

CHAPTER 2

ANNUAL NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Section 1 – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

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

- Industrial crops (sugar cane, tea and tobacco)
- Food crops, fruits and flowers
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Agricultural services
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing
- Government services

(i) **Data sources**

- Ministry of Agro Industry & Fisheries
- Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
- Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)
- Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Special enquiries from food crop planters, livestock and poultry breeders and providers of agricultural services

(ii) **Methodology**

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

(a) **Industrial crops**

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

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

(b) **Food crops, fruits and flowers**

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

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

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

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

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

(c) *Livestock, poultry and related products*

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

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

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

(d) *Agricultural Services*

(a) Government

Details are provided at Section 1.12.

(b) Non-government

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

(e) *Forestry and hunting*

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

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

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

(f) *Fishing*

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

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

1.2 The Sugar Industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) **Methodology**

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

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

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

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

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

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Mining and quarrying

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

1.4 Manufacturing

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

(i) Sources

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

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Electricity, gas and water supply

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

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

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

1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

General builders and civil engineering contractors

Small contractors and special trade contractors

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

Own-account construction carried out by individuals

(i) Sources

Building permits statistics

Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department

Trade Statistics

Housing and Population Census

Household Budget Surveys

Special surveys of building contractors and parastatal bodies

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

stock of buildings updated from the 2000 Housing Census

repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

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

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

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

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

(i) Sources

Census of Industrial Production

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

Value Added Tax Department

Survey of large establishments

Road transport statistics

(ii) Methodology

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

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

customs and excise duties are available.

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

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

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

Other activities:

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

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

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

Ship handling activities using value of ships stores supplied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 Hotels and Restaurants

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

(i) Sources of data

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iii) Computation of Annual estimates

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Constant price estimates

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

1.9 Transport, storage and communications

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

Land transport

Water transport

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

Air transport

Communication services

(i) Sources of data

National Transport Authority

Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Expenditure Surveys

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

Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

Census of Economic Activities

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

Services allied to transport:

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Financial intermediation

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

(i) Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius

The Registrar of Companies

Financial Services Commission

Annual Survey on Income and Expenditure

(ii) Methodology

(i) Insurance

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

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

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

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

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

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

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

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

(ii) Banks and Other Financial intermediaries

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

In summary the output of banks is measured as

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

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

1.11 Real estate, renting and business activities

(i) Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities

Financial Services Commission

Board of Investment

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

Annual Survey of large establishments

(ii) Methodology

Real estate and renting

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

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

Business services

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

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

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

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

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

1.12 General Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.13 Education

(i) Data Sources

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

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

1.14 Health and social work

(i) Data Sources

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

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Data Sources

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

(ii) Methodology

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

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

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

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

2. Gross National Income and its appropriation

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

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

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

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

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

3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

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

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

(i) Methodology

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

Building and construction

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

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

Other construction works

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

Machinery and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

4. Estimates of growth rates

(i) *Double-deflation method*

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

- Physical quantities of goods produced
- Physical quantities of materials used
- Employment

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

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

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

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

(ii) **Expenditure approach**

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

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

Section 2 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. Year 2006

1.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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

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

1.2 Growth rate by industry

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

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

Primary sector

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

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

Secondary sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary sector

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

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

1.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

1.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

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

1.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

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

5.5% compared to -1.6% in 2005.

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

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

Investment by type

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

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

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

Investment by sector

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

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

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

1.3.3 Imports and exports of goods and services

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

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

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

Net exports of goods and services resulted in a deficit of R 23,301 million in 2006 compared to

R 11,127 million in 2005. This represents 11.3% of GDP at market prices in 2006 compared to 6.0% in 2005.

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

1.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

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

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

1.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

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

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

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

2. Year 2007

2.1 Gross Domestic Product, 2007

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

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

2.2 Growth rate by industry

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

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

Primary sector

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

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

Secondary sector

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

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

Sugar milling a decline of 13.6% in 2007 based on a sugar production of 435,972 tonnes, compared to a decline of 2.9% in 2006 based on a production of 504,857 tonnes.

Textile a growth of 8.5% in 2007 following a rebound of 2.9% in 2006 after negative growths of 7.2% and 14.7% in 2004 and 2005 respectively.

Activities of export oriented enterprises grew at a higher rate of 8.0 % in 2007 compared to a growth of 4.6% in 2006.

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

Tertiary sector

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

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

financial intermediation activities respectively.

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

2.3 Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product

2.3.1 Final consumption expenditure

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

2.3.2 Investment (GDFCF)

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

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

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

Investment by type

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

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

Investment by sector

Private sector investment in 2007 is estimated at R 46,261 million representing a nominal increase of 35.4% over the 2006 figure of R 34,177 million. In real terms, it grew by 24.0% compared to 15.1% in 2006.

The 24.0% growth is mostly attributable to high investment in hotels and IRS projects and to a lesser extent to investment in the textile and wearing apparel industries.

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

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

2.3.2 Imports and export of goods and services

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

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

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

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

2.4 GDP at market prices by category of income

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

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

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

2.5 Gross National Disposable Income and Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which in addition to GDP at market prices takes into account flows of primary income comprising mostly interests and dividends (+R 7,491 million) and transfers (+R 3,693) from and to the rest of the world, is estimated at R 246,667 million in 2007 .

