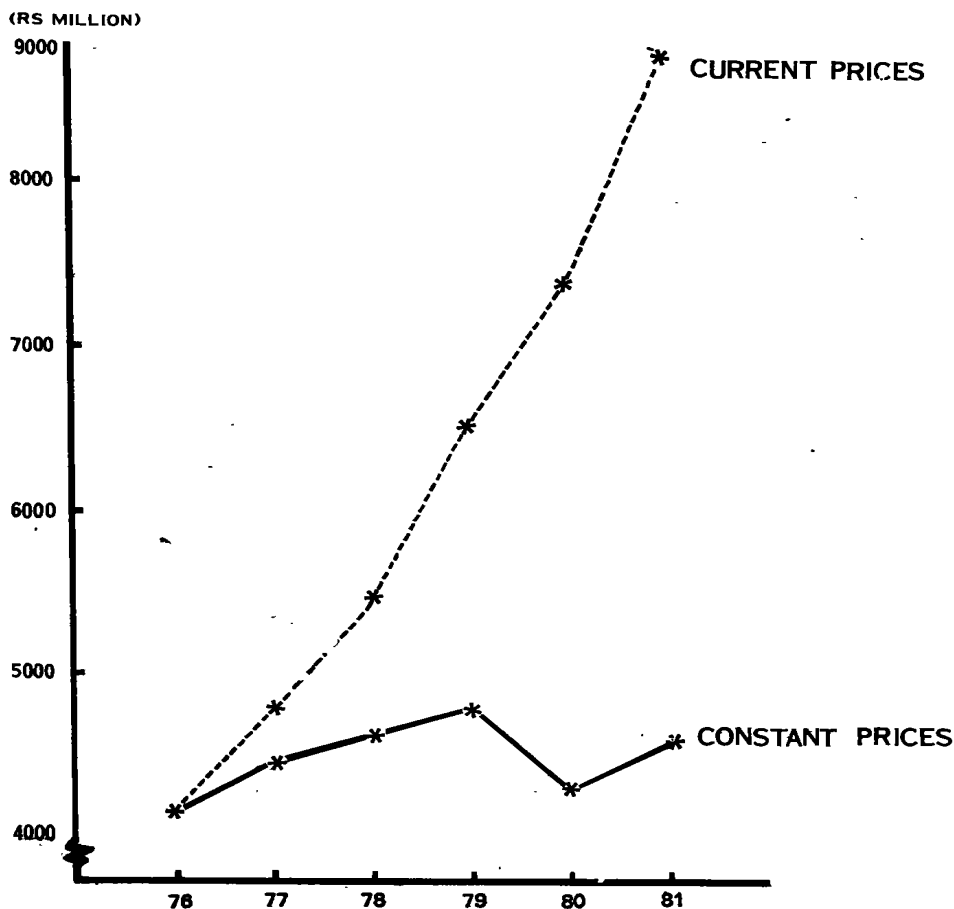




MAURITIUS

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS 1976-1981



GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## Foreword

This report is the first issue of a regular publication of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) on the National Accounts of the country. It deals mainly with production accounts and gives a brief description of the sources of data and the methods of estimation used in the computation of the accounts.

National Accounts Statistics have been compiled by the CSO since 1952 according to the United Nations System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables (old SNA, 1953). However due to constant pressing demand for more elaborate and comprehensive statistical information, this system proved inadequate and had to be revised and extended. As a result, a new system was formulated, the new UN System of National Accounts (new SNA) which the CSO has now adopted. The tables presented in this report have been compiled according to the recommendations of the new SNA.

National Accounts have a key role to play with respect to economic analysis. They provide a consistent statistical picture of the development of an economic system. They are therefore indispensable in describing and analysing economic changes and so contribute to many forms of economic decision making. National accounts furthermore provides an excellent means of appraising any scheme for the collection of economic statistics since a place for virtually all these statistics is provided systematically in these accounts.

It is hoped that this report will help the public in general, and decision and policy makers in particular, to acquaint themselves with National Accounts data so that they may make better use of them. At the same time, the suppliers of data will have an opportunity to see how the information they have provided are used and will realise the importance of furnishing timely and reliable data to this office. The quality of the National Accounts estimates depends heavily on the response to our enquiries and can be no better than the basic statistics from which they are produced.

The preparation of such a report requires the cooperation of numerous organisations, both public and private. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged here.

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October 1983



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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. General

National Accounting is an attempt to piece together each year the main features of the economy of a country. It provides a coherent framework for recording and presenting the main flows relating to production, consumption, accumulation and external transactions. The framework takes the form of a set of accounts, namely, the Production, the Income and Outlay, the Capital Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts.

### 2. Historical Background

National Accounts Statistics have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) since 1952 according to the United Nations System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables (old SNA 1953).

Broad aggregates, such as, value added by industrial origin, distribution of and expenditure on Gross National Product, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation derived from the system are regularly published in the office's Bi-annual Digest of Statistics.

However, the constant pressing demand for more elaborate and comprehensive statistical information needed to analyse the economic process in all its many aspects has rendered necessary the revision and extension of the 1953 system. This development led to the formulation of a new UN System of National Accounts (new SNA 1968) which the CSO has now adopted for the preparation of the National Accounts of the country.

Detailed production accounts for each of the years 1976 to 1981 have been worked out over again according to the new system and the results are presented in this report.

### 3. The Report

The Report is divided into 2 sections.

Section A deals exclusively with methodology. It comprises two parts.

Part I - Concepts and Definitions

Part II - Sources and Methods

Explanations on the sources and methods used for the computation of the National Accounts statistics will no doubt help users to familiarize themselves with the methodology so that they become aware of the limitations of the published estimates. This is an important consideration since these estimates are at present being used not only to assess the performance and structure of the economy, but also increasingly as a major source of input into economic models.

Section B contains statistical tables which have been grouped into 5 parts as follows:-

Part I - National Accounts Tables

Part II - Budgetary Central Government Accounts

Part III- Analysis of Trade Statistics

Part IV - Production Data

Part V - Historical Series

Attention/



Attention is drawn here to Part I where statistical data related to National Accounts are presented. Only detailed production accounts showing gross output, value added and its components - compensation of employees and operating surplus - for each of the ISIC activity groups are given. The other accounts namely, Income and Outlay, Capital Finance and Balance Sheet which are prepared for the five institutional sectors, that is, households, general government, non-financial enterprises, financial institutions and rest of the world have not been completed due to lack of detailed data. However, work is under way to bridge this gap.

It has not been possible to present, in this report, the production statistics in the form of an input-output table for the whole economy. However, a provisional input-output table for the year 1980 relating to the manufacturing industries only is given. This input-output table displays the structure of inputs of the manufacturing industries. A word of caution is perhaps desirable about this provisional input-output table. Figures given are provisional since they are based mainly on one source of data - the 1980 Census of Industrial Production. The figures will have to be revised when a complete input-output table for the whole economy is produced. At that stage, consistency checks will be performed and it may then become necessary to make certain adjustments so as to fit data obtained from other independent sources.

#### 4. Differences between the new SNA and the old SNA series

Generally, there should not exist any difference in the aggregates worked at market prices whether compiled according to the recommendations of the old or new SNA. However due to changes in the classification of activities internal differences exist.

A table showing these differences is given on pages 9 and 10.

In spite of the above explanations, it will be noted that differences exist even at the aggregate level between earlier series and the present one. There are two main reasons for this. First, estimates of imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings have been revised. Formerly, it was worked out on a historical cost basis, whereas now, it is done on a current market value basis. Were we to publish again the data according to the old SNA, we would have to incorporate this revision and would thus obtain the same aggregate figures.

The second reason is one of coverage. We have extended our sources of information. We are at present surveying annually about 1,000 large establishments through a mail questionnaire. As we are now in possession of more and better statistical information, we have been able to revise earlier series in the light of an analysis of the additional data. Again, here, the remark about the hypothetical republishing of the old series applies.

A final observation on this subject is the treatment of export duty on sugar. Formerly it was treated as a direct tax whereas according to the recommendations of the new SNA it is regarded as an indirect tax. However this change affects only the aggregates at factor cost, leaving those at market prices unaltered.

#### 5. Problems and Limitations

Some of the major problems which face the National Accounts staff of this office are described in the following paragraphs.

First, little is known about small establishments, that is, those where less than ten persons are engaged. It is very difficult to identify

them/

them. Even when this is done, it proves an enormous task to elicit reliable statistical information from them particularly for lack of adequate records and also for mistrust due to the fear of taxation. Therefore a lot of estimation work using different statistical techniques have to be done in this area. However, as in terms of gross output and value added, they do not represent a sizeable proportion, the net effect on the final estimate may not be too significant. In particular, when a time series is being analysed, the effect may be negligible.

Then, there is the response rate to our enquiries. Although it is fairly adequate, yet we consider that there is ample room for improvement. We believe that the main factor influencing the response may be the fear that the information supplied to this office is passed over to other ministries and government departments. We would like here to dispel this fear and remind the public that information is collected under the authority of the Statistics Ordinance No. 11 of 1951 which lay great emphasis on confidentiality. No information relating to individual units can be revealed to any other authority.

The relevant section of the Statistics Ordinance is reproduced hereunder so as to clear any doubt in the mind of the public.

Article 8 of the Statistics Ordinance reads as follows:

"8. Except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Ordinance -

- (a) no individual return, or part thereof, made for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (b) no answer given to any question put for the purposes of this Ordinance;
- (c) no report, abstract or other document containing particulars comprises in any such return or answer so arranged as to enable identification of such particulars with any person, undertaking or business;

shall be published, admitted in evidence, or shown to any person not employed in the execution of a duty under this Ordinance unless the previous consent in writing thereto has been obtained from the person making such return or giving such answer, or, in the case of an undertaking or business, from the owner, for the time being of the undertaking or business.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent or restrict the publications of any such report, abstract or other document, without such consent where the particulars in such report, abstract or other document, enable identification merely by reason of the fact that the particulars relate to an undertaking or business which is the only undertaking or business within its particular sphere of activities, so, however, that in no case shall such particulars enable identification of the costs of production, the capital employed or profits arising in any such undertaking or business.

Another major problem relates to the non-uniformity of the accounting year of economic entities of the country. All kinds of accounting year are encountered in the returns of firms supplying data to the office. As we have adopted the calendar year as the economic year of the country, we have to adjust the data before incorporating them in the National Accounts of the country. This discrepancy may be material when the accounts for a single year is being considered, but when looked at in a time series, the effect is evened out.

The problems outlined above affect to some extent the quality and timeliness of estimates produced by this office. We are trying our best to find solutions to them.

#### 6. Concluding remarks

As mentioned earlier on, this publication is aimed particularly at decision and policy-makers, planners and researchers. It is hoped that this category of users will make maximum use of these data which have been put at their disposal for the first time.

We are however conscious that although a considerable amount of data have been disseminated here, yet there are still wide areas of the subject, for example institutional sector accounts, an Input-Output table for the whole economy, a Flow of Funds table and balance sheets, which have been left untouched. Availability of data and physical resources have been the major constraints. We are at present trying to overcome these difficulties and hope that, in a not too distant future, we shall be able to complete some of the above tasks.

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SECTION A  
METHODOLOGY

PART I

CONCEPTS &

DEFINITIONS

## 1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

All the productive activities in the economy are grouped under three classes of producers:-

- (i) Industries
- (ii) Producers of government services
- (iii) Producers of private non-profit services to households.

Within each of these three broad groups, the activities are classified according to the ISIC - the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities.

- (i) Industries comprise all establishments, public and private which produce goods and services for sale in the market at a price normally intended to cover their costs of production. The 'government industries' and 'departmental enterprises' are also included.

The 'government industries' encompass all government departments which are mainly engaged in selling the kinds of goods and services which are normally produced by private establishments. The following departments are classified here:-

- (i) Post and Telegraphs
- (ii) Telecommunications
- (iii) Civil Aviation.

The 'departmental enterprises' comprise government departments which furnish goods and services to the government itself of a kind which are often provided by private establishments. Examples are the Printing Department and the repair and construction activity of the Ministry of Works.

- (ii) Producers of government services comprise all departments and other bodies of central and local governments which engage in such activities as administration, defence, health, educational and social services and promotion of economic growth. Social security schemes in respect of large sections of the community and non-profit institutions, entirely or mainly financed or controlled by government, are also included. For example the National Pension Scheme, the University of Mauritius and the College of the Air.
- (iii) Producers of private non-profit services to households comprise bodies which mainly furnish social and community services to households free of charge, or at sales prices not intended to cover fully the costs of producing the services, and are not entirely financed and controlled by the public authorities. For example the Mauritius Red Cross Society, the Mauritius Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Domestic services rendered by one household to another, for example the services of maids, gardeners, etc. are also included in this section.

Within each of the above mentioned classes of producers, the economic activities are classified according to the ISIC. For further details refer to notes on Sources and Methods.

## 2. DEFINITION OF MAIN AGGREGATES

The concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) manual - A System of National Accounts (Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3 1968).

### Gross output

Gross output of industries covers the value in the market of goods and services produced, including work in progress and products for own use. Valuation is usually at producers' prices, that is the market value at the establishment of the producer. It also includes rents received on buildings, machinery and equipment (but not on land) and imputed rent for owner-occupied dwellings.

Gross output of producers of government services and private non-profit services to households is equivalent to the purchasers' values of the intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes of these producers.

### Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption of industries covers non-durable goods and services used up in production, including repairs and maintenance of the capital stock, research and indirect outlays on financing of capital formation such as transfer costs involved in purchases of land and intangible assets.

Intermediate consumption of producers of government services is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current account including durable goods acquired primarily for military purposes.

### Value added (Net output)

The value added is equal to the gross output at producers' prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchaser's prices. The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is an aggregate measure of the total value of output (value added) produced by residents within the country in a specified period, usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital and enterprises).

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at factor cost plus indirect taxes net of subsidies.

### Gross National Product (GNP)

GDP plus net factor income from abroad which consists mainly of interest payments on foreign loans, gives Gross National Product (GNP).

Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) consists of the gross additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year.

/These assets

These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' value. Non-reproducible tangible assets such as land and mineral deposits are not included in gross capital formation. However, outlays on improving land and developing of mining sites are considered as gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings are not classified as capital formation but are treated as current outlays on consumption.

#### Increase in stocks

Increase in stocks includes the value of the physical change in stocks of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by private producers.

#### Private final consumption expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure consists of the net expenditure on goods and services by households and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes purchases of dwellings by households but includes the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

#### Government final consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure is defined as the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and payments of indirect taxes less the value of own account production of fixed assets and sales of goods and services.

#### Net exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services include broadly the equivalent of general imports of merchandise as defined in external trade statistics, plus imports of services and direct purchases abroad made by resident household and by the government on current account. Transfers of migrants' personal effects and gifts between households are also included. Imports of merchandise are valued at c.i.f. Exports of goods and services are defined to be parallel to the definition of imports given above. Exports are however, valued f.o.b. whereas imports are valued c.i.f.

#### Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees consists of three elements namely wages and salaries in cash or kind, employers' contributions to social security schemes and employers' contributions to private pension, insurance and similar schemes.

Wages and salaries in cash include all payments which employees receive in respect of their work before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. They include commissions, overtime payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, housing allowances, etc.



Wages and salaries in kind are goods and services provided to their employees free of charge and which are of direct benefit to the employees.

