

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS**

2013

National Accounts of Mauritius - 2013

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2013 is the thirty-first issue of the annual report on National Accounts published by Statistics Mauritius. The publication presents detailed data available as at March 2014 on the performance of the economy for the years 2007 to 2013. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2010 to 2013.

Estimates on national accounts in this report have been worked out using as base the results of the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. The industrial classification used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008.

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

The methodology and main data sources 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.

Quarterly National Accounts including the methodology and main data sources are given in Chapter 3.

Foreign trade statistics are presented in Chapter 4 while Chapter 5 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.

L. F. Cheung Kai Suet
Director of Statistics

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

June 2014

CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	
1. General	7
2. Definition of main aggregates	13
CHAPTER 2 - ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2007 - 2013	
SECTION 1 - SOURCES AND METHODS	
1. Production account of each economic activity group	19
1.1 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19
1.2 - The Sugar industry	21
1.3 - Mining and quarrying	22
1.4 - Manufacturing	22
1.5 - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	22
1.6 - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	23
1.7 - Construction	23
1.8 - Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	24
1.9 - Transport and storage	25
1.10 - Accommodation and food service activities	26
1.11 - Information and communication	27
1.12 - Financial and insurance activities	28
1.13 - Real estate activities	30
1.14 - Professional, scientific and technical activities	30
1.15 - Administrative and support service activities	31
1.16 - General government	31
1.17 - Education	32
1.18 - Human health and social work activities	32
1.19 - Arts, entertainment and recreation	33
1.20 - Other service activities	33
2. Gross National Income and its appropriation	34
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	34
4. Estimates of growth rates	35

	Page
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	
1. Year 2012	39
2. Year 2013	41
Symbols and abbreviations	45
SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES	
Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2007 - 2013	46
2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2008 - 2013	48
2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2013	50
2.4 - Percentage distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2013	53
2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year), 2008 - 2012	55
2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growths, 2008 – 2013	56
2.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators (% change over previous year), 2008 - 2013	57
2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2007 - 2013	58
2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2007 - 2013	61
2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (percentage distribution), 2007 - 2013	61
2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product – Growth rates (% change over previous year), 2008 - 2013	63
2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2007 - 2013	64
2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2008 - 2013	68
2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% change over previous year), 2008 - 2013	69
2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2008 - 2013	70
2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012	72
2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2010 - 2012	78
2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2011 - 2012	81
2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2010 - 2012	82
2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2010 - 2012	85
CHAPTER 3 - QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, 2010 - 2013	
SECTION 1 - SOURCES AND METHODS	89
SECTION 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS	103

SECTION 3 - TABLES

Table 3.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	109
3.2 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	110
3.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	111
3.4 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	112
3.5 - Seasonally adjusted Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	113

CHAPTER 4 - FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Table 4.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2011 - 2013	117
4.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2011 - 2013	118
4.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 2011 - 2013	119
4.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption classified by economic categories, 2011-2013	122
4.5 - Annual change (%) in the total export price indices (EPI – Base year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2012 - 2013	124
4.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices of selected goods, 2012 - 2013	124
4.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (IPI – Reference year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2012 - 2013	125
4.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices (IPI – Reference year 2007=100) of selected goods, 2012 - 2013	126

CHAPTER 5 - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 5.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013	129
5.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2011 - 2013	130
5.3 - Total number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2011 - 2013	131
5.4(a) - Total number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2011 - 2013	133
5.4(b) - Total number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2011 - 2013	134
5.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings by range of floor area, 2011 - 2013	135
5.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1995 – 2013	136
5.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2004 - 2013	137
5.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee, 1991 - 2013	138

ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 2.1 - Consumption and Gross National Saving, 2007 – 2013	49
2.2 - Saving and investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 2008 – 2013	49
2.3 - GDP at basic prices by sectors, 2007 - 2013	52
2.4 - Annual real growth rate of GDP, 2008 - 2013	52
2.5 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices, 2007 - 2013	60
2.6 - National Income and its appropriation, 2007 - 2013	60
2.7 - GDFCF by type of capital goods, 2007 - 2013	66
2.8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF, 2008 - 2013	66
2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2013	67
3.1 - Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	103
3.2 - GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q ₁ 2010 - Q ₄ 2013	104
3.3 - GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q ₁ 2010 – Q ₄ 2013	107
4.1 - Imports by economic categories, 2008 - 2013	123
5.1 - Building permits and floor area, residential buildings, 2008 - 2013	132
5.2 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings, 2008 - 2013	132

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 areas such 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 fully implemented by this office.

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 available on the website.

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 were 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 (CEA). Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards. In June 2005, the series as from 1998, have been revised based on the results of the 2002 CEA. In December 2010, the series as from 2003 onwards, have been rebased on results of 2007 CEA. Moreover as from 1999, adjustment for Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) has been allocated to users.

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

As from December 2012, industrial classifications used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990.

The UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of All Economic Activities is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities. The classifications are periodically reviewed to take into account changes in the economic structure of countries. The emergence of new technologies and new divisions of labour between organisations over the past years has created new types of activities and new forms of industries, posing a challenge for both providers and users of statistical data. In response to the above, ISIC Rev 3 was revised in 2008 to better reflect changed structures and analytical requirements.

This has resulted in some changes in value added estimates at industrial group level, but not in the overall GDP. Value added figures at industry level are therefore not strictly comparable with those published earlier.

The main changes at the level of sections are given in the figure below

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

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

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 3 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 are conducted among enterprises which are large contributors in specific sectors.

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

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

1.6 The Report

This report contains the latest available Annual National Accounts data relating to the years 2007 to 2013 and Quarterly National Accounts for the years 2010 to 2013. 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 3 respectively. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis.

- Chapter 1 - Concepts and Definitions
- Chapter 2 - Annual National Accounts, 2007 – 2013
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Main Tables, 2007- 2013*
- Chapter 3 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2010 – 2013

- Section 1 - Sources and methods
- Section 2 - Statistical Analysis
- Section 3 - Tables, 2010 - 2013
- Chapter 4 - Foreign Trade statistics
- Chapter 5 - 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 based on CEA 2002 and 2007 to 2011, based on CEA 2007 results, are available on the website.

1.8 Supply and Use Table (SUT)

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 2007, which is posted on the website. The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

The supply and use 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.

3. 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, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and "Construction".

(xix) Service industries

Service industries include "Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles", "Transport and storage", "Accommodation and food service activities", "Information and communication", "Financial and insurance activities", "Real estate activities", "Professional, scientific and technical activities", "Administrative and support activities", "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security", "Education", "Human Health and social work activities", "Arts, entertainment and recreation", "Other service activities".

CHAPTER 2

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Section 1 – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 3.5% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2012. 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 & Food security

Mauritius Cane Industry Authority

Ministry of 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 Food Security. 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 Food Security. 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 Food Security.

(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 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 1.6% and export of sugar represented around 10.2% of total domestic exports in 2012. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 87% 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 2012, they numbered 5 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 31,018 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their lands. There were 17,537 owner-planters who cultivated 25,569 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 2012/2013 is treated as production for calendar year 2012. 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 survey of sugar factories and other data made available by stake holders.

(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.

Agriculture: Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation are compiled from survey of selected sugar factories.

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 crushers 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 and data from the VAT system from the MRA.

1.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector is the largest sector in the Mauritian economy. It contributed to 16.7% of GDP in year 2012 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

(i) Sources

- Annual Survey of Large Establishments
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Survey
- 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, steam and air conditioning supply

This sector covers the activities of one public enterprise, namely the Central Electricity Board (CEB) 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 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, CEB regularly publishes their income and expenditure accounts, which are used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

1.6 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

The activities in this sector are classified in the following main components:

- Water collection, treatment and supply
- Sewerage
- Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services

(i) Sources

- Annual Survey of Large Establishments
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Census of Economic Activities
- Mauritius Revenue Authority

(ii) Methodology

Data are collected through mail questionnaires for large establishments. Among these are the Central Water Authority and the Wastewater Management Authority. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Benchmark ratios obtained from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority are used for non respondents.

1.7 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.

1.8 Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

This group contributed 12.2% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2012.

(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 item-wise 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 VAT Department.
- Ship chandling 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 and motorcycles:

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.

1.9 Transport and storage

This group contributed 5.9% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2012 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, storage and warehousing
- Air transport
- Postal services

(i) Sources of data

National Transport Authority

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Expenditure Surveys
Mauritius Revenue Authority
Special enquiries from: 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. Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through mail questionnaires.

1.10 Accommodation and food service activities

In 2012 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 earnings.

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

The Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT): The Survey of Inbound Tourism (SIT) conducted jointly by Statistics Mauritius supplements data on expenditure by tourists.

The Household Budget Survey (HBS): Results of The Household Budget 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.

1.11 Information and communication

This group contributed to 4.5% of GDP in year 2012 and consists of the activities of the following sectors:

Publishing activities

Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities

Programming and broadcasting activities

Telecommunications

Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

Information service activities

(i) Sources of data

Annual Survey of Large Establishments

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Mauritius Revenue Authority
Census of Economic Activities

(ii) Methodology

The large establishments are surveyed using mail questionnaires and the production approach is used to measure output and value added. As for non-respondents, estimates are calculated using benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and using turnover data from the VAT systems from Mauritius Revenue Authority.

For telecommunications services a price deflator i.e change in the price of telephone calls while for those engaged in activities related to information and communication the CPI index are used to measure volume changes.

1.12 Financial and insurance activities

The financial and insurance activities account for a large part in the GDP of Mauritius. The activities in this group can be categorised into four sub groups: (i) insurance, reinsurance and pension (ii) monetary intermediation (iii) financial leasing and other credit granting and (iv) other financial intermediaries

(i) Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius
Financial Services Commission
International Financial Statistics
Census of Economic Activities
Annual Survey on Income and Expenditure
Annual Reports of Establishments (such as State Bank of Mauritius, SICOM)

(ii) Methodology

The financial services sector in Mauritius is mainly dominated by insurance companies and banks which account for more than 70% of the sector's total assets.

(a) 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 intermediate consumption consists of purchase of goods and services, commission and net reinsurance paid. The value added is then the difference between gross output and intermediate consumption.

The service charged for general insurance which is an intermediate consumption is allocated to industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry and is calculated as follows:

- + Premium
- Claims
- + Supplements
- = Insurance service charged

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of the insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, a yearly estimate based on a percentage of end-of-year life funds is made to account for changes in actuarial reserves.

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalising fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs that is the intermediate consumption and the compensation of employees. The value added is therefore equal to compensation of employees.

(b) Banks and Other Financial intermediaries

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising commercial banks, offshore banks, financial leasing and other financial institutions such as Development Bank of Mauritius and Mauritius Housing Company, 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 and other financial intermediaries is measured as:

- + Interest received (excluding interest on own fund)
- Interest payable
- = FISIM
- + Fees and commission explicitly charged
- + Realised profits on dealing in with foreign currencies

The Central Bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs and is recorded as an intermediate consumption of banks involved mainly in 'Segment A' activities.

(c) Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities

Financial institutions that are engaged in activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities include moneychangers, stockbrokers, and investment holding companies. They provide services, which are usually priced explicitly, based on a fee or commission. Their output is valued on basis of the fees or commission received, much in the same way as other non-financial services.

1.13 Real estate activities

(i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities

Board of Investment

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

Annual Survey of large establishments
Mauritius Revenue Authority

(ii) Methodology

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

1.14 Professional, scientific and technical activities

(i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities
Annual Survey of large establishments
Mauritius Revenue Authority
Financial Services Commission

(ii) Methodology

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

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, accounting & auditing firms, advertising agencies, architectural & engineering firms and other services such as technical testing & analysis, photographic activities, fashion design, etc.
- (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors, etc.
- (c) business activities carried out in Offshore Management Companies (OMCs).

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 Offshore Management Companies (OMCs). FSC is responsible for surveying these companies and thus provides us with aggregated data. The survey results published in the annual bulletin of FSC are used to compile their production account.

1.15 Administrative and support service activities

(i) Sources of data

The same data sources as for Professional, scientific and technical activities are used.

(ii) Methodology

This sector comprises rental & leasing of motor vehicles, other machinery and equipment, travel agency & tour operator activities, activities of call centres, photocopying activities, packaging activities, security systems service activities, cleaning services, landscaping activities, secretarial support services and other business support activities.

Production accounts of the large establishments are obtained from the Annual Survey questionnaires and estimates are made for the small firms using benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. These are cross checked with figures from the Mauritius Revenue Authority

1.16 General Government

The general government sector subdivided into central government, regional 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 regional government consists of the administration of Rodrigues.

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. 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 regional 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.

1.17 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

Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

Education services are provided both by public and private sectors.

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.

1.18 Human health and social work activities

(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 professionals 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.

1.19 Arts, entertainment and recreation

(i) Data Sources

Register of licence holders
Register of pools and lottery organisations
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Survey
Housing and Population Census

Census of Economic Activities
Mauritius Revenue Authority
Survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

The main services in this section include gambling and betting activities (e.g. casinos, bookmakers, tote organisers, sale of lottery tickets, etc.) and amusement and recreation activities (e.g. activities of amusement parks, sports activities, coin-operated games, operation of recreational transport facilities such as pleasure craft, fitness centres, etc.).

Income and expenditure data from the Mauritius Revenue Authority 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 are 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 the output.

1.20 Other service activities

(i) Data Sources

Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Survey
Housing and Population Census
Census of Economic Activities
Mauritius Revenue Authority
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 activities of professional organizations, religious organisations and other service activities such as laundry, hairdressing and beauty parlour, funeral and domestic services.

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 31.3% of the GDFCF in 2012. 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, 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, steam and air conditioning supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Water supply: Units of water sold used as volume indicator Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Water supply: Units of water sold used as volume indicator Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index
Construction	Deflation using construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the consumer price index and import price index
Transport and storage	Land transport: Double deflation using price index of bus fares and taxi fares for output and CPI component for input Services allied to transport: Tonnage handled and , passenger traffic used as volume indicator Air transport: Deflation by change in the price of air ticket
Accommodation and food activities	Deflation using volume based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist per night
Information and communication	Telecommunication services: Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls Other activities: Deflation by consumer price index
Financial and insurance activities	(i) Banks: Double deflation using a weighted bank interest rate index for output and consumer price index for input (ii) Insurance: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and number of life policies
Real estate activities	Deflation by consumer price index

Professional, scientific and technical activities	Deflation by consumer price index
Administrative and support service activities	Deflation by consumer price index
Public administration and defence	Deflation by a salary index
Arts, entertainment and recreation	Deflation by consumer price index
Education, health and other services	Deflation by a weighted salary index and relevant CPI component

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 2012

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2012, GDP at basic prices increased by 6.1% in nominal terms to reach R 302,616 million from R 285,280 million in 2011. After removing the price effect of 2.6% (the GDP deflator), the economy grew by 3.4%, lower than the 3.6% recorded in 2011. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 3.5% compared to 3.6% in 2011 (Tables 2.3 and 2.5).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 41,218 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.4% to R 343,834 million from R 323,011 million in 2011. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 6.0% to R 266,238 from R 251,109 in 2011 (Table 2.1).

1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2012, more than two thirds (71.5%) of GDP was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to nearly a quarter (24.7%) by the secondary sector. The remainder or 3.5% was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP growth was mainly influenced by the tertiary sector which contributed 3.2 percentage points to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary and secondary sectors mounted to 0.2 percentage points each (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" contracted by -0.9% in 2012, after a growth of 1.6% in 2011. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** contracted by 0.2% after an expansion of 4.1% in 2011. The growth in 2012 is due to a drop of 7.3% "Sugarcane" partly offset by an expansion of 3.7% in "Other agriculture".
- **Mining and quarrying** declined further by 8.3%, lower than the drop of 18.9% in 2011.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 1.0 % in 2012 compared to 0.2% in 2011. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 2.2% in 2012 compared to 0.7% in 2011. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

Sugar milling a negative growth of 6.3% in 2012 based on a sugar production of 409,200 tonnes, compared to a positive growth of 3.8% in 2011 with a higher production of 435,310 tonnes.

Food rebounded by 7.6% after a drop of -1.4% in 2011.

Textile a negative growth of 1.1% in 2012 compared to high growth of 3.0% in 2011.

Other manufacturing stagnated in 2012 compared to a growth of 0.6% in 2011.

Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) grew by 1.4% lower than the growth of 6.1% in 2011.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.5%, after a growth of 4.4% in 2011.

- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 2.2% slightly lower than the growth of 2.5% in 2011.
- **Construction** declined further by 3.0% after the fall of 2.0% in 2011.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 4.4% in 2012, lower than the 5.0% growth in 2011. Within the tertiary sector the growth rate of the main industries are:

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods** grew by 3.9% compared to 3.7% in 2011.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** slowed down with a no growth in comparison to the high growth of 3.5% in 2011, based on 965,441 tourist arrivals and R 44.4 billion tourist earnings in 2012.
- **Information and communication** expanded by 8.6% compared to 9.0% in 2011.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.7% slightly higher than the 5.6% growth of 2011.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** expanded by 7.8% compared to 7.3% in 2011.
- **Education**, which includes services provided by both public and private operators, grew by 2.9% in 2012 against 3.9% in 2011.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 7.4%, higher than the 6.4% growth of 2011.
- **Other service activities** grew by 6.7% in 2012 lower than the 7.8% growth of 2011.

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 6.9% to reach R 300,385 million in 2012 from R 280,871 million in 2011. After removing price effect, real growth rate works out to 2.8% higher than the 2.6% growth in 2011 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 84.7% of total consumption grew by 2.7% in 2012 compared to 2.5% in 2011, while general government consumption expenditure grew by 2.9% in 2012, same as in 2011.

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2012 reached R 79,185 million from R 77,565 million in 2011 (Table 2.12). After removing price effect estimated at 2.9%, investment in real terms contracted by 0.8% in 2012 after the positive growth of 1.4% in 2011.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 23.0% in 2012, compared to the 2011 figure of 24.0% (Table 2.2).

Investment by type

Total investment in 2012 went down by 0.8% as a result of decreases in the investment in "Machinery and equipment" (-0.2%) and in "Building and construction work" (-1.1%).

Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to -0.8% in 2012 compared to 1.4% in 2011.

"Building and construction work" contracted by 1.1% in 2012, after the decline of 2.1% in 2011. The negative growth was due to contractions in "Residential building" and "Other construction work" by 4.5% and 0.8% respectively, partly offset by an expansion of 2.9% in "Non-Residential building".

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2012 was estimated at R 60,175 million, representing a nominal increase of 0.9% over the 2011 figure of R 59,667 million. In real terms, a negative growth of 1.9% was registered in 2012 compared to a positive growth of 3.4% in 2011.

Public sector investment increased by 6.2% in nominal terms, reaching R 19,010 million in 2012 from R 17,898 million in 2011. In real terms, it grew by 2.9% in 2012 after declining by 4.7% in 2011.

The share of private sector investment decreased to 76.0% in 2012 from 76.9% in 2011 and that of the public sector increased to 24.0% in 2012 from 23.1% in 2011.

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 229,399 million in 2012 compared to R 214,328 million in 2011, representing an increase of 7.0%. After removing price effect, imports of goods and services grew by 1.3% in 2012 compared to 6.2% in 2011.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis registered a growth of 2.5% in 2012 lower than the growth of 4.1% in 2011. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, contracted by 0.8% in 2012 following the double digit growth of 10.6% in 2011 (Table 2.10 and 2.11).

Exports of goods and services increased by 8.8% to R 187,688 million in 2012 from R 172,564 million in 2011. In real terms, total exports grew by 3.5% lower than the 5.2% growth observed in 2011. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 0.9% in 2012 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 5.4% (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 41,711 million in 2012, while in 2011 a deficit of R 41,764 million was registered. The deficit represents 12.1% of GDP at market prices in 2012 compared to 12.9% in 2011

1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2012, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	33.9%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.8%
Gross operating surplus	53.3%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 116,657 million in 2012, representing a nominal increase of 6.2% over the 2011 figure of R 109,804 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 6.3% to R 183,292 million in 2012 from R 172,466 million in 2011 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 7.7% to R 43,885 million from R 40,741 million in 2011.

1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+R 1,121 million) and transfers (+R 5,013 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 349,968 million in 2012, representing an increase of 6.8% over the 2011 figure of R 327,644 million.

Out of the R 349,968 million available in 2012, R 300,385 million or 85.8% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 49,583 million or 14.2% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 14.4% in 2012 compared to 14.5% in 2011 (Table 2.8).

2. Year 2013

2.1 Gross Domestic Product, (GDP)

In 2013, GDP at basic prices increased by 6.8% in nominal terms to reach R 323,239 million from

R 302,616 million in 2012. After removing the price effect estimated at +3.5%, the economy grew by 3.2%, lower than the 3.4% registered in 2012. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 3.3% compared to 3.5% in 2012 (Tables 2.1 and 2.3).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 43,270 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.6% to R 366,509 million from R 343,834 million in 2013. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 6.2% to R 282,671 from R 266,238 in 2012 (Table 2.1).

2.2 Growth rate by industry

The tertiary sector comprising the services industries generated 72.2% of GDP in 2013 compared to 24.2% of 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 tertiary and secondary sectors which contributed 3.0 and 0.2 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the primary sector to GDP growth was zero (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" stagnated in 2013 after a negative growth of 0.9% in 2012. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** grew by 0.4%, as a result of an expansion of 1.7% in "Other agriculture" partly offset by a contraction of 1.9% in "Sugarcane".
- **Mining and quarrying** declined by 4.6% after the high drop of 8.3% in 2012.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 0.9 % in 2013 compared to 1.0% in 2012. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** expanded at a high rate of 4.5% in 2013 compared to 2.2% in 2012. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a drop of 1.0% in 2013 based on a sugar production of 404,713 tonnes, of refined and special sugars compared to the high contraction of 6.3% in 2012 when sugar production was 409,200 tonnes of refined, special and raw sugars.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a decline of 0.3% compared to a high growth of 7.6% in 2012.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>rebounded with a growth of 2.6% after a drop of 1.1% 2012.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a high expansion of 13.0% compared to no growth in 2012 mainly due to better performance observed in "Building of ships and boats activities".</i>

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) contracted by 2.3% in 2013 compared to a positive growth of 1.4% in 2012.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.4% slightly lower than the 4.5% in 2012.
- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 2.5% compared to 2.2% in 2012.
- **Construction** contracted further by 9.4% in 2013 after the decline of 3.0% in 2012.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 4.2% in 2013, lower than the 4.4% growth in 2012. Within the tertiary sector the growth rate of the main industries are:

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles**, grew by 3.1% lower than the 3.9% growth in 2012.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** grew by 2.5% in 2013 after stagnating in 2012. Based on tourist arrivals of 993,106 in 2013 compared to 965,441 in 2012.
- **Information and communication** grew by 6.8% lower than the 8.6% growth in 2012.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.4% lower than the growth of 5.7% in 2012.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** registered a growth of 7.2%, compared to 7.8% in 2012.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 6.3% compared to a high growth of 7.4% in 2012.

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.6% to reach R 323,185 million in 2013 from R 300,385 million in 2012. After removing the price effects, real growth rate worked out to 2.3% lower than the figure of 2.8% in 2012 (Tables 2.9 and 2.10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 83.6% of the total grew by 2.6% after the growth of 2.7% in 2012 and that of general government consumption expenditure grew by 0.6% in 2013, compared to a high growth of 2.9% in 2012.

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2013 reached R 77,618 million from R 79,185 million in 2012, representing a nominal decrease of 2.0% (Table 2.9).

After removing price effect estimated at +1.6%, investment in real terms contracted further by 3.5% in 2013 following the drop of 0.8% in 2012. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, GDFCF declined by 6.9% after the -0.8% contraction in 2012.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 21.2% in 2013, lower than the 2012 figure of 23.0% (Table 2.2). Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the investment rate was 20.5%.