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

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

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout:

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

Abbreviations

- R : Mauritian rupees
- R M : Rupees Million
- 000 : Thousand
- M-tons : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos
- H-Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres
- No. : Number
- E.P.Z. : Export Processing Zone
- ISIC : International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
- C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight
- F.O.B. : Free on board

Exchange rate

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3 - MAIN TABLES

Table 2.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2004 - 2007

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

Table 2.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2004 - 2007

	2004	2005	2006¹	2007¹
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of:				
(i) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.4
<i>exclusive of sugar</i>	+4.6	+2.8	+5.4	+6.1
(ii) Final consumption expenditure	+7.2	+7.1	+5.5	+3.9
<i>Households</i>	+7.8	+7.3	+5.9	+4.5
<i>General Government</i>	+4.6	+6.1	+3.8	+0.8
(iii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+4.8	-1.6	+5.5	+17.0
(iv) Private sector investment	+16.3	-0.3	+15.1	+24.0
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	+16.3	-0.8	+15.2	+24.5
(v) Public sector investment	-19.8	-5.4	+28.3	-24.7
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-14.8	-3.6	-17.5	-7.4
2. Ratios				
(i) Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	42.2	42.5	41.0	40.5
(ii) Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	78.0	83.5	84.7	83.5
<i>Households</i>	63.7	68.7	70.5	70.4
<i>General Government</i>	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.1
(iii) Investment (GDFCF) as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	21.5	21.4	21.5	24.1
(iv) Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	15.0	15.1	16.6	19.6
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	15.0	15.1	16.5	19.8
(v) Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.5
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.3
(vi) Private sector investment as a % of GDFCF	69.3	70.4	68.3	78.2
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	69.7	70.3	76.7	82.0
(vii) Public sector investment as a % of GDFCF	30.7	29.6	31.7	21.8
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	30.3	29.7	23.3	18.0
(viii) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.8	20.3
(ix) Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.1	21.3
(x) Net exports of goods & services as a % of GDP at market prices	-2.4	-6.0	-11.3	-10.1
<i>exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel</i>	-2.2	-5.9	-8.5	-9.0
(+) surplus / (-) deficit				

Fig 2.1 - GDP at basic prices by sectors (2001-2007)

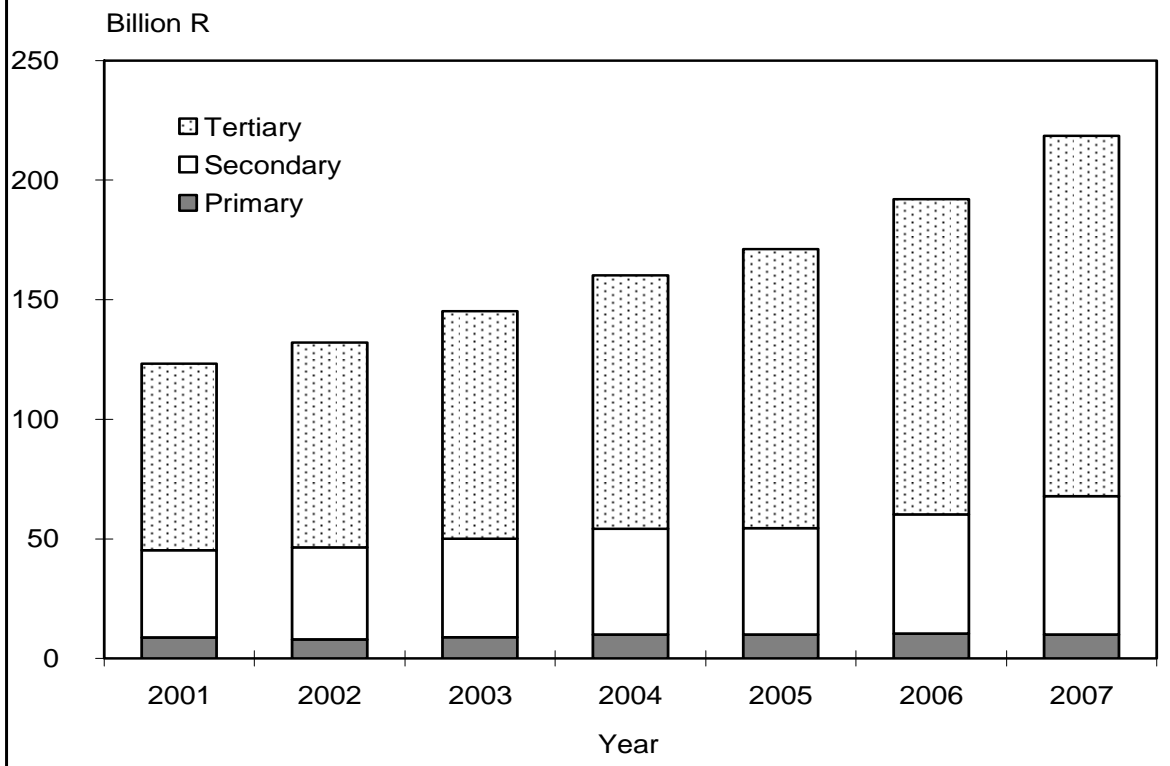
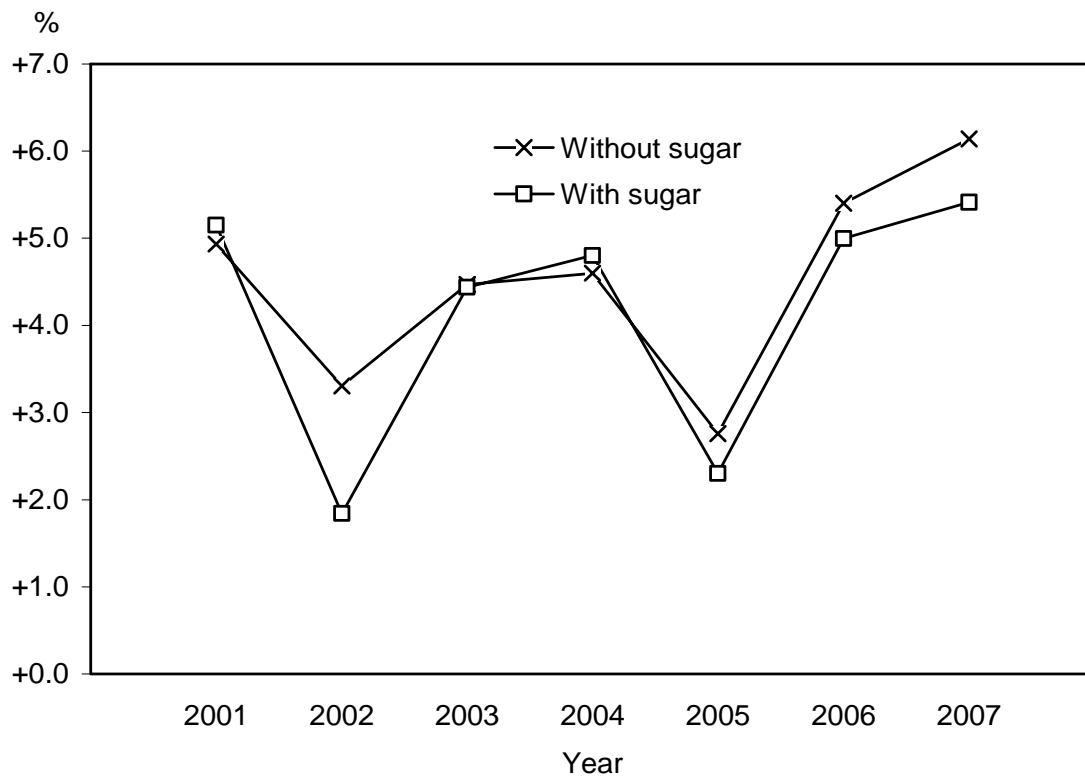


