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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS**

2014

June 2015

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 2014

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2014 is the thirty-second issue of the annual report on National Accounts published by Statistics Mauritius. The publication presents detailed data available as at March 2015 on the performance of the economy for the years 2008 to 2014, including Institutional Sector Accounts and Sectoral Financial Balance sheets compiled for the first time. The report also includes estimates of Quarterly National Accounts for the period 2011 to 2014.

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.

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

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Contact persons

(i) Ms. D.Ramphul

Statistician

National Accounts Unit

(ii) Mr. Y.Thorabally

Statistician

Quarterly National Accounts Unit

Statistics Mauritius

LIC Centre

Port Louis

Tel: (230) 208 1800

Fax: (230) 211 4150

E-mail: cso_naccounts@govmu.org

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CHAPTER 1

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

CHAPTER 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes the functioning of the national economy in 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.govmu.org>)

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, 2008 – 2014
 - Section 1* - *Sources and methods*
 - Section 2* - *Statistical Analysis*
 - Section 3* - *Main Tables, 2008- 2014*
- Chapter 3 - Quarterly National Accounts, 2011 – 2014

- Section 1 - Sources and methods
- Section 2 - Statistical Analysis
- Section 3 - Tables, 2011 - 2014
- 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 2013 based on CEA 2007 results, are available on the website. ISA for 2011, 2012, and 2013 also appear in this publication.

1.8 Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets

The next accounts in the sequence of ISA are the Financial Accounts and Balance Sheets.

The Financial Account records transactions that involve financial assets and liabilities while the Balance Sheet is a statement, drawn up in respect of a particular point in time, of the values of financial and non-financial assets owned and of the liabilities owed by an institutional unit or group of units. The balancing item of a balance sheet is net worth, the difference between assets and liabilities. The stock of financial assets and liabilities makes up the financial Balance sheet and the balancing item of a financial balance sheet is financial net worth.

Due to lack of data on flows relating to assets and liabilities, it has not been possible to compile Financial Accounts. Statistics Mauritius is planning to compile Financial Accounts in 2016 when most of the required data would become available. SM has however compiled the Financial Balance Sheets for 2011 and 2012 on the basis of information available at Bank of Mauritius, Financial Services Commission and Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; these are at Table 2.21 of this report.

1.9 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.

1.10 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 on goods and services produced, delivered and sold. They also include taxes and duties on imported goods. 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) Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices

GDP/GVA 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 GVA 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

(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.

(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) Primary Sector

The primary sector comprises "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Mining and quarrying".

(xix) Secondary Sector

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

(X) Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector includes "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 3.2% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2013. 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
- 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 (MSS)
- Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institute (FAREI)
- 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 the 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 FAREI 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 FAREI. 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 is 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 feed sold.

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

(d) *Government Services*

Details are provided at Section 1.16.

(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 1.3% and export of sugar represented around 10.2% of total domestic exports in 2013. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 89% 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 2013, they numbered 5 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 28,003 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their employers' lands. There were 16,740 owner-planters who cultivated 25,005 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.

Manufacturing: the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity for own consumption. 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 2013/2014 is treated as production for calendar year 2013. 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 have 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 very low. 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 17.0% of GDP in year 2013 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

(i) Sources

- Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditure
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Trade Statistics
- Household Budget Survey
- Census of Economic Activities
- Employment Survey data
- Vat DATA
- 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 NSIC 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 its 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
- VAT data

(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 Vat department 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
- Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)
- Trade Statistics
- Housing and Population Census
- Household Budget Surveys
- Census of Economic Activities
- Capital expenditure survey

(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 12.3% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2013.

(i) Sources

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

VAT data

Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditures

Road transport statistics

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS)

(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 are 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 as follows:

- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar from data supplied by MSS.
- Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the VAT Department.
- Ship chandling activities using value of ships' stores supplied.
- Goods re-exported by the Freeport supplied by the Trade Unit
- Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities as base.

Intermediate consumption incurred by the distributive trades are estimated on the basis of benchmark data collected for 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, the number of motor vehicles involved in accidents and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works, supplemented by VAT data.

1.9 Transport and storage

This group contributed 5.8% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2013 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
- Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditures

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Expenditure Surveys
VAT data
Mauritius Port Authority (MPA)
Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC)
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 (fleet statistics), obtained from the National Transport Authority, provide leading indicators.

The 'large' establishments, namely buses and lorry companies are surveyed and the operation ratios derived from the survey results are applied to fleet statistics to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector. For individual operators of lorries, vans and taxis, a similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added where applicable prices and number of vehicles (fleet statistics) are used as indicators.. 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: As very scarce information is obtained from the annual survey of receipt and expenditure, 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 surveys.

1.10 Accommodation and food service activities

In 2013, this sector contributed 6.1% to 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 and supplements data on expenditure by tourists.

The Household Budget Survey (HBS): Results of The Household Budget Survey are 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) Computation of output in census years (CEA)

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 the sector.

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.

Estimates for the tourist component in 2007 were worked out based on tourism earnings. Those estimates were checked for consistency with expenditure data obtained through the 2006 Survey of Outgoing Tourists (SOT 2006). The figures for the local component obtained from the latest CEA 2007 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

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.

1.11 Information and communication

This group contributed to 4.3% to GDP in year 2013 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 Receipts and Expenditure
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- VAT data
- Census of Economic Activities

(ii) Methodology

Data for the large establishments are obtained through annual surveys and is used to compute output and value added. For non-respondents to the survey, estimates are calculated using benchmark data

collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities and data from the VAT systems.

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 funding (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 80% of the sector's total value added.

(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. However, any explicit fees charged 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 quarterly and annual surveys, supplemented by administrative data from FSC.

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
- + Commission fees explicitly charged
- = Output of services to policyholders

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 of industries is allocated 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 surveys. 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 interest receivable minus total interest payable excluding the value of any interest receivable from investment of own fund. The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among as follows: intermediate consumption of businesses, final consumption of households and government, and a component of exports of services. 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 (e.g. non-bank deposit-taking institutions such as financial leasing companies and credit granting institutions) is measured as:

+ Interest received (excluding interest on own fund)
- Interest payable
= FISIM
+ Fees and commissions explicitly charged
+ Realised profits on dealing in 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 commercial banks.

(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, insurance brokers and investment holding companies. They provide services, which are usually priced explicitly, based on a fee or commission. Their output is valued on the basis of fees or commission received, much in the same way as for 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 Receipts and Expenditures

VAT data

(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 estimated rent paid are tapped from other surveys in benchmark year. Every year, the value of rent paid is revised based on Consumer Price Index. 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 latest Census of Economic Activities).

Data on activities of agencies involved in the sale of property are collected mainly through the Census of Economic Activities, supplemented by VAT data.

1.14 Professional, scientific and technical activities

(i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities
Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditures
VAT data
Financial Services Commission

(ii) Methodology

The activities of this sector are 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 surveyed annually and for small firms benchmark data collected through the 2007 Census of Economic Activities are used.

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

The third category of the sector comprises activities of Offshore Management Companies (OMCs). The FSC is responsible for surveying these companies (and provides SM with aggregated data). The survey results published in the annual bulletin of FSC are used by SM to compile production account of these companies.

1.15 Administrative and support service activities

(i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities
Annual Survey of Receipts and Expenditures
VAT data

(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 annual surveys and estimates are made for small firms using benchmark data collected through the latest Census of Economic Activities. These are cross checked with figures from the turnover from VAT.

1.16 General Government

The general government sector comprises the central government, regional government and local government units.

The central government is 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 is valued as the sum of production costs as follows:

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

(i) Data Sources

Data for Ministries and Departments (Central Government) are available from the Accountant General's Department through an online reporting system.

Data for Extra Budgetary Units and Local Government are obtained from final accounts.

Data for the Rodrigues Island is obtained from the Rodrigues Regional Assembly's finance department.

Expenditure items for the different levels of the General Government are scrutinized and categorized as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure, transfers, etc.

(ii) Methodology

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
Private Secondary School Authority
Tertiary Education Commission
Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Surveys
Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditures

(ii) Methodology

Education services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Expenditures related to education (preprimary, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors) incurred by the different levels of the General Government are used to estimate value added, intermediate consumption and gross output of education in the public sector.

Activities provided by the private sector comprise private aided and unaided schools, private tuition, technical and vocational institutions, professional institutions (such as private universities and private post secondary non-tertiary institutions) and other institutions providing other education such as adult education and driving schools.

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available at the Private Secondary School Authority on grants and expenses of aided schools. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 2007 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education and TEC) and the CPI sub-index for education are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

Output for private tuition is estimated from fees charged for private tuition enrolment by grade and an estimated percentage taking private tuition cross checked with data from HBS and CMPHS

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 Receipts and Expenditures

(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 on expenditure incurred by the different levels of the General Government on Human health and social work.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of licence holders, associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings, etc.). Benchmark data from the Household Budget Survey and the 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 through surveys.

1.19 Arts, entertainment and recreation 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
- VAT data
- Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditures

(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 VAT systems 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. This is supplemented by data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes.

Data are collected annually through surveys 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
- VAT data
- Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditures

(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 membership & religious organisations, trade unions, etc.
- Repair of personal and household goods such as repair of cellular phones, footwear and leather goods, furniture and home furnishings, bicycles, watches and clocks, etc.
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
- Other service activities such as washing and dry cleaning, hairdressing, beauty parlour, funeral and related activities, etc.

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 data from latest censuses and surveys such as the Housing and Population Census and the Census of Economic Activities. VAT data are also extensively used.

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 and of contribution to Pension Funds and insurance schemes.

(i) Data Sources

Annual survey of Receipts and Expenditures
Administrative data for public enterprises and Government
Annual Employment and Earnings Survey
Census of Economic Activities

(ii) Methodology

Compensation of employees is calculated together with value added by production approach. This is done at industry level and depends on data available for that industry.

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 (except for 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.

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

Buildings

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings is the local authorities which provide to this office data on building permits issued 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 is thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and construction cost per square metre obtained from Quantity Surveyor works. These costs vary according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on residential buildings is obtained from the National Housing Development Company (NHDC), while the estimates on capital expenditure incurred in the construction of non-residential buildings are derived from the Public Sector Investment Programme. 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 Public Sector Investment Programme, Board of Investment and survey data.

Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment accounted for 35.4% of the GDFCF in 2013. 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. Machinery and equipment produced locally are estimated from VAT data.

4. Estimates of growth rates

(i) Double-deflation method

Machinery and equipment produced locally are estimated from VAT data.

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 gross output and intermediate consumption 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, 'proxy indicators' are used as indicator of volume changes. The proxy indicators most often used are:

- Physical quantities of goods produced (for output)
- Physical quantities of materials used (Intermediate consumption)
- Employment

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

- Producer Price Index (PPI)
- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- Construction Price Index
- Wage/Salary Index
- Import and Export Price Indices

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

<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing:	
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Sugar production used as volume indicator</i>
<i>Food crops, flowers, tea and tobacco</i>	<i>Double deflation using PPI-A for output and relevant CPI component and other sources for input</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Deflation using producers' price based on retail prices</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Sugar production used as volume indicator</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
Construction	Deflation using construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Deflation by a weighted index of the consumer price index and import price index
Transport and storage	(i) Land transport: Double deflation using price index of bus fares and taxi fares for output and CPI component for input (ii) Services allied to transport: Tonnage handled and passenger traffic used as volume indicator (iii) Air transport: Deflation by change in the price of air ticket
Accommodation and food activities	Deflation using volume based on tourist arrivals
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 (iii) Other financial: Price indicator in line with deflator of commercial banks
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 activities	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) Excise duty on local products	Volume indicator based on quantity produced
(b) Import duties and excise duty on imported goods	Deflation by import price index
(c) Value Added Tax	Volume indicator based on GDP (basic prices) growth

Section 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Year 2013

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/Gross Value Added (GVA)

In 2013, GDP/GVA at basic prices increased by 6.7% in nominal terms to reach R 322,938 million from R 302,617 million in 2012. After removing the price effect of 3.4% (the GDP/GVA deflator), the economy grew by 3.2%, lower than the 3.4% recorded in 2012. Exclusive of sugar, the rate works out to 3.3% compared to 3.5% in 2012 (Tables 2.3 and 2.5).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 43,270 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 6.5% to R 366,208 million from R 343,835 million in 2012. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 6.3% to R 290,678 from R 273,430 in 2012 (Table 2.1).

1.2 Growth rate by industry

In 2013, more than two thirds (72.2%) of GDP/GVA was generated by the tertiary sector comprising the services industries compared to nearly a quarter (24.3%) 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 3.0 percentage points to the overall GDP growth. The contribution of the secondary sector mounted to 0.2 percentage points while that of the primary sector was negligible (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" stagnated in 2013 after contracting by -0.9% in 2012. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** expanded by 0.4% after a contraction of 0.2% in 2012. The growth in 2013 is due to 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%, lower than the drop of 8.3% in 2012.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector grew by 0.8 % in 2013 lower than the 1.0% growth in 2012. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** grew by 4.4% in 2013 compared to 2.2% in 2012. The performances of the sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a negative growth of 1.0% in 2013 based on a sugar production of 404,713 tonnes, compared to the drop of 6.4% in 2012</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a drop of 0.3% in 2013 after the high performance of 7.6% in 2012.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>a positive growth of 2.6% in 2013 after contracting by -1.1% in 2012.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>a growth of 12.7% in 2013 after stagnating in 2012</i>

Activities of export oriented enterprises (EOE) contracted by 3.0% compared to the positive growth of 1.4% in 2012.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.4%, slightly lower than the 4.5% growth of 2012.

- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 2.5% compared to the 2.2% growth of 2012.
- **Construction** declined further by 9.4% after the fall of 3.0% in 2012.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 4.3% in 2013, slightly 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 and motorcycles** grew by 3.1% compared to 3.9% in 2012.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** rebounded by 2.5% in 2013 after stagnating in 2012, based on 993,106 tourist arrivals and R 40.6 billion tourist earnings in 2013.
- **Information and communication** expanded by 6.9% compared to 8.6% in 2012.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.4%, slightly lower than the 5.7% growth of 2012.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** expanded by 7.2% compared to 7.8% in 2012.
- **Education** which includes services provided by both public and private operators grew by 2.7% in 2013 against 2.9% in 2012.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 6.4%, lower than the 7.4% growth of 2012.
- **Other service activities** grew by 6.3% in 2013 lower than the 6.7% growth of 2012.

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Total final consumption expenditure increased by 7.5% to reach R 323,009 million in 2013 from R 300,385 million in 2012. After removing price effect, real growth rate works out to 2.3%, lower than the 2.8% growth in 2012 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 83.7% of total consumption grew by 2.6% in 2013 compared to 2.7% in 2012 while general government consumption expenditure grew by 0.7% in 2013, lower than the 2.9% growth in 2012.

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2013 reached R 77,618 million from R 79,185 million in 2012 (Table 2.12). After removing price effect estimated at 1.4%, investment in real terms contracted by 3.3% in 2013 after the lower contraction of 0.8% in 2012.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 21.2% in 2013, compared to the 2012 figure of 23.0% (Table 2.2).

Investment by type

Total investment in 2013 dropped by 3.3% as a result of a decrease in "Building and construction work" investment (-10.1%) partly offset by the positive growth of 11.7% in "Machinery and equipment".

Excluding investment on aircraft and marine vessels, the growth rate worked out to -6.7% in 2013 compared to -0.8% in 2012.

"Building and construction work" contracted by 10.1% in 2013, after the decline of 1.1% in 2012. The negative growth was due to contractions in "Non-Residential building".and "Other construction work" by 17.5% and 21.4% respectively, partly offset by an expansion of 3.1% in "Residential building".

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, a negative growth of 2.8% was registered in 2013 compared to -1.9% in 2012.

Public sector investment decreased by 3.5% in nominal terms, reaching R 18,352 million in 2013 from R 19,010 million in 2012. In real terms, it contracted by 4.9% in 2013 after expanding by 2.9% in 2012.

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% in 2013 from 24.0% in 2012.

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 243,514 million in 2013 compared to R 229,399 million in 2012, representing an increase of 6.2%. After removing price effect, imports of goods and services grew by 5.9% in 2013 compared to 1.3% in 2012.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis registered a growth of 4.7% in 2013, higher than the growth of 2.5% in 2012. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM expanded by 8.4% in 2013 after a contraction of 0.8% in 2012 (Table 2.10 and 2.11).

Exports of goods and services increased by 5.9% to R 198,793 million in 2013 from R 187,688 million in 2012. In real terms, it grew by 4.4%, higher than the 3.5% growth observed in 2012. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 4.6% in 2013 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) by 4.2% (Tables 2.10 and 2.11).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 44,721 million in 2013, while in 2012 a deficit of R 41,711 million was registered. The deficit represents 12.2% of GDP at market prices in 2013 compared to 12.1% in 2012

1.4 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	34.9%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.6%
Gross operating surplus	52.5%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 127,645 million in 2013, representing a nominal increase of 9.4% over the 2012 figure of R 116,657 million. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 4.8% to R 192,250 million in 2013 from R 183,448 million in 2012 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 5.9% to R 46,313 million from R 43,730 million in 2012.

1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)¹, 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 3059 million) from and to the rest of the world, was estimated at R 369,696 million in 2013, representing an increase of 5.6% over the 2012 figure of R 349,969 million.

Out of the R 369,696 million available in 2013, R 323,009 million or 87.3% were spent as final consumption by households and general government. The remaining R 46,686 million or 12.6% constituted the Gross National Saving (GNS)¹.

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a percentage of GDP at market prices for 2013 worked out to 11.8% in 2013 compared to 12.6% in 2012. Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) was 12.6 in 2013, compared to 14.2 in 2012.

¹ Excluding Global Business Companies (GBC)

2. Year 2014

2.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)/Gross Value Added (GVA)

In 2014, GDP/GVA at basic prices increased by 6.0% in nominal terms to reach R 342,287 million from R 322,938 million in 2013. After removing the price effect estimated at +2.4%, the economy grew by 3.5%, higher than the 3.2% registered in 2013. Exclusive of sugar, the growth rate worked out to 3.5% compared to 3.3% in 2013 (Tables 2.1 and 2.3).

GDP at market prices, which includes R 44,048 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 5.5% to R 386,336 million from R 366,208 million in 2013. Per capita GDP at current market prices increased by 5.4% to R 306,322 from R 290,678 in 2013 (Table 2.1).

2.2 Growth rate by industry

The tertiary sector comprising the services industries generated 73.5% of GDP in 2013 compared to 32.2% of the secondary sector. The remainder, or 3.3%, was attributable to the primary sector which consists mainly of agricultural activities (Table 2.3).

GDP/GVA growth was positively influenced by the tertiary and primary sectors which contributed 3.3 and 0.1 percentage points respectively to the overall GDP/GVA growth. The contribution of the secondary sector to GDP growth was zero (Table 2.6).

Primary sector

Activities in the primary sector which are mainly related to "Agriculture" grew by 3.1% in 2014 after stagnating in 2013. Within the sector,

- **Agriculture** grew by 3.9%, as a result of a significant growth of 6.5% in "Other agriculture" partly offset by a contraction of 1.7% in "Sugarcane".
- **Mining and quarrying** declined by 5.0% slightly higher than the drop of 4.6% in 2013.

Secondary sector

Activities in the secondary sector contracted by 0.1 % in 2014 compared to the positive growth of 0.8% in 2013. Within the sector,

- **Manufacturing** expanded by 2.2% in 2014 compared to the high growth of 4.4% in 2013. The performances of its sub sectors were as follows:

<i>Sugar milling</i>	<i>a growth of 0.6% after a contraction of 1.0% in 2013. The growth of 0.6% in 2014 is based on a local sugar production of 400,173 tonnes, and the refining of 50,000 tonnes of raw sugar. In 2013 local sugar production was 404,713 tonnes and 25,000 tonnes of raw sugar was imported for refining.</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>a growth of 2.6% after a negative performance of 0.3% in 2013.</i>
<i>Textile</i>	<i>a growth of 1.0% lower than the growth of 2.6% in 2013.</i>
<i>Other manufacturing</i>	<i>an expansion of 3.0% after the high growth of 12.7% in 2013 which was mainly due to better performance observed in "Building of ships and boats activities".</i>

Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) rebounded by 0.3% after contracting by 3.0% in 2013.

- **Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply** grew by 4.0% slightly lower than the 4.4% in 2013.
- **Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities** grew by 3.0% compared to 2.5% in 2013.

- **Construction** contracted by 8.5% in 2014 after the decline of 9.4% in 2013.

Tertiary sector

The tertiary sector grew by 4.7% in 2014, compared to 4.3% in 2013. Within the tertiary sector the growth rate of the main industries are:

- **Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles**, grew by 3.2% compared to the 3.1% growth in 2013.
- **Accommodation and food service activities** grew by 4.1% in 2014 higher than the growth of 2.5% in 2013. Based on tourist arrivals of 1,038,968 in 2014 compared to 993,106 in 2013
- **Information and communication** grew by 6.4% lower than the 6.9% growth in 2013.
- **Financial and insurance activities** grew by 5.4% same as in 2013.
- **Professional, scientific and technical activities** registered a growth of 7.0%, compared to 7.2% in 2013.
- **Human health and social work activities** grew by 6.3% compared to 6.4% in 2013.

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

Final consumption expenditure increased by 5.8% to reach R 341,831 million in 2014 from R 323,009 million in 2013. After removing the price effects, real growth rate worked out to 2.9% higher than the figure of 2.3% in 2013 (Tables 2.9 and 2.10). Final consumption expenditure of households which represented 83.6% of the total grew by 2.6% same as in 2013 and that of general government consumption expenditure grew by 4.3% in 2014, higher than the growth of 0.7% in 2013.

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

Investment (or GDFCF) in 2014 reached R 73,990 million from R 77,618 million in 2013, representing a nominal decrease of 4.7% (Table 2.9).

After removing price effect estimated at +1.4%, investment in real terms contracted further by 6.0% in 2014 following the drop of 3.3% in 2013. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, GDFCF declined by 5.3% after the 6.7% contraction in 2013.

Investment rate, measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices worked out to 19.2% in 2014, lower than the 2013 figure of 21.2% (Table 2.2). Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the investment rate was 18.6%.

Investment by type

The contraction of 6.0% in total investment for 2014 is explained by contractions of 7.5% and 3.2% in "Building and construction work" and "Machinery and equipment" respectively.

"Building and construction work" declined by 7.5% in 2014, following a contraction of 10.1% in 2013. The negative growth of 7.5% is due to contractions of 8.8% and 20.3% in "Residential building" and "Non-Residential building" respectively partly offset by a growth of 14.1% in "Other construction work"

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" dropped by 3.2% after the high growth of 11.7% in 2013. However, excluding aircraft and marine vessels, investment contracted by 0.9% compared to a growth of 0.8% in 2013.

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2014 was estimated at R 55,048 million, representing a nominal decrease of 7.1% over the 2013 figure of R 59,266 million. In real terms, private sector investment declined by 8.4% compared to 2.8% in 2013 (Tables 2.9 and 2.11).

Public sector investment increased by 3.2% in nominal terms, to R 18,942 million in 2014 from R 18,352 million in 2013. After removing the price effect public sector investment rebounded by 1.8% in 2014 after a high drop of 4.9% in 2013.

The share of private sector investment decreased to 74.4% in 2014 from 76.4% in 2013 and that of the public sector increased to 25.6% from 23.6%. Exclusive of aircraft and marine vessels, the share of private sector investment was 76.5% and that of the public sector 23.5%

2.3.3 Imports and export of goods and services

Imports of goods and services amounted to R 243,862 million in 2014 compared to R 243,514 million in 2013, representing an increase of 0.1%. After removing price effects, imports of goods and services grew by 1.6% in 2014 compared to 5.9% in 2013.

