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OF
MAURITIUS**

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 2011

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2011 is the twenty-ninth issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by Statistics Mauritius. This publication presents detailed data available as at March 2012 on the performance of the economy for the years 2008 to 2011. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2008 to 2011.

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 also included.

Chapter 3 presents Annual National Accounts Aggregates for the years 1993 to 2007.

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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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 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, Statistics Mauritius 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 office. These quarterly figures provide information needed for monitoring short term economic development and is also one of the data category published for the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to which the country adhered in February 2012.

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 ISIC Rev. 3, is the classification of activities pertaining to the General Government sector to their respective activity groups. When ISIC 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 ISIC 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'.

At the office, a national classification (NSIC); based on the ISIC Rev3 has been adopted.

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 Statistics Mauritius 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 within a quarter after the reference period. 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 2008 to 2011 and Quarterly National Accounts for the years 2008 to 2011. 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, 2008 – 2011
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Main Tables, 2008- 2011*
- Chapter 3 - Annual National Accounts Aggregates, 1993 - 2007
- Chapter 4 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2008 - 2011
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Tables, 2008 - 2011*
- 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 and 2007 is currently available on the website. ISA 2007 is based on CEA 2007 results.

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 tables for 2002 to 2005 which have been worked out using 2002 Census of Economic Activities data as benchmark are also 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 Statistics Mauritius 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

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 3.7% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2010. 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, quarterly survey of 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. With regards to 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 1.2% and export of sugar represented around 15% of total domestic exports in 2010. 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 2010, 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 2010/2011 is treated as production for calendar year 2010. 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 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 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, the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and the survey of sugar factories..

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 18% of GDP in year 2010 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)
- Turnover from the MRA
- Excisable goods from the MRA

(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, financial statements of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate and survey of sugar factories 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 NISIC 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 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. 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 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 11.8% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2010.

(i) Sources

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

Mauritius Revenue Authority

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 NSIC. 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 2010 this sector contributed 7.0% 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 Annual Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT): The Annual Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT) conducted jointly by Statistics Mauritius and the Ministry of Tourism and Leisure 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 Mauritian expenditure in hotels, bars and restaurants from the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HBS) 2006/2007.

(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 9.5% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2010 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
Mauritius Revenue Authority
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 NSIC groups. The main NSIC 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 NSIC 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 29.9% 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</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>(i) Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input (ii) Deflation using producers' price based on retail prices</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>E.O.E</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Volume index from Quarterly Index of Industrial Production</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold and volume of water sold
Construction	Deflation using construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index
Hotels and restaurants	Double deflation using volume based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night for output and relevant PPI-M components for input
Transport, storage and communications	Double deflation using price index of bus fares and taxi fares for output and CPI component for input
Financial intermediation	(i) Double deflation using a weighted bank interest rate index for output and Consumer Price Index for input (ii) Number of vehicle and life policies
Real estate, renting and business activities	Deflation by consumer price index
Public administration and defence	Deflation by a salary index
Education, health and other services	Deflation by a weighted salary index and relevant CPI component

(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 2010

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2010, GDP at basic prices increased by 5.3% in nominal terms to reach R 264,828 million from R 251,615 million in 2009. After removing the price effect of 1.0% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 4.2%, higher than the 3.1% recorded in 2009. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 4.4% 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 5.8% to R 298,784 million from R 282,354 million in 2009. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 5.3% to R 233,204 from R 221,398 in 2009 (Table 2.1).

1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2010, more than two thirds (69.3%) of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to slightly over a quarter (27%) by the secondary sector. The remainder or 3.7% 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 3.5 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" declined by 1.3% in 2010, after a growth of 8.6% in 2009. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** declined by 1.3% compared to a growth of 8.9% in 2009. The fall in 2010 is explained by decline of 6.4% in "Sugarcane" and a growth of 1.5% 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 2.8 % in 2010 compared to 2.9% in 2009. Within the sector,

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

Sugar milling a negative growth of 4.0% in 2010 based on a sugar production of 452,473 tonnes, compared to a growth of 15.0% in 2009 with a higher production of 467,234 tonnes.

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

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

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

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

- **Electricity, gas and water supply** grew by 3.8%, after a weak growth of 0.1% in 2009.
- **Construction** grew at a slower rate of 4.2% compared to 6.1% 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 4.3% compared to 1.0% in 2009.
- **Hotels and restaurants** recovered by 6.0%, after a sharp decline of 6.0% in 2009. This improvement was explained by tourist arrivals reaching 934,827 in 2010 compared to 871,356 in 2009, yielding higher tourist earnings estimated at R 39.4 billion compared to R 35.7 billion in 2009.
- **Transport, storage and communications** grew by 5.4%, higher than the 4.8% registered in 2009.
- **Financial intermediation** grew by 4.3%, from 4.5% 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 4.2% in 2009).
- **Real estate, renting and business activities** grew by 6.3% in 2010, higher than the 5.8% 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 against 2.5% in 2009.
- **Health and social work** grew by 6.3%, lower than the 7.5% growth of 2009.
- **Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons** grew further by 7.9% in 2010 following a 7.8% growth in 2009.

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 5.3% to reach R 261,930 million in 2010 from R 248,630 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.

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2010 was slightly down, reaching R 74,395 million from R 74,430 million in 2009 (Table 2.12). After removing price effect estimated at 0.6%, investment in real terms declined by 0.7% in 2010 after the high growth of 8.9% in 2009. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the growth works out to 3.7% compared to 5.5% in 2009.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 24.9% in 2010, lower than the 2009 figure of 26.4% (Table 2.2).

Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the rate for 2010 was 24.9%, compared to 25.2% in 2009.

Investment by type

Total investment in 2010 went down by 0.7% as a result of a sharp decline in the investment in "Machinery and equipment" (-15.3%) partly offset by the growth in "Building and construction work" (+7.0%).

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

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" declined by 15.3% in 2010 after a higher growth of 11.4% in 2009. This decline is mainly explained by the acquisition of aircraft by the public sector in 2009. Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to -2.3% in 2010 compared to a positive growth of 0.8% in 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 sluggish performance in 2009 and 2010 is mainly explained by the completion of some major projects such as commercial and office buildings, new hotels and hotel renovations

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

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

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 190,734 million in 2010 compared to R 164,655 million in 2009, representing an increase of 15.8%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 9.5% in 2010 after a decline of 10.7% in 2009.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis registered a growth of 7.1% in 2010 after a decline of 8.9% in 2009. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, increased by 14.4% in 2010 after a decline of 14.4% in 2009 (Table 2.10 and 2.11).

Exports of goods and services increased by 13.5% to R 156,939 million in 2010 from R 138,243 million in 2009. In real terms, total exports picked up with a growth of 14.1% after a decline of 3.4% in 2009. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 16.6% in 2010 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 12.1% (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 33,795 million in 2010, higher than the deficit of R 26,412 million registered in 2009. The deficit represents 11.3% of GDP at market prices in 2010 compared to 9.4% in 2009

1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

Compensation of employees	34.0%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.2%
Gross operating surplus	53.8%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 101,735 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 6.0% over the 2009 figure of R 95,936 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 4.7% to R 160,610 million in 2010 from R 153,450 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

1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+R 3,656 million) and transfers (+R 5,630 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 308,070 million in 2010, representing an increase of 7.0% over the 2009 figure of R 287,930 million.

Out of the R 308,070 million available in 2010, R 261,930 million or 85.0% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 46,140 million or 15.0% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.4% in 2010 compared to 13.9% in 2009 (Table 2.8).

2. Year 2011

2.1 Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)

In 2011, GDP at basic prices increased by 7.9% in nominal terms to reach R 285,728 million from R 264,828 million in 2010. GDP at market prices, which includes R 37,731 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 8.3% to R 323,459 million from R 298,784 million in 2010. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 7.8% to R 251,457 from R 233,204 in 2010 (Table 2.1).

After removing the price effect estimated at +3.8%, the economy grew by 4.0%, lower than the 4.2% registered in 2010. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 4.0% compared to 4.4% in 2010 (Tables 2.3 and 2.6).

2.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2011, 70.3% of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to 26.1% 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 0.5 and 3.3 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. On the other hand, the contribution of the primary sector was 0.2 percentage point (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

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

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

Secondary sector

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

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

Sugar milling

a growth of 3.8% in 2011 based on a sugar production of 435,309 tonnes, of refined and special sugars compared to a decline of 4.0% in 2010 when sugar production was 452,473 tonnes of refined, special and raw sugars.

<i>Food</i>	<i>a decline of 0.2% compared to a growth of 4.4% in 2010.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>after stagnating in 2010 the sector rebounded by 8.0% in 2011.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a lower growth of 1.1% compared to 2.1% in 2010.</i>

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

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

Tertiary sector

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

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

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.1% to reach R 280,595 million in 2011 from R 261,930 million in 2010. After removing the price effects, real growth rate worked out to 2.5% lower than the figure of 2.7% in 2010 (Tables 2.9 and 2.10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.5% of the total grew by 2.5% slightly lower than the growth of 2.6% in 2010 and that of general government consumption expenditure grew by 2.3% in 2011, compared to 3.4% in 2010.

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2011 reached R 76,692 million from R 74,395 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 3.1% (Table 2.9).

After removing price effect estimated at +3.2%, investment in real terms stagnated in 2011 after the

contraction of 0.7% in 2010. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, no growth was registered compared to growth of 3.7% in 2010.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 23.7% in 2011, lower than the 2010 figure of 24.9% (Table 2.2).

Investment by type

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

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

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

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2011 was estimated at R 58,824 million, representing a nominal increase of 4.8% over the 2010 figure of R 56,145 million. In real terms, investment grew by 1.5% after stagnating in 2010 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). This growth is mainly explained by investment in "Machinery and equipment" such as tractors, scaffoldings.

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

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

2.3.2 Imports and export of goods and services

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

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 4.3% in 2011 compared to 7.1% in 2010. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, increased by 10.7% in 2011 after the high growth of 14.4% in 2010 (Table 2.9 and 2.10).

In 2011, exports of goods and services increased by 11.5% to R 174,962 million in 2011 from R 156,939 million in 2010. In real terms, total exports grew by 6.7% lower than the figure of 14.1% registered in 2010. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 5.3% in 2011 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 7.9% (Tables 2.9 and 2.10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 39,604 million in 2011, higher than the deficit of R 33,795 million registered in 2010. The deficit represents 12.2% of GDP at market prices in 2011 compared to 11.3% in 2010 (Tables 2.11 and 2.2).

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2011, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	34.0%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.6%
Gross operating surplus	53.4%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 109,944 million in 2011 compared to R 101,735 million in 2010, representing a nominal increase of 8.1%. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 7.6% to R 172,774 million in 2011 from R 160,610 million in 2010 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 11.8% to R 40,741 million from R 36,439 million in 2010 (Table 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 2,416 million) and transfers (+R 3,795 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 329,670 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.0% over the 2010 figure of R 308,070 million.

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

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 15.2% in 2011 compared to 15.4% in 2010 (Table 2.8).

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, 2008 - 2011

	Unit	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	243,115	251,615	264,828	285,728
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	31,201	30,739	33,956	37,731
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	274,316	282,354	298,784	323,459
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	+2,073	-1,333	+3,656	+2,416
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	245,188	250,282	268,484	288,144
at market prices	R M	276,389	281,021	302,440	325,875
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	6,409	6,909	5,630	3,795
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	+282,798	+287,930	+308,070	+329,670
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	193,236	196,250	209,554	224,003
at market prices	R	217,826	220,354	236,057	253,335
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	191,602	197,294	206,701	222,125
at market prices	R	216,192	221,398	233,204	251,457
10. Compensation of employees	R M	92,419	95,936	101,735	109,944
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	235,549	248,630	261,930	280,595
Households	R M	200,760	208,879	220,305	237,148
General Government	R M	34,789	39,751	41,625	43,447
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	235,549	248,630	261,930	280,595
Households	R M	215,426	225,553	237,961	255,071
General Government	R M	20,123	23,077	23,969	25,524
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	R M	67,529	74,430	74,395	76,692
Private sector	R M	56,161	55,788	56,145	58,824
Public sector	R M	11,368	18,642	18,250	17,868
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	47,249	39,299	46,140	49,075
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-36,115	-26,412	-33,795	-39,604
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	R M	-35,515	-23,012	-33,795	-39,604
Exports of goods & services	R M	145,204	138,243	156,939	174,962
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	R M	145,204	138,243	156,939	174,962
Imports of goods & services	R M	181,319	164,655	190,734	214,566
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	R M	180,719	161,255	190,734	214,566

1/ Revised

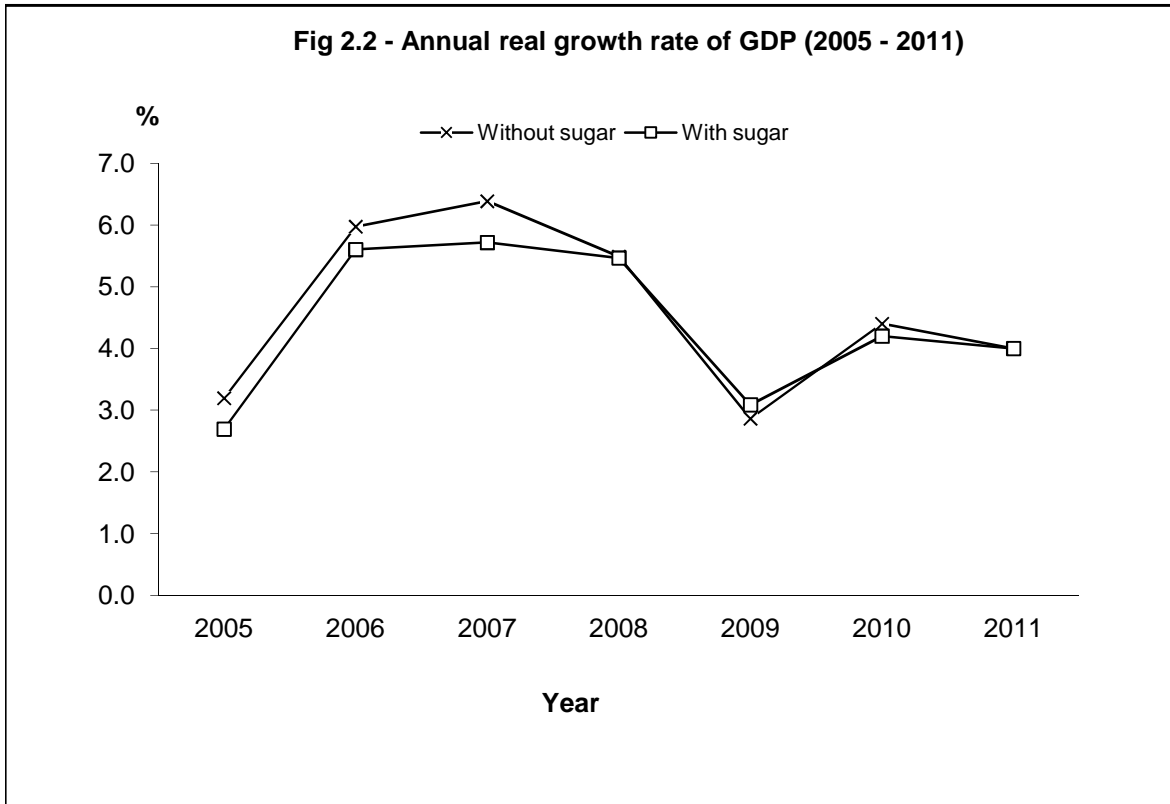
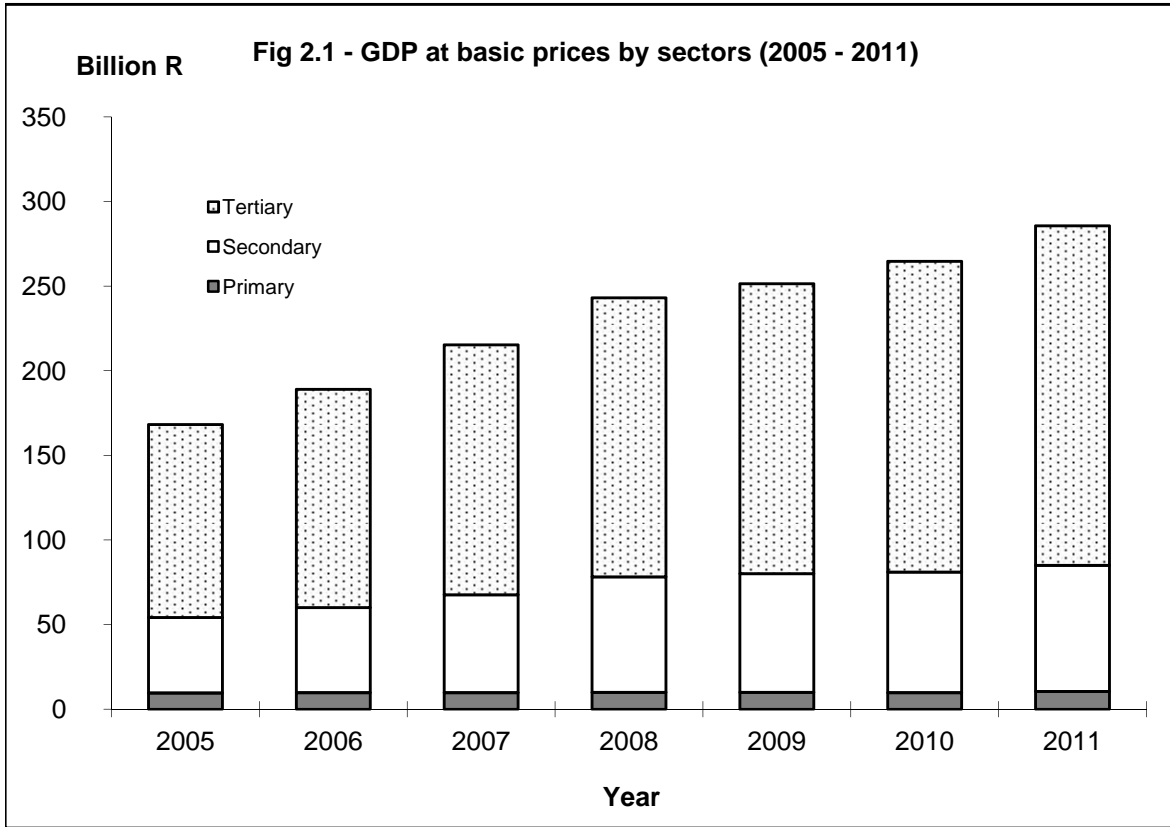
Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+4.0
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7	+2.5
<i>Households</i>	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5
<i>General Government</i>	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4	+2.3
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	0.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7	0.0
(iv) Private sector investment	+7.2	-1.3	0.0	+1.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.9	-0.3	0.0	+1.5
(v) Public sector investment	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8	-5.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-1.3	+33.4	+18.9	-5.0
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	85.9	88.1	87.7	86.7
<i>Households</i>	73.2	74.0	73.7	73.3
<i>General Government</i>	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.4
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.6	26.4	24.9	23.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.4	25.2	24.9	23.7
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	20.3	19.8	18.8	18.2
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	4.1	6.6	6.1	5.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.1	5.4	6.1	5.5
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	83.2	75.0	75.5	76.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	83.0	78.5	75.5	76.7
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	16.8	25.0	24.5	23.3
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	17.0	21.5	24.5	23.3
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	16.7	13.6	15.0	14.9
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	17.2	13.9	15.4	15.2
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-13.2	-9.4	-11.3	-12.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-12.9	-8.2	-11.3	-12.2
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

1/ Revised

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



Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
With sugar	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0
Without Sugar	+3.2	+6.0	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+4.0

Fig 2.3 - Consumption and Gross National Saving (2005 - 2011)