Investment by type

The contraction of 3.5% in total investment for 2013 is explained by a contraction of 10.2% in "Building and construction work" partly offset by a high growth of 11.0% in "Machinery and equipment".

"Building and construction work" declined by 10.2% in 2013, after contracting by 1.1% in 2012. The negative growth of 10.2% is due to contractions of 17.5% and 21.4% in "Non-Residential building" and "Other construction work" respectively partly offset by a growth of 3.0% in "Residential building".

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" rebounded by 11.0% after contracting by 0.2% in 2012. The increase was mainly due to investment in a new fish processing plant and marine vessels. However, excluding aircraft and marine vessels, the growth was 0.4% compared to a drop of 0.2% in 2012.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2013 was estimated at R 59,266 million, representing a nominal decrease of 1.5% over the 2012 figure of R 60,175 million. In real terms, private sector investment declined by 3.1% compared to 1.9% in 2012 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Public sector investment decreased by 3.6% in nominal terms, to R 18,352 million in 2013 from R 19,010 million in 2012. After removing the price effect public sector investment dropped by 4.9% in 2013 after a rebound of 2.9% in 2012. This decline was mainly due to the completion of major projects such as airport extension.

The share of private sector investment increased to 76.4% in 2013 from 76.0% in 2012 and that of the public sector decreased to 23.6% from 24.0%. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the share of private sector investment was 75.6% and that of the public sector 24.4%

2.3.3 Imports and export of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 243,567 million in 2013 compared to R 229,399 million in 2012, representing an increase of 6.2%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 6.0% in 2013 compared to 1.3% in 2012.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 4.8% in 2013 compared to 2.5% in 2012. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, registered a high growth of 8.3% after contracting by 0.8% in 2012 (Table 2.9 and 2.10).

Exports of goods and services increased by 6.0% to R 198,893 million in 2013 from R 187,688 million in 2012. In real terms, total exports grew by 4.4% higher than the figure of 3.5% registered in 2012. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 4.7% in 2013 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 4.2% (Tables 2.9 and 2.10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 44,674 million in 2013, compared to the deficit of R 41,711 million registered in 2012. The deficit represents 12.2% of GDP at market prices in 2013 compared to 12.1% in 2012 (Tables 2.11 and 2.2).

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2013, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	35.4%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.6%
Gross operating surplus	52.0%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 129,574 million in 2013 compared to R 116,657 million in 2012, representing a nominal increase of 11.1%. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 4.0% to R 190,622 million in 2013 from R 183,292 million in 2012 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 5.5% to R 46,313 million from R 43,885 million in 2012 (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 429 million) and transfers (+R 3,059 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 369,997 million in 2013, representing an increase of 5.7% over the 2012 figure of R 349,968 million.

Out of the R 369,997 million available in 2013, R 323,185 million or 87.3% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 46,812 million or 12.7% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS).

The saving rate, measured by the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, worked out to 12.8% in 2013 compared to 14.4% in 2012 (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
- NSIC : National standard industrial classification of economic activities
- C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight
- F.O.B. : Free on board

Exchange rate

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES

Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2007 - 2013

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	215,449	243,115	251,615	265,214
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	28,549	31,201	30,739	33,956
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	243,998	274,316	282,354	299,170
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world ^{2,3}	R M	+5,579	+2,073	-1,333	+3,602
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	221,028	245,188	250,282	268,816
at market prices	R M	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,772
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world ²	R M	+3,882	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	253,459	282,798	287,930	308,402
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	175,323	193,236	196,250	209,813
at market prices	R	197,968	217,826	220,354	236,316
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	170,897	191,602	197,295	207,002
at market prices	R	193,543	216,192	221,398	233,505
10. Compensation of employees	R M	81,007	92,419	95,936	101,780
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	201,014	235,549	248,630	261,930
Households	R M	169,522	200,760	208,879	220,305
General Government	R M	31,492	34,789	39,751	41,625
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	201,014	235,549	248,630	261,930
Households	R M	182,700	215,426	225,553	237,961
General Government	R M	18,314	20,123	23,077	23,969
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
Private sector	R M	48,138	56,161	55,788	56,145
Public sector	R M	13,102	11,368	18,642	18,250
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	52,445	47,249	39,300	46,472
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-22,709	-36,115	-26,412	-33,741
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-20,194</i>	<i>-35,515</i>	<i>-23,012</i>	<i>-33,741</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	141,187	145,204	138,243	157,036
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>140,972</i>	<i>145,204</i>	<i>138,243</i>	<i>157,036</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	163,896	181,319	164,655	190,777
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>161,166</i>	<i>180,719</i>	<i>161,255</i>	<i>190,777</i>

1/ Revised

2/ Revised figures exclusive of GBC1 from BOM

3/ Net primary income exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from BOM, adjusted for "FISIM"

Table 2.1 (Cont'd) - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2007 - 2013

	Unit	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	285,280	302,616	323,239
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	37,731	41,218	43,270
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	323,011	343,834	366,509
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world ^{2,3}	R M	+838	+1,121	+429
5. Gross National Income (GNI)				
at basic prices	R M	286,118	303,737	323,668
at market prices	R M	323,849	344,955	366,938
6. Net transfer from the rest of the world ²	R M	+3,795	+5,013	+3,059
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	327,644	349,968	369,997
8. Per capita GNI				
at basic prices	R	222,428	235,190	249,630
at market prices	R	251,760	267,106	283,001
9. Per capita GDP				
at basic prices	R	221,777	234,322	249,299
at market prices	R	251,109	266,238	282,671
10. Compensation of employees	R M	109,804	116,657	129,574
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	280,871	300,385	323,185
Households	R M	237,166	254,468	270,261
General Government	R M	43,705	45,917	52,924
Actual final consumption expenditure	R M	280,871	300,385	323,185
Households	R M	255,196	273,412	292,095
General Government	R M	25,675	26,973	31,090
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	77,565	79,185	77,618
Private sector	R M	59,667	60,175	59,266
Public sector	R M	17,898	19,010	18,352
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	46,774	49,583	46,812
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-41,764	-41,711	-44,674
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>-41,764</i>	<i>-41,711</i>	<i>-42,044</i>
Exports of goods & services	R M	172,564	187,688	198,893
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>172,564</i>	<i>187,688</i>	<i>198,893</i>
Imports of goods & services	R M	214,328	229,399	243,567
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	<i>R M</i>	<i>214,328</i>	<i>229,399</i>	<i>240,937</i>

1/ Revised

2/ Revised figures exclusive of GBC1 from BOM

3/ Net primary income exclusive of transaction of GBC1 from BOM, adjusted for "FISIM"

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:						
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+2.4	+2.7	+2.6	+2.8	+2.3
<i>Households</i>	+6.7	+2.1	+2.6	+2.5	+2.7	+2.6
<i>General Government</i>	-1.4	+5.1	+3.4	+2.9	+2.9	+0.6
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7	+1.4	-0.8	-3.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7	+1.4	-0.8	-6.9
(iv) Private sector investment	+7.2	-1.3	0.0	+3.4	-1.9	-3.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+5.9	-0.3	0.0	+3.4	-1.9	-7.4
(v) Public sector investment	-20.2	+59.5	-2.8	-4.7	+2.9	-4.9
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-1.3	+33.4	+18.9	-4.7	+2.9	-5.1
2. Ratios						
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	38.0	38.1	38.4	38.5	38.5	40.1
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	85.9	88.1	87.6	87.0	87.4	88.2
<i>Households</i>	73.2	74.0	73.6	73.4	74.0	73.7
<i>General Government</i>	12.7	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.4	14.4
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.6	26.4	24.9	24.0	23.0	21.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.4	25.2	24.9	24.0	23.0	20.5
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	20.5	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.5	16.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	20.3	19.8	18.8	18.5	17.5	15.5
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	4.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	4.1	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.5	5.0
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	83.2	75.0	75.5	76.9	76.0	76.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	83.0	78.5	75.5	76.9	76.0	75.6
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	16.8	25.0	24.5	23.1	24.0	23.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	17.0	21.5	24.5	23.1	24.0	24.4
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	16.7	13.6	15.1	14.3	14.2	12.7
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	17.2	13.9	15.5	14.5	14.4	12.8
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-13.2	-9.4	-11.3	-12.9	-12.1	-12.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-12.9	-8.2	-11.3	-12.9	-12.1	-11.5

1/ Revised

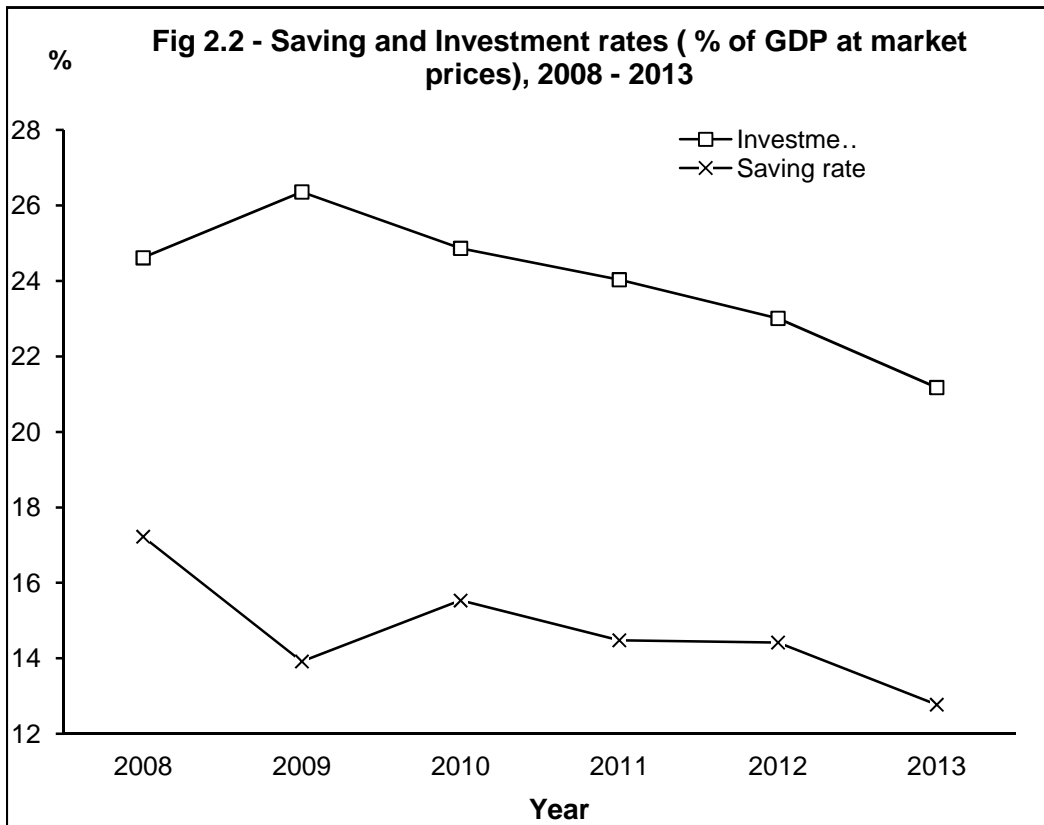
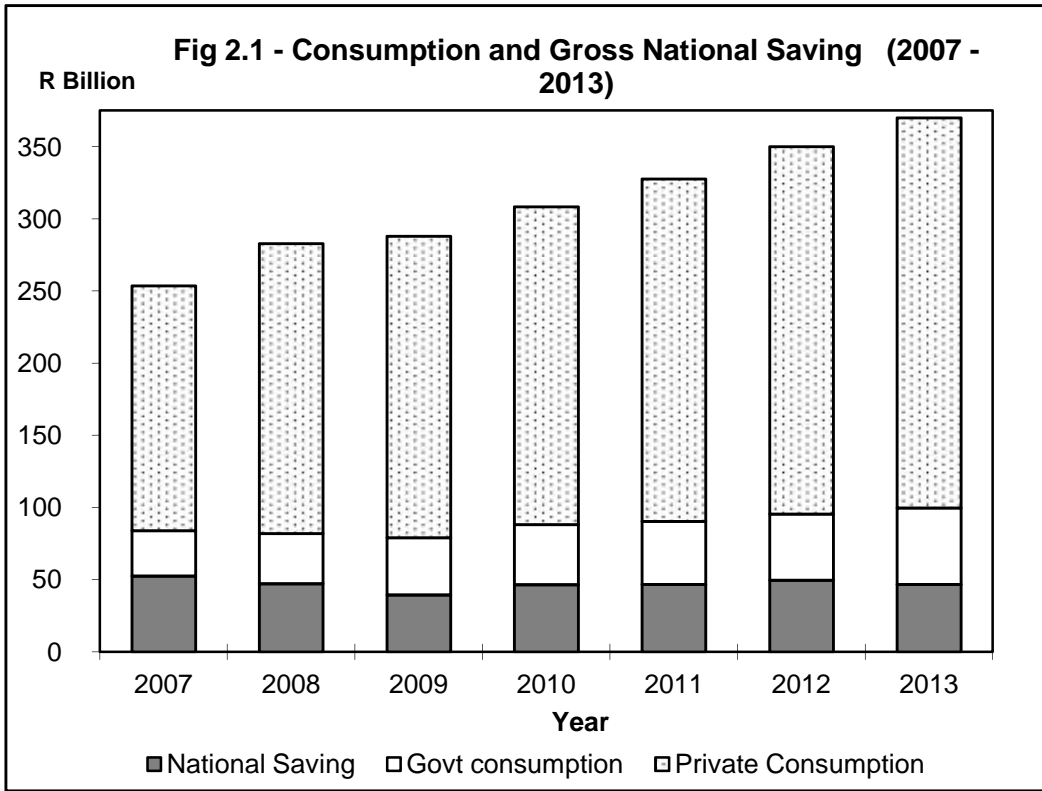


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2013

	(R Million)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,464	9,714	9,539	9,439
Sugarcane	4,334	4,230	3,489	3,050
Other	5,130	5,484	6,050	6,388
Mining and quarrying	880	1,038	1,040	1,173
Manufacturing	39,463	44,815	44,910	45,180
Sugar	1,175	1,141	988	884
Food (excluding sugar)	11,979	15,611	15,444	15,917
Textile	14,862	14,165	14,464	13,967
Other	11,446	13,899	14,013	14,412
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,623	3,947	4,786	4,729
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	916	856	829	905
Construction	13,503	16,748	17,756	18,544
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	25,524	28,842	28,587	30,897
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	24,017	27,035	26,575	28,660
Transportation and storage	15,758	15,650	15,496	16,285
Accommodation and food service activities	18,669	19,167	16,745	18,510
Information and communication	9,960	11,049	12,017	13,013
Financial and insurance activities	20,871	23,908	25,833	26,854
Monetary intermediation	12,597	14,768	15,857	15,999
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,232	1,408	1,540	1,626
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	5,850	6,466	7,060	7,769
Other	1,193	1,266	1,376	1,460
Real estate activities	11,276	12,789	13,358	14,199
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	9,633	10,832	11,168	11,725
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,864	8,717	9,877	10,841
Administrative and support service activities	4,530	5,110	5,480	6,053
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12,041	13,780	15,322	16,159
Education	8,965	10,283	11,098	11,706
Human health and social work activities	6,614	7,618	8,810	9,529
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4,346	5,435	6,263	6,843
Other service activities	3,182	3,645	3,870	4,355
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	215,449	243,115	251,615	265,214
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	28,549	31,201	30,739	33,956
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,354	299,170
Export oriented enterprises ²	17,555	17,573	17,176	17,155
Seafood ³	2,646	3,281	3,017	3,373
Freeport ⁴	1,648	1,422	1,314	1,350
Tourism ⁵	23,001	23,254	19,854	22,037
ICT ⁶	12,463	14,058	15,412	17,240

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

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

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

Table 2.3 (Cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2013
(R million)

	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,254	10,494	10,558
Sugarcane	3,599	3,696	3,391
Other	6,654	6,797	7,167
Mining and quarrying	1,041	1,000	990
Manufacturing	48,182	50,537	54,637
Sugar	1,040	1,071	998
Food (excluding sugar)	17,230	19,842	20,995
Textile	14,555	14,721	15,733
Other	15,357	14,902	16,911
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,491	4,092	4,622
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	877	1,193	1,264
Construction	18,922	19,034	17,680
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33,532	36,807	39,737
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	30,957	33,906	36,482
Transportation and storage	17,424	17,797	18,784
Accommodation and food service activities	20,207	21,249	19,697
Information and communication	13,306	13,478	14,072
Financial and insurance activities	28,965	31,263	32,799
Monetary intermediation	17,130	18,615	19,201
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,741	1,892	2,062
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	8,549	9,094	9,740
Other	1,545	1,662	1,796
Real estate activities	15,606	16,665	17,787
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	12,720	13,373	14,071
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12,393	13,882	15,414
Administrative and support service activities	6,840	7,640	8,493
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17,189	17,984	21,413
Education	12,622	13,413	15,457
Human health and social work activities	10,583	11,698	13,795
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,825	8,826	9,917
Other service activities	5,021	5,566	6,122
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	285,280	302,616	323,239
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	37,731	41,218	43,270
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,834	366,509
Export oriented enterprises²	17,754	18,834	19,880
Seafood ³	3,432	4,314	4,613
Freeport ⁴	1,470	1,596	1,735
Tourism ⁵	23,921	24,817	22,393
ICT ⁶	18,272	19,226	20,475

1/ Revised

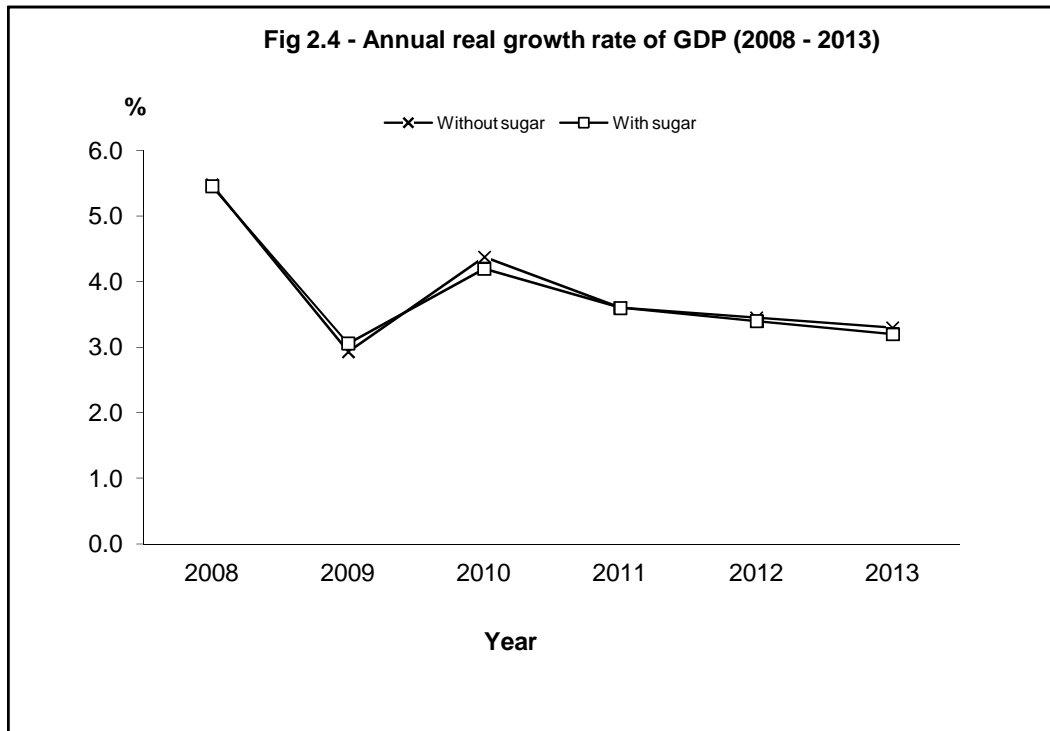
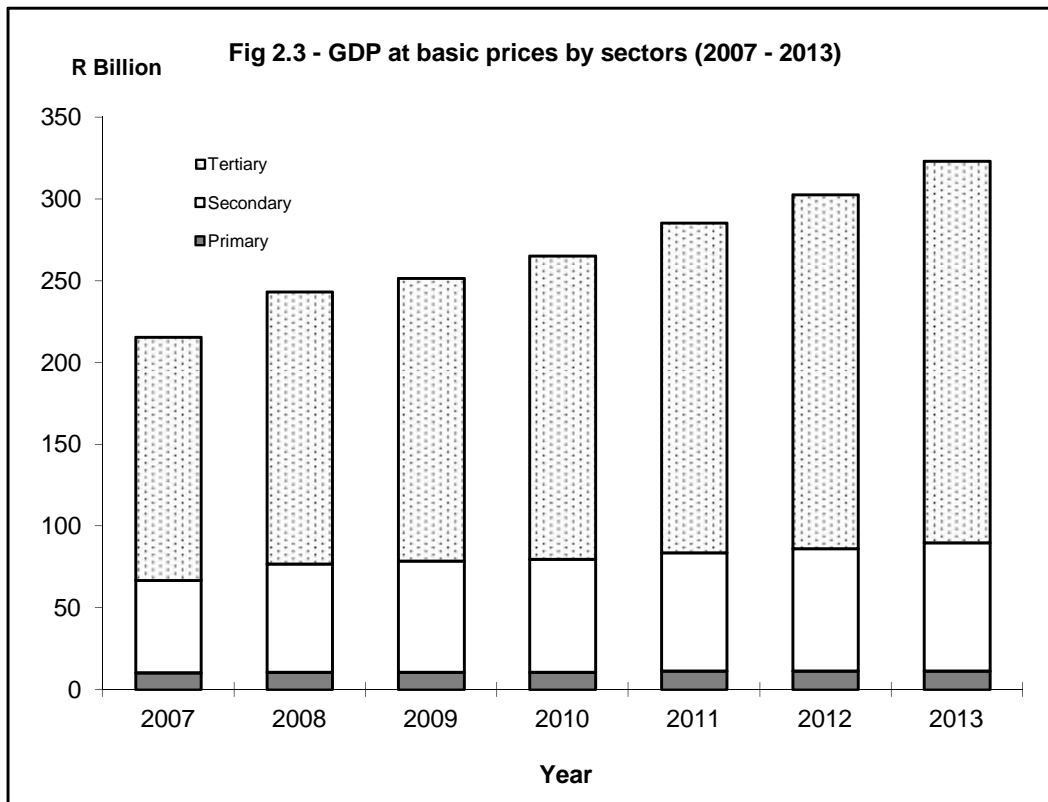
2/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the BOI.

3/ covers mainly the activities of "fishing" and "fish

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

5/ covers the components of "Accommodation and food service activities", "Transport", "Recreational and leisure" and "Manufacturing", attributable to tourism.