In real terms, imports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 7.2% in 2014 compared to 4.7% in 2013. Imports of services which include insurance and freight paid in respect of imported goods and imports of FISIM, registered a high contraction of 8.8% after rebounding by 8.4% in 2013 (Table 2.9 and 2.10).

Exports of goods and services increased by 4.3% to R 207,333 million in 2014 from R 198,793 million in 2013. In real terms, total exports grew by 3.4% lower than the figure of 4.4% registered in 2013. Exports of goods measured on an f.o.b. basis grew by 11.1% in 2014 and exports of services (inclusive of FISIM exports) contracted by 2.8% (Tables 2.9 and 2.10).

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 36,529 million in 2014, compared to the deficit of R 44,721 million registered in 2013. The deficit represents 9.5% of GDP at market prices in 2014 compared to 12.2% in 2013 (Tables 2.11 and 2.2).

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

In 2014, the share of the three components of GDP at market prices was estimated as follows:

Compensation of employees	35.0%
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	12.2%
Gross operating surplus	52.8%

Compensation of employees was estimated at R 135,236 million in 2014 compared to R 127,645 million in 2013, representing a nominal increase of 5.9%. Gross operating surplus which accounted for over half of GDP at market prices, increased by 6.1% to R 203,924 million in 2014 from R 192,250 million in 2013 while taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 1.9% to R 47,175 million from R 46,313 million in 2013 (Table 2.8).

2.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)² rose to R 383,284 million in 2014 from R 369,696 million in 2013, representing an increase of 3.7% (Table 11).

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) for 2014 increased by 3.0% to R 44,504 million from R 43,198 million in 2013. GDS as a percentage of GDP at market prices was 11.5 compared to 11.8 in 2013.

Gross National Saving (GNS)² decreased to R 41,452 million in 2014 from R 46,686 million in 2013. GNS² as a percentage of GNDI² worked out to 10.8 in 2014 compared to 12.6 in 2013

² Excluding Global Business Companies (GBC)

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.

Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2011 - 2014

	Unit	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
1. GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	R M	285,280	302,617	322,938	342,287
2. Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	R M	37,731	41,218	43,270	44,048
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	323,011	343,835	366,208	386,336
4. Gross National Income (GNI) at market prices					
Excl. GBC	R M	323,849	344,956	366,637	380,281
Incl. GBC	R M	316,670	356,230	371,919	380,436
5. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)					
Excl. GBC	R M	327,644	349,969	369,696	383,284
Incl. GBC	R M	320,145	360,490	374,695	383,240
6. Per capita GDP at market prices	R	257,556	273,430	290,678	306,322
7. Per capita GNI at Market prices					
Excl. GBC	R	258,225	274,321	291,019	301,521
Incl. GBC	R	252,500	283,287	295,212	301,644
8. Compensation of employees	R M	109,804	116,657	127,645	135,236
9. Final consumption expenditure	R M	280,871	300,385	323,009	341,831
Households	R M	237,166	254,468	270,261	285,739
General Government	R M	43,705	45,917	52,748	56,092
10. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	77,565	79,185	77,618	73,990
Private sector	R M	59,667	60,175	59,266	55,048
Public sector	R M	17,898	19,010	18,352	18,942
11. Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)	R M	42,141	43,450	43,198	44,504
12. Gross National Saving (GNS)					
Excl. GBC	R M	46,774	49,584	46,686	41,452
Incl. GBC	R M	39,275	60,105	51,685	41,408
13. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-41,764	-41,711	-44,721	-36,529
Exports of goods & services	R M	172,564	187,688	198,793	207,333
Imports of goods & services	R M	214,328	229,399	243,514	243,862

1/ Revised

GBC refers to Global Business Companies

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.5
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3	+3.5
(ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	+3.9	+3.2	+3.2	+3.6
(iii) Final consumption expenditure	+2.6	+2.8	+2.3	+2.9
<i>Households</i>	-2.5	+2.7	+2.6	+2.6
<i>General Government</i>	+2.9	+2.9	+0.7	+4.3
(iv) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+1.4	-0.8	-3.3	-6.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+1.4	-0.8	-6.7	-5.3
(v) Private sector investment	+3.4	-1.9	-2.8	-8.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+3.4	-1.9	-7.2	-4.2
(vi) Public sector investment	-4.7	+2.9	-4.9	+1.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-4.7	+2.9	-5.0	-8.8
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP/GVA at basic prices	38.5	38.5	39.5	39.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	87.0	87.4	88.2	88.5
<i>Households</i>	73.4	74.0	73.8	74.0
<i>General Government</i>	13.5	13.4	14.4	14.5
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.0	23.0	21.2	19.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	24.0	23.0	20.5	18.6
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	18.5	17.5	16.2	14.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	18.5	17.5	15.5	14.2
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.4
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	76.9	76.0	76.4	74.4
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	76.9	76.0	75.6	76.5
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	23.1	24.0	23.6	25.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	23.1	24.0	24.4	23.5
(viii) Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	13.0	12.6	11.8	11.5
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI				
Excl. GBC	14.3	14.2	12.6	10.8
Incl. GBC	12.3	16.7	13.8	10.8
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-12.9	-12.1	-12.2	-9.5

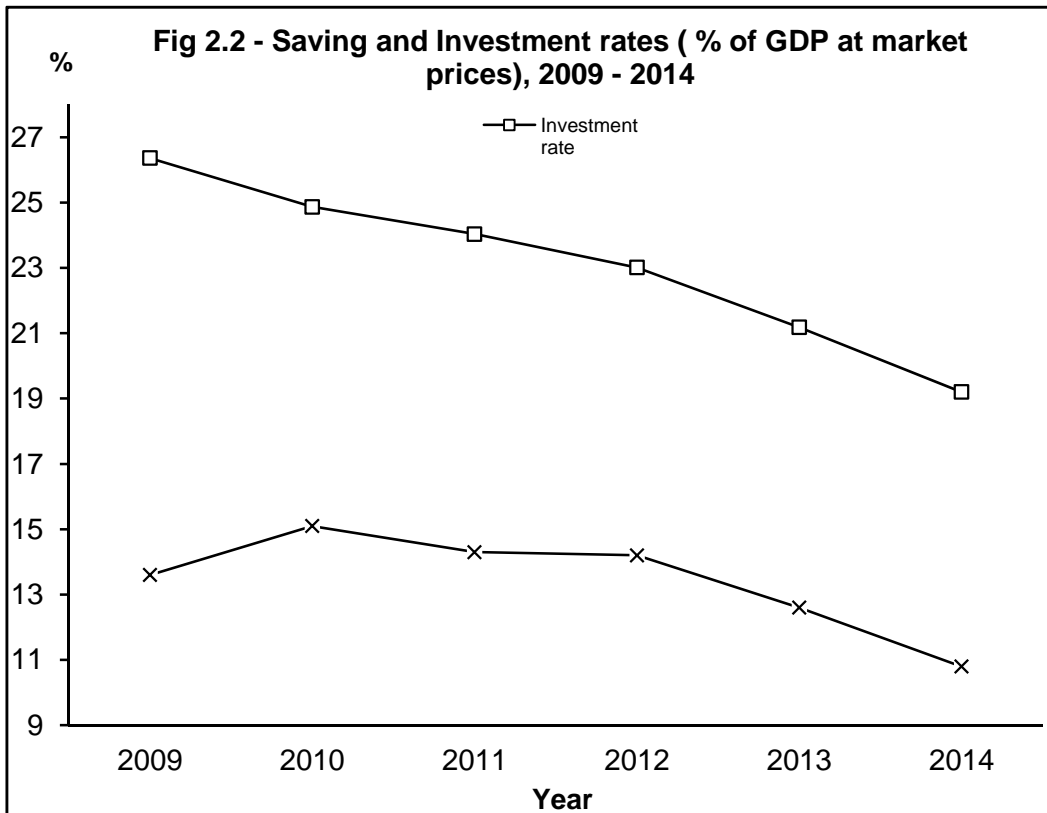
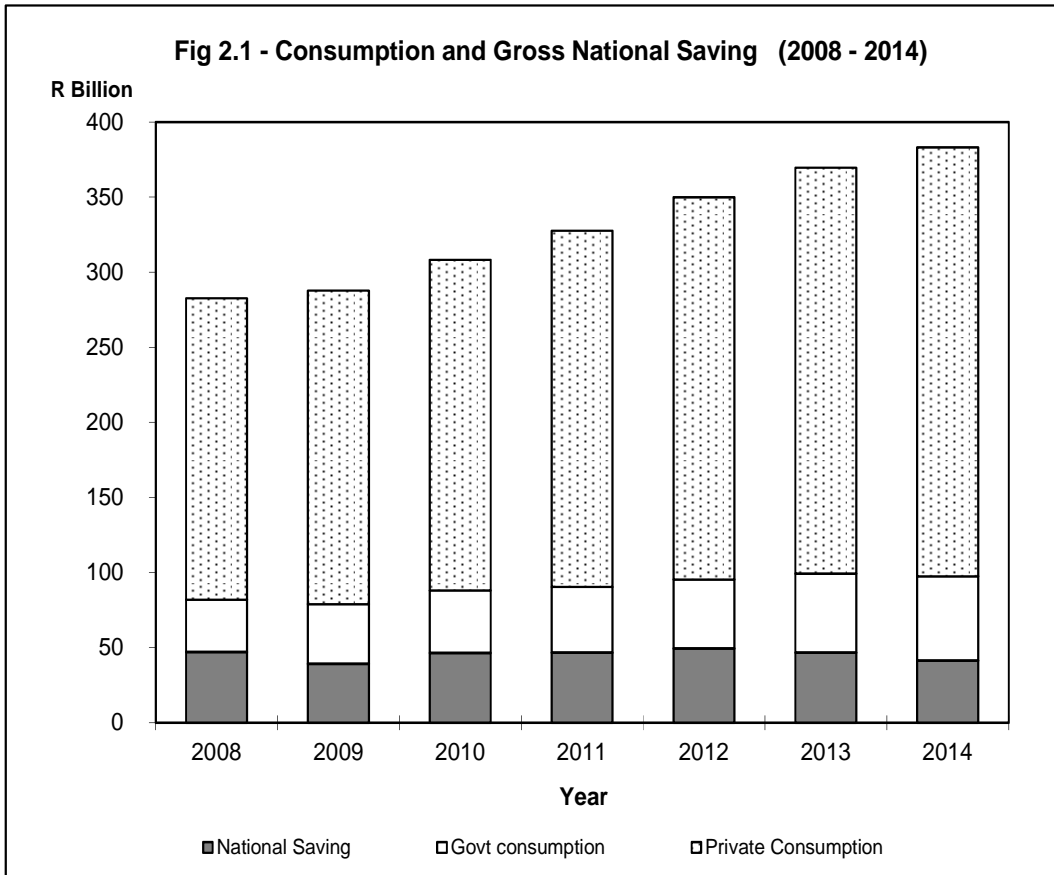


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product/ GVA by industry group at current basic prices, 2011 - 2014
(R Million)

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,253	10,494	10,405	10,308
Sugarcane	3,599	3,696	3,238	2,569
Other	6,654	6,797	7,167	7,739
Mining and quarrying	1,041	1,000	990	975
Manufacturing	48,182	50,537	55,021	56,447
Sugar	1,040	1,071	958	769
Food (excluding sugar)	17,230	19,842	21,194	20,938
Textile	14,555	14,721	15,875	16,919
Other	15,357	14,902	16,994	17,821
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4,491	4,092	4,491	5,290
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	877	1,193	1,264	1,323
Construction	18,922	19,034	17,680	16,422
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	33,532	36,807	39,705	42,870
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	30,957	33,906	36,464	39,297
Transportation and storage	17,424	17,797	18,763	19,983
Accommodation and food service activities	20,207	21,249	19,697	21,512
Information and communication	13,306	13,478	13,938	14,663
Financial and insurance activities	28,965	31,262	32,799	35,301
Monetary intermediation	17,130	18,615	19,201	20,687
Financial leasing and other credit granting	1,741	1,892	2,062	2,244
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	8,549	9,094	9,740	10,442
Other	1,545	1,662	1,796	1,928
Real estate activities	15,606	16,665	17,784	18,922
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	12,720	13,373	14,071	14,749
Professional, scientific and technical activities	12,393	13,882	15,407	17,018
Administrative and support service activities	6,840	7,640	8,493	9,418
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	17,189	17,984	21,283	22,743
Education	12,622	13,413	15,428	16,293
Human health and social work activities	10,583	11,698	13,768	15,245
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,825	8,826	9,903	10,912
Other service activities	5,021	5,566	6,119	6,644
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	285,280	302,617	322,938	342,287
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	37,731	41,218	43,270	44,048
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,835	366,208	386,335
Export oriented enterprises ²	17,754	18,834	20,011	20,298
Seafood ³	3,432	4,314	4,833	4,687
Freeport ⁴	1,470	1,596	1,735	1,884
Tourism ⁵	23,921	24,817	22,393	24,540
ICT ⁶	18,272	19,226	20,351	21,803

1/ Revised

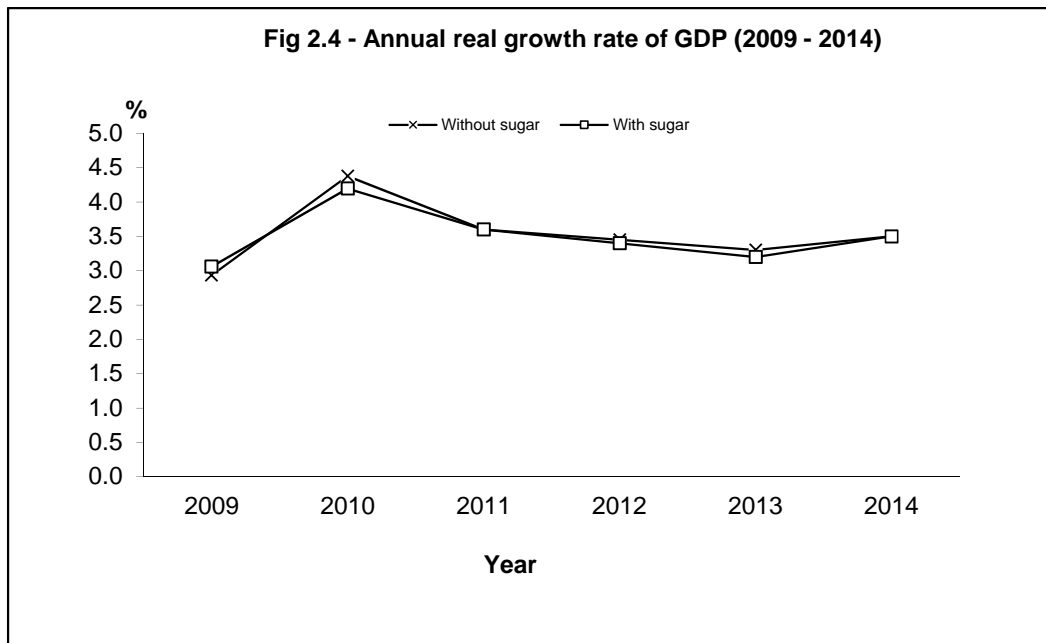
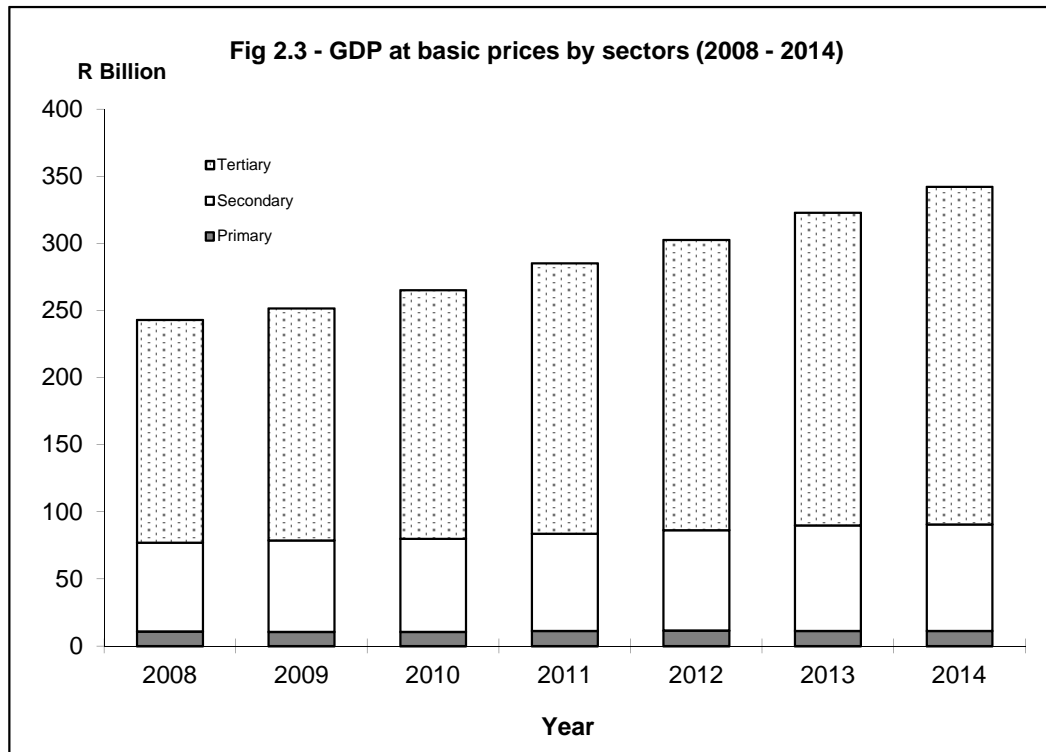
2/ Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the BOI.

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



Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
With sugar	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.5
Without Sugar	+2.9	+4.4	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3	+3.5

Table 2.4 - Percentage Distribution of Gross Domestic Product/Gross Value Added by industry group at current basic prices, 2011-2014

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.0
Sugarcane	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8
Other	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	16.9	16.7	17.0	16.5
Sugar	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Food (excluding sugar)	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.1
Textile	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9
Other	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.5
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.5
Transportation and storage	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	7.1	7.0	6.1	6.3
Information and communication	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3
Monetary intermediation	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
Other	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Real estate activities	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0
Administrative and support service activities	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.0	5.9	6.6	6.6
Education	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8
Human health and social work activities	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2
Other service activities	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.9
Sea food	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Freeport	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Tourism	8.4	8.2	6.9	7.2
ICT	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4

Table 2.5 - Gross Domestic Product/Gross Value Added at basic prices - sectoral real growth rates (% change over previous year), 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+4.1	-0.2	+0.4	+3.9
Sugarcane	+3.5	-7.3	-1.9	-1.7
Other	+4.4	+3.7	+1.7	+6.5
Mining and quarrying	-18.9	-8.3	-4.6	-5.0
Manufacturing	+0.7	+2.2	+4.4	+2.2
Sugar	+3.8	-6.4	-1.0	+0.6
Food (excluding sugar)	-1.4	+7.6	-0.3	+2.6
Textile	+3.0	- 1.1	+2.6	+1.0
Other	+0.6	0.0	+12.7	+3.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.4	+4.5	+4.4	+4.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.5	+2.2	+2.5	+3.0
Construction	-2.0	-3.0	-9.4	-8.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+3.7	+3.9	+3.1	+3.2
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+3.3	+3.5	+2.7	+2.9
Transportation and storage	+2.5	+2.1	+2.0	+2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	+3.5	0.0	+2.5	+4.1
Information and communication	+9.0	+8.6	+6.9	+6.4
Financial and insurance activities	+5.6	+5.7	+5.4	+5.4
Monetary intermediation	+6.3	+6.3	+5.5	+5.5
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.0	+6.0	+6.5	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+4.5	+4.6	+4.9	+5.0
Other	+3.7	+5.0	+5.4	+5.5
Real estate activities	+2.9	+2.8	+2.9	+2.7
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+1.5	+1.1	+1.4	+1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+7.3	+7.8	+7.2	+7.0
Administrative and support service activities	+9.2	+7.5	+7.4	+7.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+5.0	+2.2	+2.2	+5.6
Education	+3.9	+2.9	+2.7	+2.9
Human health and social work activities	+6.4	+7.4	+6.4	+6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+6.9	+8.5	+8.2	+6.7
Other service activities	+7.8	+6.7	+6.3	+5.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices exc. sugar	+3.6	+3.5	+3.3	+3.5
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.6	+2.3	+2.7	+4.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+3.9	+3.2	+3.2	+3.6
Export oriented enterprises	+6.1	+1.4	-3.0	+0.3
Sea food	-1.7	+6.5	-1.1	+11.0
Freeport	+3.1	+2.8	+5.4	+6.2
Tourism	+3.6	0.0	+2.1	+4.5
ICT	+9.4	+9.1	+7.0	+6.6

Table 2.6 - Contribution of industry groups to GDP/Gross Value Added growth, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.2	0.0	0.0	+0.1
Sugarcane	+0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	+0.1	+0.1	0.0	+0.1
Mining and quarrying	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	+0.1	+0.4	+0.7	+0.4
Sugar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food (excluding sugar)	-0.1	+0.5	+0.1	+0.2
Textile	+0.2	-0.1	+0.1	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	+0.5	0.2
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.1	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+0.4	+0.5	+0.4	+0.4
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3
Transportation and storage	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	+0.2	0.0	+0.2	+0.3
Information and communication	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3
Financial and insurance activities	+0.5	+0.6	+0.6	+0.5
Monetary intermediation	+0.4	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities	+0.2	+0.1	+0.2	+0.2
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3	+0.3
Administrative and support service activities	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.3	+0.1	+0.1	+0.3
Education	+0.2	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Human health and social work activities	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2
Other service activities	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.5
Export oriented enterprises	+0.4	+0.1	-0.2	0.0

Table 2.7 - Gross Domestic Product/Gross Value Added at basic prices - sectoral deflators (% change over previous year), 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+4.3	+2.5	-1.2	-4.7
Sugarcane	+14.0	+10.8	-10.7	-19.3
Other	-0.2	-1.5	+3.7	+1.4
Mining and quarrying	+9.5	+4.7	+3.8	+3.7
Manufacturing	+5.9	+2.6	+4.3	+0.4
Sugar	+13.3	+10.0	-9.7	-20.2
Food (excluding sugar)	+9.8	+7.1	+7.1	-3.7
Textile	+1.2	+2.3	+5.2	+5.5
Other	+5.9	-2.9	+1.2	+1.8
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-9.0	-12.8	+5.2	+13.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-5.4	+33.1	+3.4	+1.6
Construction	+4.2	+3.7	+2.6	+1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+4.7	+5.6	+4.7	+4.6
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+4.6	+5.8	+4.8	+4.7
Transportation and storage	+4.4	+0.1	+3.3	+3.9
Accommodation and food service activities	+5.5	+5.1	-9.5	+4.9
Information and communication	-6.2	-6.8	-3.3	-1.1
Financial and insurance activities	+2.1	+2.1	-0.4	+2.1
Monetary intermediation	+0.8	+2.2	-2.2	+2.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+1.0	+2.5	+2.3	+2.2
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+5.3	+1.7	+2.1	+2.1
Other	+2.0	+2.5	+2.5	+1.8
Real estate activities	+6.8	+3.9	+3.8	+3.6
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+6.8	+4.0	+3.8	+3.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+6.6	+3.9	+3.6	+3.2
Administrative and support service activities	+3.5	+3.9	+3.6	+3.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+1.4	+2.4	+15.9	+1.2
Education	+3.8	+3.2	+11.9	+2.6
Human health and social work activities	+4.4	+2.9	+10.6	+4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+7.0	+3.9	+3.7	+3.2
Other service activities	+7.0	+3.9	+3.5	+3.2
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+3.8	+2.6	+3.4	+2.4
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+5.2	+6.8	+2.2	-2.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.0	+3.1	+3.2	+1.8
Export oriented enterprises	-2.5	+4.6	+9.5	+1.2

1/ Revised

Table 2.8 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Compensation of employees	109,804	116,657	127,645	135,236
of which paid by General Government	25,572	26,803	32,707	34,172
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	40,741	43,730	46,313	47,175
Taxes on products ²	38,758	42,250	44,372	45,372
Subsidies on products	1,026	1,032	1,102	1,324
Other taxes on production ³	3,010	2,512	3,043	3,127
Gross operating surplus	172,466	183,448	192,250	203,924
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,835	366,208	386,336
Net primary income from the rest of the world ^{4,5}				
Excl GBC	+838	+1,121	+429	-6,055
Incl GBC	-6,341	+12,395	+5,711	-5,900
Net transfer from the rest of the world ⁴				
Excl GBC	+3,795	+5,013	+3,059	+3,003
Incl GBC	+3,475	+4,260	+2,776	+2,804
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)				
Excl GBC	323,849	344,956	366,637	380,281
Incl GBC	316,670	356,230	371,919	380,436
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)				
Excl GBC	327,644	349,969	369,696	383,284
Incl GBC	320,145	360,490	374,695	383,240
Final consumption expenditure	280,871	300,385	323,009	341,831
Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)	42,141	43,450	43,198	44,504
Gross National Saving (GNS)				
Excl GBC	46,774	49,584	46,686	41,452
Incl GBC	39,275	60,105	51,685	41,408
GDS as a % of GDP at market prices	13.0	12.6	11.8	11.5
GNS as a % of GNDI				
Excl GBC	14.3	14.2	12.6	10.8
Incl GBC	12.3	16.7	13.8	10.8

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Source: Bank of Mauritius (BOM)

5/ Net primary income from BOM, adjusted for "FISIM".

