18,703
Non-residential building	2,478	19,684	22,162	3,179	18,837	22,016	3,393	17,815	21,208
Other construction work	4,510	3,325	7,835	6,712	3,550	10,262	8,852	3,460	12,312
B. Machinery and equipment	4,207	18,044	22,251	8,626	16,995	25,621	5,318	15,994	21,312
Passenger car	250	3,385	3,635	339	2,525	2,864	215	2,840	3,055
Other transport equipment	583	2,305	2,888	3,888	1,740	5,628	386	1,765	2,151
Other machinery and equipment	3,374	12,354	15,728	4,399	12,730	17,129	4,717	11,389	16,106
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	11,368	56,161	67,529	18,642	55,788	74,430	17,713	55,822	73,535
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	98	2,653	2,751	216	1,624	1,840	71	1,865	1,936
Mining and quarrying	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	34	7,060	7,094	34	6,978	7,012	27	5,224	5,251
<i>of which EOE</i>	0	2,194	2,194	0	1,131	1,131	0	625	625
Electricity, gas and water supply	838	83	921	1,863	90	1,953	2,123	246	2,369
Construction	11	1,936	1,947	37	2,002	2,039	64	1,996	2,060
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	137	5,453	5,590	121	4,670	4,791	106	6,785	6,891
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	137	5,158	5,295	120	4,535	4,655	105	6,720	6,825
Hotels and restaurants	0	12,004	12,004	0	12,821	12,821	0	11,676	11,676
Transport, storage and communications	4,259	2,692	6,951	7,991	3,057	11,048	8,033	2,245	10,278
Financial intermediation	506	749	1,255	361	1,101	1,462	612	1,693	2,305
Real estate, renting and business activities	213	20,542	20,755	147	20,566	20,712	256	21,936	22,192
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,553	18,703
<i>Other</i>	40	5,434	5,474	22	4,160	4,181	106	3,383	3,489
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,657	0	2,657	4,378	0	4,378	3,038	0	3,038
Education	1,016	689	1,705	1,095	638	1,733	1,120	504	1,624
Health and social work	218	1,108	1,325	813	1,123	1,936	1,167	479	1,646
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,352	1,192	2,544	1,586	1,118	2,704	1,096	1,173	2,269
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	11,368	56,161	67,529	18,642	55,788	74,430	17,713	55,822	73,535

¹ revised

² includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2007 ¹					
	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	14,498.4	4,845.7	9,652.7	136.0	3,447.5	6,069.2
Sugar cane	6,331.9	1,998.3	4,333.6	23.2	1,658.6	2,651.8
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	2,589.7	625.3	1,964.4	8.4	312.1	1,643.9
Livestock & poultry	3,420.0	1,753.0	1,667.0	8.4	242.3	1,416.3
Fishing	441.4	180.8	260.6	50.0	96.9	113.7
Other	1,715.4	288.3	1,427.1	46.0	1,137.6	243.5
Mining and quarrying	97.1	18.5	78.6	-	25.0	53.6
Manufacturing	112,433.8	71,024.5	41,409.3	176.3	16,188.0	25,045.0
Sugar milling	8,117.8	6,942.5	1,175.3	-	523.0	652.3
EOE	46,000.0	28,205.0	17,795.0	89.8	8,770.0	8,935.2
Other	58,316.0	35,877.0	22,439.0	86.5	6,895.0	15,457.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	12,695.6	9,374.2	3,321.4	2.0	1,051.0	2,268.4
Construction	36,196.3	22,914.6	13,281.7	29.1	6,255.0	6,997.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	36,531.2	10,839.2	25,692.0	554.3	7,683.8	17,453.9
Wholesale and retail trade	32,111.2	8,629.2	23,482.0	544.0	7,065.0	15,873.0
Other	4,420.0	2,210.0	2,210.0	10.3	618.8	1,580.9
Hotels and restaurants	30,403.9	11,730.8	18,673.1	240.0	4,773.0	13,660.1
Transport, storage & communications	47,832.0	24,042.2	23,789.8	486.0	8,606.5	14,697.3
Transport & storage	38,849.5	22,403.7	16,445.8	359.6	7,030.6	9,055.6
Communications	8,982.5	1,638.5	7,344.0	126.4	1,575.9	5,641.7

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2007 ¹					
	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
Financial Intermediation	29,323.0	8,497.0	20,826.0	30.2	4,729.0	16,066.8
Insurance	9,388.0	3,538.0	5,850.0	10.4	860.0	4,979.6
Banks	16,642.0	4,465.0	12,177.0	16.6	3,013.0	9,147.4
Other	3,293.0	494.0	2,799.0	3.2	856.0	1,939.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	30,276.1	7,491.8	22,784.3	372.5	5,471.0	16,940.8
Owner occupied dwellings	11,467.0	1,833.8	9,633.2	279.0		9,354.2
Other	18,809.1	5,658.0	13,151.1	93.5	5,471.0	7,586.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,315.0	4,274.0	12,041.0	-	9,605.0	2,436.0
Education	10,243.0	1,296.0	8,947.0	-	6,154.0	2,793.0
Health and social work	9,345.3	2,633.0	6,712.3	-	3,875.0	2,837.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	10,395.0	2,155.0	8,240.0	80.6	3,143.0	5,016.4
Total	396,585.7	181,136.5	215,449.2	2,107.0	81,006.8	132,335.4

1 Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.16 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2008 ¹					
	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	14,988.9	5,047.3	9,941.6	159.0	3,518.9	6,263.7
Sugar cane	6,144.9	1,915.2	4,229.7	27.1	1,609.9	2,592.7
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	2,583.4	634.0	1,949.4	9.8	333.0	1,606.6
Livestock & poultry	3,863.9	1,955.9	1,908.0	9.8	258.6	1,639.6
Fishing	487.8	198.7	289.1	58.5	103.4	127.2
Other	1,908.9	343.5	1,565.4	53.8	1,214.0	297.6
Mining and quarrying	132.9	25.3	107.6	-	35.0	72.6
Manufacturing	127,057.1	79,929.4	47,127.7	192.4	17,684.0	29,251.3
Sugar milling	7,878.1	6,737.4	1,140.7	-	507.0	633.7
EOE	46,000.0	28,161.0	17,839.0	98.0	8,570.0	9,171.0
Other	73,179.0	45,031.0	28,148.0	94.4	8,607.0	19,446.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	16,459.1	11,869.2	4,589.9	2.1	1,086.2	3,501.6
Construction	44,682.0	28,209.5	16,472.5	32.5	7,726.0	8,714.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	41,229.0	12,201.0	29,028.0	592.2	8,649.4	19,786.4
Wholesale and retail trade	35,879.0	9,501.0	26,378.0	580.4	7,893.4	17,904.2
Other	5,350.0	2,700.0	2,650.0	11.8	756.0	1,882.2
Hotels and restaurants	31,312.7	12,142.3	19,170.4	391.4	5,000.0	13,779.0
Transport, storage & communications	49,599.3	25,676.2	23,923.1	533.3	9,018.0	14,371.8
Transport & storage	39,876.2	23,624.4	16,251.8	394.6	7,253.0	8,604.2
Communications	9,723.1	2,051.8	7,671.3	138.7	1,765.0	5,767.6

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007- 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2008 ¹					
	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
Financial Intermediation	34,879.0	10,970.0	23,909.0	34.3	5,581.0	18,293.7
Insurance	10,429.0	3,963.0	6,466.0	11.8	900.0	5,554.2
Banks	20,683.0	6,442.0	14,241.0	18.9	3,702.0	10,520.1
Other	3,767.0	565.0	3,202.0	3.6	979.0	2,219.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	36,263.4	9,005.2	27,258.2	405.8	6,808.0	20,044.4
Owner occupied dwellings	12,776.0	1,943.8	10,832.2	300.0	0.0	10,532.2
Other	23,487.4	7,061.4	16,426.0	105.8	6,808.0	9,512.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18,120.0	4,340.0	13,780.0	-	11,045.0	2,735.0
Education	11,793.0	1,520.0	10,273.0	-	7,171.0	3,102.0
Health and social work	10,533.5	2,804.5	7,729.0	-	4,478.2	3,250.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	12,489.0	2,683.9	9,805.1	91.0	3,904.0	5,810.1
Total	449,538.9	206,423.8	243,115.1	2,434.0	91,704.7	148,976.4

1 Revised

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.16 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009					
	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	15,106.3	5,306.2	9,800.1	192.6	3,470.9	6,136.6
Sugar cane	5,325.2	1,836.1	3,489.1	32.8	1,394.9	2,061.4
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	3,050.9	762.4	2,288.5	11.9	362.0	1,914.6
Livestock & poultry	4,051.4	2,061.7	1,989.7	11.9	281.0	1,696.8
Fishing	638.4	262.2	376.2	70.9	112.0	193.3
Other	2,040.4	383.8	1,656.6	65.2	1,321.0	270.4
Mining and quarrying	124.8	23.8	101.0	0.0	34.0	67.0
Manufacturing	128,845.2	80,767.1	48,078.1	216.7	17,997.0	29,864.4
Sugar milling	6,827.2	5,839.1	988.1	0.0	440.0	548.1
EOE	45,000.0	27,587.0	17,413.0	110.3	8,462.0	8,840.7
Other	77,018.0	47,341.0	29,677.0	106.4	9,095.0	20,475.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	17,899.8	12,402.2	5,497.6	2.4	1,212.8	4,282.4
Construction	47,711.0	30,225.0	17,486.0	35.1	8,284.0	9,166.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	41,115.0	12,315.0	28,800.0	428.0	8,576.3	19,795.7
Wholesale and retail trade	35,165.0	9,315.0	25,850.0	419.4	7,736.3	17,694.3
Other	5,950.0	3,000.0	2,950.0	8.6	840.0	2,101.4
Hotels and restaurants	27,863.5	11,109.5	16,754.0	196.0	4,400.0	12,158.0
Transport, storage & communications	50,736.6	26,542.3	24,194.3	593.7	9,485.7	14,114.9
Transport & storage	40,469.1	24,336.8	16,132.3	439.3	7,558.6	8,134.4
Communications	10,267.5	2,205.5	8,062.0	154.4	1,927.1	5,980.5

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2007- 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009					
	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
Financial Intermediation	37,545.0	12,134.0	25,411.0	37.2	6,240.0	19,133.8
Insurance	11,387.0	4,327.0	7,060.0	12.8	934.0	6,113.2
Banks	22,040.0	7,189.0	14,851.0	20.5	4,235.0	10,595.5
Other	4,118.0	618.0	3,500.0	3.9	1,071.0	2,425.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	40,093.1	10,243.8	29,849.3	429.4	7,719.0	21,700.9
Owner occupied dwellings	13,417.0	2,225.7	11,191.3	317.0	0.0	10,874.3
Other	26,676.1	8,018.1	18,658.0	112.4	7,719.0	10,826.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	20,616.0	5,294.0	15,322.0	-	12,404.0	2,918.0
Education	12,844.0	1,763.8	11,080.2	-	7,930.0	3,150.2
Health and social work	12,431.1	3,495.5	8,935.6	-	5,192.0	3,743.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	14,023.0	3,165.9	10,857.1	98.0	4,378.2	6,381.0
Total	466,954.4	214,788.1	252,166.3	2,229.0	97,323.9	152,613.4

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2007					
	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	1,352.0	227.0	1,125.0	1,007.0	-	118.0
Manufacturing	81.0	31.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
Construction	438.0	46.0	392.0	392.0	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	266.0	35.0	231.0	84.0	-	147.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	112.0	48.0	64.0	64.0	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16,315.0	4,274.0	12,041.0	9,605.0	-	2,436.0
Education	4,785.0	601.0	4,184.0	3,600.0	-	583.0
Health and social work	5,009.0	1,458.0	3,551.0	3,305.0	-	245.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	75.0	28.0	47.0	47.0	-	-
General Government	28,433.0	6,748.0	21,685.0	18,154.0	-	3,529.0

-71-

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2008					
	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	1,435.0	219.0	1,216.0	1,085.0	-	132.0
Manufacturing	92.0	37.0	55.0	55.0	-	-
Construction	443.0	46.0	397.0	397.0	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	302.0	45.0	257.0	99.0	-	158.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	126.0	53.0	73.0	73.0	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	18,120.0	4,340.0	13,780.0	11,045.0	-	2,735.0
Education	5,589.0	682.0	4,907.0	4,271.0	-	636.0
Health and social work	5,550.0	1,454.0	4,096.0	3,823.0	-	273.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	89.0	29.0	60.0	61.0	-	-
General Government	31,746.0	6,905.0	24,841.0	20,909.0	-	3,934.0

- 72 -

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009					
	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	1,534.0	240.0	1,294.0	1,157.0	-	137.0
Manufacturing	92.0	31.0	61.0	61.0	-	-
Construction	453.0	45.0	408.0	408.0	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	326.0	60.0	266.0	111.0	-	155.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	139.0	57.0	82.0	82.0	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	20,616.0	5,294.0	15,322.0	12,404.0	-	2,918.0
Education	6,319.0	860.0	5,459.0	4,830.0	-	629.0
Health and social work	6,645.0	1,914.0	4,731.0	4,432.0	-	299.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	96.0	32.0	64.0	64.0	-	-
General Government	36,220.0	8,533.0	27,687.0	23,549.0	-	4,138.0

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2008 - 2009

(R million)

Industrial activity	2008					2009				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,216	81	1,298	8,644	9,942	1,294	78	1,372	8,428	9,800
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	96	108	-	-	-	101	101
Manufacturing	55	39	94	47,034	47,128	61	46	107	47,971	48,078
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	2,720	2,720	1,869	4,590	-	3,372	3,372	2,126	5,498
Construction	397	-	397	16,076	16,473	408	-	408	17,078	17,486
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-	3,991	3,991	25,037	29,028	-	3,677	3,677	25,124	28,800
Hotels and restaurants	-	49	49	19,120	19,170	-	63	63	16,754	16,754
Transport, storage and communications	257	12,849	13,106	10,816	23,922	266	12,481	12,747	11,447	24,194
Financial intermediation	-	4,957	4,957	18,952	23,909	-	5,136	5,136	20,275	25,411
Real estate, renting and business activities	73	845	918	26,340	27,258	82	1,041	1,123	28,726	29,849
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	13,780	-	13,780	-	13,780	15,322	-	15,322	-	15,322
Education	4,907	-	4,907	5,366	10,273	5,459	-	5,459	5,621	11,080
Health and social work	4,096	-	4,096	3,633	7,729	4,731	-	4,731	4,205	8,936
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	60	1,408	1,468	8,337	9,805	64	1,531	1,596	9,261	10,857
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	24,841	26,940	51,782	191,321	243,115	27,687	27,424	55,112	197,117	252,166
As a % of GDP			21.3	78.7	100.0			21.9	78.2	100.0

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2006-2008

(R million)

Function	Type	2006								
		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		3,623.2	1,300.0	-	1,777.0 ¹	150.0	6,550.2	-	147.3	6,697.5
Defence		295.8	34.0	-	-	-	329.8	-	-	329.8
Public order and safety		3,503.4	645.0	-	-	125.0	4,023.4	-	13.7	4,037.1
Education		4,193.9	672.0	2,405.3	463.0	228.0	7,506.2	-	17.9	7,524.1
Health		3,341.1	1,346.0	-	191.0	13.0	4,865.1	-	70.6	4,935.7
Social security and welfare		630.4	171.6	33.7	-	109.0	726.7	217.0	11,138.5	12,082.2
Housing and community amenities		802.8	782.7	-	300.0	162.0	1,723.5	-	14.7	1,738.2
Recreation, culture and religion		322.0	289.3	-	-	11.0	600.3	-	76.0	676.3
Fuel and energy		16.7	16.5	-	-	-	33.2	-	1.0	34.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1,174.1	239.5	-	104.0	133.0	1,384.6	15.3	76.1	1,476.0
Construction, mining & manufacturing		193.2	188.7	-	-	68.0	313.9	-	0.6	314.5
Transport and communication		327.3	217.3	-	118.0	223.0	439.6	599.0	15.0	1,053.6
Other economic affairs		393.8	483.1	-	-	19.0	857.9	104.0	17.3	979.2
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,617 ²	8,617.0
TOTAL		18,817.7	6,385.7	2,439.0	2,690.0	1,241.0	29,354.4	935.3	17,632.9	50,495.4

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2006-2008

(R million)

Function \ Type	2007								
	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	3,136.1	3,133.4	-	2,093.0	160.0	8,202.48	-	157.1	8,359.58
Defence	329.1	34.0	-	-	-	363.1	-	-	363.1
Public order and safety	3,605.9	679.7	-	-	120.4	4,165.2	-	16.6	4,181.8
Education	3,935.2	769.0	2,486.0	582.0	235.0	7,537.2	-	75.0	7,612.2
Health	3,139.8	1,400.0	-	246.0	10.1	4,775.7	-	72.5	4,848.2
Social security and welfare	669.0	212.2	-	-	110.0	771.2	80.7	11,881.4	12,733.3
Housing and community amenities	824.0	800.0	-	343.0	160.0	1,807.0	-	16.6	1,823.6
Recreation, culture and religion	346.8	301.0	-	-	1.3	646.5	-	79.4	725.9
Fuel and energy	17.0	20.0	-	-	-	37.0	-	1.2	38.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,190.0	254.1	-	119.0	120.0	1,443.1	25.3	86.8	1,555.2
Construction, mining & manufacturing	202.2	200.0	-	0.0	70.0	332.2	-	0.5	332.7
Transport and communication	346.0	221.8	-	147.0	225.0	489.8	643.6	18.3	1,151.7
Other economic affairs	413.0	508.0	-	-	-	921.0	69.8	10.4	1,001.2
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,577.0	8,577.0
TOTAL	18,154.1	8,533.2	2,486.0	2,690.0	1,211.8	31,491.5	819.4	19,632.9	53,303.7