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



Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
With sugar	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2
Without Sugar	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3

Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007- 2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.6
Sugarcane	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
Other	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	18.3	18.4	17.8	17.0
Sugar	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding sugar)	5.6	6.4	6.1	6.0
Textile	6.9	5.8	5.7	5.3
Other	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Construction	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.8	11.9	11.4	11.7
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8
Transportation and storage	7.3	6.4	6.2	6.1
Accommodation and food service activities	8.7	7.9	6.7	7.0
Information and communication	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9
Financial and insurance activities	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.1
Monetary intermediation	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Other	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.1
Administrative and support service activities	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.1
Education	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4
Human health and social work activities	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6
Other service activities	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.5
Sea food	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Freeport	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Tourism	10.7	9.6	7.9	8.3
ICT	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.5

Table 2.4 (Cont'd) - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2007 - 2013

	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.6	3.5	3.3
Sugarcane	1.3	1.2	1.0
Other	2.3	2.2	2.2
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	16.9	16.7	16.9
Sugar	0.4	0.4	0.3
Food (excluding sugar)	6.0	6.6	6.4
Textile	5.1	4.9	4.9
Other	5.4	4.9	5.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6	1.4	1.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.4
Construction	6.6	6.3	5.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.8	12.2	12.3
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	11.2	11.3
Transportation and storage	6.1	5.9	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	7.1	7.0	6.1
Information and communication	4.7	4.5	4.4
Financial and insurance activities	10.2	10.3	10.1
Monetary intermediation	6.0	6.2	5.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other	0.6	0.5	0.6
Real estate activities	5.5	5.5	5.6
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.4	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	4.6	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.5	2.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.0	5.9	6.6
Education	4.4	4.4	4.8
Human health and social work activities	3.7	3.9	4.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.7	2.9	3.1
Other service activities	1.7	1.8	1.9
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	6.2	6.2	6.2
Sea food	1.2	1.4	1.4
Freeport	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tourism	8.4	8.2	6.9
ICT	6.4	6.4	6.3

1/ Revised

Table 2.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+3.0	+9.1	-0.8	+4.1	-0.2	+0.4
Sugarcane	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4	+3.5	-7.3	-1.9
Other	+1.4	+6.4	+2.4	+4.4	+3.7	+1.7
Mining and quarrying	+1.5	-5.4	+4.4	-18.9	-8.3	-4.6
Manufacturing	+3.3	+2.4	+1.9	+0.7	+2.2	+4.5
Sugar	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0	+3.8	-6.3	-1.0
Food (excluding sugar)	+7.3	+4.2	+4.1	-1.4	+7.6	-0.3
Textile	+0.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	-1.1	+2.6
Other	+2.8	+1.8	+2.0	+0.6	0.0	+13.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+7.1	0.0	4.6	+4.4	+4.5	+4.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	+2.5	+2.2	+2.5
Construction	+11.8	+5.9	+4.3	-2.0	-3.0	-9.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+4.6	+0.6	+4.0	+3.7	+3.9	+3.1
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+4.3	0.0	3.7	+3.3	+3.5	+2.7
Transportation and storage	+3.1	+2.6	+3.4	+2.5	+2.1	+2.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+1.3	-6.0	+6.0	+3.5	0.0	+2.5
Information and communication	+13.2	+11.6	+10.9	+9.0	+8.6	+6.8
Financial and insurance activities	+10.1	+4.6	+4.5	+5.6	+5.7	+5.4
Monetary intermediation	+13.3	+4.3	+4.4	+6.3	+6.3	+5.5
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0	+6.0	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5	+4.6	+4.9
Other	+2.1	+7.5	+4.0	+3.7	+5.0	+5.4
Real estate activities	+3.1	+1.9	+2.7	+2.9	+2.8	+2.9
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+2.2	+0.6	+1.4	+1.5	+1.1	+1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+15.1	+7.4	+6.5	+7.3	+7.8	+7.2
Administrative and support service activities	+5.4	+2.5	+7.6	+9.2	+7.5	+7.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3	+5.0	+2.2	+2.0
Education	+2.9	+2.5	+3.9	+3.9	+2.9	+2.5
Human health and social work activities	+4.5	+6.4	+5.9	+6.4	+7.4	+6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+13.9	+12.7	+5.8	+6.9	+8.5	+8.3
Other service activities	+4.4	+3.3	+9.1	+7.8	+6.7	+6.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+5.5	+2.9	+4.4	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.9	+2.6	+3.4	+5.6	+2.3	+2.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+5.5	+3.0	+4.1	+3.9	+3.2	+3.2
Export oriented enterprises	+1.7	-0.4	+6.4	+6.1	+1.4	-2.3
Sea food	+6.9	+11.7	+11.8	-1.7	+6.5	-1.9
Freeport	-18.0	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1	+2.8	+3.6
Tourism	+1.1	-5.9	+5.8	+3.6	0.0	+2.1
ICT	+12.7	+11.4	+12.3	+9.4	+9.1	+7.0

Table 2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth, 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.1	+0.3	0.0	+0.2	0.0	0.0
Sugarcane	+0.1	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	-0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.6	+0.4	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+0.7
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding sugar)	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2	-0.1	+0.5	+0.1
Textile	0.0	0.0	0.0	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1
Other	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	0.0	+0.5
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	+0.7	+0.4	+0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+0.5	+0.1	+0.4	+0.4	+0.5	+0.4
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+0.5	0.0	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3
Transportation and storage	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+0.1	-0.5	+0.4	+0.2	0.0	+0.2
Information and communication	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3
Financial and insurance activities	+1.0	+0.4	+0.6	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6
Monetary intermediation	+0.8	+0.3	+0.3	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+0.5	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Administrative and support service activities	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1
Education	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1
Human health and social work activities	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+0.3	+0.3	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other service activities	+0.1	0.0	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2
Export oriented enterprises	+0.1	0.0	+0.4	+0.4	+0.1	-0.1

Table 2.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators
(% change over previous year), 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.3	-10.0	-0.2	+4.3	+2.5	+0.2
Sugarcane	-6.9	-26.7	-6.6	+14.0	+10.8	-6.5
Other	+5.4	+3.7	+3.2	-0.2	-1.5	+3.7
Mining and quarrying	+16.2	+5.9	+8.0	+9.5	+4.7	+3.8
Manufacturing	+10.1	-2.2	-1.3	+5.9	+2.6	+3.5
Sugar	-6.4	-24.7	-6.8	+13.3	+9.9	-5.9
Food (excluding sugar)	+21.5	-5.1	-1.0	+9.8	+7.1	+6.1
Textile	-5.0	+2.1	-3.4	+1.2	+2.3	+4.1
Other	+18.1	-1.0	+0.8	+5.9	-2.9	+0.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+40.5	+21.3	-5.5	-9.0	-12.8	+8.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-5.8	-3.0	+9.5	-5.4	+33.1	+3.4
Construction	+10.9	+0.1	+0.1	+4.2	+3.7	+2.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+8.0	-1.5	+3.9	+4.7	+5.6	+4.7
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+7.9	-1.7	+4.0	+4.6	+5.8	+4.8
Transportation and storage	-3.7	-3.5	+1.7	+4.4	+0.1	+3.3
Accommodation and food service activities	+1.4	-7.1	+4.3	+5.5	+5.1	-9.5
Information and communication	-2.0	-2.5	-2.4	-6.2	-6.8	-2.3
Financial and insurance activities	+4.0	+3.3	-0.5	+2.1	+2.1	-0.4
Monetary intermediation	+3.5	+2.9	-3.4	+0.8	+2.2	-2.2
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+4.0	+2.2	0.0	+1.0	+2.5	+2.3
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+5.3	+5.0	+5.3	+5.3	+1.7	+2.1
Other	+3.9	+1.1	+2.0	+2.0	+2.5	+2.5
Real estate activities	+10.0	+2.5	+3.5	+6.8	+3.9	+3.8
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+10.0	+2.4	+3.6	+6.8	+4.0	+3.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+10.4	+5.5	+3.0	+6.6	+3.9	+3.6
Administrative and support service activities	+7.0	+4.6	+2.7	+3.5	+3.9	+3.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+13.2	+10.1	+2.1	+1.4	+2.4	+16.8
Education	+11.5	+5.2	+1.5	+3.8	+3.2	+12.4
Human health and social work activities	+10.2	+8.7	+2.1	+4.4	+2.9	+10.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+9.8	+2.2	+3.3	+7.0	+3.9	+3.8
Other service activities	+9.7	+2.8	+3.2	+7.0	+3.9	+3.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+7.0	+0.4	+1.2	+3.8	+2.6	+3.5
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+3.2	-4.0	+6.8	+5.2	+6.8	+2.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+6.6	-0.1	+1.8	+4.0	+3.1	+3.3
Export oriented enterprises	-1.6	-1.9	-6.1	-2.5	4.6	+8.0

Table 2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2007 - 2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Compensation of employees	81,007	92,419	95,936	101,780
of which paid by General Government	18,154	20,909	23,549	24,613
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	215,449	243,115	251,615	265,214
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	30,656	33,635	32,968	36,439
Taxes on products ²	29,369	32,037	31,590	34,796
Subsidies on products	(820)	(836)	(851)	(840)
Other taxes on production ³	2,107	2,434	2,229	2,483
Gross operating surplus	132,335	148,262	153,450	160,951
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,354	299,170
Net primary income from the rest of the world ^{4,5}	+5,579	+2,073	-1,333	+3,602
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,772
Net transfer from the rest of the world ⁴	+3,882	+6,409	+6,909	+5,630
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	253,459	282,798	287,930	308,402
Less: Final consumption expenditure	201,014	235,549	248,630	261,930
Households	169,522	200,760	208,879	220,305
General Government	31,492	34,789	39,751	41,625
Gross National Saving (GNS)	52,445	47,249	39,300	46,472
GNS as a % of GNDI	20.7	16.7	13.6	15.1
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	21.5	17.2	13.9	15.5

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Revised figures exclusive of GBC1 from BOM

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

Table 2.8 (Cont'd) - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2007 - 2013

	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013
Compensation of employees	109,804	116,657	129,574
of which paid by General Government	25,572	26,803	32,707
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	285,280	302,616	323,239
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and impo	40,741	43,885	46,313
Taxes on products ²	38,758	42,250	44,372
Subsidies on products	(1,026)	(1,032)	(1,102)
Other taxes on production ³	3,010	2,667	3,043
Gross operating surplus	172,466	183,292	190,622
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,834	366,509
Net primary income from the rest of the world ^{4,5}	+838	+1,121	+429
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	323,849	344,955	366,938
Net transfer from the rest of the world ⁴	+3,795	+5,013	+3,059
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	327,644	349,968	369,997
Less:Final consumption expenditure	280,871	300,385	323,185
Households	237,166	254,468	270,261
General Government	43,705	45,917	52,924
Gross National Saving (GNS)	46,774	49,583	46,812
GNS as a % of GNDI	14.3	14.2	12.7
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	14.5	14.4	12.8

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Revised figures exclusive of GBC1 from BOM

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

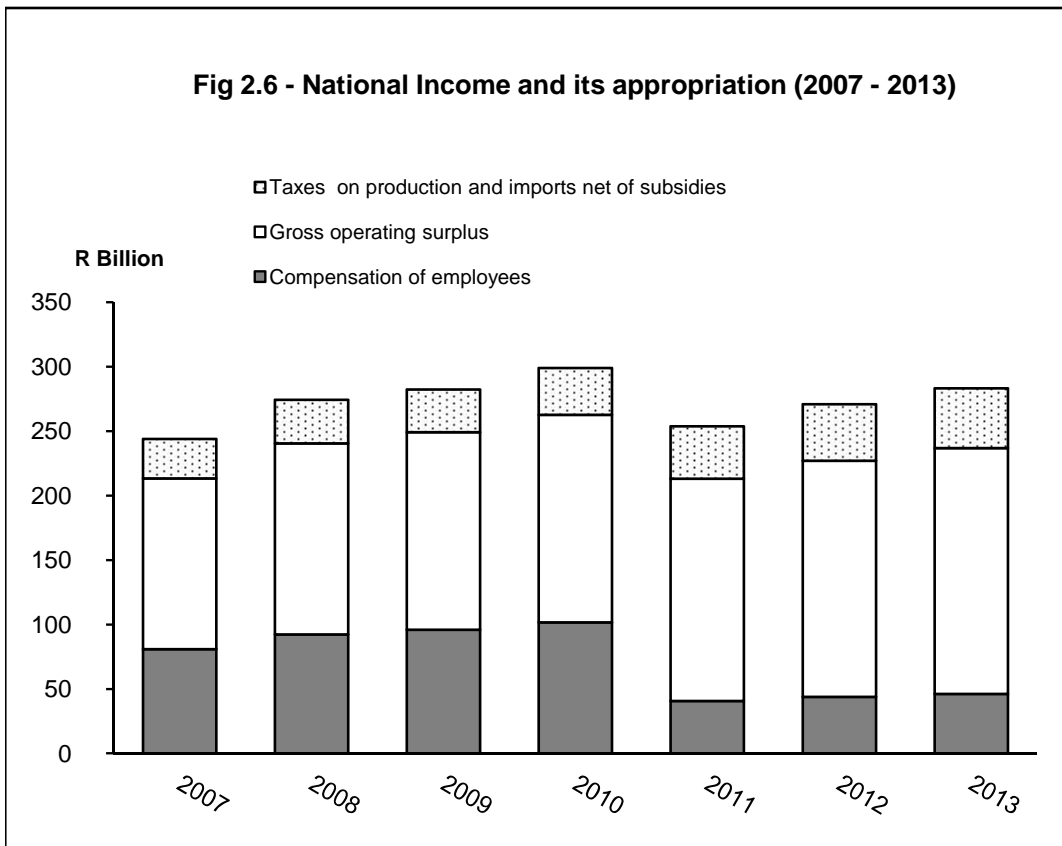
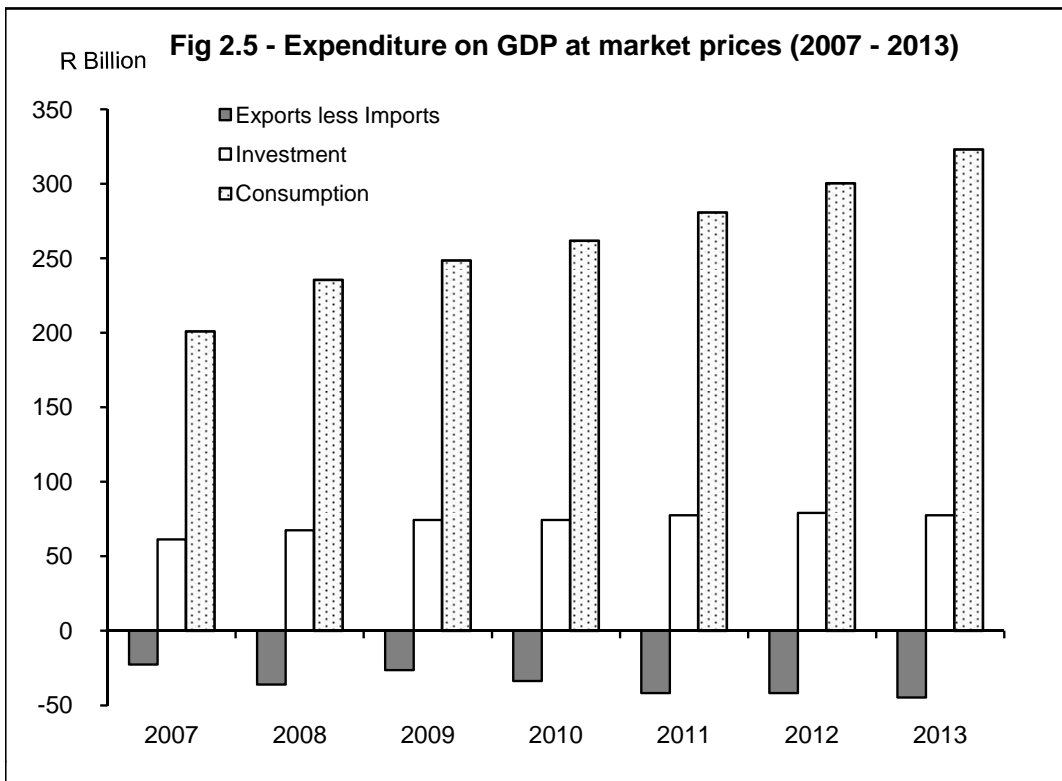


Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2007 - 2013

(R million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Final consumption expenditure	201,014	235,549	248,630	261,930
Households	169,522	200,760	208,879	220,305
General government	31,492	34,789	39,751	41,625
<i>Individual</i>	13,178	14,666	16,674	17,656
<i>Collective</i>	18,314	20,123	23,077	23,969
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,396
Private sector	48,138	56,161	55,788	56,145
Public sector	13,102	11,368	18,642	18,251
Increase in inventories ²	4,454	7,353	-14,294	-3,415
Exports of goods & services	141,187	145,204	138,243	157,036
Goods (f.o.b)	69,708	67,970	61,681	69,550
Services ³	71,479	77,234	76,562	87,486
Less Imports of goods & services	163,896	181,319	164,655	190,777
Goods (f.o.b)	113,647	124,567	111,154	127,839
Services ³	50,249	56,752	53,501	62,938
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	243,998	274,316	282,354	299,170

Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2007 - 2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Final consumption expenditure	82.4	85.9	88.1	87.6
Households	69.5	73.2	74.0	73.6
General government	12.9	12.7	14.1	13.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	25.1	24.6	26.4	24.9
Private sector	19.7	20.5	19.8	18.8
Public sector	5.4	4.1	6.6	6.1
Increase in inventories	1.8	2.7	-5.1	-1.1
Exports of goods & services	57.9	52.9	49.0	52.5
Less Imports of goods & services	67.2	66.1	58.3	63.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

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

Table 2.9 (Cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2007 - 2013

(R million)

	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013
Final consumption expenditure	280,871	300,385	323,185
Households	237,166	254,468	270,261
General government	43,705	45,917	52,924
<i>Individual</i>	<i>(18,030)</i>	<i>(18,944)</i>	<i>(21,834)</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>(25,675)</i>	<i>(26,973)</i>	<i>(31,090)</i>
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	77,565	79,185	77,618
Private sector	59,667	60,175	59,266
Public sector	17,898	19,010	18,352
Increase in inventories ²	6,340	5,976	10,380
Exports of goods & services	172,564	187,688	198,893
Goods (f.o.b)	73,586	79,658	88,148
Services ³	98,978	108,030	110,745
Less Imports of goods & services	214,328	229,399	243,567
Goods (f.o.b)	141,171	153,471	157,738
Services ³	73,157	75,928	85,829
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,834	366,509

Table 2.10 (Cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2007 - 2013

	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013
Final consumption expenditure	87.0	87.5	88.3
Households	73.4	74.1	73.7
General government	13.5	13.5	14.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	24.0	23.1	21.9
Private sector	18.5	17.6	16.2
Public sector	5.5	5.5	5.9
Increase in inventories	2.0	2.1	3.6
Exports of goods & services	53.4	58.2	61.6
Less Imports of goods & services	-66.4	-70.9	-75.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	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- 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2013
Final consumption expenditure	+ 5.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.3
Households	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.5	+ 2.7	+ 2.6
General government	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	+ 0.6
<i>Individual</i>	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 0.9
<i>Collective</i>	- 1.8	+ 6.3	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.5
Private sector	+ 7.2	- 1.3	0.0	+ 3.4	- 1.9	-3.1
Public sector	- 20.2	+ 59.5	- 2.8	- 4.7	+ 2.9	- 4.9
Exports of goods & services	+ 4.0	- 3.4	+ 14.3	+ 5.2	+ 3.5	+ 4.4
Goods (f.o.b)	- 0.6	- 9.3	+ 16.6	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.7
Services	+ 8.5	+ 1.7	+ 12.4	+ 7.8	+ 5.4	+ 4.2
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 1.8	- 10.7	+ 9.5	+ 6.2	+ 1.3	+ 6.0
Goods (f.o.b)	- 0.4	- 8.9	+ 7.1	+ 4.1	+ 2.5	+ 4.8
Services	+ 6.6	- 14.4	+ 14.6	+ 10.6	- 0.8	+ 8.3

1/ Revised

Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2007 - 2013

(R million)

	2007	2008	2009	2010
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	35,987	45,278	48,809	52,166
Residential building	11,663	15,281	16,531	18,769
Non-residential building	17,794	22,162	22,016	21,530
Other construction work	6,530	7,835	10,262	11,867
B. Machinery and equipment	25,253	22,251	25,621	22,229
Aircraft	2,515	0	3,400	0
Marine vessel	0	600	0	0
Passenger car	3,406	3,635	2,864	74,395
Other transport equipment	2,433	2,288	2,228	2,395
Other machinery and equipment	16,899	15,728	17,129	16,375
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	58,725	66,929	71,030	74,395
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,583	2,751	1,840	1,743
Mining and quarrying	185	229	240	300
Manufacturing	8,500	6,894	6,772	4,861
<i>of which EOE</i>	<i>(4,451)</i>	<i>(2,194)</i>	<i>(1,131)</i>	<i>(912)</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,049	869	1,767	2,209
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	155	67	186	555
Construction	1,659	1,947	2,039	2,191
motorcycles	4,893	5,590	4,791	6,225
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(4,608)</i>	<i>(5,295)</i>	<i>(4,656)</i>	<i>(6,119)</i>
Transportation and storage	7,205	5,151	9,798	7,113
Accommodation and food service activities	10,212	12,004	12,821	12,684
Information and communication	1,656	1,802	1,306	2,055
Financial and insurance activities	1,451	1,255	1,462	2,447
Real estate activities	14,724	20,753	20,706	21,772
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>(11,663)</i>	<i>(15,281)</i>	<i>(16,531)</i>	<i>(18,769)</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109	160	160	190
Administrative and support service activities	134	160	215	120
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,777	2,657	4,378	4,478
Education	1,131	1,705	1,733	1,130
Human health and social work activities	780	1,326	1,936	1,835
Arts, entertainment and recreation	825	750	835	845
Other service activities	1,212	1,459	1,445	1,642
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	25.1	24.6	26.4	24.9

Table 2.12 (Cont'd) - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2007 - 2013

	(R million)		
	2011	2012	2013
I - By type of capital goods			
A. Building & construction work	53,165	54,406	50,111
Residential building	22,298	22,043	23,286
Non-residential building	17,698	18,838	15,925
Other construction work	13,169	13,525	10,900
B. Machinery and equipment	24,400	24,779	27,507
Aircraft	0	0	0
Marine vessel	0	0	2,630
Passenger car	3,546	3,953	3,714
Other transport equipment	2,678	2,976	2,618
Other machinery and equipment	18,176	17,850	18,545
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	77,565	79,185	77,618
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	77,565	79,185	74,988
II - By Industrial use			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,014	2,129	5,048
Mining and quarrying	351	375	400
Manufacturing	5,874	5,179	4,865
<i>of which EOE</i>	<i>(1,140)</i>	<i>(1,065)</i>	<i>(1,822)</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,818	5,224	4,120
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	1,349	2,228	2,625
Construction	2,463	2,481	1,817
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9,304	8,875	6,020
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(8,966)</i>	<i>(8,438)</i>	<i>(5,644)</i>
Transportation and storage	4,076	4,064	3,718
Accommodation and food service activities	7,908	7,711	6,510
Information and communication	2,032	2,158	2,311
Financial and insurance activities	1,968	2,086	2,033
Real estate activities	24,332	24,328	25,540
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>(22,298)</i>	<i>(22,043)</i>	<i>(23,286)</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	242	286	350
Administrative and support service activities	233	280	320
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,975	4,754	4,774
Education	1,099	2,238	2,623
Human health and social work activities	1,820	2,276	2,055
Arts, entertainment and recreation	995	1,305	1,330
Other service activities	1,712	1,208	1,159
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	77,565	79,185	77,618
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	24.0	23.0	21.2