GBC refers to Global Business companies

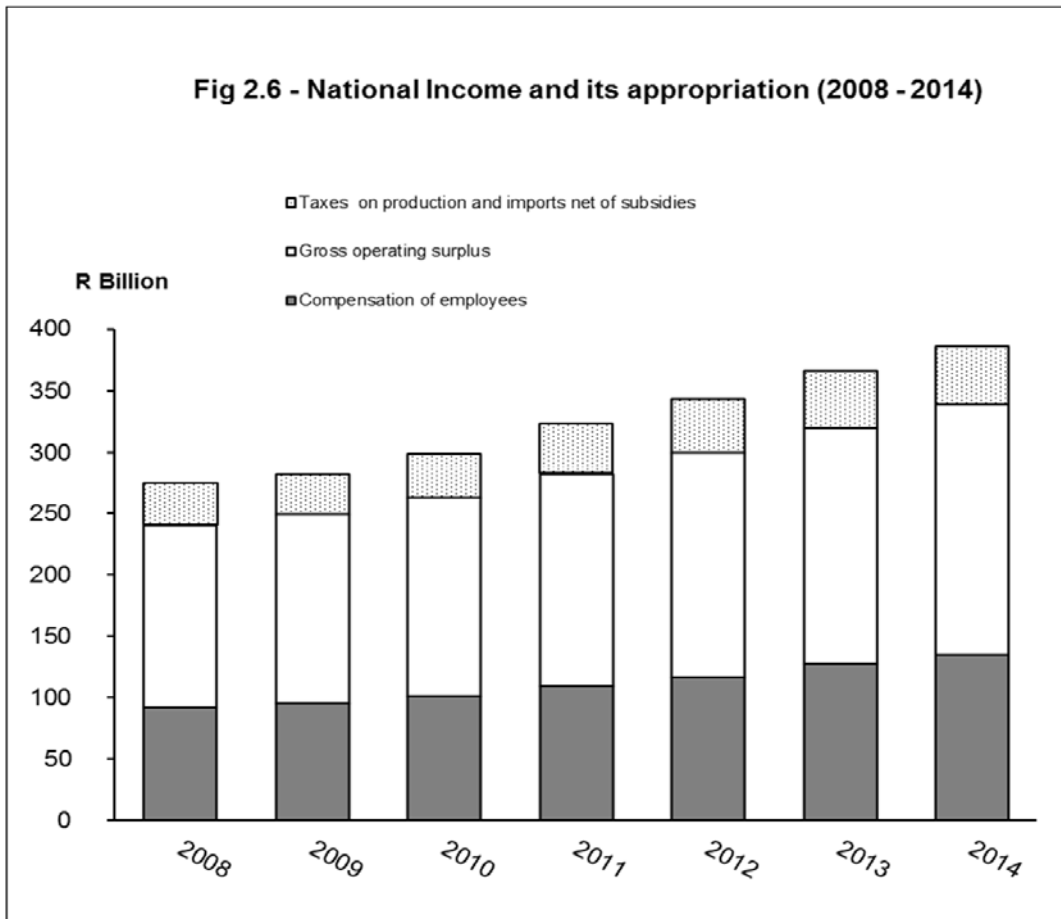
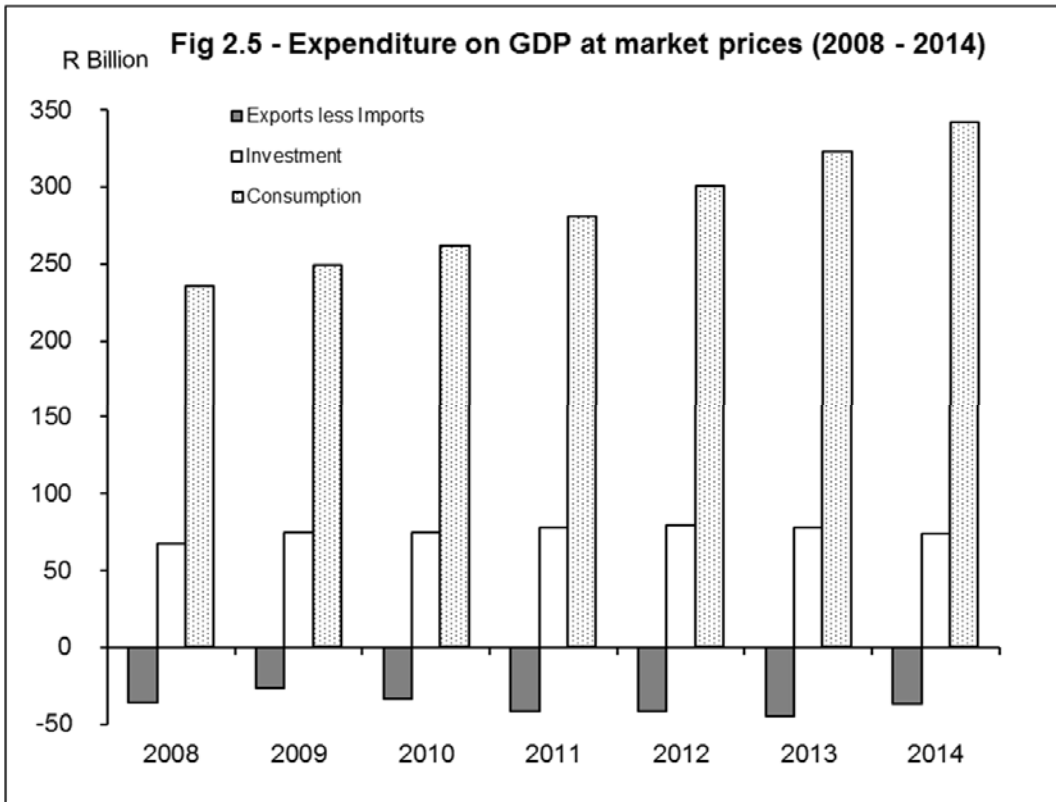


Table 2.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2011 - 2014

(R million)

	2011	2012	2013¹	2014
Final consumption expenditure	280,871	300,385	323,009	341,831
Households	237,166	254,468	270,261	285,739
General government	43,705	45,917	52,748	56,092
<i>Individual</i>	18,030	18,944	21,761	23,110
<i>Collective</i>	25,675	26,973	30,987	32,982
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	77,565	79,185	77,618	73,990
Private sector	59,667	60,175	59,266	55,048
Public sector	17,898	19,010	18,352	18,942
Increase in inventories²	6,340	5,977	10,301	7,043
Exports of goods & services	172,564	187,688	198,793	207,333
Goods (f.o.b)	73,586	79,658	88,048	95,191
Services ³	98,978	108,030	110,745	112,142
Less Imports of goods & services	214,328	229,399	243,514	243,862
Goods (f.o.b)	141,171	153,471	157,673	164,156
Services ³	0	0	2,630	2,013
	73,157	75,928	85,841	79,706
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	323,011	343,835	366,208	386,336

Table 2.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices (% distribution), 2011 - 2014

	2011	2012	2013¹	2014
Final consumption expenditure	87.0	87.4	88.2	88.5
Households	73.4	74.0	73.8	74.0
General government	13.5	13.4	14.4	14.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	24.0	23.0	21.2	19.2
Private sector	18.5	17.5	16.2	14.2
Public sector	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9
Increase in inventories	2.0	1.7	2.8	1.8
Exports of goods & services	53.4	54.6	54.3	53.7
Less Imports of goods & services	66.4	66.7	66.5	63.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

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

Table 2.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - Growth rates
 (% over previous year), 2011- 2014

	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2014
Final consumption expenditure	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.3	+ 2.9
Households	+ 2.5	+ 2.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.6
General government	+ 2.9	+ 2.9	+ 0.7	+ 4.3
<i>Individual</i>	+ 3.2	+ 3.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.3
<i>Collective</i>	+ 2.7	+ 2.8	+ 0.5	+ 5.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.3	- 6.0
Private sector	+ 3.4	- 1.9	-2.8	- 8.4
Public sector	- 4.7	+ 2.9	- 4.9	+ 1.8
Exports of goods & services	+ 5.2	+ 3.5	+ 4.4	+ 3.4
Goods (f.o.b)	+ 2.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.6	+ 11.1
Services	+ 7.8	+ 5.4	+ 4.2	- 2.8
Less Imports of goods & services	+ 6.2	+ 1.3	+ 5.9	+ 1.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+ 4.1	+ 2.5	+ 4.7	+ 7.2
Services	+ 10.6	- 0.8	+ 8.4	- 8.8

1/ Revised

Table 2.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2011 - 2014

	(R million)			
	2011	2012	2013	2014
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	53,165	54,406	50,111	47,017
Residential building	22,298	22,043	23,286	21,533
Non-residential building	17,698	18,838	15,925	12,877
Other construction work	13,169	13,525	10,900	12,607
B. Machinery and equipment	24,400	24,779	27,507	26,973
Aircraft	0	0	0	0
Marine vessel	0	0	2,630	2,013
Passenger car	3,546	3,953	3,714	3,630
Other transport equipment	2,678	2,976	2,618	2,645
Other machinery and equipment	18,176	17,850	18,545	18,685
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	77,565	79,185	77,618	73,990
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	77,565	79,185	74,988	71,977
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,014	2,129	5,048	2,854
Mining and quarrying	351	375	400	52
Manufacturing	5,874	5,179	4,865	5,958
<i>of which EOE</i>	<i>(1,140)</i>	<i>(1,066)</i>	<i>(1,930)</i>	<i>(2,700)</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,818	5,224	4,120	3,499
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	1,349	2,228	2,625	3,808
Construction	2,463	2,481	1,817	2,057
motorcycles	9,304	8,875	6,020	5,047
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>(8,966)</i>	<i>(8,438)</i>	<i>(5,644)</i>	<i>(4,660)</i>
Transportation and storage	4,076	4,064	3,718	4,309
Accommodation and food service activities	7,908	7,711	6,510	4,645
Information and communication	2,032	2,158	2,311	2,192
Financial and insurance activities	1,968	2,086	2,033	2,627
Real estate activities	24,332	24,328	25,540	24,327
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>22,298</i>	<i>22,043</i>	<i>23,286</i>	<i>21,532</i>
Professional, scientific and technical activities	242	286	350	455
Administrative and support service activities	233	280	320	640
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,975	4,754	4,774	5,850
Education	1,099	2,238	2,623	1,923
Human health and social work activities	1,820	2,276	2,055	1,892
Arts, entertainment and recreation	995	1,305	1,330	875
Other service activities	1,712	1,208	1,159	980
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	77,565	79,185	77,618	73,990
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	24.0	23.0	21.2	19.2

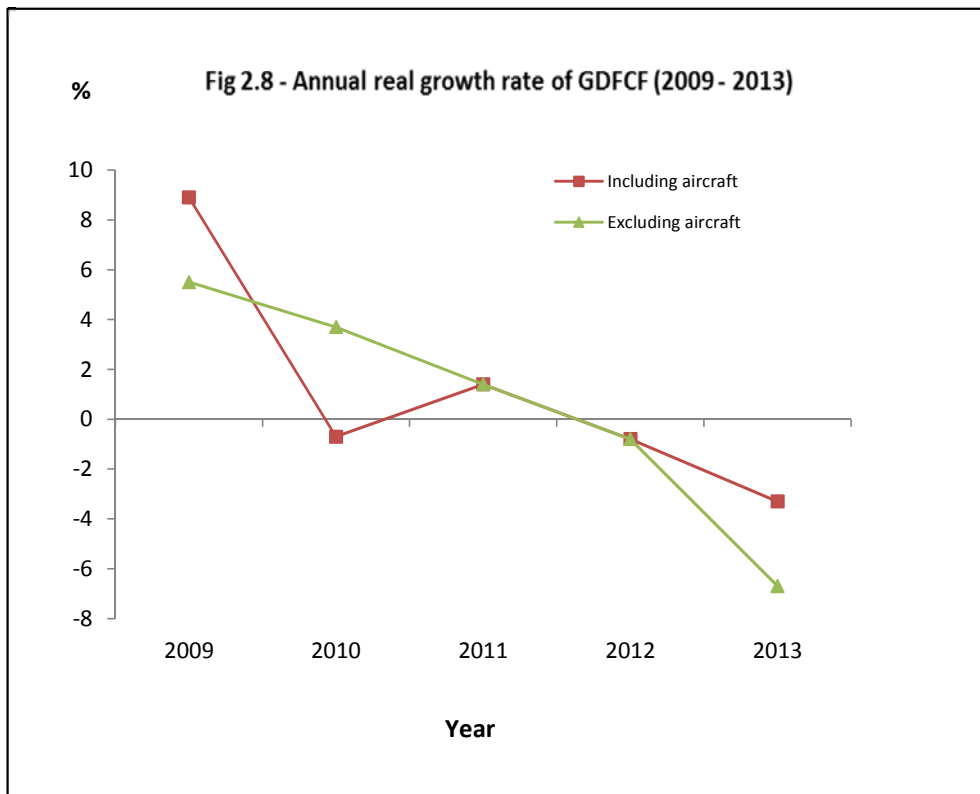
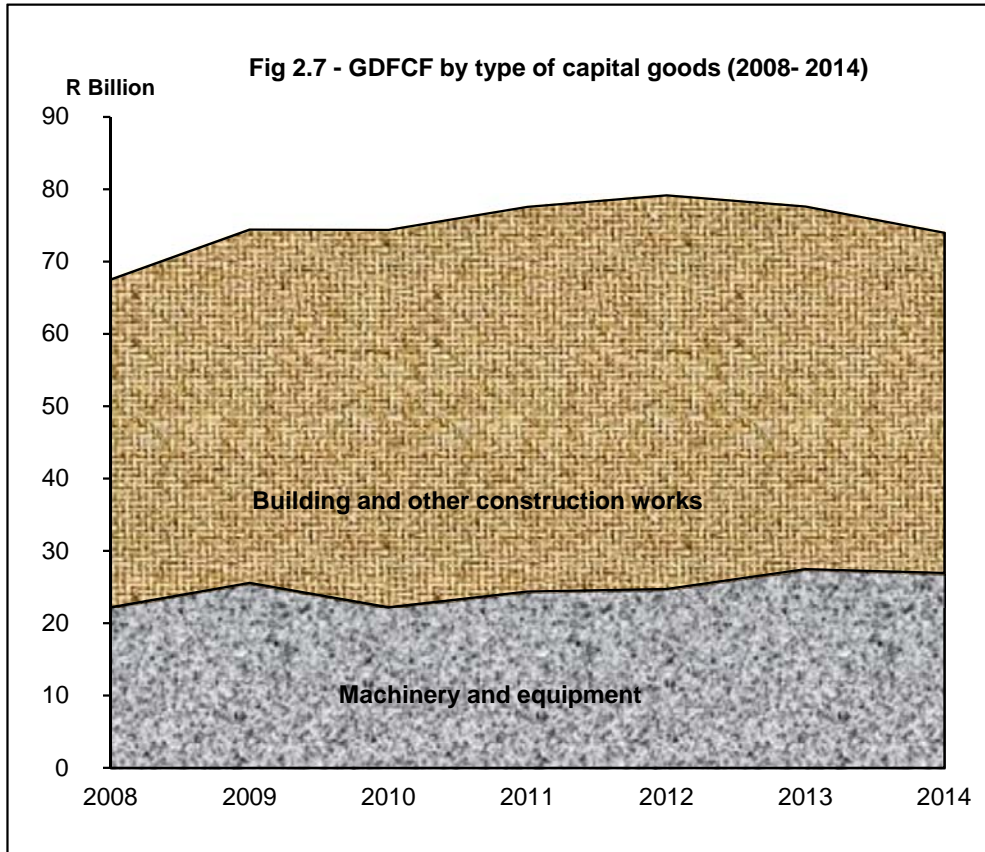
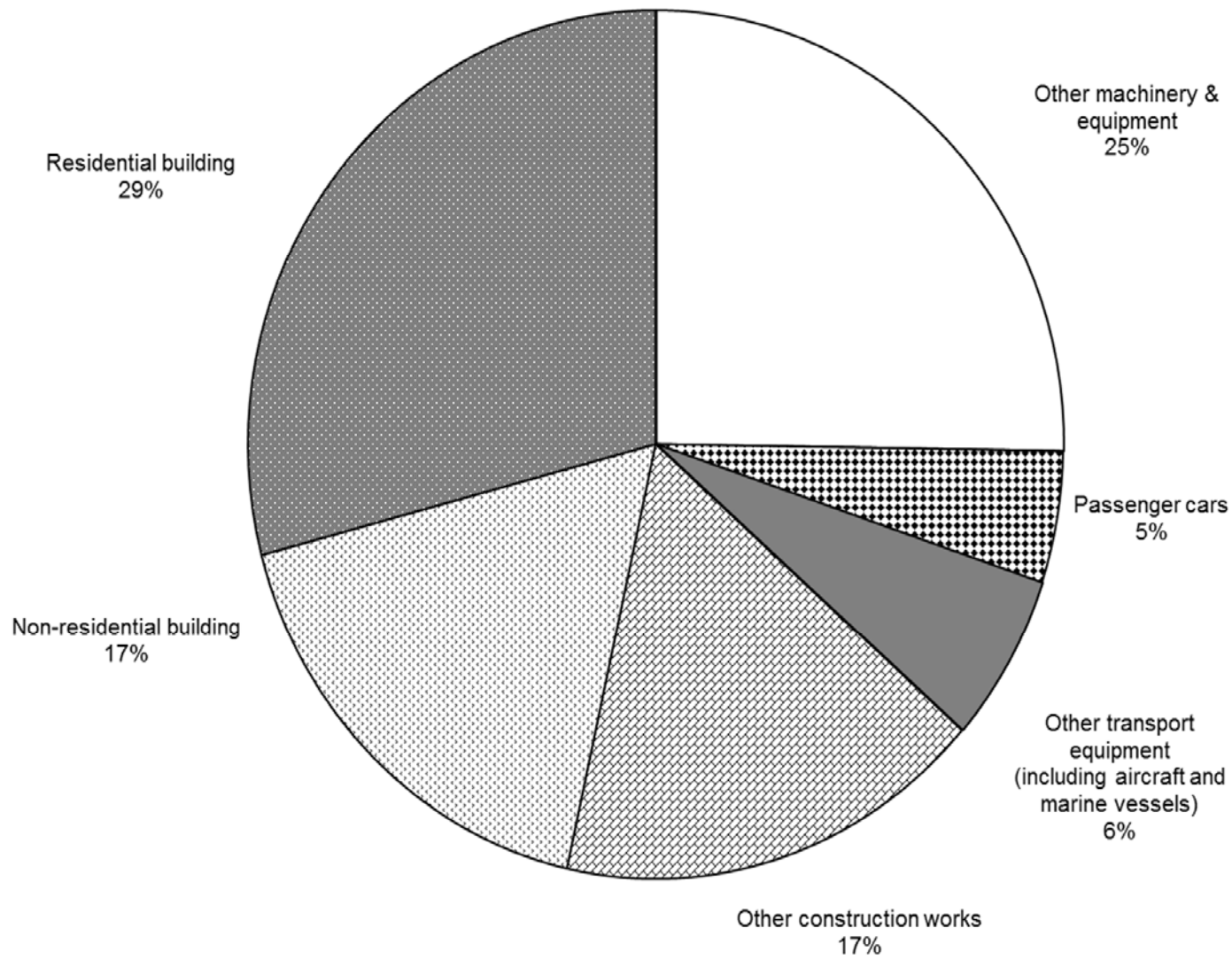


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2014



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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	- 2.1	- 1.1	- 10.1	- 7.5
Residential building	+ 14.1	- 4.5	+ 3.1	- 8.8
Non-residential building	- 21.0	+ 2.9	- 17.5	- 20.3
Other construction work	+ 6.6	- 0.8	- 21.4	+ 14.1
B. Machinery and equipment	+ 9.6	- 0.2	+ 11.7	- 3.2
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 9.6	- 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.9
Passenger car	+ 2.3	+ 12.2	- 5.0	- 4.2
Other transport equipment	+ 10.7	+ 13.9	+ 80.3	- 13.0
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+ 10.7	+ 13.9	- 10.1	- 0.9
Other machinery and equipment	+ 11.0	- 4.7	+ 3.9	- 0.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.3	- 6.0
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 6.7	- 5.3
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+ 13.6	+ 2.9	+ 138.7	- 44.1
Mining and quarrying	+ 16.9	+ 3.8	+ 6.7	- 87.2
Manufacturing	+ 19.4	- 14.2	- 6.5	+ 21.1
<i>of which EOE</i>	- 54.5	- 48.7	- 21.0	+ 23.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+ 72.0	+ 32.7	- 21.5	- 16.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	+ 135.9	+ 59.7	+ 15.8	+ 43.2
Construction	+ 10.8	- 1.5	- 27.6	+ 11.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+ 44.9	- 6.9	- 33.0	- 17.4
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+ 44.4	- 8.2	- 34.0	- 18.6
Transportation and storage	- 47.2	- 2.5	- 9.0	+ 14.4
Accommodation and food service activities	- 39.8	- 5.6	- 17.3	- 29.6
Information and communication	- 3.0	+ 5.5	+ 7.3	- 6.5
Financial and insurance activities	- 21.5	+ 3.3	- 3.5	+ 27.7
Real estate activities	+ 7.6	- 3.2	+ 2.6	- 6.1
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+ 14.1	- 4.5	+ 3.1	- 8.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+ 26.7	+ 15.5	+ 22.2	+ 28.5
Administrative and support service activities	+ 92.3	+ 17.0	+ 13.9	+ 96.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+ 29.1	- 22.8	- 1.0	+ 20.6
Education	- 5.0	+ 97.2	+ 15.4	- 27.6
Human health and social work activities	- 2.6	+ 21.3	- 10.7	- 9.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+ 14.0	+ 27.0	+ 0.4	- 35.1
Other service activities	+ 1.8	- 31.9	- 5.6	- 16.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+ 1.4	- 0.8	- 3.3	- 6.0

**Table 2.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year),
2011 - 2014**

	2011	2012	2013	2014
By type of capital goods:				
A. Building & construction work	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5	+1.4
Residential building	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5	+1.4
Non-residential building	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5	+1.4
Other construction work	+4.1	+3.5	+2.5	+1.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+0.2	+1.7	-0.6	+1.3
Passenger car	+0.3	-0.7	-1.1	+2.0
Other transport equipment	+1.0	-2.4	-2.2	+2.0
Other machinery and equipment	0.0	+3.0	0.0	+1.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+2.8	+2.9	+1.4	+1.4