-76-

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.19 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2006-2008

(R million)

Function \ Type	2008								
	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	3,867.8	2,734.7	-	2,351.2	165.1	8,788.6	-	188.2	8,976.8
Defence	133.4	17.0	-	-	-	150.4	-	-	150.4
Public order and safety	3,799.9	778.8	-	-	124.2	4,454.5	-	14.9	4,469.4
Education	4,999.5	640.9	2,700.0	636.0	242.4	8,733.9	-	566.3	9,300.2
Health	3,826.0	1,514.2	-	273.0	10.4	5,602.8	-	81.3	5,684.1
Social security and welfare	629.2	326.0	-	-	113.5	841.7	-	13,365.5	14,207.2
Housing and community amenities	940.0	889.2	-	386.0	165.1	2,050.1	-	84.3	2,134.4
Recreation, culture and religion	381.4	305.8	-	-	1.3	685.8	-	47.2	733.0
Fuel and energy	17.6	9.7	-	-	-	27.3	-	0.6	27.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,204.1	305.8	-	131.0	123.8	1,517.1	30.5	462.7	2,010.3
Construction, mining & manufacturing	273.3	214.6	-	-	72.2	415.7	-	0.5	416.2
Transport and communication	416.4	231.5	-	156.0	232.1	571.8	726.2	25.0	1,323.0
Other economic affairs	419.9	529.7	-	-	-	949.6	79.6	11.2	1,040.4
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,012.3	8,012.3
TOTAL	20,908.5	8,497.7	2,700.0	3,288.0	1,250.0	34,789.4	836.3	23,393.8	58,485.6

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

	2007	2008	2009
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-13,248	-27,633	-20,589
A. Goods and Services	-24,153	-38,942	-29,176
Goods	-43,939	-56,597	-49,223
Exports	69,708	67,970	61,784
Imports	-113,647	-124,567	-111,007
General Merchandise	-46,500	-61,922	-52,943
Credit	64,265	59,015	56,265
Debit	-110,765	-120,937	-109,208
Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	2,561	5,325	3,720
Credit	5,443	8,955	5,519
Debit	-2,882	-3,630	-1,799
Non-monetary Gold	-505	-281	-352
Services	19,786	17,655	20,047
Credit	68,751	72,196	71,196
Transportation	13,455	12,693	10,750
<i>Passenger</i>	11,219	10,517	8,579
<i>Freight</i>	746	788	681
<i>Other</i>	1,490	1,388	1,490
Travel	40,688	41,214	35,693
<i>Business</i>	14,088	14,599	12,441
<i>Personal</i>	26,600	26,615	23,252
Other Services	14,608	18,289	24,753
<i>Private</i>	14,250	17,888	24,310
<i>Government</i>	358	401	443
Debit	-48,965	-54,541	-51,149
Transportation	-18,809	-18,379	-16,306
<i>Passenger</i>	-847	-1,048	-941
<i>Freight</i>	-8,822	-9,729	-7,864
<i>Other</i>	-9,140	-7,602	-7,501
Travel	-11,133	-12,840	-11,307
<i>Business</i>	-751	-1,291	-1,507
<i>Personal</i>	-10,382	-11,549	-9,800
Other Services	-19,023	-23,322	-23,536
<i>Private</i>	-18,798	-23,028	-22,844
<i>Government</i>	-225	-294	-692
B. Income	7,023	4,900	1,678
Credit	25,456	23,140	14,610
Compensation of Employees	22	18	21
Direct Investment Income	127	164	782
Portfolio Investment Income	309	274	846
Other Investment Income	24,998	22,684	12,961
<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	2,657	2,540	1,101
<i>Banks</i>	22,241	20,054	11,741
<i>Other</i>	100	90	119
Debit	-18,433	-18,240	-12,932
Compensation to Employees	-311	-361	-328
Direct Investment Income	-2,781	-4,638	-6,255
Portfolio Investment Income	-2,012	-1,792	-1,732
Other Investment Income	-13,329	-11,449	-4,617
<i>General Government</i>	-310	-325	-420
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-11	-4	-2
<i>Banks</i>	-12,399	-10,735	-3,916
<i>Other</i>	-609	-385	-279

Table 2.20 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2007 - 2009

(R million)

	2007	2008	2009
C. Current Transfers	3,882	6,409	6,909
Credit	7,803	11,703	12,947
Private	7,093	9,048	9,481
Government	710	2,655	3,466
Debit	-3,921	-5,294	-6,038
Private	-3,756	-5,148	-5,621
Government	-165	-146	-417
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	1,883	21,073	11,890
D. Capital Account	-51	-40	-59
<i>Migrants' Transfers</i>	<i>-51</i>	<i>-40</i>	<i>-59</i>
E. Financial Account	1,934	21,113	11,949
Direct Investment	8,800	9,411	7,024
Abroad	-1,817	-1,484	-1,197
In Mauritius	10,617	10,895	8,221
Portfolio Investment	1,988	-4,868	-1,837
Assets	-2,937	-2,643	-8,129
Equity Securities	-2,937	-2,643	-8,129
Debt Securities	0	0	0
Liabilities	4,925	-2,225	6,292
Equity Securities	1,531	873	6,326
Debt Securities	3,394	-3,098	-34
Other Investment	5,026	21,194	18,865
Assets	-92,071	15,612	-8,668
General Government	0	0	0
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
Banks	-88,285	15,221	-8,843
Other Sectors: Long-term	0	0	0
Other Sectors: Short-term	-3,786	391	175
Liabilities	97,097	5,582	27,533
General Government	1,518	1,417	5,060
Monetary Authorities	0	0	3,999
Banks	81,617	-5,954	7,300
Other Sectors: Long-term	924	-2,059	1,695
Other Sectors: Short-term	13,038	12,178	9,479
Reserve Assets	-13,880	-4,624	-12,103
Monetary Gold	0	0	-2,195
Special Drawing Rights	-11	-13	-4,002
Reserve Position in the Fund	171	-291	0
Foreign Exchange	-14,040	-4,320	-5,907
Other Claims	0	0	0
III. Net Errors and Omissions	11,365	6,560	8,699

Note: As from Quarter 3, 2005, "Other Income" includes interest income of banks.

As from Quarter 3, 2006, valuation changes are excluded from foreign assets and liabilities transactions of banks.

As from 2007, banks' foreign assets and liabilities have been derived using the Depository Corporations Survey.

Source: Bank of Mauritius

CHAPTER 3

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

1992 - 2006

Table 3.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1992-2006

	Unit	1992 ¹	1993 ¹	1994 ¹	1995 ¹	1996 ¹	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	1999 ²	2000 ²	2001 ²	2002 ²	2003 ²	2004 ²	2005 ²	2006 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	43,215	49,504	55,728	62,259	70,597	77,724	87,836	93,941	95,265	107,325	119,779	127,996	142,485	157,735	168,217	189,125
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,451	12,206	14,135	14,135	15,085	14,613	17,059	19,806	23,173	23,177	24,319
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,246	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,076	109,400	122,410	134,392	145,055	162,291	180,908	191,393	213,444
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	171	63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-980	-520	-499	-587	-1,840	-868	-1,180	-861
5. Gross National Income (GNI)																	
at basic prices	R M	43,386	49,567	55,285	61,927	69,808	77,352	87,199	93,347	94,285	106,805	119,280	127,409	140,645	156,867	167,037	188,264
at market prices	R M	50,351	57,655	63,463	69,914	78,576	87,803	99,405	107,482	108,420	121,890	133,893	144,468	160,451	180,041	190,214	212,583
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	1,417	1,792	1,854	1,763	2,079	2,682	2,278	3,616	3,616	1,662	1,964	2,739	1,471	1,374	1,797	2,269
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	51,768	59,447	65,317	71,677	80,655	90,485	101,683	111,098	112,036	123,552	135,857	147,207	161,922	181,415	192,011	214,852
8. Per capita GNI																	
at basic prices	R	40,001	45,162	49,671	55,163	61,550	67,377	75,133	79,414	80,212	89,966	99,386	105,255	114,989	127,154	134,324	150,252
at market prices	R	46,423	52,531	57,019	62,277	69,281	76,480	85,650	91,440	92,238	102,673	111,561	119,348	131,183	145,938	152,961	169,661
9. Per capita GDP																	
at basic prices	R	39,844	45,104	50,069	55,459	62,246	67,701	75,682	79,920	81,046	90,405	99,801	105,740	116,494	127,858	135,272	150,939
at market prices	R	46,265	52,473	57,417	62,573	69,977	76,804	86,199	91,945	93,072	103,112	111,977	119,833	132,687	146,642	153,910	170,348
10. Compensation of employees	R M	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,784	38,336	41,753	40,933	44,853	48,621	52,181	57,134	62,161	65,154	71,216
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	83,561	90,757	98,206	108,145	120,785	140,076	157,956	178,890
households	R M	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	67,993	73,311	79,491	87,605	97,935	114,383	130,161	148,766
general government	R M	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	15,568	17,446	18,715	20,540	22,850	25,693	27,795	30,124
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	83,561	90,757	98,206	108,145	120,785	140,076	157,956	178,890
households	R M	33,294	38,716	43,634	48,200	53,563	59,127	67,090	73,892	74,501	80,609	87,361	96,199	107,314	124,995	141,480	161,208
general government	R M	3,928	4,766	5,548	5,780	6,761	7,437	7,994	9,011	9,060	10,148	10,845	11,946	13,471	15,081	16,476	17,682
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFC)	R M	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695
private sector	R M	9,062	11,631	11,576	10,819	12,269	13,783	16,614	19,371	19,371	19,866	20,655	21,297	22,516	27,480	29,208	35,653
public sector	R M	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,680	7,440	8,951	6,256	10,086	10,086	7,729	9,326	9,778	13,992	11,791	11,903	16,042
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	14,546	15,965	16,135	17,697	20,331	23,921	26,599	28,195	28,475	32,795	37,651	39,062	41,137	41,338	34,055	35,962
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-1,627	-3,478	-5,584	-1,703	-545	-4,304	-832	-3,762	-3,376	-152	8,326	4,924	3,077	-3,297	-9,947	-22,440
Exports of goods & services	R M	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711	69,099	69,800	74,786	91,369	89,366	90,895	96,466	112,969	128,994
Imports of goods & services	R M	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543	72,861	73,176	74,938	83,043	84,443	87,818	99,763	122,916	151,434

¹ FISIM not allocated to users

² Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1993-2006

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :														
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+ 4.9	+ 4.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.2	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 2.1	+ 10.2	+ 4.6	+ 1.6	+ 6.3	+ 4.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.6
Final consumption expenditure	+ 5.5	+ 5.4	+ 4.6	+ 5.1	+ 3.1	+ 5.8	+ 4.4	+ 5.2	+ 3.1	+ 3.9	+ 4.2	+ 7.6	+ 6.4	+ 5.8
<i>Households</i>	+ 5.3	+ 5.8	+ 4.9	+ 4.9	+ 4.9	+ 6.2	+ 4.0	+ 3.9	+ 3.0	+ 3.3	+ 4.7	+ 8.3	+ 7.2	+ 5.9
<i>General Government</i>	+ 6.4	+ 3.6	+ 3.5	+ 6.3	- 4.6	+ 4.1	+ 5.8	+ 9.8	+ 4.0	+ 6.1	+ 2.7	+ 4.2	+ 4.3	+ 4.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 0.9	- 2.8	+ 17.5
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 5.1	+ 3.5	- 7.4	+ 13.6	- 2.5	+ 11.2	+ 11.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 11.3	+ 3.3	- 2.5	+ 5.7
2. Ratios														
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	46.6	47.8	46.3	45.1	44.8	43.6	43.0	41.8	40.6	40.8	40.1	39.4	38.7	37.7
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.5	76.9	76.9	76.0	75.5	75.0	76.4	74.1	73.1	74.6	74.4	77.4	82.5	83.8
<i>Households</i>	61.5	62.3	62.7	61.7	61.4	61.3	62.2	59.9	59.2	60.4	60.3	63.2	68.0	69.7
<i>General Government</i>	14.0	14.6	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.1	14.2	14.5	14.1
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	28.0	30.4	23.5	24.8	25.8	22.9	26.9	22.5	22.3	21.4	22.5	21.7	21.5	24.2
Public sector' s investment as a % of GDFCF	27.8	40.3	34.4	37.7	39.4	27.4	34.2	28.0	31.1	31.5	38.3	30.0	29.0	31.0
Gross National Savings (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	27.7	25.2	25.2	25.6	27.1	26.6	26.0	26.8	28.0	26.9	25.3	22.9	17.8	16.8
Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices														
(+) surplus / (-) deficit	-6.0	-8.7	-2.4	-0.7	-4.9	-0.8	-3.1	-0.1	+6.2	+3.4	+1.9	-1.8	-5.2	-10.5

For 1993 to 1999 FISIM is not allocated to users

As from 2000 onwards figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1992-2006

(R million)

	1992 ¹	1993 ¹	1994 ¹	1995 ¹	1996 ¹	1997 ¹	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	1999 ²	2000 ²	2001 ²	2002 ²	2003 ²	2004 ²	2005 ²	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,024	5,270	5,538	6,461	7,193	7,326	8,131	5,729	5,466	6,984	8,262	7,530	8,403	9,545	9,527	9,759
Sugarcane	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,432	2,253	3,499	4,422	3,651	4,287	5,073	5,031	4,869
Other	2,117	2,530	2,683	2,888	2,976	3,148	3,289	3,297	3,213	3,485	3,840	3,879	4,116	4,472	4,497	4,890
Mining and quarrying	100	110	120	130	140	148	155	159	159	163	156	99	88	90	88	85
Manufacturing	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,324	21,043	22,435	22,043	24,171	26,934	27,654	29,260	31,725	32,331	36,818
Sugar	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,474	546	546	840	1,436	1,271	1,359	1,624	1,327	1,308
E.P.Z products	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,179	10,510	11,700	11,508	12,263	13,441	13,322	13,079	13,233	13,004	15,208
Other	4,053	4,671	5,450	6,211	7,099	7,898	9,059	10,190	9,989	11,068	12,057	13,062	14,823	16,868	18,000	20,302
Electricity, gas and water supply	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,451	1,257	1,159	1,412	1,368	1,760	2,578	2,947	3,368	3,505	3,228	3,239
Construction	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,278	4,764	5,335	5,199	5,715	6,272	6,969	8,263	8,840	9,071	10,242
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331	11,194	12,283	11,917	12,317	13,076	14,192	14,801	17,463	20,089	22,860
Wholesale and retail trade	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,789	11,813	11,447	11,767	12,446	13,462	13,851	16,313	18,689	21,060
Other	210	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	470	550	630	730	950	1,150	1,400	1,800
Hotels and restaurants	1,800	2,210	2,762	3,178	3,937	4,365	5,448	6,485	6,123	6,383	8,243	8,424	8,984	10,950	12,008	14,763
Transport, storage and communications	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,926	10,380	11,443	11,403	13,608	15,323	16,886	18,437	19,522	20,006	21,544
Financial intermediation	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209	6,537	7,862	7,309	9,409	9,594	10,791	13,447	13,786	15,483	17,522
Insurance	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,700	5,250
Banks ³	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	2,844	3,817	4,879	4,326	6,143	5,785	6,330	8,227	7,861	8,758	9,872
Other	0	0	0	0	0	575	690	763	763	866	958	1,210	1,475	1,725	2,025	2,400
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,974	4,327	4,842	5,303	6,160	6,944	7,677	8,450	8,206	9,011	10,217	11,348	13,296	15,003	16,472	19,219
Owner occupied dwellings	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,830	4,100	4,400	4,196	4,458	4,989	5,538	6,672	7,245	7,811	8,702
Other	1,424	1,516	1,773	2,001	2,605	3,114	3,577	4,050	4,010	4,553	5,228	5,810	6,624	7,758	8,661	10,517
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,605	3,152	3,799	4,150	4,903	5,336	5,914		6,095	6,693	7,132	7,764	8,991	10,098	10,908	11,650
Education	1,714	2,099	2,508	2,723	2,933	3,286	3,741			4,233	4,122	4,637	4,980	5,462	6,104	6,880
Health and social work	1,059	1,366	1,625	1,735	1,936	2,173	2,452			2,833	2,728	2,990	3,236	3,680	4,272	4,950
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,177	1,340	1,532	1,756	2,152	2,427	2,737			3,139	3,127	3,484	3,776	4,250	4,771	5,378
FISIM	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,606	-3,496	-4,416								
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	43,215	49,504	55,728	62,259	70,597	77,724	87,836	93,941	95,265	107,325	119,779	127,996	142,485	157,735	168,217	189,125
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,451	12,206	14,135	14,135	15,085	14,613	17,059	19,806	23,173	23,177	24,319
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,246	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,076	109,400	122,410	134,392	145,055	162,291	180,908	191,393	213,444