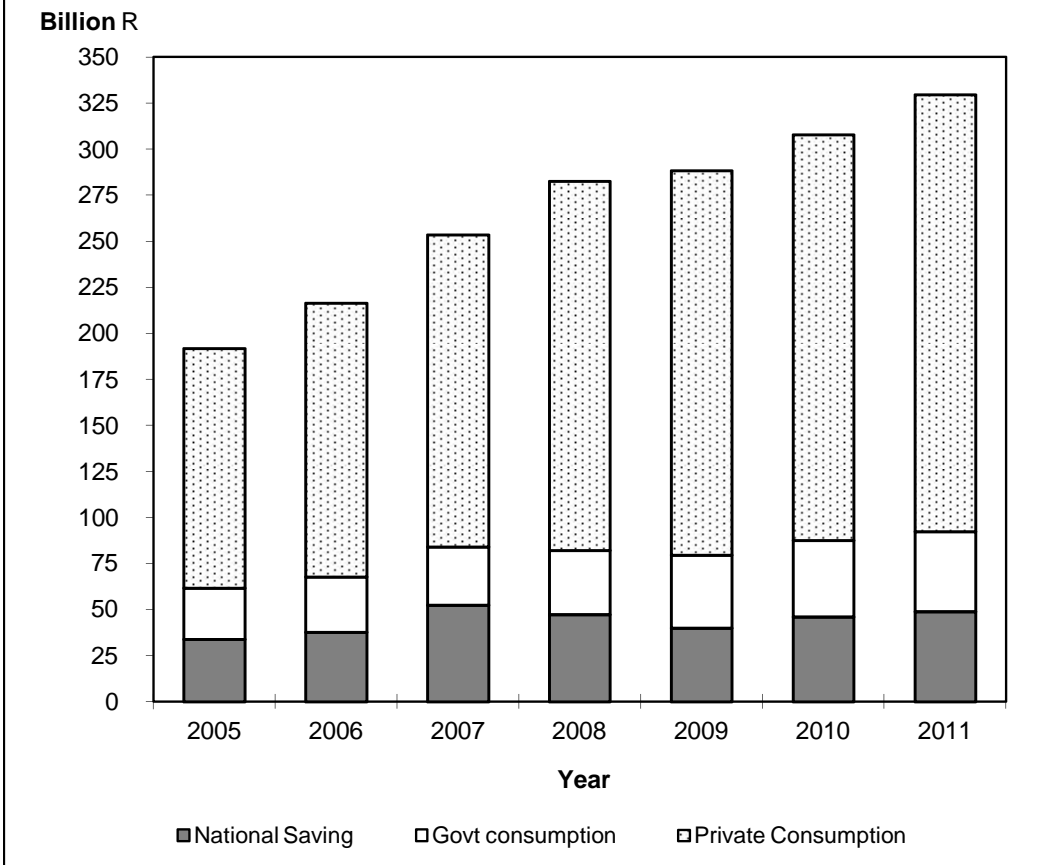


Fig 2.4 - Saving and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 2005 - 2011

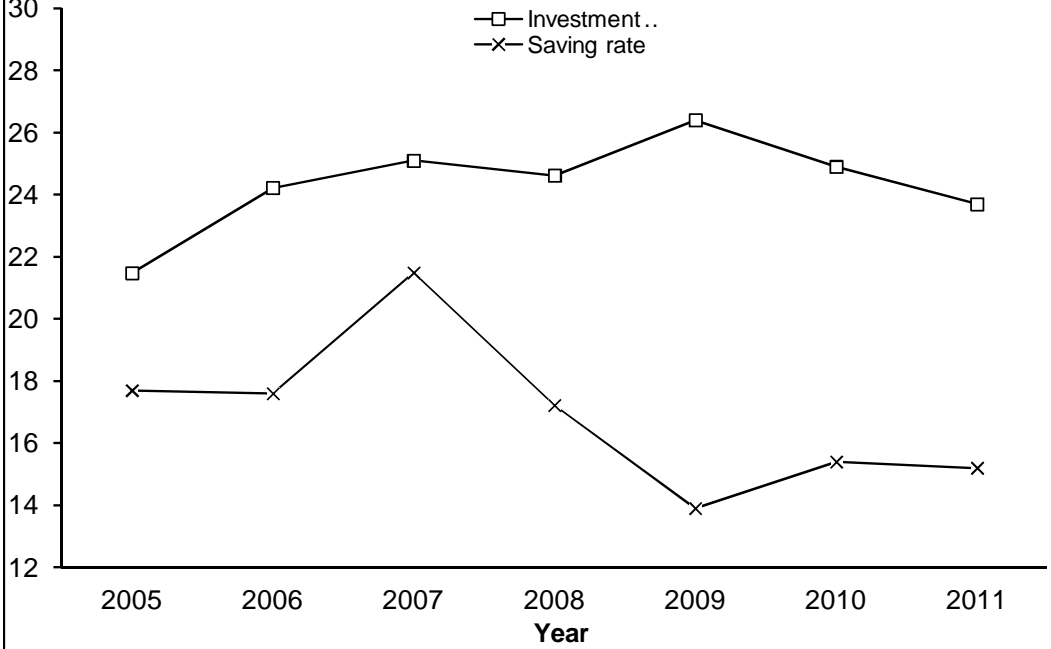


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2008 - 2011

	(R million)			
	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,942	9,800	9,677	10,395
Sugarcane	4,230	3,489	3,050	3,545
Other	5,712	6,311	6,627	6,850
Mining and quarrying	108	101	107	109
Manufacturing	47,128	47,325	47,764	50,519
Sugar	1,141	988	884	1,024
Food (excluding sugar)	15,943	16,021	16,557	17,729
Textile	13,882	14,214	13,640	14,786
Other	16,162	16,102	16,683	16,980
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,590	5,398	5,401	5,358
Construction	16,473	17,471	18,231	18,597
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29,028	28,770	31,178	33,800
Wholesale and retail trade	26,378	25,820	27,898	30,025
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2,650	2,950	3,280	3,775
Hotels and restaurants	19,170	16,749	18,514	20,268
Transport, storage and communications	23,922	24,191	25,257	26,650
Financial intermediation	23,909	25,834	26,465	28,806
Insurance	6,466	7,060	7,769	8,549
Banks	14,241	15,274	15,000	16,300
Other	3,202	3,500	3,696	3,957
Real estate, renting and business activities	27,258	29,776	32,645	36,995
Owner occupied dwellings	10,832	11,168	11,725	12,720
Other	16,426	18,608	20,920	24,275
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,780	15,322	16,159	16,981
Education	10,273	11,085	11,686	12,596
Health and social work	7,729	8,936	9,694	10,808
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed	9,805	10,857	12,050	13,846
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	243,115	251,615	264,828	285,728
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	31,201	30,739	33,956	37,731
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,354	298,784	323,459
Export oriented enterprises²	17,839	17,413	17,334	18,333
Sea food ³	3,293	3,050	3,367	3,434
Freeport ⁴	1,422	1,314	1,350	1,450
Tourism ⁵	23,258	19,807	22,040	24,002
ICT ⁶	12,994	14,851	17,036	19,183

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, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
Sugarcane	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	19.4	18.8	18.0	17.7
Sugar	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Food (excluding Sugar)	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2
Textile	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2
Other	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
Construction	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.5
vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12.0	11.4	11.8	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	10.2	10.6	10.5
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	7.9	6.7	7.0	7.1
Transport, storage and communications	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.3
Financial intermediation	9.8	10.4	10.0	10.1
Insurance	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Banks	5.8	6.1	5.7	5.7
Other	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	11.2	11.8	12.3	13.0
Owner occupied dwellings	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Other	6.8	7.4	7.9	8.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.0
Education	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
Health and social work	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.4
Sea food	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Freeport	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tourism	9.6	7.9	8.3	8.4
ICT	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.7

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), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+3.0	+8.9	-1.3	+3.4
Sugarcane	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4	+3.5
Other	+1.5	+6.2	+1.5	+3.4
Mining and quarrying	+22.2	-12.2	+0.5	-2.0
Manufacturing	+3.2	+2.1	+2.1	+2.7
Sugar	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0	+3.8
Food (excluding Sugar)	+7.7	+3.8	+4.4	-0.2
Textile	+0.1	-0.2	0.0	+8.0
Other	+2.3	+1.5	+2.1	+1.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+6.1	+0.1	+3.8	+4.0
Construction	+11.6	+6.1	+4.2	-2.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.8	+1.0	+4.3	+3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.4	+0.2	+3.9	+2.9
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+9.3	+8.6	+8.1	+8.1
Hotels and restaurants	+1.3	-6.0	+6.0	+3.1
Transport, storage and communications	+6.1	+4.8	+5.4	+4.9
Financial intermediation	+10.1	+4.5	+4.3	+5.5
Insurance	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5
Banks	+12.7	+4.2	+3.9	+6.0
Other	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.7	+5.8	+6.3	+6.3
Owner occupied dwellings	+2.2	+0.6	+1.4	+1.5
Other	+13.5	+9.3	+9.2	+9.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3	+3.8
Education	+3.0	+2.5	+4.1	+3.6
Health and social work	+4.6	+7.5	+6.3	+6.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.4	+7.8	+7.9	+7.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+4.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.9	+2.6	+3.4	+5.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.5	+3.0	+4.2	+4.1
Export oriented enterprises	+1.6	-0.9	+6.5	+8.4
Sea food	+7.3	+12.1	+10.4	-1.3
Freeport	-18.0	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1
Tourism	+1.2	-5.9	+5.2	+3.8
ICT	+13.2	+13.1	+13.3	+10.5

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, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+0.1	+0.4	-0.1	+0.1
Sugarcane	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.6	+0.4	+0.4	+0.5
Sugar	0.0	+0.1	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding Sugar)	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3	0.0
Textile	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.4
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
Construction	+0.7	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.6	+0.1	+0.5	+0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	0.0	+0.4	+0.3
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Hotels and restaurants	+0.1	-0.5	+0.4	+0.2
Transport, storage and communications	+0.7	+0.5	+0.5	+0.5
Financial intermediation	+1.0	+0.4	+0.4	+0.6
Insurance	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Banks	+0.7	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3
Other	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+0.9	+0.7	+0.7	+0.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1
Other	+0.8	+0.6	+0.7	+0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Education	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Health and social work	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0
Export oriented enterprises	+0.1	-0.1	+0.5	+0.6

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), 2008**

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	0.0	-9.4	0.0	+3.8
Sugarcane	-6.9	-26.7	-6.6	+12.3
Other	+5.8	+4.1	+3.5	0.0
Mining and quarrying	+12.5	+6.3	+5.5	+4.0
Manufacturing	+10.4	-1.6	-1.2	+3.0
Sugar	-6.4	-24.7	-6.8	+11.5
Food exc Sugar	+21.2	-3.2	-1.0	+7.2
Textiles	-5.6	+2.6	-4.0	+0.4
Other	+18.6	-1.8	+1.5	+0.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	+30.3	+17.5	-3.6	-4.6
Construction	+11.1	0.0	+0.2	+4.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+7.8	-1.9	+3.9	+4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	+7.6	-2.3	+4.0	+4.6
Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5
Hotels and restaurants	+1.3	-7.0	+4.3	+6.1
Transport, storage and communications	-5.2	-3.5	-1.0	+0.6
Financial intermediation	+4.2	+3.4	-1.8	+3.1
Insurance	+5.3	+5.0	+5.4	+5.3
Banks	+3.8	+2.9	-5.5	+2.5
Other	+4.0	+2.2	0.0	+1.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+10.0	+3.2	+3.2	+6.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+10.0	+2.5	+3.6	+6.8
Other	+10.0	+3.7	+3.0	+6.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+13.2	+10.1	+2.1	+1.2
Education	+11.5	+5.3	+1.3	+4.0
Health and social work	+10.1	+7.5	+2.1	+4.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+9.8	+2.7	+2.9	+6.9
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+7.0	+0.4	+1.0	+3.8
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.2	-4.0	+6.8	+5.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+6.5	-0.1	+1.6	+4.0
Export oriented enterprises	-1.3	-1.5	-6.5	-2.5

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, 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Compensation of employees	92,419	95,936	101,735	109,944
of which paid by General Government	20,909	23,549	24,613	25,510
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	243,115	251,615	264,828	285,728
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	33,635	32,968	36,439	40,741
Taxes on products ²	32,037	31,590	34,796	38,758
Subsidies on products	(836)	(851)	(840)	(1,026)
Other taxes on production ³	2,434	2,229	2,483	3,010
Gross operating surplus	148,262	153,450	160,610	172,774
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,354	298,784	323,459
Net primary income from the rest of the world ⁴	+2,073	-1,333	+3,656	+2,416
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	276,389	281,021	302,440	325,875
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630	+3,795
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	282,798	287,930	308,070	329,670
Less: Final consumption expenditure	235,549	248,630	261,930	280,595
Households	200,760	208,879	220,305	237,148
General Government	34,789	39,751	41,625	43,447
Gross National Saving (GNS)	47,249	39,299	46,140	49,075
GNS as a % of GNDI	16.7	13.6	15.0	14.9
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	17.2	13.9	15.4	15.2

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".

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

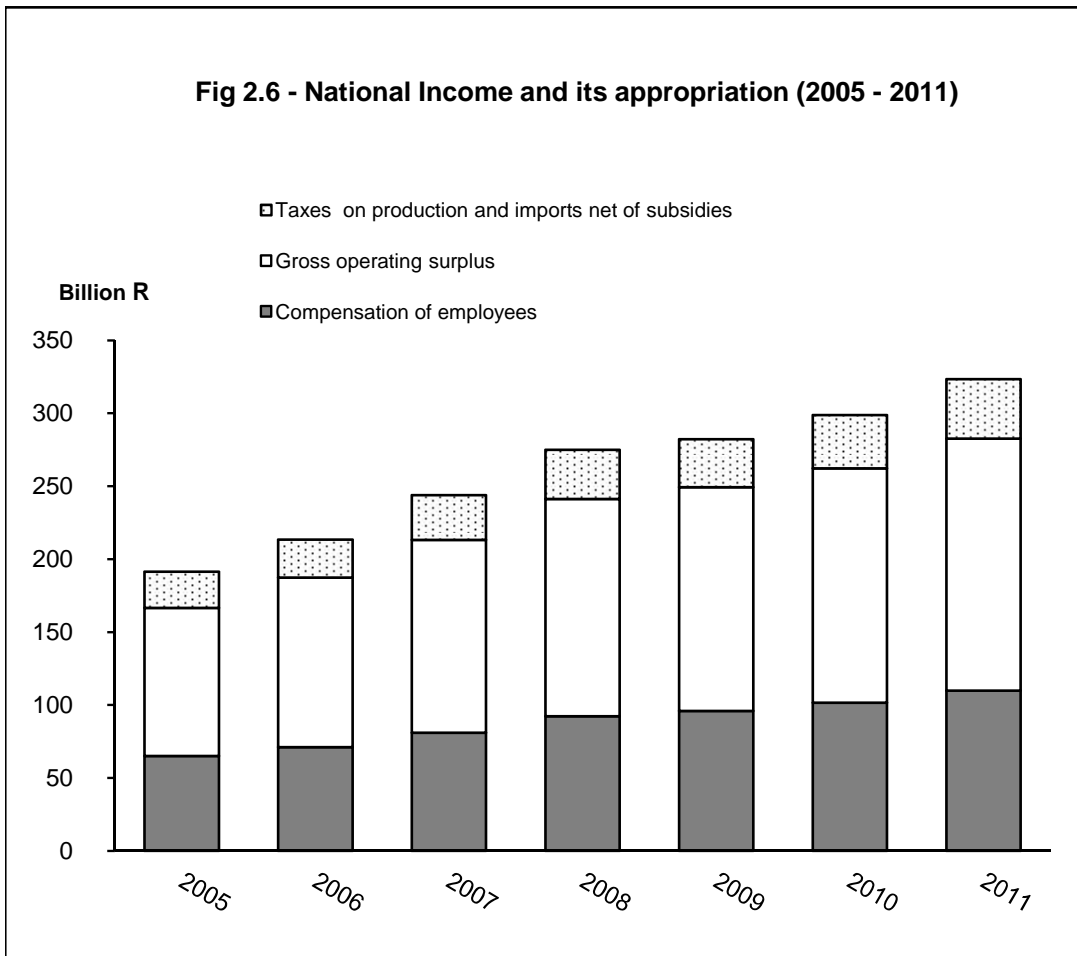
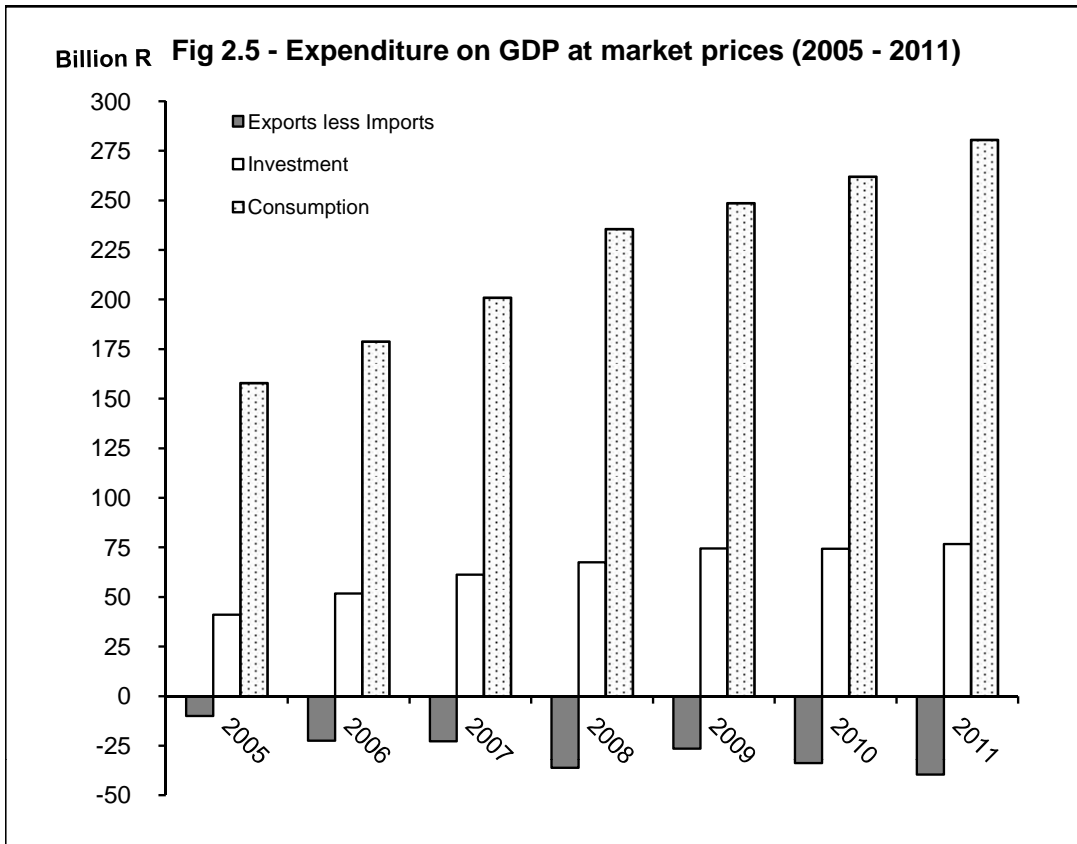


Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2008 - 2011
(R million)

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	235,549	248,630	261,930	280,595
Households	200,760	208,879	220,305	237,148
General government	34,789	39,751	41,625	43,447
<i>Individual</i>	(14,666)	(16,674)	(17,656)	(17,923)
<i>Collective</i>	(20,123)	(23,077)	(23,969)	(25,524)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	76,692
Private sector	56,161	55,788	56,145	58,824
Public sector	11,368	18,642	18,250	17,868
Increase in inventories ²	7,353	-14,295	-3,745	5,775
Exports of goods & services	145,204	138,243	156,939	174,962
Goods (f.o.b)	67,970	61,681	69,550	75,916
Services ³	77,234	76,562	87,389	99,046
Less Imports of goods & services	181,319	164,655	190,734	214,566
Goods (f.o.b)	124,567	111,154	127,839	141,404
Services ³	56,752	53,501	62,895	73,162
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	274,316	282,354	298,784	323,459

Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	85.9	88.1	87.7	86.7
Households	73.2	74.0	73.7	73.3
General government	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	24.6	26.4	24.9	23.7
Private sector	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.2
Public sector	4.1	6.6	6.1	5.5
Increase in inventories	2.7	-5.1	-1.3	1.8
Exports of goods & services	52.9	49.0	52.5	54.1
Less Imports of goods & services	-66.1	-58.3	-63.8	-66.3
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

3/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM".