Table 2.15 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2011 - 2014

(R million)

	2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Public	Private	Total	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	11,366	35,651	47,017
Residential building	547	21,750	22,297	200	21,843	22,043	200	23,086	23,286	201	21,332	21,533
Non-residential building	3,127	14,571	17,698	5,000	13,837	18,837	4,600	11,325	15,925	3,450	9,427	12,877
Other construction work	9,218	3,950	13,168	8,640	4,885	13,525	6,600	4,300	10,900	7,715	4,892	12,607
B. Machinery and equipment	5,006	19,396	24,402	5,170	19,610	24,780	6,951	20,556	27,507	7,576	19,397	26,973
Passenger car	219	3,329	3,548	307	3,646	3,953	304	3,410	3,714	241	3,389	3,630
Other transport equipment	287	2,391	2,678	248	2,729	2,977	252	4,996	5,248	2,435	2,223	4,658
Other machinery and equipment	4,500	13,676	18,176	4,615	13,235	17,850	6,395	12,150	18,545	4,900	13,785	18,685
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	17,898	59,667	77,565	19,010	60,175	79,185	18,351	59,267	77,618	18,942	55,048	73,990
II - By Industrial use												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	119	1,895	2,014	117	2,012	2,129	100	4,948	5,048	120	2,734	2,854
Mining and quarrying	0	351	351	0	375	375	0	400	400	0	52	52
Manufacturing	2	5,872	5,874	2	5,177	5,179	6	4,859	4,865	3	5,955	5,958
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2,846	972	3,818	3,204	2,020	5,224	2,267	1,853	4,120	2,140	1,359	3,499
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation act.	1,029	320	1,349	1,974	254	2,228	2,312	313	2,625	3,393	315	3,808
Construction	395	2,068	2,463	78	2,403	2,481	27	1,790	1,817	75	1,982	2,057
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	6	9,298	9,304	8	8,867	8,875	25	5,995	6,020	11	5,036	5,047
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	6	8,960	8,966	6	8,432	8,438	24	5,620	5,644	9	4,651	4,660
Transportation and storage	1,385	2,691	4,076	1,731	2,333	4,064	1,898	1,820	3,718	1,690	2,619	4,309
Accommodation and food service activities	0	7,908	7,908	0	7,711	7,711	0	6,510	6,510	0	4,645	4,645
Information and communication	797	1,235	2,032	498	1,660	2,158	611	1,700	2,311	257	1,935	2,192
Financial and insurance activities	1,117	851	1,968	1,218	868	2,086	925	1,108	2,033	1,425	1,202	2,627
Real estate activities	557	23,775	24,332	212	24,116	24,328	214	25,326	25,540	214	24,113	24,327
<i>of which Owner occupied dwellings</i>	548	21,750	22,298	200	21,843	22,043	200	23,086	23,286	200	21,332	21,532
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	242	242	0	286	286	0	350	350	0	455	455
Administrative and support service activities	0	233	233	0	280	280	5	315	320	80	560	640
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,975	0	5,975	4,754	0	4,754	4,774	0	4,774	5,850	0	5,850
Education	732	367	1,099	1,590	648	2,238	1,897	726	2,623	1,305	618	1,923
Human health and social work activities	1,303	517	1,820	1,738	538	2,276	1,579	476	2,055	1,353	539	1,892
Arts, entertainment and recreation	751	244	995	915	390	1,305	950	380	1,330	210	665	875
Other service activities	884	828	1,712	971	237	1,208	761	398	1,159	716	264	980
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	17,898	59,667	77,565	19,010	60,175	79,185	18,351	59,267	77,618	18,942	55,048	73,990

Table 2.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011					
	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

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2011					
	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

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2012 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	16,308.6	5,815.0	10,493.6	375.2	3,967.0	6,151.4
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	14.3	473.0	512.4
Manufacturing	133,225.8	82,689.3	50,536.5	223.5	20,722.1	29,590.9
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	52,726.5	33,692.5	19,034.0	41.3	9,364.0	9,628.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	52,334.0	15,527.0	36,807.0	456.1	8,989.0	27,361.9
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	450.7	9,037.0	8,309.6
Accomodation and food service activities	53,133.0	31,884.0	21,249.0	128.7	5,400.0	15,720.3
Information and communication	18,831.7	5,353.8	13,478.4	190.0	4,959.0	8,329.4

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2012 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	45,864.0	14,601.0	31,263.0	38.1	7,669.0	23,555.9
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	256.0	790.0	15,618.6
Owner occupied dwellings	15,895.0	2,522.0	13,373.0	234.7	0.0	13,138.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	21,346.6	7,464.6	13,882.0	33.6	5,986.0	7,862.4
Administrative and support service activities	13,659.0	6,019.0	7,640.0	23.5	2,995.0	4,621.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	25,044.8	7,060.5	17,984.3	0.0	14,047.0	3,937.3
Education	19,105.2	5,692.5	13,412.7	6.7	9,439.0	3,967.0
Human health and social work activities	15,842.4	4,143.9	11,698.5	10.1	6,256.0	5,432.4
Arts, entertainment and recreational	10,970.6	2,145.2	8,825.4	151.1	1,568.4	7,105.9
Other services activities	7,171.5	1,605.7	5,565.8	110.8	3,134.0	2,321.0
Total	571,989.6	269,373.5	302,616.6	2,511.7	116,656.5	183,448.4

1/ Revised

Table 2.16 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2013					
	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	16,079.9	5,674.9	10,405.0	476.6	4,304.2	5,624.2
Sugar cane	4,997.0	1,759.0	3,238.0	81.5	1,309.4	1,847.1
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	3,675.0	893.6	2,781.4	29.4	711.0	2,041.0
Livestock & poultry	4,895.8	2,509.5	2,386.3	258.0	550.0	1,578.3
Fishing	715.9	292.7	423.2	77.4	212.0	133.8
Other	1,796.2	220.1	1,576.1	30.3	1,521.8	24.0
Mining and quarrying	2,575.8	1,585.9	989.9	18.6	455.0	516.3
Manufacturing	143,818.6	88,798.1	55,020.5	291.4	21,714.2	33,014.9
Sugar milling	6,452.0	5,494.5	957.5	0.0	426.0	531.5
EOE	53,421.2	33,410.2	20,011.0	102.0	11,288.2	8,620.8
Other	83,945.4	49,893.4	34,052.0	189.4	10,000.0	23,862.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	19,632.0	15,140.6	4,491.4	1.0	1,469.0	3,021.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2,240.0	975.9	1,264.1	1.0	688.0	575.1
Construction	48,840.5	31,160.5	17,680.0	38.6	8,519.0	9,122.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	56,759.9	17,054.5	39,705.4	548.5	9,784.0	29,372.9
Wholesale and retail trade	51,358.1	14,893.8	36,464.2	491.8	9,038.5	26,934.0
Other	5,401.8	2,160.7	3,241.1	8.2	745.5	2,487.4
Transport and storage	44,581.4	25,818.8	18,762.6	595.6	9,848.6	8,318.4
Accomodation and food service activities	33,101.7	13,404.7	19,697.0	130.3	5,600.0	13,966.7
Information and communication	19,146.2	5,207.7	13,938.5	190.0	5,361.1	8,387.4

Table 2.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2013					
	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	48,569.3	15,770.5	32,798.8	43.1	8,015.8	24,739.9
Monetary intermediation	28,314.3	9,113.3	19,201.0	19.6	5,624.3	13,557.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	2,344.3	281.3	2,063.0	10.3	433.2	1,619.4
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	15,709.3	5,969.5	9,739.8	19.5	1,285.6	8,434.6
Other	2,201.4	406.4	1,795.0	2.1	672.7	1,120.2
	20,291.1	2,506.9	17,784.2	282.5	892.0	16,609.7
Real estate activities						
Owner occupied dwellings	15,895.3	1,824.3	14,071.0	261.2	0.0	13,809.8
	23,692.2	8,284.8	15,407.4	44.7	6,642.4	8,720.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities						
	15,184.4	6,691.2	8,493.2	31.3	3,328.0	5,133.9
Administrative and support service activities						
	27,990.7	6,707.9	21,282.8	0.0	17,028.0	4,254.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security						
	22,052.9	6,625.1	15,427.8	8.9	11,140.4	4,278.5
Education						
	18,338.4	4,570.3	13,768.1	13.4	7,644.3	6,110.4
Human health and social work activities						
	12,303.5	2,400.4	9,903.1	201.0	1,765.8	7,936.3
Arts, entertainment and recreational						
	7,883.8	1,765.3	6,118.5	126.6	3,445.0	2,546.9
Other services activities						
Total	583,082.3	260,144.0	322,938.3	3,043.1	127,644.8	192,250.4

Table 2.17 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2011 - 2013
(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, 2011 - 2013
(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 2.17 (Cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2011 - 2013
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2013					
	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	1,647.2	192.9	1,454.4	1,283.8	-	170.6
Manufacturing	117.5	36.6	80.9	80.9	-	-
Construction	494.9	45.2	449.7	449.7	-	-
Transport and storage	335.7	107.8	227.9	141.6	-	86.3
Information and communication	180.4	71.2	109.2	109.2	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	27,990.7	6,707.9	21,282.8	17,027.3	-	4,255.5
Education	13,194.2	5,385.3	7,808.9	7,087.8	-	721.1
Human health and social work activities	8,652.9	1,746.7	6,906.2	6,434.4	-	471.8
Arts, entertainment and recreational	135.0	43.0	92.0	92.0	-	-
General Government	52,748.5	14,336.6	38,411.9	32,706.7	-	5,705.2

Table 2.18 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2012 - 2013

(R million)

Industrial activity	2012					2013				
	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	1,279	19	1,298	9,196	10,494	1,454	254	1,708	8,697	10,405
Mining and quarrying	-	-	0	1,000	1,000	-	-	0	990	990
Manufacturing	67	33	100	50,437	50,537	81	33	114	54,907	55,021
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	2,658	2,658	1,434	4,092	-	3,333	3,333	1,158	4,491
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	-	1,110	1,110	83	1,193	-	1,190	1,190	74	1,264
Construction	383	-	383	18,651	19,034	450	-	450	17,230	17,680
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	-	3,621	3,621	33,186	36,807	-	3,133	3,133	36,572	39,705
Transport and storage	238	8,149	8,387	9,410	17,797	228	8,822	9,050	9,713	18,763
Accommodation and food service activities	-	19	19	21,230	21,249	-	13	13	19,684	19,697
Information and communication	89	6,807	6,896	6,582	13,478	109	7,086	7,195	6,743	13,938
Financial and insurance activities	-	6,460	6,460	24,802	31,262	-	10,103	10,103	22,696	32,799
Real estate activities	-	424	424	16,241	16,665	-	274	274	17,510	17,784
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	190	190	13,692	13,882	-	46	46	15,361	15,407
Administrative and support activities	-	88	88	7,552	7,640	-	43	43	8,450	8,493
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	17,984	-	17,984	0	17,984	21,283	-	21,283	0	21,283
Education	6,429	-	6,429	6,984	13,413	7,809	-	7,809	7,619	15,428
Human Health and social work activities	5,618	-	5,618	6,080	11,698	6,906	-	6,906	6,862	13,768
Arts, entertainment and recreation	75	489	564	8,262	8,826	92	466	558	9,345	9,903
Other service activities	-	-	0	5,566	5,566	-	-	0	6,119	6,119
Activities of households as employers, undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	32,162	30,067	62,229	240,388	302,617	38,412	34,795	73,207	249,731	322,938
As a % of GDP			21	79	100			23	77	100

Table 2.19 (Cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2011 - 2013

(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	3.1	6.9	66.0
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	981.7	6.8	1,904.4
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	1,030.5	25,432.9	70,168.0

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, 2011 - 2013

(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	21.6	4.0	69.9
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	982.1	8.7	1,959.7
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	1,054.6	26,489.8	73,461.5

¹ including capital consumption not classified among other functions

² total interests paid

Table 2.19 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 2011 - 2013

(R million)

Function	2013								
	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	5,170.2	3,444.0	-	4255.5 ¹	1,422.7	11,447.0	-	1,380.5	12,827.5
Public order and safety (including Defence)	6,718.9	1,316.6	-	-	-	8,035.6	-	8.6	8,044.2
Education	7,941.2	1,061.7	4,553.9	721.1	233.2	14,044.7	-	176.9	14,221.6
Health	6,167.2	2,242.2	-	471.8	490.0	8,391.2	-	87.6	8,478.8
Social protection	1,071.2	646.0	109.3	-	-	1,826.5	-	20,158.6	21,985.1
Environmental protection	914.4	749.2	-	-	-	1,663.6	-	-	1,668.9
Housing and community amenities	661.6	315.1	-	-	-	976.7	-	33.3	1,010.0
Recreation, culture and religion	630.6	410.7	-	-	-	1,041.4	-	116.9	1,158.2
Fuel and energy	32.9	50.2	-	-	-	83.0	-	-	108.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,449.6	276.1	-	170.6	54.1	1,842.1	57.2	291.7	2,191.0
Construction, mining & manufacturing	497.1	284.6	-	-	-	781.8	25.2	0.6	782.3
Transport	662.4	378.7	-	86.3	-	1,127.3	1,032.4	8.3	2,168.0
Communication	77.7	87.3	-	-	-	165.0	-	-	165.0
Other economic affairs	711.7	610.9	-	-	-	1,322.6	-	471.5	1,794.1
Other functions			-	-	-	-	-	6352.1 ²	6352.1
TOTAL	32,706.7	11,873.3	4,663.2	5,705.3	2,200.0	52,748.4	1,114.8	29,091.8	82,955.0

1 including capital consumption not classified among other functions

2 total interests paid

Table 2.20 - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2011

Rs million

Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								Account 0: Goods and services account							
P.1	Output	525,818						P.2	Intermediate consumption	240,543					
P.11	Market output	466,991						P.4	Actual Final consumption expenditure	280,871					
P.12	Output for own final use	15,122						P.41	Actual Individual consumption expenditure	255,196					
P.13	Other non-market output	43,705						P.42	Actual Collective consumption expenditure	25,675					
D.21	Taxes on products	38,758						P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	77,565					
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,026						P.52	Changes in inventories	0					
P.7	Imports of goods and services	214,328					-214,328	P.6	Exports of goods and services	172,564					-172,564
P.71	Imports of goods	141,171					-141,171	P.61	Exports of goods	73,586					-73,586
P.72	Imports of services	73,157					-73,157	P.62	Exports of services	98,978					-98,978
B.11	External balance of goods and services						41,764								
I: Production account 2011								I: Production account 2011							
P.2	Intermediate consumption	240,543	149,131	13,280	13,115	65,017		P.1	Output	525,818	287,845	42,245	43,705	152,023	
								P.11	Market putput	466,991	287,845	42,245	0	136,901	
								P.12	Output for own final use	15,122			0	15,122	
								P.13	Other non-market output	43,705			43,705		
								D.31	Taxes less subsidies on products	37,732					
B.1*g	Gross domestic product/ Value added	323,008	138,714	28,965	30,590	87,006									
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital														
B.1*n	Net domestic product														

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2011

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II: Distribution and use of income accounts								II: Distribution and use of income accounts							
II.1: Primary distribution of income account								II.1: Primary distribution of income account							
II.1.1: Generation of income account								II.1.1: Generation of income account							
D.1	Compensation of employees	109,804	52,236	7,095	25,572	24,901		B.1	Gross domestic product/value added	323,008	138,714	28,965	30,590	87,006	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	41,768	1,534	42	0	1,434	0								
D.21	Taxes on products	38,758													
D.29	Other taxes on production	3,010	1,534	42	0	1,434									
D.3	Subsidies	-1,026	0	0	0	0	0								
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,026													
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0	0	0	0	0									
B.2	Operating surplus	172,464	84,944	21,828	5,018	60,671	0								
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account								II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account							
D.4	Property income	111,274	41,141	47,430	4,692	7,078	10,934	B.2	Operating surplus	172,464	84,944	21,828	5,018	60,671	0
D.41	Interest	53,960	11,074	24,056	4,692	5,011	9,127								
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	53,446	28,720	20,944	0	1,975	1,807	D.1	Compensation of employees	109,804				109,804	
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0		0											
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	2,430		2,430				D.2	Taxes on production and imports	41,768	0	0	41,768	0	0
D.45	Rent	1,438	1,346	0		92		D.21	Taxes on products	38,758			38,758		
								D.29	Other taxes on production	3,010			3,010		
								D.3	Subsidies	-1,026	0	0	-1,026	0	0
								D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,026			-1,026		
								D.39	Other subsidies on production	0			0		
								D.4	Property income	111,274	9,475	42,905	4,344	44,454	10,096
								D.41	Interest	53,960	3,226	37,302	1,052	11,349	1,031
								D.42	Distributed income of corporations	53,446	6,024	5,604	2,079	30,675	9,065
								D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2011

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
B.5*	National income	323,848	53,278	17,304	45,412	207,852	-838	D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	2,430	0	0	0	2,430	
								D.45	Rent	1,438	225	0	1,213	0	
									Adjustment for FISIM			0			
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								II.2 Secondary distribution of income account							
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	18,526	8,277	2,572	0	7,677	0	B.5	National income	323,848	53,278	17,304	45,412	207,852	
D.51	Taxes on income	13,620	5,039	2,179	0	6,401									
D.59	Other current taxes	4,906	3,238	392	0	1,276	0	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	18,526	0	0	18,526	0	0
								D.51	Taxes on income	13,620			13,620		
D.61	Social contributions	5,416	0	0	0	5,416	0	D.59	Other current taxes	4,906			4,906		0
D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,129				2,129									
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,801				1,801		D.61	Social contributions	5,416	0	0	5,416	0	0
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,486				1,486		D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,129			2,129		
								D.6112	employees' social contributions	1,801			1,801		
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	17,374	0	0	17,374	0	0	D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,486			1,486		
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	11,084			11,084										
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	5,256			5,256			D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	17,374	0	0	0	17,374	0
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,034			1,034			D.621	Social security benefits in cash	11,084				11,084	
								D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	5,256				5,256	
D.7	Other current transfers	33,766	9,944	9,826	1,680	12,316	11,588	D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,034				1,034	
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	10,573	5,392	740	0	4,441									
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	8,380		8,380				D.7	Other current transfers	37,564	4,356	13,271	613	19,324	7,793
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	10,573		10,573			
D.74	Current international cooperation	287			287			D.72	Non-life insurance claims	8,380	4,274	587	0	3,520	
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	14,526	4,551	706	1,393	7,875	11,588	D.73	Current transfers within general government	0					
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6	3	0	0	3		D.74	Current international cooperation	0					0

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2011

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
D.759	Other transfers	14,520	4,549	706	1,393	7,872	11,588	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	18,611	82	2,111	613	15,805	7,793
								D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6			6		
								D.759	Other transfers	18,605	82	2,111	607	15,805	7,793
B.6	Disposable income	327,646	39,413	18,176	50,913	219,141	-3,795								
B.12	Current external balance						37,131								
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								II.4.1: Use of disposable income account							
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	280,871	0	0	43,705	237,166	0	B.6	Disposable income	327,646	39,413	18,176	50,913	219,141	-3,795
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	255,196			18,030	237,166									
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	25,675			25,675			D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000				10,000	
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000		4,640	5,360										
B.8	Saving	46,775	39,413	13,536	1,848	-8,025									
III.1 Capital account								III.1 Capital account							
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	77,565	41,717	1,968	12,130	21,750		B.8	Saving	46,775	39,413	13,536	1,848	-8,025	0
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0						D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	1,345	-1,001	0	2,293	0	53
K.2	Acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	440			440			D.91	Capital taxes	0					
P.52	Changes in inventories	6,286	5,657			629		D.92	Investment grants	2,293			2,293		
								D.99	Other capital transfers	-948	-1,001		0	0	53
								D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-1,011	0	0	-1,011	0	0
								D.91	Capital taxes	0					
								D.92	Investment grants	0					
								D.99	Other capital transfers	-1,011			-1,011		
B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	-37,181	-8,963	11,568	-9,440	-30,403	37,184	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	47,109	38,412	13,536	3,130	-8,025	53

Note: All aggregates are in Gross Terms

Based on CEA 2007

Primary income are excluding GBC transactions from BOM

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2012

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								Account 0: Goods and services account							
P.1	Output	571,694						P.2	Intermediate consumption	269,079					
P.11	Market output	510,655						P.4	Actual Final consumption expenditure	300,385					
P.12	Output for own final use	15,122						P.41	Actual Individual consumption expenditure	273,412					
P.13	Other non-market output	45,917						P.42	Actual Collective consumption expenditure	26,973					
D.21	Taxes on products	42,250						P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	79,185					
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,032						P.52	Changes in inventories	5,977					
P.7	Imports of goods and services	229,399					-229,399	P.6	Exports of goods and services	187,688					-187,688
P.71	Imports of goods	153,471					-153,471	P.61	Exports of goods	79,658					-79,658
P.72	Imports of services	75,928					-75,928	P.62	Exports of services	108,030					-108,030
B.11	External balance of goods and services						41,711								
I: Production account 2011								I: Production account 2011							
P.2	Intermediate consumption	269,079	168,431	14,602	13,755	72,292		P.1	Output	571,695	315,046	45,864	45,918	164,868	
								P.11	Market putput	510,655	315,046	45,864	0	149,746	
								P.12	Output for own final use	15,122			0	15,122	
								P.13	Other non-market output	45,918			45,918		
								D.31	Taxes less subsidies on products	41,218					
B.1*g	Gross domestic product/ Value added	343,835	146,615	31,262	32,163	92,576									
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital														
B.1*n	Net domestic product														

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2012

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II: Distribution and use of income accounts		II: Distribution and use of income accounts													
II.1: Primary distribution of income account		II.1: Primary distribution of income account													
II.1.1: Generation of income account		II.1.1: Generation of income account													
D.1	Compensation of employees	116,657	55,411	7,669	26,803	26,773		B.1	Gross domestic product/value added	343,835	146,615	31,262	32,163	92,576	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	44,762	1,294	38	0	1,179	0								
D.21	Taxes on products	42,250													
D.29	Other taxes on production	2,512	1,294	38	0	1,179									
D.3	Subsidies	-1,032	0	0	0	0	0								
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,032													
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0	0	0	0	0									
B.2	Operating surplus	183,448	89,910	23,555	5,359	64,623	0								
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account		II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account													
D.4	Property income	129,470	52,374	49,229	5,500	7,287	15,080	B.2	Operating surplus	183,448	89,910	23,555	5,359	64,623	0
D.41	Interest	63,935	16,023	25,851	5,500	4,514	12,047								
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	61,660	35,063	20,878	0	2,686	3,033	D.1	Compensation of employees	116,656				116,656	
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0		0											
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	2,500		2,500				D.2	Taxes on production and imports	44,762	0	0	44,762	0	0
D.45	Rent	1,375	1,288	0		87		D.21	Taxes on products	42,250			42,250		
								D.29	Other taxes on production	2,512			2,512		
								D.3	Subsidies	-1,032	0	0	-1,032	0	0
								D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,032			-1,032		
								D.39	Other subsidies on production	0					
								D.4	Property income	129,470	9,889	52,814	3,840	48,969	13,958
								D.41	Interest	63,935	1,184	46,597	900	10,583	4,670
								D.42	Distributed income of corporations	61,660	8,480	6,217	1,790	35,886	9,288
								D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0	0	0	0	0	
								D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	2,500	0	0	0	2,500	
								D.45	Rent	1,375	225	0	1,150	0	
									Adjustment for FISIM			0			
B.5*	National income	344,956	47,425	27,140	47,429	222,962	-1,122								