¹ FISIM is not allocated to users

² Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

³ for years 1992 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), 1993-2006

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- 5.9	- 5.8	+ 7.5	+ 5.7	+ 3.6	- 0.8	- 25.5	+ 33.2	+ 8.5	- 17.5	+ 3.1	+ 9.5	- 4.2	+ 0.9
Sugarcane	- 15.0	- 12.0	+ 10.0	+ 11.1	+ 5.0	+ 2.5	- 43.9	+ 67.5	+ 11.8	- 26.7	+ 5.5	+ 12.0	- 8.4	- 4.1
Other	+ 6.7	+ 1.0	+ 4.8	- 1.0	+ 1.7	- 5.1	+ 1.6	+ 9.2	+ 5.1	- 6.9	+ 0.8	+ 6.8	+ 0.6	+ 6.6
Mining and quarrying	+ 6.0	+ 5.5	+ 5.0	+ 4.5	+ 4.0	+ 2.0	+ 0.7	- 1.0	- 15.0	- 39.5	- 17.2	- 1.8	- 6.7	- 14.1
Manufacturing	+ 3.9	+ 4.0	+ 5.9	+ 6.5	+ 5.9	+ 6.1	+ 2.0	+ 7.5	+ 5.0	- 2.7	1.0	+ 0.8	- 3.5	+ 4.8
Sugar	- 14.7	- 12.0	+ 10.5	+ 12.3	+ 10.0	+ 2.5	- 45.0	+ 64.5	+ 9.9	- 25.0	+ 3.7	+ 10.6	- 9.2	- 2.6
E.P.Z products	+ 6.0	+ 4.3	+ 5.0	+ 7.0	+ 6.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.0	+ 5.6	+ 4.9	- 6.3	- 4.6	- 5.8	- 6.4	+ 8.2
Other	+ 7.1	+ 7.7	+ 6.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.8	+ 5.1	+ 6.6	+ 4.6	+ 4.1	+ 6.6	+ 5.7	- 0.8	+ 2.9
Electricity , gas and water supply	+ 10.6	+ 7.6	+ 8.7	+ 7.5	+ 9.3	+ 10.4	+ 8.6	+ 12.5	+ 11.7	+ 1.4	+ 9.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.0
Construction	+ 6.5	+ 6.3	- 1.6	+ 4.8	- 0.9	+ 8.2	+ 8.9	+ 8.5	+ 6.0	+ 6.3	+ 13.3	+ 0.5	- 4.7	+ 5.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+ 6.8	+ 6.0	+ 4.2	+ 5.4	+ 5.0	+ 4.6	+ 6.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.1	+ 3.1	+ 2.0	+ 6.2	+ 7.6	+ 5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+ 7.0	+ 5.9	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.0	+ 4.5	+ 6.0	+ 1.2	+ 3.9	+ 2.8	+ 1.1	+ 5.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.8
Other	+ 1.0	+ 8.6	- 5.3	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	+ 8.0	+ 7.7	+ 8.2	+ 8.2	+ 8.3	+ 18.3	+ 15.6	+ 16.0	+ 18.0
Hotels and restaurants	+ 12.0	+ 6.1	+ 4.8	+ 12.6	+ 9.5	+ 5.3	+ 3.9	+ 9.5	+ 2.5	+ 1.8	+ 4.9	+ 3.7	+ 4.5	+ 9.8
Transport , storage and communications	+ 8.0	+ 6.9	+ 5.6	+ 7.0	+ 9.0	+ 11.4	+ 6.3	+ 13.3	+ 9.2	+ 7.7	+ 6.6	+ 7.8	+ 7.4	+ 7.2
Financial intermediation	+ 6.9	+ 8.6	+ 7.4	+ 7.0	+ 8.2	+ 18.5	+ 13.4	+ 21.6	- 7.9	+ 5.5	+ 16.9	- 0.8	+ 4.8	+ 5.2
Insurance	+ 5.6	+ 7.6	+ 10.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.5	+ 6.5	+ 6.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
Banks ¹	+ 7.5	+ 9.0	+ 6.5	+ 6.5	+ 8.0	+ 28.6	+ 18.7	+ 32.5	- 14.8	+ 2.9	+ 23.1	- 6.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.0
Other	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0	+ 6.2	+ 6.3	+ 8.4	+ 5.4	+ 22.6	+ 16.1	+ 15.4	+ 10.7	+ 11.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+ 5.1	+ 5.4	+ 7.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.9	+ 6.0	+ 5.6	+ 7.0	+ 7.8	+ 2.5	+ 12.7	+ 7.5	+ 4.7	+ 7.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.5	+ 3.5	+ 4.0	+ 4.0	+ 4.4	+ 5.1	+ 6.7	+ 0.5	+ 16.0	+ 3.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.2
Other	+ 7.1	+ 8.1	+ 13.2	+ 7.8	+ 8.6	+ 8.4	+ 7.1	+ 9.0	+ 8.9	+ 4.5	+ 9.6	+ 11.5	+ 6.5	+ 11.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 5.3	+ 7.1	+ 5.8	+ 9.2	+ 1.5	+ 3.8	+ 3.9	+ 7.1	+ 4.3	+ 6.1	+ 6.3	+ 3.2	+ 4.6	+ 3.9
Education	+ 8.6	+ 6.8	+ 3.7	- 0.6	+ 6.1	+ 4.9	+ 6.1	+ 8.9	+ 3.6	+ 5.0	+ 4.7	+ 5.5	+ 5.3	+ 3.7
Health and social work	+ 13.9	+ 5.9	+ 2.4	- 2.1	+ 5.8	+ 6.0	+ 7.3	+ 5.9	+ 5.7	+ 9.2	+ 7.1	+ 7.3	+ 6.0	+ 8.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+ 3.3	+ 9.6	+ 6.9	+ 9.6	+ 8.0	+ 6.5	+ 7.4	+ 6.9	+ 2.8	+ 5.8	+ 8.0	+ 7.6	+ 7.0	+ 6.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+ 4.9	+ 4.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.2	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 2.1	+ 10.2	+ 4.6	+ 1.6	+ 6.3	+ 4.3	+ 2.7	+ 5.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+ 7.0	+ 6.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.8	+ 5.5	+ 6.1	+ 5.7	+ 8.4	+ 4.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.4	+ 4.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+ 6.0	+ 1.0	- 2.3	+ 1.0	+ 6.5	+ 7.9	+ 6.0	- 5.1	- 6.5	+ 1.8	+ 3.3	+ 4.5	- 7.0	- 3.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+ 5.1	+ 4.1	+ 4.3	+ 5.6	+ 5.7	+ 6.1	+ 2.6	+ 8.2	+ 3.2	+ 1.6	+ 6.0	+ 4.3	+ 1.5	+ 4.5

1/ for years 1993 to 1997, growth rates provided are for banks and other financial intermediation

For 1993 to 1999 FISIM is not allocated to users

As from 2000 onwards figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.5 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1992-2006

(R million)

	1992 ⁵	1993 ⁵	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁵	1996 ⁵	1997 ⁵	1998 ⁵	1999 ⁵	1999 ⁶	2000 ⁶	2001 ⁶	2002 ⁶	2003 ⁶	2004 ⁶	2005 ⁶	2006 ⁶
Compensation of employees	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,784	38,336	41,753	40,933	44,853	48,621	52,181	57,134	62,161	65,154	71,216
of which paid by general government	4,555	5,498	6,545	6,965	7,816	8,537	9,502	10,611	9,970	10,921	11,486	12,358	14,048	15,819	16,806	17,748
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	7,355	8,552	8,751	8,602	9,447	11,217	13,029	15,004	15,004	16,067	15,661	18,223	21,239	24,734	24,781	26,061
Taxes on products ¹	7,576	8,508	8,459	8,369	9,399	11,147	12,823	14,737	14,737	15,780	15,346	18,075	20,634	23,785	24,060	25,255
Subsidies on products	(611)	(420)	(281)	(382)	(631)	(696)	(617)	(602)	(602)	(695)	(733)	(1,016)	(828)	(612)	(883)	(936)
Other taxes on production ²	390	464	573	615	679	766	823	869	869	982	1,048	1,164	1,433	1,561	1,604	1,742
Gross operating surplus	22,471	25,995	28,503	32,798	38,105	42,174	48,677	51,319	53,463	61,490	70,110	74,651	83,918	94,013	101,459	116,167
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,246	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,076	109,400	122,410	134,392	145,055	162,291	180,908	191,393	213,444
Net primary income from the rest of the world ³	+171	+63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-980	-520	-499	-587	-1,840	-868	-1,180	-861
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	50,351	57,655	63,463	69,914	78,576	87,803	99,405	107,482	108,420	121,890	133,893	144,468	160,451	180,040	190,214	212,583
Net transfer from the rest of the world ⁴	+1,417	+1,792	+1,854	+1,763	+2,079	+2,682	+2,278	+3,616	+3,616	+1,662	+1,964	+2,739	+1,471	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	51,768	59,447	65,317	71,677	80,655	90,485	101,683	111,098	112,036	123,552	135,857	147,207	161,922	181,414	192,011	214,852
Less: Final consumption expenditure	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	83,561	90,757	98,206	108,145	120,785	140,076	157,956	178,890
Households	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	67,993	73,311	79,491	87,605	97,935	114,383	130,161	148,766
General government	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	15,568	17,446	18,715	20,540	22,850	25,693	27,795	30,124
Gross National Saving (GNS)	14,546	15,965	16,135	17,697	20,331	23,921	26,599	28,195	28,475	32,795	37,651	39,062	41,137	41,338	34,055	35,962
GNS as a % of GNDI	28.1	26.9	24.7	24.7	25.2	26.4	26.2	25.4	25.4	26.5	27.7	26.5	25.4	22.8	17.7	16.7
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	29.0	27.7	25.2	25.2	25.6	27.1	26.6	26.1	26.0	26.8	28.0	26.9	25.3	22.9	17.8	16.8

- 87 -

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

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

3/ Figures for exports and imports of services are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to the difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM

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

5/ FISIM is not allocated to users

6/ Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1992 - 2006

(R million)

	1992 ³	1993 ³	1994 ³	1995 ³	1996 ³	1997 ³	1998 ³	1999 ³	1999 ⁴	2000 ⁴	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁴	2003 ⁴	2004 ⁴	2005 ⁴	2006 ⁴
Final consumption expenditure	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084	82,903	83,561	90,757	98,206	108,145	120,785	140,076	157,956	178,890
Households	30,542	35,409	39,845	44,023	48,937	54,149	61,331	67,418	67,993	73,311	79,491	87,605	97,935	114,383	130,161	148,766
General government	6,680	8,073	9,337	9,957	11,387	12,415	13,753	15,485	15,568	17,446	18,715	20,540	22,850	25,693	27,795	30,124
<i>Individual</i>	2,752	3,307	3,789	4,177	4,626	4,978	5,759	6,474	6,508	7,298	7,870	8,594	9,379	10,612	11,319	12,442
<i>Collective</i>	3,928	4,766	5,548	5,780	6,761	7,437	7,994	9,011	9,060	10,148	10,845	11,946	13,471	15,081	16,476	17,682
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695
Private sector	9,062	11,631	11,576	10,819	12,269	13,783	16,614	19,371	19,371	19,866	20,655	21,297	22,516	27,480	29,208	35,653
Public sector	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,680	7,440	8,951	6,256	10,086	10,086	7,729	9,326	9,778	13,992	11,791	11,903	16,042
Change in inventories¹	737	1,487	908	1,470	-123	3,181	2,920	-522	-242	4,209	-2,121	912	1,921	4,858	2,274	5,299
Exports of goods & services	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711	69,099	69,800	74,786	91,369	89,366	90,895	96,466	112,969	128,994
Goods (f.o.b)	20,772	23,550	24,885	27,684	33,221	35,377	43,711	43,140	43,140	45,707	54,846	53,893	53,022	54,905	63,219	74,037
Services ²	8,987	9,993	11,364	13,521	17,244	18,817	22,000	25,959	26,660	29,079	36,523	35,473	37,873	41,561	49,750	54,957
Less Imports of goods & services	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543	72,861	73,176	74,938	83,043	84,443	87,818	99,763	122,916	151,434
Goods (f.o.b)	23,250	27,814	32,020	31,758	38,932	44,678	49,316	55,498	55,498	54,483	59,037	60,222	61,411	70,911	86,734	108,569
Services ²	8,136	9,207	9,813	11,150	12,078	13,820	17,227	17,363	17,678	20,455	24,006	24,221	26,407	28,852	36,182	42,865
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	50,180	57,592	63,906	70,246	79,365	88,175	100,042	108,076	109,400	122,410	134,392	145,055	162,291	180,908	191,393	213,444

1/ includes all statistical discrepancies

2/ Figures for exports and imports of services are not equal to those compiled by the BOM, due to the difference in the treatment of FISIM by CSO and BOM

3/ FISIM is not allocated to users

4/ Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.7 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates (% change over previous year), 1992-2006

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Final consumption expenditure	+5.5	+5.4	+4.6	+5.1	+3.1	+5.8	+4.4	+5.2	+3.1	+3.9	+4.2	+7.6	+6.4	+5.8
Households	+5.3	+5.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.9	+6.2	+4.0	+3.9	+3.0	+3.3	+4.7	+8.3	+7.2	+5.9
General government	+6.4	+3.6	+3.5	+6.3	-4.6	+4.1	+5.8	+9.8	+4.0	+6.1	+2.7	+4.2	+4.3	+4.3
<i>Individual</i>	+5.1	+2.0	+7.1	+2.6	-16.3	+8.5	+5.4	+10.0	+4.7	+5.7	+0.1	+4.5	+2.0	+7.5
<i>Collective</i>	7.3	+4.7	+1.0	+9.0	+3.4	+1.2	+6.1	+9.7	+3.5	+6.4	+4.6	+4.0	+5.9	+2.1
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	+13.4	+0.9	-2.8	+17.5
Private sector	+15.6	-7.0	-8.2	+8.9	+8.1	+15.1	+11.3	+0.5	+0.1	-0.6	+2.2	+14.4	-1.3	+15.0
Public sector	-15.9	+63.6	-28.4	+25.5	+15.4	-33.2	+54.4	-25.0	+16.3	+1.0	+38.0	-20.9	-6.3	+28.1
Exports of goods & services	+6.7	+2.9	+6.8	+10.5	+3.5	+8.3	+1.4	+4.3	+15.2	-11.8	-1.7	-2.4	+13.6	+4.9
Goods (f.o.b)	+6.2	+2.0	+5.7	+7.9	+2.6	+8.1	-4.9	+2.7	+13.2	-11.5	-5.4	-3.3	+8.9	+10.1
Services	+8.0	+5.1	+9.2	+15.9	+5.3	+8.8	+13.9	+6.8	+18.3	-12.4	+3.8	-1.1	+19.7	-1.6
Less Imports of goods & services	+7.3	+6.0	-2.7	+11.2	+9.7	+7.3	+4.7	-2.0	+2.9	-3.2	-5.1	+5.5	+10.2	+12.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+9.1	+7.1	-5.7	+13.3	+9.6	+4.9	+7.5	-5.6	+0.6	-2.9	-4.5	+6.5	+8.0	+13.2
Services	+2.4	+2.5	+7.2	+5.2	+10.0	+14.8	-3.1	+9.2	+8.9	-3.9	-6.5	+3.3	+15.6	+11.1

For 1993 to 1999 FISIM is not allocated to users

As from 2000 onwards figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 3.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1994-2006

(R million)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹
I - By type of capital goods													
A. Building & construction work	10,392	10,201	11,009	10,870	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	22,075	23,634	24,139	27,501
Residential building	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,954	8,503	8,278	9,768
Non-residential building	3,386	3,518	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666
Other construction work	2,180	2,055	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067
B. Machinery and equipment	9,008	6,298	8,700	11,864	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	14,433	15,637	16,972	24,194
Aircraft	2,000	0	0	3,015	0	2,700	0	1,100	365	1,070	219	120	5,675
Marine vessel	0	125	320	85	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger car	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497
Other transport equipment	720	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,945
Other machinery and equipment	5,398	4,802	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,782	11,328	12,779	14,077
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	17,400	16,374	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	35,438	39,052	40,991	46,020
II - Bv Industrial use													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	611	654	616	663	784	858	677	650	832	983	1,365	2,255	2,814
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Manufacturing	2,478	2,127	2,564	2,608	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,259	5,546	5,850	5,119
<i>of which EPZ</i>	900	815	930	1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,493	2,608	2,501	2,370
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,115	1,212	1,937	1,448	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,849	1,826	2,791	3,294
Construction	426	361	410	464	510	534	572	481	141	635	765	719	988
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	1,477	1,211	1,601	1,533	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,537	2,539	2,776	3,029
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	1,439	1,183	1,570	1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,470	2,456	2,697	2,954
Restaurants and hotels	813	1,172	1,260	1,269	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,277	5,235	4,243	6,618
Transport, storage and communications	4,533	2,561	3,104	6,396	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,766	4,217	4,701	10,745
Financial intermediation	1,001	551	623	429	621	615	535	672	935	799	955	1,341	1,690
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,118	4,843	5,231	4,996	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,738	10,612	10,169	11,354
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,954	8,503	8,278	9,768
<i>Other</i>	292	215	359	431	639	765	876	633	748	1,784	2,109	1,891	1,586
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	905	888	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,974	2,077
Education	320	345	582	713	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,266	1,192	1,351	1,032
Health and social work	302	136	213	296	300	235	343	332	606	641	743	573	634
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	301	439	456	528	577	414	1,065	1,234	1,387	2,582	1,779	2,368	2,300
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,400	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695
GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices	30.4	23.5	24.8	25.8	22.9	26.9	22.5	22.3	21.4	22.5	21.7	21.5	24.2