Operating surplus

Operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employee compensation, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Operating surplus can be earned by industries only. The gross output of producers of government and private non-profit services to households is defined as equivalent to their cost of production.

Indirect taxes less subsidies

Indirect taxes are taxes assessed on producers, i.e. enterprises and government, in respect of production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which are charged to the expenses of production. Examples are the export tax on sugar, import and excise duties, taxes on gambling licences, etc.

Subsidies are grants made on current account by the Government to enterprises in order to compensate for losses resulting from price policies. They are shown in the production account and treated as a negative indirect tax. For example, subsidy on fertilisers is included here as it is granted to producers, while subsidy on rice and flour is not included. Subsidy on rice and flour is treated as a 'transfer' to households and appears in the Income and Outlay Account.

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PART II  
SOURCES &  
METHODS

3. Tables showing main differences between the new S.M.A series and the old S.M. series of National accounts (production account) tables

NEW SERIES

OLD SERIES

A. AGENTS

Distinguishes three classes of producers :

Only one class of producers namely industries

- (a) Industries
- (b) Producers of government services
- (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households

B. KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY NOMENCLATURE

(all economic units/establishments classified according to the ISIC (revised 1968 version))

1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

Excludes Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources expenditure relating to administrative work - transferred to producers of government services

Includes total expenditure incurred by Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

2. Mining and quarrying

Same definition and coverage

Same definition and coverage

3. Manufacturing

Export tax on sugar treated as indirect tax

Export tax on sugar treated as direct tax

4. Electricity, gas and water

Excludes expenditure on 'sanitary services' - transferred to producers of government services.

Includes expenditure on 'sanitary services'

5. Construction

Includes part of expenditure (capital projects only) incurred by the Development Works Corporation, the remainder is transferred to producers of government services

Includes total expenditure incurred by the Development Works Corporation

6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels

ISIG definition

Excludes hotels and restaurants classified under 'services'

7. Transport, storage and communication

Same definition and coverage

Same definition and coverage

8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services

Imputed banking service charges shown as intermediate consumption of nominal financial institution which therefore has a negative value added.

Imputed banking service charges distributed pro-rata to intermediate consumption of respective industries.

Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings included in 'real estate'.

Imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings shown separately under "ownership of dwellings".

Imputed rent valued at current market prices.

Imputed rent valued at historical cost.

9. Producers of government services

Includes all ministries and departments of central government which engage in a wide range of activities in administration, defence, in the provision of health, educational, recreational and social services and in the promotion of economic growth and welfare. Also included are services provided by the local government and non-profit bodies which are wholly or mainly financed and controlled by government.

Expenses shown under 'public administration and defence'

10. Other services

Educational and health services, repair services and miscellaneous personal services rendered by privately owned establishments and owner-occupied workers.

Community, social, recreational and other services provided by both public and private bodies.

1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounts for about 17% of the Gross Domestic Product. The activities in this sector are grouped under the following headings :-

- Growing of industrial crops
- Growing of foodcrops, fruits and flowers
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Agricultural services
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing

Sources :

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Tea Board
3. Tea Development Authority
4. Tobacco Board
5. Mauritius Meat Authority
6. Extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources
7. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
8. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
9. Household Expenditure Surveys
10. Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. The methodology adopted varies with the sources of information. Apart from the sugar estates and tea estates, those engaged in agricultural production are mainly small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of income and production costs. Therefore a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

### Growing of Industrial Crops

Sugar cane : Details on the sugar industry are given separately on page 14.

Tea and Tobacco : The Tea Board and Tobacco Board provide data on total quantity produced and on prices paid to planters. Intermediate inputs per arpent are computed based on information obtained from the tea estates and a few tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

Growing of foodcrops, fruits and flowers : In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, data on foodcrops production and on acreage harvested are collected on a monthly basis. Estimates on backyard production are made, based on benchmark data obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys. The wholesale and retail prices of about forty foodcrops and fruits are collected weekly by this office. This enables the valuation of the products at market prices. Transport costs and marketing charges are estimated and deducted from the estimates at market prices to yield gross output at producers' prices.

Adhoc production cost surveys are carried jointly with the Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture which provide the necessary information on inputs. Intermediate consumption expenditure are 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 : Production of the two main fruits, banana and pineapple, is estimated along the same lines as described for foodcrops. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing is estimated based on the fruit trees' survey undertaken by the extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree. This production is valued at producers' prices.

Estimates are also made for flower production. The main source is exports statistics.

Livestock, poultry and related products : The Mauritius Meat Authority forwards a weekly return on abattoir statistics from which the number and carcass weight of local cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered are obtained. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted retail price gives the gross output at market prices. Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feed, 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 questionnaires sent to large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Valuation of the production and estimation of intermediate inputs are made according to the methods described above.

Milk production is worked out, based on benchmark data obtained from livestock censuses.

Agricultural Services : The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Irrigation Authority, the Sugar Insurance Fund Board and the Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool are some of the bodies which provide services to planters.

Production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from their published accounts or from direct enquiries.

Forestry and hunting : Forestry production is composed mainly of firewood used by households and sugar estates and wood processed by saw-mills for construction works. Estimates are made based on consumption data.

Hunting, mainly deer hunting, is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The associations of hunters provide estimates of the number of deers shot. Production of venison is estimated in quantity using an average weight per animal computed from past data. This is valued at producer's prices as for other livestock.

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

Fishing : The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture 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 as the retail prices are readily available from the Consumer Price Index Unit of this office. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted to give gross output at producers' prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen (around 4,000) 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 interviewed by mail questionnaires and a production account is worked out from information received.

## 1.2 The Sugar Industry

The sugar industry has been treated separately because of its relative importance in the economy of the country. Sugar represents 66% of domestic exports and it contributes about 20% to the GDP.

Cultivation of sugar cane accounts for about 94% of all lands under cultivation. There are three main types of farmers in the sugar industry namely millers, metayers and other planters.

The millers are owners of sugar factories and of large plots of land around these factories. In 1981, they numbered 21 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 115,000 acres of land.

Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugar cane on some of the estates' land.

The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugar cane on their own lands. There are about 32,000 owner-planters who cultivate around 80,000 acres of land.

The activities generated in the sugar industry have been attributed, for national accounts purposes, to the following industry groups:

- Agriculture : the final product is sugar cane.  
Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.
- Manufacturing : the final product is sugar and its by-products, mollasses, scums and electricity. Only millers are engaged in this activity.



- Transport : this is concerned with millers' own-account transport of sugar cane, sugar and inputs.
- Distribution : includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate engaged in the marketing and export of sugar.

#### Sources

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
3. Sugar Industry Fund Board
4. Sugar Planters Mechanical Pool Corporation
5. Personal interviews of small planters

#### Methodology

The period from the growing stage to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. For national accounts purposes, valuation is done on an accrual basis, so that production relating to crop year n-1/n is treated as production for the calendar year n-1. For example, production of crop year 1980/81 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1980.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on sales of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds, for each crop year. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing, for example, docks and stevedoring, brokerage, shippers' commission are also given.

All the 'Sugar Estates with Factories' furnish detailed data on their expenses to the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture which compiles and presents the data in the statements:

- "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories" and
- "Analysis of production costs"

copies of which are submitted to this office. The items of expenditure therein are scrutinized and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industries namely Agriculture, Manufacturing, Transport and Distribution. Separate production accounts are prepared for each of these activities.

Agriculture : The end product is sugar cane. Separate accounts are prepared in respect of miller planters and planters.

Revenue derived from sugar cane cultivation depends on the quantity of sugar produced, that is, on the extraction rate of sugar from the cane. 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 only 74% of the gross proceeds; 26% accrues to millers to cover milling cost..

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugar cane cultivation owned by millers are extracted from the statements provided by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. No such data exist for planters, therefore estimates of production cost are worked out at the office. The country is divided into four main regions and detailed production cost per arpent is prepared regionwise after personal interviews of planters. Intermediate consumption for total acreage cultivated by planters is then computed. The estimates also take 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 of this component comprises the total gross proceeds from sales of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugar cane, its value is almost equal to the gross output of the 'agriculture' component. Other inputs include milling cost and marketing expenses which are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

Transport : Millers transport most of their canes, sugar and other inputs by their own lorries. This 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". The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport costs are imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the components, agriculture and manufacturing.

Distribution : The gross output is computed from 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 and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible.

Estimates of gross output and value added are made based on information collected through special enquiries.

### 1.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector has expanded considerably during the last ten years, mainly due to the setting up of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and to the development of enterprises engaged in the production of import-substitution goods. This sector contributes about 15% to the Gross Domestic Product.

#### Sources

1. Annual Census of Industrial Production
2. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
3. The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
4. Register of employers of the National Pension Scheme
5. Trade Statistics
6. Household Expenditure Surveys
7. Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries

#### Methodology

The manufacturing sector covers large scale industries such as the sugar and tea industries, EPZ and Development Certificates' industries, as well as small manufacturing concerns. It is to be noted that the Printing Department of the Government is also included here.

Large establishments : 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. Further details are given on page 16.

The other large-scale industries are those employing ten or more persons except in the case of the manufacture of bread and pastry where all establishments are covered. These establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production conducted by this office.

At the beginning of the year, a simplified questionnaire is sent to these establishments requesting information on quantity produced and sales, as these are the only indicators available at this stage. The value of production or gross output is derived from the sales figures. A crude estimation of the value added for the current year is then calculated by applying the working ratio - value added/gross output worked on the previous years' final figures - to the gross output thus obtained. Aggregates in respect of non-respondents are estimated using indicators such as employment, imports of raw materials or exports of finished goods.

In September, a second questionnaire is sent, requesting detailed information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, stocks and fixed assets. These forms are edited for completeness and consistency. As the firms have different accounting years, data have to be converted to a calendar year basis.

From the available data, different technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are calculated. These are used to make estimates for non-respondents to our survey. The response rate to our enquiries has varied 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 commodity categories classified according to ISIC major groups, for example food, textiles, chemicals.

For the year 1980, the production account of these large industries has been presented in the form of an Input-Output table. The table together with explanatory notes are given on page 98.

Small establishments : Owners of small manufacturing concerns do not usually keep proper records of income and expenditure so, they cannot be surveyed by mail questionnaire. Their gross output is estimated mainly from consumption data obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys. Intermediate costs are imputed, using information collected from personal interviews of a few working proprietors. A production account for the small establishments is then worked out. Employment figures obtained from the register of employees of the National Pension Scheme are sometimes used for estimation of the wages and salaries.

However, as small establishments do not represent a sizeable proportion in the total value added of the manufacturing sector, estimation errors do not affect final aggregates.

### 1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises only:

- The Central Electricity Board (C.E.B.)
- The Central Water Authority (C.W.A.)

The generation and distribution of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the C.E.B. and the C.W.A. is responsible for the storage and supply of water.

These two para-statal bodies regularly publish their income and expenditure accounts, so that data required to prepare their production accounts are readily available. Nevertheless, they also have to fill in two questionnaires which are sent to them every year. The first relates to production and asks for detailed information on receipts, employment and labour costs, purchase of goods and services (local and imported) and stocks of materials. The second questionnaire relates to investment on fixed assets. Data on acquisition of assets such as buildings, plant, machinery and transport equipment are collected for the preparation of the table on gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of goods.

A special mention must be made of the C.E.B.'s report which contains useful statistical information. For example, the table giving the breakdown of sales figures by category of consumers helps in estimation of electricity consumed by other industries.

### 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 Works, local authorities and the  
Development Works Corporation
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

### Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of Accountant General's Department
3. Trade Statistics
4. 1972 Housing and Population Census
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. Special surveys of building contractors and  
para-statal bodies

## 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 Works 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 foot for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed. Several such prices are worked out because the cost of construction varies with the size and location of the building.

Similarly, builders and contractors are surveyed to obtain cost of projects completed during the year. These data are supplemented with investment statistics which are collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation.

The capital works performed by the Ministry of Works, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation are also included in the construction industry. Data on their activities and expenses are obtained from their respective accounts and also from the financial report of the Accountant-General's Department. Hence production accounts are prepared for the private and 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

- (i) stock of buildings up-dated from 1972 Housing Census
- (ii) repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household expenditure surveys
- (iii) 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, restaurants and hotels

This group contributes around 12% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

#### Sources

1. Trade Statistics
2. Censuses of Industrial Production
3. Agricultural Statistics
4. Income Tax Statistics
5. Consumer Price Unit of the Central Statistical Office
6. Ministry of Trade and Shipping
7. Register of licence holders
9. Mauritius Marine Authority
10. Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises

#### Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade : The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is defined as the difference between sale and purchase values of goods sold. Also included are the activities of brokers, lottery organisers, auctioneers and scrap dealers.

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 Industrial Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revised 2) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and fiscal duties are given. These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods as shown in table 3.8.

The Ministry of Prices and Consumer Protection controls a large number of consumption goods and allot a percentage margin to wholesalers and retailers, based on the landed cost of goods imported. Lists of these controlled items with respective margins are regularly furnished to this office. For the remaining items of consumption which are not controlled, profit margins are estimated from spot checks of the distributive trade. Margins on intermediate and capital goods are usually low as the goods are imported directly by the producers.

The 'landed cost' of each of the imported commodities has therefore to be computed. This involves the estimation of costs such as dock and stevedoring charges, quay dues, brokerage, transport costs to importers' warehouses and duties in respect of each item. All these costs added to the c.i.f. value gives the 'landed cost'. The gross output of wholesale and retail trade on the imported goods is then derived by applying appropriate margins to the 'landed cost' of the commodities.

Locally manufactured goods : Wholesale and retail margins are estimated using the commodity flow approach. The volume and value of goods manufactured are obtained from the annual Census of Industrial Production conducted by this office. These products are valued at ex-factory prices. The retail prices of these goods are obtained from the Consumer Price Unit of this office and the value of these products at purchasers' prices is worked out. Gross output is then derived by the difference between the final purchasers' prices and the ex-factory prices of the goods.

Agricultural products : A similar approach as described for locally manufactured goods is used. The main source of data is agricultural statistics, compiled at this office. Agricultural products are valued at producers' prices.

Other activities : Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained by lottery and pool organisers, auctioneers and scrap dealers. Data in respect of lottery organisers are worked out based on information obtained from the Accountant-General's Department.

Intermediate costs incurred by the distributive trades are estimated, based on information obtained from various sources. Income tax statistics and special enquiries provide indicators on the cost structure. The distributive trades consume a lot of the products of other industries, e.g., transport, docks and stevedoring, accounting and advertising. The gross output of these service industries is known and an estimate of the amount consumed by the distributive trade is made on a percentage basis.

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

Hotels and restaurants :

All the hotels and some of the restaurants are surveyed by mail questionnaires. Information is asked on receipts from sales of food and beverages, letting of rooms and bungalows, etc. The breakdown of the intermediate costs includes such items as purchase of foodstuff and beverages, compensation of employees, cost of electricity and water.



The number of room nights/bednights spent during the year is also obtained. As the response rate is low, the survey data are only used to provide indicators on the hotel activity. A production account is worked from data collected and gross output, intermediate consumption, and value added per tourist night derived.

The total tourists nights spent during the year is compiled by the Demography Section of this office. A global figure on gross output and value added is then worked out using the above mentioned derived rates. Thus a production account for hotels is obtained.