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2012

		Rs million															
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world		
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								II.2 Secondary distribution of income account									
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	19,582	9,038	2,639	0	7,905	0	B.5	National income	344,956	47,425	27,140	47,429	222,962			
D.51	Taxes on income	13,400	4,958	2,144	0	6,298											
D.59	Other current taxes	6,182	4,080	495	0	1,607	0	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	19,582	0	0	19,582	0	0		
D.61	Social contributions	5,733	0	0	0	5,733	0	D.51	Taxes on income	13,400			13,400				
D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,317				2,317		D.59	Other current taxes	6,182			6,182		0		
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,880				1,880		D.61	Social contributions	5,733	0	0	5,733	0	0		
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,536				1,536		D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,317			2,317				
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	18,500	0	0	18,500	0	0	D.6112	Employees' social contributions	1,880			1,880				
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	11,900			11,900			D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,536			1,536				
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	5,400			5,400			D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	18,500	0	0	0	18,500	0		
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,200			1,200			D.621	Social security benefits in cash	11,900				11,900			
D.7	Other current transfers	33,512	9,352	11,189	1,395	11,577	11,505	D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	5,400				5,400			
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	12,002	6,121	840	0	5,041		D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,200				1,200			
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	9,835		9,835				D.7	Other current transfers	38,525	5,016	12,978	1,095	19,436	6,492		
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	12,002		12,002					
D.74	Current international cooperation	295			295			D.72	Non-life insurance claims	9,835	5,016	688	0	4,131			
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	11,380	3,231	514	1,100	6,536	11,505	D.73	Current transfers within general government	0							
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	345	166	14	0	166		D.74	Current international cooperation	0					0		
D.759	Other transfers	11,035	3,065	500	1,100	6,370	11,505	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	16,688	0	288	1,095	15,305	6,492		
B.6	Disposable income	349,968	34,051	26,291	53,944	235,682	-5,013	D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	345			345				
B.12	Current external balance						35,577	D.759	Other transfers	16,343	0	288	750	15,305	6,492		

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2012

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								II.4.1: Use of disposable income account							
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	300,386	0	0	45,918	254,468	0	B.6	Disposable income	349,968	34,051	26,291	53,944	235,682	-5,013
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	273,411			18,943	254,468									
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	26,975			26,975			D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000				10,000	
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000		5,465	4,535										
B.8	Saving	49,582	34,051	20,826	3,491	-8,786									
III.1 Capital account								III.1 Capital account							
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	79,185	43,097	2,086	11,959	22,043		B.8	Saving	49,582	34,051	20,826	3,491	-8,786	0
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0						D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	1,111	-1,630	0	2,500	0	241
K.2	Acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	450			450			D.91	Capital taxes	0					
P.52	Changes in inventories	5,977	5,379			598		D.92	Investment grants	2,500			2,500		
								D.99	Other capital transfers	-1,389	-1,630		0	0	241
								D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-900	0	0	-900	0	0
								D.91	Capital taxes	0					
								D.92	Investment grants	0					
								D.99	Other capital transfers	-900			-900		
B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	-35,818	-16,055	18,740	-7,318	-31,426	35,818	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	49,793	32,421	20,826	5,091	-8,786	241

Note: All aggregates are in Gross Terms

Based on CEA 2007

Primary income are excluding GBC transactions from BOM

Table 2.20 (Cont'd) - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2013

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
Account 0: Goods and services account								Account 0: Goods and services account							
P.1	Output	583,082						P.2	Intermediate consumption	260,144					
P.11	Market output	515,212						P.4	Actual Final consumption expenditure	323,009					
P.12	Output for own final use	15,122						P.41	Actual Individual consumption expenditure	292,022					
P.13	Other non-market output	52,749						P.42	Actual Collective consumption expenditure	30,987					
D.21	Taxes on products	44,372						P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	77,618					
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,102						P.52	Changes in inventories	10,301					
P.7	Imports of goods and services	243,514					-243,514	P.6	Exports of goods and services	198,793					-198,793
P.71	Imports of goods	157,673					-157,673	P.61	Exports of goods	88,048					-88,048
P.72	Imports of services	85,841					-85,841	P.62	Exports of services	110,745					-110,745
B.11	External balance of goods and services						44,721								
I: Production account 2013								I: Production account 2013							
P.2	Intermediate consumption	260,144	159,930	15,771	14,337	70,107		P.1	Output	583,082	313,881	48,569	52,749	167,884	
								P.11	Market output	515,212	313,881	48,569	0	152,762	
								P.12	Output for own final use	15,122			0	15,122	
								P.13	Other non-market output	52,749			52,749		
								D.31	Taxes less subsidies on products	43,270					
B.1*g	Gross domestic product/ Value added	366,208	153,950	32,799	38,412	97,777									
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital														
B.1*n	Net domestic product														

Table 2.20 - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2013

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II: Distribution and use of income accounts															
II.1: Primary distribution of income account															
II.1.1: Generation of income account															
D.1	Compensation of employees	127,645	58,493	8,016	32,707	28,428		B.1	Gross domestic product/value added	366,208	153,950	32,799	38,412	97,777	
D.2	Taxes on production and imports	47,415	1,563	43	0	1,437	0								
D.21	Taxes on products	44,372													
D.29	Other taxes on production	3,043	1,563	43	0	1,437									
D.3	Subsidies	-1,102	0	0	0	0	0								
D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,102													
D.39	Other subsidies on production	0	0	0	0	0									
B.2	Operating surplus	192,250	93,894	24,740	5,705	67,912	0								
II.1.2: Allocation of primary income account															
D.4	Property income	127,411	52,537	49,057	6,511	7,494	11,813	B.2	Operating surplus	192,250	93,894	24,740	5,705	67,912	0
D.41	Interest	62,970	15,955	25,602	6,511	4,702	10,200								
D.42	Distributed income of corporations	59,817	35,063	20,455	0	2,686	1,613	D.1	Compensation of employees	127,645				127,645	
D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0		0											
D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	3,000		3,000				D.2	Taxes on production and imports	47,415	0	0	47,415	0	0
D.45	Rent	1,624	1,518	0		106		D.21	Taxes on products	44,372			44,372		
								D.29	Other taxes on production	3,043			3,043		
								D.3	Subsidies	-1,102	0	0	-1,102	0	0
								D.31	Subsidies on products	-1,102			-1,102		
								D.39	Other subsidies on production	0			0		
								D.4	Property income	127,411	9,733	51,452	5,315	49,527	11,384
								D.41	Interest	62,970	1,739	45,945	939	10,641	3,706
								D.42	Distributed income of corporations	59,817	7,770	5,507	2,977	35,886	7,678
								D.43	Reinvested earnings on direct foreign investment	0	0	0	0	0	
								D.44	Property income attributed to insurance policyholders	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	
								D.45	Rent	1,624	225	0	1,399	0	
									Adjustment for FISIM			0			
B.5*	National income	366,637	51,091	27,135	50,822	237,591	-429								

Table 2.20 - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2013

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.2 Secondary distribution of income account								II.2 Secondary distribution of income account							
D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	21,245	9,405	2,973	0	8,867	0	B.5	National income	366,637	51,091	27,135	50,822	237,591	
D.51	Taxes on income	15,920	5,890	2,547	0	7,482									
D.59	Other current taxes	5,325	3,515	426	0	1,385	0	D.5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	21,245	0	0	21,245	0	0
D.61	Social contributions	6,387	0	0	0	6,387	0	D.51	Taxes on income	15,920			15,920		
D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,403				2,403		D.59	Other current taxes	5,325			5,325		0
D.6112	Employees' social contributions	2,119				2,119		D.61	Social contributions	6,387	0	0	6,387	0	0
D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,865				1,865		D.6111	Actual social contributions	2,403			2,403		
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	21,378	0	0	21,378	0	0	D.6112	Employees' social contributions	2,119			2,119		
D.621	Social security benefits in cash	13,415			13,415			D.612	Imputed social contributions	1,865			1,865		
D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	6,699			6,699			D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	21,378	0	0	0	21,378	0
D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,264			1,264			D.621	Social security benefits in cash	13,415				13,415	
D.7	Other current transfers	27,469	7,546	7,959	2,399	9,564	8,736	D.623	Unfunded employee social benefits	6,699				6,699	
D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	9,076	4,629	635	0	3,812		D.624	Social assistance benefits in cash	1,264				1,264	
D.72	Non-life insurance claims	6,810		6,810				D.7	Other current transfers	30,528	3,473	9,824	789	16,441	5,677
D.73	Current transfers within general government	0						D.71	Net non-life insurance premiums	9,076		9,076			
D.74	Current international cooperation	254			254			D.72	Non-life insurance claims	6,810	3,473	477	0	2,860	
D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	11,329	2,917	514	2,145	5,753	8,736	D.73	Current transfers within general government	0					
D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	347	167	14	0	167		D.74	Current international cooperation	0					0
D.759	Other transfers	10,982	2,751	500	2,145	5,586	8,736	D.75	Miscellaneous current transfers	14,642	0	272	789	13,581	5,677
								D.751	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	347			347		
B.6	Disposable income	369,696	37,613	26,027	55,466	250,592	-3,059	D.759	Other transfers	14,295	0	272	442	13,581	5,677
B.12	Current external balance						41,233								

Table 2.20 - Integrated Economic Account for the Mauritian Economy, 2013

		Rs million													
Resources		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world	Uses		Total Economy	Non Financial Corporations	Financial Corporations	General Government	Households	Rest of the world
II.4.1: Use of disposable income account								II.4.1: Use of disposable income account							
P.3	Final consumption expenditure	323,009	0	0	52,748	270,261	0	B.6	Disposable income	369,696	37,613	26,027	55,466	250,592	-3,059
P.31	Individual consumption expenditure	292,021			21,760	270,261									
P.32	Collective consumption expenditure	30,988			30,988			D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000				10,000	
D.8	Adjustment for the change in net equity of households on pension funds	10,000		5,500	4,500										
B.8	Saving	46,686	37,613	20,527	-1,782	-9,669									
III.1 Capital account								III.1 Capital account							
P.51	Gross fixed capital formation	77,618	41,990	2,033	10,309	23,286		B.8	Saving	46,686	37,613	20,527	-1,782	-9,669	0
K.1	Consumption of fixed capital	0						D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	1,389	-45	0	1,311	0	123
K.2	Acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets	0			0			D.91	Capital taxes	0					
P.52	Changes in inventories	10,301	9,271			1,030		D.92	Investment grants	1,311			1,311		
								D.99	Other capital transfers	78	-45		0	0	123
								D.9	Capital transfers, payable	-1,513	0	0	-1,513	0	0
								D.91	Capital taxes	0					
								D.92	Investment grants	0					
								D.99	Other capital transfers	-1,513			-1,513		
B.9	Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-)	-41,356	-13,693	18,494	-12,293	-33,985	41,356	B.10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	46,562	37,568	20,527	-1,984	-9,669	123

Note: All aggregates are in Gross Terms

Based on CEA 2007

Primary income are excluding GBC transactions from BOM

Table 2.21 - Sectoral Financial Balance Sheet 2011¹

Rs million

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Total economy	Non Financial Corporations	Non Financial Corporations				General Government	Household and Non Profit Institutions	Rest of the World
			Central Bank	Other Depository-taking Corporations	Insurance corporations and	Other financial corporations			
Financial assets	4,947,452	450,565	90,702	1,202,065	89,857	2,709,308	37,376	367,579	10,421,515
F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs	10,232	-	10,232	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.2 Currency and deposits	1,013,641	432,714	49,690	214,769	13,738	4,399	13,979	284,352	74,437
F.3 Debt Securities	174,021	412	29,273	125,800	16,284	672	2	1,578	114,667
F.4 Loans	554,677	34	1,260	535,237	8,119	8,647	1,380	-	1,101,887
F.5 Equity and investment fund shares	2,673,961	-	165	13,019	40,512	2,598,671	21,594	-	8,834,521
F.6 Investment fund shares/units	81,666	-	-	-	-	81,666	-	-	6,783
F.7 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	60,641	-	-	-	-	3,032	-	57,609	-
F.8 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	309,578	17,274	-	291,326	-	967	-	11	273,978
F.9 Other accounts receivable	69,035	131	82	21,914	11,204	11,254	421	24,029	15,242
Liabilities	2,527,380	199,802	92,681	1,223,224	62,328	638,578	176,726	134,041	12,841,587
F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,232
F.2 Currency and deposits	747,247	-	63,404	660,703	-	12,022	11,118	-	340,831
F.3 Debt Securities	176,278	15,081	8,596	8,517	-	-	137,109	6,975	112,410
F.4 Loans	1,050,596	167,376	-	130,625	928	622,143	28,261	101,263	605,968
F.5 Equity and investment fund shares	112,259	-	19,543	92,656	-	60	-	-	11,396,223
F.6 Investment fund shares/units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,449
F.7 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	60,641	-	-	-	60,641	-	-	-	-
F.8 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	309,549	17,309	-	291,258	-	971	-	11	274,007
F.9 Other accounts payable	70,810	36	1,138	39,465	759	3,382	238	25,792	13,467
Financial Net Worth	2,420,072	250,763	-1,979	-21,159	27,529	2,070,730	-139,350	233,538	-2,420,072

¹ Provisional

Table 2.21 (Cont'd) - Sectoral Financial Balance Sheet 2011¹

Financial Assets/Liabilities	Total economy	Non Financial Corporations	Non Financial Corporations				General Government	Household and Non Profit Institutions	Rs million	
			Central Bank	Other Depository taking Corporations	Insurance corporations and pension funds	Other financial corporations			Rest of the World	
Financial assets	4,953,706	482,117	98,833	1,279,002	98,764	2,568,568	44,419	382,003	11,255,064	
F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs	11,087	-	11,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.2 Currency and deposits	1,076,403	447,687	52,230	247,039	16,912	3,987	18,908	289,640	118,221	
F.3 Debt Securities	188,195	352	33,263	133,774	18,139	1,081	1	1,585	171,405	
F.4 Loans	601,078	31	1,913	574,944	15,020	7,816	1,354	-	937,843	
F.5 Equity and investment fund shares	2,553,086	-	209	14,506	42,384	2,472,267	23,720	-	9,765,805	
F.6 Investment fund shares/units	70,070	-	-	-	-	70,070	-	-	7,123	
F.7 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	66,792	-	-	-	-	3,340	-	63,452	-	
F.8 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	315,132	33,909	-	281,109	-	97	-	17	246,016	
F.9 Other accounts receivable	71,863	138	131	27,630	6,309	9,910	436	27,309	8,651	
Liabilities	2,469,599	228,944	100,931	1,299,434	68,147	470,875	159,228	142,040	13,739,171	
F.1 Monetary gold and SDRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,087	
F.2 Currency and deposits	832,042	-	67,722	742,274	-	11,326	10,720	-	362,582	
F.3 Debt Securities	138,625	6,266	6,511	8,881	-	-	115,287	1,680	220,975	
F.4 Loans	903,759	188,673	-	111,675	776	457,051	33,002	112,582	635,160	
F.5 Equity and investment fund shares	134,601	-	25,384	109,157	-	60	-	-	12,184,291	
F.6 Investment fund shares/units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,193	
F.7 Insurance, pension and standardised guarantee schemes	66,792	-	-	-	66,792	-	-	-	-	
F.8 Financial derivatives and employee stock options	314,008	33,952	-	279,939	-	100	-	17	247,140	
F.9 Other accounts payable	79,771	53	1,313	47,508	579	2,338	219	27,761	743	
Financial Net Worth	2,484,107	253,173	-2,098	-20,432	30,617	2,097,693	-114,809	239,963	-2,484,107	

¹ Provisional

Table 2.22 - Balance of Payments, 2011 - 2013

		(R million)		
		2011	2012	2013
I.	CURRENT ACCOUNT	-44,630	-25,059	-36,234
A.	Goods and Services	-44,716	-44,977	-48,144
	Goods	-67,585	-73,813	-69,625
	Exports	73,586	79,658	88,048
	Imports	-141,171	-153,471	-157,673
	General Merchandise	-75,420	-82,428	-82,665
	Credit	62,358	67,371	71,867
	Debit	-137,778	-149,799	-154,532
	Goods procured in Ports by Carriers	7,835	8,615	13,040
	Credit	11,228	12,287	16,181
	Debit	-3,393	-3,672	-3,141
	Non-monetary Gold	-458	-736	-669
	Services	22,869	28,838	21,481
	Credit	93,718	102,213	104,646
	Transportation	11,822	11,567	11,018
	<i>Passenger</i>	9,341	8,933	8,376
	<i>Freight</i>	737	627	612
	<i>Other</i>	1,744	2,007	2,030
	Travel	42,717	44,378	40,557
	<i>Business</i>	15,437	15,576	15,502
	<i>Personal</i>	27,280	28,802	25,055
	Other Services	39,179	46,268	53,071
	<i>Private</i>	37,843	44,939	49,759
	<i>Government</i>	1,336	1,329	3,312
	Debit	-70,849	-73,375	-83,165
	Transportation	-17,471	-17,882	-18,063
	<i>Passenger</i>	-782	-832	-603
	<i>Freight</i>	-8,785	-9,765	-9,867
	<i>Other</i>	-7,904	-7,285	-7,593
	Travel	-11,483	-10,996	-13,388
	<i>Business</i>	-771	-652	-1,076
	<i>Personal</i>	-10,712	-10,344	-12,312
	Other Services	-41,895	-44,497	-51,714
	<i>Private</i>	-40,673	-42,633	-49,443
	<i>Government</i>	-1,222	-1,864	-2,271
B.	Income	-3,389	15,659	9,134
	Credit	33,136	59,708	55,351
	Compensation of Employees	15	26	18
	Direct Investment Income	12,148	23,227	21,897
	<i>o/w global business</i>	11,949	21,897	21,463
	Portfolio Investment Income	3,674	14,363	12,953
	<i>o/w global business</i>	2,081	12,686	11,792
	Other Investment Income	17,299	22,093	20,483
	<i>General Government</i>	0	0	0
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	1,027	840	690
	<i>Banks</i>	13,018	15,328	14,591
	<i>Other Sectors</i>	3,254	5,925	5,202
	<i>o/w global business</i>	2,912	4,229	4,184
	Debit	-36,525	-44,049	-46,217
	Compensation to Employees	-271	-246	-256
	Direct Investment Income	-17,176	-32,211	-23,742
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-10,644	-25,138	-18,269
	Portfolio Investment Income	-11,735	-2,809	-10,298
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-9,473	-840	-8,349
	Other Investment Income	-7,343	-8,783	-11,921
	<i>General Government</i>	-430	-602	-528
	<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-4	-3	0
	<i>Banks</i>	-2,779	-6,367	-5,637
	<i>Other Sectors</i>	-4,130	-1,811	-5,756
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-4,004	-1,560	-5,539

Table 2.22 (cont'd) - Balance of Payments, 2011 - 2013

		(R million)		
		2011	2012	2013
C.	Current Transfers	3,475	4,260	2,776
	Credit	11,588	11,505	8,736
	Private	9,081	8,791	7,072
	Government	2,507	2,714	1,664
	Debit	-8,113	-7,245	-5,960
	Private	-7,749	-6,796	-5,551
	Government	-364	-449	-409
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-320	-753	-283
II.	CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	39,188	35,464	33,172
D.	Capital Account	-53	-241	-123
	<i>Migrants' Transfers</i>	-53	-241	-123
E.	Financial Account	39,241	35,705	33,295
	Direct Investment	-29,009	170,204	67,213
	Abroad	-1,747,761	-644,065	-769,591
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-1,743,231	-638,645	-765,459
	In Mauritius	1,718,752	814,269	836,804
	<i>o/w global business</i>	1,706,312	796,569	828,865
	Portfolio Investment	256,972	42,058	59,760
	Assets	101,388	-25,026	-11,772
	Equity Securities	165,673	43,654	48,052
	<i>o/w global business</i>	162,719	43,175	45,204
	Debt Securities	-64,285	-68,681	-59,824
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-64,285	-68,681	-59,824
	Liabilities	155,584	67,084	71,532
	Equity Securities	169,523	15,608	21,693
	<i>o/w global business</i>	170,661	13,559	18,522
	Debt Securities	-13,939	51,476	49,839
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-14,111	49,900	49,862
	Other Investment	-183,475	-170,516	-77,097
	Assets	7,270	-148,341	-40,281
	General Government	0	0	0
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	0
	Banks	-107,818	-30,805	61,196
	Other Sectors: Long-term	114,632	-117,168	-101,469
	<i>o/w global business</i>	114,404	-117,150	-101,469
	Other Sectors: Short-term	456	-369	-7
	Liabilities	-190,745	-22,174	-36,817
	General Government	5,452	2,782	9,783
	Monetary Authorities	0	0	-12
	Banks	99,907	5,834	-14,304
	Other Sectors: Long-term	-302,618	-38,280	-40,908
	<i>o/w global business</i>	-307,100	-36,478	-38,364
	Other Sectors: Short-term	6,514	7,488	8,624
	Reserve Assets	-5,247	-6,041	-16,580
	Monetary Gold	0	0	0
	Special Drawing Rights	357	-165	47
	Reserve Position in the Fund	-429	-96	-192
	Foreign Exchange	-5,175	-5,780	-16,435
	Other Claims	0	0	0
III.	Net Errors and Omissions	5,442	-10,405	3,061

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 2014. 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, is based on expected production and price of sugar. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly changes are based on the price deflator of the annual estimates.
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"> - Output based on quarterly production and prices. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a computed price index based on retail prices of inputs for IC.
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"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities of food crops produced and producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a computed price index based on retail prices of inputs for IC.
Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports of flowers from Trade Statistics. An estimate is worked out for locally sold flowers, based on number of weddings, deaths, religious ceremonies, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Output is based on quarterly quantities produced producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins - Value added derived using the production structure obtained at the ACOPS 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Double deflation using relevant component of Producer Price Index - Agriculture (PPI-A) for output and a computed price index based on retail prices of inputs for IC

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly production of some fruits from FAREI. - 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 quantities produced and on producers' price obtained from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-A
Livestock, Poultry and Related Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly production of poultry from survey among 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 derived from retail prices adjusted for transport and trade margins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deflation using component of PPI-A.
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 derived 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 data 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 is based on expected production and price of sugar. The estimate is quarterlised using the latest value added structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly changes are based on the price deflator of the annual estimates.
Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly exports from Trade statistics. - Quarterly survey of establishments. - Quarterly turnover from the VAT systems - 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 - Quarterly survey of establishments. - 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. To all consumers by CEB.
	- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from VAT department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly estimates based on imports of spare parts and on volume indicators such as registration of vehicles from NTA and number of motor vehicles involved in accidents. 	<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 based on number of tourist nights weighted by an average expenditure per tourist night. - 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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator - constant price estimates
K. Financial and insurance activities			
Financial and insurance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete quarterly surveys of banks - Complete quarterly surveys of insurance companies - Sample quarterly surveys of other financial institutions. 	- 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. - Other financial: Price indicator in line with deflator of banks
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building permit of non- residential buildings - Quarterly data from the VAT Department 	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"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - 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.