¹ Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

Table 3.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1995-2006

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ¹
I - By type of capital goods												
A. Building & construction work	- 4.4	+ 4.1	- 4.7	+ 8.6	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 14.6	+ 0.7	- 5.2	+ 6.9
Residential building	- 6.6	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 0.6	- 9.6	+ 10.7
Non-residential building	+ 1.2	+ 6.4	- 9.1	+ 0.4	+ 33.4	+ 7.4	- 0.4	+ 15.9	+ 7.6	+ 20.1	- 12.1	+ 3.9
Other construction work	- 8.2	+ 5.9	+ 13.3	+ 13.0	- 3.7	+ 7.7	+ 9.2	+ 10.6	+ 34.5	- 24.2	+ 16.8	+ 6.3
B. Machinery and equipment	- 30.1	+ 31.7	+ 30.6	- 15.4	+ 37.9	- 24.3	+ 4.4	- 6.8	+ 11.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 31.1
<i>Machinery and equipment(exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 11.9	+ 29.3	+ 0.3	+ 14.5	+ 13.4	- 8.6	- 7.8	+ 2.3	+ 6.5	+ 7.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.0
Passenger car	- 7.4	+ 3.2	+ 20.3	+ 7.8	- 2.7	- 2.5	- 2.2	+ 19.0	+ 12.2	+ 31.6	- 16.2	+ 7.5
Other transport equipment	- 77.7	+ 60.5	+ 291.4	- 69.2	+ 191.1	- 65.1	+ 108.2	- 47.5	+ 66.5	- 42.3	+ 0.2	+ 301.1
<i>Other transport equipment(excl. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 32.2	+ 39.0	+ 58.5	+ 9.5	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	- 19.9	+ 32.3	- 19.1	+ 7.4	+ 9.4
Other machinery and equipment	- 9.9	+ 32.9	- 8.7	+ 16.6	+ 18.4	- 10.8	- 10.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.9	+ 8.0	+ 4.7	- 4.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 0.9	- 2.8	+ 17.5
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	- 7.4	+ 13.6	- 2.5	+ 11.2	+ 11.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 11.3	+ 3.3	- 2.5	+ 5.7
II - By Industrial use												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+ 5.0	- 9.6	+ 3.4	+ 13.1	+ 5.0	- 22.9	- 7.5	+ 24.1	+ 14.7	+ 30.1	+ 53.4	+ 17.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 139.9	- 100.0	-
Manufacturing	- 14.3	+ 14.7	- 2.3	+ 30.8	+ 8.5	- 3.7	- 4.6	+ 6.2	- 8.2	+ 21.7	- 2.1	- 17.6
<i>of which EPZ</i>	- 8.5	+ 8.4	+ 28.6	+ 8.1	+ 13.6	- 6.2	- 0.9	- 18.5	- 0.6	+ 73.2	- 11.0	- 10.6
Electricity , gas and water supply	+ 8.3	+ 52.6	- 28.0	+ 43.6	+ 12.7	- 28.4	- 20.1	- 12.5	+ 22.7	- 7.6	+ 41.9	+ 10.8
Construction	- 15.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.4	+ 3.1	- 1.9	+ 4.0	- 19.1	- 71.5	+ 342.8	+ 12.5	- 12.7	+ 30.1
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	- 19.8	+ 27.2	- 7.9	+ 3.1	+ 12.6	+ 11.1	- 4.2	+ 11.0	- 1.6	- 6.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.6
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	- 19.6	+ 27.7	- 9.2	+ 2.9	+ 11.8	+ 13.8	- 6.5	+ 13.4	- 2.0	- 6.9	+ 1.9	+ 4.0
Restaurants and hotels	+ 41.8	+ 3.3	- 3.0	+ 20.8	+ 71.3	- 3.6	+ 2.7	+ 24.9	- 18.9	+ 50.1	- 24.7	+ 46.4
Transport , storage and communications	- 44.5	+ 16.3	+ 97.2	- 45.5	+ 86.7	- 41.3	+ 41.3	- 32.7	+ 27.8	- 31.5	+ 3.5	+ 119.2
Financial intermediation	- 45.2	+ 7.7	- 33.9	+ 35.6	- 6.6	- 15.2	+ 21.1	+ 34.8	- 16.7	+ 11.7	+ 30.4	+ 18.8
Real estate , renting and business activities	- 7.9	+ 4.1	- 7.9	+ 15.2	+ 2.8	+ 13.6	+ 2.8	- 4.7	+ 21.0	+ 2.4	- 11.0	+ 5.0
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	- 6.6	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 0.6	- 9.6	+ 10.7
<i>Other</i>	- 28.3	+ 60.4	+ 15.2	+ 41.9	+ 15.3	+ 11.8	- 30.4	+ 15.2	+ 130.4	+ 10.8	- 16.7	- 20.2
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	- 3.7	+ 20.8	+ 20.3	- 37.7	+ 37.7	- 2.7	- 13.6	+ 41.3	+ 24.6	+ 7.7	- 26.5	- 1.0
Education	+ 5.7	+ 62.0	+ 18.1	- 33.0	- 15.7	+ 8.5	+ 1.6	+ 94.3	+ 16.8	- 11.6	+ 5.3	- 28.3
Health and social work	- 55.9	+ 50.9	+ 33.4	- 4.1	- 26.3	+ 41.8	- 6.8	+ 76.5	+ 2.4	+ 8.5	- 28.3	+ 3.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+ 45.2	- 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.4	- 30.5	+ 152.4	+ 11.8	+ 7.8	+ 79.1	- 35.4	+ 23.6	- 8.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	- 16.3	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 0.9	- 2.8	+ 17.5

¹ Figures are based on results of CEA 2007

CHAPTER 4

QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Section 1 – Sources and methods

1. Concepts and definitions

The quarterly estimates have been 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 System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93) of the United Nations and are therefore consistent with annual estimates of the National Accounts.

2. Sources of data

The objective of the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) is to provide the best indication of quarterly movements. Indicators for QNA have therefore been chosen according to their ability to capture the movements in the performance of the various sectors.

The main sources of data for compiling QNA 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, tourism receipts from Bank of Mauritius, as well as some indirect indicators such as employment.

3. Methods used

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 latest 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 real growths. The constant price estimates are computed using the double deflation method for sectors where information on both inputs and outputs is available. In practice such data are difficult to obtain, hence ‘proxy indicators’ of volume changes are used if available, otherwise value series are deflated by an appropriate price index.

As recommended in the Quarterly National Accounts Manual (Concepts, Data Sources and Compilation) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Annual Overlap Technique has been used to derive constant quarterly estimates, instead of the traditional fixed-base year constant price estimates. This technique entails compiling estimates for each quarter at the weighted annual average prices of the previous year. The volume data of QNA are then chain-linked to obtain the constant price series.

More details on the data sources and methods used for the different sectors are given in the table at section 5.

4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of Mauritius has decided to increase its current outlay of statistical tables on National Accounts with the presentation of seasonally adjusted time series of quarterly national accounts estimates. However, at present only seasonally adjusted figures of value added by sector and total GDP are available. The methodology adopted in the seasonal adjustment exercise is briefly given

below. Seasonally adjusted time series has historically been a common practice in analyzing business cycles. Currently this is widely used by a majority of statistical offices, central banks and policy analysts to describe and understand the most recent economic developments.

4.1 Procedures for seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

QNA data are subject to seasonal variations which are recurrent within a year pattern. For example, activities of “Wholesale and retail trade” are 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. For meaningful comparison of quarter to quarter growth, particularly for identifying turning points, the seasonal component must be removed from the data.

The procedures for carrying out the seasonal adjustment exercise are as follows:

- (i) The software, Demetra, developed by Eurostat and which includes the X-12 program has been used.
- (ii) Forward adjustment, instead of concurrent adjustment, has been used for quarterly series up to the most recently completed year, that is seasonal factors for the four quarters ahead are estimated using the X-12 procedure. When a new data point becomes available, the seasonally adjusted value of the new data point is obtained by dividing it by the appropriate forward factor if model is multiplicative or subtracting from it the appropriate forward factor if the underlying model is additive.
- (iii) The seasonal adjustment exercise has been reworked using data up to 2010. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates for the period 2000 to 2010 have been revised.
- (iv) Indirect adjustment, that is seasonally adjusted GDP obtained by summation of seasonally adjusted components of GDP, has been used for the aggregate GDP.
- (v) Adjustments have been made so that the sums of quarterly seasonally adjusted data are equal to the original yearly totals.

It should be noted that different seasonal adjustment methods, no matter how carefully they have been implemented, do not always yield identical results if applied to the same time series. In addition, even if the same seasonal adjustment method is applied, there may be substantial revisions, particular towards the end of the time series, when new data are included in the calculation and taking account of possible shifts in the seasonal movements. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data remain provisional for longer than unadjusted figures, which are also subject to revisions.

5. Data sources, methods and indicators used for the estimation of quarterly GDP

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.

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 survey data are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs. - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on proportions of the deflated annual estimates/forecasts.
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. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<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"> - Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.
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. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<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"> - Double deflation using quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price index based on retail prices for output of relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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. - Benchmark ratios from Agricultural Cost of Production Survey (ACOPS 2005) 	<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"> - Double deflation using quarterly PPI-A/quarterly changes in the estimated producers' price based on retail prices for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs.
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 using CPI.
	<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 latest value added structure. Revision is made when survey data are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using Quarterly PPI-A for output and relevant CPI components and other sources for inputs. - Preliminary quarterly changes are based on proportions of the deflated annual estimates/forecasts.
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly turnover from the Value Added Tax (VAT) from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) and the 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 – EOE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade Statistics - Quarterly turnover from the MRA - Production of excisable goods from Customs and Excise Department - Level of stock from quarterly stock surveys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly value added estimates 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)
E. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply			
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB) and Central Water Authority (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 data of the Independent Power Producers 	<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 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by quarterly Construction Price Index with base period as second quarter of 2009.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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-EOE sector. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in volume of imports derived by deflating imports by sector by relevant IPI components..
Repair Services		Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI.
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 number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night.
- 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 2007 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 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 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant CPI components for both output and inputs.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Water transport	- Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation.	- 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 2007 CEA.	- Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts	- Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.
Services allied to transport	- Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such tourist arrivals and Mauritian travelling abroad.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators.	- Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Telecommunication services	- Quarterly turnover from VAT from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
J. Financial Intermediation			
Financial Intermediation	- Quarterly survey among all offshore and commercial banks, and insurance companies.	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- 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 and number of life policies.
K. Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities			
Ownership of dwellings	- Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey.	- 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 updated from Household Budget Survey 2006/07.	- Deflation by quarterly Consumer Price Index.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
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. 	This sector comprises units which offer their services to different activities, both offshore and onshore. Their output consequently follows that of the respective activity groups.	- Deflation by CPI.
. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	- Expenditure of Central Government from the Accountant General Department.	- 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	- Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department.	- 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.

P. Private Households with Employed Persons			
Private households with employed persons	- 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.	- Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4.	- 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		
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 other sources, and an estimate for projects for which no permit has been issued. The cost per unit of floor area has been revised in 2009 based on the last revision in the Construction Price Index.	- 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.	A vehicle price index based on seven types of vehicles.
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 2007 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>	A weighted deflator based on separate deflators for “locally produced goods” and “imported goods”. For the “locally produced goods” PPI components are used whilst for “imported good” IPI for “Machinery and equipment” excluding transport equipment are used to construct the deflators.
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM.	- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.
Allocation of FISIM by sector	The quarterly figure of FISIM calculated from data available on deposits, loans and prevailing rates is distributed by sector following recommendation in the System of National Accounts (SNA) 93.	Deflated by overall FISIM deflator.

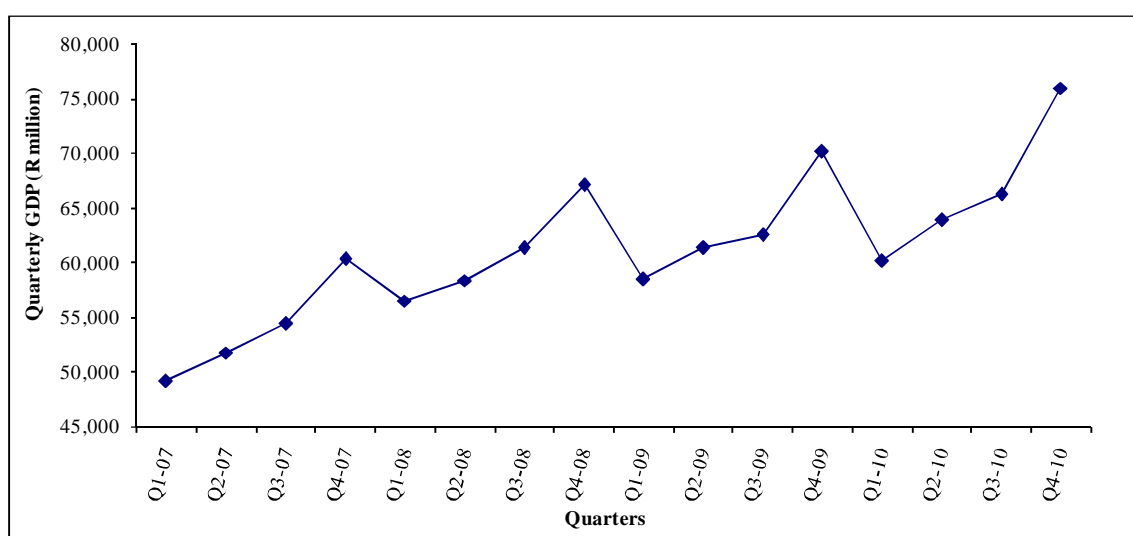
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 4.1 shows quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2007 to 2010. 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 2009, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 58,370 million in the first quarter, increased to R 61,290 million in the second and to R 62,473 million in the third to peak at R 70,036 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 60,124 million in the first quarter of 2010.

Fig 4.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2007 – Q₄ 2010



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 “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 2007 to 2009 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.

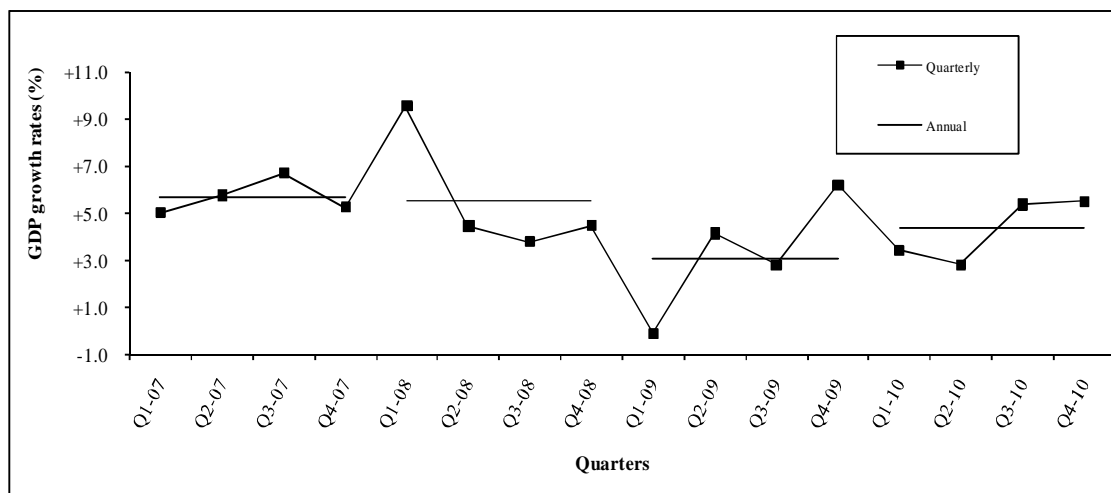
Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2010 is estimated at R 75,920 million compared to R 66,188 million in the previous quarter and to R 70,036 million in the corresponding quarter of 2009.

2. Quarterly GDP growth rates (based on data unadjusted for seasonality)

2.1 Growth rates, Q₁2007 – Q₄2010, (year on year change)

Figure 4.2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for 2007 to 2010 and the annual rates for 2007 to 2010. As indicated by the annual GDP growth rates, the economy grew by 5.7% and 5.5% in 2007 and 2008. A lower growth of 3.1% was registered for 2009. GDP growth for 2010 is estimated at 4.4%.

Fig. 4.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2007 – Q₄ 2010



Quarterly data indicate that after growths oscillating between 5.0% and 6.7% during the four quarters of 2007, GDP peaked at 9.5% in the first quarter of 2008. This was followed by low growths until a decline of 0.1% was registered in the first quarter of 2009. Thereafter, the economy picked up to reach 6.2% in the last quarter of 2009 to slow down again with lower growths of 3.4% and 2.8% in the first and second quarters of 2010. Improvement in the economy was subsequently observed when growths of 5.4% and 5.5% were registered in the third and fourth quarters of 2010.