The total number of restaurants and cafés operating is obtained from the register of licence holders compiled by the Accountant-General's Department. Estimates of gross output, intermediate costs and value added per restaurant are made, based on information collected from personal interviews of a few owners of restaurants and cafés. Production accounts are then worked out.

It must be pointed out that consistency checks are performed on the aggregates. Total receipts of hotels and restaurants are compared with a percentage of tourist earnings. Expenditure pattern of tourists is known from an 'Airport Survey' conducted jointly by this office and the Mauritius Government Tourist Office. Total tourists earnings are obtained from the Bank of Mauritius.

#### 1.8 Transport, storage and communication

This group contributes about 12% to the Gross Domestic Product and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following :

- Land transport
- Sea transport
- Air transport and travel agencies
- Docks and stevedoring services
- Communication services

#### Sources

1. National Transport Authority
2. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
3. Mauritius Marine Authority
4. Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation
5. Air Mauritius
6. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's  
Department

7. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
8. Household Expenditure Surveys
9. Special enquiries from : Cable and Wireless Ltd.,  
docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry  
and contract car companies
10. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

### Methodology

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

The large establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire. Gross output, intermediate consumption and labour costs per vehicle are then worked out. The total number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating is obtained from the National Transport Authority. The rates calculated above, are then applied to these totals and estimates of total gross output, intermediate consumption and value added are derived. 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 is cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

The production account for lorries engaged in the transport of sugar cane and sugar is worked out separately, as explained on page 16.

Sea 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.

Air transport and travel agencies : The main enterprise engaged in this activity is the Air Mauritius. Data on sales of tickets, handling charges, compensation of employees, fuel costs and other expenses are obtained through a mail questionnaire. Information on the operation of travel agencies is obtained from direct enquiries. Estimates are made for non-response and small units not covered by the annual survey. The activities 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.

Docks and stevedoring services : Establishments engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. These also comprise the Mauritius Marine Authority and the Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation. Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added, etc. is obtained through mail questionnaires. The report of the Mauritius Marine Authority also provides useful information relating to port and harbour services.

Communication services : This section comprises mainly the 'government industries' namely the Post and Telegraphs Department and the Telecommunications Department. The Financial Report and the monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant General's Department are used to compile the required statistics of the Production Account. The only private enterprise included in this group is the Cable and Wireless Ltd. Information on the operation of this firm is obtained directly through a mail questionnaire.

#### 1.9 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services

This group covers activities of financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate agencies and bodies providing business services. Estimates of gross output and value added have undergone major revisions following changes in valuation concept and in sources of basic data. These changes have been incorporated in this series.

Separate production accounts are prepared for activities grouped under the following :

- Financial institutions
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Business services

#### Sources

1. Bank of Mauritius
2. Development Bank of Mauritius
3. Mauritius Housing Corporation
4. Sugar Insurance Fund Board
5. Annual Report of the Registrar General's  
Department
6. Annual Report of the Registrar of Insurance
7. State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius

8. 1972 Housing and Population Census
9. Income Tax Statistics
10. Special enquiries from insurance companies, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms

### Methodology

Although the activities in this group are undertaken by institutions, firms and bodies which normally have proper systems of book-keeping, yet very little statistical information is collected through direct enquiries.

Appropriate questionnaires are sent to the various bodies, but the response is very poor. Besides, those who reply provide very scarce details on their transactions. Continued effort is presently being made to increase the response rate. It is hoped that the new Company Laws will prove helpful in this task.

Financial institutions : The Bank of Mauritius is interviewed by mail questionnaire and data in respect of expenditure only, i.e., compensation of employees and purchase of goods and services are obtained. Its gross output is imputed, based on 'profits' annually transferred to the Government as given in the Recurrent Budget of the Financial Report.

The gross output of commercial banks and similar financial institutions is defined in the SNA Manual as the sum of actual service charges and imputed service charges. Actual service charges consist of income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees etc. Imputed service charges are equal to the excess of interest received over interest paid out on deposits. Imputed banking service charges must in theory be allocated on a proportional basis to all industries. This procedure involves the collection of detailed breakdown of figures on credits and deposits, which is not easily obtained from the banks. The new SNA manual recommends that the service charges are instead allocated to a nominal banking institution which therefore shows a negative value added. This is the procedure now adopted for the presentation of the estimates.

Data on banking transactions are not presently obtained through direct enquiries from the commercial banks. Extensive use is made of Income Tax Statistics which unfortunately become available after a lag of two years. Estimates relating to the current year are obtained by applying appropriate indices to the latest years' revised data available.

It must also be pointed out that Income Tax Statistics have to be adjusted before inclusion in the production accounts. As these data relate to different accounting years, they have to be converted to a calendar year basis to fit in the general framework of the National Accounts System.

The current years' estimates of gross output and value added remain 'provisional' for a long time due to lack of timely data. However, major revisions to these estimates do not affect the aggregate Gross Domestic Product. The resulting changes are only internal. Imputed banking services charges are added to the gross output of commercial banks and these charged 'in toto' to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the nominal financial institution.

Similarly, estimates of value added are also made in respect of other financial institutions, for e.g., the Mauritius Housing Corporation and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

Insurance : Special questionnaires have been designed to collect the required statistics from the insurance companies. Data supplied are used to prepare separate accounts in respect of casualty and life insurances.

The gross output of casualty insurance is calculated as the difference between premium received and claims paid adjusted for flows in the premium and claims reserve funds. This service charge is allocated to the industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry. Details on premiums collected by each class of insurance are obtained from the Registrar of Insurance Report.

The gross output of life insurance is obtained by deducting from premiums received, the claims paid, to which is added the 'net' additions to actuarial reserves exclusive of interest received. Life insurance services are not charged to the production accounts because they are treated as an element of savings and appear in the capital accounts. Estimates of value added which comprise mainly commissions received is also made in respect of assurance agents.

Real estate : This group comprises the actual rent as well as the imputed rent of buildings.

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 1972 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. Information on rent paid by size of 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. This valuation differs from that used in the old series where only additions during the year were valued at current market prices and then added to previous year's figures. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from 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 costs which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance is estimated as a percentage of the gross output.

Business services : This group covers activities of a few large business enterprises, such as engineering firms, advertising agencies, computer and accounting firms which are interviewed by mail questionnaire. It also includes the services provided by own account professional workers, such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors etc. The income approach is used to estimate gross output which consists mainly of compensation of employees and operating surplus.

#### 1.10 Producers of government services

'Producers of government services' is one of the three classes of transactors in the Production Account. It consists of the following:

- Most ministries and departments of the central government
- All departments of local authorities (except the Public Works Committee)
- Non-profit institutions which are entirely or mainly financed by the government

#### Sources

1. Financial Report and monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department
2. Income and expenditure accounts of local authorities given in their 'Estimates'
3. Special enquiries from University of Mauritius, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius Institute of Education, Mauritius College of the Air and Private Secondary Schools Authority

### Methodology

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant-General's Department on a financial year basis and are published in the Financial Report. For National Accounting purposes, revenue and expenditure have to be compiled on a calendar year basis. The monthly abstracts of accounts kept by the Accountant-General's Department are extensively used in this respect. The expenditure items contained in the Recurrent Budget are carefully scrutinized and then classified in categories as defined in the SNA manual, for example compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital formation, transfers. Likewise, items of expenditure in the Capital Budget are carefully examined and classified mainly under capital formation and intermediate consumption.

Ministries, departments and institutions included in 'Producers of government services' are classified according to the ISIC groups as follows:

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing consists of all expenses (excluding administrative) incurred by the departments of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries. Expenditure on research and experimentation from the Capital Budget are also included.

Public administration and defence includes the administrative expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and all other ministries and departments performing administrative work only. The administrative work of the local authorities and of the Private Secondary Schools Authority are also included here.

Sanitary and similar services includes the expenses of the Public Health Department, sewerage disposal and other sanitary services of the Ministry of Works and the 'Public Health Committee' of local authorities.

Social, recreational and related community services includes the expenses of the following departments in the Recurrent Budget : schools and colleges, hospitals and laboratory, veterinary services, Public Assistance, National Pensions Division, Social Welfare, Archives, Mauritius Institute, Government Hotel and Catering Training School and the Youth Guidance Service.

Also included are the expenses of the 'Welfare Services Committee' of the local authorities and expenses incurred by the University of Mauritius, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Mauritius College of the Air and the Mauritius Institute of Education.

As mentioned earlier, some items of expenditure appearing in the Capital Budget are also included in 'Producers of government services'. Some examples are expenses relating to censuses and surveys, research expenditure, industrial promotion campaigns, school feeding projects and family planning programme.

It is to be noted that the following departments whose accounts appear in the Financial Report are not classified under 'Producers of government services', but included in 'Industries' :

Printing Department  
Building and repair activity of the  
Ministry of Works  
Posts and Telegraphs Department  
Civil Aviation Department  
Post Office Savings Bank

#### 1.11 Community, social and personal services

This section deals with community, social and personal services included under 'Industries' and 'Non-profit' services to households performed by private enterprises. Similar activities undertaken by government are classified in 'Producers of government services'. The main services included are :

- Educational services
- Medical, dental and other health services
- Personal and household services (repair of motor vehicles, repair of footwear, laundry services etc.)
- Motion picture and other recreational services
- Miscellaneous personal services

#### Sources

1. Register of licence holders
2. Register of pools and lottery organisations
3. Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme
4. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. 1972 Housing and Population Census
7. Special enquiries from Private Secondary Schools Authority, Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, private clinics, casinos and clubs, laundry services, garages, etc.
8. Personal interviews of barbers and beauticians, small repair-shop owners and consumers of above services.



### Methodology

Computation of gross output, intermediate consumption and value added in respect of the service industries involves a lot of estimation work using different statistical techniques, such as the income approach and the production approach. Most of the private enterprises engaged in the provision of community, social and personal services are small, and their owners do not keep proper records of income and expenditure. Therefore, collection of data cannot be done by mail questionnaire. The necessary information is obtained from personal interviews, administrative records kept by ministries and government departments and the results of the censuses and surveys carried out by this office.

As the gross output of most of the service industries consists principally of compensation of employees and profits, the income approach is most often used. Data on number of persons engaged in each type of service activity are collected and appropriate average rates applied to obtain the yearly income. The register of licence holders, the registers of employers and employees of the National Pension Scheme and the Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings prove most helpful in this respect. These figures are supplemented with benchmark data on occupation and economic activity obtained from the 1972 Housing and Population Census. The value added generated from the provision of private medical and dental services, hairdressing, private tuition, recreational and amusement services, etc., are estimated along the lines mentioned above. These estimates are then cross-checked with data on consumption of services obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

Various other methods are used to estimate the output of services where the income approach cannot be used. Two of these methods are described below.

For establishments engaged in repair of vehicles, the output is worked out from a table prepared on 'age' distribution of vehicles registered. Repair costs per vehicle which vary with the 'age' of the vehicles are estimated and applied to the total number of vehicles in each 'age' group to obtain the gross output. The estimates of intermediate consumption expenditure are based on import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works.

In the case of establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained by means of mail questionnaires, the production approach is used. Among these are the Private Secondary Schools Authority, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and some large establishments such as private clinics, laundry services and large motor vehicle repair workshops. From returns provided by the Private Secondary Schools Authority, the output of private colleges which accounts for a large proportion of the service industries, is readily estimated.

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## 2. COST COMPOSITION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The breakdown of domestic factor incomes into compensation of employees and gross operating surplus is given in the tables (1.14 to 1.19) on Gross Domestic Product by kind of economic activity.

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus are defined on pages 7 and 8. Operating surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes consumption of fixed capital. This component represents a sizeable proportion of the gross operating surplus but due to lack of data on capital stock, it has not been possible to work out any estimate.

As explained in the section on sources and methods used for the preparation of production accounts, value added is derived from the accounts of each producing unit. The value added thus obtained is then disaggregated into elements of compensation of employees and operating surplus. Different methods are used to estimate compensation of employees depending on the sources and availability of data. Operating surplus is most often obtained as a residual.

When the production approach is used to calculate value added, data on compensation of employees are readily available from the questionnaires. In fact, a breakdown of labour costs into wages and salaries, contribution to Pension or other schemes, payments in kind and other allowances is obtained.

When the income approach is used, for example in respect of service industries, the number of persons employed in the activity is first estimated. Then, appropriate wage rates worked out, using data collected from the Bi-annual surveys of employment and earnings conducted by this office, are applied and aggregate wages and salaries is thus computed. No imputation is made in respect of income of self-employed and working proprietors so that gross operating surplus includes their emoluments.

Whenever the consumption approach is used, a similar method as described above gives the components of value added.

In 1981, the share of compensation of employees was 51%.

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### 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 represents that part of production which is set aside for future production. GDFCF consists of the value of durable goods intended for non-military purposes each of more than Rs 5,000 in value, acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries and producers of government services 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 are considered as capital goods.

#### Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
3. Imports and production statistics of construction materials.
4. Special enquiries of building contractors, parastatal bodies and sugar estates.

#### 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 1.10.

About 60% of the GDFCF is made-up of buildings and other construction and works. The number of permits issued and corresponding floor areas for new buildings, additions and reconstructions are obtained from building permits statistics.

All building permits intended for residential purposes are compiled separately and grouped under 'Residential buildings'. Small contractors are interviewed to derive average cost of construction per square foot, charged for dwellings. This cost varies with the location and the size of the building. The value of the investment on residential buildings is then obtained as a product of the floor area and the appropriate cost per square foot. To this investment of the private sector is added the value of construction of dwellings undertaken by the public sector. This information is readily available from the Central Housing Authority and the Mauritius Housing Corporation.

Similarly, investment by the private sector on non-residential buildings is computed. The volume of construction is compiled from building permits statistics and the value of projects completed during the year obtained from questionnaires sent to large contractors. Sugar estates and parastatal bodies are interviewed by mail questionnaires which provide data on the value of construction and major repair works undertaken yearly. Expenditure on non-residential buildings constructed for the central government are obtained from figures of capital expenditure in the Financial Report.

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

Machinery and equipment constitute about 40% of the GDFCF. As this component is essentially 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 indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing costs, transportation costs, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation costs. They are then classified by industrial use. This is a difficult exercise and very often arbitrary percentages must be used. However, consistency checks are performed using data obtained from other sources such as returns of parastatal bodies and sugar estates, imports of the export processing zone.

Machinery and equipment acquired by the government are also obtained from external trade statistics. These data are supplemented with expenditure data in the Financial Reports.

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

As data necessary for the computation of capital formation are obtained from so many sources, great care is exercised at the compilation stage, to avoid double counting.

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4. BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Information on government finance is available in the following publications:

1. Financial Report, published by the Accountant General's Department
2. Recurrent Budget Estimates, with Memorandum
3. Capital Budget Estimates

These are meant principally for purposes of control and accountability, and as such are not suitable for economic analysis.

The International Monetary Fund, recognising the relatively important role of government activities in most economies, has devised a system of statistics on government finance which is more suitable for analysis, planning and policy determination. This has been set down in draft form as "A Manual on Government Finance Statistics".

The focus of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual is upon government financial transactions - taxing, borrowing, spending and lending, unlike the System of National Accounts (SNA) where the emphasis is rather on production, consumption and investment. The tables on budgetary central government as presented here have been compiled according to the draft GFS Manual.