Industry group	Data sources	Methods	Indicator – constant price estimates
N. Administrative and support service activities			
Administrative and support service activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly data from the VAT Department - 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			
Human health and social work activities	<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 - Quarterly data on government revenue from gambling and betting taxes 	<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 	<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. 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>
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>

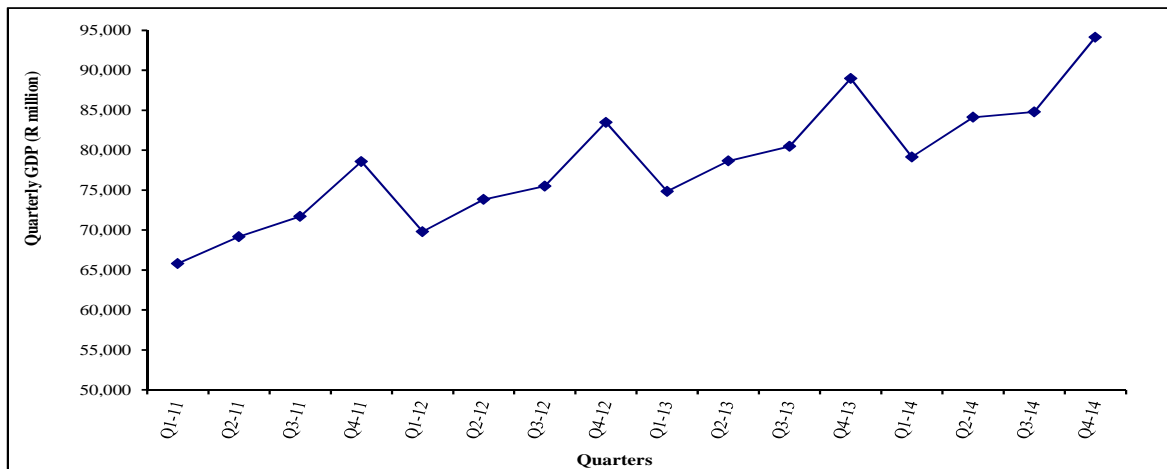
SECTION 2 – STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Quarterly GDP estimates at current prices

1.1 Overall GDP

Figure 4.1 shows the quarterly GDP estimates at basic prices for first quarter 2011 to the fourth quarter of 2014. 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 2013, GDP/GVA at current basic prices which stood at R 74,841 million in the first quarter, increased to R 78,650 million in the second and to R 80,478 million in the third to peak at R 88,968 million in the fourth quarter. It then declined to R 79,157 million in the first quarter of 2014. Figures for the remaining quarters of 2014 follow the same pattern as that of 2013.

Fig 3.1: Quarterly GDP estimates at current basic prices, Q₁ 2011 – Q₄ 2014



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 2011 to 2014 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.

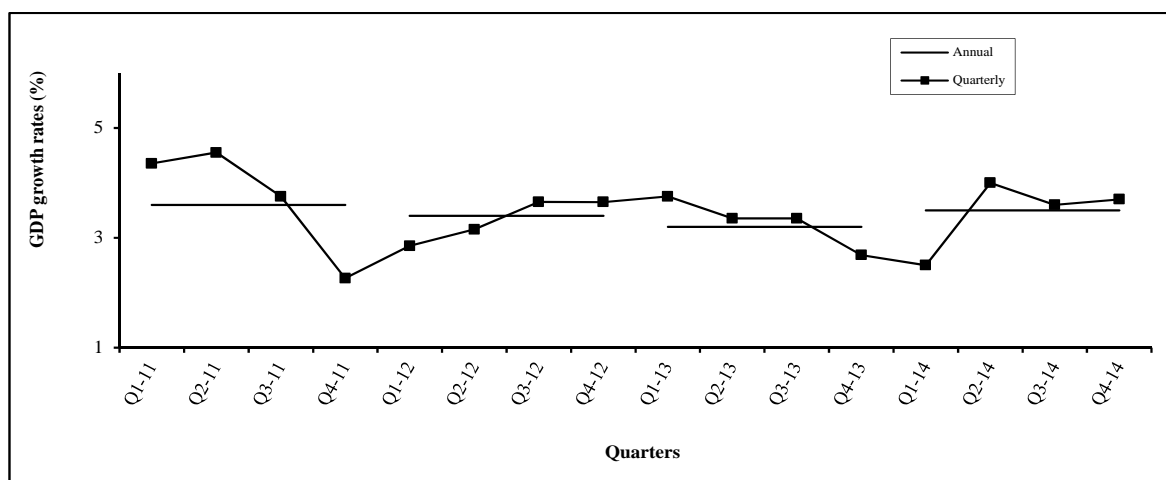
Quarterly GDP/Gross Value Added at current basic prices for the fourth quarter of 2014 is estimated at R 94,182 million compared to R 84,828 million in the previous quarter and to R 88,968 million in the corresponding quarter of 2013.

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

2.1 Growth rates, Q₁2011 – Q₄2014, (year on year change)

Figure 4.2 shows the year on year quarterly GDP/GVA growth rates for first quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2014 and the annual rates for 2011 to 2014. After a growth of 3.6% in 2011, the economy grew steadily with growth of 3.4% in 2012 and 3.2% in 2013. In 2014, GDP/GVA growth is estimated at 3.5%.

Fig. 3.2: GDP growth rates, quarterly (percentage change over corresponding period of previous year) and annual, Q₁ 2011 – Q₄ 2014



Quarterly data indicate that, after registering steady growths in the first two quarters of 2011, the economy slowed down to reach 2.3% in the fourth quarter of 2011. Improvement was subsequently observed till the first quarter of 2013 when a growth of 3.8% was registered. This was followed by lower growths in four consecutive quarters reaching 2.5% in the first quarter of 2014. Improvement was noted in the second, third and fourth quarters with growth rates of 4.0%, 3.6% and 3.7% respectively.

2.2 Quarterly GDP growth, (year-on-year), 2014

Growth was registered during all the four quarters of 2014. After registering growths of 2.5% and 4.0% in the first and second quarters of 2014, real GDP grew further by 3.6% and 3.7% in the third and fourth quarters of 2014. GDP growth in 2014 is mainly attributable to the sectors, “Manufacturing”, “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, and “Financial and insurance 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 2.5% growth in GDP during the first quarter of 2014 were “Financial and insurance activities” with a contribution of 0.6 percentage point, and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Information and communication”, “Professional, scientific and technical activities” and “Human health and social work activities” each contributing 0.3 percentage point.

During the second quarter the main contributors were “Manufacturing” and “Financial and insurance activities” each contributing 0.6 percentage point and “Accommodation and food service activities” with a contribution of 0.5 percentage point.

In the third quarter of 2014, the main contributors were: “Manufacturing” and “Financial and insurance activities” each contributing 0.5 percentage point and “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods”, “Professional, scientific and technical activities” and “Public administration and defence: compulsory social security” each with 0.4 percentage point.

As for the fourth quarter, the main contributors were: “Manufacturing” with 0.7 percentage point, “Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods” and “Financial and insurance activities”, each contributing 0.5 percentage point, and “Public administration and defence: compulsory social security” with a contribution of 0.4 percentage point.

Table A: Contribution of industry groups to GDP/GVA at basic prices growth (percentage point), Q₁ 2013 – Q₄2014

Industry	Contribution to GDP growth							
	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Water supply;sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	-0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Transportation and storage	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
Information and communication	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Real estate activities	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	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	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Education	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Human health and social work activities	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Art , entertainment and recreation	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at basic prices published	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.6	3.7

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

2.3 GDP growth by industry, 2014

Growth recorded by the different industry groups during the four quarters of 2014 are given in Table 4.2. The performance of the main sectors of the economy was as follows:

“*Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing*” grew by 5.4% in the first quarter of 2014, 4.8% in the second quarter, 3.7% in the third quarter and 2.8% in the fourth quarter. The growths during the four quarters were the result of high growth in “Other agriculture” (8.7% in the first quarter, 8.3% in the second quarter, 5.6% in the third quarter and 4.7% in the fourth quarter). These were partly offset by declines in “Sugarcane” (-2.6% in the first two quarters, -2.1% in the third quarter and -0.7% in the fourth quarter).

“*Manufacturing*” declined by 2.5% in the first quarter of 2014. However, it picked up in the other three quarters with growths of 3.4% in the second quarter, 2.7% in the third quarter and 3.7% in the fourth quarter.

“*Construction*” declined further in 2014 with negative growth rates of -5.9% in the first quarter, -9.6% in the second quarter, -9.2% in the third quarter and -9.0% in the fourth quarter.

“*Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods*” registered growths rising from 3.0% in the first quarter to 3.5% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

“*Transportation and storage*” grew constantly in 2014 with growth rates of 2.6%, 3.4%, 2.2% and 1.8% in the first, second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

“Accommodation and food service activities” declined by 1.2% in the first quarter but picked up in the following three quarters with growths of 8.8% in the first quarter, 5.1% in the second quarter and 5.2% in the fourth quarter.

“Financial and insurance activities” grew by 6.1% and 5.7% in the first two quarters, slowed to 4.8% in the third quarter and picked up by 5.4% in the fourth quarter of 2014.

“Real estate, renting and business activities” registered growths ranging from +2.6% to +2.9% during all four quarters of 2014.

3. Quarterly GDP by expenditure

3.1 Quarterly GDP by expenditure, 2014

Final consumption expenditure which comprises consumption expenditure of households and general government, amounted to R 78,926 million in the first quarter of 2014, R 82,325 million in the second, R 85,466 million in the third and R 95,114 million in the fourth quarter (Table 4.3). Consumption of households represented 73.9% of the quarterly GDP in the first quarter of 2014, decreased to 71.6% in the second quarter but rise again in the remaining quarters to reach 75.0% and 75.2% in the third and fourth quarter respectively. General government consumption expenditure went down from 14.8% of GDP in the first quarter to 14.1% in the fourth quarter. Hence, total final consumption expenditure which represented 88.7% of the quarterly GDP at market prices in the first quarter increased to 89.3% in the last quarter.

Analysis of quarterly data from 2011 to 2014 shows seasonality in household consumption expenditure with highest consumption occurring during the fourth quarter. Household expenditure during the fourth quarter represented around 28% of the yearly total compared to around 23%, 24% and 25% in the first, second and third quarters respectively.

“Exports of goods” is observed to be highest during the fourth quarter, mainly explained by higher sugar and EOE exports. 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 exports and imports of services.

3.2 Quarterly growth rates of expenditure components, 2014

Analysis of year on year quarterly GDP by expenditure shows that total final consumption expenditure grew by 1.6% in the first quarter and then picked up in the other three quarters with growths of 3.4%, 3.2% and 3.4% in the second, third and fourth quarters respectively (Table 4.4). Household consumption expenditure grew by 1.6% in the first quarter, increased to 2.9% and 3.1% in the second and third quarters respectively and declined again by 2.9% in the fourth quarter. As for general government expenditure, the quarterly growths registered ranged from 1.4% to 6.2%.

Investment registered declines in all four quarters of 2014. Growth rates registered were: -3.3% in the first quarter, -4.5% in the second quarter, -11.4% in the third quarter and -4.2% in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 2014, the decline in investment (-3.3%) was due to a contraction of 5.1% in *“Building and construction work”* partly offset by a growth of 0.1% in *“Machinery and equipment”*. In the second quarter, the decline in investment (-4.5%) is the net effect of a contraction of 8.9% in *“Building and construction work”* and a growth of 4.6% in *“Machinery and equipment”*. The decline in the third quarter (-11.4%) is explained by contractions of 8.4% and 16.5% in *“Building and construction work”* and *“Machinery and equipment”* respectively. In the last quarter of 2014, the decline of 4.2% was attributable to a negative growth in *“Building and construction work”* (-7.1%) partly offset by an increase in *“Machinery and equipment”* (0.3%).

After a decline of 4.5% in the first quarter of 2014, exports of goods and services picked up by 3.1% in the second quarter, 14.0% in the third quarter and 1.6% in the fourth quarter.

A similar pattern is noted for imports of goods and services during the year 2014. It declined by 4.1% in the first quarter and then registered positive growths in the other quarters, (+1.1% in the second quarter, +7.2% in the second quarter and +2.8% in the fourth quarter).

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 2010 to the fourth quarter of 2014.

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 are provided in Table 4.5.

4.1 Seasonally adjusted quarterly GDP growth, 2014 (Quarter to quarter)

Quarter to quarter GDP growth rates based on seasonally adjusted data showed that the economy, after registering a growth of 0.6 in the first quarter of 2014 improved in the second quarter with a growth of 2.1% but dropped to 0.6% in the last two quarters of 2014.

Table B: Quarterly GDP growth rates, Q₁ 2010 – Q₄ 2014

Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)	Quarter	GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Over corresponding quarter of previous year)	Seasonally adjusted GDP/GVA growth rates (%) (Quarter to quarter)
Q1_10	3.4	0.4	Q3_12	3.7	1.2
Q2_10	2.5	0.7	Q4_12	3.6	0.8
Q3_10	5.7	1.9	Q1_13	3.8	0.8
Q4_10	5.0	1.8	Q2_13	3.4	0.5
Q1_11	4.4	-0.2	Q3_13	3.4	1.0
Q2_11	4.6	0.6	Q4_13	2.7	0.2
Q3_11	3.8	0.9	Q1_14 ¹	2.5	0.6
Q4_11	2.3	0.7	Q2_14 ¹	4.0	2.1
Q1_12	2.9	0.7	Q3_14 ¹	3.6	0.6
Q2_12	3.2	1.0	Q4_14 ²	3.7	0.6

1/ Revised 2/First estimate

Fig. 3.3: GDP growth rates (over corresponding quarter of previous year and quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2010 – Q₄ 2014

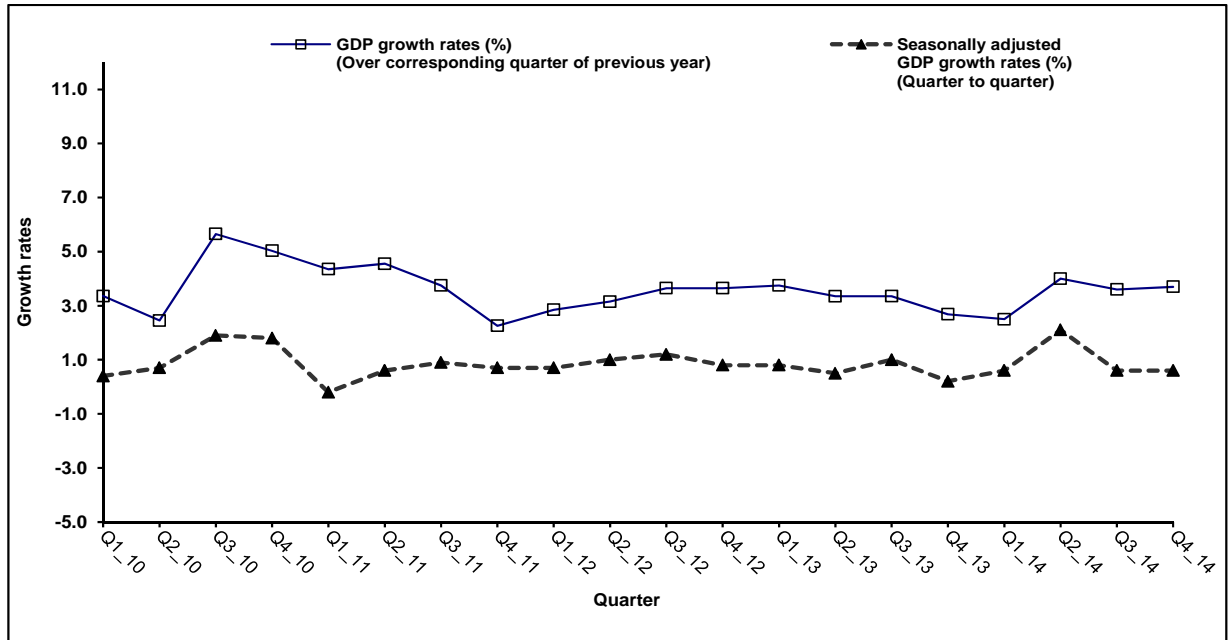


Table 3.1 - Quarterly Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, Q1 2011 - Q4 2014

(R million)

	2011					2012					2013 ¹					2014				
	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	2,152	2,179	2,668	3,255	10,253	2,257	2,242	2,674	3,320	10,493	2,180	2,198	2,640	3,387	10,405	2,338	2,217	2,628	3,125	10,308
Sugarcane	623	687	875	1,414	3,599	637	700	898	1,461	3,696	554	614	783	1,286	3,238	434	482	620	1,033	2,569
Other	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	1,904	1,735	2,009	2,091	7,739
Mining and quarrying	299	274	235	233	1,041	203	250	263	284	1,000	202	240	245	303	990	168	220	239	347	975
Manufacturing	9,651	12,364	12,505	13,661	48,182	9,660	12,201	13,368	15,309	50,537	10,616	13,016	14,437	16,951	55,020	10,535	13,526	14,416	17,970	56,447
Sugar	183	287	286	283	1,040	188	296	295	292	1,071	168	265	264	261	958	135	213	212	210	769
Food (exc sugar)	3,427	4,281	4,302	5,221	17,230	3,878	4,630	5,194	6,141	19,842	4,021	4,808	5,759	6,605	21,194	3,949	4,757	5,376	6,855	20,938
Textile	2,792	3,940	4,101	3,722	14,555	2,737	3,613	4,158	4,214	14,722	3,000	4,016	4,251	4,608	15,874	2,968	4,443	4,413	5,095	16,919
Other	3,250	3,856	3,817	4,434	15,357	2,857	3,661	3,721	4,662	14,902	3,427	3,927	4,163	5,478	16,995	3,482	4,114	4,415	5,810	17,821
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,199	1,151	1,095	1,047	4,491	1,034	1,040	1,025	993	4,092	1,192	1,134	1,082	1,084	4,491	1,353	1,374	1,272	1,291	5,290
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation	200	232	223	223	878	311	298	324	260	1,193	329	316	340	277	1,263	350	327	356	290	1,323
Construction	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	4,132	4,105	4,125	4,060	16,422
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6,988	7,745	8,364	10,434	33,531	7,557	8,817	9,048	11,386	36,808	8,345	9,666	9,591	12,103	39,705	9,020	10,429	10,362	13,059	42,870
of which wholesale and retail trade	6,535	7,066	7,780	9,576	30,957	7,043	8,048	8,387	10,429	33,906	7,765	8,800	8,851	11,049	36,464	8,370	9,472	9,544	11,910	39,297
Transportation and storage	4,427	4,008	4,317	4,672	17,424	4,447	4,313	4,508	4,529	17,797	4,751	4,367	4,748	4,896	18,762	4,992	4,705	5,091	5,196	19,983
Accommodation and food service activities	5,782	4,366	4,078	5,981	20,207	6,689	4,613	3,910	6,037	21,249	5,990	4,343	3,710	5,654	19,697	6,282	4,990	4,155	6,085	21,512
Information and communication	3,167	3,172	3,382	3,585	13,305	3,244	3,238	3,401	3,595	13,478	3,370	3,381	3,520	3,667	13,939	3,566	3,562	3,724	3,812	14,663
Financial and insurance activities	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	8,364	8,785	8,768	9,384	35,301
Monetary Intermediation	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	5,233	5,459	4,867	5,128	20,687
Financial leasing and other credit granting	396	385	460	500	1,741	430	418	500	543	1,892	469	449	545	600	2,063	511	486	593	656	2,244
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	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	2,183	2,416	2,801	3,041	10,442
Other	351	341	408	443	1,544	378	367	439	477	1,662	407	397	475	515	1,795	438	423	507	559	1,928
Real estate activities	3,821	3,892	3,916	3,976	15,606	4,092	4,151	4,177	4,246	16,666	4,369	4,437	4,446	4,532	17,784	4,730	4,744	4,734	4,714	18,922
of which OOD	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	3,699	3,690	3,692	3,667	14,749
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,975	3,098	3,098	3,222	12,393	3,325	3,464	3,469	3,625	13,882	3,712	3,856	3,849	3,991	15,407	4,171	4,277	4,258	4,313	17,018
Administrative and support service activities	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	2,307	2,366	2,357	2,388	9,418
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	4,086	4,362	4,355	4,386	17,189	4,236	4,555	4,548	4,645	17,984	4,871	5,366	5,451	5,595	21,283	5,041	5,929	5,798	5,974	22,743
Education	3,057	3,256	3,236	3,073	12,623	3,225	3,473	3,456	3,258	13,413	3,758	3,943	3,954	3,773	15,428	4,003	4,156	4,125	4,009	16,293
Human health and social work activities	2,546	2,711	2,673	2,655	10,584	2,809	3,002	3,022	2,865	11,698	3,413	3,464	3,507	3,385	13,769	3,710	3,859	3,882	3,793	15,244
Art, entertainment and recreation	1,800	2,032	2,036	1,958	7,825	2,037	2,295	2,297	2,198	8,827	2,294	2,577	2,570	2,463	9,903	2,576	2,848	2,833	2,655	10,912
Other service activities	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	1,615	6,119	1,519	1,701	1,705	1,719	6,644
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	65,807	69,173	71,717	78,583	285,280	69,804	73,838	75,495	83,480	302,617	74,841	78,650	80,478	88,968	322,937	79,157	84,121	84,828	94,182	342,287
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	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	9,782	11,300	10,597	12,369	44,048
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	74,946	78,553	80,545	88,967	323,011	79,352	83,594	85,468	95,420	343,835	84,392	89,156	91,420	101,240	366,208	88,939	95,421	95,425	106,551	386,336
Export Oriented Enterprises	3,527	4,818	4,932	4,476	17,753	3,733	4,739	5,288	5,074	18,833	3,989	5,112	5,441	5,468	20,010	3,926	5,303	5,426	5,643	20,298

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.2 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011- Q₄ 2014