Table 2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates
 (% over previous year), 2008 - 2011

	2008	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	+ 5.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	+ 2.5
Households	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.5
General government	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 2.3
<i>Individual</i>	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ 2.5
<i>Collective</i>	- 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 3.0	+ 2.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	0.0
Private sector	+ 7.2	- 1.3	0.0	1.5
Public sector	- 20.2	+ 59.5	- 2.8	- 5.0
Exports of goods & services	+ 4.0	- 3.4	+ 14.1	+ 6.7
Goods (f.o.b)	- 0.6	- 9.3	+ 16.6	+ 5.3
Services	+ 8.5	+ 1.7	+ 12.1	+ 7.9
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 1.8	- 10.7	+ 9.5	+ 6.4
Goods (f.o.b)	- 0.4	- 8.9	+ 7.1	+ 4.3
Services	+ 6.6	- 14.4	+ 14.4	+ 10.7

1/ revised

Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2008 - 2011

(R million)

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	45,278	48,809	52,166	53,135
Residential building	15,281	16,531	18,769	22,298
Non-residential building	22,162	22,016	21,530	18,249
Other construction work	7,835	10,262	11,867	12,588
B. Machinery and equipment	22,251	25,621	22,229	23,557
Aircraft	0	3,400	0	0
Marine vessel	600	0	0	0
Passenger car	3,635	2,864	3,459	3,546
Other transport equipment	2,288	2,228	2,395	2,678
Other machinery and equipment	15,728	17,129	16,375	17,333
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	76,692
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	66,929	71,030	74,395	76,692
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,751	1,840	1,743	2,026
Mining and quarrying	29	0	0	1
Manufacturing	7,094	7,013	5,161	6,024
<i>of which EOE</i>	(2,194)	(1,131)	(912)	(1,140)
Electricity, gas and water supply	921	1,953	2,764	5,460
Construction	1,947	2,039	2,191	2,441
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	5,591	4,791	6,225	9,304
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(5,295)	(4,655)	(6,013)	(8,966)
Restaurants and hotels	12,004	12,821	12,684	7,908
Transport, storage and communications	6,951	11,048	8,966	5,748
Financial intermediation	1,255	1,462	2,447	1,589
Real estate, renting and business activities	20,755	20,712	22,023	24,343
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	(15,281)	(16,531)	(18,769)	(22,298)
<i>Other</i>	(5,474)	(4,181)	(3,254)	(2,045)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,657	4,378	4,478	5,538
Education	1,705	1,733	1,130	1,375
Health and social work	1,325	1,936	1,835	2,055
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,544	2,704	2,748	2,880
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	67,529	74,430	74,395	76,692
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	24.6	26.4	24.9	23.7

1/ Revised

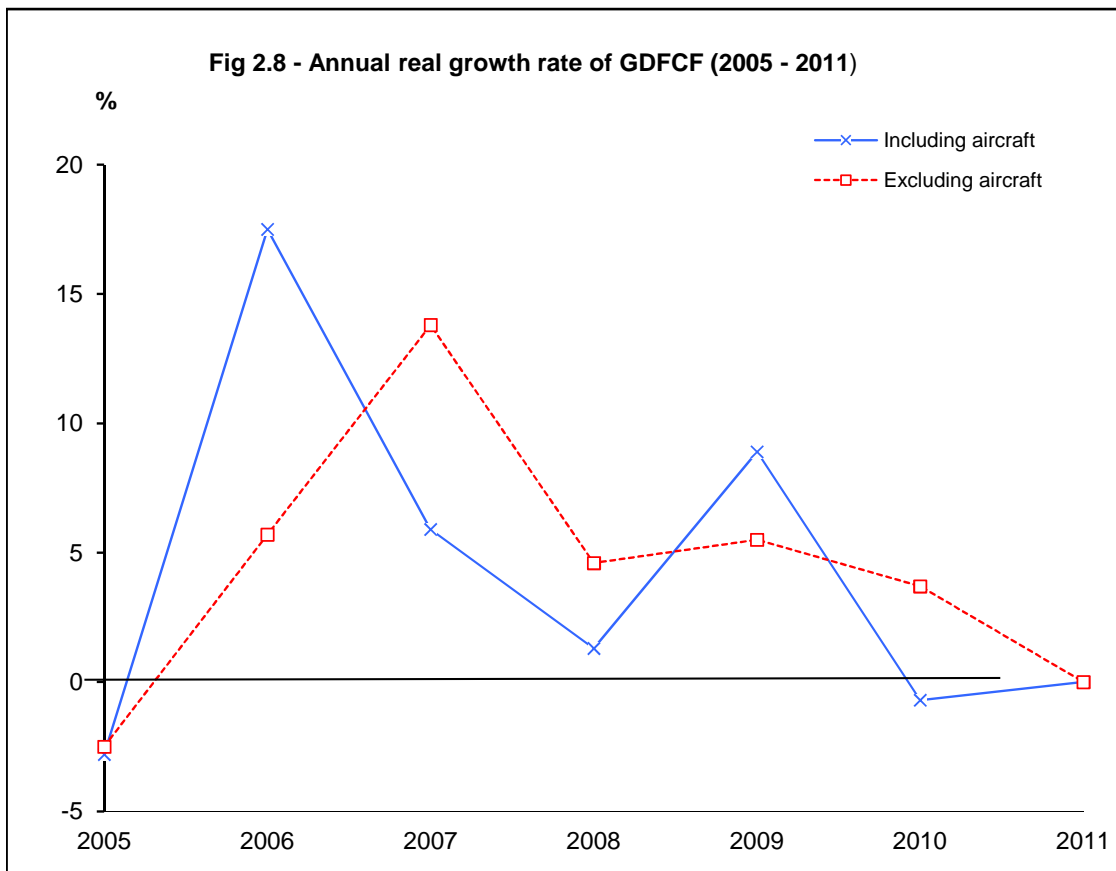
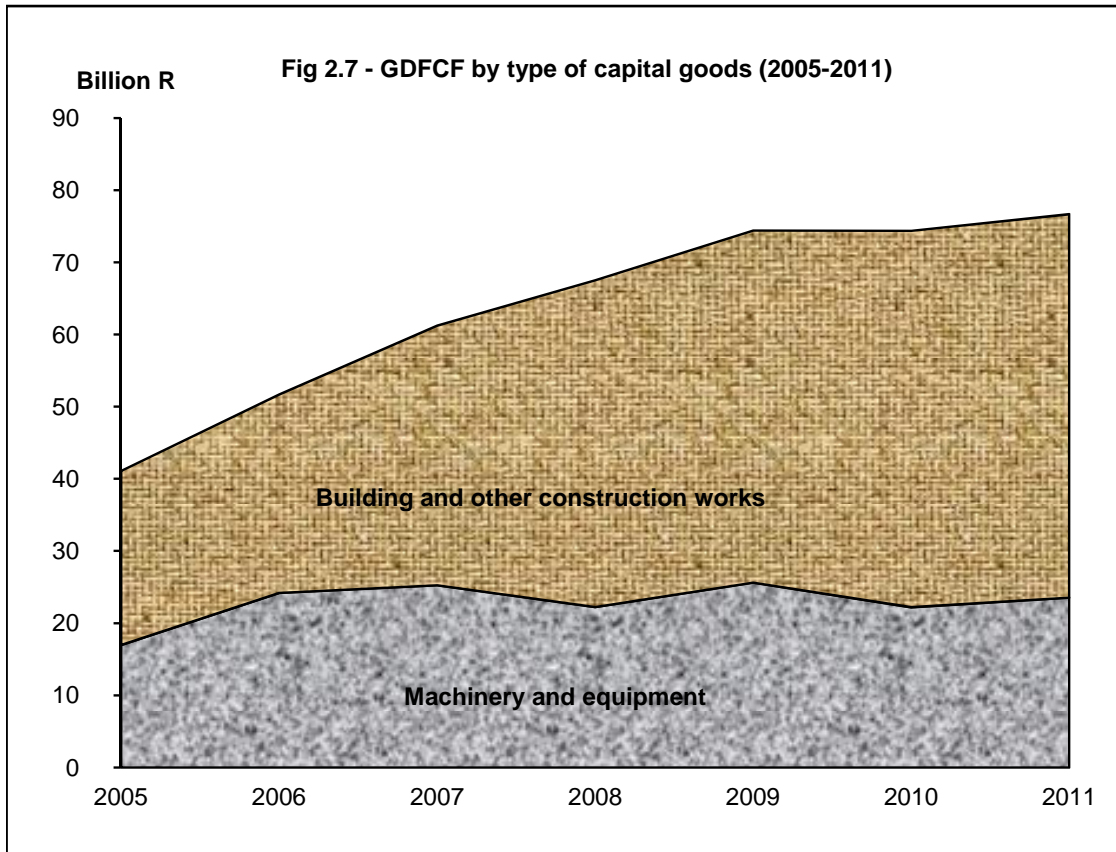
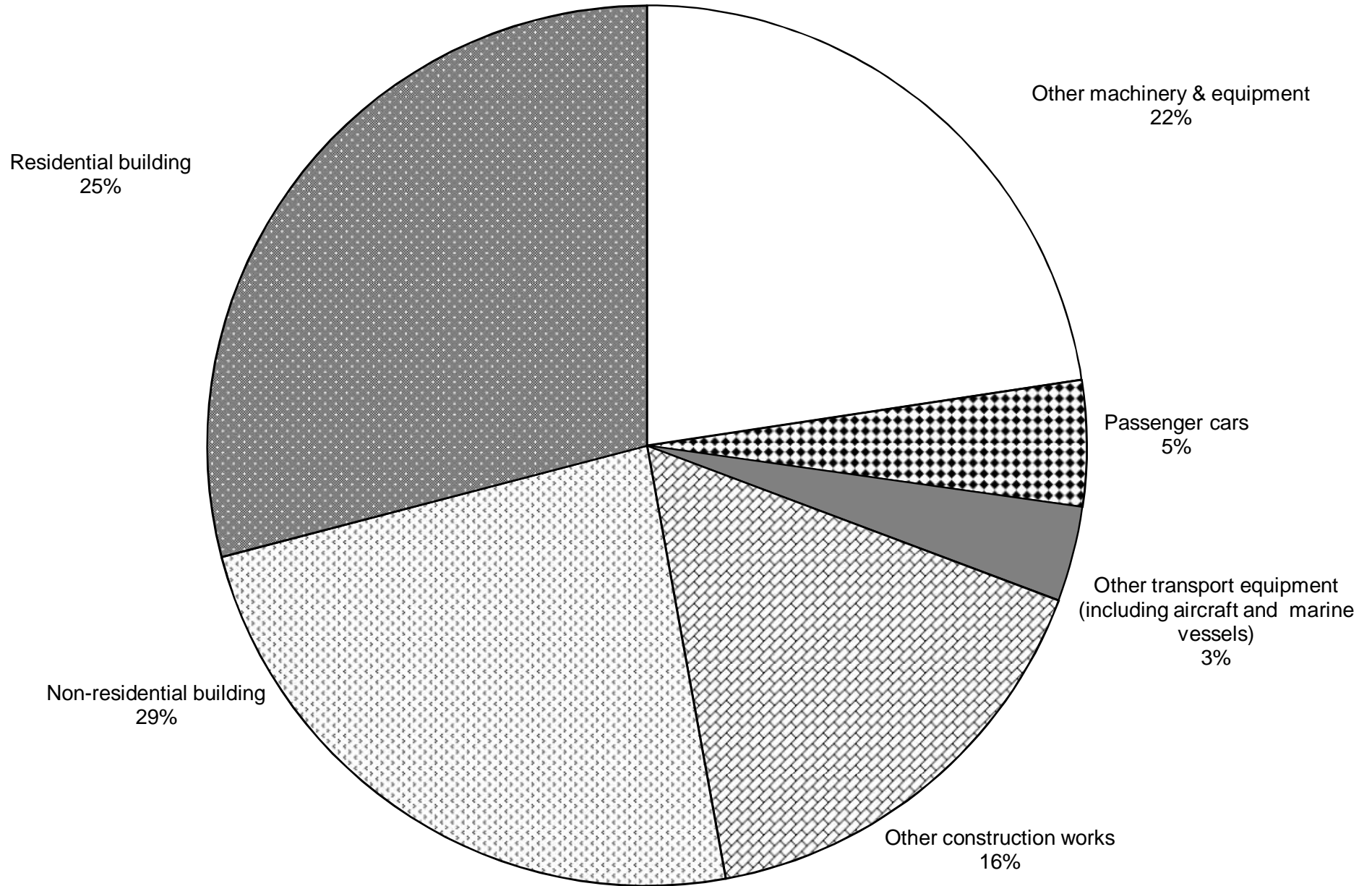


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2011



**Table 2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 2008 - 2011**

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+ 13.3	+ 7.7	+ 7.0	- 2.2
Residential building	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1
Non-residential building	+ 12.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	- 18.6
Other construction work	+ 8.1	+ 30.8	+ 15.8	+ 1.9
B. Machinery and equipment	- 15.8	+ 11.4	- 15.3	+ 4.6
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 9.1	+ 0.8	- 2.3	+ 4.6
Passenger car	+ 5.6	- 25.8	+ 19.3	- 2.4
Other transport equipment	- 41.1	+ 70.3	- 58.8	+ 6.5
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 5.1	- 14.9	+ 4.1	+ 6.5
Other machinery and equipment	- 12.7	+ 9.2	- 6.7	+ 5.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	0.0
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 3.7	0.0
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+ 0.3	- 33.9	- 6.5	+ 13.8
Mining and quarrying	+ 183.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	- 23.7	- 1.4	- 28.0	+ 15.0
<i>of which EOE</i>	- 54.5	- 48.7	- 21.0	+ 23.7
Electricity , gas and water supply	- 61.0	+ 112.2	+ 39.7	+ 85.4
Construction	+ 9.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.2	+ 8.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+ 5.9	- 15.7	+ 27.1	+ 34.4
<i>of which wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 6.4	- 13.5	+ 29.8	+ 35.6
Hotels and restaurants	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	- 1.2	- 36.2
Transport , storage and communications	- 26.6	+ 51.3	- 19.8	- 37.7
Financial intermediation	- 18.7	+ 15.3	+ 65.9	- 17.0
Real estate , renting and business activities	+ 27.9	- 0.5	+ 6.2	+ 6.2
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1
<i>Other</i>	+ 65.3	- 24.4	- 23.2	- 39.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 37.5	+ 61.8	+ 1.7	+ 17.4
Education	+ 37.6	+ 1.5	- 35.4	+ 18.4
Health and social work	+ 56.1	+ 45.7	- 6.2	+ 9.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+ 2.9	+ 5.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	0.0

1 revised

**Table 2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year),
2008 - 2011**

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹
By type of capital goods:				
A. Building & construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1
Residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1
Non-residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1
Other construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1
B. Machinery and equipment	+4.6	+3.3	+2.4	+1.3
Passenger car	+1.1	+6.2	+1.3	+5.0
Other transport equipment	-0.9	+14.4	+3.3	+5.0
Other machinery and equipment	+6.6	-0.3	+2.5	0.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+8.8	+1.2	+0.6	+3.2

1 revised

Table 2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2009-2011

(R million)

	2009 ¹			2010 ¹			2011 ¹		
	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods									
A. Building & construction work	10,016	38,793	48,809	12,678	39,488	52,166	12,864	40,271	53,135
Residential building	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,619	18,769	548	21,750	22,298
Non-residential building	3,179	18,837	22,016	4,286	17,244	21,530	3,677	14,572	18,249
Other construction work	6,712	3,550	10,262	8,242	3,625	11,867	8,639	3,949	12,588
B. Machinery and equipment	8,626	16,995	25,621	5,572	16,657	22,229	5,004	18,553	23,557
Passenger car	339	2,525	2,864	237	3,222	3,459	217	3,329	3,546
Other transport equipment	3,888	1,740	5,628	349	2,046	2,395	287	2,391	2,678
Other machinery and equipment	4,399	12,730	17,129	4,986	11,389	16,375	4,500	12,833	17,333
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	18,642	55,788	74,430	18,250	56,145	74,395	17,868	58,824	76,692
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	216	1,624	1,840	67	1,676	1,743	129	1,938	2,026
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Manufacturing	34	6,978	7,013	44	5,117	5,161	2	6,192	6,024
<i>of which EOE</i>	0	1,131	1,131	0	913	912	0	678	1,140
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,863	90	1,953	2,635	129	2,764	4,802	676	5,460
Construction	37	2,002	2,039	66	2,125	2,191	373	1,740	2,441
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	121	4,670	4,791	109	6,116	6,225	6	8,625	9,304
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	120	4,535	4,655	107	5,906	6,013	6	8,427	8,966
Hotels and restaurants	0	12,821	12,821	0	12,684	12,684	0	8,716	7,908
Transport, storage and communications	7,991	3,057	11,048	6,161	2,805	8,966	2,343	2,195	5,748
Financial intermediation	361	1,101	1,462	615	1,832	2,447	1,148	1,223	1,589
Real estate, renting and business activities	147	20,566	20,712	160	21,863	22,023	569	24,761	24,343
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,619	18,769	548	22,000	22,298
<i>Other</i>	22	4,160	4,181	11	3,244	3,254	21	2,761	2,045
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,378	0	4,378	4,478	0	4,478	5,911	0	5,538
Education	1,095	638	1,733	790	340	1,130	1,008	454	1,375
Health and social work	813	1,123	1,936	1,286	549	1,835	1,537	542	2,055
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,586	1,118	2,704	1,839	909	2,748	1,466	1,304	2,880
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	18,642	55,788	74,430	18,250	56,145	74,395	19,294	58,366	76,692

1 revised

2 includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2008 - 2010

(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	128,363.2	81,235.1	47,128.0	192.4	18,398.0	28,537.6
Sugar milling	7,878.1	6,737.4	1,140.7	-	507.0	633.7
EOE	46,964.6	29,125.6	17,839.0	98.0	9,250.0	8,491.0
Other	73,520.5	45,372.2	28,148.3	94.4	8,641.0	19,412.9
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	394.0	7,253.0	8,604.8
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, 2008 - 2010

(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	-	10,532.2
Other	23,487.4	7,061.4	16,426.0	106.0	6,808.0	9,512.0
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	9.0	7,171.0	3,093.0
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	82.0	3,904.0	5,819.1
Total	450,845.0	207,729.5	243,115.4	2,434.0	92,418.7	148,262.7