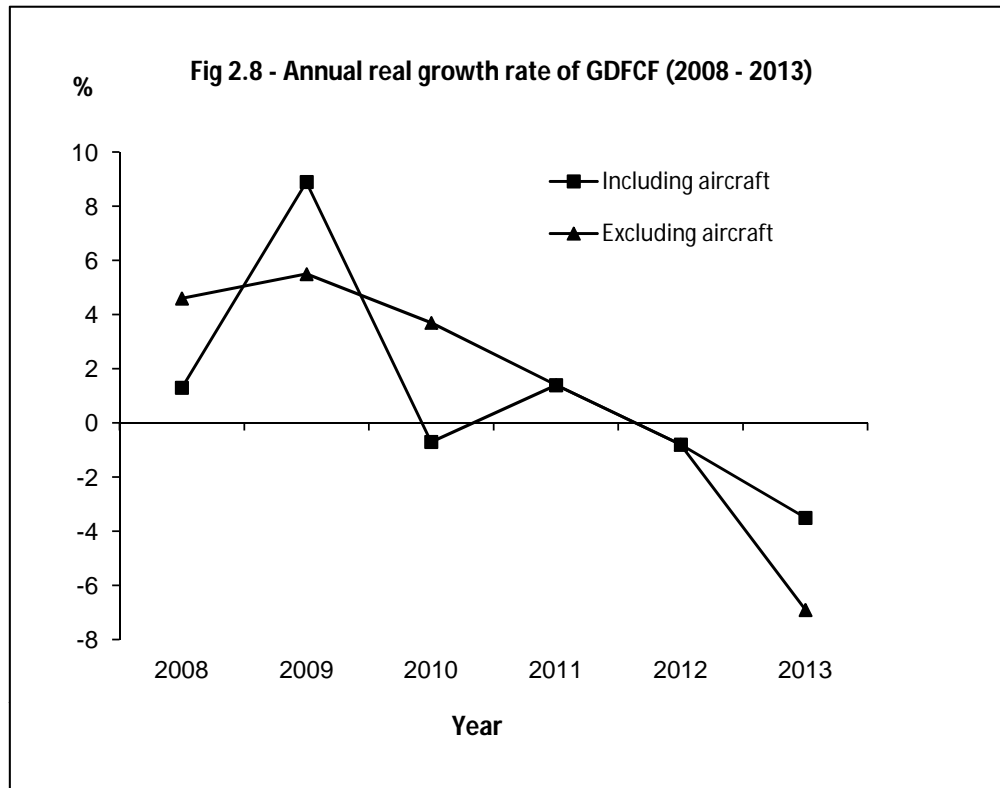
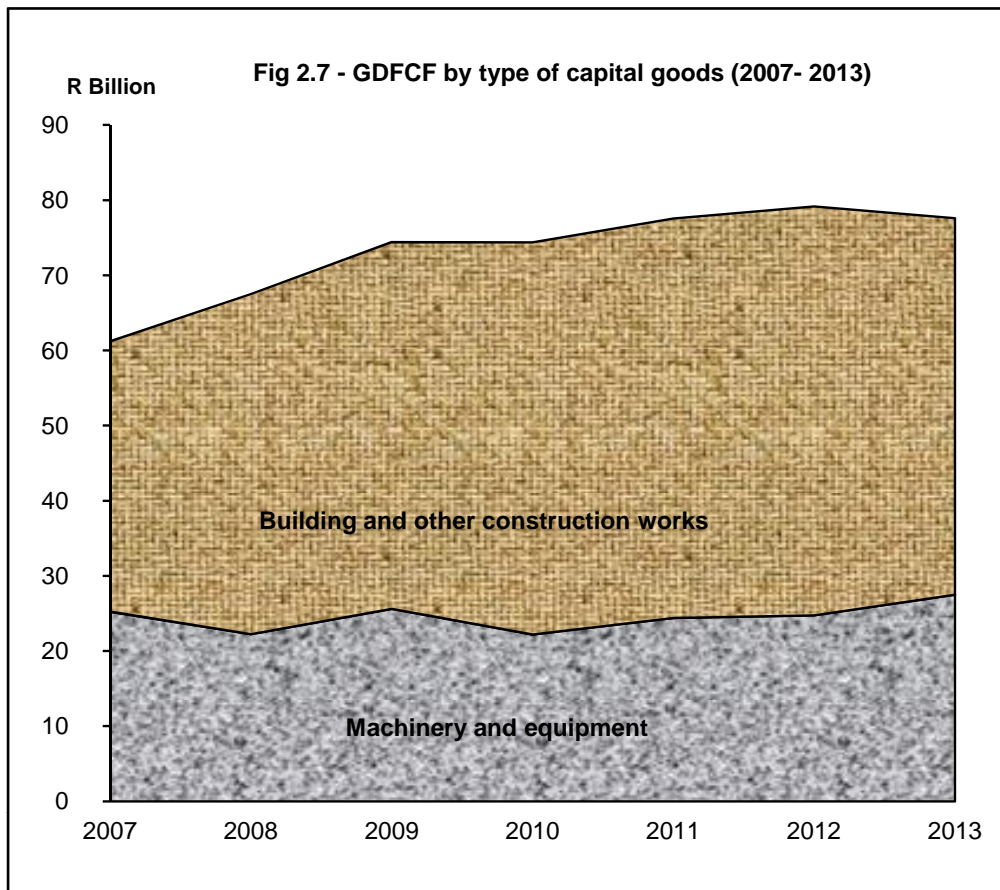
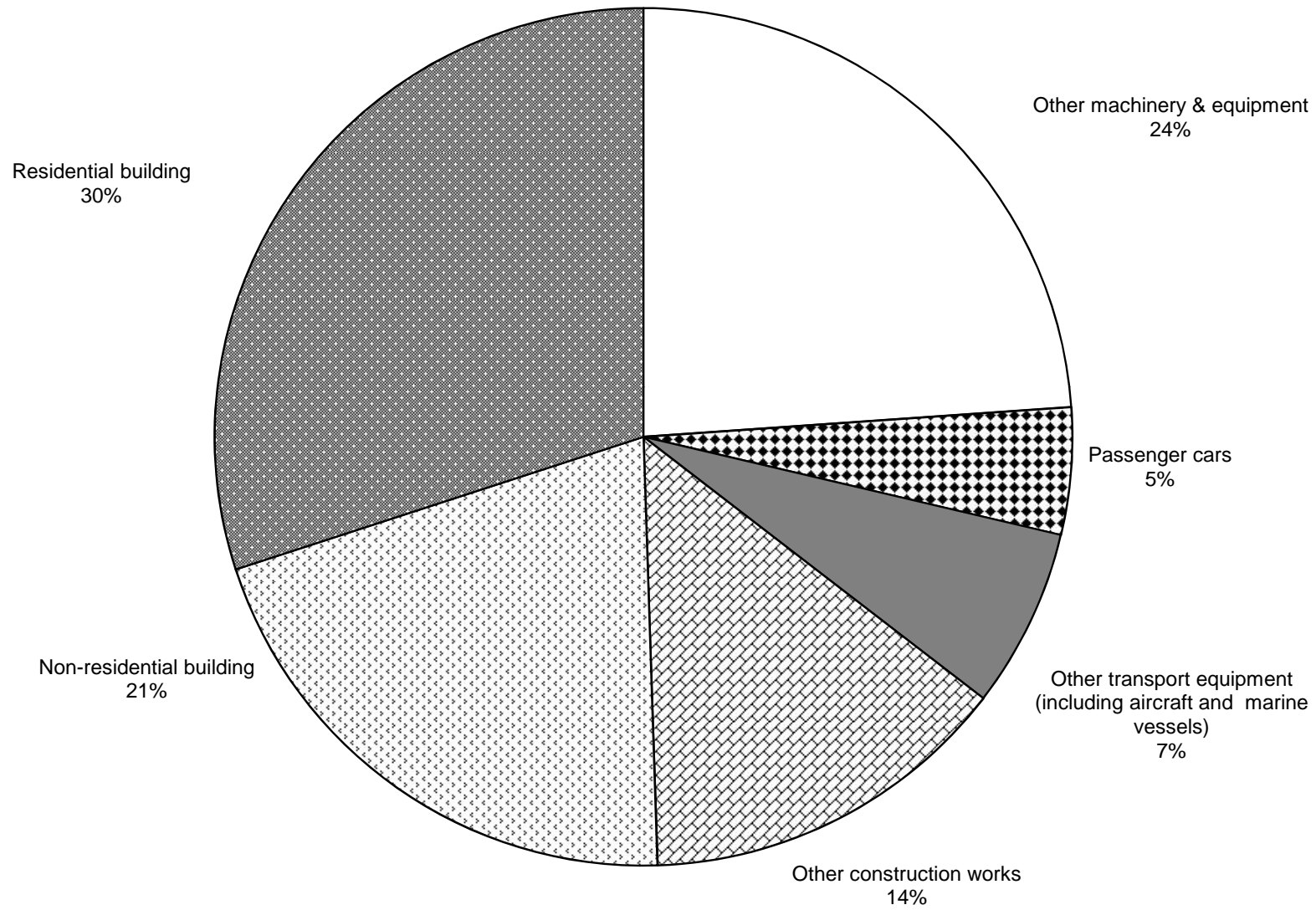


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2013



**Table 2.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 2008 - 2013**

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
I - By type of capital goods						
A. Building & construction work	+ 13.3	+ 7.7	+ 7.0	- 2.1	- 1.1	- 10.2
Residential building	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1	- 4.5	+ 3.0
Non-residential building	+ 12.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	- 21.0	+ 2.9	- 17.5
Other construction work	+ 8.1	+ 30.8	+ 15.8	+ 6.6	- 0.8	- 21.4
B. Machinery and equipment	- 15.8	+ 11.4	- 15.3	+ 9.6	- 0.2	+ 11.0
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 9.1	+ 0.8	- 2.3	+ 9.6	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Passenger car	+ 5.6	- 25.8	+ 19.3	+ 2.3	+ 12.2	- 6.0
Other transport equipment	- 41.1	+ 70.3	- 58.8	+ 10.7	+ 13.9	+ 76.3
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	- 5.1	- 14.9	+ 4.1	+ 10.7	+ 13.9	- 12.0
Other machinery and equipment	- 12.7	+ 9.2	- 6.7	+ 11.0	- 4.7	+ 3.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.5
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 4.6	+ 5.5	+ 3.7	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 6.9
II - By Industrial use						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+ 0.3	- 33.9	- 6.5	+ 13.6	+ 2.9	+ 135.8
Mining and quarrying	+ 16.3	+ 5.3	+ 22.0	+ 16.9	+ 3.8	+ 6.7
Manufacturing	- 24.3	- 2.0	- 29.8	+ 19.4	- 14.2	- 6.6
<i>of which EOE</i>	- 54.5	- 48.7	- 21.0	+ 23.7	- 8.9	+ 69.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	- 60.4	+ 107.1	+ 23.0	+ 72.0	+ 32.7	- 21.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	- 60.3	+ 177.3	+ 198.5	+ 135.9	+ 59.7	+ 15.8
Construction	+ 9.1	+ 3.1	+ 6.2	+ 10.8	- 1.5	- 27.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+ 5.9	- 15.7	+ 29.2	+ 44.9	- 6.9	- 33.2
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 6.4	- 13.5	+ 28.5	+ 44.4	- 8.2	- 34.2
Transportation and storage	- 32.3	+ 66.9	- 23.3	- 47.2	- 2.5	- 9.4
Accommodation and food service activities	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	- 1.2	- 39.8	- 5.6	- 17.3
Information and communication	- 1.5	- 6.9	- 11.1	- 3.0	+ 5.5	+ 6.4
Financial and insurance activities	- 18.7	+ 15.3	+ 65.9	- 21.5	+ 3.3	- 3.7
Real estate activities	+ 27.9	- 0.5	+ 5.1	+ 7.6	- 3.2	+ 2.6
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+ 13.7	+ 14.1	- 4.5	+ 3.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+ 39.0	- 1.3	+ 16.1	+ 26.7	+ 15.5	+ 22.0
Administrative and support service activities	+ 11.7	+ 34.7	- 45.3	+ 92.3	+ 17.0	+ 13.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 37.5	+ 61.8	+ 1.7	+ 29.1	- 22.8	- 1.1
Education	+ 37.6	+ 1.5	- 35.4	- 5.0	+ 97.2	+ 15.4
Human health and social work activities	+ 56.1	+ 45.7	- 6.2	- 2.6	+ 21.3	- 10.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	- 16.4	+ 10.8	+ 0.5	+ 14.0	+ 27.0	+ 0.4
Other service activities	+ 10.7	- 3.0	13.3	+ 1.8	- 31.9	- 5.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.3	+ 8.9	- 0.7	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.5

Table 2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2008 - 2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
By type of capital goods:						
A. Building & construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5
Residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5
Non-residential building	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5
Other construction work	+11.0	+0.1	-0.1	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5
B. Machinery and equipment	+4.6	+3.3	+2.4	+0.2	+1.7	0.0
Passenger car	+1.1	+6.2	+1.3	+0.3	-0.7	0.0
Other transport equipment	-0.9	+14.4	+3.3	+1.0	-2.4	0.0
Other machinery and equipment	+6.6	-0.3	2.5	0.0	+3.0	0.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+8.8	+1.2	+0.6	+2.8	+2.9	+1.6

Table 2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2007 - 2013

(R million)

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods												
A. Building & construction work	5,997	29,990	35,987	7,161	38,117	45,278	10,016	38,793	48,809	12,678	39,488	52,166
Residential building	25	11,638	11,663	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,619	18,769
Non-residential building	2,122	15,672	17,794	2,478	19,684	22,162	3,179	18,837	22,016	4,286	17,244	21,530
Other construction work	3,850	2,680	6,530	4,510	3,325	7,835	6,712	3,550	10,262	8,242	3,625	11,867
B. Machinery and equipment	7,105	18,148	25,253	4,207	18,044	22,251	8,626	16,995	25,621	5,572	16,657	22,229
Passenger car	129	3,276	3,405	250	3,385	3,635	339	2,525	2,864	237	3,222	3,459
Other transport equipment	2,954	1,994	4,948	583	2,305	2,888	3,888	1,740	5,628	349	2,046	2,395
Other machinery and equipment	4,022	12,878	16,900	3,374	12,354	15,728	4,399	12,730	17,129	4,986	11,389	16,375
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,102	48,138	61,240	11,368	56,161	67,529	18,642	55,788	74,430	18,250	56,145	74,395
II - By Industrial use												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	233	2,350	2,583	98	2,653	2,751	216	1,624	1,840	67	1,676	1,743
Mining and quarrying	0	185	185	29	200	229	0	240	240	0	300	300
Manufacturing	13	8,487	8,500	34	6,860	6,894	34	6,738	6,772	44	4,817	4,861
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	859	1,190	2,049	786	83	869	1,677	90	1,767	2,100	109	2,209
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	155	0	155	52	15	67	161	25	186	535	20	555
Construction	7	1,652	1,659	11	1,936	1,947	37	2,002	2,039	66	2,125	2,191
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	334	4,559	4,893	137	5,453	5,590	121	4,670	4,791	109	6,116	6,225
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	334	4,274	4,608	137	5,158	5,295	121	4,535	4,656	107	5,906	6,119
Transportation and storage	5,498	1,707	7,205	3,459	1,692	5,151	6,791	2,007	9,798	4,661	2,452	7,113
Accommodation and food service activities	0	10,212	10,212	0	12,004	12,004	0	12,821	12,821	0	12,684	12,684
Information and communication	1,309	347	1,656	802	1,000	1,802	1,206	1,100	1,306	1,502	553	2,055
Financial and insurance activities	765	686	1,451	506	749	1,255	361	1,101	1,462	615	1,832	2,447
Real estate activities	54	14,670	14,724	211	20,542	20,753	140	20,566	20,706	159	21,613	21,772
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	25	11,638	11,663	173	15,108	15,281	125	16,406	16,531	150	18,619	18,769
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	109	109	0	160	160	0	160	160	0	190	190
Administrative and support service activities	0	134	134	0	160	160	0	215	215	0	120	120
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,777	0	1,777	2,657	0	2,657	4,378	0	4,378	4,478	0	4,478
Education	815	316	1,131	1,016	689	1,705	1,095	638	1,733	790	340	1,130
Human health and social work activities	211	569	780	218	1,108	1,326	813	1,123	1,936	1,286	549	1,835
Arts, entertainment and recreation	360	465	825	400	350	750	500	335	835	500	345	845
Other service activities	712	500	1,212	952	507	1,459	1,112	333	1,445	1,338	304	1,642
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,102	48,138	61,240	11,368	56,161	67,529	18,642	55,788	74,430	18,250	56,145	74,395

Table 2.15 (Cont'd)- Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2007 - 2013

(R million)

	2011			2012			2013		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods									
A. Building & construction work	12,892	40,271	53,163	13,840	40,565	54,405	11,400	38,711	50,111
Residential building	547	21,750	22,297	200	21,843	22,043	200	23,086	23,286
Non-residential building	3,127	14,571	17,698	5,000	13,837	18,837	4,600	11,325	15,925
Other construction work	9,218	3,950	13,168	8,640	4,885	13,525	6,600	4,300	10,900
B. Machinery and equipment	5,006	19,396	24,402	5,170	19,610	24,780	6,951	20,556	27,507
Passenger car	219	3,329	3,548	307	3,646	3,953	304	3,410	3,714
Other transport equipment	287	2,391	2,678	248	2,729	2,977	252	4,996	5,248
Other machinery and equipment	4,500	13,676	18,176	4,615	13,235	17,850	6,395	12,150	18,545
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	17,898	59,667	77,565	19,010	60,175	79,185	18,351	59,267	77,618
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119	1,895	2,014	117	2,012	2,129	100	4,948	5,048
Mining and quarrying	0	351	351	0	375	375	0	400	400
Manufacturing	2	5,872	5,874	2	5,177	5,179	6	4,859	4,865
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,846	972	3,818	3,204	2,020	5,224	2,267	1,853	4,120
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	1,029	320	1,349	1,974	254	2,228	2,312	313	2,625
Construction	395	2,068	2,463	78	2,403	2,481	27	1,790	1,817
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	6	9,298	9,304	8	8,867	8,875	25	5,995	6,020
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	6	8,960	8,966	6	8,432	8,438	24	5,620	5,644
Transportation and storage	1,385	2,691	4,076	1,731	2,333	4,064	1,898	1,820	3,718
Accommodation and food service activities	0	7,908	7,908	0	7,711	7,711	0	6,510	6,510
Information and communication	797	1,235	2,032	498	1,660	2,158	611	1,700	2,311
Financial and insurance activities	1,117	851	1,968	1,218	868	2,086	925	1,108	2,033
Real estate activities	557	23,775	24,332	212	24,116	24,328	214	25,326	25,540
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	548	21,750	22,298	200	21,843	22,043	200	23,086	23,286
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	242	242	0	286	286	0	350	350
Administrative and support service activities	0	233	233	0	280	280	5	315	320
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,975	0	5,975	4,754	0	4,754	4,774	0	4,774
Education	732	367	1,099	1,590	648	2,238	1,897	726	2,623
Human health and social work activities	1,303	517	1,820	1,738	538	2,276	1,579	476	2,055
Arts, entertainment and recreation	751	244	995	915	390	1,305	950	380	1,330
Other service activities	884	828	1,712	971	237	1,208	761	398	1,159
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	17,898	59,667	77,565	19,010	60,175	79,185	18,351	59,267	77,618

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010 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, forestry and fishing	14,793.8	5,354.9	9,438.8	208.3	3,321.0	5,909.5
Sugar cane	4,776.3	1,725.9	3,050.4	35.6	1,251.0	1,763.8
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,257.8	795.0	2,462.8	12.9	416.3	2,033.6
Livestock & poultry	4,515.9	2,336.4	2,179.5	82.7	313.9	1,782.9
Fishing	583.5	241.4	342.1	59.5	125.5	157.1
Other	1,660.3	256.2	1,404.1	17.6	1,213.7	172.8
Mining and quarrying	3,265.0	2,091.7	1,173.2	14.4	459.5	699.3
Manufacturing	118,948.0	73,768.0	45,180.0	239.7	18,381.0	26,559.3
Sugar milling	6,121.6	5,237.2	884.4	0.0	394.0	490.4
EOE	45,205.7	28,051.6	17,154.1	83.9	9,824.0	7,246.2
Other	67,620.7	40,479.2	27,141.5	155.8	8,163.0	18,822.7
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,873.1	12,144.1	4,729.0	1.3	1,086.0	3,641.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,609.3	704.3	905.0	1.3	508.0	395.7
Construction	50,923.8	32,379.8	18,544.0	39.1	8,860.0	9,644.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	43,879.4	12,982.4	30,897.0	460.0	7,639.0	22,798.0
Wholesale and retail trade	40,170.1	11,509.8	28,660.3	453.1	7,130.0	21,077.2
Other	3,709.3	1,472.6	2,236.7	6.9	509.0	1,720.8
Transport and storage	39,064.4	22,779.7	16,284.7	489.9	7,820.5	7,974.3
Accommodation and food service activities	30,645.0	12,135.0	18,510.0	265.1	4,800.0	13,444.9
Information and communication	17,556.3	4,542.9	13,013.4	146.0	4,231.3	8,636.1

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2010 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 and insurance activities	39,464.0	12,610.0	26,854.0	41.1	6,590.0	20,222.9
Monetary intermediation	23,291.0	7,292.0	15,999.0	15.6	4,683.0	11,300.4
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,848.0	222.0	1,626.0	9.0	342.0	1,275.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	12,531.0	4,762.0	7,769.0	13.6	1,028.0	6,727.4
Other	1,794.0	334.0	1,460.0	2.9	537.0	920.1
Real estate activities	16,904.8	2,706.3	14,198.5	380.0	580.0	13,238.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	16,601.6	5,760.6	10,841.0	21.1	4,655.0	6,164.9
Administrative and support service activities	11,006.8	4,953.8	6,053.0	14.8	2,365.0	3,673.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,475.2	6,316.1	16,159.1	0.0	13,044.2	3,114.9
Education	16,863.9	5,157.4	11,706.5	4.2	8,313.8	3,388.5
Human health and social work activities	13,006.0	3,477.2	9,528.8	6.3	5,440.2	4,082.3
Arts, entertainment and recreational	8,495.4	1,652.4	6,843.0	87.9	1,226.0	5,529.1
Other services activities	5,610.3	1,255.3	4,355.0	62.9	2,459.0	1,833.1
Total	487,986.0	222,771.9	265,214.1	2,483.4	101,779.5	160,951.2

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011 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, forestry and fishing	15,845.8	5,591.9	10,253.9	325.0	3,561.0	6,367.9
Sugar cane	5,440.0	1,840.5	3,599.5	55.6	1,320.0	2,223.9
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,380.7	820.5	2,560.2	20.1	478.4	2,061.7
Livestock & poultry	4,806.2	2,455.4	2,350.8	169.1	370.2	1,811.5
Fishing	577.2	236.0	341.2	52.8	142.4	146.0
Other	1,641.7	239.5	1,402.2	27.5	1,250.0	124.7
Mining and quarrying	2,930.0	1,889.2	1,040.8	16.4	470.0	554.4
Manufacturing	126,881.1	78,698.8	48,182.3	256.4	19,716.0	28,209.9
Sugar milling	7,020.0	5,980.0	1,040.0	0.0	425.0	615.0
EOE	46,962.4	29,208.1	17,754.3	90.0	10,567.0	7,097.3
Other	72,898.7	43,510.7	29,388.0	166.4	8,724.0	20,497.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	18,419.6	13,928.6	4,491.0	1.0	1,156.0	3,334.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,653.5	776.1	877.4	1.0	555.0	321.4
Construction	51,854.4	32,932.0	18,922.4	37.5	9,190.0	9,694.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	48,009.9	14,478.1	33,531.8	484.3	8,310.0	24,737.5
Wholesale and retail trade	43,740.0	12,783.3	30,956.7	477.0	7,710.0	22,769.7
Other	4,269.9	1,694.8	2,575.1	7.3	600.0	1,967.8
Transport and storage	41,399.2	23,975.8	17,423.4	587.2	8,681.0	8,155.2
Accomodation and food service activities	33,349.0	13,142.0	20,207.0	445.9	5,200.0	14,561.1
Information and communication	18,696.0	5,390.0	13,306.0	168.0	4,759.4	8,378.6