	2011					2012 ¹					2013 ¹					2014				
	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	-0.7	+8.0	+3.5	+5.0	+4.1	-1.1	-0.6	+0.2	+0.3	-0.2	-4.6	-0.1	+4.5	+0.2	+0.4	+5.4	+4.8	+3.7	+2.8	+3.9
Sugarcane	+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	-2.6	-2.6	-2.1	-0.7	-1.7
Other	-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	+8.7	+8.3	+5.6	+4.7	+6.5
Mining and quarrying	+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	-15.0	-4.8	-5.0	+2.7	-5.0
Manufacturing	+5.3	+6.0	+2.9	-7.2	+0.7	+0.3	-1.8	+4.4	+4.9	+2.2	+6.0	+4.8	+3.4	+3.8	+4.4	-2.5	+3.4	+2.7	+3.7	+2.2
Sugar	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	+3.8	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6	+0.6
Food (exc sugar)	+2.6	+1.0	-6.3	-1.7	-1.4	+9.0	+2.4	+13.0	+6.8	+7.6	-1.5	-1.4	+3.3	-1.4	-0.3	-1.8	+4.1	+1.7	+4.8	+2.6
Textile	+5.6	+14.9	+8.2	-11.5	+3.0	-2.8	-8.3	-1.7	+7.3	-1.1	+6.2	+8.0	-2.6	+0.8	+2.6	-5.6	+4.4	+2.8	+0.5	+1.0
Other	+7.5	+4.0	+8.6	-10.4	+0.6	-5.2	+0.5	+1.8	+1.2	+0.0	+16.6	+11.4	+9.6	+13.8	+12.7	-0.1	+3.0	+3.5	+4.4	+3.0
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+5.1	+5.4	+7.0	+0.6	+4.4	+2.8	+1.7	+4.7	+8.8	+4.5	+6.5	+2.5	+3.7	+4.5	+4.4	+3.6	+6.5	+2.3	+3.4	+4.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+4.7	+5.8	-1.9	+1.5	+2.5	-1.4	+3.1	+3.0	+4.2	+2.2	+2.9	+1.1	+1.9	+3.9	+2.5	+4.7	+1.9	+3.6	+2.1	+3.0
Construction	-2.7	-9.1	+0.7	+2.2	-2.0	+4.1	+1.8	-5.4	-9.4	-3.0	-2.0	-3.1	-11.4	-19.1	-9.4	-5.9	-9.6	-9.2	-9.0	-8.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+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	+3.0	+3.1	+3.2	+3.5	+3.2
of which wholsale and retail trade	+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	+2.7	+2.7	+2.9	+3.1	+2.9
Transportation and storage	+1.3	+1.6	+2.0	+4.8	+2.5	-1.1	+3.5	+2.1	+3.5	+2.1	+2.6	-1.0	+1.6	+4.4	+2.0	+2.6	+3.4	+2.2	+1.8	+2.5
Accommodation and food service activities	+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	-1.2	+8.8	+5.1	+5.2	+4.1
Information and communication	+13.0	+11.4	+6.1	+6.4	+9.0	+7.1	+9.1	+9.8	+8.5	+8.6	+7.2	+8.0	+7.2	+5.5	+6.9	+6.8	+6.0	+6.5	+6.4	+6.4
Financial and insurance activities	+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	+6.1	+5.7	+4.8	+5.4	+5.4
Monetary Intermediation	+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	+6.0	+5.6	+4.5	+5.7	+5.5
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+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	+6.5	+6.7	+6.3	+6.5	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	+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	+5.5	+5.7	+4.0	+4.9	+5.0
Other	+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	+5.5	+5.1	+5.8	+5.5	+5.5
Real estate activities	+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	+2.6	+2.8	+2.9	+2.8	+2.7
of which OOD	+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	+1.0	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	+1.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+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	+6.9	+7.0	+7.1	+7.0	+7.0
Administrative and support service activities	+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	+7.2	+7.5	+7.5	+7.4	+7.4
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	+5.1	+6.0	+3.2	+5.6	+5.0	+1.2	+1.9	+2.0	+3.4	+2.2	+1.2	+1.8	+2.5	+3.1	+2.2	+2.6	+6.6	+6.3	+6.6	+5.6
Education	+3.3	+4.9	+3.4	+4.1	+3.9	+2.4	+3.3	+3.1	+2.8	+2.9	+2.7	+2.7	+2.6	+3.0	+2.7	+2.9	+3.0	+3.0	+2.8	+2.9
Human health and social work activities	+6.6	+8.4	+5.4	+5.6	+6.4	+7.4	+7.9	+8.4	+5.9	+7.4	+6.3	+5.9	+6.4	+6.8	+6.4	+6.4	+6.2	+6.2	+6.6	+6.3
Art , entertainment and recreation	+7.3	+6.9	+6.9	+6.5	+6.9	+8.0	+8.1	+8.8	+9.2	+8.5	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1	+8.4	+8.2	+6.9	+6.7	+6.7	+6.7	+6.7
Other service activities	+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	+5.1	+5.1	+5.1	+5.3	+5.2
GDP/Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices	+4.4	+4.6	+3.8	+2.3	+3.6	+2.9	+3.2	+3.7	+3.6	+3.4	+3.8	+3.4	+3.4	+2.7	+3.2	+2.5	+4.0	+3.6	+3.7	+3.5
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+6.4	+6.7	+6.2	+3.2	+5.6	+2.4	+1.0	+3.4	+2.4	+2.3	-0.4	+4.1	+3.0	+4.1	+2.7	+3.5	+6.0	+4.2	+5.0	+4.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+4.7	+4.9	+4.1	+2.4	+3.9	+2.9	+3.0	+3.6	+3.5	+3.2	+3.3	+3.5	+3.4	+2.8	+3.2	+2.6	+4.3	+3.6	+3.9	+3.6
Export Oriented Enterprises	+14.3	+12.8	+10.1	-7.9	+6.1	+3.7	-2.7	+1.9	+3.5	+1.4	-2.2	-0.7	-6.5	-2.1	-3.0	-2.6	+2.9	+3.1	-3.2	+0.3

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.3 - Quarterly expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, Q₁ 2011 - Q₄ 2014

(Rs million)

	2006	2011					2012					2013 ¹					2014				
	Q1	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	42,386	64,829	67,272	70,695	78,075	280,871	69,644	71,757	74,501	84,483	300,385	75,253	77,092	80,858	89,807	323,009	78,926	82,325	85,466	95,114	341,831
Households	35,174	54,548	56,208	59,766	66,644	237,166	58,814	60,363	63,027	72,263	254,468	62,530	64,152	67,700	75,878	270,261	65,720	68,292	71,578	80,150	285,739
General Government	7,212	10,281	11,063	10,929	11,432	43,705	10,830	11,394	11,474	12,220	45,917	12,722	12,940	13,158	13,928	52,748	13,206	14,033	13,888	14,964	56,092
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	9,266	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	17,419	17,857	17,925	20,790	73,989
A. Building & Construction work	5,637	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	11,760	11,667	11,788	11,803	47,016
Residential building	2,183	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	5,523	4,782	5,597	5,630	21,532
Non residential building	1,907	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	2,917	3,499	3,230	3,231	12,877
Other construction work	1,547	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	3,319	3,386	2,960	2,942	12,607
B. Machinery & equipment	3,629	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	5,659	6,190	6,137	8,987	26,973
Passenger car	616	781	891	854	1,020	3,546	875	976	1,003	1,099	3,953	857	796	833	1,229	3,714	819	915	897	999	3,630
Other transport equipment	480	602	562	750	764	2,678	888	700	709	679	2,976	629	559	1,534	2,525	5,247	575	675	672	2,736	4,658
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	480	602	562	750	764	2,678	888	700	709	679	2,976	599	559	534	925	2,617	575	675	672	723	2,645
Other machinery and equipment	2,533	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	4,265	4,600	4,568	5,252	18,685
Increase in inventories	-1,542	522	4,274	1,954	-410	6,340	-2,547	2,737	3,140	2,645	5,975	46	1,100	5,366	3,791	10,303	676	905	3,152	2,312	7,045
Exports of goods and services	30,892	42,968	39,493	43,516	46,586	172,563	47,298	48,123	42,726	49,542	187,689	47,989	51,018	46,362	53,423	198,792	45,418	52,850	53,467	55,597	207,332
Goods (f.o.b)	15,933	16,986	17,709	19,268	19,623	73,586	17,997	20,277	19,697	21,687	79,658	20,307	21,668	22,408	23,665	88,048	20,467	24,552	25,422	24,750	95,191
Services	14,959	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	29,758	110,744	24,951	28,298	28,045	30,847	112,141
Less Imports of goods and services	32,042	49,909	49,927	55,708	58,784	214,328	54,476	58,099	54,790	62,035	229,399	56,613	58,535	61,165	67,202	243,515	53,500	58,516	64,584	67,262	243,862
Goods (f.o.b)	22,090	32,939	33,110	34,956	40,166	141,171	35,631	38,530	36,902	42,408	153,471	35,917	36,717	40,014	45,025	157,673	34,038	40,010	43,673	46,435	164,156
Services	9,952	16,970	16,817	20,752	18,618	73,157	18,845	19,569	17,888	19,627	75,928	20,696	21,818	21,151	22,177	85,842	19,462	18,506	20,911	20,827	79,706
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	48,960	74,946	78,553	80,545	88,967	323,011	79,352	83,594	85,468	95,420	343,835	84,392	89,156	91,420	101,240	366,208	88,939	95,421	95,425	106,551	386,336

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.4 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over corresponding period of previous year), Q₁ 2011- Q4 2014

	2011					2012					2013 ¹					2014				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Yr	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²	Yr
Final consumption expenditure	+3.3	+2.4	+2.5	+2.2	+2.6	+2.9	+2.4	+2.2	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+2.1	+2.6	+1.8	+2.3	+1.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.4	+2.9
Households	+3.0	+1.9	+2.5	+2.6	+2.5	+2.9	+2.7	+2.1	+3.3	+2.7	+2.7	+2.6	+3.0	+2.1	+2.6	+1.6	+2.9	+3.1	+2.9	+2.6
General Government	+4.9	+4.8	+2.9	-0.4	+2.9	+3.1	+1.0	+2.9	+4.6	+2.9	+2.9	-0.5	+0.5	-0.1	+0.7	+1.4	+6.2	+3.5	+5.9	+4.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+1.5	-12.3	+1.5	+15.0	+1.4	+14.4	+5.6	-4.1	-13.8	-0.8	-10.7	-4.3	-0.6	+1.9	-3.3	-3.3	-4.5	-11.4	-4.2	-6.0
A. Building & Construction work	-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	-5.1	-8.9	-8.4	-7.1	-7.5
Residential building	+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	+3.1	-5.5	-19.7	-4.4	-5.2	-8.8
Non residential building	-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	-25.9	-18.1	-25.1	-10.7	-20.3
Other construction work	+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	+27.6	+31.0	+9.4	-6.6	+14.1
B. Machinery & equipment	+8.7	-16.1	+15.0	+38.1	+9.6	+29.4	+9.1	-4.8	-26.1	-0.2	-21.6	-4.4	+25.8	+59.7	+11.7	+0.1	+4.6	-16.5	+0.3	-3.2
Passenger car	-1.7	+5.6	-1.6	+5.5	+2.3	+12.9	+10.2	+18.6	+8.4	+12.2	-1.0	-18.4	-16.7	+13.6	-5.0	-6.1	+14.1	+6.4	-20.6	-4.2
Other transport equipment	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2	+13.9	-27.2	-17.8	+122.0	+281.4	+80.3	-11.1	+17.4	-57.3	+6.0	-13.0
<i>Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+24.9	+3.2	+8.1	+8.8	+10.7	+50.8	+27.3	-3.4	-9.2	+13.9	-31.0	-18.3	-23.0	+39.4	-10.1	-5.7	+18.7	+23.8	-23.2	-0.9
Other machinery and equipment	+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	+2.7	+1.2	-7.9	+3.5	-0.2
Exports of goods and services	+12.7	+3.6	+8.4	-2.6	+5.2	+2.7	+13.8	-4.0	+1.7	+3.5	-0.9	+4.5	+5.1	+8.7	+4.4	-4.5	+3.1	+14.0	+1.6	+3.4
Goods (f.o.b)	+15.3	+1.3	+2.5	-7.4	+2.0	-2.0	+5.5	-2.2	+2.3	+0.9	+4.5	+0.2	+6.0	+7.5	+4.6	+4.7	+17.3	+17.0	+6.2	+11.1
Services	+10.9	+5.7	+14.1	+1.6	+7.8	+6.1	+21.2	-5.4	+1.2	+5.4	-4.5	+7.9	+4.2	+9.6	+4.2	-11.2	-7.1	+11.3	-2.0	-2.8
Less Imports of goods and services	+10.1	+3.0	+10.4	+1.8	+6.2	+4.8	+11.2	-8.2	-1.0	+1.3	+0.2	+0.3	+11.4	+12.0	+5.9	-4.1	+1.1	+7.2	+2.8	+1.6
Goods (f.o.b)	+11.8	-0.7	+4.5	+1.5	+4.1	+3.1	+10.4	-2.1	-0.8	+2.5	-1.5	-3.0	+10.8	+12.4	+4.7	-1.7	+11.6	+12.0	+6.7	+7.2
Services	+6.7	+11.3	+22.4	+2.4	+10.6	+8.0	+13.0	-18.8	-1.5	-0.8	+3.4	+7.0	+12.6	+11.1	+8.4	-8.4	-17.8	-2.9	-6.0	-8.8

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimate

Table 3.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2011- Q₄ 2014

	2011				2012				2013 ¹				2014			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.6	3.6	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1	1.1	-1.0	1.0	-3.4	3.6	2.6	-2.2	2.4	2.0	0.9	-2.2
Sugarcane	1.6	0.9	-0.1	-1.4	-6.6	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-2.7	1.2	-0.2	1.1
Other	0.4	7.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	3.0	-1.1	3.3	-8.1	7.1	5.6	-1.9	-0.2	4.9	2.1	-1.8
Mining and quarrying	9.4	-26.3	-12.1	-7.7	11.8	-0.9	5.1	1.9	-8.0	-4.5	10.4	-5.7	-14.1	6.8	9.5	1.8
Manufacturing	-3.3	0.2	-2.3	-2.5	4.9	-1.1	3.0	-1.2	4.9	-1.7	0.9	0.0	-1.8	4.6	-0.1	1.3
Sugar	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	-8.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	-3.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	-2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Food (exc sugar)	0.7	1.0	-9.7	7.0	11.1	-4.3	-1.0	1.7	1.7	-3.4	3.2	-2.5	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.6
Textile	-6.9	4.1	1.1	-10.5	4.2	-2.2	7.1	-1.0	2.2	-0.8	-3.8	3.4	-4.2	9.4	-5.0	1.2
Other	-2.1	-4.9	-1.1	-3.6	4.5	1.3	0.4	-3.7	18.6	-3.1	-1.0	0.3	3.6	0.0	-0.4	1.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	2.2	0.7	-2.9	3.3	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.6	-3.2	3.1	3.1	1.1	-0.7	-1.5	4.6
Water supply, sew., waste man.& remediation	3.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	3.3	-0.8	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.8	-1.8	2.0	1.0
Construction	-8.6	0.6	9.6	1.6	-7.4	-2.1	0.9	0.6	-3.6	-1.8	-7.5	-5.7	7.5	-3.9	-6.6	-4.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.8
Transportation and storage	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	-2.3	5.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	-0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	1.1	2.0	-0.2	-2.4	1.5	-0.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.1	5.8	-3.3	-3.0	9.6	2.0	-2.9
Information and communication	2.7	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.4	0.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.8
Monetary intermediation	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.3
Financial leasing and other	-0.1	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	-0.2	1.3
Others	-1.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.8
Real estate activities	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
Owner occupied dwellings	-0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Professional, scientific, tech.& admin.& support service act.	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.8
Administrative and support service activities	3.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	0.2	1.9	2.7	2.6
Public administration	4.2	0.2	1.3	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.6	1.3	0.5
Education	2.3	0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.7	1.4	-0.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	-0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	-0.4	1.2
Health and social work activities	2.2	1.1	-0.4	2.5	4.0	1.7	-0.1	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment, recreational and other service activities	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.1	2.7	2.3	1.4
Other Services	4.3	2.2	1.1	-0.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	-1.1	2.5	2.9	2.5	-2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	-0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	1.8	1.4	-1.0	0.7	1.7	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	-0.6	3.6	0.4	0.5	-0.9	5.9	-1.4	1.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	-3.5	1.2	1.9	-6.9	7.2	-3.7	4.9	-4.2	0.7	-1.8	-2.1	1.6	-0.2	3.7	-1.9	-4.6

1/ revised estimates 2/ first estimates

Table 3.5 - Seasonally Adjusted Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% , quarter to quarter), Q₁ 2011- Q₄ 2014

	2011				2012				2013 ¹				2014			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ¹	Q2 ¹	Q3 ¹	Q4 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.6	3.6	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1	1.1	-1.0	1.0	-3.4	3.6	2.6	-2.2	2.4	2.0	0.9	-2.2
Sugarcane	1.6	0.9	-0.1	-1.4	-6.6	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-2.7	1.2	-0.2	1.1
Other	0.4	7.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	3.0	-1.1	3.3	-8.1	7.1	5.6	-1.9	-0.2	4.9	2.1	-1.8
Mining and quarrying	9.4	-26.3	-12.1	-7.7	11.8	-0.9	5.1	1.9	-8.0	-4.5	10.4	-5.7	-14.1	6.8	9.5	1.8
Manufacturing	-3.3	0.2	-2.3	-2.5	4.9	-1.1	3.0	-1.2	4.9	-1.7	0.9	0.0	-1.8	4.6	-0.1	1.3
Sugar	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	-8.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	-3.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	-2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Food (exc sugar)	0.7	1.0	-9.7	7.0	11.1	-4.3	-1.0	1.7	1.7	-3.4	3.2	-2.5	0.7	2.9	0.6	0.6
Textile	-6.9	4.1	1.1	-10.5	4.2	-2.2	7.1	-1.0	2.2	-0.8	-3.8	3.4	-4.2	9.4	-5.0	1.2
Other	-2.1	-4.9	-1.1	-3.6	4.5	1.3	0.4	-3.7	18.6	-3.1	-1.0	0.3	3.6	0.0	-0.4	1.4
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	2.2	0.7	-2.9	3.3	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.6	-3.2	3.1	3.1	1.1	-0.7	-1.5	4.6
Water supply, sew., waste man.& remediation	3.8	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.9	3.3	-0.8	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	0.8	-1.8	2.0	1.0
Construction	-8.6	0.6	9.6	1.6	-7.4	-2.1	0.9	0.6	-3.6	-1.8	-7.5	-5.7	7.5	-3.9	-6.6	-4.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.7
Wholesale and retail trade	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.8
Transportation and storage	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	-2.3	5.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	-0.6	0.9	0.3	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	1.1	2.0	-0.2	-2.4	1.5	-0.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.1	5.8	-3.3	-3.0	9.6	2.0	-2.9
Information and communication	2.7	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.4	0.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.5	1.8
Monetary intermediation	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.3
Financial leasing and other	-0.1	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	-0.2	1.3
Others	-1.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.8
Real estate activities	0.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
Owner occupied dwellings	-0.6	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Professional, scientific, tech.& admin.& support service act.	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.8
Administrative and support service activities	3.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	0.2	1.9	2.7	2.6
Public administration	4.2	0.2	1.3	-0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.6	1.3	0.5
Education	2.3	0.6	-0.1	1.2	0.7	1.4	-0.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	-0.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	-0.4	1.2
Health and social work activities	2.2	1.1	-0.4	2.5	4.0	1.7	-0.1	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.4	0.5	3.9	1.5	0.3	0.8
Arts, entertainment, recreational and other service activities	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	1.7	0.1	2.7	2.3	1.4
Other Services	4.3	2.2	1.1	-0.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.0	-1.1	2.5	2.9	2.5	-2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	-0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.6
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	1.8	1.4	-1.0	0.7	1.7	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	-0.6	3.6	0.4	0.5	-0.9	5.9	-1.4	1.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.5	2.4	0.4	0.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	-3.5	1.2	1.9	-6.9	7.2	-3.7	4.9	-4.2	0.7	-1.8	-2.1	1.6	-0.2	3.7	-1.9	-4.6

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, 2012 - 2014

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2012		2013		2014	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	8,135	10	9,480	11	7,783	8
Molasses	334	0	172	0	182	0
Flour	295	0	327	0	266	0
EOE	45,606	57	46,778	53	47,363	50
Re-exports ²	11,841	15	13,731	16	23,342	25
Ships' stores and bunkers	12,287	15	16,181	18	13,600	14
Other	1,160	1	1,382	2	2,655	3
TOTAL	79,658	100	88,048	100	95,191	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), 2012 - 2014

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2012		2013		2014 ¹	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	29,792	19	31,573	19	31,353	18
1	Beverages and tobacco	3,126	2	3,312	2	3,358	2
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	3,914	2	4,158	3	4,129	2
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	34,532	21	35,897	22	32,942	19
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,647	1	1,534	1	1,690	1
5	Chemicals	12,493	8	12,892	8	13,471	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	28,425	18	28,616	17	27,598	16
7	Machinery and transport equipment	32,242	20	32,553	20	41,991	24
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,077	9	14,452	9	14,768	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	748	0	607	0	723	0
	TOTAL	160,996	100	165,594	100	172,023	100

1 provisional

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

**Table 4.3 (Cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2012- 2014**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2012			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
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, 2012 - 2014**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2013			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,928	5,058	1,870	-
02	Forestry and logging	127	127	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	194	32	163	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	3,397	3,397	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	24,247	12,563	11,684	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,476	1	1,475	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,680	-	1,680	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,586	8,215	371	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,281	274	2,007	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,814	607	1,207	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,263	1,224	39	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,865	1,709	156	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	25,201	11,340	13,860	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,751	5,903	4,848	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,599	3,049	551	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,972	3,814	158	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	5,074	5,074	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,888	2,899	562	427
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9,440	1,708	3,686	4,045
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,506	1,669	381	1,457
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,744	1,810	1,186	5,748
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,221	600	2,922	3,699
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,673	39	366	2,267
31	Manufacture of furniture	4,132	1,606	1,981	544
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	1	1	-	-
58	Publishing activities	720	333	387	-
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	83	3	80	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		142,863	73,057	51,620	18,187

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 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption¹
by industrial origin and use, 2012- 2014**

(R million)

NSIC Div.	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2014			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	6,498	4,539	1,959	-
02	Forestry and logging	134	134	-	-
03	Fishing and aquaculture	230	34	196	-
08	Other mining and quarrying	4,080	4,080	-	-
10	Manufacture of beverages	24,282	10,996	13,286	-
11	Manufacture of food products	1,448	1	1,447	-
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	1,771	-	1,771	-
13	Manufacture of textiles	8,575	8,198	377	-
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,299	300	1,999	-
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	1,935	652	1,283	-
16	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	1,306	1,267	39	-
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,870	1,697	172	-
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	22,309	10,039	12,270	-
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	10,999	5,929	5,070	-
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	3,604	3,006	599	-
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	3,677	3,509	168	-
24	Manufacture of basic metals	4,675	4,675	-	-
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3,534	2,875	577	82
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	9,492	2,445	2,911	4,136
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3,985	1,930	370	1,685
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	8,722	2,116	975	5,631
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	7,461	707	2,916	3,838
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3,063	45	367	2,651
31	Manufacture of furniture	3,640	1,257	1,837	546
35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	-	-	-	-
58	Publishing activities	719	325	393	-
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	63	2	61	-
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		140,370	70,759	51,043	18,569

1 Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

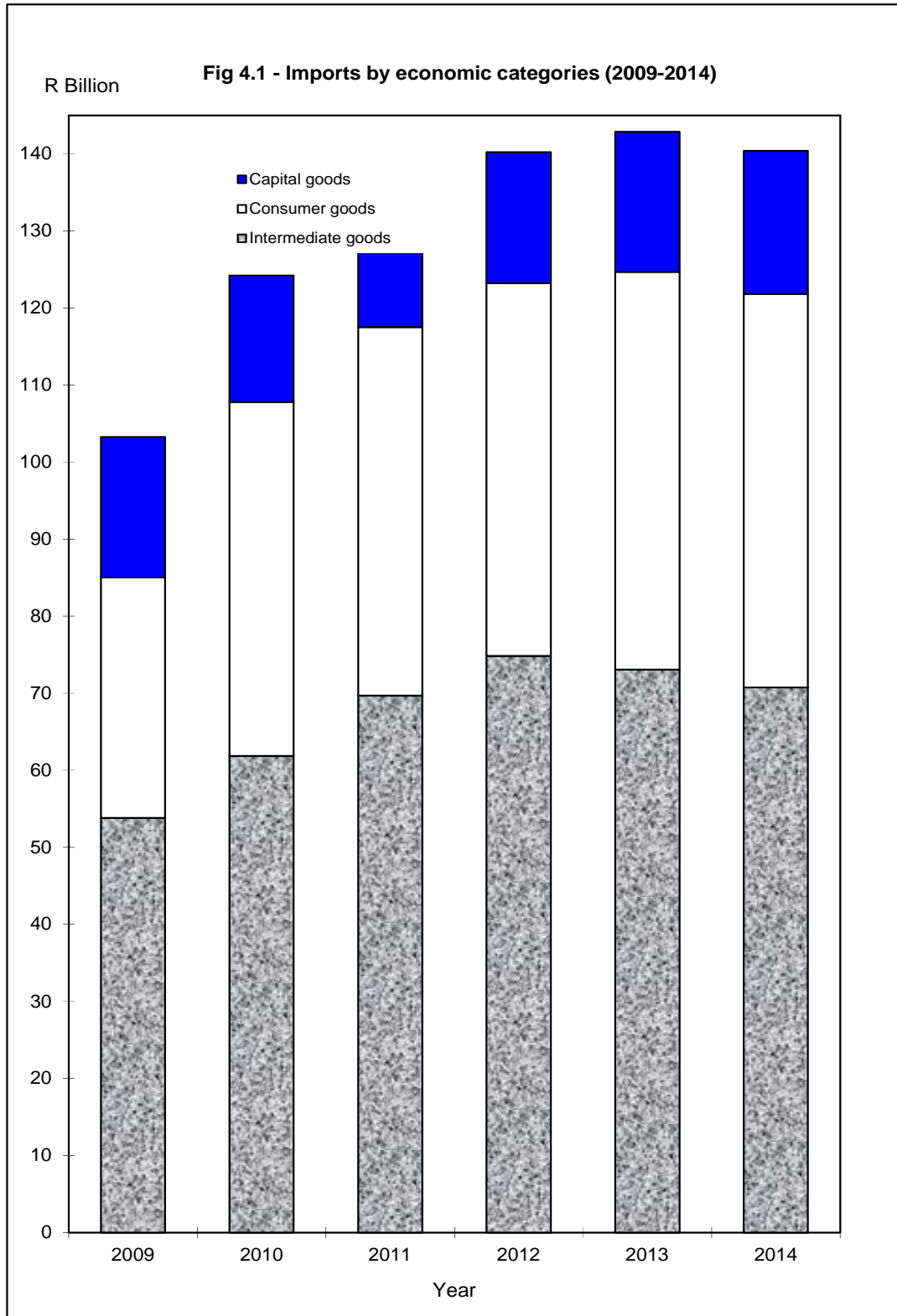
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 4.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption¹ classified by economic categories, 2012 - 2014