2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, 2010

Growth was registered during all the four quarters of 2010. After the growths of 3.4% and of 2.8% noted for the first and second quarters of 2010, real GDP improved when higher growths of 5.4% and 5.5% were registered in the third and fourth quarters of 2010. GDP growth in 2010 is mainly attributable to the sectors, "Manufacturing", "Construction", "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods", "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 3.4% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2010 were "Manufacturing" (0.8 percentage point), "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.8 percentage point), "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (0.5 percentage point), "Hotels and restaurants" (0.5 percentage point) and "Transport, storage and communications" (0.5 percentage point).

During the second quarter the main contributors were "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.7 percentage point), "Transport, storage and communications" (0.5 percentage point), "Construction" (0.4 percentage point) and "Financial intermediation" (0.4 percentage point).

In the third quarter of 2010, the main contributions by the following sectors were: "Construction" (0.8 percentage point), "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.8 percentage point), "Financial intermediation" (0.7 percentage point) and "Transport, storage and communications" (0.6 percentage point).

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were "Manufacturing" (1.3 percentage point), "Real estate, renting and business activities" (0.7 percentage point), "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods" (0.6 percentage point), "Hotels and restaurants" (0.6 percentage point) and "Financial intermediation" (0.6 percentage point).

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2009 – Q₄2010

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q ₁ 2009	Q ₂ 2009	Q ₃ 2009	Q ₄ 2009	Q ₁ 2010	Q ₂ 2010	Q ₃ 2010	Q ₄ 2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	-0.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.8	-0.5	0.4	1.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Construction	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	1.5	-0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.2	1.3	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	-1.5	0.2	0.2	-0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Transport, storage and communications	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Financial intermediation	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
GDP at basic prices published	-0.1	4.2	2.8	6.2	3.4	2.8	5.4	5.5

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, 2010

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2010 are given in Table 4.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

“Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing” contracted by 7.5% in the first quarter of 2010 and by 6.5% in the second quarter but picked up in the third quarter with a growth of 4.7%. This was followed by a lower growth of 0.7% in the final quarter of 2010.

“Manufacturing” registered a growth of 4.7% the first quarter of 2010 but slowed in the second quarter with a negative growth of 2.6%. However, it picked up in the third and fourth quarter with growths of 2.1% and 6.4% respectively.

“Construction” declined by 5.6% in the first quarter of 2010 but picked up in the second quarter with a growth of 5.4%. This was followed by a high growth of 11.1% in the third quarter and by a growth of 5.0% in the fourth quarter of 2010.

“Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” grew by 5.1% in the first quarter of 2010 and by 1.6% in the second quarter but recovered in the third and fourth quarter of 2010 with growths of 4.7% and 5.1% respectively.

“Hotels and restaurants” registered a high growth of 8.5% in the fourth quarter of 2010 after registering growth of 5.6%, 3.8% and 5.7% in the first, second and third quarters of 2010 respectively.

“Transport, storage and communications” registered growths ranging from 4.2% to 6.2% during the four quarters of 2010.

“Financial Intermediation” recorded a lower growth of 0.5% in the first quarter of 2010 but improved in the remaining three quarters with growths of 3.9%, 6.0% and 6.4% respectively.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” registered growths ranging from +5.9% to +6.7% during the four quarters of 2010.

3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2010

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 60,610 million in the first quarter of 2010, R 63,314 million in the second, R 65,077 million in the third and R 72,930 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 74.6% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2010. During the remaining quarters, this proportion varied from 72.6%, 74.6% and 72.3% in the second, third and fourth quarter respectively. General government consumption expenditure decreased from 14.2% of GDP in the first quarter to 13.1% in the fourth quarter, after initially increasing to 15.2% in the second quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 88.8% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter decreased to 85.4% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2007 to 2010 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarters. Household expenditure during the fourth quarter represented 28% of the yearly total compared to 23%, 24% and 25% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

“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, 2010

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure grew by 2.5% and 2.4% in the first and second quarters of 2010 respectively and then picked up in the third and fourth quarters with growths of 2.7% and 3.3% (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 2.4% in the first quarter, declined to 2.2% in the second quarter and increased again to 2.6% and 3.1% in the last two quarters. As for general government expenditure the pattern of growth noted was +3.1% in the first quarter, +3.0% in the second, +3.5% in the third and +4.1% in the last quarter.

After a decline of 1.2% in the first quarter of 2010, investment picked up in the second and third quarters with growths of 7.6% and 9.3% in the second and third quarters before finally contracting by -14.4% in the fourth quarter of 2010. The decline in the first quarter of 2010 was mainly due to a contraction (-3.5%) in “Building and construction work” partly offset by a growth (+4.9%) in “Machinery and equipment”. In the second quarter of 2010, the growth of 7.6% in investment was the result of growths in “Building and construction work” (+10.4%) and “Machinery and equipment” (2.4%). In the third quarter, the increase in investment is explained by a 17.0% growth in “Building and construction work”, partly offset by a decline of 7.1% in “Machinery and equipment”. In the last quarter of 2010, the decline in investment was attributable to an important contraction in “Machinery and equipment” (-43.5%), partly offset by a growth in “Building and construction work” (+4.1%). The higher growths in “Building and construction work” for the second quarter of 2010 was mainly attributable to higher investment in “Residential building” (+17.9%) and “Other construction works” (+10.4%) while that for the third quarter of 2010 was mainly explained by a higher investment in “Other construction works” (+67.1%).

Both exports and imports of goods and services registered positive growths during the four quarters of 2010. Export of goods and services grew by 15.7% in the first quarter, 19.8% in the second quarter, 11.3% in the third quarter and 17.1% in the last quarter. The same pattern of growth was noted for imports of goods and services, with growths of ranging from 6.8% to 8.0% during the four quarters of 2010.

4. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP

Table B and figure 4.3 below show the year-on-year quarterly GDP growth rates based on unadjusted data and the quarter-to-quarter growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data for the period 2004 to the fourth quarter of 2010.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a sharp decline in economic activities during the first quarter of 2005 and a slow pick up in the second quarter. On the other hand, the quarter-to-quarter data reveal slowing down of the economy as early as from the second quarter of 2004.

Seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group is provided in Table 4.5.

4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP growth, 2010 (Quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data show that the economy continued in its increasing trend by registering a further growth of 4.4% in the fourth quarter of 2010 following growths of 2.5% and 2.6% in the second and third quarters of 2010 respectively.

Users may consult the website of the CSO (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>) for seasonally adjusted growth rates by industry group.

Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q₁ 2004 – Q₄ 2010

Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_04	4.2	5.2	Q1_08	9.5	3.1
Q2_04	3.7	0.4	Q2_08	4.4	-1.2
Q3_04	3.5	-0.4	Q3_08	3.8	1.4
Q4_04	5.8	0.3	Q4_08	4.5	1.3
Q1_05	-0.1	-0.3	Q1_09	-0.1	-1.4
Q2_05	1.3	2.0	Q2_09	4.2	3.0
Q3_05	3.4	1.6	Q3_09	2.8	0.0
Q4_05	6.1	2.7	Q4_09	6.2	4.4
Q1_06	6.9	0.0	Q1_10	3.4	-3.9
Q2_06	5.2	1.3	Q2_10	2.8	2.5
Q3_06	5.8	1.7	Q3_10	5.4	2.6
Q4_06	4.9	1.8	Q4_10	5.5	4.4
Q1_07	5.0	-0.3			
Q2_07	5.8	2.8			
Q3_07	6.7	2.3			
Q4_07	5.2	0.4			

Fig. 4.3: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2004 – Q₄ 2010

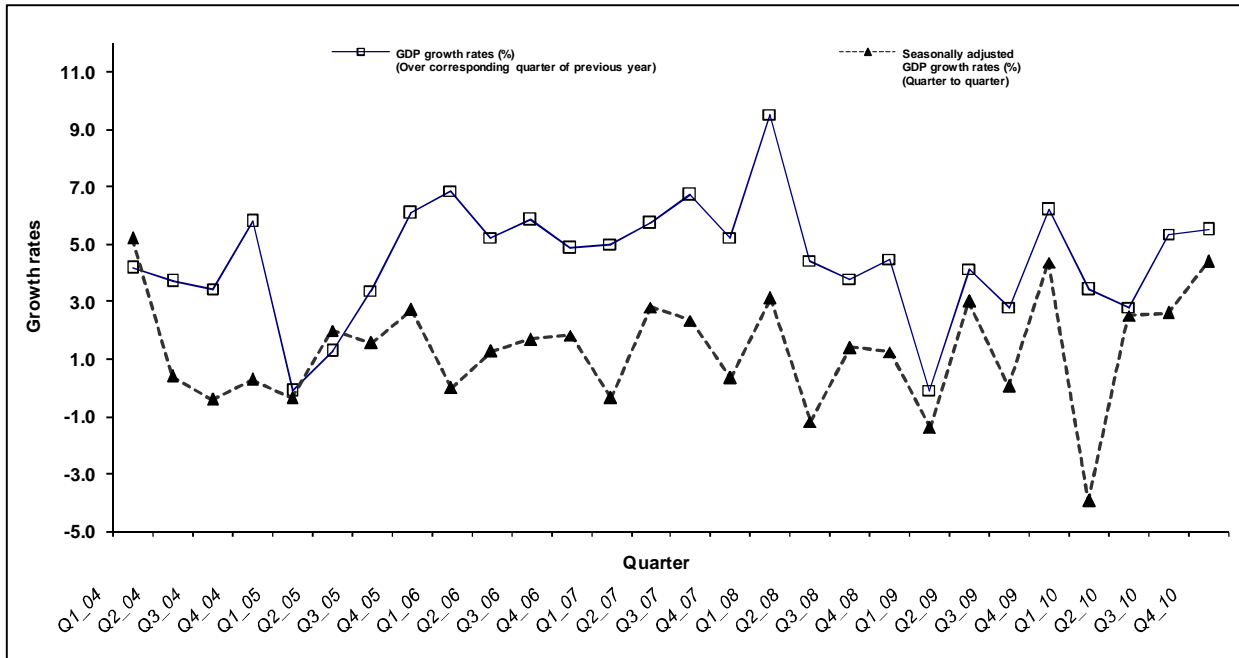


Table 4.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2007 - Q₄ 2010

(R million)

	2006		2007					2008					2009 ¹					2010				
	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,208	9,759	1,894	1,967	2,513	3,277	9,652	2,058	2,073	2,571	3,240	9,941	2,023	2,106	2,559	3,111	9,800	2,008	2,005	2,502	2,954	9,469
Sugarcane	1,891	4,869	765	840	1,057	1,670	4,333	761	824	1,021	1,624	4,230	611	656	841	1,381	3,489	491	535	695	1,142	2,863
Other	1,318	4,890	1,129	1,127	1,456	1,607	5,319	1,297	1,249	1,550	1,616	5,712	1,412	1,451	1,718	1,731	6,311	1,516	1,470	1,807	1,812	6,606
Mining and quarrying	23	85	18	17	19	24	79	29	31	25	23	108	28	25	25	23	101	24	29	26	27	107
Manufacturing	11,084	36,818	8,381	10,177	10,659	12,192	41,409	9,694	11,543	11,757	14,133	47,127	9,418	11,756	11,893	15,012	48,079	9,358	11,325	12,227	15,676	48,586
Sugar	357	1,308	206	325	324	320	1,175	200	315	314	311	1,141	174	273	272	269	988	147	232	231	229	839
Food (exc sugar)	3,121	10,193	2,241	3,127	2,991	3,866	12,226	2,941	3,884	4,141	4,977	15,943	2,800	4,254	3,971	4,995	16,021	3,044	4,314	3,997	5,218	16,573
Textile	3,639	12,934	3,230	3,912	3,795	3,756	14,692	3,275	3,775	3,141	3,690	13,882	3,339	3,642	3,259	3,973	14,213	2,947	3,059	3,446	4,241	13,693
Other	3,968	12,383	2,704	2,814	3,549	4,249	13,316	3,278	3,568	4,161	5,155	16,162	3,105	3,587	4,390	5,774	16,856	3,220	3,720	4,553	5,989	17,482
Electricity, gas and water supply	815	3,239	835	744	809	933	3,321	1,044	1,160	1,204	1,183	4,590	1,408	1,266	1,403	1,421	5,498	1,427	1,396	1,326	1,251	5,401
Construction	2,880	10,242	3,080	3,442	3,276	3,485	13,282	4,032	4,263	4,056	4,121	16,472	4,115	4,166	4,243	4,962	17,486	3,829	4,408	4,746	5,247	18,231
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	6,708	22,861	5,225	6,137	6,788	7,543	25,693	6,390	6,593	7,467	8,579	29,029	6,261	7,382	7,208	7,949	28,800	6,476	7,473	7,739	9,711	31,398
Wholesale and retail trade	6,078	21,061	4,850	5,562	6,303	6,768	23,483	5,923	5,893	6,867	7,696	26,379	5,751	6,602	6,548	6,949	25,850	5,900	6,600	7,000	8,618	28,118
Other	630	1,800	375	575	485	775	2,210	467	700	600	883	2,650	510	780	660	1,000	2,950	576	873	739	1,093	3,280
Hotels and restaurants	4,572	14,764	5,053	4,067	3,862	5,690	18,672	5,684	4,703	3,898	4,886	19,171	4,888	3,685	3,379	4,801	16,754	5,303	4,052	3,793	5,366	18,514
Transport, storage and communications	5,947	21,545	5,768	5,324	6,176	6,522	23,789	6,157	5,344	6,067	6,355	23,923	5,842	5,422	6,134	6,796	24,194	6,292	5,704	6,314	7,051	25,361
Financial intermediation	5,085	17,522	4,916	4,912	5,403	5,596	20,827	5,558	5,600	6,424	6,326	23,909	6,190	5,934	6,639	6,649	25,411	5,669	6,413	7,084	7,412	26,578
Insurance	1,519	5,250	1,170	1,310	1,700	1,670	5,850	1,437	1,540	1,796	1,693	6,466	1,576	1,637	1,842	2,005	7,060	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,269	7,769
Banks	2,967	9,872	3,134	2,911	2,976	3,156	12,177	3,406	3,262	3,803	3,769	14,241	3,846	3,502	3,887	3,617	14,851	3,269	3,813	3,984	4,047	15,113
Other	599	2,400	612	691	727	770	2,800	715	798	825	864	3,202	768	795	910	1,027	3,500	800	800	1,000	1,096	3,696
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,998	19,219	5,470	5,672	5,714	5,928	22,784	6,572	6,791	6,866	7,030	27,258	7,275	7,495	7,442	7,639	29,850	8,002	8,133	8,141	8,501	32,777
Owner occupied dwellings	2,263	8,702	2,315	2,385	2,426	2,507	9,633	2,635	2,688	2,759	2,750	10,832	2,747	2,783	2,825	2,836	11,191	2,882	2,901	2,946	2,995	11,725
Other	2,735	10,517	3,155	3,286	3,288	3,421	13,151	3,937	4,103	4,107	4,280	16,426	4,528	4,712	4,617	4,802	18,658	5,120	5,232	5,195	5,506	21,053
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,009	11,650	2,850	3,124	3,005	3,062	12,041	2,981	3,290	3,659	3,851	13,780	3,686	4,082	3,666	3,889	15,322	3,879	4,327	3,855	4,099	16,159
Education	2,095	8,268	2,113	2,285	2,313	2,236	8,948	2,295	2,481	2,765	2,731	10,273	2,626	2,828	2,832	2,794	11,080	2,761	2,999	2,992	2,934	11,686
Health and social work	1,544	6,144	1,583	1,718	1,720	1,692	6,713	1,728	1,894	2,015	2,093	7,730	2,110	2,321	2,229	2,277	8,937	2,287	2,506	2,435	2,467	9,694
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,754	7,012	1,896	2,141	2,142	2,061	8,239	2,255	2,543	2,552	2,453	9,804	2,499	2,822	2,822	2,714	10,857	2,809	3,008	3,009	3,223	12,049
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	53,722	189,128	49,082	51,728	54,399	60,241	215,449	56,476	58,308	61,326	67,005	243,115	58,370	61,290	62,473	70,036	252,169	60,124	63,777	66,188	75,920	266,009
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	6,622	24,319	6,538	6,688	6,916	8,407	28,549	7,547	7,881	7,698	8,075	31,201	7,281	7,372	7,451	8,636	30,739	8,156	8,320	7,991	9,490	33,957
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	60,343	213,447	55,619	58,415	61,315	68,648	243,998	64,023	66,189	69,024	75,079	274,316	65,651	68,662	69,924	78,672	282,909	68,280	72,097	74,179	85,410	299,966
Export Oriented Enterprises	4,119	15,209	3,817	4,714	4,642	4,622	17,795	4,232	4,860	4,177	4,569	17,839	3,682	4,580	4,128	5,023	17,413	3,530	4,159	4,328	5,287	17,305