Fig 2.2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (2001-2007)



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

Fig 2.3 - Consumption and Gross National Saving (2001 - 2007)

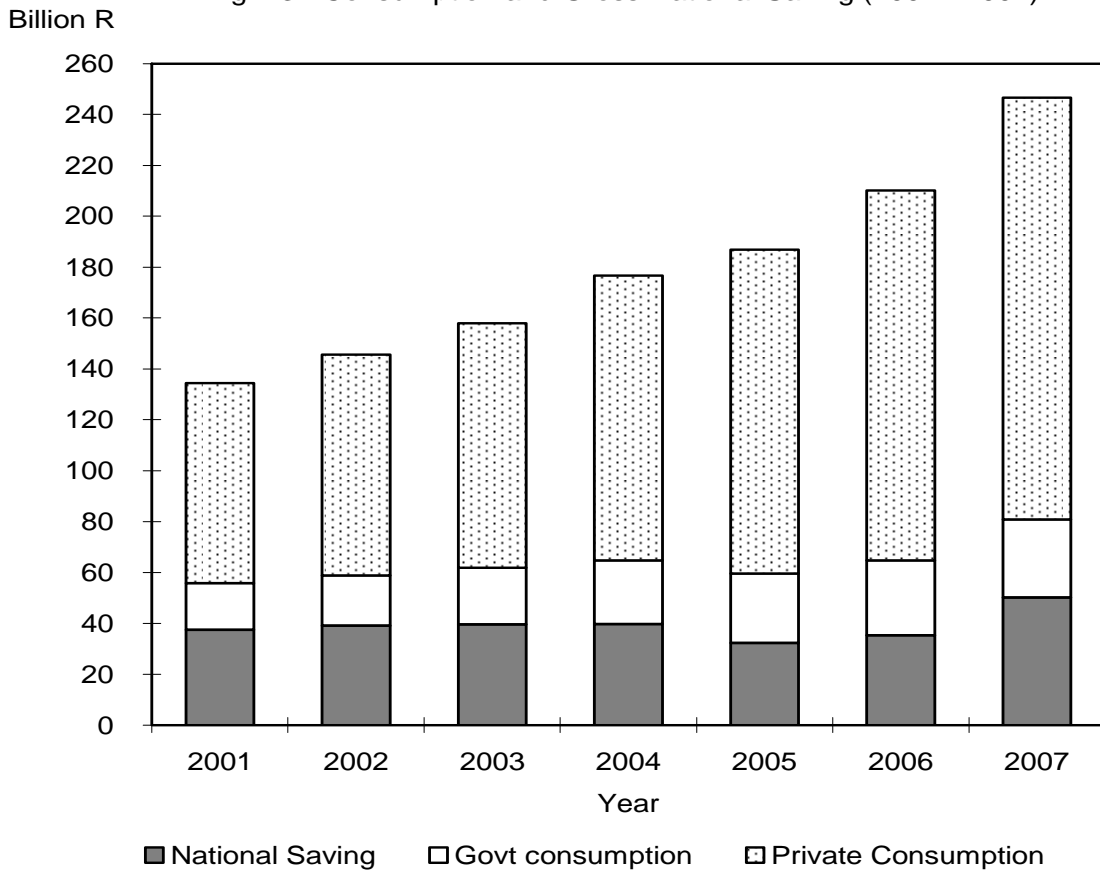


Fig 2.4 - Saving and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 2001 - 2007