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011 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 and insurance activities	42,245.0	13,280.0	28,965.0	42.1	7,095.0	21,827.9
Monetary intermediation	24,576.0	7,446.0	17,130.0	16.0	5,028.0	12,086.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,978.0	237.0	1,741.0	9.3	366.0	1,365.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	13,789.0	5,240.0	8,549.0	13.9	1,128.0	7,407.1
Other	1,902.0	357.0	1,545.0	2.9	573.0	969.1
Real estate activities	18,483.0	2,876.7	15,606.3	400.0	680.0	14,526.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	19,056.6	6,664.1	12,392.5	24.5	5,330.0	7,038.0
Administrative and support service activities	12,228.5	5,388.9	6,839.6	17.1	2,690.0	4,132.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,823.0	6,634.0	17,189.0	0.0	13,521.0	3,668.0
Education	18,155.6	5,533.1	12,622.5	4.9	8,895.0	3,722.6
Human health and social work activities	14,360.9	3,777.9	10,583.0	7.3	5,797.0	4,778.7
Arts, entertainment and recreational	9,724.0	1,899.4	7,824.6	110.2	1,398.0	6,316.4
Other services activities	6,469.5	1,448.5	5,021.0	80.8	2,800.0	2,140.2
Total	523,584.6	238,305.0	285,279.6	3,009.6	109,804.4	172,465.5

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2012					
	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, forestry and fishing	16,308.6	5,815.0	10,493.6	338.3	3,967.0	6,188.3
Sugar cane	5,605.7	1,909.5	3,696.2	57.8	1,468.0	2,170.4
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,547.4	868.4	2,679.0	20.9	575.2	2,083.0
Livestock & poultry	4,933.4	2,537.4	2,396.0	186.0	445.0	1,764.9
Fishing	514.8	212.8	302.0	54.9	171.2	75.8
Other	1,707.3	286.9	1,420.4	18.6	1,307.5	94.2
Mining and quarrying	2,861.2	1,861.5	999.7	15.6	473.0	511.1
Manufacturing	133,225.8	82,689.3	50,536.5	244.3	20,722.1	29,570.1
Sugar milling	7,232.6	6,161.8	1,070.8	0.0	476.1	594.7
EOE	50,378.9	31,545.2	18,833.7	86.0	10,923.0	7,824.7
Other	75,614.3	44,982.3	30,632.0	158.3	9,323.0	21,150.7
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,284.8	15,192.8	4,092.0	1.0	1,245.0	2,846.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,130.3	937.5	1,192.8	1.0	616.0	575.8
Construction	52,431.5	33,397.5	19,034.0	38.1	9,364.0	9,631.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	52,334.0	15,527.0	36,807.0	464.6	8,989.0	27,353.4
Wholesale and retail trade	47,524.0	13,618.0	33,906.0	457.3	8,318.0	25,130.7
Other	4,810.0	1,909.0	2,901.0	7.3	671.0	2,222.7
Transport and storage	42,421.8	24,624.5	17,797.3	555.3	9,037.0	8,205.0
Accomodation and food service activities	53,133.0	31,884.0	21,249.0	155.0	5,400.0	15,694.0
Information and communication	18,831.7	5,353.8	13,478.4	190.0	4,959.0	8,329.4

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2012					
	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 and insurance activities	45,864.0	14,601.0	31,263.0	41.9	7,669.0	23,552.1
Monetary intermediation	27,009.5	8,394.5	18,615.0	16.0	5,462.5	13,136.5
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,149.6	258.0	1,891.6	9.3	397.2	1,485.1
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	14,667.5	5,573.6	9,093.9	13.9	1,200.4	7,879.6
Other	2,037.1	375.5	1,661.6	2.9	608.9	1,049.8
Real estate activities	19,727.8	3,063.2	16,664.6	356.3	790.0	15,518.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21,346.6	7,464.6	13,882.0	41.8	5,986.0	7,854.2
Administrative and support service activities	13,659.0	6,019.0	7,640.0	29.2	2,995.0	4,615.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	24,213.5	6,229.4	17,984.1	0.0	14,047.0	3,937.1
Education	19,314.5	5,901.9	13,412.6	8.4	9,439.0	3,965.2
Human health and social work activities	16,235.6	4,537.3	11,698.3	12.5	6,256.0	5,429.8
Arts, entertainment and recreational	10,970.6	2,145.2	8,825.4	109.0	1,568.4	7,148.0
Other services activities	7,171.5	1,605.7	5,565.8	64.9	3,134.0	2,366.9
Total	571,465.8	268,850.2	302,616.1	2,667.2	116,656.5	183,292.4

Table 2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2010 - 2012
(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, 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 and storage	340.6	75.9	264.7	107.5	-	157.2
Information and communication	143.5	59.2	84.3	84.3	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,474.3	6,315.2	16,159.1	13,044.2	-	3,114.9
Education	9,931.2	4,190.3	5,740.9	5,088.8	-	652.1
Human health and social work activities	6,599.6	1,641.6	4,958.0	4,623.2	-	334.8
Arts, entertainment and recreational	97.9	31.9	66.0	66.0	-	-
General Government	41,624.9	12,613.2	29,011.7	24,613.1	0.0	4,398.6

Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011					
	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, forestry and fishing	1,420.5	183.0	1,237.5	1,090.0	-	147.5
Manufacturing	104.9	40.8	64.1	64.1	-	-
Construction	410.9	36.5	374.4	374.4	-	-
Transport and storage	337.6	75.6	262.0	110.1	-	151.9
Information and communication	147.6	64.9	82.7	82.7	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	23,814.1	6,633.8	17,180.3	13,512.3	-	3,668.0
Education	10,557.8	4,468.7	6,089.1	5,419.5	-	669.6
Human health and social work activities	6,805.5	1,574.8	5,230.7	4,849.3	-	381.4
Arts, entertainment and recreational	105.9	36.7	69.2	69.2	-	-
General Government	43,704.8	13,114.8	30,590.0	25,571.6	-	5,018.4

Table 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2012					
	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, forestry and fishing	1,470.4	191.7	1,278.7	1,115.3	-	163.4
Manufacturing	109.1	41.8	67.3	67.3	-	-
Construction	433.2	50.6	382.6	382.6	-	-
Transport and storage	335.3	96.8	238.5	119.6	-	118.9
Information and communication	160.8	72.2	88.6	88.6	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	25,044.8	7,061.1	17,983.7	14,047.3	-	3,936.4
Education	10,984.8	4,555.8	6,429.1	5,723.7	-	705.4
Human health and social work activities	7,260.7	1,642.3	5,618.5	5,183.6	-	434.8
Arts, entertainment and recreational	118.1	42.7	75.4	75.4	-	-
General Government	45,917.2	13,755.0	32,162.4	26,803.4	-	5,358.9

Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2011 - 2012

(R million)

Industrial activity	2011					2012				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,241	85	1,326	8,927	10,254	1,279	19	1,298	9,196	10,494
Mining and quarrying	-	-	0	1,041	1,041	-	-	0	1,000	1,000
Manufacturing	62	36	98	48,084	48,182	67	33	100	50,437	50,537
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	2,826	2,826	1,665	4,491	-	2,658	2,658	1,434	4,092
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	813	813	64	877	-	1,069	1,069	124	1,193
Construction	374	-	374	18,548	18,922	383	-	383	18,651	19,034
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	2,166	2,166	31,366	33,532	-	1,616	1,616	35,191	36,807
Transport and storage	260	7,881	8,141	9,283	17,424	238	8,284	8,522	9,275	17,797
Accommodation and food service activities	-	9	9	20,198	20,207	-	19	19	21,230	21,249
Information and communication	82	7,737	7,819	5,487	13,306	89	6,697	6,786	6,692	13,478
Financial and insurance activities	-	6,256	6,256	22,709	28,965	-	7,073	7,073	24,190	31,263
Real estate activities	-	370	370	15,236	15,606	-	424	424	16,241	16,665
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	185	185	12,208	12,393	-	190	190	13,692	13,882
Administrative and support activities	-	83	83	6,757	6,840	-	88	88	7,552	7,640
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	17,189	-	17,189	0	17,189	17,984	-	17,984	0	17,984
Education	6,085	-	6,085	6,537	12,622	6,429	-	6,429	6,984	13,413
Human Health and social work activities	5,229	-	5,229	5,354	10,583	5,618	-	5,618	6,080	11,698
Arts, entertainment and recreation	68	533	601	7,224	7,825	75	489	564	8,262	8,826
Other service activities	-	-	0	5,021	5,021	-	-	0	5,566	5,566
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	30,590	28,980	59,570	225,709	285,280	32,162	28,659	60,821	241,797	302,616
As a % of GDP			21	79	100			20	80	100

Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2010 - 2012

(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 services		3,648.9	3,487.7	-	2,653.4 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	3,384.2	652.1	134.0	11,027.3	-	768.0	11,795.3
Health		4,695.0	2,122.1	-	334.8	273.0	6,878.9	-	65.4	6,944.3
Social protection		877.4	416.1	87.0	-	-	1,380.5	-	16,568.3	17,948.8
Environmental protection		544.4	574.5	-	-	-	1,118.9	-	-	1,118.9
Housing and community amenities		649.6	338.8	-	425.9	-	1,414.3	-	42.3	1,456.6
Recreation, culture and religion		497.8	364.3	-	-	-	862.1	-	86.0	948.1
Fuel and energy		24.8	13.1	-	-	-	37.9	-	-	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	0.0	0.5	682.1
Transport		477.8	245.8	-	157.2	-	880.8	793.9	13.5	1,688.2
Communication		55.2	46.1	-	-	-	101.3	-	-	101.3
Other economic affairs		537.5	565.6	-	-	-	1,103.1	43.0	27.2	1,173.3
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,440.5 ²	7440.5
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 capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Function \ Type	2011								
	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 services	3,940.4	3,360.3	-	3,668.0 ¹	1,178.3	9,790.4	-	327.8	10,118.2
Public order and safety (including Defence)	5,164.2	1,116.5	-	-	-	6,280.7	-	7.4	6,288.2
Education	6,273.7	986.4	3,637.0	669.6	152.1	11,414.6	-	403.4	11,818.0
Health	4,754.8	2,096.6	-	381.4	309.9	6,922.9	-	62.4	6,985.3
Social protection	921.2	548.4	83.1	-	-	1,552.7	-	17,727.9	19,280.6
Environmental protection	561.0	591.9	-	-	-	1,152.9	-	-	1,152.9
Housing and community amenities	667.2	424.3	-	-	-	1,091.5	-	35.0	1,126.5
Recreation, culture and religion	508.4	400.1	-	-	-	908.5	-	101.0	1,009.5
Fuel and energy	24.3	31.7	-	-	-	56.0	-	6.9	62.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,309.9	289.7	-	147.5	39.7	1,707.3	5.7	192.0	1,905.0
Construction, mining & manufacturing	384.2	222.7	-	-	-	606.9	-	22.9	629.9
Transport	501.9	262.1	-	151.9	-	915.9	981.1	6.8	1,903.8
Communication	41.5	149.5	-	-	-	191.0	-	-	191.0
Other economic affairs	519.0	594.2	-	-	-	1,113.2	40.0	159.0	1,312.2
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,380.5 ²	6,380.5
TOTAL	25,571.6	11,074.6	3,720.1	5,018.4	1,680.0	43,704.6	1,026.8	25,432.9	70,164.3

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

Function \ Type	2012								
	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 services	4,157.8	3,583.5	-	3936.4 ¹	1,297.5	10,380.2	-	717.4	11,097.6
Public order and safety (including Defence)	5,423.4	1,274.4	-	-	-	6,697.8	-	8.0	6,705.7
Education	6,593.7	1,098.1	3,680.9	705.4	167.5	11,910.6	-	421.3	12,331.8
Health	4,996.0	2,177.2	-	434.8	341.3	7,266.7	-	142.3	7,409.0
Social protection	932.4	472.4	100.0	-	-	1,504.8	-	17,833.1	19,337.9
Environmental protection	669.4	730.6	-	-	-	1,400.0	-	4.3	1,404.2
Housing and community amenities	619.9	311.0	-	-	-	930.9	-	20.3	951.2
Recreation, culture and religion	502.7	397.5	-	-	-	900.2	-	118.6	1,018.8
Fuel and energy	28.0	60.1	-	-	43.8	44.3	-	4.0	48.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,330.9	286.1	-	163.4	-	1,780.4	8.3	290.3	2,079.0
Construction, mining & manufacturing	423.6	301.0	-	-	-	724.6	-	8.7	733.3
Transport	508.4	341.5	-	118.9	-	968.8	981.5	8.7	1,959.1
Communication	59.5	141.4	-	-	-	200.9	42.6	0.0	243.5
Other economic affairs	557.8	649.2	-	-	-	1,207.0	-	302.2	1,509.2
Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	6610.7 ²	6,610.7
TOTAL	26,803.3	11,824.0	3,780.9	5,358.9	1,850.0	45,917.1	1,032.4	26,489.8	73,439.3

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

Table 2.20 - Balance of Payments, 2010 - 2012

(R million)

	2010 ¹	2011	2012
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	-30,986	-44,630	-25,059
A. Goods and Services	-36,341	-44,716	-44,977
Goods	-58,289	-67,585	-73,813
Exports	69,550	73,586	79,658
Imports	-127,839	-141,171	-153,471
General Merchandise	-63,450	-75,420	-82,428
Credit	61,990	62,358	67,371
Debit	-125,440	-137,778	-149,799
Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	5,161	7,835	8,615
Credit	7,560	11,228	12,287
Debit	-2,399	-3,393	-3,672
Non-monetary Gold	-712	-458	-736
Services	21,948	22,869	28,838
Credit	82,766	93,718	102,213
Transportation	11,524	11,822	11,567
<i>Passenger</i>	9,199	9,341	8,933
<i>Freight</i>	748	737	627
<i>Other</i>	1,577	1,744	2,007
Travel	39,457	42,717	44,378
<i>Business</i>	13,879	15,437	15,576
<i>Personal</i>	25,578	27,280	28,802
Other Services	31,785	39,179	46,268
<i>Private</i>	30,584	37,843	44,939
<i>Government</i>	1,201	1,336	1,329
Debit	-60,818	-70,849	-73,375
Transportation	-16,872	-17,471	-17,882
<i>Passenger</i>	-776	-782	-832
<i>Freight</i>	-8,585	-8,785	-9,765
<i>Other</i>	-7,511	-7,904	-7,285
Travel	-12,235	-11,483	-10,996
<i>Business</i>	-1,035	-771	-652
<i>Personal</i>	-11,200	-10,712	-10,344
Other Services	-31,711	-41,895	-44,497
<i>Private</i>	-30,854	-40,673	-42,633
<i>Government</i>	-857	-1,222	-1,864
B. Income	-274	-3,389	15,659
Credit	153,371	33,136	59,708
Compensation of Employees	25	15	26
Direct Investment Income	121,042	12,148	23,227
<i>o/w global business</i>	120,121	11,949	21,897
Portfolio Investment Income	10,826	3,674	14,363
<i>o/w global business</i>	10,301	2,081	12,686
Other Investment Income	21,478	17,299	22,093
<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	655	1,027	840
<i>Banks</i>	11,420	13,018	15,328
<i>Other Sectors</i>	9,403	3,254	5,925
<i>o/w global business</i>	8,865	2,912	4,229
Debit	-153,645	-36,525	-44,049
Compensation to Employees	-260	-271	-246
Direct Investment Income	-135,172	-17,176	-32,211
<i>o/w global business</i>	-132,297	-10,644	-25,138
Portfolio Investment Income	-10,147	-11,735	-2,809
<i>o/w global business</i>	-7,923	-9,473	-840
Other Investment Income	-8,066	-7,343	-8,783
<i>General Government</i>	-347	-430	-602
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-2	-4	-3
<i>Banks</i>	-2,027	-2,779	-6,367
<i>Other Sectors</i>	-5,690	-4,130	-1,811
<i>o/w global business</i>	-5,544	-4,004	-1,560

Table 2.20 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2010 - 2012

		(R million)		
		2010 ¹	2011	2012
C.	Current Transfers	5,629	3,475	4,260
	Credit	12,407	11,588	11,505
	Private	10,378	9,081	8,791
	Government	2,029	2,507	2,714
	Debit	-6,778	-8,113	-7,245
	Private	748	-7,749	-6,796
	Government	1,577	-364	-449
	<i>o/w global business</i>	0	-320	-753
II.	CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	22,924	39,188	35,464
D.	Capital Account	-148	-53	-241
	<i>Migrants' Transfers</i>	-148	-53	-241
E.	Financial Account	23,072	39,241	35,705
	Direct Investment	381,882	-29,009	170,204
	Abroad	-623,439	-1,747,761	-644,065
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-619,477	-1,743,231	-638,645
	In Mauritius	1,005,321	1,718,752	814,269
	<i>o/w global business</i>	992,085	1,706,312	796,569
	Portfolio Investment	-281,795	256,972	42,058
	Assets	-519,415	101,388	-25,026
	Equity Securities	-500,305	165,673	43,654
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-496,000	162,719	43,175
	Debt Securities	-19,110	-64,285	-68,681
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-19,110	-64,285	-68,681
	Liabilities	237,620	155,584	67,084
	Equity Securities	239,260	169,523	15,608
	<i>o/w global business</i>	240,526	170,661	13,559
	Debt Securities	-1,640	-13,939	51,476
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-1,482	-14,111	49,900
	Other Investment	-70,838	-183,475	-170,516
	Assets	-180,400	7,270	-148,341
	General Government	0	0	0
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
	Banks	-171,708	-107,818	-30,805
	Other Sectors: Long-term	-8,344	114,632	-117,168
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-8,344	114,404	-117,150
	Other Sectors: Short-term	-348	456	-369
	Liabilities	109,562	-190,745	-22,174
	General Government	5,601	5,452	2,782
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
	Banks	125,056	99,907	5,834
	Other Sectors: Long-term	-29,802	-302,618	-38,280
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-30,290	-307,100	-36,478
	Other Sectors: Short-term	8,707	6,514	7,488
	Reserve Assets	-6,177	-5,247	-6,041
	Monetary Gold	0	0	0
	Special Drawing Rights	248	357	-165
	Reserve Position in the Fund	-410	-429	-96
	Foreign Exchange	-6,016	-5,175	-5,780
	Other Claims	0	0	0
III.	Net Errors and Omissions	-8,062	5,442	-10,405

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

QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Concepts, data sources and methods for compiling quarterly GDP estimates

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.

4. Seasonal adjustment of quarterly GDP

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 estimated up to 2012. In the light of the new seasonal factors, the seasonally adjusted growth rates have been revised.
- (iv) Direct adjustment of the aggregate GDP has been used to obtain seasonally adjusted 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, Forestry and Fishing			
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 Consumer Price Index (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 Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<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.
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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
B. 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"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by change in appropriate producer price.
C. 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).
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)

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
D. Electricity, Gas, Steam and air conditioning supply			
Electricity, gas and steam	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Electricity Board (CEB)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts.	- Volume based on quarterly quantity of electricity sold.
	- Quarterly production data of the Independent Power Producers	- Value added derived from the value of electricity purchased by CEB and quarterly technical ratio of the previous year.	
E. Water Supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities			
Water supply	- Quarterly production accounts from Central Water Authority (CWA)	- Value added compiled from quarterly accounts of CWA	Volume based on quarterly quantity of water sold.
Sewerage and waste management activities	- Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA).	- Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems.	- Deflation by consumer price index.
F. Construction			
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly building permits from Municipalities and District Councils - Quarterly capital expenditure estimates of Budgetary Central 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 	- Quarterly output based on these sources and quarterly value added derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA.	- 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			
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 Consumer Price Index.
H. Transport and Storage			
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 licences of lorries from the National Transport Authority - Lorry charges based on CEA and inflation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on the quarterly licences of lorries. - 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.
Water transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly number of passengers from Mauritius Shipping Corporation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of passengers and fares charged as per CPI are used to estimate quarterly output. - Value added is derived using the production structure obtained at the 2007 CEA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on number of passengers.
Air transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Air Mauritius Ltd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using airfare index for output and relevant CPI components for inputs.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Services allied to transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly receipts and expenditure from Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA) and Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC). - Quarterly indicators such as tourist arrivals and number of mauritian travelling abroad. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts where available. - For other related activities, annual estimates are quarterlised using the quarterly indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on tonnage of goods loaded and unloaded. - Volume based on quarterly indicators.
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the MRA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from the quarterly data obtained from the Vat systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on quarterly export of sugar - Deflation by Consumer Price Index
I. Accommodation and food service activities			
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 is based on number of tourist arrivals. - Local component deflated by CPI component measuring price of meals in bars and restaurants -
J. Information and communication			
Telecommunication services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by changes in the price of telephone calls.
Activities related to information and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT systems from the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly turnover obtained from the VAT systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by consumer price index.
K. Financial and insurance activities			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly survey among banks and insurance companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added compiled from quarterly accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks: Double deflation using changes in interest rates for output and inflation for inputs - Insurance sector: Volume based on changes in the number of vehicles and number of life policies.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
L. Real Estate activities			
Ownership of dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of housing units (HU) from Housing Census - Expenditure by household on rent from household budget survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output based on imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings estimated as the product of number of housing units and rent per housing unit. - 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.
Real estate activities	- Building permit of non residential buildings	This sector includes agencies involved in the sale of property and an imputed rent of owner occupied non residential buildings	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities			
Professional, scientific and technical activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in related sectors Indirect indicators such as cases lodged in court, marriages. 	This sector covers the units which offer their services to different activities both onshore and offshore including own account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries , surveyors etc.	Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
N. Administrative and support service activities			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends in related sectors Indirect indicators such as tourist arrivals 	This sector covers units engaged in rental and leasing activities, cleaning activities, travel agencies, call centres and other business support activities	Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
O. Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security			
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Budgetary Central Government from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	- 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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
P. Education services			
Education Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Education from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value added for education services provided by Government is estimated at cost, that is, it is equal to compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital. 	<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 data on enrolment from the Ministry of Education - Enrolment from private schools and Industrial Vocational Training Board (IVTB) - Percentage 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volume based on enrolment statistics. - Deflation by CPI component
Q. Human health and social work activities			
Health and Social Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expenditure of Ministry of Health from the Accountant General Department. - Expenditure for Rodrigues from Rodrigues Regional Assembly. - Expenditure for EBUs and Local Government is estimated. - 	<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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
	<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. 	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by CPI component.
R. Art, entertainment and recreation			
Art, entertainment and recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	<p>Includes gambling, sports, amusement and Recreational Activities</p> <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 Consumer Price Index
S. Other service activities			
Other service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly turnover from the VAT department - Demographic statistics such as births, deaths and marriages, tourist arrivals - Tourist arrivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes activities of membership organizations, units engaged in repair of computers and household goods and other personal service activities - 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 Consumer Price Index.
T. Activities of households as employers, etc			
Private households with employed persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of employees based on number of household with domestic employees as collected in Household Budget Survey (HBS). - Wage Rate from monthly consumer price surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual estimate based on the number of persons employed and average wage divided by 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation by wage increase due to salary compensation of July of every year.

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

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
Final Consumption Expenditure - Household (HH)	Annual estimates are quarterlised using Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) and HBS structure adjusted for conceptual difference with national accounts.	- Deflation by Consumer Price Index.
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. Data for Budgetary Central Government and for Rodrigues are available on a quarterly basis at the Accountant General Department and Rodrigues Regional Assembly respectively. Data for EBUs and Local Government are estimated. Consumption of capital is an annual estimate and quarterly data is worked out by dividing the estimated 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

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.