Section 3 - Tables

Table 4.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2007- Q₄ 2010

	2007					2008					2009 ¹					2010				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-7.9	-9.5	-4.7	-1.6	-5.4	+7.1	+4.5	+1.9	+0.6	+3.0	+8.1	+13.0	+8.5	+6.9	+8.8	-7.5	-6.5	+4.7	+0.7	-1.5
Sugarcane	-12.6	-13.4	-14.4	-15.1	-14.2	+5.1	+4.5	+4.7	+5.3	+4.8	+12.1	+12.0	+11.4	+13.3	+12.5	-9.4	-9.6	-6.3	-3.4	-6.4
Other	-3.6	-5.5	+4.0	+16.1	+3.4	+8.1	+4.4	+0.0	-3.5	+1.5	+5.7	+13.4	+6.4	+0.8	+6.2	-7.2	-5.4	+10.9	+3.9	+1.2
Mining and quarrying	-24.0	-15.5	-12.5	-8.0	-15.1	39.7	56.2	13.6	-12.4	22.2	-8.7	-24.1	-6.8	-5.7	-12.2	-18.2	7.7	1.9	14.7	0.5
Manufacturing	+0.6	+3.5	+4.7	+0.8	+2.3	+5.9	+3.8	-0.9	+4.2	+3.2	-3.1	+1.7	+2.4	+7.5	+2.1	+4.7	-2.6	+2.1	+6.4	+2.9
Sugar	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	+15.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0
Food (exc sugar)	-6.2	+6.2	+2.8	+6.6	+2.8	+8.4	+2.6	+14.3	+6.3	+7.7	-1.6	+13.1	-0.9	+3.7	+3.8	+10.2	+2.8	+2.0	+5.9	+5.0
Textile	+8.7	+14.0	+14.0	+3.2	+9.9	+7.6	+2.4	-12.2	+4.2	0.1	-0.6	-5.9	+1.2	+5.0	-0.2	-7.5	-11.9	+10.8	+11.9	+1.0
Other	-1.5	-10.0	-1.6	-4.6	-4.4	+2.2	+6.9	-1.2	+2.3	+2.3	-7.7	-2.0	2.8	+9.1	1.5	+12.1	+0.5	-3.7	+4.4	3.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	+0.9	+2.0	+0.5	+7.9	+2.7	+6.0	+5.5	+10.4	+3.2	+6.1	+0.1	-0.0	-0.5	+0.8	+0.1	+2.6	+3.3	+1.7	+5.6	+3.3
Construction	+31.6	+18.6	+8.5	+8.1	+16.0	+15.2	+12.6	+12.1	+6.8	+11.6	-1.4	-3.7	+7.0	+23.8	+6.2	-5.6	+5.4	+11.1	+5.0	+4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-3.0	+6.8	+8.5	+7.0	+5.2	+16.6	-5.2	-0.5	+10.5	+4.8	-1.6	+11.5	-3.2	-1.6	+1.1	+5.1	+1.6	+4.7	+5.1	+4.1
Wholesale and retail trade	-3.9	+6.4	+8.2	+6.5	+4.5	+16.9	-6.5	-1.2	+10.9	+4.4	-2.0	+11.6	-4.2	-2.6	+0.3	+4.8	+0.9	+4.5	+4.8	+3.7
Other	+12.5	+11.9	+14.9	+12.3	+12.8	+11.7	+10.9	+10.2	+6.2	+9.3	+4.5	+10.2	+10.4	+8.4	+8.6	+8.6	+8.5	+7.7	+7.7	+8.1
Hotels and restaurants	+8.4	+8.7	+8.6	+19.8	+12.0	+11.4	-0.6	+5.1	-8.2	+1.3	-16.1	+3.0	+3.9	-10.2	-5.9	+5.6	+3.8	+5.7	+8.5	+6.0
Transport, storage and communications	+7.4	+8.8	+10.9	+3.8	+7.5	+12.2	+5.7	+4.6	+2.4	+6.1	+0.7	+3.7	+1.9	+12.2	+4.8	+5.3	+6.1	+6.2	+4.2	+5.3
Financial intermediation	+10.1	+5.6	+7.4	+7.6	+7.6	+10.6	+9.4	+12.5	+8.3	+10.1	+5.0	+2.6	-0.3	+8.0	+3.8	+0.5	+3.9	+6.0	+6.4	+4.3
Insurance	+4.0	+5.5	+5.3	+5.5	+5.1	+5.3	+5.1	+4.9	+4.7	+5.0	+5.1	+4.1	+3.9	+3.1	+4.0	+3.4	+3.7	+4.8	+5.7	+4.5
Banks	+13.1	+6.1	+8.3	+8.1	+8.8	+13.1	+11.4	+16.4	+10.3	+12.7	+4.0	+0.3	-4.1	+11.2	+3.0	-1.3	+4.3	+6.0	+6.4	+3.9
Other	+10.2	+3.9	+8.1	+10.1	+8.0	+10.3	+9.0	+13.3	+7.7	+10.0	+8.5	+8.1	+6.3	+5.2	+7.0	+2.8	+3.2	+8.4	+8.0	+5.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.8	+8.5	+9.9	+8.9	+9.0	+8.5	+8.6	+8.2	+9.7	+8.7	+4.4	+6.1	+6.6	+7.2	+6.1	+6.5	+5.9	+6.6	+6.7	+6.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+1.9	+2.1	+1.5	+1.6	+1.8	+2.1	+1.8	+2.7	+2.3	+2.2	+0.5	+1.8	+0.1	+0.6	+0.8	+1.2	-0.2	+1.3	+2.3	+1.2
Other	+14.6	+13.7	+16.9	+14.9	+15.0	+13.2	+13.6	+12.1	+15.0	+13.5	+7.1	+8.9	+10.9	+11.4	+9.6	+9.9	+9.6	+9.8	+9.2	+9.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-1.3	+2.2	+1.8	-0.9	+0.4	+2.2	+2.9	-1.9	+1.1	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	-0.0	+0.8	+1.0	+2.8	+3.8	+3.0	+3.4	+3.3
Education	+2.4	+1.8	+3.7	+1.4	+2.3	+2.7	+2.6	+1.9	+4.7	+3.0	+2.4	+2.4	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5	+3.8	+4.4	+4.5	+3.6	+4.1
Health and social work	+6.7	+3.1	+7.6	+5.1	+5.8	+5.2	+6.3	+0.1	+6.4	+4.6	+6.5	+6.4	+9.5	+7.5	+7.5	+4.8	+5.2	+7.6	+7.3	+6.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+7.6	+6.1	+9.6	+8.5	+8.0	+8.4	+8.3	+7.0	+9.9	+8.4	+5.4	+7.3	+9.0	+9.3	+7.8	+6.9	+7.0	+8.1	+9.8	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.0	+5.8	+6.7	+5.2	+5.7	+9.5	+4.4	+3.8	+4.5	+5.5	-0.1	+4.2	+2.8	+6.2	+3.1	+3.4	+2.8	+5.4	+5.5	+4.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	-2.4	-2.2	+19.0	+15.2	+7.1	+16.0	+16.2	-2.5	-3.2	+5.9	+0.8	-3.9	+8.2	+5.7	+2.6	+1.3	+4.4	+1.6	+6.0	+3.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.3	+5.0	+7.7	+6.0	+5.9	+10.1	+5.4	+3.3	+3.8	+5.5	+0.0	+3.4	+3.3	+6.2	+3.0	+3.2	+3.0	+5.0	+5.6	+4.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	+10.3	+11.5	+13.1	+9.8	+11.2	+12.5	+4.6	-8.7	+0.3	+1.6	-11.6	-4.3	+0.4	+11.7	-0.9	+2.8	-2.6	+12.4	+12.9	+6.5

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2007 - Q₄ 2010

(Rs million)

	2007					2008					2009 ¹					2010				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr
Final consumption expenditure	47,649	48,243	49,442	55,678	201,013	54,111	55,881	59,354	66,204	235,549	57,570	60,221	61,790	69,007	248,587	60,610	63,314	65,077	72,930	261,930
Households	40,126	39,968	41,779	47,649	169,522	46,257	47,543	50,224	56,736	200,760	48,248	49,650	52,456	58,505	208,858	50,926	52,354	55,302	61,723	220,305
General Government	7,523	8,275	7,663	8,030	31,492	7,854	8,338	9,129	9,468	34,789	9,322	10,571	9,334	10,502	39,729	9,683	10,960	9,775	11,207	41,625
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,806	14,339	15,240	18,855	61,240	15,344	17,116	16,948	18,121	67,530	16,333	17,867	17,071	23,159	74,430	15,888	19,282	19,295	19,932	74,397
A. Building & Construction work	8,340	9,394	8,856	9,397	35,987	11,075	11,715	11,090	11,398	45,278	11,504	11,559	11,782	13,964	48,809	10,888	12,716	14,050	14,513	52,167
Residential building	3,182	2,565	2,821	3,095	11,663	3,608	3,950	3,814	3,909	15,281	3,826	3,566	4,458	4,681	16,531	4,483	4,192	4,894	5,200	18,769
Non residential building	3,577	4,542	4,791	4,884	17,794	5,444	5,355	5,797	5,565	22,162	5,540	5,055	5,324	6,097	22,016	4,462	5,292	5,800	5,977	21,531
Other construction work	1,581	2,287	1,244	1,419	6,530	2,023	2,411	1,478	1,923	7,835	2,138	2,938	2,000	3,186	10,262	1,943	3,232	3,356	3,336	11,867
B. Machinery & equipment	4,467	4,945	6,384	9,457	25,253	4,270	5,401	5,858	6,723	22,252	4,829	6,308	5,289	9,195	25,621	5,000	6,566	5,246	5,419	22,231
Passenger car	733	786	848	1,039	3,406	870	857	912	996	3,635	659	666	806	733	2,864	790	842	863	964	3,459
Other transport equipment	530	591	656	3,171	4,948	522	650	1,112	605	2,888	512	621	518	3,977	5,628	485	550	667	693	2,395
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	530	591	656	656	2,433	522	650	512	605	2,288	512	621	518	577	2,228	485	550	667	693	2,395
Other machinery and equipment	3,204	3,568	4,881	5,248	16,899	2,879	3,894	3,834	5,122	15,728	3,658	5,021	3,965	4,485	17,129	3,725	5,174	3,716	3,762	16,376
Increase in inventories	-2,807	1,754	4,589	919	4,454	2,306	3,122	2,907	-983	7,352	-5,248	-1,923	-2,933	-3,550	-13,654	-2,691	-999	77	1,909	-1,704
Exports of goods and services	33,334	32,513	33,768	41,572	141,187	34,379	34,642	36,299	39,884	145,204	33,464	31,976	34,373	38,355	138,168	36,665	37,184	37,176	45,231	156,255
Goods (f.o.b)	15,478	16,614	17,580	20,036	69,708	14,157	15,900	18,055	19,858	67,970	14,314	14,699	16,130	16,538	61,681	14,157	17,304	17,650	19,755	68,866
Services	17,856	15,899	16,188	21,536	71,479	20,222	18,742	18,244	20,026	77,234	19,150	17,277	18,243	21,817	76,487	22,508	19,880	19,526	25,476	87,389
Less Imports of goods and services	35,362	38,434	41,724	48,375	163,896	42,117	44,572	46,484	48,146	181,319	36,468	39,479	40,377	48,299	164,622	42,191	46,684	47,446	54,592	190,912
Goods (f.o.b)	23,000	26,859	29,454	34,334	113,647	28,934	30,264	32,521	32,848	124,567	23,692	26,498	27,220	33,744	111,154	26,953	32,123	31,461	37,332	127,869
Services	12,362	11,575	12,270	14,041	50,249	13,183	14,308	13,963	15,298	56,752	12,776	12,981	13,157	14,555	53,468	15,238	14,561	15,985	17,260	63,043
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	55,619	58,415	61,315	68,648	243,998	64,023	66,189	69,024	75,079	274,316	65,651	68,662	69,924	78,672	282,909	68,280	72,097	74,179	85,410	299,966

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2007 - Q₄ 2010

	2007					2008					2009 ¹					2010				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr
Final consumption expenditure	+3.8	+2.4	+5.5	+3.4	+3.7	+3.7	+5.5	+4.8	+6.9	+5.2	-0.6	+2.3	+4.0	+4.6	+2.4	+2.5	+2.4	+2.7	+3.3	+2.7
Households	+4.8	+3.0	+6.0	+4.2	+4.5	+3.9	+7.2	+6.6	+9.0	+6.7	-0.6	+1.5	+4.1	+3.3	+2.1	+2.4	+2.2	+2.6	+3.1	+2.6
General Government	-0.8	+0.2	+3.5	-0.2	+0.6	+2.6	-1.5	-3.3	-3.6	-1.4	-0.9	+6.1	+3.3	+12.0	+5.1	+3.1	+3.0	+3.5	+4.1	+3.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+20.2	+7.2	+7.9	-5.8	+5.9	+9.5	+11.3	+3.6	-13.9	+1.3	+1.7	+1.4	+1.6	+30.1	+8.9	-1.2	+7.6	+9.3	-14.4	-0.7
A. Building & Construction work	+33.2	+19.6	+10.0	+8.6	+17.0	+17.8	+13.8	+13.0	+9.1	+13.3	-0.2	-3.5	+9.1	+26.8	+7.7	-3.5	+10.4	+17.0	+4.1	+7.0
Residential building	+31.2	-2.8	-3.1	+4.0	+6.8	+0.7	+40.8	+22.3	+13.8	+18.0	+1.9	-11.7	+19.9	+23.8	+8.1	+19.4	+17.9	+9.3	+9.7	+13.7
Non residential building	+68.4	+71.0	+40.5	+29.5	+49.2	+34.7	+7.4	+9.0	+2.3	+12.2	-2.2	-7.7	-5.8	+13.3	-0.8	-17.9	+5.0	+4.7	+0.1	-2.1
Other construction work	-8.0	-10.8	-28.4	-25.6	-17.4	+13.7	-3.7	+7.4	+22.1	+8.1	+1.8	+19.5	+39.4	+72.0	+30.8	-7.3	+10.4	+67.1	+3.5	+15.8
B. Machinery & equipment	+2.8	-9.2	+6.6	-16.0	-6.7	-6.6	+6.4	-9.4	-35.8	-15.8	+5.5	+11.7	-11.6	+36.6	+11.4	+4.9	+2.4	-7.1	-43.5	-15.4
Passenger car	+8.4	+22.9	+32.8	+66.8	+32.7	+24.3	+10.6	+17.9	-19.6	+5.6	-39.6	-30.8	-18.4	-14.9	-25.8	+29.6	+20.6	+0.6	+25.0	+17.8
Other transport equipment	-15.8	-5.3	+21.5	-48.5	-38.0	+8.8	+20.3	+76.1	-83.9	-41.1	-26.2	-27.1	-62.2	+600.5	+70.3	+7.0	-8.6	+31.7	-83.6	-58.7
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-2.4	+8.9	+41.4	+31.9	+19.3	+7.9	+19.3	-20.2	-21.1	-5.1	-21.3	-23.3	-12.0	-0.1	-14.9	-1.2	-14.2	+22.6	+13.4	+4.9
Other machinery and equipment	+3.4	-17.7	-2.2	+34.9	+3.3	-16.4	+2.6	-26.8	-7.6	-12.7	+25.2	+28.1	+6.3	-12.6	+9.2	+2.9	+3.4	-11.9	-21.7	-6.7
Exports of goods and services	-6.1	+4.6	+1.3	+6.8	+1.8	+6.2	+8.3	+8.3	-5.0	+4.0	-3.7	-9.7	-4.1	+2.4	-3.5	+15.7	+19.8	+11.3	+17.1	+15.9
Goods (f.o.b)	-13.3	-10.6	-12.0	-8.1	-10.8	-4.9	-1.3	+5.1	-1.7	-0.6	-0.6	-10.9	-11.4	-12.1	-9.3	+5.8	+19.9	+14.3	+22.0	+15.8
Services	+1.4	+28.3	+22.4	+27.1	+18.9	+16.1	+18.8	+12.0	-8.3	+8.5	-6.1	-8.7	+3.8	+17.9	+1.6	+23.3	+19.7	+8.6	+13.3	+16.1
Less Imports of goods and services	-4.1	+1.6	+11.4	+1.2	+2.5	+22.0	+7.1	-7.8	-9.1	+1.8	-19.7	-13.0	-6.1	+2.7	-9.1	+7.6	+8.0	+7.7	+6.8	+7.5
Goods (f.o.b)	-9.9	-2.3	+11.9	-2.5	-0.7	+27.0	+2.0	-9.7	-12.9	-0.4	-22.6	-11.4	-7.6	+6.1	-8.9	+7.1	+9.3	+7.2	+7.3	+7.7
Services	+9.0	+12.3	+10.2	+11.3	+10.7	+12.5	+19.2	-3.1	-0.1	+6.6	-13.3	-16.0	-2.8	-4.5	-9.3	+8.6	+5.2	+8.7	+5.6	+7.0