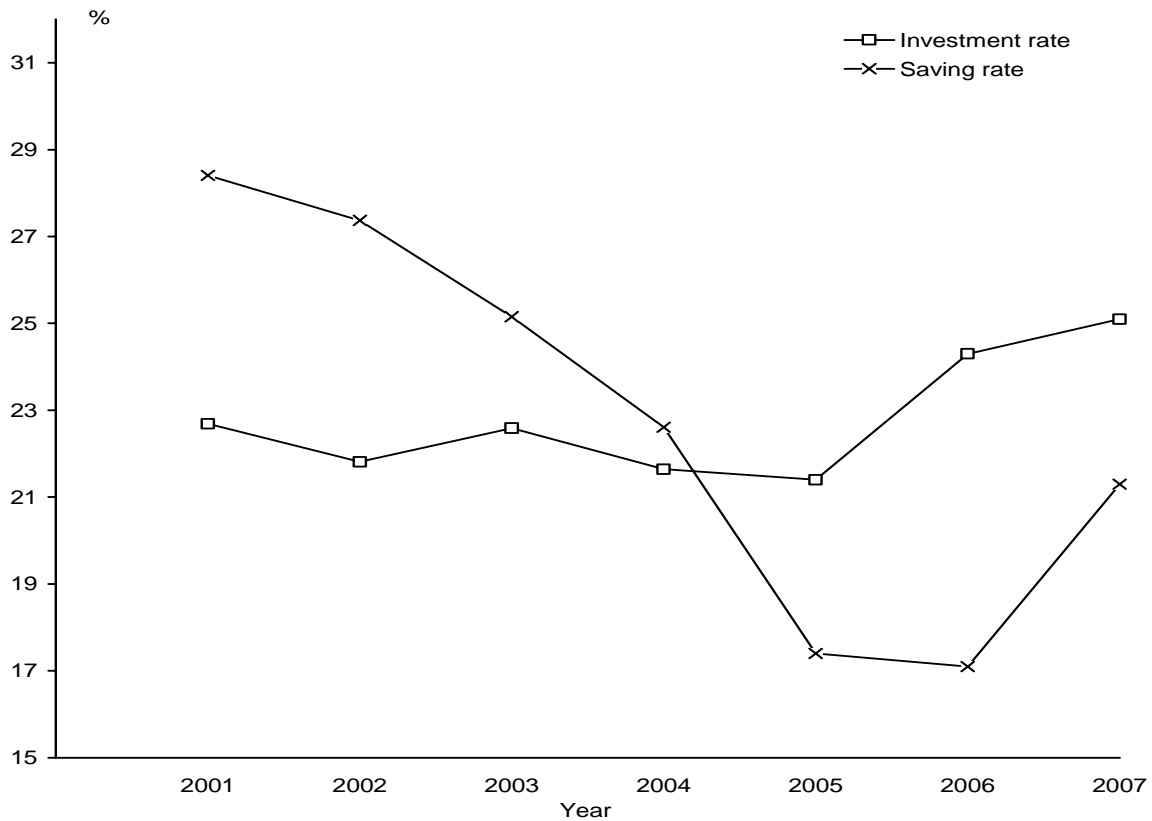


Table 2.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2004 - 2007

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

1/ Revised

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

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

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

1/ Revised

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

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

1/ Revised

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

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

1/ Revised

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

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Compensation of employees	64,378	68,877	74,572	83,715
of which paid by General Government	16,660	17,826	18,819	19,431
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	152,426	162,171	181,968	206,934
Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports	24,733	24,781	26,061	30,656
Taxes on products ²	23,785	24,060	25,255	29,369
Subsidies on products	(613)	(883)	(936)	(820)
Other taxes on production ³	1,561	1,604	1,742	2,107
Gross operating surplus	86,487	91,690	105,654	121,112
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	175,598	185,348	206,287	235,483
Net primary income from the rest of the world⁴	-390	-239	+1,633	+7,491⁵
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	175,208	185,109	207,920	242,974
Net transfer from the rest of the world⁴	+1,374	+1,797	+2,269	+3,693
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	176,582	186,906	210,189	246,667
Less: Final consumption expenditure	136,880	154,717	174,846	196,533
Households	111,837	127,349	145,491	165,790
General Government	25,043	27,368	29,355	30,743
Gross National Saving (GNS)	39,702	32,189	35,343	50,134
GNS as a % of GNDI	22.5	17.2	16.8	20.3
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	22.6	17.4	17.1	21.3