Sources

The following publications have been used in the computation of the tables:-

1. Financial Report, published by the Accountant General's Department
2. Recurrent Budget Estimates with Memorandum
3. Capital Budget Estimates
4. Special enquiries from Ministries/Departments and the Bank of Mauritius.

### Coverage

Government is defined as covering all units performing government functions - that is, the implementation of public policy through the provision of primarily non-market services and the transfer of income, supported mainly by compulsory levies on other sectors<sup>1/</sup>.

Although the main function of government is the provision of non-market services for collective consumption, it is also involved in sale of goods and services. The activities of government owned and/or controlled units which sell industrial or commercial goods and services to the public on a large scale are not classified under government but under non-financial public enterprises.

Budgetary central government covers the accounts of the Governor-General's Office, the Legislative Assembly, the Judiciary as well as the various ministries and departments, except the following which are counted as non-financial public enterprises though their accounts are included in the government budget : Civil Aviation Department, Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Telecommunications Department. Consolidated Sinking Funds which are made up of contributions provided by the government for the gradual and eventual redemption of government domestic debt are also considered to form part of the budgetary central government.

It is to be noted that expenditure on Rodrigues is also included in the tables.

### Methodology

The tables are compiled on a financial year basis ending June 30. Data are based on receipts and payments which have actually taken place in the given financial year. Various statements contained in the Financial Report are examined and reclassified according to concepts and definitions set down in the GFS Manual.

The transactions of each non-financial public enterprise whose accounts appear in the Budget are sorted out from the Budget and their over-all surplus or deficit computed. An over-all surplus is re-entered in the Revenue table as a government non-tax revenue while an over-all deficit appears in the Expenditure table as a government transfer.

<sup>1/</sup> Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, Volume VI, 1982 Page 6



The GFS Manual defines the surplus or deficit of budgetary central government as :

$$\text{Surplus or deficit} = \text{Total revenue and grants} \text{ Less} \\ \text{Total expenditure} + \text{Lending minus repayments}$$

If there is a surplus, government makes use of the funds arising from the surplus - this is known as negative financing. Similarly, positive financing shows the sources of funds obtained by the government to cover a deficit.

The revenue and expenditure items as given in the Financial Report do not correspond to the definitions set out in the GFS Manual. They have therefore to be adjusted to conform with the definitions of the GFS Manual. For example, in the Financial Report the loans obtained both locally and from abroad appear as items of capital revenue whereas according to the Manual these are items of Financing. Another example is loans made by the government to the various para-statal and other bodies which appear as items of capital expenditure in the Financial Report. GFS Manual requires these to be classified under "Lending minus repayments". Also included under "Lending minus repayments" is equity participation which appears as capital expenditure in the Financial Report.

According to the GFS Manual, government payments to sinking funds should not appear in the Expenditure table, as these are intra-governmental transfers. Redemption of the domestic debt which is made from the Consolidated Sinking Funds is treated as a Financing item, and therefore does not appear in the Expenditure table.

Government transactions with the International Monetary Fund, as they appear in the government budget, consist of the following items: loans from IMF, repurchase obligations, subscriptions to IMF and allocation of Special Drawing Rights. These transactions are directly connected with the management of the country's international reserves. Accordingly, under GFS classification, these transactions are treated as being carried out by the monetary authorities, namely the Bank of Mauritius. An example is loans from the IMF, which are considered as loans made by the Bank of Mauritius. A further example is repurchase obligations which are treated as capital repayments to the Bank of Mauritius

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SECTION B  
STATISTICAL  
TABLES

## SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

### SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout :

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : Negligible
- N.A. : Not available

### ABBREVIATIONS

- Rs : Mauritian rupees
- Rs mn : Rupees million
- 000 : Thousand
- M/T : Metric tons : 1,000 kilos
- H/Litres : Hectolitres : 100 litres
- Mn/kwh : Million kilowatt/hour
- 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 Right (S.D.R.):

- 1 S.D.R. : 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23 October 1979
- 1 S.D.R. : 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24 October 1979
- 1 S.D.R. : 12.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 28 September 1981

I

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

TABLES

Fig. 1 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST  
(At Current Prices and Constant 1976 Prices)

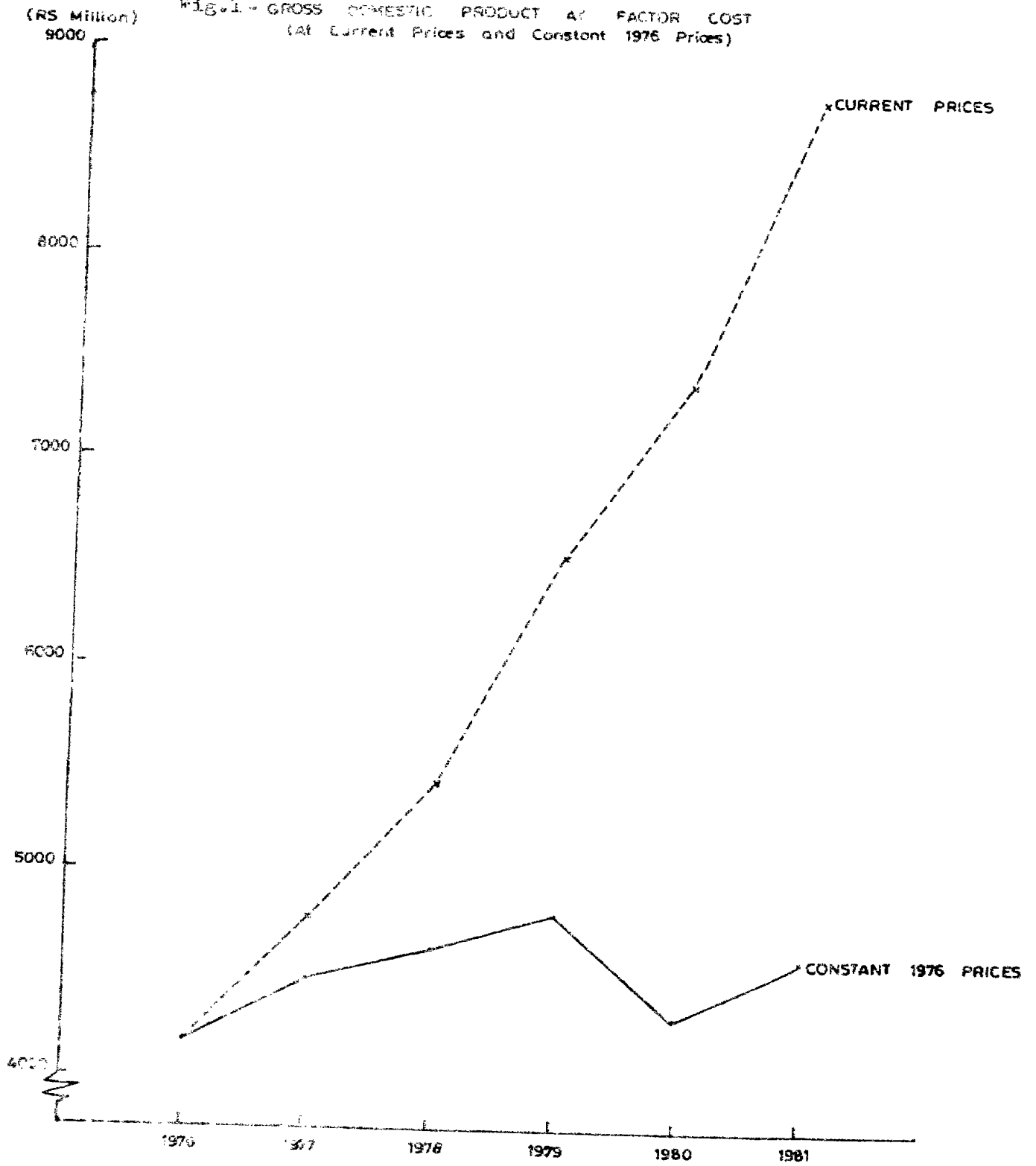


Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates at current prices, 1976 - 1981

Main aggregates	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	Rs mn	4,165	4,776	5,494	6,540	7,389	8,765
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,640	8,697	10,209
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	+ 39	- 17	- 48	- 106	- 178	- 414
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	4,204	4,759	5,446	6,434	7,211	8,351
Gross national product at market prices	"	4,743	5,425	6,210	7,534	8,519	9,795
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	4,844	5,397	6,075	7,059	7,782	8,889
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	5,465	6,152	6,927	8,265	9,194	10,426
3. Final consumption expenditure	Rs mn	3,531	4,391	5,107	6,153	7,786	8,699
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	1,287	1,510	1,770	1,965	2,028	2,240
Gross domestic savings	"	1,125	1,051	1,151	1,487	911	1,510
Exports of goods and non factor services	"	2,388	2,656	2,705	3,260	4,450	4,566
Imports of goods and non factor services	"	2,712	3,235	3,477	4,158	5,342	5,634
Net exports of goods and non factor services (Resource gap)	"	- 324	- 579	- 772	- 898	- 892	- 1,068
4. GDFCF as percentage of GNP at market prices	%	27	28	28	25	23	22
Gross domestic savings as a percentage of GDP at market prices	"	24	19	18	19	10	15
Resource gap as percentage of GDP at market prices	"	7	11	12	12	10	10

Table 1.2 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current factor cost, 1976 - 1981

	Rs million					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	938	939	977	1,224	914	1,257
of which sugar	(741)	(701)	(729)	(953)	(598)	(899)
Mining and quarrying	7	9	11	12	15	16
Manufacturing	631	699	801	972	1,127	1,377
of which sugar	(228)	(209)	(218)	(276)	(178)	(251)
E.P.Z.	(108)	(130)	(156)	(223)	(321)	(421)
Electricity, gas and water	70	99	118	161	209	138
Construction	333	406	506	552	561	588
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	472	575	630	779	1,050	1,219
of which wholesale and retail trade	(398)	(484)	(520)	(631)	(877)	(1,004)
restaurants & hotels	(74)	(91)	(110)	(148)	(173)	(215)
Transport, storage and communication	356	447	563	653	837	1,012
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	744	826	981	1,139	1,416	1,635
of which ownership of dwellings	(392)	(515)	(635)	(759)	(938)	(1,085)
Producers of government services	497	615	705	793	952	1,104
Other community, social and personal services	197	241	290	349	415	487
of which producers of private non-profit services to households	(26)	(30)	(39)	(46)	(54)	(60)
Adjustment for financial institutions	- 80	- 80	- 88	- 94	- 107	- 116
Gross domestic product at factor cost	4,165	4,776	5,494	6,540	7,389	8,765
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	539	666	764	1,100	1,308	1,444
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,640	8,697	10,209

Fig. 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - 1981  
(by kind of economic activity)

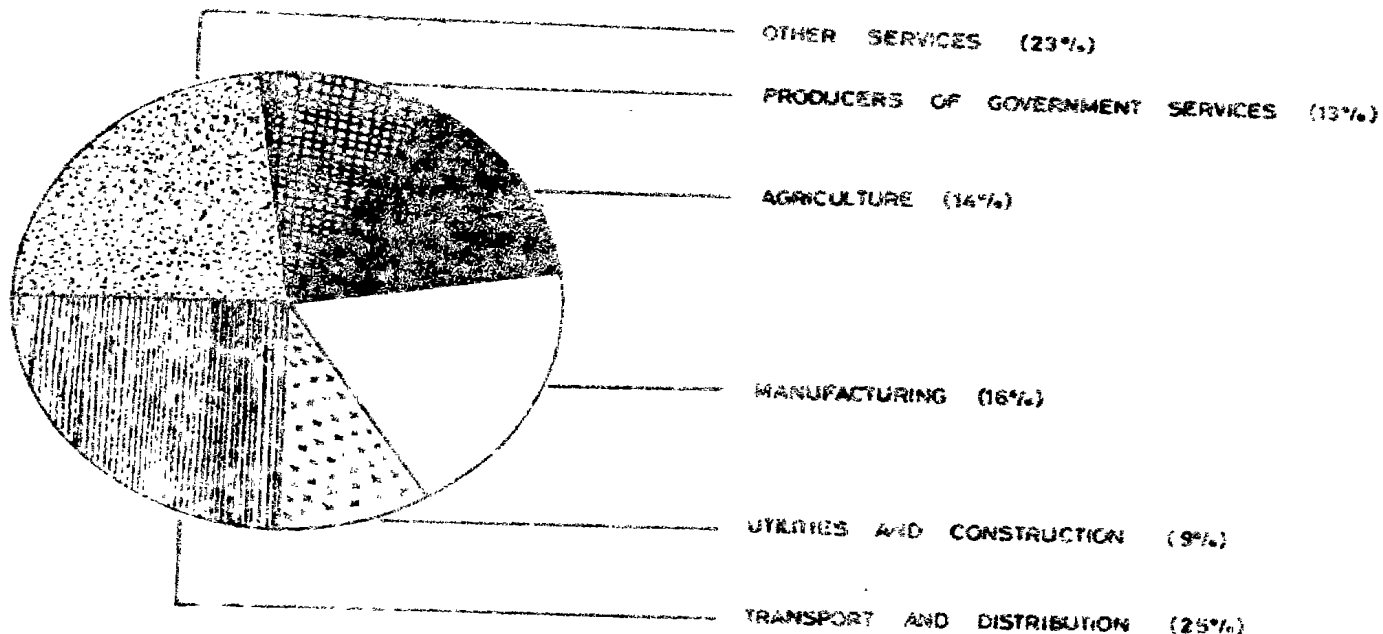


Fig. 3 - CONSUMPTION AND GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION - 1981

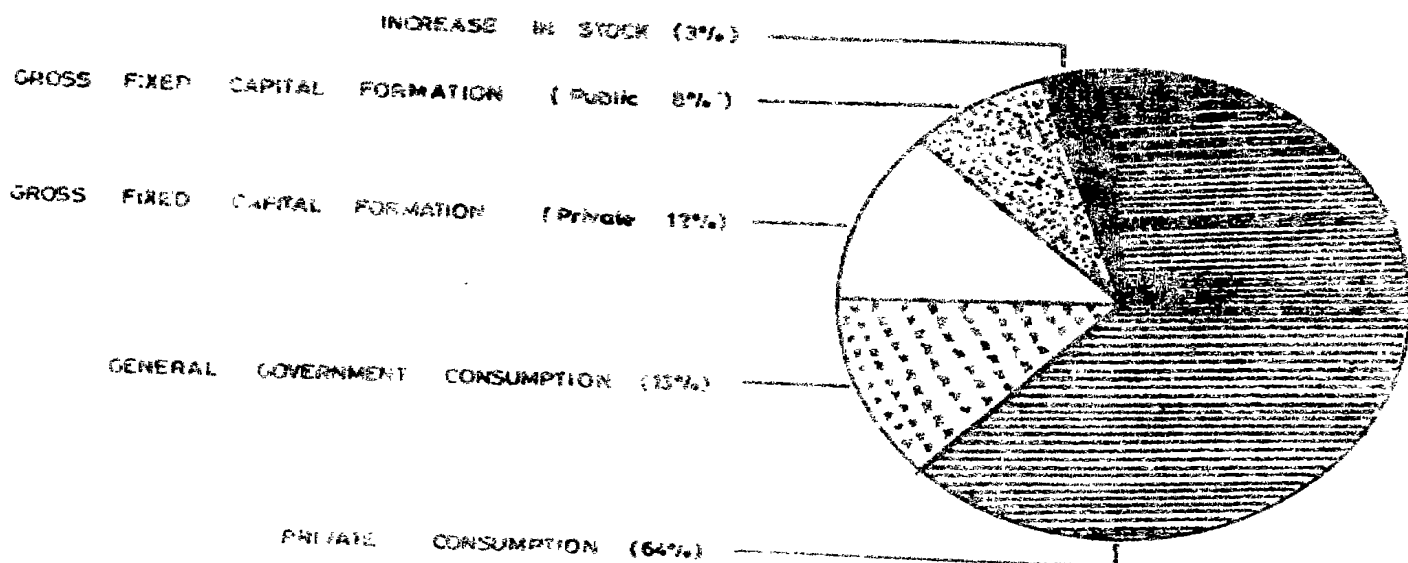




Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity - Percentage distribution, 1976 - 1981