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter ³), Q₁ 2007 - Q₄ 2010

	2007				2008				2009 ¹				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-8.2	-0.1	+4.1	+2.8	+0.2	-2.8	+1.0	+1.6	+8.2	+1.8	-3.7	+0.7	-5.7	+3.1	+7.6	-2.9
Sugarcane	-18.8	+0.3	+0.6	+1.1	+3.1	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1	+11.6	+0.7	-0.6	+0.7	-9.0	+0.5	+2.5	+3.1
Other	+3.1	+0.8	+7.7	+4.6	-4.3	-3.2	+1.7	+1.5	+6.4	+2.9	-5.4	-3.2	+0.0	+4.0	+10.6	-9.2
Mining and quarrying	-13.5	-5.2	+6.1	+11.8	+22.4	+3.0	-18.4	-10.6	+20.3	-15.5	+2.0	-5.7	+0.3	+10.2	-2.2	+7.6
Manufacturing	-3.8	+3.1	+2.7	-0.7	-0.3	+2.0	-2.1	+5.6	-8.1	+7.0	-1.3	+12.0	-12.1	+0.2	+3.6	+17.4
Sugar	-15.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	+0.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	+11.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	-6.6	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8
Food (exc sugar)	-3.5	+7.3	+0.4	+3.2	-2.5	+0.0	+12.7	-1.8	-12.2	+16.6	-2.9	+8.1	-12.4	+12.3	-5.4	+17.0
Textile	+3.2	+6.2	+2.2	-9.1	+9.2	+2.1	-13.7	+6.6	+6.0	2.1	-8.8	+9.4	-4.6	-6.2	+13.6	+9.4
Other	-5.3	-4.4	+5.4	+3.6	-5.2	+2.8	-2.7	+11.2	-17.8	+9.0	+5.2	+18.4	-17.5	-4.7	+5.7	+25.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	+3.1	+1.4	-1.5	+4.4	+2.3	+0.8	+0.8	-0.9	-0.5	+0.3	+0.8	+0.1	+1.7	+1.1	-1.2	+3.5
Construction	+8.4	-0.1	-2.9	+2.6	+14.8	+0.3	-5.4	-2.7	+7.0	-1.3	+3.8	+12.5	-17.6	+10.4	+8.3	+6.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-0.2	+9.8	+3.9	-6.3	+8.2	-10.4	+10.0	+3.6	-3.5	+1.5	-4.1	+4.1	+3.1	-1.3	-0.8	+4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	-0.4	+10.4	+3.9	-7.1	+8.7	-11.3	+10.7	+3.8	-4.0	+1.3	-4.6	+4.4	+3.3	-1.8	-1.0	+4.3
Other	+3.0	+2.3	+3.3	+3.9	+2.0	+1.0	+2.0	+1.0	+1.8	+4.4	+2.0	+0.9	+0.5	+4.6	+1.0	+2.7
Hotels and restaurants	+4.8	+1.4	-0.4	+13.4	-3.0	-9.1	+4.1	-0.3	-11.6	+11.5	+4.0	-13.3	+5.9	+8.9	+5.4	-10.6
Transport , storage and communications	-2.6	+3.3	+3.1	+0.3	+4.2	-1.0	+1.1	-2.2	+3.2	+2.0	-0.5	+6.4	-2.1	+2.1	+0.3	+2.9
Financial intermediation	+2.0	+1.2	+2.3	+1.7	+4.4	+1.8	+4.0	-2.7	+2.0	-0.0	+1.0	+4.0	-3.7	+2.8	+3.1	+3.7
Insurance	+0.1	+2.3	+1.5	+1.3	+0.3	+2.0	+1.1	+1.1	+0.8	+1.1	+0.7	+0.4	+1.4	+1.3	+1.7	+1.3
Banks	+2.2	+0.5	+2.9	+1.6	+6.5	+2.0	+5.3	-4.8	+2.0	-0.8	+1.0	+7.1	-7.2	+4.0	+2.9	+5.8
Other	+1.9	+1.2	+2.9	+3.7	+2.1	+1.4	+4.0	+0.2	+2.7	+1.9	+0.5	+0.0	+0.6	+2.5	+4.5	+0.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	+3.8	+1.4	+4.8	-1.1	+3.0	+1.8	+3.8	+1.4	-2.5	+3.4	+4.4	+1.9	-3.5	+3.3	+4.7	+2.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+1.4	+0.3	-0.2	+0.1	+1.9	-0.0	+0.6	-0.3	+0.3	+1.2	-1.0	+0.1	+0.9	-0.2	+0.4	+1.1
Other	+5.7	+2.2	+8.6	-2.0	+3.8	+3.1	+5.9	+2.4	-4.3	+4.8	+7.9	+2.9	-6.0	+5.5	+7.1	+3.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-5.5	+2.0	+2.1	-0.1	-1.2	+1.1	-0.7	+1.4	-0.2	+0.3	-0.9	+1.6	+1.7	+1.1	-1.0	+1.7
Education	+0.2	+0.6	+1.2	-1.1	+2.2	+0.2	+0.7	+1.1	+0.6	-0.1	+0.8	+1.2	+2.0	+0.4	+1.0	+0.2
Health and social work	+0.4	+3.9	+0.2	+0.6	+0.4	+5.1	-5.8	+7.1	+0.3	+5.4	-3.2	+5.1	-2.4	+6.1	-1.1	+4.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+5.0	+1.0	+2.2	-0.2	+5.4	+1.1	+0.8	+1.7	+2.3	+2.7	+2.0	+1.3	+0.9	+2.9	+2.9	+2.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	-0.3	+2.8	+2.3	+0.4	+3.1	-1.2	+1.4	+1.3	-1.4	+3.0	+0.0	+4.4	-3.9	+2.5	+2.6	+4.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.4	+0.2	+12.9	+0.9	+0.8	+1.7	-6.4	+1.5	+4.1	-2.5	+4.3	+0.7	-1.4	+1.1	+0.8	+6.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	-0.1	+2.6	+3.2	+0.4	+2.9	-0.9	+0.7	+1.3	-0.9	2.5	+0.4	+4.1	-3.7	+2.4	+2.4	+4.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	+2.1	+6.1	+4.8	-3.6	+4.4	-0.5	-8.7	+4.9	-7.7	+9.0	-4.6	+15.4	-14.6	+4.0	+9.9	+15.0

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

3/percentage growth of a quarter over previous quarter

CHAPTER 5

FOREIGN

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 5.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2007-2009

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2007		2008		2009 ¹	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	9,578	14	8,268	12	6828	11
Molasses	54	-	160	-	289	-
Flour	162	-	126	-	338	-
EOE	37,840	54	35,080	52	35972	58
Re-exports ²	13,778	20	12,588	19	10396	17
Ships' stores and bunkers	5,443	8	8,955	13	5519	9
Other	2,853	4	2,793	4	2339	4
TOTAL	69,708	100	67,970	100	61,681	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), 2007 - 2009

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2007		2008		2009 ¹	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	20,032	17	23,817	18	22,051	19
1	Beverages and tobacco	1,545	1	2,126	2	2,103	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,369	3	3,820	3	3,174	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	22,180	18	28,352	21	18,557	16
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,147	1	1,580	1	1,321	1
5	Chemicals	9,414	8	10,417	8	10,711	9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	24,733	20	25,033	19	21,452	18
7	Machinery and transport equipment	28,529	24	25,930	20	27,689	23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	9,583	8	10,804	8	11,028	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	505	-	286	-	358	-
	TOTAL	121,037	100	132,165	100	118,444	100

1 provisional

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

**Table 5.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2006 - 2008**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2006			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
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

**Table 5.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2006 - 2008**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2007			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	5,220.0	3,879.4	1,319.4	21.2
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	127.6	127.6	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	125.1	1.4	123.7	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,193.1	1,193.1	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	15,488.5	6,611.1	8,877.4	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	264.8	-	264.8	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	8,168.1	8,061.0	107.1	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1,107.0	144.0	963.0	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	1,066.2	494.6	571.6	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,454.9	1,412.5	42.4	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,824.6	1,652.7	171.9	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	580.0	123.1	456.9	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	11,711.2	11,077.3	633.9	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	8,549.8	5,767.7	2,782.1	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,569.1	2,253.0	316.1	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,062.2	2,877.3	184.9	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	4,588.8	4,572.2	16.6	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,097.1	2,647.5	364.7	84.9
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	7,794.4	1,366.7	1,053.4	5,374.3
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,507.1	176.5	244.5	1,086.1
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2,439.7	1,349.8	311.4	778.5
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,695.5	253.8	1,490.9	950.8
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,415.1	361.9	189.4	863.8
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4,635.9	369.5	1,519.9	2,746.5
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3,042.1	34.4	184.0	2,823.7
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	2,398.8	1,089.9	1,053.7	255.2
74	Other business activities	37.9	37.9	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar act.	1.0	1.0	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	22.9	8.5	14.4	-
	TOTAL	96,188.5	57,945.4	23,258.1	14,985.0

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

**Table 5.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2006 - 2008**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2008			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	5,996.5	4,650.3	1,270.0	76.2
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	116.1	116.1	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	126.3	2.0	124.3	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,002.2	1,002.2	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	19,844.5	3,970.0	15,874.5	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	842.6	-	842.6	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	6,974.8	6,594.2	380.6	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1,315.6	13.3	1,302.3	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	1,107.1	219.4	887.7	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,513.9	1,460.1	53.8	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,960.3	1,728.6	231.7	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	539.1	96.3	442.8	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	15,560.2	12,578.5	2,981.7	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	9,308.6	6,211.6	3,097.0	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,716.9	2,178.9	538.0	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,348.2	4,160.7	187.5	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	4,968.3	4,945.9	22.4	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,097.9	2,628.7	420.3	48.9
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	6,556.1	1,612.4	1,161.7	3,782.0
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,465.6	168.3	240.3	1,057.0
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	2,864.7	1,663.0	406.6	795.1
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,461.5	241.0	1,540.5	680.0
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,354.5	287.9	191.3	875.3
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5,216.0	416.7	1,928.7	2,870.6
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	919.5	44.9	232.8	641.8
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	2,692.8	738.9	1,634.2	319.7
74	Other business activities	31.5	31.5	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar act.	0.7	0.7	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	19.8	9.2	10.6	-
	TOTAL	104,921.8	57,771.3	36,003.9	11,146.6

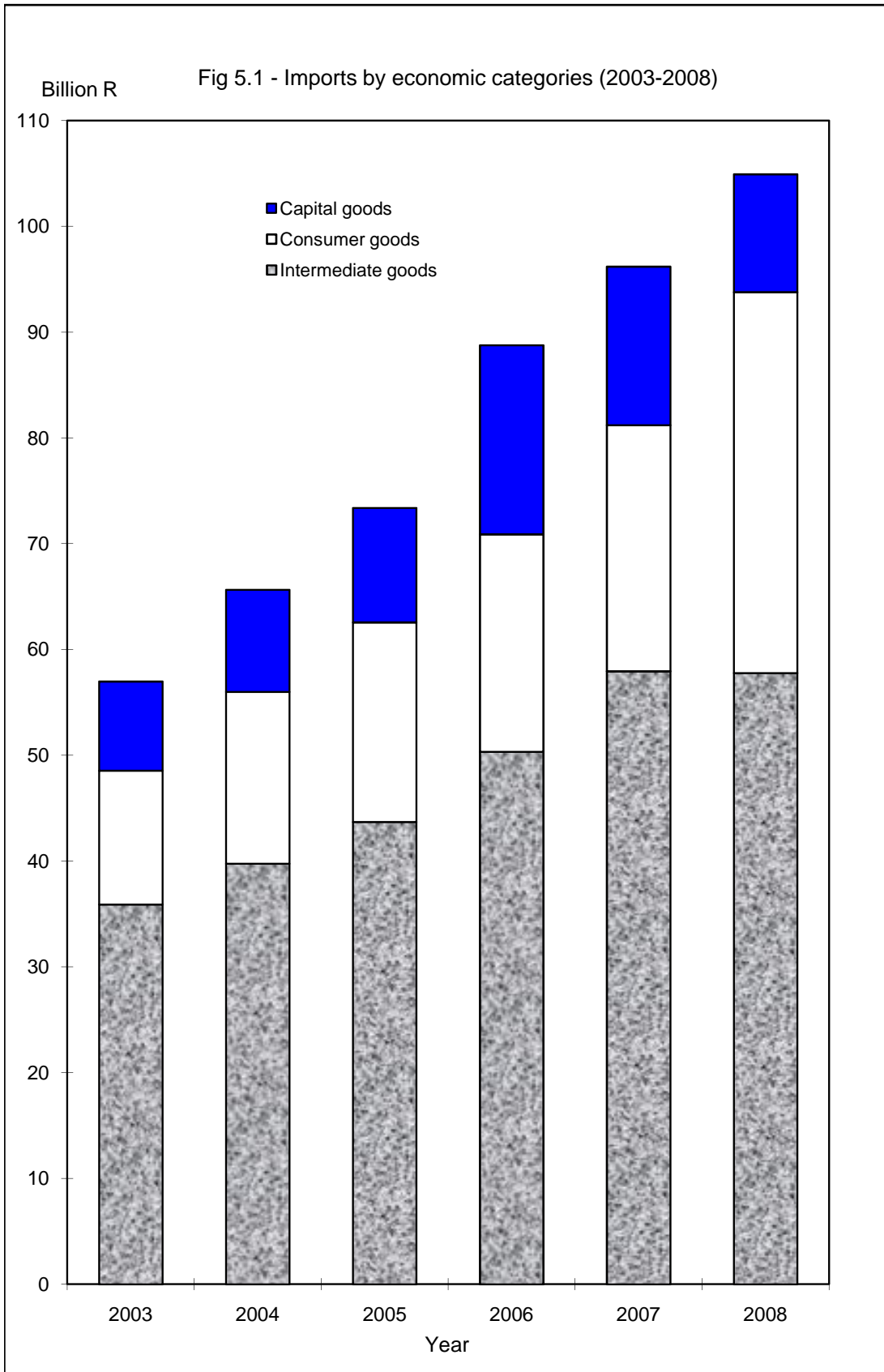
¹ Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports,
petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 5.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ classified by economic categories, 2006-2008

Economic categories	2006		2007		2008	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	50,327	56.7	57,945	60.2	57,771	55.1
Final consumption of household	20,560	23.2	23,258	24.2	36,004	34.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	17,866	20.1	14,985	15.6	11,147	10.6
TOTAL	88,753	100.0	96,188	100.0	104,922	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



**Table 5.5 - Annual change (%) in the total export price indices
(EPI - Base year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2008-2009**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2008	2009
Total exports	- 2.9	- 0.4
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 17.5	- 20.8
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 5.8	- 7.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	+ 17.2	+ 15.4
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 6.2	+ 4.0
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 10.8	+ 4.7
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 10.3	+ 26.6

**Table 5.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices
of selected goods, 2008-2009**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2008	2009
Total exports	- 5.5	- 4.4
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	- 17.4	+ 43.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 7.0	- 9.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 29.4	- 16.8
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 2.4	- 2.1
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 6.3	- 10.5
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	- 6.3	- 45.3

**Table 5.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2008-2009**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2008	2009
Total Imports	+ 9.6	- 5.8
Intermediate goods	+ 16.0	- 15.4
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 0.9	- 16.3
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 113.4	- 40.9
edible products & preparations	+ 1.9	+ 17.6
textile fibres	- 0.3	+ 4.4
textile yarn	- 5.0	- 5.3
textile fabrics	- 6.9	+ 9.3
cork & wood	+ 71.4	+ 20.7
petroleum products	+ 28.4	- 33.0
chemicals	- 0.9	+ 13.0
cement	+ 17.4	- 21.7
Iron & steel	+ 1.4	- 12.4
other metallic products	+ 0.5	+ 16.3
Consumer goods	+ 29.0	- 20.1
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 11.0	+ 5.4
dairy products	+ 33.0	- 6.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 79.0	- 22.3
rice	+ 80.0	- 5.0
vegetables & fruits	- 20.0	+ 18.8
petroleum oils	+ 28.0	- 32.8
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 21.7	- 26.9
medicaments	- 7.9	+ 5.3
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 4.1	+ 10.5
Capital goods	+ 0.7	+ 11.5
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	- 9.8	+ 7.5
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	- 0.1	+ 11.1
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	+ 12.7	+ 16.2

**Table 5.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2008-2009**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2008	2009
Total Imports	- 0.4	- 4.9
Intermediate goods	+ 1.6	- 7.6
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 25.0	- 0.5
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	- 57.3	+ 63.7
edible products & preparations	+ 0.8	- 1.8
textile fibres	+ 32.9	- 32.6
textile yarn	- 32.6	- 14.2
textile fabrics	+ 23.1	- 20.1
cork & wood	- 46.1	- 31.4
petroleum products	- 1.3	- 5.1
chemicals	- 26.5	- 9.5
cement	+ 22.0	- 17.9
Iron & steel	+ 14.9	- 13.7
other metallic products	- 5.5	- 15.0
Consumer goods	- 0.8	- 0.5
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 1.3	- 0.6
dairy products	- 7.4	- 8.1
cereals & cereal preparations	- 27.9	+ 15.3
rice	- 16.8	- 3.8
vegetables & fruits	+ 27.4	- 4.9
petroleum oils	- 1.0	- 5.3
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 0.9	- 0.6
medicaments	+ 24.8	+ 19.3
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 19.8	+ 9.9
Capital goods	+ 17.1	- 14.4
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	+ 10.6	+ 23.1
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	+ 24.6	- 23.4
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	+ 3.2	- 25.5

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 6.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2007 - 2009

	Unit	2007	2008	2009 ¹
Sugar	M-tons	435,972	452,062	467,234
Molasses	"	130,917	145,113	147,568
Tea	"	1,563	1,668	1,481
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	40,000	42,000	44,000
Animal feeds	"	165,000	166,255	173,467
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	31,000
Denatured spirits ²	H-litres	4,581	4,697	4,334
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	2,179	2,295	2,169
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	2,402	2,402	2,165
Beer and stout ²	"	337,748	360,752	351,670
Wine ²	"	50,455	60,837	52,837
Vinegar ²	"	1,134	207	1,925
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,434	2,526	2,546