1/ Revised

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

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

4/ Source: Bank of Mauritius

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

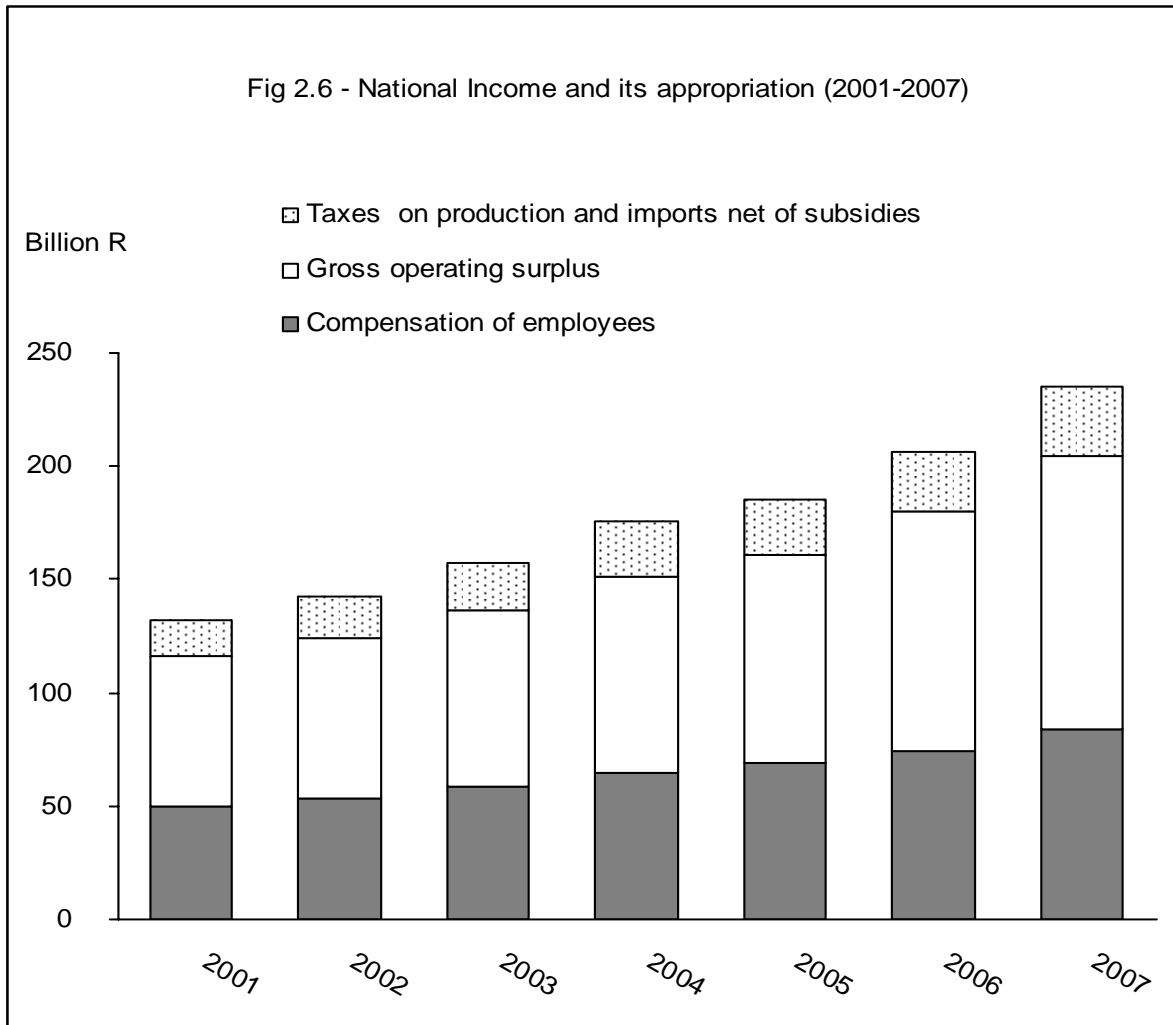
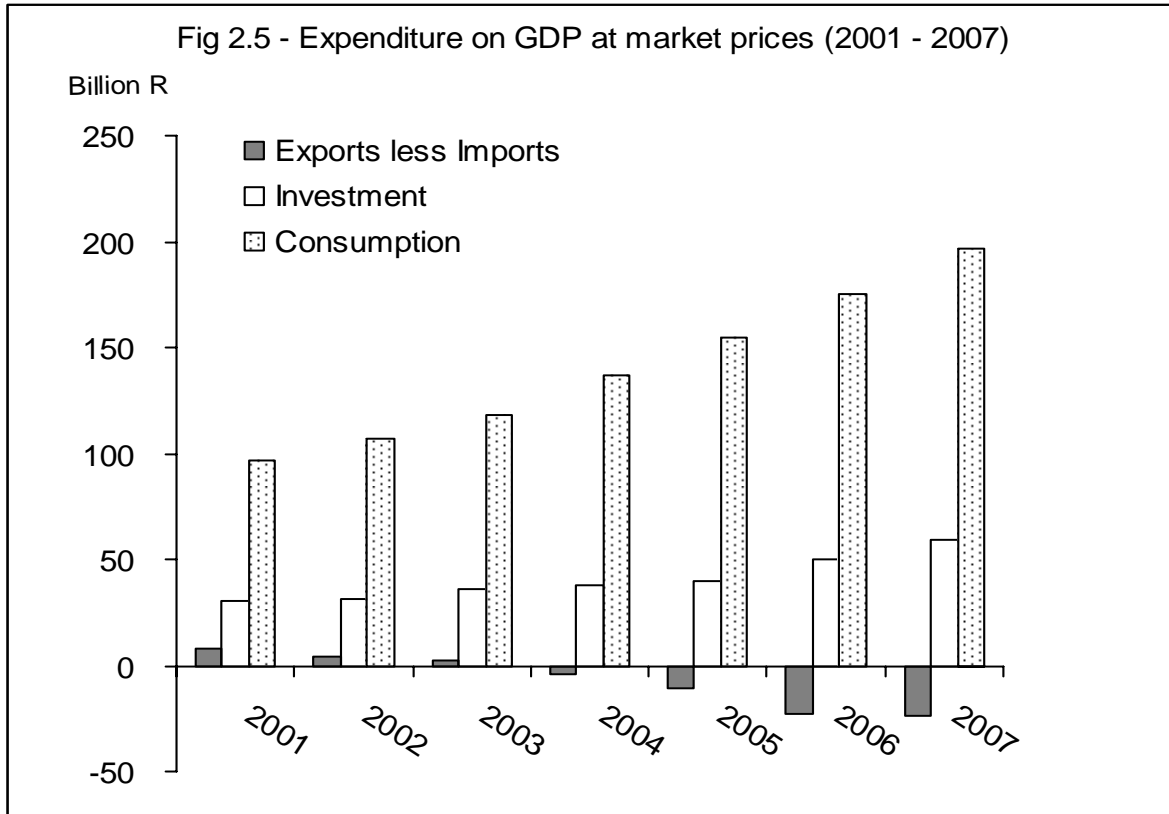


Table 2.8 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2004 - 2007

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

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

	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ¹
Final consumption expenditure	78.0	83.5	84.8	83.5
Households	63.7	68.7	70.5	70.4
General government	14.3	14.8	14.2	13.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1
Private sector	15.0	15.1	16.6	19.6
Public sector	6.6	6.3	7.7	5.5
Increase in inventories ²	2.8	1.1	2.3	1.5
Exports of goods & services	54.0	59.9	61.6	58.7
Less Imports of goods & services	- 56.4	- 65.9	- 72.9	68.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Revised