1 Revised

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, 2008 - 2010

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009 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	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	-	34.0	67.0
Manufacturing	126,078.1	78,752.8	47,325.4	216.7	18,940.0	28,168.7
Sugar milling	6,827.2	5,839.1	988.1	-	440.0	548.1
EOE	45,555.9	28,143.2	17,412.7	110.3	9,658.0	7,644.3
Other	73,695.0	44,770.4	28,924.6	106.4	8,842.0	19,976.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	17,548.1	12,150.5	5,397.6	2.4	1,212.8	4,182.4
Construction	47,711.0	30,240.4	17,470.6	35.1	8,284.0	9,151.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	41,115.0	12,345.0	28,770.0	428.0	6,852.0	21,490.0
Wholesale and retail trade	35,165.0	9,345.0	25,820.0	419.4	6,173.0	19,227.6
Other	5,950.0	3,000.0	2,950.0	8.6	679.0	2,262.4
Hotels and restaurants	27,863.5	11,114.5	16,749.0	196.0	4,400.0	12,153.0
Transport, storage & communications	50,608.9	26,417.9	24,191.0	593.7	9,140.6	14,456.7
Transport & storage	40,341.4	24,190.2	16,151.2	439.0	7,213.5	8,498.7
Communications	10,267.5	2,227.7	8,039.8	154.4	1,927.1	5,958.3

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2008- 2010

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009 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	37,996.0	12,162.0	25,834.0	37.2	6,000.0	19,796.8
Insurance	11,387.0	4,327.0	7,060.0	12.8	934.0	6,113.2
Banks	22,491.0	7,217.0	15,274.0	20.5	4,035.0	11,218.5
Other	4,118.0	618.0	3,500.0	3.9	1,031.0	2,465.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	40,043.0	10,266.6	29,776.4	429.4	7,698.0	21,649.0
Owner occupied dwellings	13,417.0	2,248.6	11,168.4	317.0	-	10,851.4
Other	26,626.0	8,018.0	18,608.0	112.4	7,698.0	10,797.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	20,616.0	5,294.0	15,322.0	-	12,404.0	2,918.0
Education	12,838.0	1,752.8	11,085.2	-	7,930.0	3,147.2
Health and social work	12,431.1	3,495.5	8,935.6	-	5,191.0	3,744.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	14,023.0	3,165.9	10,857.1	90.0	4,379.0	6,388.1
Total	464,102.8	212,487.9	251,615.0	2,229.1	95,936.3	153,449.6

1 Revised

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, 2008 - 2010

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2009 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	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	-	34.0	67.0
Manufacturing	126,078.1	78,752.8	47,325.4	216.7	18,940.0	28,168.7
Sugar milling	6,827.2	5,839.1	988.1	-	440.0	548.1
EOE	45,555.9	28,143.2	17,412.7	110.3	9,658.0	7,644.3
Other	73,695.0	44,770.4	28,924.6	106.4	8,842.0	19,976.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	17,548.1	12,150.5	5,397.6	2.4	1,212.8	4,182.4
Construction	47,711.0	30,240.4	17,470.6	35.1	8,284.0	9,151.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	41,115.0	12,345.0	28,770.0	428.0	6,852.0	21,490.0
Wholesale and retail trade	35,165.0	9,345.0	25,820.0	419.4	6,173.0	19,227.6
Other	5,950.0	3,000.0	2,950.0	8.6	679.0	2,262.4
Hotels and restaurants	27,863.5	11,114.5	16,749.0	196.0	4,400.0	12,153.0
Transport, storage & communications	50,608.9	26,417.9	24,191.0	593.7	9,140.6	14,456.7
Transport & storage	40,341.4	24,190.2	16,151.2	439.0	7,213.5	8,498.7
Communications	10,267.5	2,227.7	8,039.8	154.4	1,927.1	5,958.3

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2008- 2010

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010					
	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	39,446.0	12,981.0	26,465.0	41.4	6,210.0	20,213.6
Insurance	12,531.0	4,762.0	7,769.0	14.3	960.0	6,794.7
Banks	22,567.0	7,567.0	15,000.0	22.8	4,150.0	10,827.2
Other	4,348.0	652.0	3,696.0	4.3	1,100.0	2,591.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	43,990.4	11,345.7	32,644.7	483.8	8,642.3	23,518.6
Owner occupied dwellings	14,026.0	2,301.5	11,724.5	360.0	-	11,364.5
Other	29,964.4	9,044.2	20,920.2	123.8	8,642.3	12,154.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21,874.7	5,715.6	16,159.1	-	13,044.2	3,114.9
Education	13,574.2	1,888.3	11,685.9	-	8,288.8	3,386.5
Health and social work	13,389.1	3,695.5	9,693.6	-	5,478.6	4,215.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	15,422.9	3,372.5	12,050.4	96.6	4,962.0	6,991.8
Total	485,535.6	220,707.9	264,827.7	2,482.8	101,735.3	160,609.6

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1 Revised

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, 2008 - 2010

(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	1,402.0	186.0	1,216.0	1,085.0	-	131.0
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	18,818.0	5,038.0	13,780.0	11,045.0	-	2,735.0
Education	8,186.0	3,279.0	4,907.0	4,271.0	-	636.0
Health and social work	5,331.0	1,235.0	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	60.0	-	-
General Government	34,789.0	9,948.0	24,841.0	20,908.0	-	3,933.0

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, 2008 - 2010
(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	1,503.0	209.0	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	21,410.0	6,088.0	15,322.0	12,404.0	-	2,918.0
Education	9,507.0	4,048.0	5,459.0	4,830.0	-	629.0
Health and social work	6,396.0	1,665.0	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	39,922.0	12,235.0	27,687.0	23,549.0	-	4,138.0

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

Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2008 - 2010
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010					
	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	1,493.7	210.4	1,283.3	1,143.7	-	139.6
Manufacturing	94.3	34.3	60.0	60.0	-	-
Construction	449.8	54.4	395.4	395.4	-	-
Transport, storage and communications	340.6	75.9	264.7	107.5	-	157.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	143.5	59.2	84.3	84.3	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,388.2	6,229.1	16,159.1	13,044.2	-	3,114.9
Education	10,018.2	4,277.3	5,740.9	5,088.8	-	652.1
Health and social work	6,599.6	1,641.6	4,958.0	4,623.2	-	334.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	97.9	31.9	66.0	66.0	-	-
General Government	41,625.8	12,614.1	29,011.7	24,613.1	-	4,398.6

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

Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2009 - 2010

(R million)

Industrial activity	2009					2010				
	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	1,294	78	1,372	8,428	9,800	1,283	81	1,365	8,312	9,677
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	101	101	-	-	-	107	107
Manufacturing	61	46	107	47,218	47,325	60	43	103	47,661	47,764
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	3,372	3,372	2,026	5,398	-	3,540	3,540	1,861	5,401
Construction	408	-	408	17,063	17,471	395	-	395	17,836	18,231
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-	3,677	3,677	25,094	28,770	-	3,305	3,305	27,873	31,178
Hotels and restaurants	-	63	63	16,686	16,749	-	81	81	18,433	18,514
Transport, storage and communications	266	12,481	12,747	11,444	24,191	265	13,467	13,732	11,525	25,257
Financial intermediation	-	5,136	5,136	20,698	25,834	-	5,980	5,980	20,485	26,465
Real estate, renting and business activities	82	1,041	1,123	28,653	29,776	84	1,111	1,195	31,450	32,645
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	15,322	-	15,322	-	15,322	16,159	-	16,159	0	16,159
Education	5,459	-	5,626	5,459	11,085	5,741	-	5,741	5,945	11,686
Health and social work	4,731	-	4,205	4,731	8,936	4,958	-	4,958	4,736	9,694
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	64	1,531	9,261	1,596	10,857	66	906	972	11,078	12,050
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	27,687	27,424	62,417	189,198	251,615	29,012	28,515	57,527	207,301	264,828
As a % of GDP			21.9	78.2	100.0			22	78	100

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, 2008-2010

(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	-	2316.4 ¹	895.0	8,023.9	-	188.2	8,212.1
Public order and safety (including Defence)	3,933.3	795.8	-	-	-	4,729.1	-	14.9	4,744.0
Education	4,999.5	640.9	2,700.0	635.8	103.0	8,873.2	-	566.3	9,439.5
Health	3,826.0	1,514.2	-	273.4	219.0	5,394.6	-	81.3	5,475.9
Social security and welfare	629.2	326.0	-	-	-	955.2	-	13,365.5	14,320.7
Housing and community amenities	940.0	889.2	-	381.4	-	2,210.5	-	84.3	2,294.8
Recreation, culture and religion	381.4	305.8	-	-	-	687.2	-	47.2	734.4
Fuel and energy	17.6	9.7	-	-	-	27.3	-	0.6	27.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,204.1	305.8	-	131.1	33.0	1,608.0	30.5	462.7	2,101.2
Construction, mining & manufacturing	273.3	214.6	-	37.3	-	525.2	-	0.5	525.7
Transport and communication	416.4	231.5	-	157.8	-	805.7	726.2	25.0	1,556.9
Other economic affairs	419.9	529.7	-	-	-	949.6	79.6	11.2	1,040.4
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	8012.3 ²	8,012.3
TOTAL	20,908.5	8,497.7	2,700.0	3,933.2	1,250.0	34,789.4	836.3	22,860.0	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 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2008-2010

(R million)

Function \ Type	2009								
	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	3,847.0	3,051.5	-	2480.1 ¹	913.0	8,465.6	-	291.8	8,757.4
Public order and safety (including D	4,565.5	945.9	-	-	-	5,511.4	-	10.0	5,521.4
Education	5,750.6	897.9	3,300.0	629.5	112.0	10,466.0	-	687.6	11,153.5
Health	4,242.6	1,918.6	-	299.2	249.0	6,211.4	-	83.4	6,294.8
Social security and welfare	806.3	423.5	-	-	-	1,229.8	-	15,531.9	16,761.6
Housing and community amenities	1,107.3	1,039.3	-	398.4	-	2,545.1	-	84.6	2,629.7
Recreation, culture and religion	468.3	343.8	-	-	-	812.2	-	82.0	894.1
Fuel and energy	19.2	11.3	-	-	-	30.4	-	105.0	135.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,369.5	302.1	-	136.9	31.0	1,777.5	28.6	432.7	2,238.7
Construction, mining & manufacturi	393.6	289.6	-	39.8	-	723.0	-	0.3	723.3
Transport and communication	475.4	267.8	-	155.4	-	898.6	770.8	16.4	1,685.8
Other economic affairs	503.4	576.6	-	-	-	1,080.0	52.0	62.3	1,194.2
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	8057.9 ²	8,057.9
TOTAL	23,548.7	10,238.8	3,300.0	4,139.4	1,305.0	39,750.9	851.4	25,445.7	66,048.0

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, 2008-2010

(R million)

Function \ Type	2010								
	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	3,648.9	3,487.7	-	2653.4 ¹	1,038.0	8,752.0	-	223.8	8,975.8
Public order and safety (including Defence)	4,804.2	864.3	-	-	-	5,668.4	-	11.5	5,679.9
Education	6,070.8	1,054.2	3,471.2	652.1	134.0	11,114.3	-	768.0	11,882.3
Health	4,695.0	2,122.1	-	334.8	273.0	6,878.9	-	65.4	6,944.3
Social security and welfare	877.4	416.1	-	-	-	1,293.5	-	16,568.3	17,861.8
Housing and community amenities	1,194.0	913.3	-	425.9	-	2,533.2	-	42.3	2,575.5
Recreation, culture and religion	497.8	364.3	-	-	-	862.1	-	86.0	948.1
Fuel and energy	24.8	13.1	-	-	-	37.9	-	0.0	37.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,338.4	274.6	-	139.6	35.0	1,717.6	3.2	1,145.5	2,866.3
Construction, mining & manufacturing	391.2	254.8	-	35.6	-	681.6	-	0.5	682.1
Transport and communication	533.0	291.9	-	157.2	-	982.1	793.9	13.5	1,789.5
Other economic affairs	537.5	565.6	-	-	-	1,103.1	43.0	27.2	1,173.3
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7440.5 ²	7,440.5
TOTAL	24,613.1	10,622.0	3,471.2	4,398.6	1,480.0	41,624.9	840.1	26,392.4	68,857.4

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 2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2008 - 2010

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(R million)

	2008	2009	2010 ¹
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-27,633	-20,589	-30,986
A. Goods and Services	-38,942	-29,176	-36,341
Goods	-56,597	-49,223	-58,289
Exports	67,970	61,784	69,550
Imports	-124,567	-111,007	-127,839
General Merchandise	-61,922	-52,943	-63,450
Credit	59,015	56,265	61,990
Debit	-120,937	-109,208	-125,440
Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	5,325	3,720	5,161
Credit	8,955	5,519	7,560
Debit	-3,630	-1,799	-2,399
Non-monetary Gold	-281	-352	-712
Services	17,655	20,047	21,948
Credit	72,196	71,196	82,766
Transportation	12,693	10,750	11,524
<i>Passenger</i>	10,517	8,579	9,199
<i>Freight</i>	788	681	748
<i>Other</i>	1,388	1,490	1,577
Travel	41,214	35,693	39,457
<i>Business</i>	14,599	12,441	13,879
<i>Personal</i>	26,615	23,252	25,578
Other Services	18,289	24,753	31,785
<i>Private</i>	17,888	24,310	30,584
<i>Government</i>	401	443	1,201
Debit	-54,541	-51,149	-60,818
Transportation	-18,379	-16,306	-16,872
<i>Passenger</i>	-1,048	-941	-776
<i>Freight</i>	-9,729	-7,864	-8,585
<i>Other</i>	-7,602	-7,501	-7,511
Travel	-12,840	-11,307	-12,235
<i>Business</i>	-1,291	-1,507	-1,035
<i>Personal</i>	-11,549	-9,800	-11,200
Other Services	-23,322	-23,536	-31,711
<i>Private</i>	-23,028	-22,844	-30,854
<i>Government</i>	-294	-692	-857
B. Income	4,900	1,678	-274
Credit	23,140	14,610	153,371
Compensation of Employees	18	21	25
Direct Investment Income	164	782	121,042
<i>o/w global business</i>			120,121
Portfolio Investment Income	274	846	10,826
<i>o/w global business</i>			10,301
Other Investment Income	22,684	12,961	21,478
<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	2,540	1,101	655
<i>Banks</i>	20,054	11,741	11,420
<i>Other Sectors</i>	90	119	9,403
<i>o/w global business</i>			8,865
Debit	-18,240	-12,932	-153,645
Compensation to Employees	-361	-328	-260
Direct Investment Income	-4,638	-6,255	-135,172
<i>o/w global business</i>			-132,297
Portfolio Investment Income	-1,792	-1,732	-10,147
<i>o/w global business</i>			-7,923
Other Investment Income	-11,449	-4,617	-8,066
<i>General Government</i>	-325	-420	-347
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-4	-2	-2
<i>Banks</i>	-10,735	-3,916	-2,027
<i>Other Sectors</i>	-385	-279	-5,690
<i>o/w global business</i>			-5,544

Table 2.20 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2008 - 2010

(R million)

	2008	2009	2010 ¹
C. Current Transfers	6,409	6,909	5,629
Credit	11,703	12,947	12,407
Private	9,048	9,481	10,378
Government	2,655	3,466	2,029
Debit	-5,294	-6,038	-6,778
Private	-5,148	-5,621	748
Government	-146	-417	1,577
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	21,073	11,890	22,924
D. Capital Account	-40	-59	-148
Migrants' Transfers	-40	-59	-148
E. Financial Account	21,113	11,949	23,072
Direct Investment	9,411	7,024	381,882
Abroad	-1,484	-1,197	-623,439
<i>o/w global business</i>			-619,477
In Mauritius	10,895	8,221	1,005,321
<i>o/w global business</i>			992,085
Portfolio Investment	-4,868	-1,837	-281,795
Assets	-2,643	-8,129	-519,415
Equity Securities	-2,643	-8,129	-500,305
<i>o/w global business</i>			-496,000
Debt Securities	0	0	-19,110
<i>o/w global business</i>			-19,110
Liabilities	-2,225	6,292	237,620
Equity Securities	873	6,326	239,260
<i>o/w global business</i>			240,526
Debt Securities	-3,098	-34	-1,640
<i>o/w global business</i>			-1,482
Other Investment	21,194	18,865	-70,838
Assets	15,612	-8,668	-180,400
General Government	0	0	0
Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
Banks	15,221	-8,843	-171,708
Other Sectors: Long-term	0	0	-8,344
<i>o/w global business</i>			-8,344
Other Sectors: Short-term	391	175	-348
Liabilities	5,582	27,533	109,562
General Government	1,417	5,060	5,601
Monetary Authorities	0	3,999	0
Banks	-5,954	7,300	125,056
Other Sectors: Long-term	-2,059	1,695	-29,802
<i>o/w global business</i>			-30,290
Other Sectors: Short-term	12,178	9,479	8,707
Reserve Assets	-4,624	-12,103	-6,177
Monetary Gold	0	-2,195	0
Special Drawing Rights	-13	-4,002	248
Reserve Position in the Fund	-291	0	-410
Foreign Exchange	-4,320	-5,907	-6,016
Other Claims	0	0	0
III. Net Errors and Omissions	6,560	8,699	-8,062

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.

¹ As from 2010 figures include transaction of GBC's, not comparable with previous years.