	1976 %	1977 %	1978 %	1979 %	1980 %	1981 %
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of which sugar	22 (18)	20 (15)	18 (13)	19 (15)	12 (8)	14 (10)
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	15	15	15	15	15	16
of which sugar	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(3)
E.P.Z.	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	2	2	3	2
Construction	8	8	9	9	8	7
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	11	12	12	12	14	14
of which wholesale and retail trade	(9)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(12)	(11)
restaurants and hotels	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	9	9	10	10	11	11
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (adjusted for imputed banking service charges)	16	16	16	16	18	17
of which ownership of dwellings	(9)	(11)	(12)	(12)	(13)	(12)
Producers of government services	12	13	13	12	13	13
Other services	5	5	5	5	6	6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1976 prices, 1976 - 1981

Rs million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	938	938	939	977	643	784
Mining and quarrying	7	7	7	7	7	7
Manufacturing	631	666	717	754	701	762
Electricity, gas and water	70	81	89	97	97	97
Construction	333	381	400	370	307	292
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	472	533	538	582	558	568
of which wholesale and retail trade	(398)	(448)	(444)	(471)	(462)	(462)
Transport, storage and communication	356	410	431	437	423	434
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	664	702	734	763	761	794
of which ownership of dwellings	(427)	(453)	(478)	(503)	(511)	(536)
Producers of government services	497	522	547	563	569	591
Other services	197	215	231	252	252	265
Gross domestic product at factor cost	4,165	4,455	4,633	4,802	4,318	4,594

Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product - sectoral real growth rates, 1977 - 1981  
(Base year 1976 = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100.0	100.1	104.2	68.6	83.6
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	105.6	113.6	119.5	111.1	120.8
Electricity, gas and water	115.7	127.1	138.6	138.6	138.6
Construction	114.4	120.1	111.1	92.2	87.7
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	112.9	114.0	123.3	118.2	120.3
of which wholesale and retail trade	(112.6)	(111.6)	(118.5)	(116.1)	(116.1)
Transport, storage and communication	115.2	121.1	122.8	118.8	121.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	105.7	110.5	114.9	114.6	119.6
of which ownership of dwellings	(106.1)	(111.9)	(117.8)	(119.7)	(125.5)
Producers of government services	105.0	110.1	113.3	114.5	118.9
Other services	109.1	117.3	127.9	127.9	134.5
Gross domestic product at factor cost	107.0	111.2	115.3	103.7	110.3
% annual growth rate of real gross domestic product	+ 7.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	- 10.1	+ 6.4

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product - sectoral deflators, 1977 - 1981  
(Base year 1976 = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	100.1	104.1	125.3	142.2	160.3
Mining and quarrying	128.6	157.1	171.4	214.3	228.6
Manufacturing	104.9	111.7	128.9	160.8	180.7
Electricity, gas and water	122.2	132.6	166.0	215.5	193.8
Construction	106.6	126.5	149.2	182.7	201.4
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants & hotels	107.9	117.1	133.8	188.2	214.6
of which wholesale and retail trade	(108.0)	(117.1)	(134.0)	(189.7)	(217.3)
Transport, storage and communication	109.0	130.6	149.4	197.9	233.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	106.3	121.7	137.0	172.0	191.1
of which ownership of dwellings	(123.8)	(144.8)	(164.3)	(201.1)	(220.5)
Producers of government services	117.8	128.9	140.8	132.2	186.8
Other services	112.1	125.5	138.5	164.7	193.8
Gross domestic product at factor cost	107.2	118.6	136.2	171.1	190.8

Table 1.7 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1976 - 1981

Rs million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Compensation of employees	2,205	2,705	3,046	3,470	3,953	4,482
of which paid by government <sup>1/</sup>	(592)	(719)	(827)	(927)	(1,103)	(1,314)
Operating surplus	1,960	2,071	2,448	3,070	3,436	4,283
of which government industries	(4)	(4)	(7)	(17)	(21)	(23)
Consumption of fixed capital	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Gross domestic product at factor cost	4,165	4,776	5,494	6,540	7,389	8,765
Net indirect taxes	539	666	764	1,100	1,308	1,444
Indirect taxes paid	(581)	(734)	(825)	(1,136)	(1,326)	(1,455)
Subsidies received	(- 42)	(- 68)	(- 61)	(- 36)	(- 18)	(- 11)
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,640	8,697	10,209

<sup>1/</sup> Government includes producers of government services, government industries and departmental enterprises

Table 1.8 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1976 - 1981

Rs million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,943	3,593	4,174	5,144	6,562	7,277
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	636	798	933	1,009	1,224	1,422
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	882	1,035	1,130	1,355	1,298	1,375
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	405	475	640	610	730	865
Increase in stocks	+ 162	+ 120	+ 153	+ 420	+ 225	+ 338
Exports of goods and non-factor services	2,388	2,656	2,705	3,260	4,450	4,566
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(1,768)	(2,030)	(1,969)	(2,427)	(3,332)	(2,999)
Non factor services	(620)	(626)	(736)	(833)	(1,118)	(1,567)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	2,712	3,235	3,477	4,158	5,342	5,634
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(2,055)	(2,430)	(2,580)	(3,055)	(3,965)	(4,250)
Non-factor services	(657)	(805)	(897)	(1,103)	(1,377)	(1,374)
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,540	8,697	10,209

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution, 1976 - 1981

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	<u>76</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>85</u>
Private	63	66	67	67	76	71
General government	13	15	15	13	14	14
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Private	19	19	18	18	15	13
Public	9	9	10	8	8	8
Increase in stocks	+ 3	+ 2	+ 2	+ 6	- 3	+ 3
Net exports of goods & non-factor services	- 7	- 11	- 12	- 12	- 10	- 10
Gross domestic product at current market prices	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fig. 4 - GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION  
(1976-1980 At Current Prices & Constant 1976 Prices)

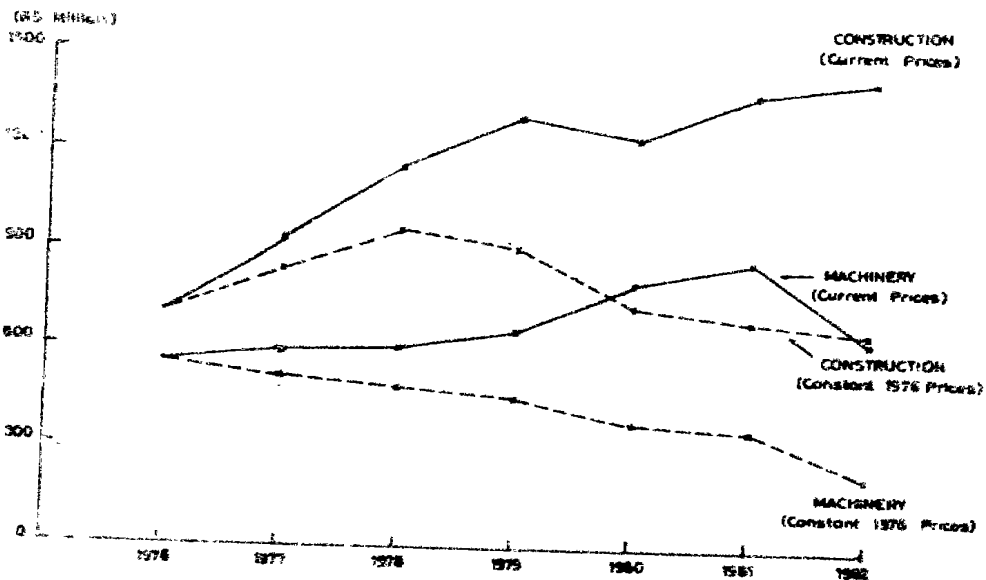


Fig. 5 - GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AT CURRENT PRICES  
(For Public and Private Sectors)

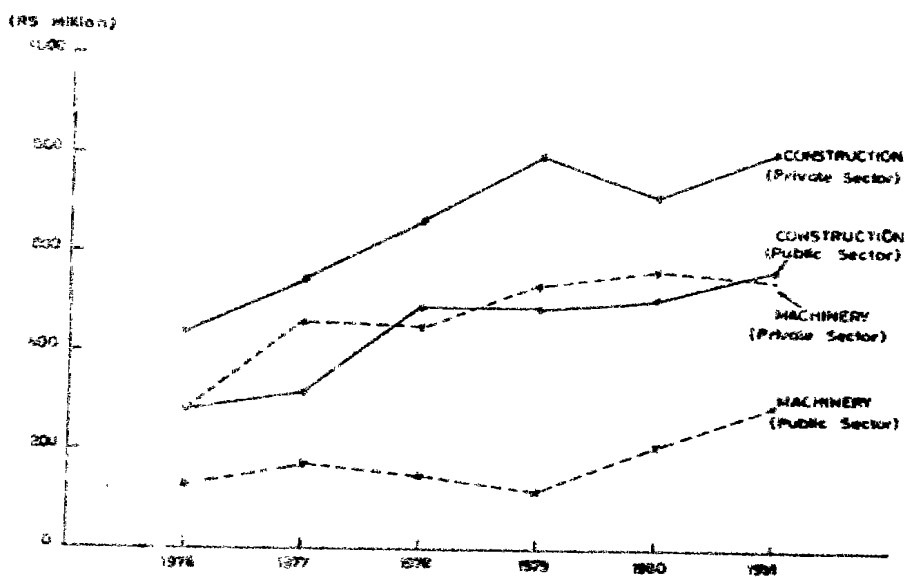




Table 1.10 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices 1976 - 1981

A. <u>By type of capital goods</u>	Rs million								
	1976			1977			1978		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
(a) Residential buildings	16	311	327	35	441	476	47	541	588
(b) Non-residential buildings	148	95	243	182	99	281	179	85	264
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	120	35	155	131	30	161	271	48	319
(d) Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	2	68	70	2	71	73	1	31	32
(ii) Other transport equipment	13	65	78	13	85	98	12	80	92
(e) Machinery and other equipment	106	308	414	112	309	421	130	345	475
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	405	882	1,287	475	1,035	1,510	640	1,130	1,770

\* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.10 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices 1976 - 1981 (cont'd)

Rs million

	1979			1980			1981		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
A. <u>By type of capital goods</u>									
(a) Residential buildings	85	633	718	112	573	685	93	637	730
(b) Non-residential buildings	102	133	235	103	120	223	105	143	248
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	303	42	345	300	27	327	371	31	402
(d) Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	1	35	36	3	43	46	15	37	52
(ii) Other transport equipment	14	113	132	35	165	200	91	99	190
(e) Machinery and other equipment	105	394	499	177	370	547	190	428	618
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	610	1,355	1,965	730	1,298	2,028	865	1,375	2,240

\*includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.10 (a) - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices 1976 - 1981

Rs million

B. By industrial use	1976			1977			1978		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	46	97	143	46	70	116	48	71	119
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	42	283	325	30	241	271	13	255	268
4. Electricity, gas and water	40	3	43	80	3	83	144	-	144
5. Construction	10	32	42	1	37	38	1	44	45
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	2	54	56	2	68	70	-	80	80
7. Transport, storage and communication	113	68	181	114	140	254	213	95	308
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	23	318	341	48	449	497	53	558	611
of which ownership of dwellings	(16)	(311)	(327)	(35)	(441)	(476)	(47)	(541)	(588)
9. Producers of government services	126	-	126	143	-	143	167	-	167
10. Other services	3	27	30	11	27	38	1	27	28
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	405	882	1,287	475	1,035	1,510	640	1,130	1,770

\* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.10 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices 1976 - 1981 (cont'd)

Rs million

	1979			1980			1981		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
B. By industrial use									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	46	89	135	57	45	102	68	59	127
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	2	294	296	10	269	279	-	302	302
4. Electricity, gas and water	100	-	100	170	-	170	243	-	243
5. Construction	1	47	48	12	50	62	22	52	74
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	-	85	85	1	100	101	1	110	111
7. Transport, storage and communication	252	153	405	222	158	380	235	139	374
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	92	656	748	124	636	760	108	659	767
of which ownership of dwellings	(85)	(633)	(718)	(112)	(573)	(685)	(93)	(637)	(730)
9. Producers of government services	115	-	115	134	-	134	186	-	186
10. Other services	2	31	33	-	40	40	2	54	56
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	610	1,355	1,965	730	1,298	2,028	865	1,375	2,240

\* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.11 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1976 prices, 1976 - 1981

A. By type of capital goods	Rs million					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
(a) Residential buildings	327	445	500	517	418	382
(b) Non-residential buildings	243	262	220	165	130	120
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	155	146	265	238	185	189
(d) Transport equipment						
(i) Passenger cars	70	65	26	24	21	20
(ii) Other equipment	78	85	72	88	93	73
(e) Machinery and other equipment	414	367	587	345	273	256
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,287	1,370	1,470	1,377	1,120	1,040

Table 1.11 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1976 prices, 1976 - 1981 (cont'd)

	Rs million					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>B. By industrial use</u>						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	143	105	100	95	58	60
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	325	240	220	205	141	127
4. Electricity, gas and water	43	73	116	68	88	104
5. Construction	42	33	36	33	30	30
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	56	64	66	59	56	50
7. Transport, storage and communication	181	225	248	274	192	158
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	341	464	519	538	458	401
of which ownership of dwellings	(327)	(445)	(500)	(517)	(418)	(382)
9. Producers of government services	126	131	141	81	75	84
10. Other services	30	35	24	24	22	26
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,237	1,370	1,470	1,377	1,120	1,040

Table 1.12- Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1977 - 1981  
(Base year 1976 = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>By type of capital goods</u>					
Residential buildings	136.1	152.9	158.1	127.8	116.8
Non-residential buildings	107.8	90.5	67.9	53.5	49.4
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	94.2	171.0	153.5	119.4	121.9
Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	92.8	37.1	34.3	50.0	28.6
(ii) Other equipment	109.0	92.3	112.8	119.2	93.6
Machinery and other equipment	88.6	93.5	83.3	65.9	61.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	106.4	114.2	107.0	87.0	80.8
% annual growth rate of real gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 6.4	+ 7.3	- 6.3	- 18.7	- 7.1

Table 1.13 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1976 - 1981  
(Base year 1976 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Residential buildings	107.0	117.6	138.9	163.9	191.1
Non-residential buildings	107.2	120.0	142.4	171.5	206.7
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	110.3	120.4	150.0	176.8	222.1
Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	112.3	123.1	150.0	219.0	260.0
(ii) Other equipment	115.3	127.8	150.0	215.0	260.3
Machinery and other equipment	114.7	122.7	144.6	200.4	241.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	110.2	120.4	142.7	181.1	215.4