2/ includes all statistical discrepancies

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

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

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

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

(Rmillion)

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

1/ Revised

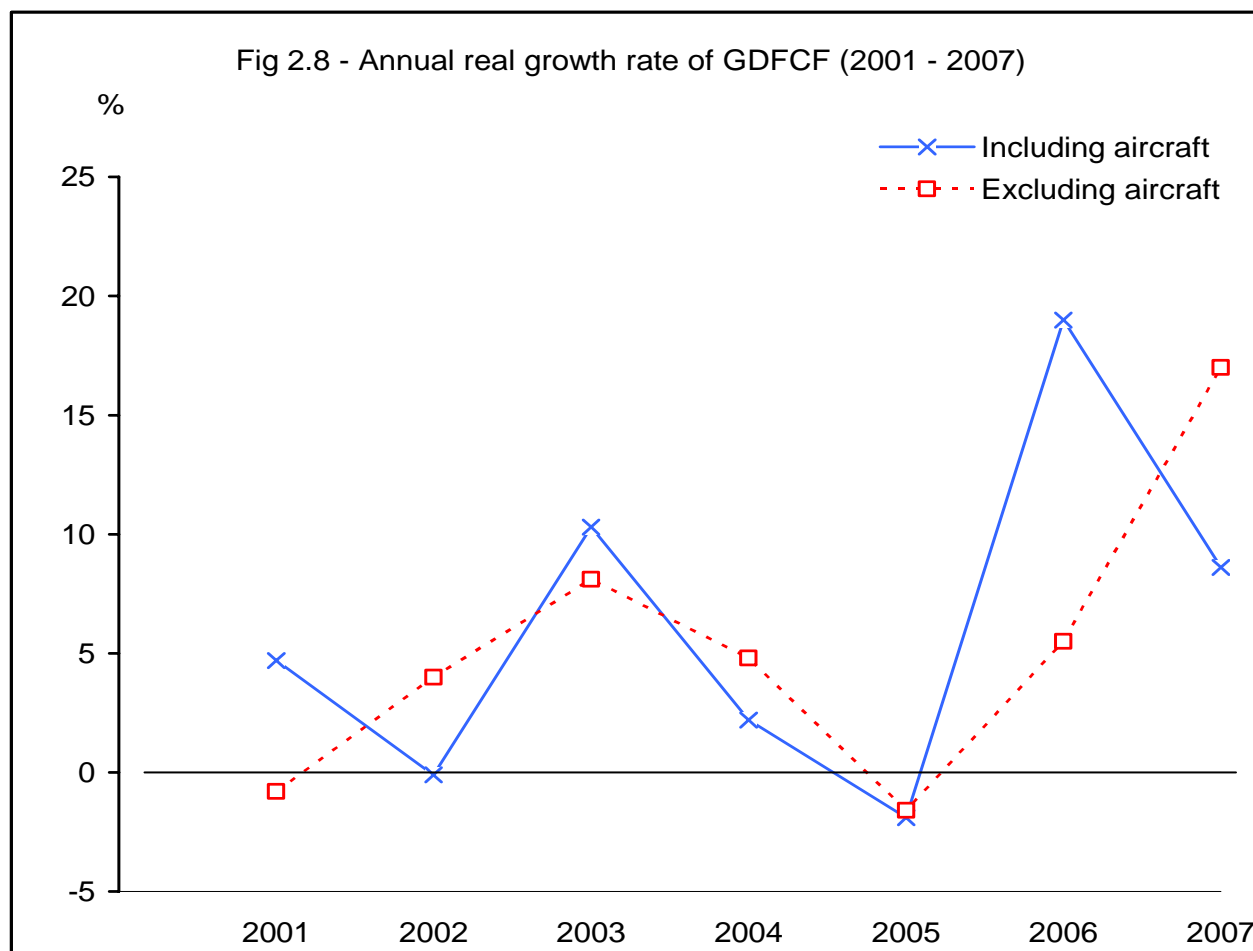
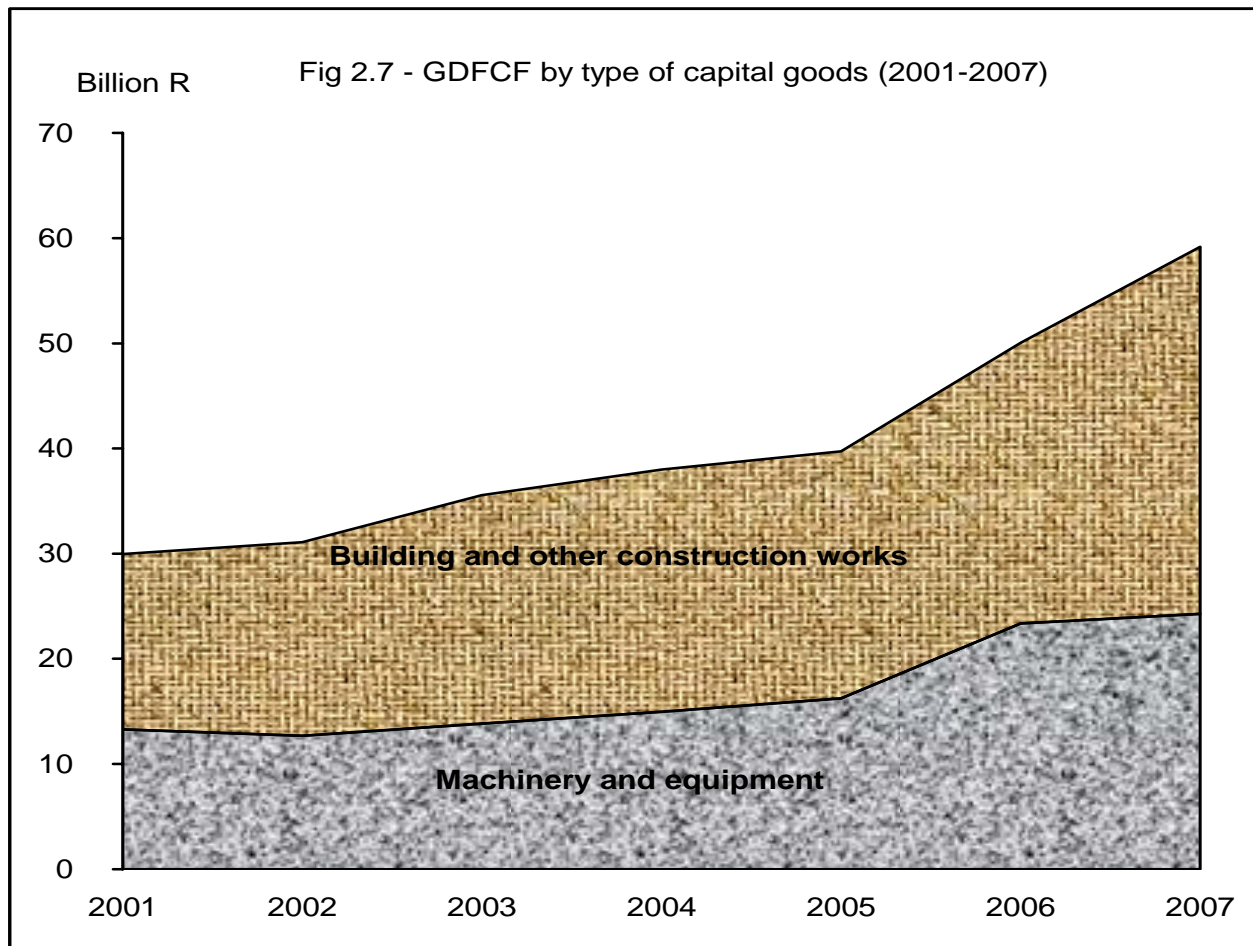
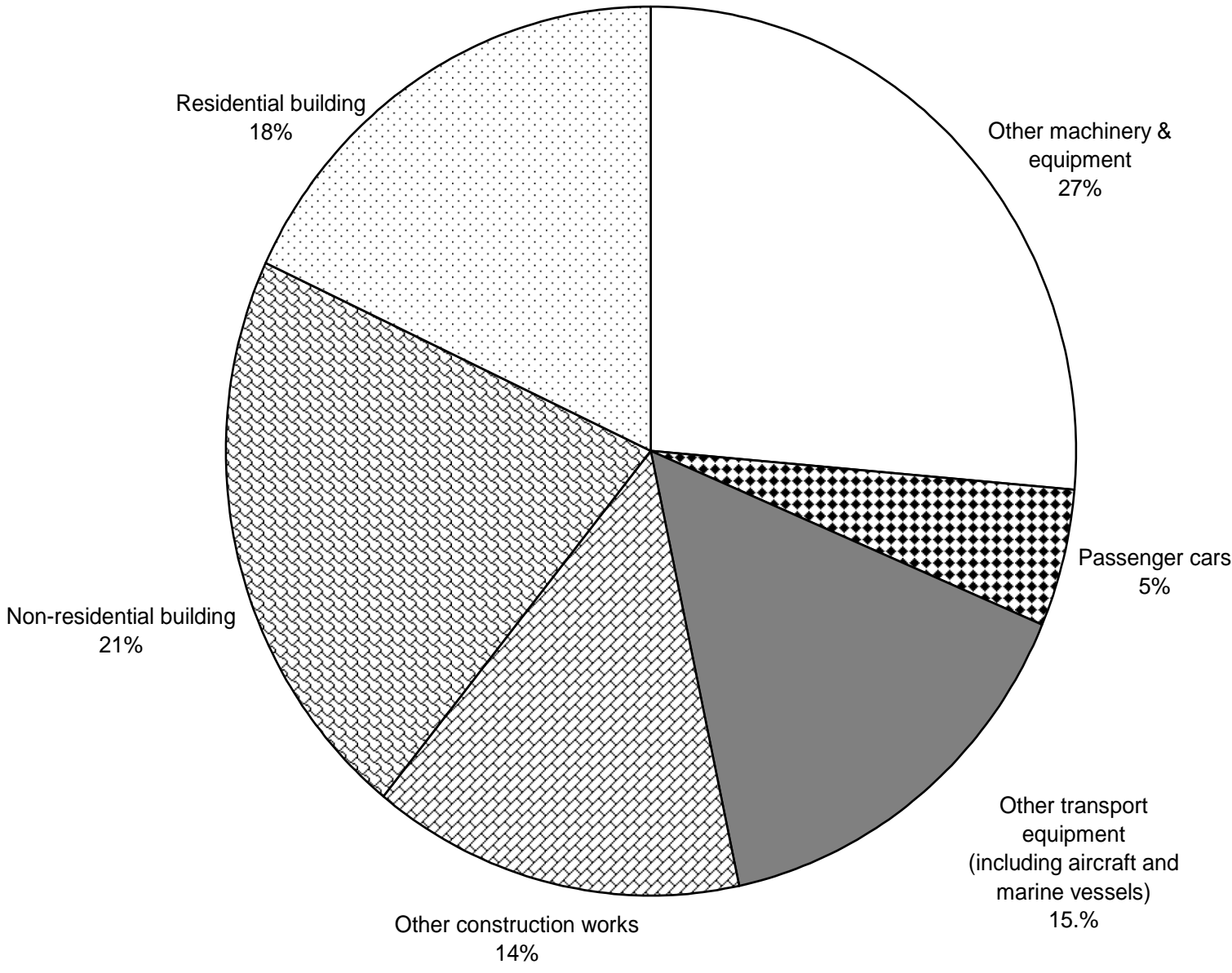