Source: Bank of Mauritius

CHAPTER 3

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

1993 - 2007

Table 3.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1993-2007

	Unit	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	2007 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	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	215,449
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	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	28,549
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	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	243,998
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-980	-1,303	-106	-191	-1,890	-1,258	-1,419	772	5,579
5. Gross National Income (GNI)																	
at basic prices	R M	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	221,028
at market prices	R M	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	249,577
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world	R M	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	3,882
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	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	253,459
8. Per capita GNI																	
at basic prices	R	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	175,323
at market prices	R	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	197,967
9. Per capita GDP																	
at basic prices	R	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	170,897
at market prices	R	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	193,543
10. Compensation of employees	R M	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	81,007
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	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	201,014
households	R M	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	169,522
general government	R M	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	31,492
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	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	201,014
households	R M	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	182,700
general government	R M	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	18,314
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFC)	R M	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	61,240
private sector	R M	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	48,138
public sector	R M	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	13,102
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	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	52,445
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-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	-22,709
Exports of goods & services	R M	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	141,187
Imports of goods & services	R M	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	163,896

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, 1994-2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :														
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+ 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	+ 5.7
Final consumption expenditure	+ 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	+ 3.7
<i>Households</i>	+ 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	+ 4.5
<i>General Government</i>	+ 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	+ 0.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+ 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	+ 5.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 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	+ 13.8
2. Ratios														
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	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	37.6
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	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	82.5
<i>Households</i>	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	69.5
<i>General Government</i>	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	13.0
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	25.1
Public sector' s investment as a % of GDFCF	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	21.4
Gross National Savings (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	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	18.0
Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices														
(+) surplus / (-) deficit	-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	-9.3

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, 1993-2007

(R million)

	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	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	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	9,653
Sugarcane	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	4,334
Other	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	5,319
Mining and quarrying	110	120	130	140	148	155	159	159	163	156	99	88	90	88	85	79
Manufacturing	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	41,409
Sugar	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	1,175
EOE	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	17,795
Other	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	22,439
Electricity, gas and water supply	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	3,321
Construction	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	13,282
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	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	25,692
Wholesale and retail trade	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	23,482
Other	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	470	550	630	730	950	1,150	1,400	1,800	2,210
Hotels and restaurants	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	18,673
Transport, storage and communication	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	23,790
Financial intermediation	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	20,826
Insurance	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	5,850
Banks ³	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	12,177
Other	0	0	0	0	575	690	763	763	866	958	1,210	1,475	1,725	2,025	2,400	2,799
Real estate, renting and business activities	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	22,784
Owner occupied dwellings	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	9,633
Other	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	13,151
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3,152	3,799	4,150	4,903	5,336	5,914		6,559	6,095	6,693	7,132	7,764	8,991	10,098	10,908	11,650
Education	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	7,537	8,268	8,947
Health and social work	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	5,433	6,143	6,712
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	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	6,035	7,013	8,240
FISIM	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,606	-3,496	-4,416									
Gross Domestic Product at basic price	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	215,449
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	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	28,549
Gross Domestic Product at market price	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	243,998

¹ FISIM is not allocated to users

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

³ for years 1993 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), 1994-2007

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- 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	- 5.4
Sugarcane	- 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	- 14.2
Other	+ 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	+ 3.4
Mining and quarrying	+ 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	- 15.1
Manufacturing	+ 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	+ 2.3
Sugar	- 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	- 13.6
EOE	+ 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	+ 11.2
Other	+ 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	- 3.4
Electricity , gas and water supply	+ 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	+ 2.7
Construction	+ 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	+ 16.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+ 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	+ 5.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+ 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	+ 4.5
Other	+ 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	+ 12.8
Hotels and restaurants	+ 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	+ 12.0
Transport , storage and communications	+ 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	+ 7.5
Financial intermediation	+ 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	+ 7.6
Insurance	+ 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	+ 5.1
Banks ¹	+ 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	+ 8.8
Other	+ 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	+ 8.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+ 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	+ 9.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+ 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	+ 1.8
Other	+ 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	+ 15.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 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	+ 0.4
Education	+ 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	+ 2.3
Health and social work	+ 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	+ 5.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+ 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	+ 8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+ 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	+ 5.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excl	+ 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	+ 6.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+ 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	+ 7.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+ 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	+ 5.9

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, 1993-2007

(R million)

	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	2007 ⁶
Compensation of employees	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	81,007
of which paid by general government	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	18,154
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	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	30,656
Taxes on products ¹	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	29,369
Subsidies on products	(420)	(281)	(382)	(631)	(696)	(617)	(602)	(602)	(695)	(733)	(1,016)	(828)	(612)	(883)	(936)	820
Other taxes on production ²	464	573	615	679	766	823	869	869	982	1,048	1,164	1,433	1,561	1,604	1,742	2,107
Gross operating surplus	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	132,335
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	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	243,998
Net primary income from the rest of the world	+63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637	-594	-980	-1,303	-106	-191	-1,890	-1,258	-1,419	+772	+5579
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	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	249,577
Net transfer from the rest of the world ⁴	+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	3,882
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	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	253,459
Less: Final consumption expenditure	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	201,014
Households	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	169,522
General government	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	31,492
Gross National Saving (GNS)	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	52,445
GNS as a % of GNDI	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	20.7
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	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	21.5

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

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

3/ "Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM"

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

5/ "FISIM" is not allocated to users

6/ "FISIM" allocated to users

Table 3.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1993 - 2007

	(R million)															
	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	2007 ⁴
Final consumption expenditure	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	201,014
Households	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	169,522
General government	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	31,492
<i>Individual</i>	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	13,178
<i>Collective</i>	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	18,314
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	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	61,240
Private sector	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	48,138
Public sector	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	13,102
Change in inventories¹	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	4,453
Exports of goods & services	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	141,187
Goods (f.o.b)	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	69,708
Services ²	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	71,479
Less Imports of goods & services	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	163,896
Goods (f.o.b)	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	113,647
Services ²	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	50,249
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	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	243,998

1/ includes all statistical discrepancies

2/"Exports and imports of services" from Bank of Mauritius, adjusted for "FISIM"

3/ "FISIM" is not allocated to users

4/ "FISIM" allocated to users

Table 3.7 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates (% change over previous year), 1993-2007

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
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	+ 3.7
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	+ 4.5
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	+ 0.6
<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	+ 2.7
<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	- 0.9
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	+ 5.9
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	+ 20.6
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	- 26.6
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	+ 1.8
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	- 10.8
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	+ 18.9
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	+ 2.5
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	- 0.7
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	+ 10.7

For 1993 to 1999 "FISIM" is not allocated to users

As from 2000 onwards "FISIM" allocated to users

Table 3.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1995-2007

(R million)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I - By type of capital goods													
A. Building & construction work	10,201	11,009	10,870	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	22,075	23,634	24,139	27,501	35,987
Residential building	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,954	8,503	8,278	9,768	11,663
Non-residential building	3,518	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794
Other construction work	2,055	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530
B. Machinery and equipment	6,298	8,700	11,864	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	14,433	15,637	16,972	24,194	25,253
Aircraft	0	0	3,015	0	2,700	0	1,100	365	1,070	219	120	5,675	2,515
Marine vessel	125	320	85	0	0	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger car	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406
Other transport equipment	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,945	2,433
Other machinery and equipment	4,802	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,782	11,328	12,779	14,077	16,899
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695	61,240
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	16,374	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	35,438	39,052	40,991	46,020	58,725
II - Bv Industrial use													
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	654	616	663	784	858	677	650	832	983	1,365	2,255	2,814	2,583
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	10
Manufacturing	2,127	2,564	2,608	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,259	5,546	5,850	5,119	8,675
<i>of which EOE</i>	815	930	1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,493	2,608	2,501	2,370	4,451
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,212	1,937	1,448	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,849	1,826	2,791	3,294	2,203
Construction	361	410	464	510	534	572	481	141	635	765	719	988	1,659
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	1,211	1,601	1,533	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,537	2,539	2,776	3,029	4,893
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	1,183	1,570	1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,470	2,456	2,697	2,954	4,609
Restaurants and hotels	1,172	1,260	1,269	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,277	5,235	4,243	6,618	10,212
Transport, storage and communications	2,561	3,104	6,396	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,766	4,217	4,701	10,745	8,861
Financial intermediation	551	623	429	621	615	535	672	935	799	955	1,341	1,690	1,451
Real estate, renting and business activities	4,843	5,231	4,996	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,738	10,612	10,169	11,354	14,725
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,954	8,503	8,278	9,768	11,663
<i>Other</i>	215	359	431	639	765	876	633	748	1,784	2,109	1,891	1,586	3,062
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	888	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,974	2,077	1,777
Education	345	582	713	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,266	1,192	1,351	1,032	1,131
Health and social work	136	213	296	300	235	343	332	606	641	743	573	634	780
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	439	456	528	577	414	1,065	1,234	1,387	2,582	1,779	2,368	2,300	2,280
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital	16,499	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695	61,240
GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices	23.5	24.8	25.8	22.9	26.9	22.5	22.3	21.4	22.5	21.7	21.5	24.2	25.1

Table 3.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1996-2007

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
I - By type of capital goods												
A. Building & construction work	+ 4.1	- 4.7	+ 8.6	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 14.6	+ 0.7	- 5.2	+ 6.9	+ 17.0
Residential building	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 0.6	- 9.6	+ 10.7	+ 6.8
Non-residential building	+ 6.4	- 9.1	+ 0.4	+ 33.4	+ 7.4	- 0.4	+ 15.9	+ 7.6	+ 20.1	- 12.1	+ 3.9	+ 49.2
Other construction work	+ 5.9	+ 13.3	+ 13.0	- 3.7	+ 7.7	+ 9.2	+ 10.6	+ 34.5	- 24.2	+ 16.8	+ 6.3	- 17.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+ 31.7	+ 30.6	- 15.4	+ 37.9	- 24.3	+ 4.4	- 6.8	+ 11.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 31.1	- 6.7
<i>Machinery and equipment(exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 29.3	+ 0.3	+ 14.5	+ 13.4	- 8.6	- 7.8	+ 2.3	+ 6.5	+ 7.6	+ 1.5	+ 4.0	+ 9.0
Passenger car	+ 3.2	+ 20.3	+ 7.8	- 2.7	- 2.5	- 2.2	+ 19.0	+ 12.2	+ 31.6	- 16.2	+ 7.5	+ 32.7
Other transport equipment	+ 60.5	+ 291.4	- 69.2	+ 191.1	- 65.1	+ 108.2	- 47.5	+ 66.5	- 42.3	+ 0.2	+ 301.1	- 38.0
<i>Other transport equipment(excl. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 39.0	+ 58.5	+ 9.5	- 0.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.1	- 19.9	+ 32.3	- 19.1	+ 7.4	+ 9.4	+ 19.3
Other machinery and equipment	+ 32.9	- 8.7	+ 16.6	+ 18.4	- 10.8	- 10.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.9	+ 8.0	+ 4.7	- 4.1	+ 3.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 0.9	- 2.8	+ 17.5	+ 5.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 13.6	- 2.5	+ 11.2	+ 11.6	+ 1.0	- 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 11.3	+ 3.3	- 2.5	+ 5.7	+ 13.8
II - By Industrial use												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	- 9.6	+ 3.4	+ 13.1	+ 5.0	- 22.9	- 7.5	+ 24.1	+ 14.7	+ 30.1	+ 53.4	+ 17.4	- 18.2
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+ 139.9	- 100.0	-	+ 622.8
Manufacturing	+ 14.7	- 2.3	+ 30.8	+ 8.5	- 3.7	- 4.6	+ 6.2	- 8.2	+ 21.7	- 2.1	- 17.6	+ 48.4
<i>of which EOE</i>	+ 8.4	+ 28.6	+ 8.1	+ 13.6	- 6.2	- 0.9	- 18.5	- 0.6	+ 73.2	- 11.0	- 10.6	+ 64.7
Electricity , gas and water supply	+ 52.6	- 28.0	+ 43.6	+ 12.7	- 28.4	- 20.1	- 12.5	+ 22.7	- 7.6	+ 41.9	+ 10.8	- 41.2
Construction	+ 8.4	+ 8.4	+ 3.1	- 1.9	+ 4.0	- 19.1	- 71.5	+ 342.8	+ 12.5	- 12.7	+ 30.1	+ 49.8
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+ 27.2	- 7.9	+ 3.1	+ 12.6	+ 11.1	- 4.2	+ 11.0	- 1.6	- 6.3	+ 1.5	+ 3.6	+ 46.0
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 27.7	- 9.2	+ 2.9	+ 11.8	+ 13.8	- 6.5	+ 13.4	- 2.0	- 6.9	+ 1.9	+ 4.0	+ 41.4
Restaurants and hotels	+ 3.3	- 3.0	+ 20.8	+ 71.3	- 3.6	+ 2.7	+ 24.9	- 18.9	+ 50.1	- 24.7	+ 46.4	+ 37.7
Transport , storage and communications	+ 16.3	+ 97.2	- 45.5	+ 86.7	- 41.3	+ 41.3	- 32.7	+ 27.8	- 31.5	+ 3.5	+ 119.2	- 24.8
Financial intermediation	+ 7.7	- 33.9	+ 35.6	- 6.6	- 15.2	+ 21.1	+ 34.8	- 16.7	+ 11.7	+ 30.4	+ 18.8	- 22.9
Real estate , renting and business activities	+ 4.1	- 7.9	+ 15.2	+ 2.8	+ 13.6	+ 2.8	- 4.7	+ 21.0	+ 2.4	- 11.0	+ 5.0	+ 16.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 1.5	- 9.6	+ 12.7	+ 1.3	+ 13.9	+ 7.4	- 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 0.6	- 9.6	+ 10.7	+ 6.8
<i>Other</i>	+ 60.4	+ 15.2	+ 41.9	+ 15.3	+ 11.8	- 30.4	+ 15.2	+ 130.4	+ 10.8	- 16.7	- 20.2	+ 76.0
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	+ 20.8	+ 20.3	- 37.7	+ 37.7	- 2.7	- 13.6	+ 41.3	+ 24.6	+ 7.7	- 26.5	- 1.0	- 23.6
Education	+ 62.0	+ 18.1	- 33.0	- 15.7	+ 8.5	+ 1.6	+ 94.3	+ 16.8	- 11.6	+ 5.3	- 28.3	- 3.2
Health and social work	+ 50.9	+ 33.4	- 4.1	- 26.3	+ 41.8	- 6.8	+ 76.5	+ 2.4	+ 8.5	- 28.3	+ 3.9	+ 7.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	- 0.6	+ 11.5	+ 5.4	- 30.5	+ 152.4	+ 11.8	+ 7.8	+ 79.1	- 35.4	+ 23.6	- 8.6	- 11.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 23.1	- 8.3	+ 4.7	- 0.1	+ 13.4	+ 0.9	- 2.8	+ 17.5	+ 5.9

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 Statistics 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 use 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.

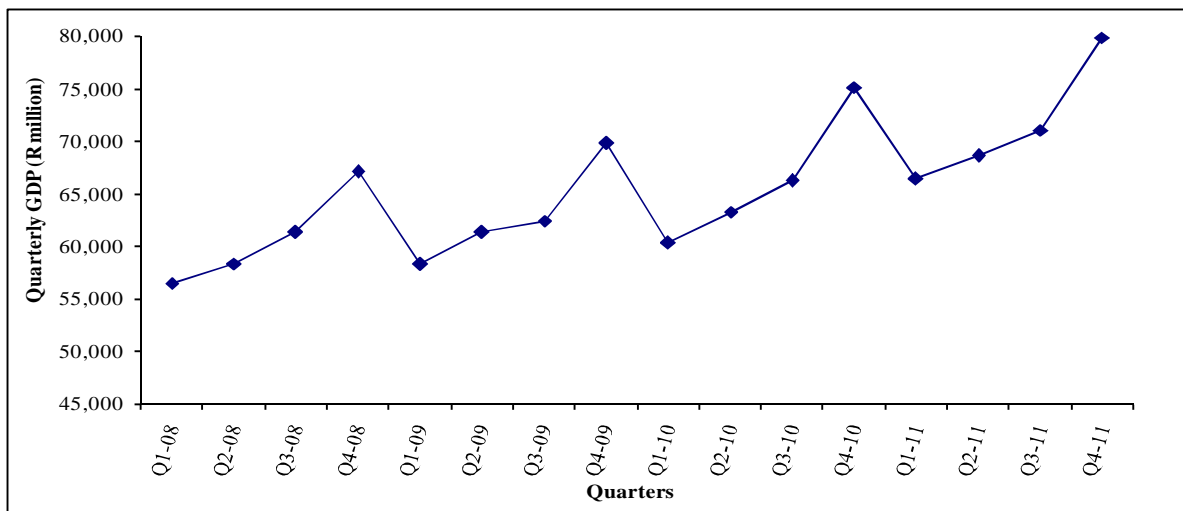
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 4.1 shows quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for the period 2008 to 2011. 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 2010, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 60,299 million in the first quarter, increased to R 63,245 million in the second and to R 66,186 million in the third to peak at R 75,096 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 66,335 million in the first quarter of 2011.

Fig 4.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2008 – Q₄ 2011



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 2008 to 2011 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.

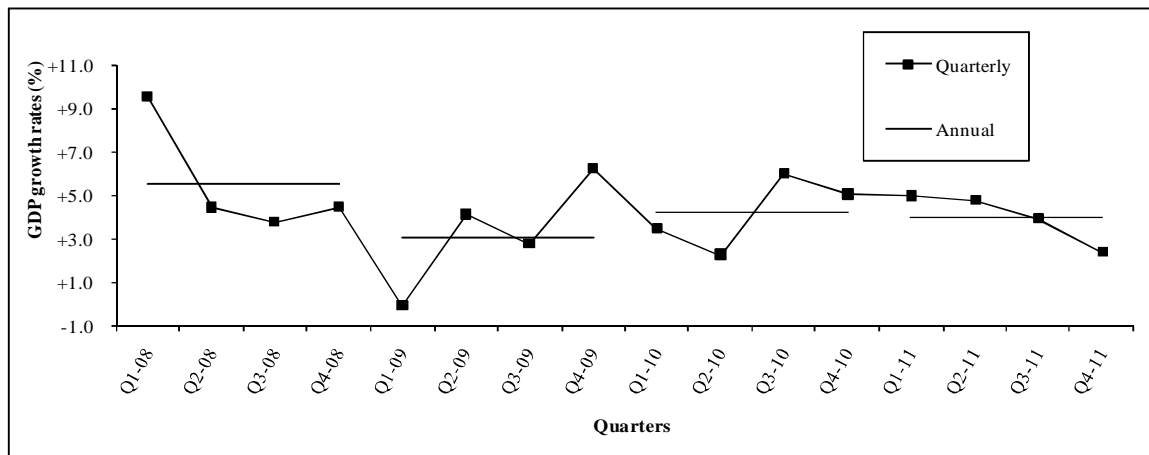
Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2011 is estimated at R 79,777 million compared to R 71,015 million in the previous quarter and to R 75,096 million in the corresponding quarter of 2010.

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

2.1 Growth rates, Q₁2008 – Q₄2011, (year on year change)

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for first quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2011 and the annual rates for 2008 to 2011. After a growth of 5.5% in 2008 the economy slowed down in 2009 to register a growth of 3.1% only. It then recovered with growths of 4.2% and 4.0% in 2010 and 2011 respectively.

Fig. 4.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2008 – Q₄ 2011



Quarterly data indicate that, after a high growth of 9.5% in the first quarter of 2008, GDP slowed down in the following quarters until the first quarter of 2009 when a zero growth was registered. Thereafter, the economy picked up to reach 6.2% in the last quarter of 2009 but slowed down again to 2.3% in the second quarter of 2010. Improvement was noted in the third quarter of 2010 when a growth rate of 6.0% was registered. Thereafter, a slowdown is observed with the quarterly growth rate reaching 2.4% in the fourth quarter of 2011

2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, 2011

Growths were registered during all the four quarters of 2011. After registering growths of 5.0% and of 4.8% in the first and second quarters of 2011, real GDP slowed with growth of 3.9% and 2.4% in the third and fourth quarters of 2011. GDP growth in 2011 is mainly attributable to the sectors, “Manufacturing”, “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 5.0% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2011 were “Manufacturing” (1.2 percentage points), “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.9 percentage point), “Transport, storage and communications” (0.8 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.6 percentage point).

During the second quarter the main contributors were “Manufacturing” (1.3 percentage points) “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.9 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.7 percentage point), “Transport, storage and communications” (0.5 percentage point) and “Hotels and restaurants” (0.4 percentage point).

In the third quarter of 2011, the main contributions by the following sectors were: “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.8 percentage point), “Financial intermediation” (0.5 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (0.4 percentage point) and “Transport, storage and communications” (0.4 percentage point).

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were: “Real estate, renting and business activities” (0.7 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (0.5 percentage point) and “Financial intermediation” (0.5 percentage point).

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2010 – Q₄2011

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q ₁ 2010	Q ₂ 2010	Q ₃ 2010	Q ₄ 2010	Q ₁ 2011	Q ₂ 2011	Q ₃ 2011	Q ₄ 2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	-0.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.3	-0.7
Electricity , gas and water supply	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Construction	-0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	0.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Transport , storage and communications	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2
Financial intermediation	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
GDP at basic prices published	3.5	2.3	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	3.9	2.4

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, 2011

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2011 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 2.5% in the first quarter of 2011 but picked up in the second and third quarter with growths of 8.1% and 6.9% respectively. This was followed by a lower growth of 1.0% in the final quarter of 2011.

“*Manufacturing*” registered growths of 7.6% and 7.4% in the first and second quarter of 2011 but slowed in the remaining quarters with a growth of 1.4% in the third quarter and by a contraction of 3.5% in the fourth quarter.

“*Construction*” declined by 4.5% and 11.4% in the first two quarters of 2011. However, it picked up with growths of 4.2% and 2.2% in the third and fourth quarter of 2011 respectively.

“*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods*” grew by 3.0% in the first quarter of 2011 and by 2.8% in the second quarter and improved further in the third and fourth quarter of 2011 with growths of 3.5% and 4.1% respectively.

“*Hotels and restaurants*” registered growths of 4.4% and 6.5% in the first and second quarter of 2011 respectively but slowed in the last two quarters with an average quarterly growth of 1.0%.