Item	Sources & Methodology	Indicator – constant price estimates
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>	<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.</p>
Exports and Imports of Goods and Services	<p>Data available from the Quarterly Balance of Payments (BOP) of the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) adjusted for import and export of FISIM.</p> <p>For export of services each component is deflated with concerned output deflators while for import of services a weighted index is compiled based on exchange rate and inflation of trading countries</p>	<p>- Deflation using quarterly import and export price indices.</p> <p>-</p>
Allocation of FISIM by sector	<p>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.</p>	<p>Deflated by overall FISIM deflator.</p>

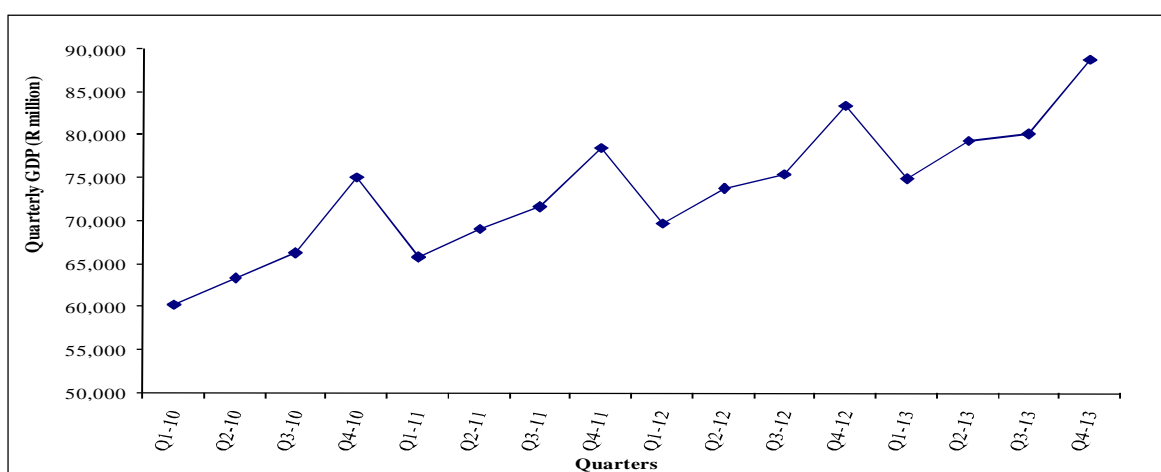
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 3.1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for first quarter 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2012. It is observed that throughout the period, the quarterly data follow the same pattern every year. Production is relatively low in the first quarter; it 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 2012, GDP at current basic prices which stood at R 69,804 million in the first quarter, increased to R 73,838 million in the second and to R 75,494 million in the third to peak at R 83,479 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 74,894 million in the first quarter of 2013. Figures for the remaining quarters of 2013 follow the same pattern as that of 2012.

Fig 3.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2010 – Q₄ 2013



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 “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale and retail trade” to meet the high demand for consumption goods for end of year festivities.

Quarterly data for the years 2010 to 2013 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.

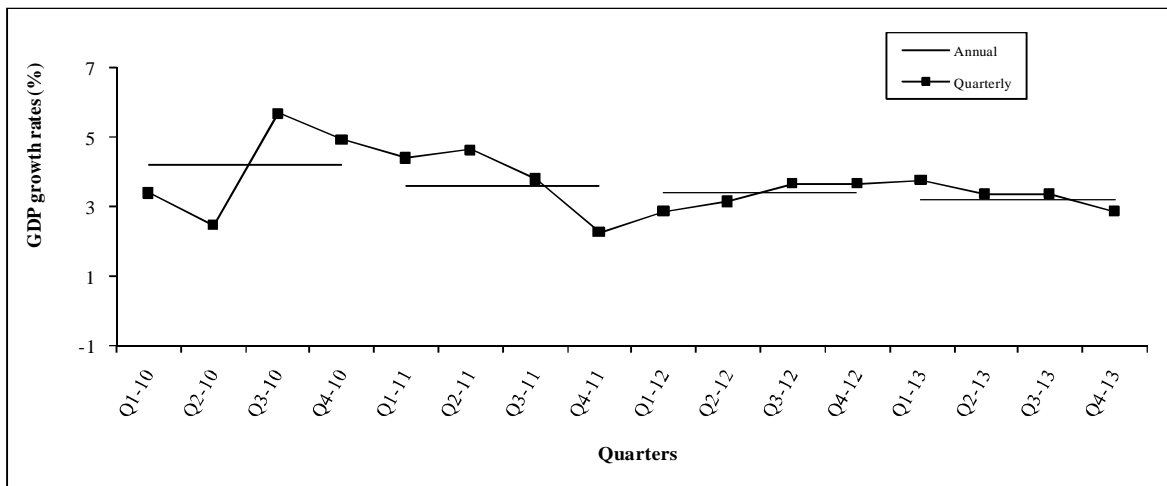
Quarterly GDP at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2013 is estimated at R 88,842 million compared to R 80,114 million in the previous quarter and to R 83,479 million in the corresponding quarter of 2012.

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

2.1 Growth rates, Q₁2010 – Q₄2013, (year on year change)

Figure 2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP growth rates for first quarter 2010 to fourth quarter 2013 and the annual rates for 2010 to 2013. After a growth of 4.2% in 2010, the economy grew steadily with growth of 3.6% in 2011 and 3.4% 2012. In 2013, GDP growth is estimated at 3.2%.

Fig. 3.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2010 – Q₄ 2013



Quarterly data indicate that, after registering low growths in the first two quarters of 2010, the economy picked up with a growth rate of 5.7% in the third quarter of 2010. Thereafter the economy registered lower growths in the following quarters with the rates oscillating between 3.8% and 5.0%. In the fourth quarter of 2011 the growth rate slowed down to 2.3%. Improvements were then registered up to the third quarter of 2013 with growth rates ranging from 2.9% to 3.8%. Available data for the fourth quarter of 2013 indicate a slow down to 2.9% from 3.4% for the third quarter.

2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, (year-on-year), 2013

Growth was registered during all the four quarters of 2012. After the growth of 3.8% in the first quarter of 2013, real GDP improved in the next two quarters with a growth of 3.4% in both the second quarter and third quarter but then dropped to 2.9% in the fourth quarter. GDP growth in 2013 is mainly attributable to the sectors, “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Information and communication”, “Financial and insurance activities” and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (Table A).

The contribution of an industry to GDP growth depends on two factors, namely, its share in the economy and the change in its real value added. From Table A, it is observed that the main contributors to the 3.8% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2013 were “Manufacturing” (0.8 percentage point), “Financial and insurance activities” (0.5 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (0.4 percentage point), “Professional, scientific and technical activities” (0.4 percentage point) and “Information and communication” (0.3 percentage point).

During the second quarter the main contributors were “Manufacturing” (0.8 percentage point), “Financial and insurance activities” (0.6 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (0.4 percentage point), and “Information and communication” and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” each contributing (0.3 percentage point).

In the third quarter of 2013, the main contributions by the following sectors were: “Financial and insurance activities” (0.6 percentage point), “Manufacturing” (0.5 percentage point), “Accommodation and food service activities” (0.4 percentage point), and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Information and communication” and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” each contributing (0.3 percentage point).

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were: “Manufacturing” (0.9 percentage point), “Financial and insurance activities” (0.5 percentage point), “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” (0.4 percentage point), and “Information and communication” and “Professional, scientific and technical activities” each contributing (0.3 percentage point).

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2012 – Q₄2013

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mining and quarrying	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	-0.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Water supply;sewerage, waste managementand remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Transportation and storage	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
Information and communication	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Art, entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other services activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at basic prices published	2.9	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.9

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, 2013

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2013 are given in Table 3.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

“*Agriculture, forestry and fishing*” registered negative growths of 4.6% and 0.1% in the first and second quarters of 2013 respectively but picked up with growths of 4.6% in the third quarter and 0.1% in the fourth quarter.

“*Manufacturing*” grew by 5.9% and 4.7% in the first and second quarter of 2013 and registered a lower of 2.9% in the third quarter followed by 4.8% in the fourth quarter.

“*Construction*” continued in its declining trend by recording negative growth rates of 2.0%, 3.1%, 11.3% and 19.1% in the four quarters of 2013 respectively.

“*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods*” registered growths ranging from 2.6% to 3.7% during the four quarters of 2013.

“*Accommodation and food service activities*” grew by 1.4% the first quarter and 0.3% in the second quarter of 2013. After a high growth of 6.8% in the third quarter, a lower growth of 1.6% was registered for the fourth quarter.

“*Transportation and storage*” registered a growth of 2.9% in the first quarter and declined by 0.9% in the second quarter of 2012. It picked up in the remaining quarters with a growth of 1.7% and 4.4 %in the third quarter and fourth quarter respectively.

“*Financial and insurance activities*” grew almost constantly in 2013 with growths rates of 5.1%, 5.3%, 5.7% and 5.2% in the four quarters of 2013 respectively..

“*Real estate, renting and business activities*” registered growths ranging from +2.8% to +3.0% during the four quarters of 2013.

3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2013

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 75,312 million in the first quarter of 2013, R 77,151 million in the second, R 80,919 million in the third and R 89,804 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 74.1% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2012. During the remaining quarters, this proportion varied from 71.4%, 74.4% and 75.0% in the second, third and fourth quarter respectively. General government consumption expenditure decreased from 15.1% of GDP in the first quarter to 13.8% in the fourth quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 89.2% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter decreased to 88.8% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2010 to 2013 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarter. Household expenditure during the fourth quarter represented about 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 fourth quarters while “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 except for 2013 when the figure for the second quarter is higher than that of the first quarter.

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, 2013

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure registered a growth of 2.6% in the first quarter, dropped to 2.0% in the second quarter, increased to 2.2% in the third quarter and 2.3% in the fourth quarter (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 2.6% in the first quarter, slowed to 2.5% in the second quarter and picked up by 2.6% and 2.8% in the third and fourth quarters respectively. As for general government expenditure, the pattern of growth noted was +2.9% in the first quarter, -0.6% in the second quarter, +0.4% in the third quarter and -0.1% in the fourth quarter.

After registering negative growths in the first three quarters of 2013, namely 10.8% in the first quarter, 4.4% in the second quarter and 0.8% in the third quarter of 2013, investment grew by 1.5% in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 2013, the decline in investment (-10.8%) is mainly attributable by a combines effect of negative growths of 22.0% in “Machinery and equipment” and 4.1% in “Building and construction work”. In the second quarter, the decline in investment (-4.4) was explained by contractions in “Building and construction work” (-4.1%) and “Machinery and equipment” (-4.7%). The decline in the third quarter was mainly due to contractions (-11.4%) in “Building and construction work”, partly offset by an increase (+25.0%) in “Machinery and equipment”. In the last quarter of 2013, the increase of 1.5% in investment was the net effect of a higher growth in “Machinery and equipment” (+58.3%) offset by a decline in “Building and construction work” (-19.1%).

After a decline of 0.9% in the first quarter of 2013, export of goods and services picked up in the remaining quarters of 2013 by registering growths of 4.3%, 6.0% and 8.3% respectively.

Imports of goods and services registered higher growth rates of 11.3% and 12.2% in the third and fourth quarter of 2013 after recording a lower growth of 0.2% in both the first and second quarters.

4. Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP

Table B and figure 3.3 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 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2012.

As indicated earlier, while the year-on-year growth rates can be used to analyse trends, the quarter to quarter growth rates provide a more meaningful trend analysis with the advantage of being able to detect trend changes much earlier. For example, the year-on-year growth rates show a slowdown of the economy as from the fourth quarter of 2011; however the quarter-to-quarter seasonally adjusted data show a turning point as early as the first quarter of 2011.

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

4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP growth, 2013 (Quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data showed that the economy, grew by 0.9% in the first quarter of 2013, registered a lower growth of 0.6% in the second quarter, improved in the third quarter by a growth of 1.0% and finally dropped to 0.3% in the last quarter.

Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q₁ 2009 – Q₄ 2013

Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_09	0.0	2.6	Q3_11	3.8	1.0
Q2_09	3.8	1.7	Q4_11	2.3	0.6
Q3_09	2.9	-1.0	Q1_12	2.9	0.7
Q4_09	5.7	2.6	Q2_12 ¹	3.2	1.0
Q1_10	3.4	0.4	Q3_12 ¹	3.7	1.2
Q2_10	2.5	0.7	Q4_12 ¹	3.7	0.5
Q3_10	5.7	1.9	Q1_13 ¹	3.8	0.9
Q4_10	5.0	1.8	Q2_13 ¹	3.4	0.6
Q1_11	4.4	-0.3	Q3_13 ¹	3.4	1.0
Q2_11	4.7	0.6	Q4_13 ²	2.9	0.3

1/ Revised 2/First estimate

Fig. 3.3: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2009 – Q₄ 2013

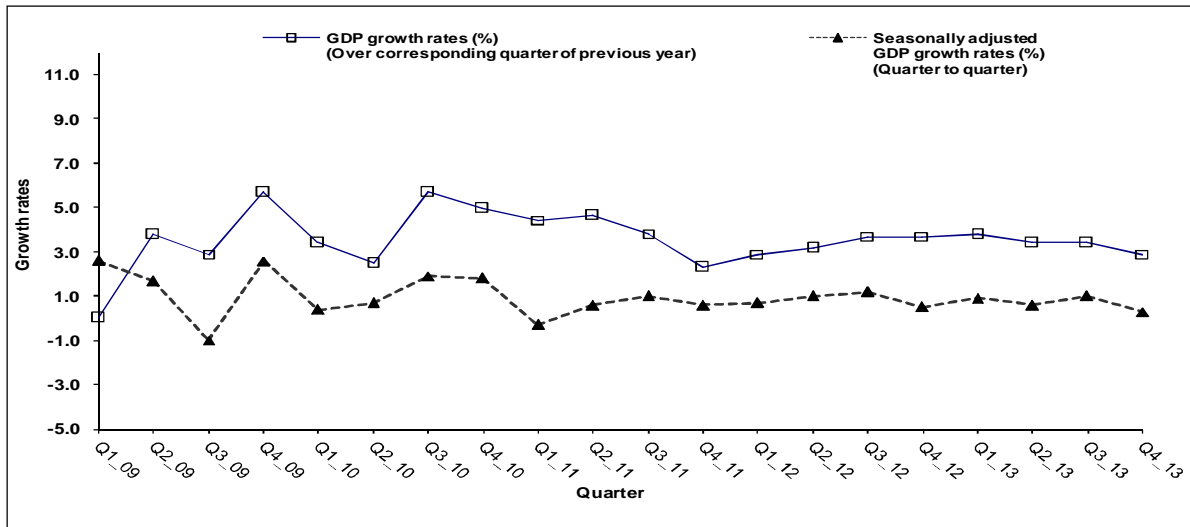


Table 3.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q₁ 2010 - Q₄ 2013

	(R million)																			
	2010					2011 ¹					2012 ¹					2013				
	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, forestry and fishing	1,994	1,966	2,458	3,019	9,437	2,152	2,179	2,668	3,255	10,253	2,257	2,242	2,674	3,320	10,493	2,208	2,227	2,677	3,445	10,558
Sugarcane	525	571	740	1,214	3,051	623	687	875	1,414	3,599	637	700	898	1,461	3,696	581	644	821	1,345	3,391
Other	1,469	1,395	1,718	1,805	6,386	1,529	1,492	1,793	1,841	6,655	1,620	1,542	1,776	1,859	6,797	1,626	1,583	1,857	2,100	7,167
Mining and quarrying	227	298	309	338	1,173	299	274	235	233	1,041	203	250	263	284	1,000	202	240	245	303	990
Manufacturing	8,641	10,949	11,399	14,193	45,181	9,651	12,364	12,505	13,661	48,181	9,660	12,201	13,367	15,308	50,536	10,558	13,212	14,264	16,604	54,637
Sugar	156	245	244	242	887	183	287	286	283	1,040	188	296	295	292	1,071	175	276	274	272	997
Food (exc sugar)	3,037	3,827	4,102	4,949	15,917	3,427	4,281	4,302	5,221	17,230	3,878	4,630	5,194	6,141	19,842	4,070	4,866	5,684	6,376	20,995
Textile	2,617	3,410	3,741	4,198	13,966	2,792	3,940	4,100	3,722	14,554	2,737	3,613	4,157	4,214	14,721	2,995	4,009	4,244	4,485	15,733
Other	2,831	3,466	3,311	4,804	14,412	3,250	3,856	3,817	4,434	15,357	2,857	3,661	3,721	4,662	14,902	3,318	4,060	4,062	5,471	16,911
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning	1,289	1,219	1,133	1,089	4,730	1,199	1,151	1,095	1,047	4,491	1,034	1,040	1,025	993	4,092	1,195	1,167	1,153	1,107	4,622
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and	194	237	246	227	904	200	232	223	224	879	311	298	324	260	1,193	329	316	340	277	1,263
Construction	3,907	4,487	4,824	5,326	18,544	3,957	4,263	5,040	5,663	18,922	4,244	4,522	4,959	5,308	19,033	4,297	4,478	4,491	4,414	17,680
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,310	7,160	7,519	9,906	30,896	6,988	7,745	8,363	10,433	33,530	7,557	8,817	9,048	11,386	36,808	8,345	9,666	9,591	12,135	39,737
of which wholesale and retail trade	5,923	6,577	7,023	9,136	28,660	6,535	7,066	7,780	9,575	30,956	7,043	8,048	8,387	10,429	33,906	7,765	8,800	8,851	11,067	36,482
Transportation and storage	4,109	3,663	4,023	4,489	16,284	4,427	4,008	4,317	4,672	17,424	4,447	4,313	4,508	4,529	17,797	4,757	4,373	4,754	4,901	18,785
Accommodation and food service activities	5,287	4,056	3,791	5,377	18,511	5,782	4,366	4,078	5,981	20,207	6,689	4,613	3,910	6,037	21,249	5,990	4,743	3,310	5,654	19,697
Information and communication	3,080	3,055	3,249	3,630	13,013	3,167	3,172	3,382	3,585	13,305	3,244	3,238	3,401	3,595	13,478	3,403	3,414	3,554	3,703	14,073
Financial and insurance activities	6,346	6,328	7,165	7,015	26,854	6,896	7,050	7,483	7,534	28,964	7,337	8,022	7,711	8,193	31,263	7,729	8,183	8,209	8,678	32,799
Monetary Intermediation	4,078	3,860	4,230	3,831	15,999	4,354	4,394	4,215	4,167	17,130	4,626	5,150	4,324	4,515	18,615	4,827	5,098	4,550	4,727	19,201
Financial leasing and other credit	352	352	440	482	1,626	396	385	460	500	1,741	430	418	500	543	1,892	469	449	545	600	2,063
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1,600	1,800	2,100	2,269	7,769	1,795	1,930	2,400	2,424	8,549	1,903	2,086	2,448	2,657	9,094	2,026	2,239	2,638	2,836	9,740
Other	316	316	395	433	1,460	351	341	408	443	1,544	378	367	439	477	1,662	407	397	475	515	1,795
Real estate activities	3,464	3,506	3,558	3,671	14,199	3,821	3,892	3,916	3,976	15,606	4,092	4,151	4,177	4,246	16,666	4,369	4,437	4,450	4,531	17,787
of which OOD	2,875	2,897	2,948	3,004	11,725	3,129	3,171	3,195	3,225	12,719	3,300	3,326	3,353	3,394	13,373	3,467	3,503	3,520	3,581	14,071
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,581	2,667	2,677	2,916	10,841	2,975	3,098	3,098	3,222	12,393	3,325	3,464	3,469	3,625	13,882	3,712	3,856	3,851	3,995	15,414
Administrative and support service activities	1,444	1,490	1,491	1,629	6,054	1,648	1,713	1,707	1,772	6,840	1,838	1,915	1,910	1,978	7,640	2,048	2,125	2,120	2,200	8,493
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	3,834	4,061	4,165	4,099	16,159	4,086	4,362	4,355	4,386	17,189	4,236	4,555	4,548	4,645	17,984	4,904	5,399	5,483	5,627	21,414
Education	2,842	2,962	2,996	2,909	11,709	3,057	3,256	3,236	3,073	12,623	3,225	3,473	3,456	3,258	13,413	3,764	3,948	3,956	3,789	15,457
Human health and social work activities	2,293	2,374	2,410	2,451	9,528	2,546	2,711	2,673	2,655	10,584	2,809	3,002	3,022	2,865	11,698	3,417	3,468	3,516	3,394	13,795
Art , entertainment and recreation	1,560	1,749	1,757	1,778	6,844	1,800	2,032	2,036	1,958	7,825	2,037	2,295	2,297	2,198	8,827	2,294	2,577	2,580	2,467	9,917
Other service activities	992	1,113	1,119	1,131	4,355	1,156	1,305	1,306	1,255	5,022	1,262	1,425	1,425	1,455	5,566	1,374	1,561	1,569	1,618	6,122
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	60,396	63,340	66,287	75,191	265,214	65,807	69,173	71,717	78,582	285,278	69,804	73,838	75,494	83,479	302,615	74,894	79,390	80,114	88,842	323,239
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	8,156	8,320	7,991	9,490	33,957	9,139	9,380	8,827	10,385	37,731	9,548	9,757	9,974	11,940	41,218	9,551	10,506	10,941	12,272	43,270
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	68,552	71,660	74,278	84,681	299,171	74,946	78,553	80,544	88,967	323,009	79,352	83,594	85,468	95,419	343,833	84,444	89,896	91,055	101,114	366,509
Export Oriented Enterprises	3,203	4,373	4,603	4,976	17,154	3,527	4,818	4,932	4,476	17,753	3,733	4,739	5,288	5,074	18,833	3,993	5,116	5,451	5,320	19,880