Fig 2.9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2006



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

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

1 revised

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

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

1 revised

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

(R million)

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

1 revised

2 includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2005					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14,398.0	4,608.0	9,790.0	100.0	3,820.0	5,870.0
Sugar cane	7,322.0	2,110.0	5,212.0	24.0	2,150.0	3,038.0
Foodcrops,fruits and flowers	1,910.0	429.0	1,481.0	7.0	278.0	1,196.0
Livestock & poultry	2,707.0	1,424.0	1,283.0	6.0	231.0	1,046.0
Fishing	666.0	259.0	407.0	40.0	141.0	226.0
Other	1,793.0	386.0	1,407.0	23.0	1,020.0	364.0
Mining and quarrying	110.0	22.0	88.0	-	25.0	63.0
Manufacturing	88,697.0	56,510.0	32,187.0	187.0	13,966.0	18,034.0
Sugar milling	10,625.0	9,016.0	1,609.0		550.0	1,059.0
EPZ industries	32,091.0	19,983.0	12,108.0	94.0	7,150.0	4,864.0
Other	45,981.0	27,511.0	18,470.0	93.0	6,266.0	12,111.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	8,993.0	5,638.0	3,355.0	2.0	1,016.0	2,337.0
Construction	24,465.0	15,366.0	9,099.0	24.0	4,471.0	4,604.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	26,698.0	7,127.0	19,571.0	270.0	5,872.0	13,429.0
Wholesale and retail trade	24,968.0	6,522.0	18,446.0	265.0	5,534.0	12,647.0
Other	1,730.0	605.0	1,125.0	5.0	338.0	782.0
Hotels and restaurants	21,179.3	8,756.3	12,423.0	195.0	3,500.0	8,728.0
Transport, storage & communications	41,324.0	20,877.0	20,447.0	426.0	7,671.0	12,350.0
Transport & storage	32,792.0	18,578.0	14,214.0	315.0	6,323.0	7,576.0
Communications	8,532.0	2,299.0	6,233.0	111.0	1,348.0	4,774.0

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

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

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

(R million)

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

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

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

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

(R million)

Industrial activity	2004 ¹					2005 ¹				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,033	67	1,100	8,730	9,830	1,071	61	1,132	8,658	9,790
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	87	87	-	-	-	88	88
Manufacturing	46	26	72	31,870	31,942	47	24	71	32,116	32,187
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	2,812	2,812	734	3,546	-	2,447	2,447	908	3,355
Construction	415	236	651	8,184	8,835	415	335	750	8,349	9,099
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-	88	88	17,239	17,327	-	91	91	19,480	19,571
Hotels and restaurants	-	60	60	11,236	11,296	-	64	64	12,359	12,423
Transport, storage and communications	182	12,108	12,290	7,392	19,682	192	11,950	12,142	8,305	20,447
Financial intermediation	-	3,351	3,351	11,524	14,875	-	3,271	3,271	13,495	16,766
Real estate, renting and business activities	57	371	428	14,251	14,679	62	353	415	16,194	16,609
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	10,580	-	10,580	-	10,580	11,460	-	11,460	-	11,460
Education	3,653	-	3,653	3,434	7,087	3,905	-	3,905	3,875	7,780
Health and social work	3,097	-	3,097	1,990	5,087	3,314	-	3,314	2,266	5,580
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	1,002	1,052	4,338	5,390	50	690	740	5,267	6,007
FISIM	-1,914	-5,904	-7,818	-2,091	-6,900	-8,991
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices			37,320	115,105	152,425	20,516	19,286	37,711	124,460	162,171
As a % of GDP			24.5	75.5	100.0			23.3	76.7	100.0

1 revised

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

(R million)

Function	Type	2003								
		Final consumption expenditure					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Transfer in kind	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services				Total
General public service		2,797.1	888.4	-	1333.6 ¹	101.4	4,917.8	-	132.5	5,050.2
Defence		246.7	35.1	-	-	-	281.8	-	-	281.8
Public order and safety		2,636.7	472.2	-	-	137.7	2,971.2	-	10.2	2,981.4
Education		3,290.8	446.7	1,881.0	346.2	206.6	5,758.1	-	84.7	5,842.8
Health		2,537.5	806.2	-	142.9	8.3	3,478.3	-	44.9	3,523.2
Social security and welfare		472.4	140.8	-	-	93.9	519.3	-	7,741.5	8,260.8
Housing and community amenities		646.4	568.0	-	188.7	92.3	1,310.8	-	17.2	1,328.0
Recreation, culture and religion		252.7	257.4	-	-	7.5	502.6	-	114.1	616.7
Fuel and energy		17.8	17.8	-	-	-	35.6	-	1.6	37.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		1,061.4	184.3	-	74.6	137.3	1,183.0	58.4	37.4	1,278.8
Construction, mining & manufacturing		183.9	103.4	-	28.4	55.5	260.2	69.2	3.8	333.2
Transport and communication		272.7	185.3	-	103.2	144.2	417.0	68.7	5.7	491.4
Other economic affairs		342.9	308.2	-	-	15.4	635.7	631.7	318.4	1,585.8
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6866.4 ²	6,866.4
TOTAL		14,759.0	4,413.8	1,881.0	2,217.6	1,000.1	22,271.3	828.0	15,378.4	38,477.7

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

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

(R million)

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

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

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

(R million)

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

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

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

Table 2.19 - Balance of Payments, 2004-2006

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

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

(R million)

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

1 revised

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

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

Source: Bank of Mauritius