“*Transport, storage and communications*” showed a downward trend in growth rate in 2011, after a growth of 7.4% in the first quarter.

“*Financial Intermediation*” recorded growths of 6.4%, 6.5%, 4.3% and 5.3% in all four quarters of 2011 respectively.

“*Real estate, renting and business activities*” registered growths ranging from +5.9% to +6.6% during the four quarters of 2011.

3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2011

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 64,760 million in the first quarter of 2011, R 67,203 million in the second, R 70,626 million in the third and R 78,006 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 72.3% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2011. During the remaining quarters, this proportion varied from 72.1%, 74.8% and 73.9% in the second, third and fourth quarter respectively. General government consumption expenditure decreased from 13.5% of GDP in the first quarter to 12.6% in the fourth quarter, after initially increasing to 14.1% in the second quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 85.8% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter increased to 86.5% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2008 to 2011 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 EOE 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, 2011

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure grew by 3.2% in the first quarter of 2011, decreased to 2.2% in the second quarter, picked up by 2.4% in the third quarter before dropping again to 2.1% in the last quarter (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 3.0% in the first quarter, slowed to 1.8% in the second quarter and increased again to 2.5% and 2.7% in the last two quarters. As for general government expenditure, a declining pattern of growth was noted with +4.3% in the first quarter, +4.0% in the second, +2.1% in the third and -0.9% in the last quarter.

After contractions of 1.2% and 14.9% in the first two quarters of 2011, investment picked up with growths of 2.6% and 12.9% in the third and fourth quarters. The decline in the first quarter of 2011 was mainly due to a contraction (-3.8%) in “Building and construction work” partly offset by a growth (+4.2%) in “Machinery and equipment”. In the second quarter of 2011, the decline of 14.9% in investment was the combined effect of negative growths in “Building and construction work” (-12.5%) and “Machinery and equipment” (-19.8%). In the third quarter, the increase in investment is mainly attributable by a 9.9% growth in “Machinery and equipment”, partly offset by a zero growth in “Building and construction work”. In the last quarter of 2011, the growth in investment (+12.9) was explained by growths in “Building and construction work” (+6.3%) and “Machinery and equipment” (+31.2%). The higher growth in “Machinery and equipment” (+31.2%) for the last quarter of 2011 was mainly attributable to acquisition of power generating plant while the increase in “Building and construction work” (+6.3%) was due to higher investment in “Residential building” (+30.1%) and “Other construction works” (+6.8%) partly offset by a decline in “Non residential building” (-14.8%).

After registering positive growths in the first three quarters of 2011 (+14.5% in the first quarter, +5.1% in the second quarter and +12.1% in the third quarter), export of goods and services declined by 3.0% in the last quarter of 2011.

Imports of goods and services registered positive growths during all the four quarters of 2011, ranging from 2.4% to 10.2%.

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 2006 to the fourth quarter of 2011.

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 showed a downturn of the economy as from the fourth quarter of 2010 followed by lesser growths during the year 2011 while the quarter-to-quarter data revealed a slowing down of the economy as early as from the first quarter of 2010.

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

4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP growth, 2011 (Quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data show that the economy, after a decline of 0.3% in the first quarter of 2011, improved with growths of 1.3% and 1.1% in the second and third quarter but dropped to 0.1% in the last quarter of 2011.

Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q₁ 2006 – Q₄ 2011

Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates ¹ (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates ¹ (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_06	6.9	0.5	Q1_10	3.5	-0.6
Q2_06	5.2	1.1	Q2_10	2.3	1.4
Q3_06	5.8	1.6	Q3_10	6.0	2.5
Q4_06	4.9	1.2	Q4_10	5.1	1.4
Q1_07	5.0	0.7	Q1_11	5.0	-0.3
Q2_07	5.8	2.6	Q2_11	4.8	1.3
Q3_07	6.7	2.2	Q3_11	3.9	1.1
Q4_07	5.2	-0.6	Q4_11	2.4	0.1
Q1_08	9.5	4.9			
Q2_08	4.4	-1.6			
Q3_08	3.8	1.2			
Q4_08	4.5	-0.3			
Q1_09	0.0	1.2			
Q2_09	4.1	2.6			
Q3_09	2.8	-0.7			
Q4_09	6.2	2.6			

1/ Revised

Fig. 4.3: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2006 – Q₄ 2011

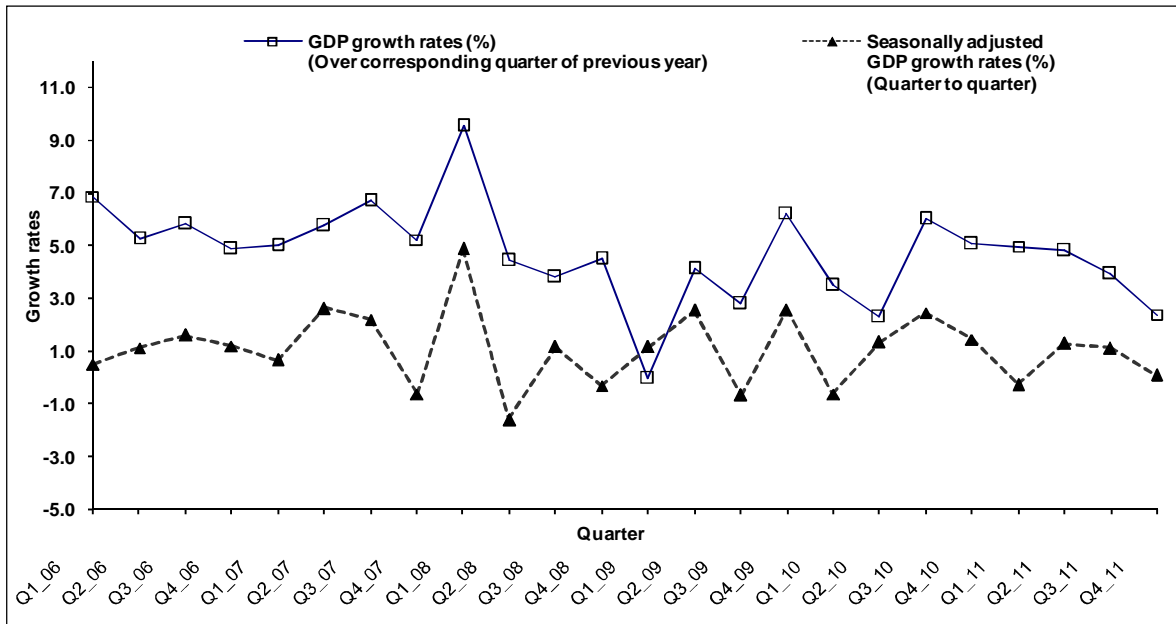


Table 4.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2008- Q₄ 2011

(R million)

	2008					2009					2010 ¹					2011				
	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	2,058	2,073	2,571	3,240	9,941	2,023	2,106	2,559	3,111	9,800	2,041	2,041	2,559	3,036	9,678	2,143	2,197	2,721	3,334	10,395
Sugarcane	761	824	1,021	1,624	4,230	611	656	841	1,381	3,489	525	571	740	1,214	3,051	614	676	862	1,393	3,545
Other	1,297	1,249	1,550	1,616	5,712	1,412	1,451	1,718	1,731	6,311	1,516	1,470	1,819	1,822	6,627	1,530	1,521	1,859	1,941	6,850
Mining and quarrying	29	31	25	23	108	28	25	25	23	101	24	29	26	27	106	22	24	28	34	109
Manufacturing	9,694	11,543	11,757	14,133	47,127	9,280	11,596	11,696	14,754	47,326	9,556	11,122	11,834	15,255	47,767	10,616	12,354	12,354	15,196	50,519
Sugar	200	315	314	311	1,141	174	273	272	269	988	156	245	244	242	887	180	283	282	279	1,024
Food (exc sugar)	2,941	3,884	4,141	4,977	15,943	2,800	4,254	3,971	4,995	16,021	3,057	4,332	4,015	5,153	16,557	3,393	4,691	4,072	5,572	17,729
Textile	3,275	3,775	3,141	3,690	13,882	3,339	3,642	3,259	3,973	14,213	2,955	3,068	3,456	4,161	13,640	3,271	3,774	3,728	4,013	14,786
Other	3,278	3,568	4,161	5,155	16,162	2,966	3,427	4,194	5,516	16,103	3,388	3,477	4,119	5,699	16,683	3,771	3,606	4,272	5,332	16,981
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,044	1,160	1,204	1,183	4,590	1,382	1,241	1,377	1,397	5,398	1,432	1,399	1,322	1,247	5,401	1,394	1,317	1,283	1,364	5,358
Construction	4,032	4,263	4,056	4,121	16,472	4,116	4,161	4,241	4,954	17,471	3,829	4,408	4,746	5,247	18,231	3,803	4,085	5,129	5,580	18,597
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	6,390	6,593	7,467	8,579	29,029	6,260	7,380	7,195	7,935	28,770	6,430	7,421	7,684	9,643	31,178	7,029	7,869	8,399	10,503	33,800
Wholesale and retail trade	5,923	5,893	6,867	7,696	26,379	5,750	6,600	6,535	6,935	25,820	5,854	6,548	6,945	8,551	27,898	6,364	6,874	7,543	9,245	30,025
Other	467	700	600	883	2,650	510	780	660	1,000	2,950	576	873	739	1,093	3,280	665	996	856	1,258	3,775
Hotels and restaurants	5,684	4,703	3,898	4,886	19,171	4,887	3,684	3,378	4,800	16,749	5,303	4,052	3,793	5,366	18,514	5,763	4,348	4,046	6,110	20,268
Transport, storage and communications	6,157	5,344	6,067	6,355	23,923	5,840	5,421	6,134	6,796	24,191	6,315	5,773	6,338	6,830	25,256	6,863	6,329	6,694	6,764	26,650
Financial intermediation	5,558	5,600	6,424	6,326	23,909	6,270	6,124	6,782	6,658	25,834	5,644	6,387	7,057	7,377	26,465	6,842	6,986	7,460	7,518	28,806
Insurance	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	1,795	1,930	2,400	2,424	8,549
Banks	3,406	3,262	3,803	3,769	14,241	3,926	3,692	4,030	3,626	15,274	3,244	3,787	3,957	4,012	15,000	4,147	4,181	4,014	3,958	16,300
Other	715	798	825	864	3,202	768	795	910	1,027	3,500	800	800	1,000	1,096	3,696	900	875	1,046	1,136	3,957
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,572	6,791	6,866	7,030	27,258	7,261	7,472	7,427	7,616	29,777	7,896	8,125	8,174	8,448	32,643	8,956	9,237	9,260	9,541	36,995
Owner occupied dwellings	2,635	2,688	2,759	2,750	10,832	2,744	2,773	2,824	2,828	11,168	2,875	2,897	2,948	3,004	11,725	3,129	3,171	3,195	3,225	12,720
Other	3,937	4,103	4,107	4,280	16,426	4,518	4,700	4,603	4,788	18,608	5,021	5,227	5,226	5,443	20,918	5,827	6,066	6,065	6,316	24,275
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,981	3,290	3,659	3,851	13,780	3,686	4,082	3,666	3,889	15,322	3,834	4,061	4,165	4,099	16,159	4,037	4,350	4,236	4,358	16,981
Education	2,295	2,481	2,765	2,731	10,273	2,627	2,829	2,833	2,795	11,084	2,847	2,982	3,009	2,848	11,686	3,042	3,267	3,211	3,077	12,596
Health and social work	1,728	1,894	2,015	2,093	7,730	2,110	2,321	2,229	2,277	8,937	2,338	2,437	2,469	2,450	9,694	2,593	2,774	2,731	2,710	10,808
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	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	3,232	3,462	3,464	3,689	13,846
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	56,476	58,308	61,326	67,005	243,115	58,269	61,265	62,364	69,719	251,616	60,299	63,245	66,186	75,096	264,826	66,335	68,598	71,015	79,777	285,726
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	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	9,139	9,380	8,827	10,385	37,731
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	64,023	66,189	69,024	75,079	274,316	65,550	68,637	69,814	78,354	282,355	68,455	71,566	74,177	84,586	298,783	75,474	77,979	79,843	90,162	323,457
Export Oriented Enterprises	4,232	4,860	4,177	4,569	17,839	3,682	4,580	4,128	5,023	17,413	3,535	4,165	4,334	5,300	17,334	4,015	4,767	4,578	4,973	18,333

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 4.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2008- Q₄ 2011

	2008					2009					2010 ¹					2011				
	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	+7.1	+4.5	+1.9	+0.6	+3.0	+7.7	+13.1	+8.8	+6.8	+8.9	-7.1	-6.5	+4.9	+1.0	-1.3	-2.5	+8.1	+6.9	+1.0	+3.4
Sugarcane	+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	+3.7	+5.9	+4.4	+1.8	+3.5
Other	+8.1	+4.4	-0.1	-3.5	+1.5	+5.7	+13.4	+6.5	+0.8	+6.2	-7.1	-5.2	+11.6	+4.3	+1.5	-5.9	+9.4	+8.2	+0.3	+3.4
Mining and quarrying	39.7	56.2	13.6	-12.4	22.2	-8.7	-24.1	-6.8	-5.7	-12.2	-19.0	6.8	0.9	13.2	0.5	-14.5	-21.5	4.3	24.5	-2.0
Manufacturing	+5.9	+3.8	-0.9	+4.2	+3.2	-3.1	+1.7	+2.4	+7.5	+2.1	+4.8	-2.8	+2.1	+4.1	+2.1	+7.6	+7.4	+1.4	-3.5	+2.7
Sugar	+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	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8
Food (exc sugar)	+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	+4.1	+4.4	+3.4	+0.9	-5.5	+0.7	-0.2
Textile	+7.6	+2.4	-12.2	+4.2	0.1	-0.6	-5.9	+1.2	+5.0	-0.2	-7.8	-12.2	+10.5	+9.1	+0.0	+10.2	+22.4	+7.4	-4.0	+8.0
Other	+2.2	+6.9	-1.2	+2.3	+2.3	-7.7	-2.0	2.8	+9.1	1.5	+12.4	-0.2	-3.4	+1.6	2.1	+10.4	+2.9	+2.9	-7.2	1.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+6.0	+5.5	+10.4	+3.2	+6.1	+0.1	+0.0	-0.5	+0.8	+0.1	+5.8	-6.0	+8.6	+9.7	+3.8	+5.0	+1.3	+5.4	+4.5	+4.0
Construction	+15.2	+12.6	+12.1	+6.8	+11.6	-1.4	-3.9	+7.0	+23.6	+6.1	-5.6	+5.6	+11.2	+5.2	+4.2	-4.5	-11.4	+4.2	+2.2	-2.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+16.6	-5.2	-0.5	+10.5	+4.8	-1.6	+11.2	-3.2	-1.6	+1.0	+5.2	+1.9	+4.7	+5.3	+4.3	+3.0	+2.8	+3.5	+4.1	+3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+16.9	-6.5	-1.2	+10.9	+4.4	-2.0	+11.3	-4.2	-2.6	+0.2	+4.9	+1.2	+4.5	+5.0	+3.9	+2.7	+2.3	+3.1	+3.6	+2.9
Other	+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	+7.8	+8.1	+8.2	+7.1	+8.5	+8.6	+8.1
Hotels and restaurants	+11.4	-0.6	+5.1	-8.2	+1.3	-16.1	+3.0	+3.9	-10.2	-6.0	+7.4	+3.9	+5.1	+7.4	+6.0	+4.4	+6.5	+1.1	+1.0	+3.1
Transport, storage and communications	+12.2	+5.7	+4.6	+2.4	+6.1	+0.7	+3.7	+1.8	+12.3	+4.8	+5.4	+6.1	+6.3	+4.3	+5.4	+7.4	+5.9	+4.5	+2.5	+4.9
Financial intermediation	+10.6	+9.4	+12.5	+8.3	+10.1	+5.7	+3.2	+0.8	+8.5	+4.5	+0.5	+3.9	+6.1	+6.4	+4.3	+6.4	+6.5	+4.3	+5.3	+5.5
Insurance	+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	+5.0	+4.5	+4.4	+4.2	+4.5
Banks	+13.1	+11.4	+16.4	+10.3	+12.7	+5.2	+1.3	-2.4	+12.1	+4.2	-1.2	+4.3	+6.0	+6.4	+3.9	+7.0	+6.7	+4.1	+6.0	+6.0
Other	+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	+6.4	+8.6	+4.8	+4.1	+6.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.5	+8.6	+8.2	+9.7	+8.7	+4.8	+5.7	+5.4	+7.2	+5.8	+5.8	+5.9	+7.5	+5.9	+6.3	+6.3	+6.6	+6.4	+5.9	+6.3
Owner occupied dwellings	+2.1	+1.8	+2.7	+2.3	+2.2	+0.4	+1.3	+0.2	+0.3	+0.6	+1.1	+0.2	+1.3	+2.9	+1.4	+1.5	+2.4	+1.9	+0.4	+1.5
Other	+13.2	+13.6	+12.1	+15.0	+13.5	+7.8	+8.6	+8.8	+11.7	+9.3	+8.8	+9.4	+11.4	+7.7	+9.2	+9.2	+9.0	+8.9	+8.9	+9.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+2.2	+2.9	-1.9	+1.1	+1.1	+1.6	+1.5	-0.0	+0.8	+1.0	+1.7	-2.6	+11.3	+3.4	+3.3	+3.9	+4.9	+2.1	+4.5	+3.8
Education	+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	+2.9	+4.8	+3.1	+3.5	+3.6
Health and social work	+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	+6.5	+6.6	+6.3	+6.2	+6.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+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	+7.9	+8.0	+8.0	+7.1	+6.9	+7.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+9.5	+4.4	+3.8	+4.5	+5.5	-0.0	+4.1	+2.8	+6.2	+3.1	+3.5	+2.3	+6.0	+5.1	+4.2	+5.0	+4.8	+3.9	+2.4	+4.0
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+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	+6.9	+6.9	+6.2	+2.5	+5.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+10.1	+5.4	+3.2	+3.8	+5.5	+0.1	+3.4	+3.2	+6.2	+3.0	+3.3	+2.5	+5.6	+5.1	+4.2	+5.2	+5.0	+4.1	+2.4	+4.1
Export Oriented Enterprises	+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	+13.0	+6.5	+16.1	+17.0	+8.0	-4.1	+8.4

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2008 - Q₄ 2011

(Rs million)