Table 1.14 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1976 (in million Rs)

ISIC Divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,257.1	319.5	937.6	-	937.6	474.3	463.3
	of which sugar cane	979.1	237.9	741.2	-	741.2	411.1	343.1
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	94.0	13.4	80.6	-	80.6	8.3	72.3
	livestock	99.4	44.1	55.3	-	55.3	5.4	49.9
	fishing	24.4	9.0	15.4	-	15.4	4.3	11.1
2	Mining and quarrying	15.0	8.0	7.0	-	7.0	4.0	3.0
3	Manufacturing	2,819.6	1,971.5	848.1	217.0	631.1	310.7	320.4
	of which sugar milling	1,494.7	1,130.3	364.4	136.4	228.0	95.7	132.3
	EPZ industries	315.0	207.0	108.0	-	108.0	70.0	38.0
4	Electricity, gas and water	99.0	49.5	49.5	- 20.8	70.3	50.5	19.8
5	Construction	948.0	615.0	333.0	-	333.0	222.0	111.0

Rs million

Table 14 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1976 (cont'd)

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	<u>784.6</u>	<u>291.2</u>	<u>492.7</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>472.2</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>267.2</u>
7	Transport, storage and communication of which transport and storage communications	<u>564.0</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>358.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>356.0</u>	<u>248.1</u>	<u>107.9</u>
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	<u>847.3</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>751.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>744.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>654.0</u>
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	<u>303.1</u>	<u>118.4</u>	<u>184.7</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>171.2</u>	<u>79.6</u>	<u>91.6</u>
	Sub-total (a)	<u>7,637.7</u>	<u>3,755.1</u>	<u>3,882.6</u>	<u>240.2</u>	<u>3,642.4</u>	<u>1,693.6</u>	<u>1,955.8</u>

Table 11.14 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1976 (cont'd)

Rs million

IS C divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	30.2	4.6	25.6	-	25.6	25.6	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	564.6	93.7	470.9	-	470.9	470.9	-
		296.8	61.2	235.6	-	235.6	235.6	-
		27.6	3.3	24.3	-	24.3	24.3	-
		240.2	29.2	211.0	-	211.0	211.0	-
	Sub-total (b)	594.8	98.3	496.5	-	496.5	496.5	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	26.6	0.8	25.8	-	25.8	25.8	-
		4.4	0.8	3.6	-	3.6	3.6	-
		22.2	-	22.2	-	22.2	22.2	-
	Sub-total (c)	26.6	0.8	25.8	-	25.8	25.8	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	8,259.1	3,854.2	4,404.9	240.2	4,164.7	2,204.9	1,959.8
	Import duties	298.3	-	298.3	298.8	-	-	-
	Total	8,557.4	3,854.2	4,703.7	539.0	4,164.7	2,204.9	1,959.8

Table 1.15 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1977

		Rs million						
ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
			(a)	<u>Industries</u>				
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>1,297.4</u>	<u>358.3</u>	<u>939.1</u>	-	<u>939.1</u>	<u>557.2</u>	<u>381.9</u>
	of which sugar cane	967.8	266.3	701.5	-	701.5	487.6	213.9
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	109.9	14.7	95.2	-	95.2	9.5	85.7
	livestock	<u>119.3</u>	52.9	66.4	-	66.4	6.3	60.1
	fishing	29.4	7.4	22.0	-	22.0	5.2	16.8
2	Mining and quarrying	<u>20.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	-	<u>2.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>
3	Manufacturing	<u>3,219.1</u>	<u>2,276.2</u>	<u>242.9</u>	<u>243.5</u>	<u>699.4</u>	<u>380.9</u>	<u>318.5</u>
	of which sugar milling	1,199.4	1,139.8	359.6	150.6	209.0	115.3	93.7
	EPZ industries	423.0	293.0	130.0	-	130.0	87.0	43.0
4	Electricity, gas and water	<u>133.0</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>69.7</u>	- 29.0	<u>98.7</u>	<u>63.5</u>	<u>35.2</u>
5	Construction	<u>1,111.0</u>	<u>704.8</u>	<u>406.2</u>	-	<u>406.2</u>	<u>267.7</u>	<u>138.5</u>

Table 1.15. Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1977 (cont'd)

Rs. million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	1,011.1	415.7	595.4	20.4	575.0	24.3	230.7
		773.7	274.7	499.0	14.5	484.5	195.2	289.3
		237.4	141.0	96.4	5.9	90.5	45.1	44.4
7	Transport, storage and communication of which transport and storage communication	712.7	263.3	449.4	2.7	446.7	331.8	114.9
		670.4	250.7	419.7	2.7	417.0	306.0	111.0
		42.3	12.6	29.7	..	29.7	25.8	3.9
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	942.3	108.3	834.0	8.0	826.0	120.0	706.0
		174.7	19.3	155.4	-	155.4	54.0	101.4
		544.5	21.8	522.7	8.0	514.7	-	514.7
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	384.6	151.3	233.3	22.8	210.5	91.5	119.0
		-	+ 80.0	- 80.0	-	30.0	-	- 80.0
	Sub-total (a)	8,831.7	4,432.7	4,399.0	268.4	4,130.6	2,059.9	2,070.7

Table 1.15- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1977 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	43.5	10.4	33.1	-	33.1	33.1	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	712.2	130.4	581.8	-	581.8	581.8	-
		357.4	82.9	274.5	-	274.5	274.5	-
		37.6	5.1	32.5	-	32.5	32.5	-
		317.2	42.4	274.8	-	274.8	274.8	-
	Sub-total (b)	755.7	140.8	614.9	-	614.9	614.9	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	31.0	0.8	30.2	-	30.2	30.2	-
		5.0	0.8	4.2	-	4.2	4.2	-
		26.0	-	26.0	-	26.0	26.0	-
	Sub-total (c)	31.0	0.8	30.2	-	30.2	30.2	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	9,618.4	4,574.3	5,044.1	268.4	4,775.7	2,705.0	2,070.7
	Import duties	397.6	-	397.6	397.6	-	-	-
	Total	9,048.2	4,574.3	5,441.7	666.0	4,775.7	2,705.0	2,070.7

Table 1.16 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1978

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
			(a) Industries					
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,383.3	406.3	977.0	-	977.0	596.2	380.8
	of which sugar cane	1,029.8	300.6	729.2	-	729.2	518.3	210.9
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	117.9	13.7	104.2	-	104.2	10.5	93.7
	livestock	127.3	61.8	65.5	-	65.5	7.1	58.4
	fishing	36.3	9.3	27.0	-	27.0	5.9	21.1
2.	Mining and quarrying	25.0	14.0	11.0	-	11.0	6.0	5.0
3.	Manufacturing	3,628.6	2,531.7	1,096.9	296.2	800.7	428.2	372.5
	of which sugar milling	1,587.5	1,215.0	372.5	154.5	218.0	118.7	99.3
	EPZ industries	512.0	356.0	156.0	-	156.0	98.0	58.0
4.	Electricity, gas and water	158.4	78.8	79.6	- 38.2	117.8	83.4	34.4
5.	Construction	1,348.0	842.0	506.0	-	506.0	324.0	182.0

Rs million

Table 1.16-- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1978 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	<u>1,164.7</u>	<u>505.0</u>	<u>659.7</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>630.3</u>	<u>243.3</u>	<u>337.0</u>
	of which wholesale and retail trade	843.0	301.0	542.0	21.7	520.3	194.7	325.6
	restaurants and hotels	321.7	204.0	117.7	7.7	110.0	50.6	59.4
7	Transport, storage and communication	<u>940.9</u>	<u>371.3</u>	<u>569.6</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>563.4</u>	<u>402.2</u>	<u>161.2</u>
	of which transport and storage	887.6	361.6	526.0	6.2	519.8	370.8	149.0
	communications	53.3	9.7	43.6	-	43.6	33.4	10.2
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	<u>1,122.5</u>	<u>132.1</u>	<u>990.4</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>981.4</u>	<u>112.1</u>	<u>869.3</u>
	of which financial institutions	200.4	23.0	177.4	-	177.4	56.6	120.5
	ownership of dwellings	676.1	32.0	644.1	9.0	635.1	-	635.1
9	Community, social and personal services	<u>444.2</u>	<u>162.0</u>	<u>282.2</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>251.4</u>	<u>106.8</u>	<u>142.3</u>
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 88.1	- 88.1	-	- 88.1	-	- 88.1
	Sub-total (a)	10,215.6	5,131.3	5,084.3	333.4	4,750.9	2,302.2	2,448.7



Table 1.16 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1978 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>52.8</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>46.3</u>	-	<u>46.3</u>	<u>46.3</u>	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	<u>836.0</u>	<u>177.5</u>	<u>658.5</u>	-	<u>658.5</u>	<u>658.5</u>	-
		423.5	118.3	305.2	-	305.2	305.2	-
		48.8	9.3	39.5	-	39.5	39.5	-
		363.7	49.9	313.8	-	313.8	313.8	-
	Sub-total (b)	888.8	184.0	704.8	-	704.8	704.8	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	<u>43.0</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>38.7</u>	-	<u>38.7</u>	<u>38.7</u>	-
		10.0	4.3	5.7	-	5.7	5.7	-
		33.0	-	33.0	-	33.0	33.0	-
	Sub-total (c)	43.0	4.3	38.7	-	38.7	38.7	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	11,147.4	5,319.6	5,827.8	333.4	5,494.4	3,045.7	2,148.7
	Import duties	431.0	-	431.0	431.0	-	-	-
	Total	11,578.4	5,319.6	6,258.8	764.4	5,494.4	3,045.7	2,448.7

Table 1.17 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1972

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>1,714.5</u>	<u>490.5</u>	<u>1,224.0</u>	-	<u>1,224.0</u>	<u>653.8</u>	<u>570.2</u>
	of which sugar cane	1,314.3	361.3	953.0	-	953.0	562.7	390.3
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	128.2	20.5	107.7	-	107.7	11.8	95.9
	livestock	154.7	73.7	81.0	-	81.0	7.7	73.3
	fishing	37.1	10.8	26.3	-	26.3	6.6	19.7
2	Mining and quarrying	<u>27.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>	-	<u>12.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>
3	Manufacturing	<u>4,525.4</u>	<u>3,085.1</u>	<u>1,440.3</u>	<u>468.3</u>	<u>272.0</u>	<u>450.1</u>	<u>481.9</u>
	of which sugar milling	2,126.2	1,555.6	570.6	294.6	276.0	127.0	149.0
	EPZ industries	700.0	477.0	223.0	-	223.0	123.0	100.0
4	Electricity, gas and water	<u>237.8</u>	<u>100.2</u>	<u>137.6</u>	- <u>23.4</u>	<u>161.0</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>63.0</u>
5	Construction	<u>1,545.0</u>	<u>993.0</u>	<u>552.0</u>	-	<u>552.0</u>	<u>364.0</u>	<u>188.0</u>

Table 1.17- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1979 (cont'd)

		Rs million						
ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	<u>1,438.0</u>	<u>621.0</u>	<u>817.0</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>779.0</u>	<u>299.5</u>	<u>479.5</u>
		1,015.0	357.0	658.0	27.0	631.0	240.6	390.4
		423.0	264.0	159.0	11.0	148.0	58.9	89.1
7	Transport, storage and communication of which transport and storage communication	<u>1,144.2</u>	<u>482.2</u>	<u>662.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>653.0</u>	<u>451.7</u>	<u>201.3</u>
		1,071.9	469.3	602.6	9.0	593.6	419.7	173.9
		72.3	12.9	59.4	-	59.4	32.0	27.4
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	<u>1,286.1</u>	<u>136.5</u>	<u>1,149.6</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>1,138.6</u>	<u>136.8</u>	<u>1,001.8</u>
		217.3	39.6	177.7	-	177.7	78.3	99.4
		810.0	40.0	770.0	11.0	759.0	-	759.0
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	<u>543.4</u>	<u>204.1</u>	<u>339.3</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>303.0</u>	<u>130.0</u>	<u>173.0</u>
		-	+ 93.6	- 93.6	-	- 93.6	-	- 93.6
	Sub-total (a)	12,461.4	6,221.2	6,240.2	539.2	5,701.0	2,630.9	3,070.1

Table 1.17- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1979 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	52.3	6.1	46.2	-	46.2	46.2	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	918.4	171.4	747.0	-	747.0	747.0	-
		467.8	111.3	356.5	-	356.5	356.5	-
		55.9	9.1	46.8	-	46.8	46.8	-
		394.7	51.0	343.7	-	343.7	343.7	-
	Sub-total (b)	970.7	177.5	793.2	-	793.2	793.2	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services of which social recreational and related community services domestic services to households	51.9	5.2	46.0	-	46.0	46.0	-
		15.1	5.9	9.2	-	9.2	9.2	-
		36.8	-	36.8	-	36.8	36.8	-
	Sub-total (c)	51.9	5.9	46.0	-	46.0	46.0	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	13,484.0	6,404.6	7,079.4	539.2	6,540.2	3,470.1	3,070.1
	Import duties	561.1	-	561.1	561.1	-	-	-
	Total	14,045.1	6,404.6	7,640.5	1,100.3	6,540.2	3,470.1	3,070.1

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1980

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,523.4	609.2	914.2	-	914.2	736.7	177.5
	of which sugar cane	1,032.1	434.1	598.0	-	598.0	636.5	-38.5
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	150.1	27.1	123.0	-	123.0	9.0	114.0
	livestock	197.8	107.5	90.3	-	90.3	10.1	80.2
	fishing	34.7	10.0	24.7	-	24.7	6.6	18.1
2	Mining and quarrying	34.0	19.0	15.0	-	15.0	3.0	7.0
3	Manufacturing	5,008.1	3,397.1	1,611.0	484.0	1,127.0	589.0	538.0
	of which sugar milling	1,730.9	1,288.6	442.3	264.3	178.0	141.2	36.8
	EPZ industries	1,097.0	776.0	321.0	-	321.0	157.0	164.0
4	Electricity, gas and water	381.0	172.0	209.0	-	209.0	114.4	94.6
5	Construction	1,558.0	997.0	561.0	-	561.0	376.0	185.0

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1980 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	<u>1,839.4</u>	<u>737.3</u>	<u>1,102.1</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>1,049.8</u>	<u>332.5</u>	<u>717.3</u>
7	Transport, storage and communication of which transport and storage communication	<u>1,514.3</u>	<u>666.2</u>	<u>848.1</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>837.0</u>	<u>485.2</u>	<u>351.8</u>
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	<u>1,423.9</u>	<u>647.7</u>	<u>776.2</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>765.1</u>	<u>445.4</u>	<u>319.7</u>
		90.4	18.5	71.9	-	71.9	39.8	32.1
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	<u>1,734.4</u>	<u>298.8</u>	<u>1,435.6</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>1,416.0</u>	<u>152.0</u>	<u>1,264.0</u>
		291.5	58.5	233.0	-	233.0	84.5	148.5
		1,057.5	100.0	957.5	19.5	938.0	-	938.0
		<u>632.5</u>	<u>221.6</u>	<u>410.9</u>	<u>49.5</u>	<u>361.4</u>	<u>153.2</u>	<u>208.2</u>
		-	+ 106.9	- 106.9	-	- 106.9	-	- 106.9
	Sub-total (a)	14,225.1	7,225.1	7,000.0	616.5	6,383.5	2,947.0	3,436.5