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2010- Q₄ 2013

	2010					2011					2012 ¹					2013				
	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, forestry and fishing	-7.0	-5.5	+5.1	+1.5	-0.8	-0.7	+8.0	+3.5	+5.0	+4.1	-1.1	-0.6	+0.2	+0.3	-0.2	-4.6	-0.1	+4.6	+0.1	+0.4
Sugarcane	-9.4	-9.6	-6.3	-3.5	-6.4	+3.7	+5.9	+4.4	+1.8	+3.5	-7.7	-7.9	-7.3	-6.8	-7.3	-1.7	-1.2	-2.2	-2.0	-1.9
Other	-7.1	-4.1	+12.6	+5.6	+2.4	-4.1	+9.3	+2.7	+8.5	+4.4	+1.9	+2.7	+3.6	+5.9	+3.7	-7.0	+0.1	+8.3	+1.7	+1.7
Mining and quarrying	+5.0	-2.6	+10.1	+6.2	+4.4	+17.2	-21.6	-29.6	-33.2	-18.9	-34.3	-13.2	+6.3	+16.5	-8.3	-2.4	-6.6	-0.7	-8.0	-4.6
Manufacturing	+5.3	-1.6	+0.9	+3.5	+1.9	+5.3	+6.0	+2.9	-7.2	+0.7	+0.3	-1.8	+4.4	+4.9	+2.2	+5.9	+4.7	+2.9	+4.8	+4.5
Sugar	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	-4.0	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-6.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0
Food (exc sugar)	+11.6	+4.2	+3.9	+0.5	+4.1	+2.6	+1.0	-6.3	-1.7	-1.4	+9.0	+2.4	+13.0	+6.8	+7.6	-1.3	-1.2	+2.5	-1.0	-0.3
Textile	-5.7	-12.4	+7.0	+8.8	0.0	+5.6	+14.9	+8.2	-11.5	+3.0	-2.8	-8.3	-1.7	+7.3	-1.1	+6.4	+8.3	-2.3	+0.5	+2.6
Other	+11.6	+3.4	-7.5	+3.4	+2.0	+7.5	+4.0	+8.6	-10.4	+0.6	-5.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.2	0.0	+15.1	+9.9	+9.3	+17.2	+13.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning	+3.1	+2.8	+5.6	+7.2	+4.6	+5.1	+5.4	+7.0	+0.6	+4.4	+2.9	+1.8	+4.8	+8.9	+4.5	+6.0	+3.0	+3.2	+5.0	+4.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	+0.6	-2.5	-0.1	+0.8	-0.3	+4.7	+5.8	-1.9	+1.5	+2.5	-1.4	+3.1	+3.0	+4.1	+2.2	+3.2	+1.3	+2.2	+3.4	+2.5
Construction	-5.3	+5.7	+11.1	+5.2	+4.3	-2.7	-9.1	+0.7	+2.2	-2.0	+4.1	+1.8	-5.4	-9.4	-3.0	-2.0	-3.1	-11.3	-19.1	-9.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+4.3	+2.3	+4.8	+4.6	+4.0	+3.4	+4.5	+2.9	+3.8	+3.7	+4.0	+3.8	+3.8	+4.0	+3.9	+3.7	+3.1	+2.6	+2.8	+3.1
of which wholsale and retail trade	+3.9	+1.8	+4.5	+4.6	+3.7	+3.1	+4.3	+2.5	+3.4	+3.3	+3.7	+3.4	+3.5	+3.6	+3.5	+3.4	+2.7	+2.2	+2.3	+2.7
Transportation and storage	+0.2	+3.8	+4.4	+5.2	+3.4	+1.3	+1.6	+2.0	+4.8	+2.5	-1.0	+3.6	+2.2	+3.6	+2.1	+2.9	-0.9	+1.7	+4.4	+2.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+7.3	+3.8	+5.0	+7.3	+6.0	+2.2	+2.3	+5.4	+4.0	+3.5	-0.2	+1.0	-0.6	0.0	0.0	+1.4	+0.3	+6.8	+1.6	+2.5
Information and communication	+11.1	+10.3	+12.3	+9.9	+10.9	+13.0	+11.4	+6.1	+6.4	+9.0	+7.1	+9.1	+9.8	+8.6	+8.6	+7.0	+8.0	+7.1	+5.4	+6.8
Financial and insurance activities	+0.2	+4.0	+6.0	+6.6	+4.5	+6.5	+6.4	+4.4	+5.5	+5.6	+5.9	+6.7	+5.1	+5.5	+5.7	+5.1	+5.3	+5.7	+5.2	+5.4
Monetary Intermediation	-1.4	+4.6	+6.4	+6.9	+4.4	+7.5	+7.0	+4.5	+6.4	+6.3	+6.5	+7.8	+5.3	+5.9	+6.3	+5.4	+5.3	+5.8	+5.4	+5.5
Financial leasing and other credit	+2.9	+3.1	+8.2	+7.7	+5.6	+6.4	+8.6	+5.0	+4.3	+6.0	+6.2	+6.1	+6.0	+5.8	+6.0	+6.2	+6.4	+6.5	+6.8	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+3.4	+3.6	+4.8	+5.7	+4.5	+5.0	+4.5	+4.4	+4.3	+4.5	+4.7	+4.7	+4.6	+4.6	+4.6	+4.5	+4.9	+5.7	+4.4	+4.9
Other	+1.3	+1.6	+6.6	+6.1	+4.0	+4.2	+6.3	+2.8	+2.0	+3.7	+5.3	+5.2	+4.9	+4.8	+5.0	+5.1	+5.6	+5.4	+5.5	+5.4
Real estate activities	+2.5	+1.8	+2.7	+3.8	+2.7	+2.9	+3.6	+3.3	+2.0	+2.9	+2.7	+2.6	+2.7	+3.2	+2.8	+2.9	+3.0	+2.9	+2.8	+2.9
of which OOD	+1.1	+0.2	+1.3	+2.9	+1.4	+1.5	+2.4	+1.9	+0.4	+1.5	+1.1	+0.8	+1.0	+1.6	+1.1	+1.2	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4	+1.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+6.9	+7.4	+5.7	+6.0	+6.5	+6.0	+6.8	+8.5	+7.7	+7.3	+7.7	+7.9	+7.7	+8.0	+7.8	+7.4	+7.2	+7.2	+6.9	+7.2
Administrative and support service activities	+8.2	+6.8	+8.7	+6.8	+7.6	+9.0	+8.9	+9.3	+9.4	+9.2	+7.5	+7.5	+7.5	+7.6	+7.5	+7.2	+7.1	+7.2	+8.0	+7.4
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+1.7	-2.6	+11.3	+3.4	+3.3	+5.1	+6.0	+3.2	+5.6	+5.0	+1.2	+1.9	+2.0	+3.4	+2.2	+1.0	+1.6	+2.3	+2.9	+2.0
Education	+6.5	+3.8	+5.1	+0.1	+3.9	+3.3	+4.9	+3.4	+4.1	+3.9	+2.4	+3.3	+3.1	+2.8	+2.9	+2.4	+2.5	+2.3	+2.8	+2.5
Human health and social work activities	+6.8	+2.1	+8.8	+6.4	+5.9	+6.6	+8.4	+5.4	+5.6	+6.4	+7.4	+7.9	+8.4	+5.9	+7.4	+6.2	+5.8	+6.3	+6.7	+6.3
Art , entertainment and recreation	+5.8	+5.9	+6.8	+5.1	+5.8	+7.3	+6.9	+6.9	+6.5	+6.9	+8.0	+8.1	+8.8	+9.2	+8.5	+8.1	+8.2	+8.2	+8.5	+8.3
Other service activities	+8.9	+9.6	+9.8	+8.2	+9.1	+8.0	+7.9	+7.8	+7.8	+7.8	+4.9	+5.1	+6.7	+9.7	+6.7	+5.1	+5.9	+6.5	+7.4	+6.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.4	+2.5	+5.7	+5.0	+4.2	+4.4	+4.7	+3.8	+2.3	+3.6	+2.9	+3.2	+3.7	+3.7	+3.4	+3.8	+3.4	+3.4	+2.9	+3.2
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+1.3	+4.4	+1.5	+5.9	+3.4	+6.4	+6.7	+6.2	+3.2	+5.6	+2.4	+1.0	+3.4	+2.4	+2.3	-0.4	+4.1	+2.9	+4.1	+2.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.2	+2.7	+5.2	+5.1	+4.1	+4.7	+4.9	+4.1	+2.4	+3.9	+2.9	+3.0	+3.6	+3.5	+3.2	+3.2	+3.5	+3.3	+3.0	+3.2
Export Oriented Enterprises	+5.1	-2.3	+10.5	+11.9	+6.4	+14.3	+12.8	+10.1	-7.9	+6.1	+3.7	-2.7	+1.9	+3.5	+1.4	-2.3	-0.8	-6.5	+0.8	-2.3

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2010 - Q₄ 2013

(Rs million)

	2010					2011					2012 ¹					2013				
	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	60,529	62,693	65,703	73,004	261,930	64,829	67,272	70,695	78,075	280,871	69,644	71,757	74,501	84,483	300,385	75,312	77,151	80,919	89,804	323,185
Households	50,926	52,354	55,302	61,723	220,305	54,548	56,208	59,766	66,644	237,166	58,814	60,363	63,027	72,263	254,468	62,545	64,167	67,717	75,832	270,261
General Government	9,603	10,339	10,401	11,282	41,625	10,281	11,063	10,929	11,432	43,705	10,830	11,394	11,474	12,220	45,917	12,766	12,984	13,202	13,972	52,924
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	15,888	19,281	19,296	19,932	74,397	16,536	17,442	20,088	23,500	77,565	19,433	19,076	19,891	20,785	79,185	17,717	18,481	19,998	21,421	77,618
A. Building & Construction work	10,888	12,716	14,050	14,513	52,167	11,101	11,912	14,101	16,052	53,165	12,243	12,893	14,064	15,206	54,406	12,121	12,627	12,722	12,642	50,111
Residential building	4,483	4,192	4,894	5,200	18,769	5,223	4,628	5,694	6,753	22,298	4,512	5,126	5,836	6,569	22,044	5,721	5,868	5,787	5,910	23,286
Non residential building	4,462	5,292	5,800	5,977	21,531	3,341	4,225	5,070	5,063	17,699	4,611	4,415	4,666	5,146	18,837	3,853	4,211	4,261	3,600	15,925
Other construction work	1,943	3,232	3,356	3,336	11,867	2,537	3,059	3,337	4,236	13,169	3,120	3,353	3,562	3,490	13,525	2,546	2,548	2,674	3,132	10,900
B. Machinery & equipment	4,999	6,565	5,247	5,419	22,230	5,435	5,530	5,987	7,448	24,400	7,190	6,183	5,827	5,579	24,779	5,596	5,855	7,277	8,779	27,507
Passenger car	790	842	863	964	3,459	781	891	854	1,020	3,546	875	976	1,003	1,099	3,953	857	796	833	1,229	3,714
Other transport equipment	485	550	668	693	2,396	602	562	750	764	2,678	888	700	709	679	2,976	629	559	1,534	2,525	5,247
<i>Other transport equipment (excl. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>2,396</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>2,678</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>2,976</i>	<i>599</i>	<i>559</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>2,617</i>
Other machinery and equipment	3,724	5,173	3,716	3,762	16,375	4,052	4,077	4,383	5,664	18,176	5,427	4,507	4,115	3,801	17,850	4,110	4,500	4,910	5,025	18,545
Increase in inventories	-2,367	-1,106	-331	390	-3,413	522	4,274	1,954	-410	6,338	-2,547	2,737	3,139	2,644	5,973	66	1,708	4,833	3,773	10,380
Exports of goods and services	36,979	37,275	37,104	45,678	157,036	42,968	39,493	43,516	46,586	172,563	47,298	48,123	42,726	49,542	187,689	48,043	51,096	46,435	53,319	198,893
Goods (f.o.b)	14,552	17,249	17,437	20,312	69,550	16,986	17,709	19,268	19,623	73,586	17,997	20,277	19,697	21,687	79,658	20,361	21,746	22,481	23,560	88,148
Services	22,427	20,026	19,667	25,366	87,486	25,982	21,784	24,248	26,963	98,977	29,301	27,846	23,029	27,855	108,031	27,682	29,350	23,954	29,759	110,745
Less Imports of goods and services	42,477	46,484	47,495	54,323	190,779	49,909	49,927	55,708	58,784	214,328	54,476	58,099	54,790	62,035	229,399	56,693	58,541	61,130	67,203	243,567
Goods (f.o.b)	27,242	31,863	31,508	37,226	127,839	32,939	33,110	34,956	40,166	141,171	35,631	38,530	36,902	42,408	153,471	36,000	36,719	39,996	45,023	157,738
Services	15,235	14,621	15,987	17,097	62,940	16,970	16,817	20,752	18,618	73,157	18,845	19,569	17,888	19,627	75,928	20,693	21,822	21,134	22,180	85,829
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	68,552	71,660	74,278	84,681	299,170	74,946	78,553	80,544	88,967	323,009	79,352	83,594	85,468	95,419	343,833	84,444	89,896	91,055	101,114	366,509

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2010- Q₄ 2013

	2010					2011					2012 ¹					2013				
	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	+2.4	+1.2	+3.8	+3.4	+2.7	+3.3	+2.4	+2.5	+2.2	+2.5	+2.9	+2.4	+2.2	+3.5	+2.8	+2.6	+2.0	+2.2	+2.3	+2.3
Households	+2.4	+2.1	+2.8	+3.2	+2.6	+3.0	+1.9	+2.5	+2.6	+2.5	+2.9	+2.7	+2.1	+3.3	+2.7	+2.6	+2.5	+2.6	+2.8	+2.6
General Government	+2.1	-3.0	+10.1	+4.9	+3.4	+4.9	+4.8	+2.9	-0.4	+2.5	+3.1	+1.0	+2.9	+4.6	+3.0	+2.9	-0.6	+0.4	-0.1	+0.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-1.3	+7.6	+10.5	-15.2	-0.7	+1.5	-12.3	+1.5	+15.0	+1.4	+14.4	+5.6	-4.1	-13.8	-0.8	-10.8	-4.4	-0.8	+1.5	-3.5
A. Building & Construction work	-3.5	+10.4	+18.8	+2.7	+7.0	-2.0	-10.4	-3.4	+6.6	-2.1	+7.2	+4.0	-3.9	-8.3	-1.1	-4.1	-4.1	-11.4	-19.1	-10.2
Residential building	+19.5	+18.0	+9.4	+9.8	+13.7	+12.0	+5.5	+12.0	+25.2	+14.1	-16.0	+6.5	-1.2	-5.8	-4.5	+22.7	+12.0	-3.0	-12.5	+3.0
Non residential building	-17.9	+5.0	+8.4	-3.2	-2.1	-28.0	-23.7	-15.8	-18.3	-21.0	+34.0	+0.4	-11.4	-1.6	+2.9	-19.1	-6.6	-10.6	-31.9	-17.5
Other construction work	-7.2	+10.5	+67.2	+3.5	+15.8	+25.5	-9.5	-4.2	+22.4	+6.6	+19.4	+5.3	+2.8	-20.2	-0.8	-20.9	-25.6	-26.5	-12.6	-21.4
B. Machinery & equipment	+4.4	+2.5	-6.9	-43.2	-15.3	+8.7	-16.1	+15.0	+38.1	+9.6	+29.4	+9.1	-4.8	-26.1	-0.2	-22.0	-4.7	+25.0	+58.3	+11.0
Passenger car	+26.8	+23.2	+3.6	+27.0	+19.3	-1.7	+5.6	-1.6	+5.5	+2.3	+12.9	+10.2	+18.6	+8.4	+12.2	-2.1	-19.3	-17.6	+12.3	-6.0
Other transport equipment	+5.8	-9.6	+29.6	-83.5	-58.8	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2	+13.9	-28.8	-19.7	+117.1	+273.0	+76.3
<i>Other transport equipment (excl. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-2.2	-15.1	+20.7	+13.9	+4.1	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2	+13.9	-32.5	-20.1	-24.7	+36.4	-12.0
Other machinery and equipment	+2.9	+3.4	-11.9	-21.7	-6.7	+8.7	-21.4	+20.2	+53.4	+11.0	+29.0	+6.4	-9.6	-35.4	-4.7	-23.9	+0.4	+20.1	+33.2	+3.9
Exports of goods and services	+13.3	+19.0	+10.3	+14.8	+14.3	+12.7	+3.6	+8.4	-2.6	+5.2	+2.8	+13.9	-4.0	+1.5	+3.5	-0.9	+4.3	+6.0	+8.3	+4.4
Goods (f.o.b)	+5.7	+23.2	+14.4	+22.2	+16.6	+15.3	+1.3	+2.5	-7.4	+2.0	-1.9	+5.6	-2.2	+2.1	+0.9	+5.4	+0.7	+7.0	+5.8	+4.7
Services	+19.2	+15.4	+6.7	+9.2	+12.4	+10.9	+5.7	+14.1	+1.6	+7.8	+6.2	+21.3	-5.5	+1.1	+5.4	-5.2	+7.2	+5.1	+10.3	+4.2
Less Imports of goods and services	+12.1	+10.0	+12.3	+4.5	+9.5	+10.1	+3.0	+10.4	+1.8	+6.2	+4.8	+11.3	-8.2	-1.0	+1.3	+0.2	+0.2	+11.3	+12.2	+5.9
Goods (f.o.b)	+11.3	+10.6	+8.0	+0.6	+7.1	+11.8	-0.7	+4.5	+1.5	+4.1	+3.1	+10.4	-2.0	-0.8	+2.5	-1.1	-2.9	+10.7	+12.2	+4.8
Services	+13.5	+8.5	+22.1	+14.2	+14.6	+6.7	+11.3	+22.4	+2.4	+10.6	+8.1	+13.1	-18.8	-1.6	-0.8	+2.9	+6.5	+12.6	+12.2	+8.3

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2010 - Q₄ 2013

	2010				2011				2012 ¹				2013			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.2	-1.2	4.1	-2.3	1.3	4.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	1.3	0.0	-1.2	-2.7	4.0	4.3	-5.5
Sugarcane	-4.8	-1.5	1.9	1.1	2.4	0.6	-0.5	-1.6	-6.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.9
Other	5.7	-1.7	8.3	-6.3	0.4	6.5	1.2	-0.6	-1.2	5.8	0.1	-0.6	-9.3	12.2	7.1	-7.3
Mining and quarrying	4.9	7.3	0.0	-6.1	11.0	-27.5	-8.2	-7.6	10.7	-0.1	8.2	-1.3	-8.9	-3.1	14.0	-9.2
Manufacturing	-3.8	-1.5	1.7	7.8	-3.7	0.4	-2.4	-2.4	3.0	0.1	2.4	0.9	1.5	0.1	-0.2	4.1
Sugar	-6.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	-2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	-5.8	0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Food (exc sugar)	-4.5	2.6	0.0	2.1	-2.2	0.9	-6.7	5.9	8.6	-4.8	3.6	0.0	-0.4	-4.1	7.5	-3.3
Textile	-2.0	-4.6	8.6	7.2	-5.1	3.9	0.2	-11.0	4.0	-1.5	7.4	-2.0	2.2	0.2	-3.5	1.5
Other	-5.2	-2.3	-5.5	18.3	-3.2	-5.0	-1.7	-1.6	-0.9	3.2	-1.2	3.5	7.5	0.2	-2.8	14.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.8	2.1	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	-2.5	3.1	1.2	2.9	1.6	0.9	-2.2	2.5	3.9
Water supply, sew., waste man.& remediation	-0.3	-0.4	2.4	-0.9	3.6	0.6	-5.0	2.5	0.5	5.2	-5.1	3.7	-0.3	3.3	-4.2	4.8
Construction	-21.5	14.7	6.3	10.0	-27.4	7.1	17.8	11.6	-26.1	4.8	9.4	6.9	-20.1	3.7	0.1	-2.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.9	-0.5	3.9	-0.7	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5
of which wholesale and retail trade	2.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	-0.7	4.1	-1.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.4
Transportation and storage	0.0	3.0	1.5	-0.9	-0.4	1.2	2.1	1.0	-5.2	4.7	-0.5	3.4	-3.5	-0.2	2.6	4.7
Accommodation and food service activities	6.6	3.3	-0.9	-0.8	1.2	2.6	1.7	-1.1	-2.2	2.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.4	0.5	5.6	-4.1
Information and communication	0.6	2.3	5.1	2.1	2.8	-0.1	1.1	3.3	3.2	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	3.1	1.0	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	-0.4	2.1	2.9	1.6	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.2
Monetary intermediation	-0.3	2.0	3.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Financial leasing and other	1.1	0.9	4.8	1.1	-0.1	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.7	0.0
Others	0.8	0.2	4.2	0.9	-1.1	2.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.7	0.6	1.0
Real estate activities	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.6	-0.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8
of which OOD	0.6	0.0	0.7	1.5	-0.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Professional, scientific, tech.& admin.& support service act.	1.6	1.7	0.4	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.3	3.4	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	2.1	-1.5	5.3	-2.6	4.4	-0.7	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.3	-0.8	1.4	1.4	0.2
Education	-0.9	-0.8	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.7	-0.1	1.3	0.7	1.5	-0.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	-0.5	1.5
Human health and social work activities	1.9	-0.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.1	-0.4	2.5	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	4.1	1.5	0.5	0.5
Art , entertainment and recreation	-1.1	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.2	1.8
Other service activities	3.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	3.1	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	-1.0	2.8	2.5	2.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.8	-0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.3
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	0.4	2.0	0.1	3.3	1.0	1.9	0.1	-0.3	0.7	0.3	2.8	-1.6	-1.8	4.9	1.6	-0.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	0.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.4
Export Oriented Enterprises	-4.0	1.1	6.9	8.3	-3.5	1.2	1.9	-6.9	7.2	-3.7	4.9	-4.2	0.7	-1.8	-2.0	4.5

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

CHAPTER 4

FOREIGN

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 4.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 2011 - 2013

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2011		2012		2013 ¹	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	8,226	11	8,135	10	9,483	11
Molasses	153	0	334	0	172	0
Flour	290	0	295	0	327	0
EOE	43,100	59	45,606	57	46,851	53
Re-exports ²	10,202	14	11,841	15	13,752	16
Ships' stores and bunkers	11,228	15	12,287	15	16,181	18
Other	387	1	1,160	1	1,382	2
TOTAL	73,586	100	79,658	100	88,148	100

1 provisional

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

Table 4.2 - Distribution of imports by section (c.i.f. value), 2011 - 2013

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2011		2012		2013 ¹	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	26,974	18	29,792	19	31,559	19
1	Beverages and tobacco	2,662	2	3,126	2	3,312	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4,915	3	3,914	2	4,158	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	31,945	22	34,532	21	35,897	22
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,788	1	1,647	1	1,534	1
5	Chemicals	12,110	8	12,493	8	12,890	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	27,634	19	28,425	18	28,618	17
7	Machinery and transport equipment	26,357	18	32,242	20	32,560	20
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	12,964	9	14,077	9	14,453	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	466	0	748	0	680	0
	TOTAL	147,815	100	160,996	100	165,661	100

1 provisional

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

**Table 4.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2011- 2013**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2011			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,651	5,149	1,417	85
02	Forestry and logging	161	161	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	203	29	174	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,616	2,616	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	22,261	10,389	11,872	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,287	3	1,284	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	2,692	-	2,692	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,074	7,787	287	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,007	237	1,770	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,316	473	844	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,209	1,184	25	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,916	1,624	292	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	23,133	10,410	12,723	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,533	6,679	3,853	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,292	2,880	412	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,604	3,427	178	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,028	5,028	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,868	4,021	463	383
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	8,058	1,279	3,101	3,679
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,439	1,575	363	1,502
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,420	2,066	1,187	5,166
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,962	746	2,349	3,867
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	896	55	280	562
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,921	1,573	1,880	468
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	-	-	-	-
58	Publishing activities	671	302	369	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	-	-	-	-
86	Human health activities	-	-	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	16	-	15	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		133,235	69,693	47,830	15,712

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 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2011- 2013**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2012			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,777	5,113	1,643	21
02	Forestry and logging	164	164	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	254	30	225	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	2,821	2,821	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	22,995	11,873	11,123	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,304	2	1,302	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,561	0	1,561	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	7,498	7,147	351	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,126	258	1,868	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,583	509	1,074	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,248	1,213	35	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,699	1,589	110	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	26,189	11,785	14,404	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,176	5,820	4,356	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,517	3,029	488	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,632	4,477	155	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,446	5,446	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	4,652	3,870	543	239
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9,536	2,397	2,708	4,431
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	4,201	1,936	346	1,918
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	9,706	2,877	1,266	5,564
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	6,931	590	2,435	3,906
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	724	47	305	372
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,785	1,579	1,677	529
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	657	265	392	-
58	Publishing activities	0	0	-	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	0	0	-	-
86	Human health activities	11	3	8	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	-	-	-	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		140,194	74,839	48,375	16,980

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 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2011 - 2013**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2013			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,903	5,059	1,844	-
02	Forestry and logging	127	127	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	194	32	163	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	3,398	3,398	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	24,226	12,551	11,675	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,473	-	1,473	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,682	1	1,680	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,573	8,207	366	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,067	66	2,001	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,899	693	1,206	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,388	1,349	39	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,827	1,671	156	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	25,250	11,362	13,887	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,655	5,808	4,847	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,418	2,868	550	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4,227	4,069	158	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,118	5,118	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,885	2,942	562	382
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	10,283	3,176	3,065	4,042
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,497	1,667	381	1,449
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	7,829	1,778	1,300	4,751
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,220	616	2,906	3,699
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,668	65	337	2,266
31	Manufacture of furniture	4,127	1,612	1,971	545
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	1	-	-
58	Publishing activities	722	335	387	-
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	0	0	-	-
86	Human health activities	0	0	-	-
88	Social work activities without accommodation	-	-	-	-
93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	82	2	80	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		142,740	74,574	51,034	17,132