	2008					2009					2010 ¹					2011				
	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	54,111	55,881	59,354	66,204	235,549	57,582	60,230	61,800	69,018	248,630	60,529	62,693	65,703	73,004	261,930	64,760	67,203	70,626	78,006	280,595
Households	46,257	47,543	50,224	56,736	200,760	48,253	49,655	52,461	58,511	208,879	50,926	52,354	55,302	61,723	220,305	54,544	56,204	59,761	66,639	237,148
General Government	7,854	8,338	9,129	9,468	34,789	9,329	10,576	9,339	10,507	39,751	9,603	10,339	10,401	11,282	41,625	10,216	10,999	10,865	11,367	43,447
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	15,344	17,116	16,948	18,121	67,530	16,333	17,867	17,071	23,159	74,430	15,888	19,281	19,296	19,932	74,397	16,122	16,961	20,371	23,237	76,691
A. Building & Construction work	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	10,897	11,642	14,595	16,000	53,134
Residential building	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	5,089	4,437	5,754	7,018	22,298
Non residential building	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	3,272	4,146	5,546	5,285	18,249
Other construction work	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	2,537	3,059	3,295	3,697	12,588
B. Machinery & equipment	4,270	5,401	5,858	6,723	22,252	4,829	6,308	5,289	9,195	25,621	4,999	6,565	5,247	5,419	22,230	5,225	5,319	5,776	7,237	23,557
Passenger car	870	857	912	996	3,635	659	666	806	733	2,864	790	842	863	964	3,459	781	891	854	1,020	3,546
Other transport equipment	522	650	1,112	605	2,888	512	621	518	3,977	5,628	485	550	668	693	2,396	602	562	750	764	2,678
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine)</i>	522	650	512	605	2,288	512	621	518	577	2,228	485	550	668	693	2,396	602	562	750	764	2,678
Other machinery and equipment	2,879	3,894	3,834	5,122	15,728	3,658	5,021	3,965	4,485	17,129	3,724	5,173	3,716	3,762	16,375	3,842	3,866	4,172	5,453	17,333
Increase in inventories	2,306	3,122	2,907	-983	7,352	-5,363	-2,180	-3,214	-3,535	-14,292	-2,448	-1,189	-421	309	-3,749	747	3,577	262	1,189	5,775
Exports of goods and services	34,379	34,642	36,299	39,884	145,204	33,449	32,150	34,489	38,155	138,243	36,951	37,251	37,081	45,656	156,939	43,738	40,187	44,297	46,740	174,962
Goods (f.o.b)	14,157	15,900	18,055	19,858	67,970	14,314	14,699	16,130	16,538	61,681	14,552	17,249	17,437	20,312	69,550	17,776	18,418	20,064	19,658	75,916
Services	20,222	18,742	18,244	20,026	77,234	19,135	17,451	18,359	21,617	76,562	22,399	20,002	19,644	25,344	87,389	25,962	21,769	24,233	27,082	99,046
Less Imports of goods and services	42,117	44,572	46,484	48,146	181,319	36,451	39,430	40,332	48,442	164,655	42,464	46,472	47,483	54,315	190,734	49,894	49,949	55,713	59,010	214,566
Goods (f.o.b)	28,934	30,264	32,521	32,848	124,567	23,692	26,498	27,220	33,744	111,154	27,242	31,863	31,508	37,226	127,839	32,930	33,142	34,969	40,363	141,404
Services	13,183	14,308	13,963	15,298	56,752	12,759	12,932	13,112	14,698	53,501	15,222	14,609	15,975	17,089	62,895	16,964	16,807	20,744	18,647	73,162
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	64,023	66,189	69,024	75,079	274,316	65,550	68,637	69,814	78,354	282,355	68,455	71,566	74,177	84,586	298,783	75,474	77,979	79,843	90,162	323,457

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2008 - Q₄ 2011

	2008					2009					2010 ¹					2011				
	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	+3.7	+5.5	+4.8	+6.9	+5.2	-0.7	+2.3	+3.9	+4.6	+2.4	+2.4	+1.3	+3.8	+3.4	+2.7	+3.2	+2.2	+2.4	+2.1	+2.4
Households	+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	+3.0	+1.8	+2.5	+2.7	+2.5
General Government	+2.6	-1.5	-3.3	-3.6	-1.4	-1.0	+6.0	+3.2	+11.9	+5.1	+2.1	-2.9	+10.1	+4.9	+3.4	+4.3	+4.0	+2.1	-0.9	+2.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+9.5	+11.3	+3.6	-13.9	+1.3	+1.7	+1.4	+1.6	+30.1	+8.9	-1.3	+7.6	+10.5	-15.2	-0.7	-1.2	-14.9	+2.6	+12.9	0.0
A. Building & Construction work	+17.8	+13.8	+13.0	+9.1	+13.3	-0.2	-3.5	+9.1	+26.8	+7.7	-3.5	+10.4	+18.7	+2.7	+7.0	-3.8	-12.5	0.0	+6.3	-2.2
Residential building	+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	+9.2	+1.2	+13.2	+30.1	+14.1
Non residential building	+34.7	+7.4	+9.0	+2.3	+12.2	-2.2	-7.7	-5.8	+13.3	-0.8	-17.9	+5.0	+8.4	-3.2	-2.1	-29.5	-25.1	-7.9	-14.8	-18.6
Other construction work	+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	+25.5	-9.5	-5.5	+6.8	+1.9
B. Machinery & equipment	-6.6	+6.4	-9.4	-35.8	-15.8	+5.5	+11.7	-11.6	+36.6	+11.4	+4.5	+2.5	-6.9	-43.2	-15.3	+4.2	-19.8	+9.9	+31.2	+4.6
Passenger car	+24.3	+10.6	+17.9	-19.6	+5.6	-39.6	-30.8	-18.3	-14.9	-25.8	+26.8	+23.2	+3.6	+27.0	+19.3	+1.0	+2.9	-6.4	-5.6	-2.4
Other transport equipment	+8.8	+20.3	+76.1	-83.9	-41.1	-26.2	-27.1	-62.2	+600.5	+70.3	+5.8	-9.6	+29.6	-83.5	-58.8	+18.3	+1.1	+6.1	+2.5	+6.5
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+7.9	+19.3	-20.2	-21.1	-5.1	-21.3	-23.3	-12.0	-0.1	-14.9	-2.2	-15.1	+20.7	+13.9	+4.1	+18.3	+1.1	+6.1	+2.5	+6.5
Other machinery and equipment	-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	+3.0	-25.4	+14.4	+47.7	+5.8
Exports of goods and services	+6.2	+8.3	+8.3	-5.0	+4.0	-4.1	-9.4	-4.0	+2.4	-3.4	+13.5	+18.7	+9.8	+14.8	+14.1	+14.5	+5.1	+12.1	-3.0	+6.7
Goods (f.o.b)	-4.9	-1.3	+5.1	-1.7	-0.6	-0.6	-10.9	-11.4	-12.1	-9.3	+6.5	+23.7	+14.1	+21.4	+16.6	+21.4	+5.9	+6.6	-8.1	+5.3
Services	+16.1	+18.8	+12.0	-8.3	+8.5	-6.6	-8.1	+3.9	+18.0	+1.7	+19.0	+14.4	+6.0	+9.5	+12.1	+9.7	+4.4	+17.5	+1.5	+7.9
Less Imports of goods and services	+22.0	+7.1	-7.8	-9.1	+1.8	-20.8	-14.5	-8.4	+1.1	-10.7	+12.1	+9.8	+12.1	+4.4	+9.5	+10.2	+2.8	+10.2	+2.4	+6.4
Goods (f.o.b)	+27.0	+2.0	-9.7	-12.9	-0.4	-23.0	-11.7	-7.8	+7.0	-8.9	+11.4	+10.7	+8.0	+0.5	+7.1	+11.3	-1.1	+4.0	+3.3	+4.2
Services	+12.5	+19.2	-3.1	-0.1	+6.6	-16.0	-20.3	-9.6	-11.2	-14.4	+13.6	+7.8	+21.7	+14.4	+14.4	+8.1	+11.8	+23.1	+0.3	+10.7

1/ revised estimates 2/first estimates

Table 4.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter ³), Q₁ 2008 - Q₄ 2011

	2008				2009				2010 ¹				2011			
	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	+1.1	-3.4	+0.2	+2.0	+9.4	+1.1	-4.7	+1.3	-3.7	+1.3	+6.2	-1.7	-7.4	+11.8	+4.6	-6.7
Sugarcane	+5.7	-1.4	-0.2	+0.3	+14.1	-1.2	-0.7	+0.1	-6.4	-1.2	+1.7	+2.4	+0.9	+0.7	-0.7	+0.1
Other	-4.4	-3.6	+1.6	+2.6	+6.0	+2.3	-5.6	-1.9	-0.3	+3.3	+10.7	-7.8	-10.1	+19.2	+9.4	-14.2
Mining and quarrying	+28.6	+5.2	-21.5	-16.8	+32.8	-13.4	-1.2	-17.1	+15.0	+13.7	-6.1	-8.1	-12.0	+4.5	+24.7	+8.0
Manufacturing	+6.2	-0.4	-0.4	-2.0	+0.1	+4.9	+0.3	+1.9	-2.2	-2.5	+5.5	+3.0	+1.2	-2.4	-0.6	-2.4
Sugar	+0.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	+11.9	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	-6.6	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9	+0.8
Food (exc sugar)	+2.2	-4.1	+13.4	-4.5	-3.3	+6.9	+1.2	-1.1	+1.5	+0.6	+2.1	-0.4	+0.6	-1.8	-2.3	+3.7
Textile	+8.9	+1.4	-10.0	+3.6	+5.5	3.6	-4.1	+6.6	-5.9	-7.9	+19.5	+4.9	-4.6	+2.7	+3.6	-6.0
Other	+5.3	0.0	-0.4	-3.4	-3.5	+7.5	+4.5	+0.6	-1.6	-2.8	+1.0	+4.0	+6.4	-8.1	+0.7	-7.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	+2.5	+3.4	-0.8	-2.3	-0.4	+4.4	-2.2	-1.1	+5.0	-7.5	+11.4	+0.4	+1.6	-10.1	+13.9	+0.1
Construction	+19.7	+1.3	-5.3	-10.5	+18.0	-0.8	+0.7	+2.1	-3.3	+8.8	+0.6	-3.5	-6.3	+0.2	+12.2	-4.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+8.0	-10.1	+10.3	+3.1	-3.7	+1.8	-3.4	+3.1	+3.1	-0.7	-0.2	+3.0	+0.4	-0.1	+0.5	+3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	+8.5	-11.0	+11.0	+3.3	-4.2	+1.6	-3.9	+3.4	+3.3	-1.1	-0.4	+3.1	+0.4	-0.4	+0.3	+3.3
Other	+1.9	+0.9	+2.1	+0.9	+2.0	+4.1	+2.1	+0.7	+1.2	+3.8	+1.5	+2.1	-0.2	+3.5	+2.3	+4.3
Hotels and restaurants	-4.8	-9.2	+0.5	+6.8	-13.8	+10.1	-0.6	-4.4	+3.9	+5.0	-0.5	-0.1	+0.6	+6.0	-5.6	+0.3
Transport , storage and communications	+4.1	-1.4	+1.8	-2.3	+2.7	+1.7	+0.8	+5.9	-2.8	+2.3	+1.6	+2.3	+1.3	+0.5	+0.6	-0.5
Financial intermediation	+5.4	+1.8	+4.2	-4.1	+4.4	-0.4	+1.5	+1.6	-1.2	+2.1	+3.5	+1.1	0.0	+1.5	+1.7	+1.8
Insurance	+0.3	+2.1	+1.1	+1.1	+0.8	+1.1	+0.7	+0.3	+1.4	+1.4	+1.6	+1.2	+0.7	+1.0	+1.4	+1.1
Banks	+6.3	+1.7	+5.2	-3.9	+3.6	-1.5	+2.2	+2.8	-3.3	+2.7	+4.1	+1.2	-0.3	+1.3	+1.9	+2.5
Other	+2.1	+1.4	+3.6	+0.7	+2.7	+1.6	+0.3	+0.6	+0.7	+1.7	+4.6	+0.9	-0.7	+3.7	+0.6	+0.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.0	+1.2	+1.1	+1.0	+1.5	+1.8	+0.7	+3.3	0.0	+1.7	+2.3	+1.8	+0.5	+1.9	+2.0	+1.2
Owner occupied dwellings	+1.3	+0.2	+0.9	-0.2	-0.3	+1.0	-0.3	-0.2	+0.7	0.0	+0.9	+1.2	-0.5	+0.8	+0.4	-0.3
Other	+9.4	+1.8	+1.3	+1.8	+2.8	+2.2	+1.3	+5.5	-0.3	+2.7	+3.1	+2.1	+1.1	+2.5	+2.9	+2.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.0	+1.7	-3.1	+2.3	+0.7	+2.5	-6.2	+4.4	+0.9	-0.2	+4.6	-1.5	+0.9	+1.8	+0.1	+2.0
Education	+1.6	+0.6	+0.8	+1.5	-1.0	+1.2	+0.4	+2.8	-1.1	+2.5	+0.1	+2.6	-2.6	+4.8	-1.6	+3.6
Health and social work	+0.8	+4.8	-5.9	+6.9	+1.2	+4.6	-3.4	+4.9	-0.9	+4.8	-1.5	+4.7	-1.4	+4.8	-1.8	+4.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+5.7	+0.8	+0.8	+1.7	+2.5	+2.6	+2.0	+1.2	+1.3	+2.5	+2.9	+2.2	+0.2	+2.7	+1.8	+1.7
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.9	-1.6	+1.2	-0.3	+1.2	+2.6	-0.7	+2.6	-0.6	+1.4	+2.5	+1.4	-0.3	+1.3	+1.1	+0.1
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+1.2	+1.9	-5.6	-0.2	+4.8	-2.2	+5.1	-1.2	-0.5	+1.4	+1.3	+4.2	-0.1	+1.4	+0.4	+1.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.5	-1.3	+0.6	-0.3	+1.4	2.1	-0.2	+2.2	-0.6	+1.4	+2.4	+1.7	-0.2	+1.3	+1.1	+0.2
Export Oriented Enterprises	+8.8	-2.8	-6.8	-1.5	+0.4	+5.0	-3.0	+6.6	-4.3	0.0	+9.4	+6.7	+0.2	+1.1	-1.2	-4.2

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, 2009-2011

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2009		2010 ¹		2011 ¹	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	6,828	11	7,708	11	8,577	11
Molasses	289	0	403	1	153	-
Flour	338	1	358	1	297	-
EOE	35,972	58	41,622	60	44,985	59
Re-exports ²	9,703	16	9,339	13	10,251	14
Ships' stores and bunkers	5,519	9	7,560	11	11,228	15
Other	3,032	5	2,560	4	425	1
TOTAL	61,681	100	69,550	100	75,916	100

1 provisional

2 include exports by freeport operators and **exclude** EOE re-exports

Table 5.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2009 - 2011

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2009		2010 ¹		2011 ¹	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	22,051	19	24,610	17	26,926	18
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,103	2	2,472	2	2,677	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,174	3	3,288	2	4,930	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	18,557	16	25,630	17	31,940	22
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,321	1	1,176	1	1,788	1
5	Chemicals	10,711	9	12,462	8	12,113	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	21,452	18	25,087	17	27,633	19
7	Machinery and transport equipment	27,689	23	27,239	18	26,644	18
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,028	9	12,202	8	12,964	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	358	-	716	0	466	-
	TOTAL	118,444	100	134,882	100	148,081	100

1 provisional

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

**Table 5.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2009 - 2011**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2009			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service	5,208	3,698	1,449	61
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	105	105	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	143	3	139	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,038	1,038	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	17,608	3,199	14,409	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,034	-	1,034	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	6,372	6,021	351	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1,287	16	1,271	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	1,024	139	885	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,334	1,297	38	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,840	1,596	244	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	566	117	449	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	13,101	11,779	1,322	0
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical	9,573	5,637	3,937	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,918	2,345	573	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	3,444	3,288	156	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	4,050	4,030	20	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,202	2,732	420	50
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	8,560	2,239	1,063	5,259
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	2,383	582	4	1,797
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	3,205	1,873	295	1,037
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	3,103	298	760	2,045
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,935	327	232	1,375
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5,631	526	0	5,105
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,318	195	199	923
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	3,211	668	1,953	590
37		5	5	-	-
74	Other business activities	27	27	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and	1	1	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	31	10	21	-
Total		103,259	53,792	31,224	18,243

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 (Con't) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2009 - 2010**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2010			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service	5,586	3,931	1,562	92
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	150	150	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	113	1	112	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,523	1,523	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	19,742	3,086	16,656	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,357	-	2,357	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	7,042	6,705	337	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1,503	40	1,464	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	1,223	303	920	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,367	1,319	48	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,061	1,745	316	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	589	177	412	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	18,273	16,646	1,627	0
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical	11,265	6,410	4,855	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,903	2,293	609	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	3,608	3,425	183	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	4,965	4,938	-	27
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,606	3,096	462	48
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	8,217	2,319	1,189	4,710
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	2,155	603	5	1,547
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	3,656	2,321	288	1,047
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	3,887	304	1,345	2,238
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,992	424	414	1,154
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,494	593	0	5,901
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,327	811	184	332
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	3,685	709	2,513	463
37		(16)	(16)	-	-
74	Other business activities	38	38	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and	1	1	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	31	6	25	-
Total		119,343	63,902	37,882	17,559

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, 2009 - 2011**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2011			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service	6,654	5,207	1,358	89
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	156	156	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	129	2	128	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	1,697	1,697	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	22,963	3,905	19,058	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,707	-	2,707	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	7,970	7,643	328	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	1,720	23	1,696	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	1,203	298	906	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,219	1,179	40	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	2,066	1,741	325	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	543	163	380	-
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	23,433	21,546	1,887	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical	11,158	6,928	4,230	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	2,828	2,139	689	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral	3,593	3,413	180	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	4,584	4,561	-	22
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	5,003	4,447	488	67
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	8,043	2,401	1,211	4,431
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	2,056	535	6	1,515
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	3,392	2,122	294	976
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	3,739	324	1,431	1,984
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	2,151	655	359	1,137
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,985	599	(0)	6,386
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1,050	708	136	207
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	3,822	954	2,413	455
37		(28)	(28)	-	-
74	Other business activities	27	27	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and	0	0	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	16	0	15	-
Total		130,879	73,344	40,264	17,270

¹ Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

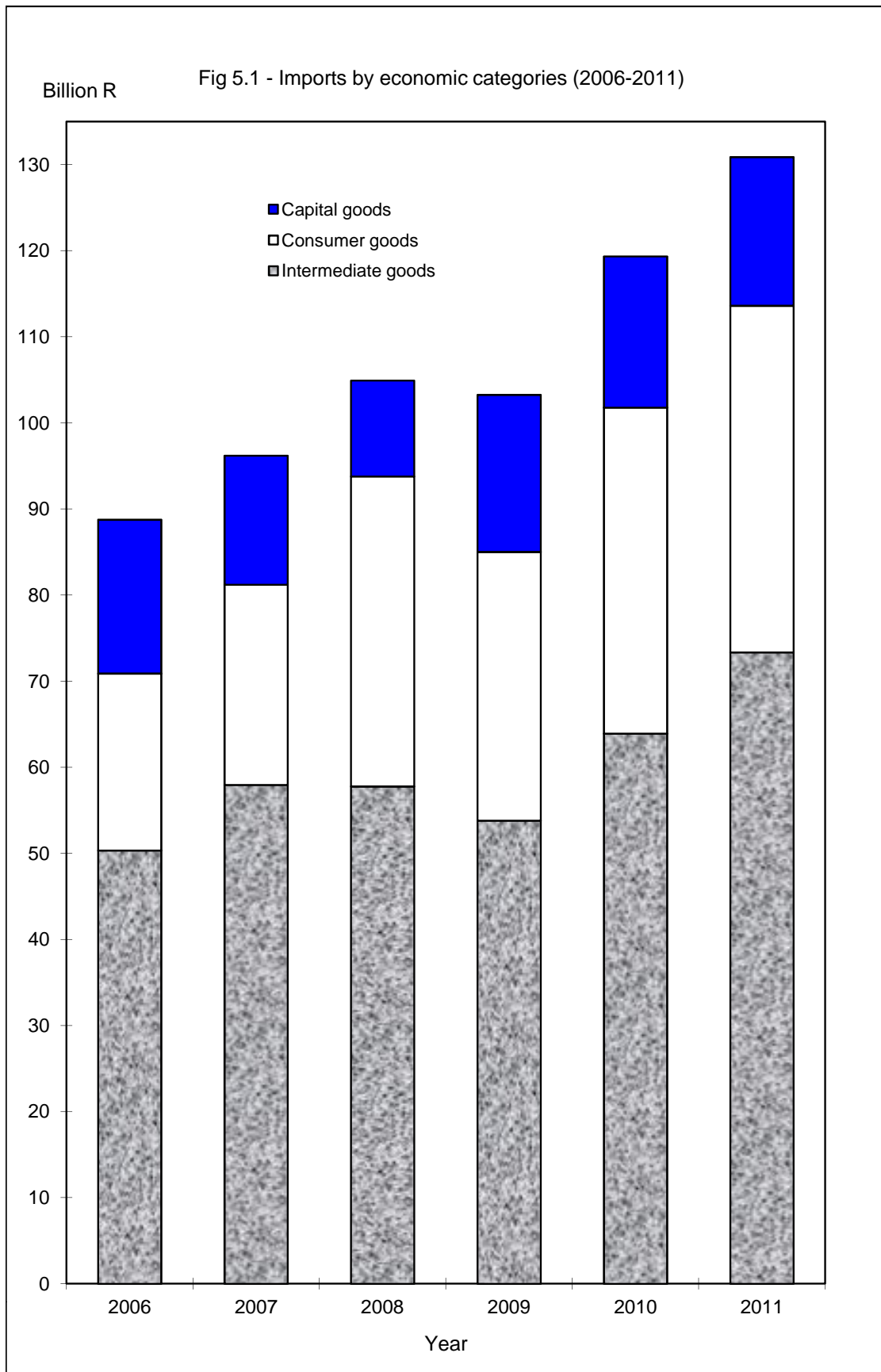
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 5.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ classified by economic categories, 2009-2011