1 provisional

2 excise figures

Table 6.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2007-2009

(Tonnes)

	2007	2008 ¹	2009 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	4,235,849	4,533,000	4,667,234
Tea (green leaf)	8,027	8,672	7,663
Tobacco leaf ³	316	349	314
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,447	1,187	1,365
Creepers ⁴	24,679	23,279	29,179
Groundnuts	290	320	587
Maize	1,021	460	112
Manioc	240	300	400
Sweet potatoes	800	799	900
Potatoes	15,367	14,868	18,828
Tomatoes	11,117	11,518	12,586
Mixed vegetables ⁵	28,650	23,306	29,047
Bananas	9,026	10,563	10,920
Pineapples	6,398	6,394	8,880
Meat			
Beef: Local	51	17	25
Rodrigues	39	10	11
Imported	1,757	1,875	2,054
Goat meat	65	63	63
Mutton	10	13	14
Pork	511	330	428
Poultry	40,000	42,000	44,000
Fish			
Coastal fishing	1,754	1,802	2,167
High seas ⁶	4,060	3,614	4,381
Ponds and barachois	563	238	430

1 revised

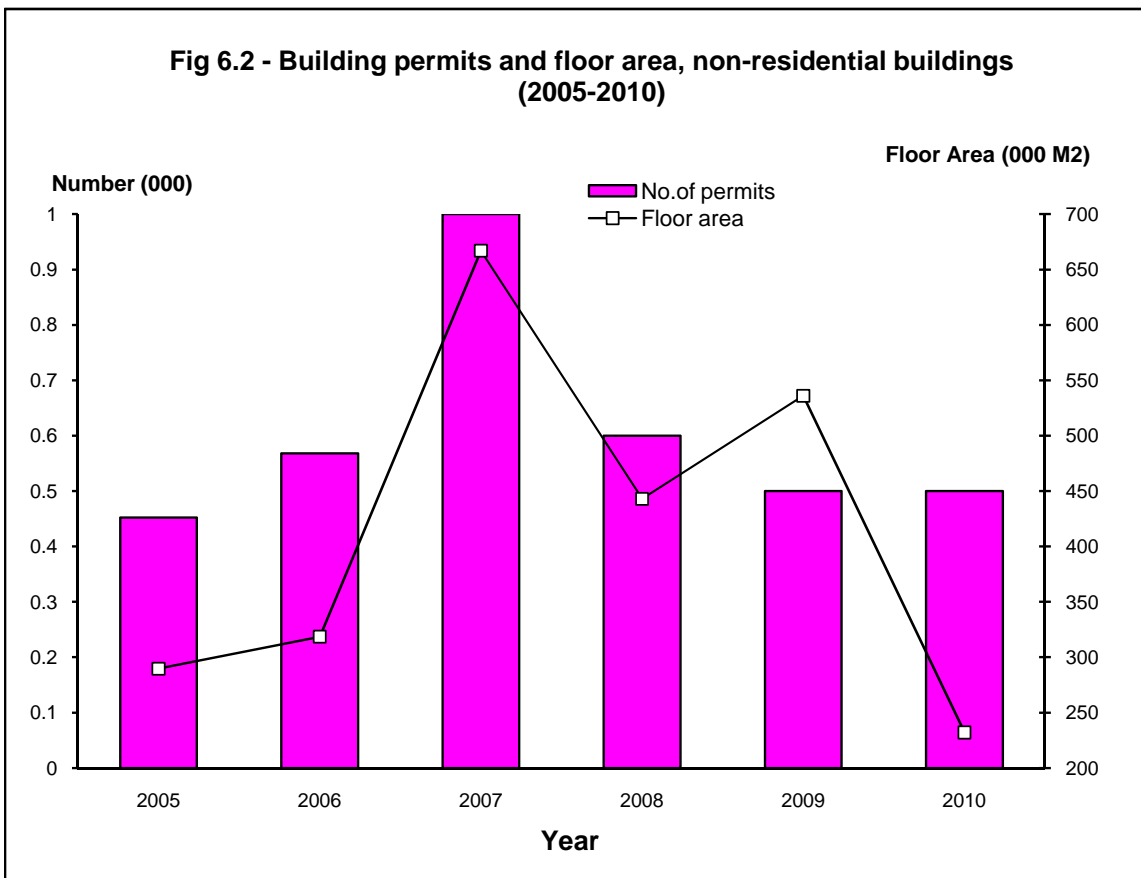
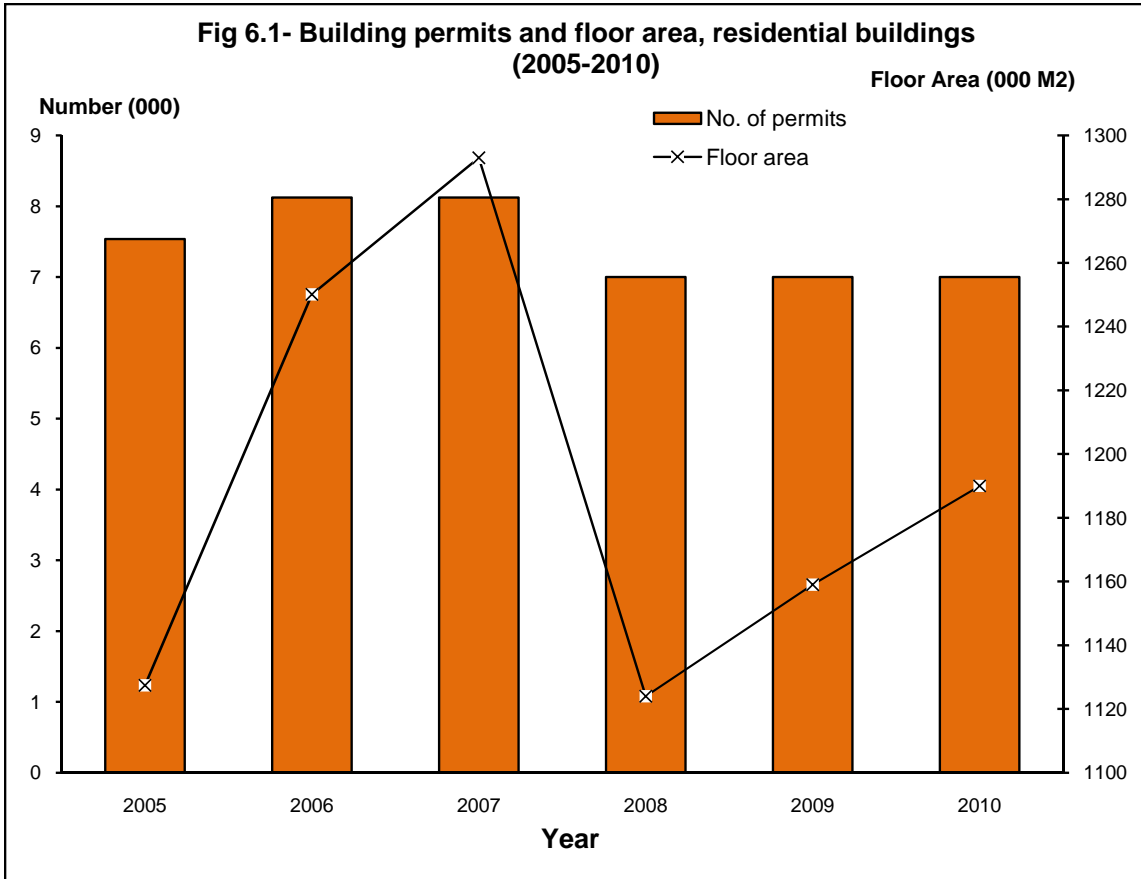
2 provisional

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

4 includes margoze, calebasse, chouchou, cucumber, patate, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

6 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 - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2007-2010

Type of building	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	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	8,133	1,292,860	7,010	1,124,110	6,896	1,158,832	6,871	1,189,726
New buildings	2,732	932,465	3,915	802,112	3,888	834,622	4,047	882,368
Additions	5,401	360,395	3,095	321,998	3,008	324,210	2,824	307,358
Non-residential building	967	666,733	633	442,773	531	536,112	482	232,291
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	62	47,372	39	24,932	17	2,304	34	23,473
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	97	189,943	65	67,021	36	28,084	22	8,508
<i>of which EOE</i>	13	169,638	58	35,173	5	8,357	-	-
Electricity , gas and water supply	1	1,247	2	2,031	1	1,122	-	-
Construction	4	11,360	2	3,908	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	541	200,144	364	93,930	314	246,383	292	98,406
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	502	195,559	336	87,410	300	242,863	284	97,430
Hotels and restaurants	34	25,131	21	37,478	19	89,903	14	20,788
Transport , storage and communications	32	15,316	39	29,294	43	76,464	24	8,746
Financial intermediation	-	-	2	11,229	1	169	-	-
Real estate , renting and business activities	67	112,226	40	128,260	33	67,576	46	53,804
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	24	16,488	13	24,508	14	10,832	14	7,037
Health and social work	5	25,798	3	2,614	1	879	1	113
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	100	21,708	43	17,568	52	12,396	35	11,416
TOTAL	9,100	1,959,593	7,643	1,566,883	7,427	1,694,944	7,353	1,422,017

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

Table 6.4(a) - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2007-2010

Region	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	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	2,732	401,301	2,364	334,606	2,374	362,521	2,342	366,274
Port Louis	649	90,041	534	67,225	534	67,405	459	61,171
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	387	57,807	345	49,385	460	78,966	282	38,510
Curepipe	420	56,268	318	38,060	328	47,095	288	56,540
Quatre Bornes	418	77,596	409	70,961	362	68,301	399	74,172
Vacoas - Phoenix	858	119,589	758	108,975	690	100,754	914	135,881
Rural areas	5,401	891,559	4,646	789,504	4,522	796,311	4,529	823,452
Pamplemousses	727	114,514	514	74,341	640	107,242	678	118,638
Riviere du Rempart	956	196,191	642	141,160	831	157,367	722	131,616
Flacq	978	133,187	836	112,590	626	90,192	656	96,099
Grand Port	647	77,880	686	94,292	366	60,872	637	85,618
Savanne	770	117,437	601	76,271	611	81,519	547	71,903
Plaines Wilhems	27	3,889	47	5,854	582	77,557	45	5,902
Moka	480	73,573	408	66,284	34	4,333	326	57,015
Black River	816	174,888	912	218,712	832	217,229	918	256,661
TOTAL	8,133	1,292,860	7,010	1,124,110	6,896	1,158,832	6,871	1,189,726

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

Table 6.4(b) - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2007-2010

Region	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	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	316	238,097	253	237,124	172	272,332	149	70,408
Port Louis	97	50,879	43	41,864	62	60,788	40	33,415
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	67	11,393	69	17,533	29	8,626	18	1,937
Curepipe	43	9,813	22	3,748	19	7,945	24	8,424
Quatre Bornes	48	97,566	70	149,183	30	179,062	23	16,080
Vacoas - Phoenix	61	68,446	49	24,796	32	15,911	44	10,552
Rural areas	651	428,636	380	205,649	359	263,780	333	161,883
Pamplemousses	81	40,367	61	20,558	47	21,337	53	18,930
Riviere du Rempart	85	45,859	50	25,598	75	29,253	55	33,060
Flacq	203	72,006	72	35,992	61	6,529	36	12,616
Grand Port	50	57,930	34	5,226	40	10,650	48	14,656
Savanne	31	7,229	44	15,824	23	62,559	33	5,943
Plaines Wilhems	8	2,724	6	671	35	8,008	1	100
Moka	131	64,660	33	15,350	0	0	41	13,380
Black River	62	137,861	80	86,430	78	125,444	66	63,198
TOTAL	967	666,733	633	442,773	531	536,112	482	232,291

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

Table 6.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings ¹ by range of floor area, 2007-2010

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2007				2008				2009				2010			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	483	543	1,026	13	403	391	794	11	377	318	695	10	346	320	666	10
65-139	1,278	2,694	3,972	49	1,126	2,395	3,521	50	1,158	2,226	3,384	49	1110	2303	3413	50
140-299	832	1,825	2,657	33	700	1,430	2,130	30	691	1,681	2,372	35	726	1553	2279	33
300-499	108	237	345	4	118	365	483	7	128	220	348	5	128	244	372	5
500 & over	31	102	133	2	17	65	82	1	20	77	97	1	32	109	141	2
TOTAL	2,732	5,401	8,133	100	2,364	4,646	7,010	100	2,374	4,522	6,896	100	2342	4529	6871	100

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

Table 6.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1992-2010

Year	Mid-year population ¹ (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices ² (R M)	Taxes on products net of subsidies ² (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices ² (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP ² (%)	Final Consumption expenditure ² (R M)	GDFCF ² (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF ² (%)
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	1,160,710	87,836	12,206	100,042	+5.8	75,084	22,870	- 3.9
1999	1,175,556	95,265	14,135	109,400	+2.1	83,561	29,457	+23.1
2000	1,187,162	107,325	15,085	122,410	+10.2	90,757	27,595	- 8.3
2001	1,200,170	119,779	14,613	134,392	+4.6	98,206	29,981	+4.7
2002	1,210,485	127,996	17,059	145,055	+1.6	108,145	31,075	- 0.1
2003	1,223,100	142,485	19,806	162,291	+6.3	120,785	36,508	+13.4
2004	1,233,675	157,735	23,173	180,908	+4.3	140,076	39,271	+0.9
2005	1,243,542	168,217	23,177	191,393	+2.7	157,956	41,111	- 2.8
2006	1,252,987	189,125	24,319	213,444	+5.6	178,890	51,695	+17.5
2007	1,260,692	215,449	28,549	243,998	+5.7	201,014	61,240	+5.9
2008	1,268,854	243,115	31,201	274,316	+5.5	235,549	67,529	+1.3
2009	1,275,321	252,166	30,739	282,905	+3.1	248,587	74,430	+8.9
2010	1,281,213	266,011	33,956	299,967	+4.4	261,930	74,395	- 0.7

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

² As from 1999 figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 6.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2000-2009

Republic of Mauritius	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Population (mid- year) ¹	1,187,162	1,200,170	1,210,485	1,223,100	1,233,675	1,243,542	1,252,987	1,260,692	1,268,854	1,275,321
2. Annual population growth (%)	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.7	68.9	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.3	69.5
Female (years)	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.9	76.1	76.1	76.6
4. Crude birth rate ²	17.0	16.4	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.0
5. Crude death rate ³	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.2
6. Infantile mortality rate ⁴	15.9	14.3	14.9	12.9	14.4	13.2	14.1	15.3	14.4	13.4
7. Total employment 16 years and over (mid-year)	484,900	492,100	493,200	499,000	504,200	507,200	515,300	523,700	543,000	545,800
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	656,453	660,318	681,648	702,018	718,861	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	14,234	18,166	18,328	19,415	23,448	25,704	31,942	40,687	41,213	35,693
10. GNI at market prices (R M) ⁷	121,890	133,893	144,468	160,451	180,041	190,214	212,583	249,577	276,389	281,614
11. Per capita GNI at market prices(R) ⁷	102,673	111,561	119,347	131,184	145,938	152,961	169,661	197,967	217,826	220,382
12. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%) ⁷	+10.2	+4.6	+1.6	+6.3	+4.3	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1
13. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+4.2	+5.4	+6.4	+3.9	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁶	58,709	63,709	64,608	65,942	76,387	93,282	115,502	121,037	132,165	118,444
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁶	45,707	54,846	53,893	53,022	54,905	63,219	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681
of which sugar	5,544	8,557	8,869	8,775	9,631	10,536	11,198	9,578	8,268	6,828
EPZ/EOE	30,961	33,695	32,683	31,444	32,046	28,954	33,610	37,840	35,080	35,972

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 freeport activities

7 Figures revised in light of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 6.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1980-2010)

		EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER																					
		1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER	1980	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	14.4	14.0	13.7
	1990	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	31.6	30.8	30.0
	1991	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	33.7	32.9	32.0
	1992	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	35.4	34.5	33.6
	1993	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	39.0	38.0	37.0
	1994	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	41.9	40.9	39.7
	1995	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	44.5	43.4	42.2
	1996	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	47.4	46.2	44.9
	1997	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	50.5	49.3	47.9
	1998	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	54.0	52.7	51.2
	1999	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	57.7	56.3	54.7
	2000	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	60.2	58.7	57.1
	2001	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	63.4	61.9	60.1
	2002	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	67.4	65.8	63.9
	2003	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	70.0	68.3	66.4
	2004	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	73.3	71.5	69.5
	2005	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	76.9	75.0	72.9
	2006	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	83.8	81.8	79.5
	2007	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	91.2	89.0	86.5
	2008	696.7	316.3	295.5	282.4	255.6	238.5	224.7	210.8	197.9	185.4	173.3	166.4	157.7	148.3	142.7	136.2	130.0	119.4	109.7	100.0	97.6	94.8
	2009	714.1	324.2	302.9	289.5	262.0	244.5	230.3	216.1	202.8	190.0	177.6	170.6	161.6	152.0	146.3	139.6	133.3	122.4	112.4	102.5	100.0	97.2
2010	734.8	333.6	311.7	297.9	269.6	251.6	237.0	222.3	208.7	195.5	182.8	175.5	166.3	156.4	150.5	143.7	137.1	125.9	115.7	105.5	102.9	100.0	