Economic categories	2012		2013		2014	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	74,839	53.4	73,057	51.1	70,759	50.4
Final consumption of household	48,375	34.5	51,620	36.1	51,043	36.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,980	12.1	18,187	12.7	18,569	13.2
TOTAL	140,194	100.0	142,863	100.0	140,370	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, 2013 - 2014**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2013	2014
Total exports	+ 4.5	- 2.5
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 9.8	- 16.2
Sugars, molasses and honey	- 1.8	- 16.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	- 3.6	+ 1.2
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	+ 8.9	+ 12.6
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 1.3	+ 3.2
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	+ 8.6	- 4.6

**Table 4.6 - Annual change (%) in the total export volume indices
of selected goods, 2013 - 2014**

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	2013	2014
Total exports	+ 2.2	+ 16.4
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic invertebrates and preparations thereof	+ 4.5	+ 14.1
Sugars, molasses and honey	+ 13.4	- 0.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., & related products	+ 21.9	+ 4.4
Men's or boys' coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear & similar articles of textile fabrics, not knitted or crocheted	- 1.3	- 8.0
Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.	- 10.3	+ 6.8
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s.; watches & clocks	- 19.7	+ 6.4

**Table 4.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2013-2014**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2013	2014
Total Imports	- 1.4	+ 1.0
Intermediate goods	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
<i>of which</i> fish & fish preparations	+ 11.6	+ 0.8
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 3.9	+ 0.9
edible products & preparations	- 0.1	+ 1.0
textile fibres	+ 1.8	+ 1.0
textile yarn	+ 2.7	+ 1.0
textile fabrics	- 1.5	+ 4.2
cork & wood	+ 11.4	+ 1.0
petroleum products	- 1.3	+ 0.9
chemicals	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
cement	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Iron & steel	- 1.4	+ 1.0
other metallic products	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Consumer goods	+ 0.8	- 0.6
<i>of which</i> meat & meat preparations	- 5.6	+ 1.1
dairy products	+ 10.5	+ 1.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 7.6	- 12.9
rice	- 2.0	+ 1.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 3.2	+ 1.0
petroleum oils	- 1.3	+ 0.9
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	- 3.3	+ 0.9
medicaments	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 1.9	+ 1.0
Capital goods	- 9	+ 1.0
<i>of which</i> Automatic data processing machines	- 7.7	+ 1.0
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	- 6.0	+ 1.0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 18.3	+ 1.0

**Table 4.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2013-2014**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2013	2014 ¹
Total Imports	+ 4.3	+ 2.9
Intermediate goods	+ 3.5	- 12.5
<i>of which</i> fish & fish preparations	- 2.9	- 13.6
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 13.9	- 25.7
edible products & preparations	+ 7.5	+ 5.4
textile fibres	+ 9.4	- 6.4
textile yarn	+ 7.1	- 2.1
textile fabrics	+ 13.4	- 3.8
cork & wood	- 16.8	+ 6.1
petroleum products	+ 7.7	- 13.8
chemicals	- 1.6	+ 3.1
cement	- 6.9	- 17.9
Iron & steel	- 2.6	- 16.3
other metallic products	- 10.1	- 17.6
Consumer goods	+ 6.0	- 3.0
<i>of which</i> meat & meat preparations	+ 12.9	+ 5.4
dairy products	- 8.9	+ 14.9
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 1.8	+ 3.1
rice	+ 17.9	+ 5.0
vegetables & fruits	+ 8.0	+ 6.4
petroleum oils	+ 8.2	- 13.4
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 0.3	+ 53.3
medicaments	- 0.7	+ 12.1
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 17.9	- 3.5
Capital goods	+ 4.3	+ 7.9
<i>of which</i> Automatic data processing machines	+ 9.4	+ 2.1
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	+ 6.4	+ 8.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 11.9	+ 14.1

1 Provisional

**Table 4.7 - Annual change (%) in the Import price indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2013-2014**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2013	2014
Total Imports	- 1.4	+ 1.0
Intermediate goods	+ 1.6	+ 1.2
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 11.6	+ 0.8
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 3.9	+ 0.9
edible products & preparations	- 0.1	+ 1.0
textile fibres	+ 1.8	+ 1.0
textile yarn	+ 2.7	+ 1.0
textile fabrics	- 1.5	+ 4.2
cork & wood	+ 11.4	+ 1.0
petroleum products	- 1.3	+ 0.9
chemicals	+ 0.6	+ 0.9
cement	+ 0.4	+ 1.0
Iron & steel	- 1.4	+ 1.0
other metallic products	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Consumer goods	+ 0.8	- 0.6
of which meat & meat preparations	- 5.6	+ 1.1
dairy products	+ 10.5	+ 1.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 7.6	- 12.9
rice	- 2.0	+ 1.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 3.2	+ 1.0
petroleum oils	- 1.3	+ 0.9
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	- 3.3	+ 0.9
medicaments	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 1.9	+ 1.0
Capital goods	- 9	+ 1.0
of which Automatic data processing machines	- 7.7	+ 1.0
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	- 6.0	+ 1.0
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 18.3	+ 1.0

**Table 4.8 - Annual change (%) in the Import Volume Indices
(IPI - Reference year 2007 = 100) of selected goods, 2013-2014**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2013	2014 ¹
Total Imports	+ 4.3	+ 2.9
Intermediate goods	+ 3.5	- 12.5
of which fish & fish preparations	- 2.9	- 13.6
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 13.9	- 25.7
edible products & preparations	+ 7.5	+ 5.4
textile fibres	+ 9.4	- 6.4
textile yarn	+ 7.1	- 2.1
textile fabrics	+ 13.4	- 3.8
cork & wood	- 16.8	+ 6.1
petroleum products	+ 7.7	- 13.8
chemicals	- 1.6	+ 3.1
cement	- 6.9	- 17.9
Iron & steel	- 2.6	- 16.3
other metallic products	- 10.1	- 17.6
Consumer goods	+ 6.0	- 3.0
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 12.9	+ 5.4
dairy products	- 8.9	+ 14.9
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 1.8	+ 3.1
rice	+ 17.9	+ 5.0
vegetables & fruits	+ 8.0	+ 6.4
petroleum oils	+ 8.2	- 13.4
liquefied propane & butane (gas)	+ 0.3	+ 53.3
medicaments	- 0.7	+ 12.1
perfumery, cosmetics or toilet preparations	+ 17.9	- 3.5
Capital goods	+ 4.3	+ 7.9
of which Automatic data processing machines	+ 9.4	+ 2.1
Motor cars and other motor vehicles	+ 6.4	+ 8.9
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	- 11.9	+ 14.1

1 Provisional

CHAPTER 5

PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 5.1 - Local production of selected commodities for the Island of Mauritius, 2012 - 2014

	Unit	2012	2013 ¹	2014 ²
Sugar	M-tons	409,200	404,713	400,173
Molasses	"	125,131	126,615	138,246
Tea	"	1,577	1,563	1,504
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	47,200	46,700	47,500
Animal feeds	"	195,000	191,100	173,901
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	32,200	26,700	24,855
Denatured spirits ³	H-litres	8,989	10,409	3,577
<i>Power alcohol</i>	"	1,496	1,792	709
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	7,493	8,477	2,868
Beer and stout ³	"	363,957	351,673	344,374
Wine ³	"	43,560	46,430	46,678
Vinegar ³	"	1,541	1,654	1,007
Electricity generated	Million kwh	2,764	2,850	N/A
Plastic products ³	Units (000)	116,630	109,973	118,745

1 Revised

2 Provisional

3 Excise figures

Table 5.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2012 - 2014

(Tonnes)

	2012	2013	2014
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	3,947,285	3,815,782	4,044,421
Tea (green leaf)	7,947	7,981	7,607
Tobacco leaf ³	245	1	-
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,614	1,513	1,414
Creepers ⁴	28,453	28,290	28,477
Groundnuts	723	431	618
Maize	413	634	621
Manioc	500	507	445
Sweet potatoes	1,220	1,091	770
Potatoes	20,442	16,451	16,085
Tomatoes	13,150	11,201	10,639
Mixed vegetables ⁵	30,275	31,867	12,779
Bananas	10,196	10,181	9,533
Pineapples	14,120	15,957	10,788
Meat			
Beef: Local	172	85	61
Rodrigues	8	5	16
Imported	1,806	1,856	1,895
Goat meat	42	41	37
Mutton	9	5	8
Pork	653	615	557
Poultry	47,200	46,700	47,500
Fish			
Coastal fishing	1,888	1,749	1,410
High seas ⁶	2,383	3,625	9,134
Ponds and barachois	509	421	753

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, 2012-2014

Type of building	2012		2013		2014	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Residential building	6,081	1,037,866	6,986	1,134,494	6,125	1,381,058
New buildings	3,929	791,689	4,535	865,762	4,348	1,186,155
Additions	2,152	246,177	2,451	268,732	1,777	194,903
Non-residential building	475	150,253	652	188,855	465	158,858
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3	1,771	25	8,514	17	9,263
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	7	2,899	61	21,374	36	14,335
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	-	-	-	-	1	801
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	-	-	1	2,714	1	129
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	297	75,095	244	63,168	204	43,187
Transportation and storage	6	6,736	26	11,270	13	6,488
Accommodation and food service activities	42	17,936	74	18,911	67	21,852
Information and communication	10	5,257	1	620	1	310
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	25	5,692	1	252	3	1,503
Professional, scientific and technical activities	10	4,284	7	2,126	12	11,316
Administrative and support service activities	11	11,117	46	14,435	23	24,483
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	1	436	1	65
Education	9	5,884	51	14,683	27	8,554
Human health and social work activities	6	1,854	23	2,703	14	2,892
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	18	14,605	7	10,837
Other service activities	49	11,728	73	13,044	38	2,843
Total	6,556	1,188,119	7,638	1,323,349	6,590	1,539,916

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

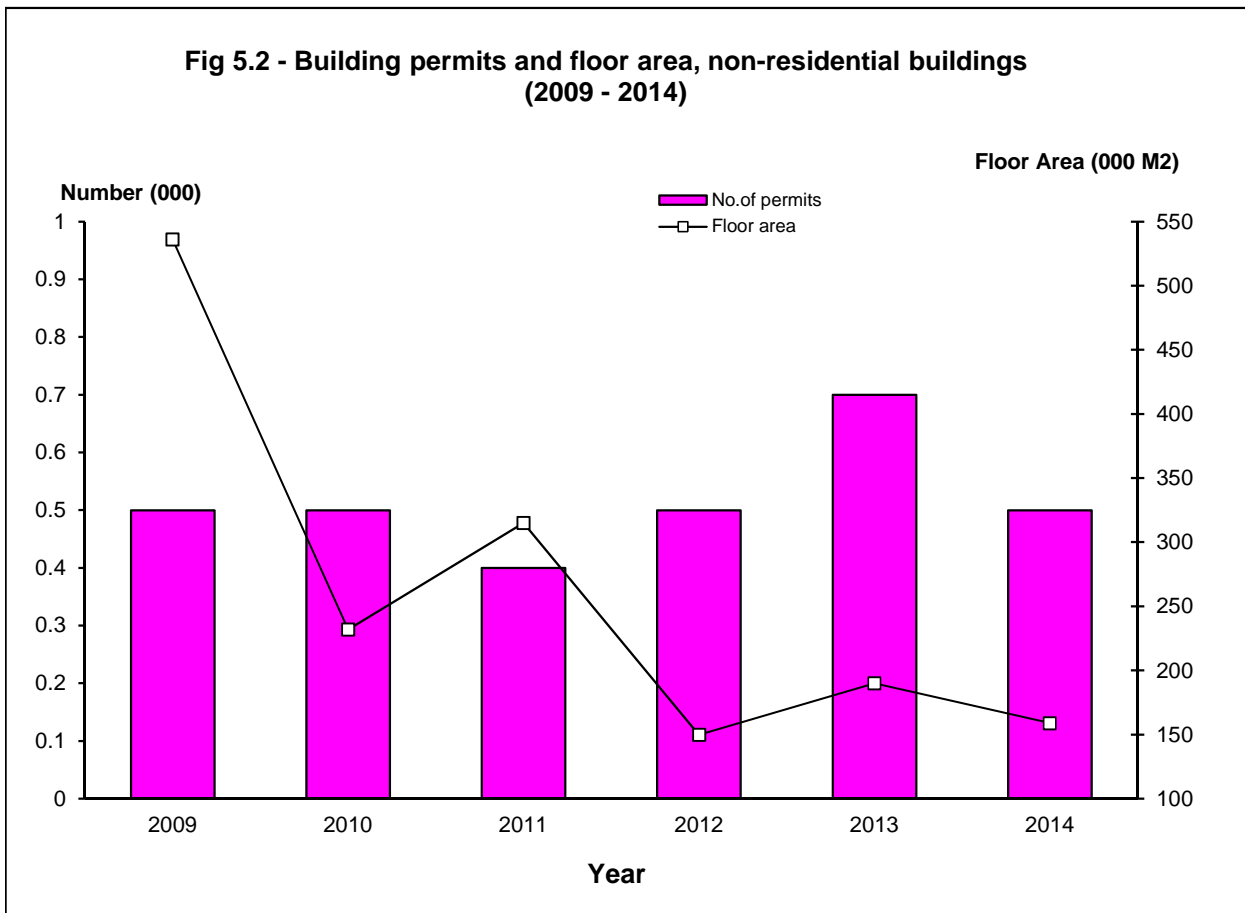
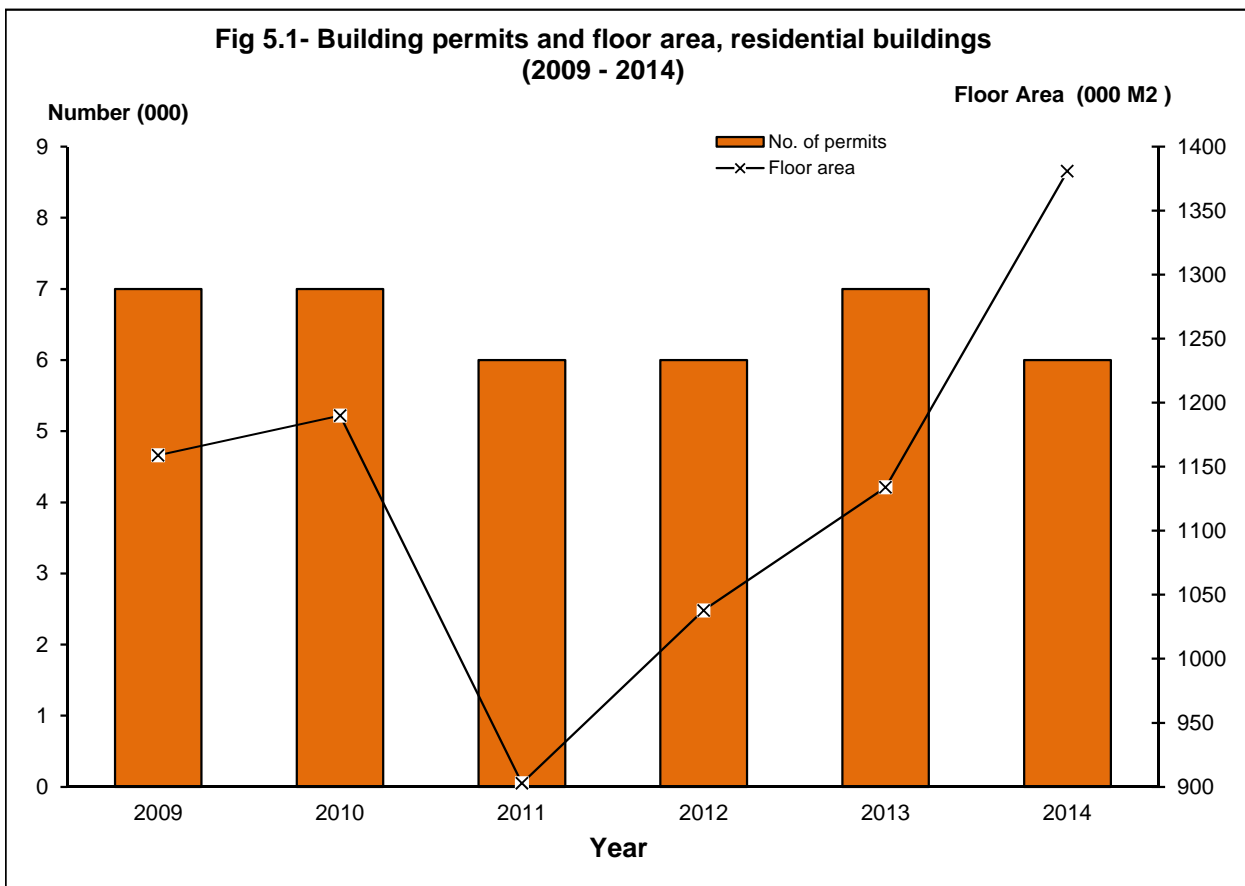


Table 5.4(a) - Total ¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2012-2014

Region	2012		2013		2014	
	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	2,475	427,643	2,619	457,859	2,341	388,192
Port Louis	559	76,171	578	81,813	400	54,016
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	513	108,754	552	86,759	510	78,816
Curepipe	442	76,422	440	103,473	403	86,252
Quatre Bornes	445	92,965	473	101,081	395	68,905
Vacoas - Phoenix	516	73,331	576	84,733	633	100,203
Rural areas	3,606	610,223	4,367	676,635	3,784	992,866
Pamplemousses	445	71,572	672	98,095	631	102,673
Riviere du Rempart	425	63,864	657	106,010	630	309,750
Flacq	710	100,004	684	99,550	635	84,016
Grand Port	573	87,770	566	75,879	412	102,245
Savanne	449	60,356	577	84,622	445	60,382
Plaines Wilhems	29	3,634	33	3,988	34	4,031
Moka	424	77,462	624	102,100	491	221,864
Black River	551	145,561	554	106,391	506	107,905
TOTAL	6,081	1,037,866	6,986	1,134,494	6,125	1,381,058

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, 2012-2014

Region	2012		2013		2014	
	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	171	42,875	264	85,843	187	59,473
Port Louis	42	16,446	56	26,207	46	12,570
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	44	8,430	58	22,424	31	6,814
Curepipe	26	5,006	53	9,488	29	5,514
Quatre Bornes	29	7,788	42	14,556	28	18,037
Vacoas - Phoenix	30	5,205	55	13,168	53	16,538
Rural areas	304	107,378	388	103,012	278	99,385
Pamplemousses	50	42,871	62	17,071	59	25,201
Riviere du Rempart	40	16,216	71	24,109	69	18,081
Flacq	72	13,262	64	13,185	34	6,785
Grand Port	28	6,428	43	12,341	30	14,101
Savanne	32	5,206	56	7,933	27	16,385
Plaines Wilhems	31	5,326	3	415	0	0
Moka	0	0	42	12,872	27	9,856
Black River	51	18,069	47	15,086	32	8,976
TOTAL	475	150,253	652	188,855	465	158,858

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 buildings¹ by range of floor area, 2012-2014

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2012				2013				2014			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	417	487	904	15	401	522	923	13	342	386	728	12
65-139	1,161	1,647	2,808	46	1,185	2,103	3,288	47	1,112	1,874	2,986	49
140-299	772	1,209	1,981	33	815	1,428	2,243	32	690	1,215	1,905	31
300-499	89	203	292	5	168	255	423	6	154	204	358	6
500 & over	36	60	96	2	50	59	109	2	43	105	148	2
TOTAL	2,475	3,606	6,081	100	2,619	4,367	6,986	100	2,341	3,784	6,125	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 (%)
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	1,239,919	215,449	28,549	243,998	+5.7	201,014	61,240	+5.9
2008	1,244,410	243,115	31,201	274,316	+5.5	235,549	67,529	+1.3
2009	1,247,718	251,615	30,739	282,354	+3.1	248,630	74,430	+8.9
2010	1,250,689	265,214	33,956	299,170	+4.2	261,930	74,395	- 0.7
2011	1,252,678	285,280	37,731	323,011	+3.6	280,871	77,565	+1.4
2012	1,256,156	302,616	41,218	343,835	+3.4	300,385	79,185	- 0.8
2013	1,258,927	322,938	43,270	366,208	+3.2	323,009	77,618	- 3.3
2014	1,261,208	342,287	44,048	386,336	+3.5	341,831	73,990	- 6.0

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, 2005-2014

Republic of Mauritius	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1. Population (mid- year)	1,228,543	1,234,285	1,239,919	1,244,410	1,247,718	1,250,689	1,252,678	1,256,156	1,258,927	1,261,208
2. Annual population growth (%)	+0.5	+0.5	+0.4	+0.3	+0.3	+0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.2	+0.1
3. Life expectancy at birth										
Male (years)	69.1	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.7	71.0	71.1 ³
Female (years)	75.9	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.0	77.4	77.5	77.7	77.6	77.7 ³
4. Crude birth rate ¹	15.3	14.3	13.7	13.2	12.3	12.0	11.7	11.5	10.9	10.6
5. Crude death rate ²	7.0	7.4	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7
6. Infantile mortality rate ³	13.2	14.1	15.3	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.7	12.1	14.5
7. Tourist arrivals (Number)	761,063	788,276	906,971	930,456	871,356	934,827	964,642	965,441	993,106	1,038,968
8. Tourist earnings (R M)	25,704	31,942	40,687	41,213	35,693	39,456	42,845	44,378	40,557	44,304
9. GNI at market prices (R M)	189,975	214,216	249,577	276,389	281,021	302,772	323,849	344,955	366,938	393,198
11. Real annual growth of GDP										
at basic prices (%)	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.2	+3.6	+3.4	+3.2	+3.5
12. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+4.9	+8.9	+8.8	+9.7	+2.5	+2.9	+6.5	+3.9	+3.5	+3.2
13. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁴	93,282	115,502	121,037	132,165	118,444	134,882	147,815	160,996	165,594	172,023
14. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁴	63,219	74,037	69,708	67,970	61,681	69,550	73,586	79,658	88,048	95,191
of which sugar	10,536	11,198	9,578	8,268	6,828	7,708	8,226	8,135	9,480	7,783
EOE	28,954	33,610	37,840	35,080	35,972	41,622	43,100	45,606	46,778	47,363

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 (1991-2014)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1991	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	27.1
1992	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	28.4
1993	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	31.4
1994	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	33.7
1995	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	35.7
1996	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	38.0
1997	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	40.5
1998	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	43.3
1999	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	46.3
2000	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	48.2
2001	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	50.8
2002	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	54.1
2003	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	56.2
2004	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	58.8
2005	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	61.7
2006	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	67.2
2007	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	73.1
2008	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	80.2
2009	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	82.2
2010	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	84.6
2011	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	90.1
2012	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	93.6
2013	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	96.9
2014	368.4	352.0	318.6	297.3	280.2	262.8	246.7	231.1	216.0	207.4	196.6	184.9	178.0	170.0	162.0	148.8	136.8	124.7	121.6	118.2	111.0	106.8	103.2	100.0