Economic categories	2009		2010		2011	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	53,792	52.1	63,902	53.5	73,345	56.0
Final consumption of household	31,224	30.2	37,882	31.7	40,264	30.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	18,243	17.7	17,559	14.7	17,270	13.2
TOTAL	103,259	100.0	119,343	100.0	130,879	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, 2010-2011**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2011
Total exports	- 3.1	+ 3.7
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	- 0.4	+ 3.6
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 3.1	+ 11.8
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	+ 2.7	- 3.0
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 3.7	+ 5.3
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 5.8	- 0.2
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 4.1	+ 36.2

**Table 5.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices
of selected goods, 2010-2011**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2010	2011
Total exports	- 6.5	- 7.6
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	- 11.1	+ 2.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 9.5	- 16.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 12.9	- 23.0
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 1.8	- 12.8
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	+ 7.2	- 6.3
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	- 30.8	- 47.3

**Table 5.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2010-2011**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2010	2011
Total Imports	+ 7.2	+ 6.3
Intermediate goods	+ 13.0	+ 12.6
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 1.9	+ 20.9
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	- 7.4	+ 1.4
edible products & preparations	+ 8.9	+ 2.9
textile fibres	+ 13.3	+ 11.7
textile yarn	+ 21.9	+ 11.6
textile fabrics	- 0.6	- 1.7
cork & wood	- 4.9	- 3.4
petroleum products	+ 27.8	+ 22.7
chemicals	- 6.9	- 7.6
cement	- 16.4	- 5
Iron & steel	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
other metallic products	+ 6.9	- 3.8
Consumer goods	+ 23.5	+ 12.3
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 42.1	+ 0.7
dairy products	- 3.0	+ 1
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 50.3	+ 1
rice	- 3.4	- 0.5
vegetables & fruits	+ 9.1	- 6.9
petroleum oils	+ 27.7	+ 22.8
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 24.7	+ 9.8
medicaments	+ 1.3	- 3.5
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	- 4.7	- 1
Capital goods	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	- 4.3	+ 0.5
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	+ 3.9	+ 2.1
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	- 5.0	- 0.1

**Table 5.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2010-2011**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2010	2011
Total Imports	+ 6.2	+ 3.3
Intermediate goods	+ 7.9	+ 6.9
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 9.5	- 3.5
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 10.6	- 19.4
edible products & preparations	- 4.8	+ 5.8
textile fibres	- 9.7	+ 73.4
textile yarn	+ 1.7	+ 8.7
textile fabrics	- 18.6	+ 4.9
cork & wood	+ 13.6	- 13.1
petroleum products	+ 10.9	+ 3.1
chemicals	+ 14.4	+ 5.7
cement	+ 40.6	- 11.7
Iron & steel	+ 24.1	- 1.5
other metallic products	+ 6.1	+ 33.2
Consumer goods	+ 2.5	- 11.8
of which meat & meat preparations	- 16.6	+ 2.7
dairy products	+ 22.5	+ 6.0
cereals & cereal preparations	- 54.5	- 51.0
rice	+ 2.3	- 10.5
vegetables & fruits	+ 4.1	- 8.5
petroleum oils	+ 9.1	+ 3.1
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	- 0.8	+ 5.6
medicaments	+ 29.9	- 29.0
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 11.8	+ 9.2
Capital goods	+ 19.9	+ 2.7
of which <i>Automatic data processing machines</i>	- 5.8	+ 0.7
<i>Motor cars and other motor vehicles</i>	+ 19.1	+ 3.0
<i>Motor vehicles for the transport of goods</i>	+ 46.3	- 0.9

CHAPTER 6

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 6.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2009 - 2011

	Unit	2009	2010	2011
Sugar	M-tons	467,234	452,473	437,309
Molasses	"	147,568	143,515	137,850
Tea	"	1,481	1,467	1,787
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	44,000	46,600	47,000
Animal feeds	"	173,467	175,250	187,995
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	31,000	33,000	35,000
Denatured spirits ²	H-litres	4,334	3,496	6,397
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	2,169	1,321	1,672
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	2,165	2,175	4,725
Beer and stout ²	"	351,670	367,629	373,695
Wine ²	"	52,837	48,924	51,845
Vinegar ²	"	1,925	1,800	1,790
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,546	2,657	2,697
Plastic products ²	Units (000)	117,810	130,926	129,317

1 provisional

2 excise figures

Table 6.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2009 - 2011

(Tonnes)

	2009 ¹	2010 ¹	2011 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	4,667,235	4,365,833	4,230,173
Tea (green leaf)	7,663	7,370	8,975
Tobacco leaf ³	314	310	345
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,365	1,389	1,696
Creepers ⁴	29,179	29,834	28,798
Groundnuts	587	556	499
Maize	112	328	320
Manioc	400	449	300
Sweet potatoes	900	799	1,137
Potatoes	19,828	21,709	21,561
Tomatoes	12,586	12,338	11,354
Mixed vegetables ⁵	29,186	28,977	28,487
Bananas	10,920	11,936	10,544
Pineapples	8,880	6,529	10,922
Meat			
Beef: Local	25	75	103
Rodrigues	11	13	33
Imported	2,054	2,106	1,887
Goat meat	63	51	51
Mutton	14	17	11
Pork	428	623	650
Poultry	44,000	46,600	47,000
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,161	2,104	2,100
High seas ⁶	4,115	2,882	2,663
Ponds and barachois	430	561	520

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, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm, courgette

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

6 includes fish caught for canning industry

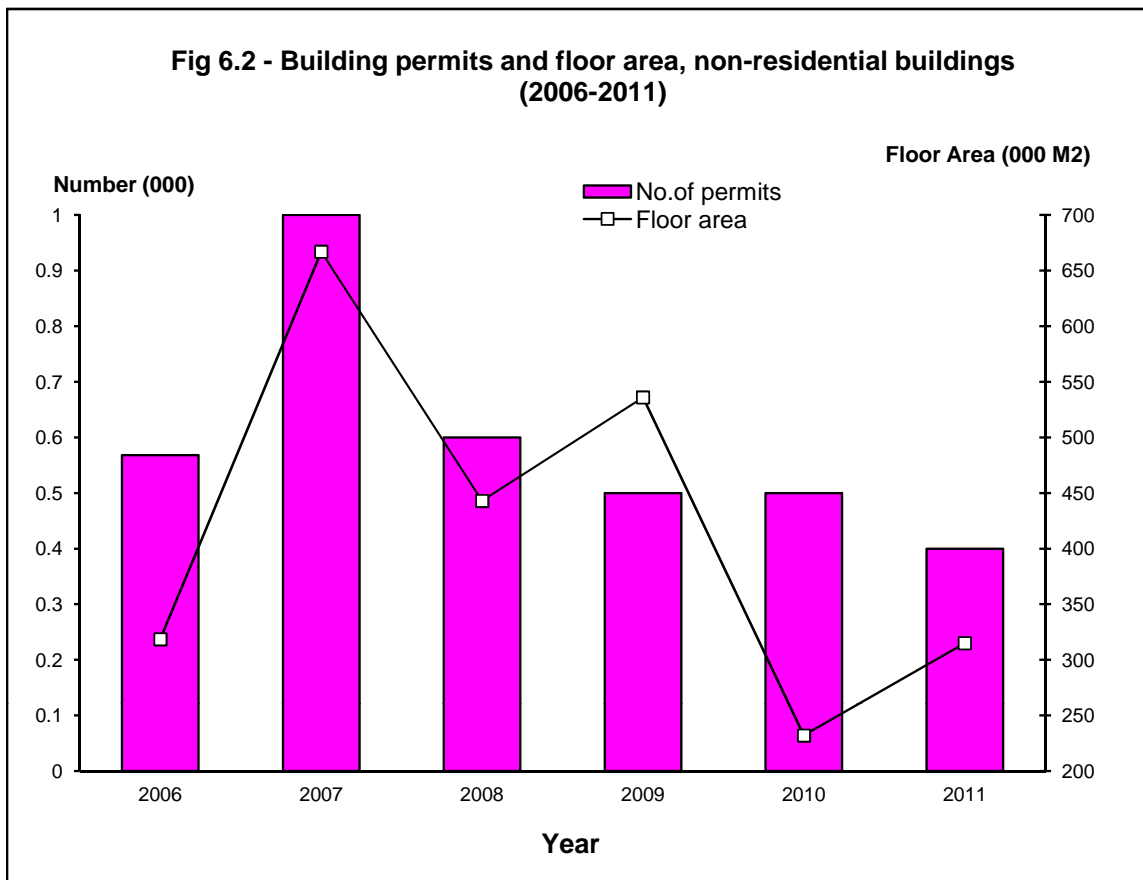
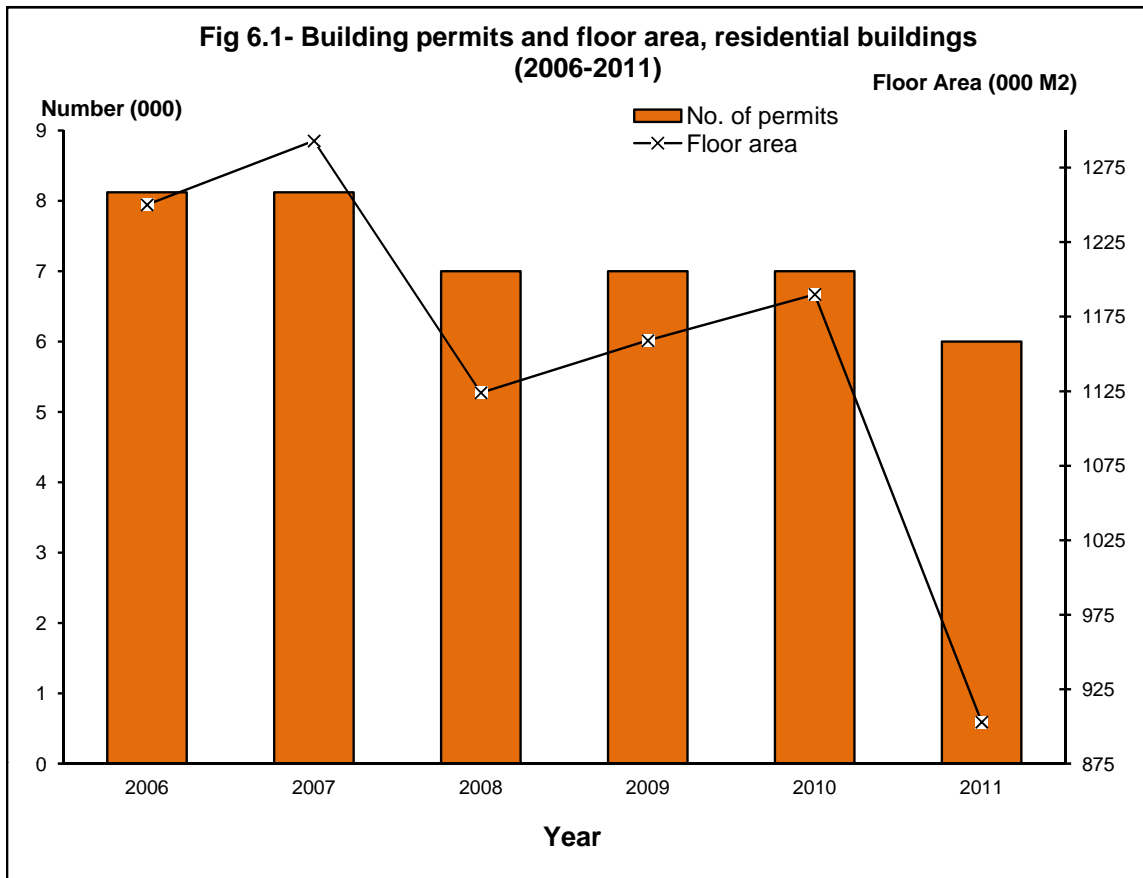


Table 6.3 - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2009-2011

Type of building	2009		2010		2011	
	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	6,896	1,158,832	6,871	1,189,726	5,853	903,487
New buildings	3,888	834,622	4,047	882,368	3,413	630,042
Additions	3,008	324,210	2,824	307,358	2,440	273,445
Non-residential building	531	536,112	482	232,291	407	315,252
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	17	2,304	34	23,473	24	16,302
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	36	28,084	22	8,508	34	48,980
<i>of which EOE</i>	5	8,357	-	-	-	-
Electricity , gas and water supply	1	1,122	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	2	4,305
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	314	246,383	292	98,406	235	106,188
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	300	242,863	284	97,430	220	103,000
Hotels and restaurants	19	89,903	14	20,788	14	28,805
Transport , storage and communications	43	76,464	24	8,746	21	21,578
Financial intermediation	1	169	-	-	1	3,789
Real estate , renting and business activities	33	67,576	46	53,804	29	60,147
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	14	10,832	14	7,037	10	9,784
Health and social work	1	879	1	113	2	4,887
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	52	12,396	35	11,416	36	10,486
TOTAL	7,427	1,694,944	7,353	1,422,017	6,260	1,218,739

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, 2009-2011

Region	2009		2010		2011	
	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	2,374	362,521	2,342	366,274	2,180	320,336
Port Louis	534	67,405	459	61,171	398	50,872
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	460	78,966	282	38,510	295	39,366
Curepipe	328	47,095	288	56,540	304	46,069
Quatre Bornes	362	68,301	399	74,172	383	66,887
Vacoas - Phoenix	690	100,754	914	135,881	800	117,142
Rural areas	4,522	796,311	4,529	823,452	3,673	583,151
Pamplemousses	640	107,242	678	118,638	377	60,918
Riviere du Rempart	831	157,367	722	131,616	317	54,072
Flacq	626	90,192	656	96,099	790	105,232
Grand Port	366	60,872	637	85,618	427	78,380
Savanne	611	81,519	547	71,903	502	70,375
Plaines Wilhems	582	77,557	45	5,902	543	71,380
Moka	34	4,333	326	57,015	27	4,573
Black River	832	217,229	918	256,661	690	138,221
TOTAL	6,896	1,158,832	6,871	1,189,726	5,853	903,487

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, 2009-2011

Region	2009		2010		2011	
	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	172	272,332	149	70,408	143	75,122
Port Louis	62	60,788	40	33,415	33	17,215
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	29	8,626	18	1,937	18	4,382
Curepipe	19	7,945	24	8,424	17	2,668
Quatre Bornes	30	179,062	23	16,080	22	42,993
Vacoas - Phoenix	32	15,911	44	10,552	53	7,864
Rural areas	359	263,780	333	161,883	264	240,130
Pamplemousses	47	21,337	53	18,930	21	5,476
Riviere du Rempart	75	29,253	55	33,060	20	25,601
Flacq	61	6,529	36	12,616	49	52,827
Grand Port	40	10,650	48	14,656	34	39,740
Savanne	23	62,559	33	5,943	26	2,937
Plaines Wilhems	35	8,008	1	100	35	6,756
Moka	0	0	41	13,380	3	198
Black River	78	125,444	66	63,198	76	106,595
TOTAL	531	536,112	482	232,291	407	315,252

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, 2009-2011

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2009				2010				2011			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	377	318	695	10	346	320	666	10	328	443	771	13
65-139	1,158	2,226	3,384	49	1,110	2,303	3,413	50	994	1,781	2,775	47
140-299	691	1,681	2,372	35	726	1,553	2,279	33	683	1,196	1,879	32
300-499	128	220	348	5	128	244	372	5	153	201	354	6
500 & over	20	77	97	1	32	109	141	2	22	52	74	1
TOTAL	2,374	4,522	6,896	100	2,342	4,529	6,871	100	2,180	3,673	5,853	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, 1993-2011

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 (%)
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	251,615	30,739	282,354	+3.1	248,630	74,430	+8.9
2010	1,281,213	264,828	33,956	298,784	+4.2	261,930	74,395	- 0.7
2011	1,286,340	285,728	37,731	323,459	+4.0	280,595	76,692	+2.1

¹ figures for the period 1993 - 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, 2002-2011

Republic of Mauritius	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. Population (mid- year)	1,210,485	1,223,100	1,233,675	1,243,542	1,252,987	1,260,692	1,268,854	1,275,321	1,281,213	1,286,340
2. Annual population growth (%)	+0.9	+1.0	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	68.6	68.7	68.9	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.8
Female (years)	75.3	75.4	75.6	75.6	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.7	76.8	77.1
4. Crude birth rate ¹	16.5	15.8	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.4
5. Crude death rate ²	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1
6. Infantile mortality rate ³	14.9	12.9	14.4	13.2	14.1	15.3	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.9
7. Total employment 16 years and over (mid-year)	493,200	499,000	504,200	507,200	515,300	523,700	543,000	545,800	536,100	536,700
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	681,648	702,018	718,861	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356	934,827	964,642
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	18,328	19,415	23,448	25,704	31,942	40,687	41,213	35,693	39,456	42,845
10. GNI at market prices (R M) ⁶	144,864	160,401	179,651	189,975	214,216	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,440	325,875
11. Per capita GNI at market prices(R) ⁶	119,674	131,143	145,622	152,769	170,964	197,967	217,826	220,354	236,057	253,335
12. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%) ⁶	+1.6	+6.3	+4.3	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+4.0
13. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+6.4	+3.9	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁵	64,608	65,942	76,387	93,282	115,502	121,037	132,165	118,444	134,882	148,081
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁵	53,893	53,022	54,905	63,219	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681	69,550	75,916
of which sugar	8,869	8,775	9,631	10,536	11,198	9,578	8,268	6,828	7,708	8,577
EPZ/EOE	32,683	31,444	32,046	28,954	33,610	37,840	35,080	35,972	41,622	44,985

1 live births per thousand of mid-year population

2 deaths per thousand of mid-year population

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

4 figures include foreign workers

5 adjusted to include freeport activities

6 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	2011
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	12.8
	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	28.1
	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	30.0
	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	31.5
	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	34.7
	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	37.3
	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	39.6
	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	42.2
	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	45.0
	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	48.1
	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	51.4
	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	53.6
	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	56.4
	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	60.0
	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	62.3
	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	65.3
	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	68.5
	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	74.6
	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	81.2
	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	89.0
	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	91.3
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	93.9	
2011	782.6	355.3	331.9	317.2	287.1	267.9	252.4	236.8	222.3	208.3	194.7	186.9	177.1	166.6	160.3	153.0	146.0	134.1	123.2	112.3	109.6	106.5	100.0	