¹ Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

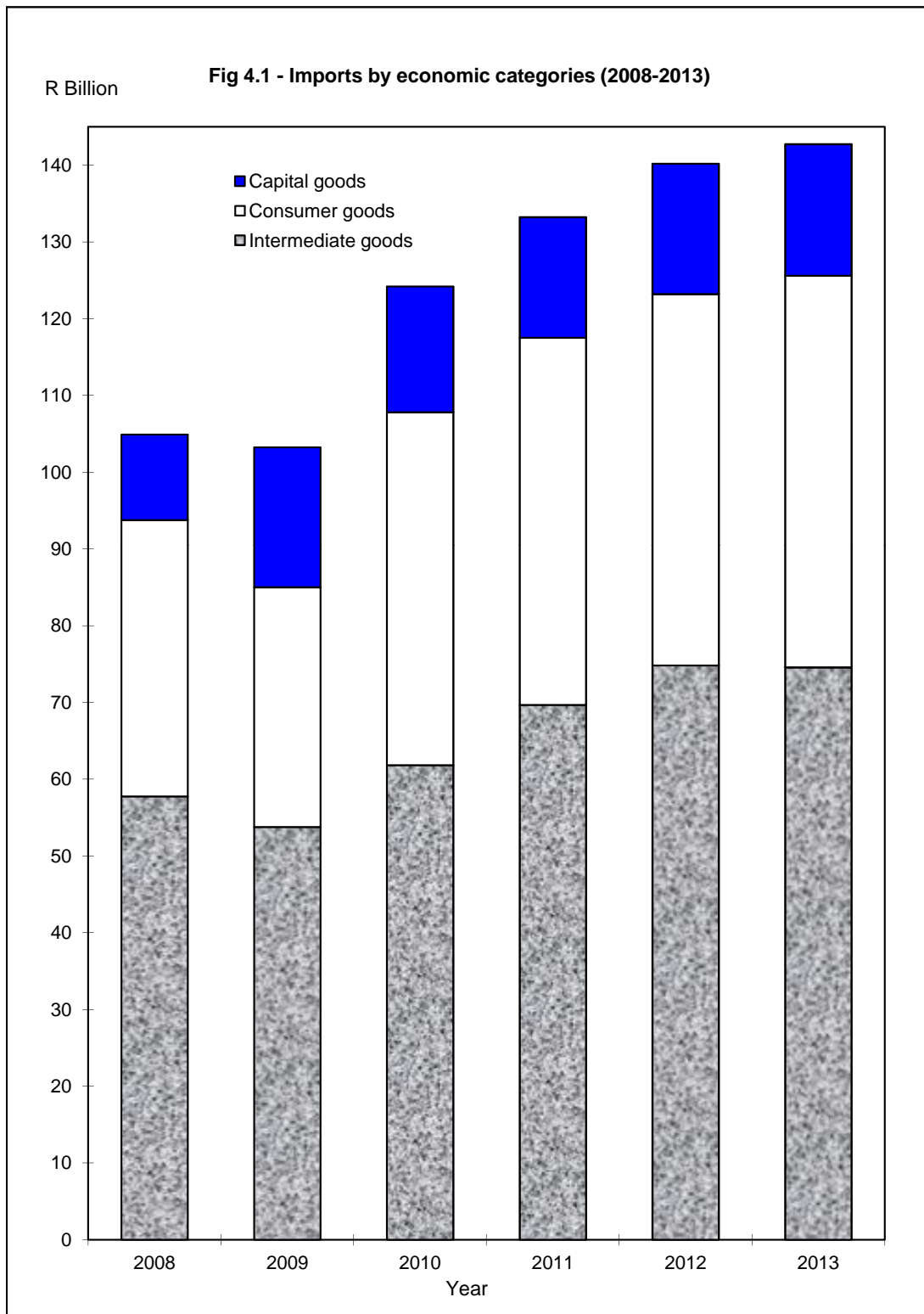
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports,
petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 4.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ classified by economic categories, 2011 - 2013

Economic categories	2011		2012		2013	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	69,693	52.3	74,839	53.4	74,574	52.2
Final consumption of household	47,830	35.9	48,375	34.5	51,034	35.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	15,712	11.8	16,980	12.1	17,132	12.0
TOTAL	133,235	100.0	140,194	100.0	142,740	100

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 4.5 - Annual change (%) in the total export price indices
(EPI - Base year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2012 - 2013**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2012	2013 ¹
Total exports	+ 6.9	+ 4.5
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 20.5	+ 9.8
Sugars, molasses and honey	+ 16.2	- 1.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	+ 5.9	- 3.6
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	+ 4.6	+ 8.9
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	+ 0.2	- 1.3
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 9.6	+ 8.6

**Table 4.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices
of selected goods, 2012 - 2013**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2012	2013 ¹
Total exports	+ 1.1	+ 2.2
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 11.5	+ 4.5
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 14.9	+ 13.4
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 13.6	+ 21.9
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	+ 9.3	- 1.3
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 7.1	- 10.3
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 2.1	- 19.7

**Table 4.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2012-2013**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2012	2013 ¹
Total Imports	+ 6.0	- 1.4
Intermediate goods	+ 9.0	+ 1.6
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 26.8	+ 11.6
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 1.7	+ 3.9
edible products & preparations	- 0.7	- 0.1
textile fibres	- 1.9	+ 1.8
textile yarn	- 6.2	+ 2.7
textile fabrics	+ 6.2	- 1.5
cork & wood	+ 9.3	+ 11.4
petroleum products	+ 10.0	- 1.3
chemicals	+ 5.6	+ 0.6
cement	+ 17.5	+ 0.4
Iron & steel	+ 1.6	- 1.4
other metallic products	+ 5.8	- 0.2
Consumer goods	+ 5.6	+ 0.8
of which meat & meat preparations	- 10.7	- 5.6
dairy products	+ 0.9	+ 10.5
cereals & cereal preparations	- 1.2	+ 7.6
rice	+ 6.6	- 2.0
vegetables & fruits	+ 0.5	+ 3.2
petroleum oils	+ 10.0	- 1.3
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 11.6	- 3.3
medicaments	+ 0.4	+ 1.2
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	- 2.7	+ 1.9
Capital goods	- 1.1	- 10.1
of which Automatic data processing machines	- 2.4	- 7.7
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	- 0.6	- 6.0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 1.0	- 23.3

**Table 4.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2012-2013**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2012	2013 ¹
Total Imports	+ 2.8	+ 4.4
Intermediate goods	- 3.7	+ 3.5
of which fish & fish preparations	- + 6.8	- 3.1
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 40.3	+ 13.9
edible products & preparations	+ 5.9	+ 7.5
textile fibres	- 33.2	+ 9.4
textile yarn	- 23.0	+ 7.2
textile fabrics	- 6.1	+ 13.4
cork & wood	- 10.3	- 16.9
petroleum products	- 1.1	+ 7.7
chemicals	- 17.1	- 1.8
cement	+ 34.8	- 6.9
Iron & steel	- 5.7	- 2.6
other metallic products	- 8.1	- 10.1
Consumer goods	+ 1.9	+ 6.0
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 14.6	+ 12.9
dairy products	+ 0.8	- 8.9
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 16.7	+ 1.8
rice	- 1.9	+ 17.9
vegetables & fruits	+ 0.1	+ 8.0
petroleum oils	- 1.4	+ 8.2
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 1.8	+ 0.4
medicaments	+ 6.1	- 0.7
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 12.3	+ 17.9
Capital goods	+ 30.9	+ 5.5
of which Automatic data processing machines	+ 48.6	+ 9.4
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	+ 29.2	+ 6.4
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	+ 13.6	- 6.2

1 Provisional

CHAPTER 5

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 5.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

	Unit	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ²
Sugar	M-tons	435,310	409,200	404,713
Molasses	"	138,579	125,131	126,615
Tea	"	1,787	1,577	1,563
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	47,000	47,200	46,700
Animal feeds	"	187,995	195,000	191,100
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	35,000	32,200	26,700
Denatured spirits ³	H-litres	6,397	8,989	10,409
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	1,672	1,496	1,798
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	4,725	7,493	8,611
Beer and stout ³	"	373,695	363,957	351,673
Wine ³	"	51,845	43,560	46,430
Vinegar ³	"	1,790	1,540	1,663
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,705	2,764	2,850
Plastic products ³	Units (000)	129,317	116,630	109,973

1 Revised

2 Provisional

3 Excise figures

Table 5.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2011 - 2013

(Tonnes)

	2011	2012	2013
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	4,230,174	3,947,285	3,815,782
Tea (green leaf)	8,975	7,947	7,981
Tobacco leaf ³	345	245	1
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,696	1,614	1,513
Creepers ⁴	28,798	28,453	28,290
Groundnuts	499	723	431
Maize	320	413	634
Manioc	300	500	507
Sweet potatoes	1,137	1,220	1,091
Potatoes	21,561	20,442	16,451
Tomatoes	11,354	13,150	11,201
Mixed vegetables ⁵	28,487	30,275	31,867
Bananas	10,544	10,196	10,181
Pineapples	10,922	14,120	15,957
Meat			
Beef: Local	103	172	85
Rodrigues	33	8	5
Imported	1,887	1,806	1,856
Goat meat	51	42	41
Mutton	11	9	5
Pork	650	653	615
Poultry	47,000	47,200	46,700
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,100	1,888	1,749
High seas ⁶	2,663	2,383	2,768
Ponds and barachois	520	509	421

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, gourgette, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

6 includes fish caught for canning industry

Table 5.3 - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2011-2013

Type of building	2011		2012		2013	
	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	5,853	903,487	6,081	1,037,866	6,986	1,134,494
New buildings	3,413	630,042	3,929	791,689	4,535	865,762
Additions	2,440	273,445	2,152	246,177	2,451	268,732
Non-residential building	407	315,252	475	150,253	652	188,855
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24	16,302	3	1,771	25	8,514
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	34	48,980	7	2,899	61	21,374
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	-	-	-	-	1	2,714
Construction	2	4,305	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	235	106,188	297	75,095	244	63,168
Transportation and storage	5	6,165	6	6,736	26	11,270
Accommodation and food service activities	14	28,805	42	17,936	74	18,911
Information and communication	15	15,414	10	5,257	1	620
Financial and insurance activities	1	3,789	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	29	60,147	25	5,692	1	252
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	10	4,284	7	2,126
Administrative and support service activities	-	-	11	11,117	46	14,435
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	1	436
Education	10	9,784	9	5,884	51	14,683
Human health and social work activities	-	-	6	1,854	23	2,703
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	4,887	-	-	18	14,605
Other service activities	36	10,486	49	11,728	73	13,044
Total	6,260	1,218,739	6,556	1,188,119	7,638	1,323,349

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

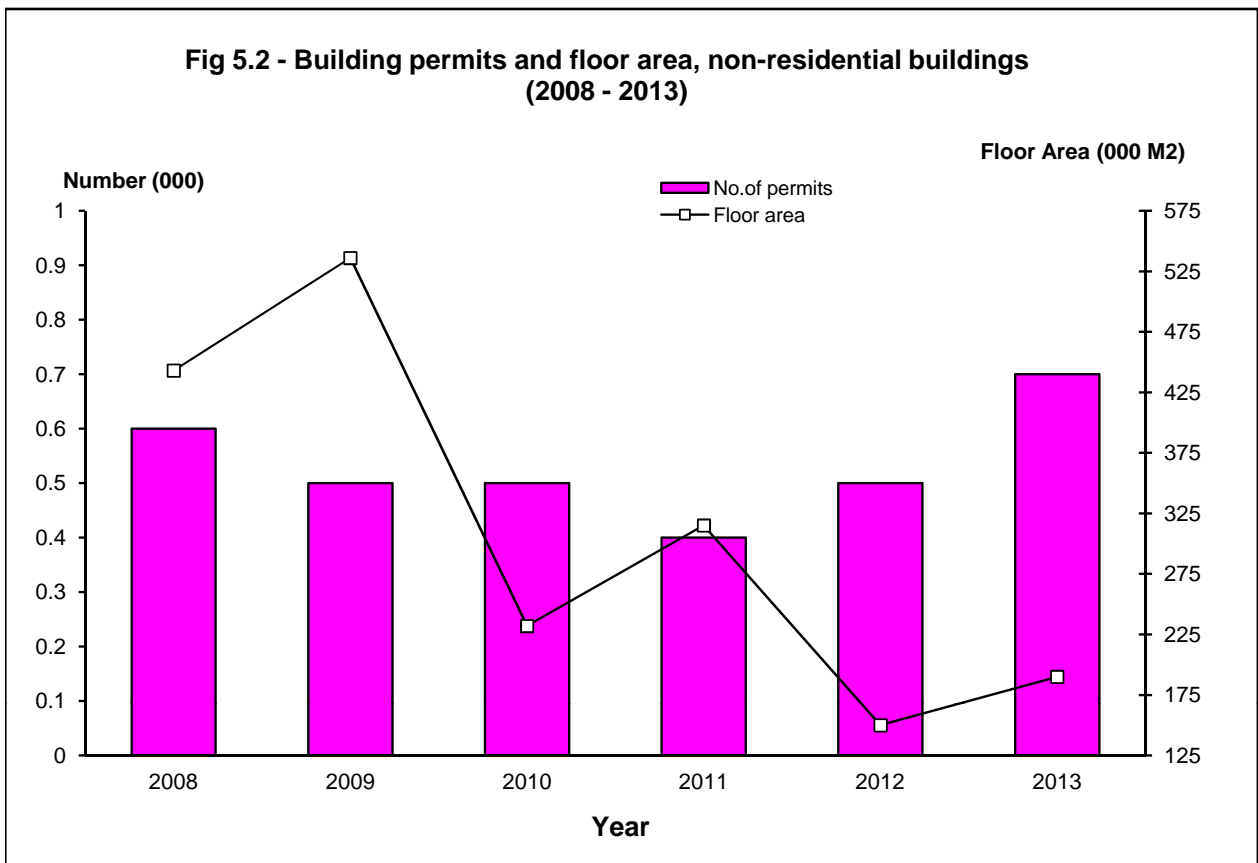
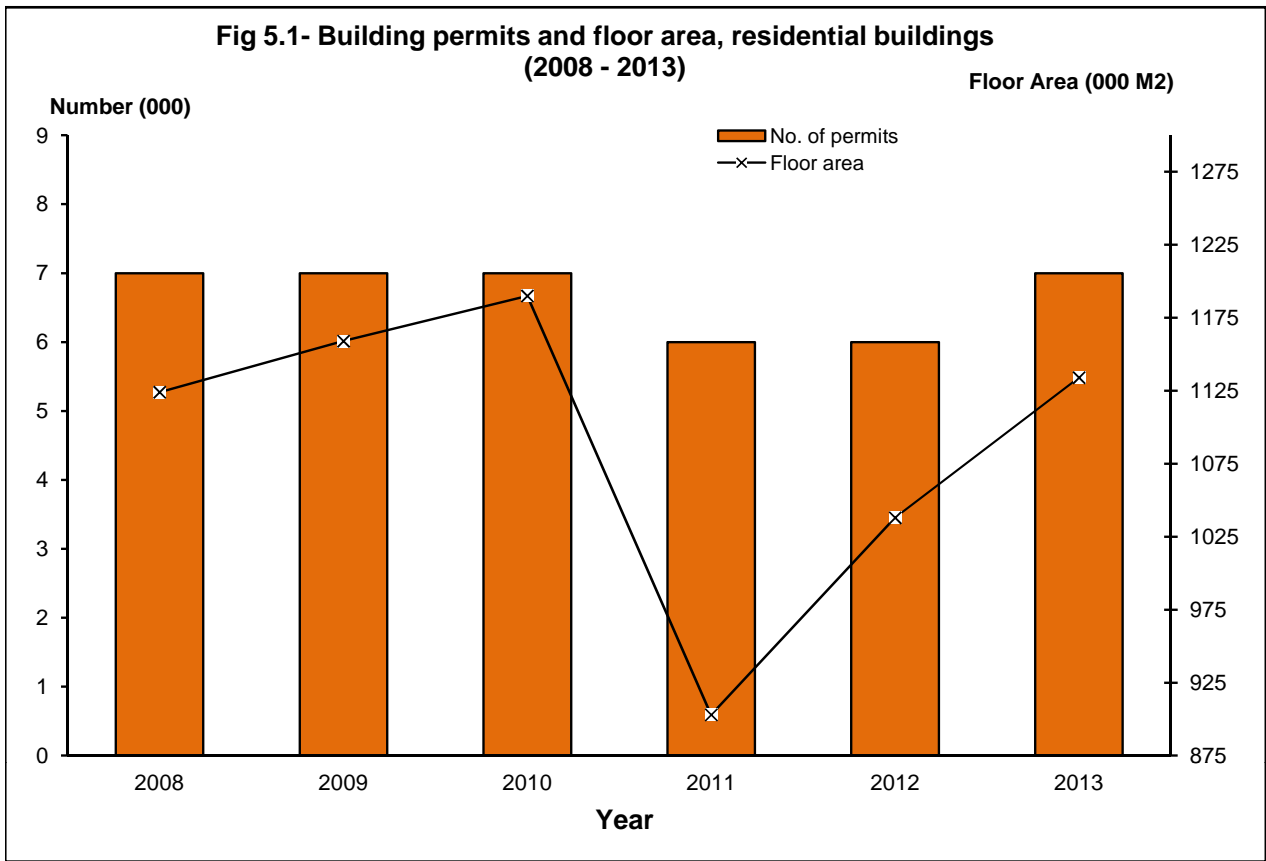


Table 5.4(a) - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2011-2013

Region	2011		2012		2013	
	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	2,180	320,336	2,475	427,643	2,619	457,859
Port Louis	398	50,872	559	76,171	578	81,813
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	295	39,366	513	108,754	552	86,759
Curepipe	304	46,069	442	76,422	440	103,473
Quatre Bornes	383	66,887	445	92,965	473	101,081
Vacoas - Phoenix	800	117,142	516	73,331	576	84,733
Rural areas	3,673	583,151	3,606	610,223	4,367	676,635
Pamplemousses	377	60,918	445	71,572	672	98,095
Riviere du Rempart	317	54,072	425	63,864	657	106,010
Flacq	790	105,232	710	100,004	684	99,550
Grand Port	427	78,380	573	87,770	566	75,879
Savanne	502	70,375	449	60,356	577	84,622
Plaines Wilhems	543	71,380	29	3,634	33	3,988
Moka	27	4,573	424	77,462	624	102,100
Black River	690	138,221	551	145,561	554	106,391
TOTAL	5,853	903,487	6,081	1,037,866	6,986	1,134,494

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

Table 5.4(b) - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by region for non-residential buildings, 2011-2013

Region	2011		2012		2013	
	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	143	75,122	171	42,875	264	85,843
Port Louis	33	17,215	42	16,446	56	26,207
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	18	4,382	44	8,430	58	22,424
Curepipe	17	2,668	26	5,006	53	9,488
Quatre Bornes	22	42,993	29	7,788	42	14,556
Vacoas - Phoenix	53	7,864	30	5,205	55	13,168
Rural areas	264	240,130	304	107,378	388	103,012
Pamplemousses	21	5,476	50	42,871	62	17,071
Riviere du Rempart	20	25,601	40	16,216	71	24,109
Flacq	49	52,827	72	13,262	64	13,185
Grand Port	34	39,740	28	6,428	43	12,341
Savanne	26	2,937	32	5,206	56	7,933
Plaines Wilhems	35	6,756	31	5,326	3	415
Moka	3	198	0	0	42	12,872
Black River	76	106,595	51	18,069	47	15,086
TOTAL	407	315,252	475	150,253	652	188,855

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

Table 5.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings ¹ by range of floor area, 2011-2013

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2011				2012				2013			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	328	443	771	13	417	487	904	15	401	522	923	13
65-139	994	1,781	2,775	47	1,161	1,647	2,808	46	1,185	2,103	3,288	47
140-299	683	1,196	1,879	32	772	1,209	1,981	33	815	1,428	2,243	32
300-499	153	201	354	6	89	203	292	5	168	255	423	6
500 & over	22	52	74	1	36	60	96	2	50	59	109	2
TOTAL	2,180	3,673	5,853	100	2,475	3,606	6,081	100	2,619	4,367	6,986	100

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

Table 5.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1995 - 2013

Year	Mid-year population (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices ¹ (R M)	Taxes on products net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices ¹ (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP ¹ (%)	Final Consumption expenditure ¹ (R M)	GDFCF (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF ¹ (%)
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	265,214	33,956	299,170	+4.2	261,930	74,395	-0.7
2011	1,286,340	285,280	37,731	323,011	+3.6	280,871	77,565	+1.4
2012	1,291,456	302,616	41,218	343,834	+3.4	300,385	79,185	-0.8
2013	1,295,789	323,239	43,270	366,509	+3.2	323,185	77,618	- 3.5

¹ As from 1999 figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table 5.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 2004-2013

Republic of Mauritius	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1. Population (mid- year)	1,233,675	1,243,542	1,252,987	1,260,692	1,268,854	1,275,321	1,281,213	1,286,340	1,291,456	1,295,789
2. Annual population growth (%)	+0.9	+0.8	+0.8	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	68.9	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.7	70.2	70.3	70.4
Female (years)	75.6	75.6	75.9	76.1	76.6	76.7	77.0	77.1	77.2	77.3
4. Crude birth rate ¹	15.6	15.1	14.1	13.5	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.2	10.6
5. Crude death rate ²	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
6. Infantile mortality rate ³	14.4	13.2	14.1	15.3	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.2	12.1
7. Tourist arrivals (Number)	718,861	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356	934,827	964,642	965,441	993,106
8. Tourist earnings (R M)	23,448	25,704	31,942	40,687	41,213	35,693	39,456	42,845	44,378	40,557
9. GNI at market prices (R M)	179,651	189,975	214,216	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,772	323,849	323,849	323,849
10. Per capita GNI at market prices(R)	145,622	152,769	170,348	197,968	217,826	220,354	236,316	251,760	251,760	251,760
11. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%)	+4.3	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2
12. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+4.7	+4.9	+8.9	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5	+3.9	+3.5
13. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁴	76,387	93,282	115,502	121,037	132,165	118,444	134,882	147,815	160,996	165,661
14. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁴	54,905	63,219	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681	69,550	73,586	79,658	88,148
of which sugar	9,631	10,536	11,198	9,578	8,268	6,828	7,708	8,226	8,135	9,483
EOE	32,046	28,954	33,610	37,840	35,080	35,972	41,622	43,100	45,606	46,851

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 adjusted to include freeport activities

Table 5.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1990-2013)

		EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER																							
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER	1990	100.0	93.5	89.4	80.9	75.4	71.1	66.7	62.6	58.6	54.8	49.9	46.9	45.1	43.1	41.1	37.7	34.7	31.6	30.8	30.0	28.1	27.1	26.2	
	1991	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	28.9	28.0
	1992	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	30.3	29.3
	1993	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	33.4	32.4
	1994	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	35.9	34.7
	1995	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	38.1	36.8
	1996	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	40.6	39.2
	1997	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	43.3	41.8
	1998	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	46.3	44.7
	1999	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	49.4	47.8
	2000	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	51.6	49.8
	2001	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	54.3	52.5
	2002	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	57.8	55.8
	2003	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	60.0	58.0
	2004	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	62.8	60.7
	2005	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	65.9	63.7
	2006	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	71.8	69.4
	2007	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	78.1	75.5
	2008	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	85.7	82.8
	2009	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	87.8	84.9
	2010	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	90.4	87.3
	2011	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	96.2	93.0
	2012	369.2	344.9	329.6	298.3	278.4	262.2	246.0	231.0	216.4	202.3	194.2	184.1	173.1	166.5	159.0	151.7	139.4	128.0	116.7	113.9	110.7	103.9	100.0	96.6
	2013	382.1	357.0	341.1	308.7	288.1	271.5	254.6	239.0	223.9	209.3	201.0	190.5	179.1	172.4	164.7	157.0	144.2	132.5	120.8	117.8	114.5	107.5	103.5	100.0