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1980 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
			(b) Producers of government services					
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>60.6</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>52.5</u>	-	<u>52.5</u>	<u>52.5</u>	-
9	Community, social and personal services	<u>1,109.6</u>	<u>209.7</u>	<u>899.9</u>	-	<u>899.9</u>	<u>899.9</u>	-
	of which public administration and defence	561.6	148.3	413.3	-	413.3	413.3	-
	sanitary and similar services	69.4	7.7	61.7	-	61.7	61.7	-
	social, recreational and related community services	478.6	53.7	424.9	-	424.9	424.9	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,170.2	217.8	952.4	-	952.4	952.4	-
			(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households					
9	Community, social and personal services	<u>15.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>	-	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11.0</u>	-
	of which social recreational and related community services	15.8	4.8	11.0	-	11.0	11.0	-
	domestic services to households	42.6	-	42.6	-	42.6	42.6	-
	Sub-total (c)	58.4	4.8	53.6	-	53.6	53.6	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	15,453.7	7,447.7	8,006.0	616.5	7,389.5	13,953.0	3,436.5
	Import duties	691.2	-	691.2	691.2	-	-	-
	Total	16,144.9	7,447.7	8,697.2	1,307.7	7,389.5	3,953.0	3,436.5

Rs. million

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1981

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,983.7	727.0	1,256.7	-	1,256.7	840.3	416.4
	of which sugar cane	1,433.9	534.6	899.3	-	899.3	721.3	178.0
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	172.0	34.3	137.7	-	137.7	16.0	121.7
	livestock	216.3	116.5	99.8	-	99.8	12.0	37.8
	fishing	38.9	11.4	27.5	-	27.5	8.0	19.5
2	Mining and quarrying	35.0	19.0	16.0	-	16.0	8.0	8.0
3	Manufacturing	6,197.6	4,210.1	1,987.5	610.1	1,377.4	684.2	693.2
	of which sugar milling	2,388.1	1,758.3	629.8	378.7	251.1	161.0	90.1
	EPZ industries	1,334.9	913.6	421.3	-	421.3	186.0	235.3
4	Electricity, gas and water	456.0	268.0	188.0	-	188.0	121.4	66.6
5	Construction	1,653.0	1,065.0	588.0	-	588.0	380.0	208.0



Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1981 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	<u>2,076.1</u>	<u>802.0</u>	<u>1,274.1</u>	<u>55.1</u>	<u>1,219.0</u>	<u>376.4</u>	<u>842.6</u>
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,502.6	467.0	1,035.6	31.6	1,004.0	301.4	702.6
	restaurants and hotels	573.5	335.0	238.5	23.5	215.0	75.0	140.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	<u>1,760.1</u>	<u>733.3</u>	<u>1,026.8</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>1,012.3</u>	<u>556.2</u>	<u>456.1</u>
	of which transport and storage	1,613.3	711.2	940.1	14.5	925.6	506.8	418.8
	communication	109.8	22.1	87.7	-	87.7	49.4	38.3
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	<u>1,982.3</u>	<u>325.0</u>	<u>1,657.3</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>1,635.0</u>	<u>176.9</u>	<u>1,458.1</u>
	of which financial institutions	357.7	80.0	277.7	-	277.7	102.7	175.0
	ownership of dwellings	1,220.0	115.0	1,105.0	20.0	1,085.0	-	1,085.0
9	Community, social and personal services	<u>714.4</u>	<u>229.0</u>	<u>485.4</u>	<u>58.0</u>	<u>427.4</u>	<u>175.1</u>	<u>252.3</u>
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 118.0	- 113.0	-	- 118.0	-	- 118.0
	Sub-total (a)	16,858.2	8,496.4	8,361.8	760.0	7,601.8	3,318.5	4,283.3

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1981 (cont'd)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	68.7	6.7	62.0	-	62.0	62.0	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	1,259.2	217.1	1,042.1	-	1,042.1	1,042.1	-
		631.1	155.6	475.5	-	475.5	475.5	-
		80.6	8.3	72.3	-	72.3	72.3	-
		547.5	53.2	494.3	-	494.3	494.3	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,327.9	223.8	1,104.1	-	1,104.1	1,104.1	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to household	66.4	6.7	59.7	-	59.7	59.7	-
		19.5	6.7	12.8	-	12.8	12.8	-
		46.9	-	46.9	-	46.9	46.9	-
	Sub-total (c)	66.4	6.7	59.7	-	59.7	59.7	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	18,252.5	8,726.9	9,525.6	760.0	8,765.6	4,482.3	4,283.3
	Import duties	684.1	-	684.1	684.1	-	-	-
	Total	18,936.6	8,726.9	10,209.7	1,444.1	8,765.6	4,482.3	4,283.3

Fig. 6 - MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT FACTOR COST  
(Share of Sugar & EPZ)

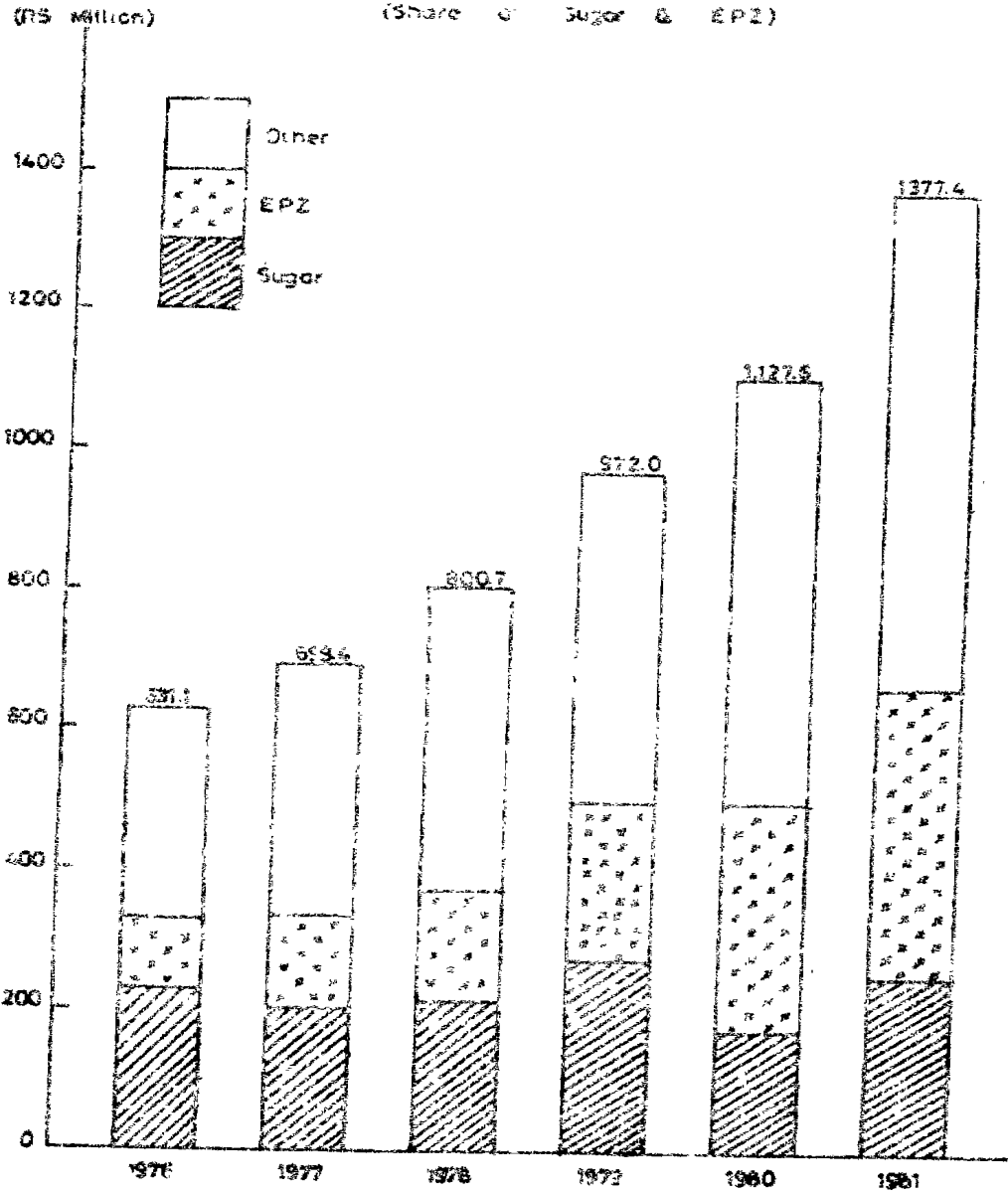


Table 20 - Gross output and value added of large manufacturing industries, 1975

Industrial activity	Gross output manufacturers' value	Income grate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Company share of employees	Rs million
Manufacture of food	247.8	147.0	405.0	156.0	265.0	12.6	1.4
beverages and tobacco	264.8	138.0	266.4	92.4	54.0	1.7	32.5
textile and made up textiles	271.3	122.3	60.0	1.0	83.0	3.1	11.9
leather products and footwear	22.2	13.0	9.0	-	9.0	4.7	4.3
wood and wood products including furniture	33.0	15.0	17.0	-	13.0	1.5	0.5
paper products; printing and publishing	40.7	20.7	20.0	-	20.0	13.5	6.7
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	116.6	75.7	100.0	15.1	50.0	1.7	35.0
non-metallic mineral products	12.2	43.2	15.0	-	19.0	8.9	10.1
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	210.7	72.6	37.7	0.7	37.0	26.1	10.9
electrical machinery	39.2	19.2	20.0	-	20.0	11.4	8.6
other products	35.8	25.0	10.0	-	10.0	6.6	3.4
Total	2,722.0	1,936.0	306.0	217.0	619.0	222.6	296.4

1/ For coverage see notes on page 17

Table 1.21 - Gross output and value added of large manufacturing industries - 1977

Rs million

Industrial activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of							
food	1,203.8	1,555.8	412.0	149.1	262.9	148.2	114.7
beverages and tobacco	341.9	156.6	185.3	118.3	67.0	26.6	46.4
textile and made-up textiles	366.5	257.5	109.0	1.0	108.0	75.1	32.9
leather products and footwear	26.2	17.2	9.0	-	9.0	5.8	3.2
wood and wood products including furniture	26.8	14.8	12.0	-	12.0	7.1	4.9
paper products, printing and publishing	49.3	26.3	23.0	-	23.0	15.0	8.0
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	157.0	124.9	32.1	- 25.9	58.0	17.2	40.8
non-metallic mineral product	90.9	61.9	29.0	-	29.0	13.0	16.0
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	140.8	90.8	50.0	1.0	49.0	30.6	18.4
electrical machinery	43.6	23.6	20.0	-	20.0	13.3	6.7
other products	55.3	41.3	14.0	-	14.0	8.0	6.0
Total	3,107.1	2,211.7	895.4	243.5	651.9	359.9	292.0

1/ for coverage, see notes on page 17

Table 1.22 - Gross output and value added of large manufacturing industries, 1962

Industrial activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of							
Food	144.7	1,438.0	442.7	152.9	289.8	11.4	135.6
beverages and tobacco	381.7	155.4	226.5	149.3	77.0	34.7	42.3
textile and made up textiles	443.8	507.3	136.5	1.5	135.0	86.8	48.2
leather products and footwear	31.8	19.8	12.0	-	12.0	6.0	6.0
wood and wood products including furniture	39.3	24.3	15.0	-	15.0	8.7	6.3
paper products; printing and publishing	65.0	38.0	27.0	-	27.0	19.2	7.8
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	168.6	123.6	45.0	11.0	56.0	20.6	35.4
non-metallic mineral products	101.4	67.4	34.0	-	34.0	18.9	15.1
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	186.5	121.0	65.5	3.5	62.0	53.8	28.2
electrical machinery	31.5	15.5	16.0	-	16.0	11.1	4.9
other products	84.7	60.7	24.0	-	24.0	11.3	12.7
Total	3,945.0	6,411.0	1,044.0	296.2	747.8	405.3	341.5

Rs million

1/ For coverage see notes on page 17

Table 1.23- Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> manufacturing industries, 1979

Industrial activity	Rs million							
	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	
Manufacture of								
food	2,575.0	1,926.4	648.6	294.6	354.0	172.2	181.8	
beverages and tobacco	380.6	132.0	248.6	170.6	78.0	34.4	43.6	
textile and made-up textiles	565.1	388.4	196.7	1.7	195.0	107.5	87.5	
leather products and footwear	37.7	21.7	16.0	-	16.0	7.1	8.3	
wood and wood products including furniture	45.2	28.2	17.0	-	17.0	9.3	7.7	
paper products, printing and publishing	80.1	45.1	35.0	-	35.0	21.4	13.6	
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	237.5	174.5	63.0	3.0	66.0	23.5	42.5	
non-metallic mineral products	111.4	73.4	38.0	-	38.0	19.1	18.9	
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	205.8	127.4	76.4	4.4	72.0	39.7	32.3	
electrical machinery	67.2	49.2	18.0	-	18.0	15.2	2.8	
other products	79.9	59.9	20.0	-	20.0	10.7	9.3	
Total	4,403.5	3,026.2	1,377.3	463.3	909.0	460.7	448.3	

<sup>1/</sup> for coverage see notes on page 17

Table 1.24 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> manufacturing industries - 1980

Rs million

Industrial activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of							
food	2,281.1	1,739.6	541.5	264.5	277.0	192.8	84.2
beverages and tobacco	500.9	186.9	314.0	218.0	96.0	46.7	49.3
textile and made-up textiles	930.7	644.1	286.6	1.6	285.0	134.9	150.1
leather products and footwear	51.8	25.5	26.3	0.3	26.0	9.6	16.4
wood and wood products including furniture	54.6	31.5	23.1	0.1	23.0	11.6	11.4
paper product; printing and publishing	108.7	59.5	49.2	0.2	49.0	22.3	26.7
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	290.8	221.9	68.9	- 13.1	82.0	27.2	54.8
non-metallic mineral product	144.1	96.0	48.1	0.1	48.0	21.7	26.3
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	310.9	200.7	110.2	12.2	98.0	50.7	47.3
electrical machinery	55.6	35.6	20.0	-	20.0	15.5	4.5
other products	135.0	95.9	39.1	0.1	39.0	16.0	23.0
Total	4854.2	3,337.2	1,527.0	484.0	1,043.0	549.0	494.0

<sup>1/</sup> For coverage, see notes on page 17



Table 1.25 - Gross output and value added of large manufacturing industries, 1981

Rs million

Industrial activity	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of food	3,047.6	2,295.2	752.4	378.9	373.5	223.3	150.2
beverages and tobacco	541.7	222.3	319.4	230.7	88.7	51.1	37.6
textile and made-up textiles	1,184.4	795.8	388.6	2.1	386.5	174.9	211.6
leather products & footwear	60.9	31.8	29.1	0.3	28.8	10.6	18.2
wood products including furniture	62.2	37.7	24.5	0.1	24.4	15.7	8.7
paper products; printing and publishing	124.6	68.1	56.5	0.2	56.3	27.7	28.6
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	331.4	259.1	72.3	- 15.2	87.5	33.3	54.2
non-metallic mineral products	143.9	92.2	51.7	-	51.7	16.6	35.1
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	347.7	221.5	126.2	12.5	113.7	54.9	58.8
electrical machinery	38.9	24.7	14.2	0.4	13.8	6.3	7.5
other products	141.2	92.8	48.4	0.1	48.3	20.6	27.7
Total	6,024.5	4,141.2	1,883.3	610.1	1,273.2	635.0	638.2

1/ For coverage see notes on page 17

Table 1.26 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1976

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	4.8	2.7	2.1	-	N.A.	2.1	2.1	-
Printing	4.8	2.7	2.1	-		2.1	2.1	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	77.6	11.3	66.3	-	N.A.	66.3	66.3	-
Ministry of Works	64.6	6.6	58.0	-		58.0	58.0	-
Public works committee (local govt.)	13.0	4.7	8.3	-		8.3	8.3	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	18.5	4.1	14.4	-	N.A.	14.4	9.1	5.3
Civil aviation	6.2	1.5	4.7	-		4.7	4.6	0.1
Marine services	12.3	2.6	9.7	-		9.7	4.5	5.2
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	19.8	4.7	15.1	-	N.A.	15.1	16.9	-1.8
Post and telegraphs	8.2	3.4	4.8	-		4.8	6.8	-2.0
Telecommunications	11.6	1.3	10.3	-		10.3	10.1	0.2
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.7	0.5	1.2	-	N.A.	1.2	0.7	0.5
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.5	1.2	-		1.2	0.7	0.5
Total	122.4	23.3	99.1	-	N.A.	99.1	95.1	4.0

Table 1.27 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1977

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
4. Manufacturing	4.5	2.0	2.5	-	N.A.	2.5	2.5	-
Printing	4.5	2.0	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5	-
5. Construction	57.3	15.6	71.7	-	N.A.	71.7	71.7	-
Ministry of Works	71.7	9.4	62.3	-	-	62.3	62.3	-
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	15.6	6.2	9.4	-	-	9.4	9.4	-
7.1 Transport	15.6	3.7	11.9	-	N.A.	11.9	7.2	4.7
Civil aviation	8.6	3.3	5.3	-	-	5.3	7.1	- 1.8
Marine services	7.0	0.4	6.6	-	-	6.6	0.1	6.5
7.2 Communication	25.6	5.7	19.9	-	N.A.	19.9	21.7	- 1.8
Post and telegraphs	13.2	4.3	8.9	-	-	8.9	8.8	0.1
Telecommunications	12.4	1.4	11.0	-	-	11.0	12.9	- 1.9
8.1 Financial institutions	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	N.A.	1.8	0.8	1.0
Post office saving bank	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	-	1.8	0.8	1.0
Total	124.9	27.1	107.8	-	N.A.	107.8	103.9	3.9

Table 1.28 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1978

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	6.1	2.8	3.3	-	N.A	3.3	3.3	-
Printing	6.1	2.8	3.3	-	-	3.3	3.3	-
5. Construction	99.7	17.4	82.3	-	N.A	82.3	82.3	-
Ministry of Works	81.5	11.2	70.3	-	-	70.3	70.3	-
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	18.2	6.2	12.0	-	-	12.0	12.0	-
7.1 Transport	15.4	3.4	12.0	-	N.A	12.0	8.3	3.7
Civil aviation	15.4	3.4	12.0	-	-	12.0	8.3	3.7
7.2 Communication	35.3	6.1	29.2	-	N.A	29.2	27.5	1.7
Post and telegraphs	16.1	4.2	13.9	-	-	13.9	11.1	2.8
Telecommunications	17.2	1.9	15.3	-	-	15.3	16.4	1.1
8.1 Financial institutions	2.7	0.3	2.4	-	N.A	2.4	1.1	1.3
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.3	2.4	-	-	2.4	1.1	1.3
Total	159.2	30.0	129.2	-	N.A	129.2	122.5	6.7

Table 1.29 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1972

- 3 -

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	5.3	2.4	3.4	-	N.A.	3.4	3.4	-
Printing	5.8	2.4	3.4	-		3.4	3.4	-
5. Construction	111.3	16.8	94.5	-	N.A.	94.5	94.5	-
Ministry of Works	83.4	7.8	75.6	-		75.6	75.6	-
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	27.9	9.0	18.9	-		18.9	18.9	-
7.1 Transport	16.1	4.1	12.0	-	N.A.	12.0	9.2	2.8
Civil aviation	16.1	4.1	12.0	-		12.0	9.2	2.8
7.2 Communication	47.4	7.2	40.2	-	N.A.	40.2	25.9	14.3
Post and telegraphs	20.2	4.7	15.5	-		15.5	10.9	4.6
Telecommunications	27.2	2.5	24.7	-		24.7	15.0	9.7
8.1 Financial institutions	1.5	0.4	1.1	-	N.A.	1.1	1.1	-
Post office savings bank	1.5	0.4	1.1	-		1.1	1.1	-
Total	182.1	30.9	151.2	-	N.A.	151.2	134.1	17.1

Table 1.30 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1980

Kind of economic activity	Rs million									
	Gross output	Inter- mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus		
3. Manufacturing	8.7	5.2	3.5	-	N.A	3.5	3.5	-		
Printing	8.7	5.2	3.5	-		3.5	3.5	-		
5. Construction	132.3	28.6	103.7	-	N.A	103.7	103.7	-		
Ministry of Works	97.5	16.6	80.9	-		80.9	80.9	-		
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	34.8	12.0	22.8	-		22.8	22.8	-		
7.1 Transport	19.9	6.2	13.7	-	N.A	13.7	10.9	2.8		
Civil aviation	19.9	6.2	13.7	-		13.7	10.9	2.8		
7.2 Communication	59.7	9.7	50.0	-	N.A	50.0	31.0	19.0		
Post and telegraphs	24.0	6.1	17.9	-		17.9	12.5	5.4		
Telecommunications	35.7	3.6	32.1	-		32.1	18.5	13.6		
8.1 Financial institutions	0.6	0.3	0.3	-	N.A	0.3	1.2	- 0.9		
Post office savings bank	0.6	0.3	0.3	-		0.3	1.2	- 0.9		
Total	221.2	50.0	171.2	-	N.A	171.2	150.3	20.9		

Table 1.31 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1981

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	8.1	3.9	4.2	-	N.A	4.2	4.2	-
Printing	8.1	3.9	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-
5. Construction	184.5	33.6	150.7	-	N.A	150.7	150.7	-
Ministry of Works	142.7	19.8	122.9	-	-	122.9	122.9	-
Public works committee (local govt.)	41.8	14.0	27.8	-	-	27.8	27.8	-
7.1 Transport	23.6	7.5	16.1	-	N.A	16.1	13.8	2.3
Civil aviation	23.6	7.5	16.1	-	-	16.1	13.8	2.3
7.2 Communication	70.8	9.9	60.9	-	N.A	60.9	40.2	20.7
Post and telegraphs	25.3	6.9	18.4	-	-	18.4	18.1	0.3
Telecommunications	45.5	3.0	42.5	-	-	42.5	22.1	20.4
8.1 Financial institutions	1.5	0.1	1.4	-	N.A	1.4	1.4	-
Post office savings bank	1.5	0.1	1.4	-	-	1.4	1.4	-
Total	288.5	55.2	233.3	-	N.A	233.3	210.3	23.0

Table 22 - General government final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1976

Rs million

Purpose	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Cost composition				Final consumption expenditure
			Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
<u>1. General public services</u>	<u>145.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>40.1</u>	<u>179.2</u>	
1.1 General administration	62.4		1.8	24.1	25.9	83.1	
1.2 External affairs	5.8		0.3	4.9	5.2	11.0	
1.3 Public order and safety	76.9		5.6	3.4	9.0	85.1	
<u>2. Defence</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	
<u>3. Education</u>	<u>132.0</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>148.9</u>	
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	6.8		1.0	0.4	1.4	7.2	
3.2 Schools, universities	124.7		14.7	1.8	16.5	141.2	
3.3 Subsidiary services	0.5		-	-	-	0.5	
<u>4. Health</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>114.4</u>	
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	31.2		8.3	0.4	8.7	39.6	
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	64.3		8.2	2.3	10.5	74.8	
4.3 Individual health services	-		-	-	-	-	
<u>5. Social security and welfare services</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>5.9</u>	
5.1 Social security and assistance	5.1		0.1	0.1	0.2	5.3	
5.2 Welfare services	0.5		0.1	-	0.1	0.6	
<u>6. Housing and community amenities</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>21.1</u>	
6.1 Housing	9.0		0.5	3.7	4.2	10.5	
6.2 Community development	10.4		-	-	-	10.4	
6.3 Sanitary services	1.2		-	-	-	0.2	



Table 1.32 - General government <sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1976 (cont'd)

Rs million

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>							
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	4.6	N.A.	1.3	0.7	2.0	-	6.6
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.	3.7		1.3	0.7	2.0	-	5.7
	0.9		-	-	-	-	0.9
8. <u>Economic services</u>	101.9	N.A.	5.1	6.2	11.3	- 8.2	105.0
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	12.9		0.6	0.7	1.3	-	14.2
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	31.6		2.7	3.2	5.9	- 5.5	32.0
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.3		-	-	-	-	0.3
8.5 Roads	53.0		1.6	-	1.6	-	54.6
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	2.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	-	2.5
8.8 Other economic services	1.8		0.1	2.2	2.3	- 2.7	1.4
Total	505.3	N.A.	47.0	48.0	95.0	- 19.2	581.1
Local government	49.5	N.A.	4.7	1.7	6.4	- 0.7	55.2
Total general government	554.8	N.A.	51.7	49.7	101.4	- 19.9	636.3

<sup>1/</sup> Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Table 1.33 - General government <sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1977

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
1. <u>General public services</u>	<u>161.2</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>48.3</u>	- <u>6.1</u>	<u>203.4</u>
1.1 General administration	61.2		4.8	23.5	28.3	- 5.1	84.4
1.2 External affairs	12.2		0.7	8.3	9.0	-	21.2
1.3 Public order and safety	87.8		6.9	4.1	11.0	- 1.0	97.8
2. <u>Defence</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Education</u>	<u>157.6</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>25.2</u>	- <u>1.5</u>	<u>181.3</u>
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	12.5		1.0	1.7	2.7	- 1.5	13.7
3.2 Schools, universities	144.6		19.6	2.9	22.5	-	167.1
3.3 Subsidiary services	0.5		-	-	-	-	0.5
4. <u>Health</u>	<u>114.0</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>37.4</u>	- <u>0.3</u>	<u>151.1</u>
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	34.1		17.9	1.3	19.2	- 0.3	53.0
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	78.1		13.6	3.9	17.5	-	95.6
4.3 Individual health services	1.8		0.3	0.4	0.7	-	2.5
5. <u>Social security and welfare services</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	- <u>0.4</u>	<u>10.7</u>
5.1 Social security and assistance	9.6		0.1	0.9	1.0	- 0.4	10.2
5.2 Welfare services	0.5		-	-	-	-	0.5
6. <u>Housing and community amenities</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.8</u>	- <u>3.5</u>	<u>42.5</u>
6.1 Housing	5.0		0.7	0.7	1.4	- 2.5	3.9
6.2 Community development	38.3		0.2	0.2	0.4	-	38.7
6.3 Sanitary services	0.9		-	-	-	- 1.0	- 0.1

Table 1.33 - General government <sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1977 (Cont'd)

Rs million

Purpose	Cost composition					Final consumption expenditure	
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption				Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced
			Goods	Services	Total		
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>	4.9	N.A.	0.5	3.0	3.5	8.4	
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	4.1		0.5	3.0	3.5	7.6	
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.	0.8		-	-	-	0.8	
8. <u>Economic services</u>	124.5	N.A.	8.3	11.4	19.7	134.5	
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	20.9		0.6	1.5	2.1	23.0	
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	42.5		4.8	7.7	12.5	48.6	
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-		-	-	-	-	
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.5		0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	
8.5 Roads	55.3		2.4	-	2.4	57.7	
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-		-	-	-	-	
8.7 Other transportation and communication	2.4		0.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	
8.8 Other economic services	2.9		0.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	
Total	616.5	N.A.	74.6	62.3	136.9	731.9	
Local government	58.1	N.A.	7.1	2.2	9.3	66.6	
Total general government	674.6	N.A.	81.7	64.5	146.2	798.5	

<sup>1/</sup> Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Table 1.34- General Government final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1978

Rs million

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
1. <u>General public services</u>							
1.1 General administration	199.2	N.A.	20.1	52.2	72.3	- 4.6	236.9
1.2 External affairs	60.8		8.1	39.9	48.0	- 2.8	106.0
1.3 Public order and safety	11.2		0.7	6.8	7.5	-	18.7
2. <u>Defence</u>	127.2		11.3	5.5	16.8	- 1.8	142.2
3. <u>Education</u>	-		-	-	-	-	-
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	183.7	N.A.	28.9	4.9	33.8	- 6.7	210.8
3.2 Schools, universities	16.7		2.9	1.8	4.7	- 6.7	14.7
3.3 Subsidiary services	166.4		26.0	3.1	29.1	-	195.5
4. <u>Health</u>	0.6		-	-	-	-	0.6
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	136.7	N.A.	26.7	7.0	33.7	- 0.3	170.1
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	39.5		16.0	1.7	17.7	- 0.3	56.9
4.3 Individual health services	97.2		10.7	5.3	16.0	-	113.2
5. <u>Social security and welfare services</u>	-		-	-	-	-	-
5.1 Social security and assistance	8.8	N.A.	0.2	2.1	2.3	-	11.1
5.2 Welfare services	7.0		0.2	0.9	1.1	-	8.1
6. <u>Housing and community amenities</u>	1.8		-	1.2	1.2	-	3.0
6.1 Housing	45.5	N.A.	1.2	0.6	1.8	- 1.0	46.3
6.2 Community development	6.0		1.0	0.5	1.5	- 0.1	7.4
6.3 Sanitary services	38.5		-	0.1	0.1	-	38.6
	1.0		0.2	-	0.2	- 0.9	0.3

Table 1.34 - General government<sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1978 (cont'd)

Rs million

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>	5.8	N.A	1.3	2.6	3.9	-	9.7
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	5.0		1.3	2.6	3.9	-	8.9
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.	0.8		-	-	-	-	0.8
8. <u>Economic services</u>	152.1	N.A	13.7	11.8	25.5	- 17.1	160.5
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	29.4		0.8	4.5	5.3	- 4.2	30.5
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	53.1		4.6	3.1	7.7	- 9.2	51.6
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.5		3.7	0.1	3.8	-	4.3
8.5 Roads	62.3		3.2	-	3.2	-	65.5
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	2.7		-	0.8	0.8	-	3.5
8.8 Other economic services	4.1		1.4	3.3	4.7	- 3.7	5.1
Total	701.8	N.A	92.1	81.2	173.3	- 29.7	845.4
Local government	72.0	N.A	11.5	5.5	17.0	- 1.4	87.6
Total general government	773.8	N.A	103.6	86.7	190.3	- 31.1	933.0

<sup>1/</sup> Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Table 1.25-General government/ final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1979

Purpose	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Cost composition			Final consumption expenditure
			Intermediate consumption		Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services		
<u>1. General public services</u>	<u>221.5</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>272.8</u>
1.1 General administration	68.4		4.9	31.2	36.1	97.6
1.2 External affairs	13.0		0.6	7.4	8.0	21.0
1.3 Public order and safety	140.1		10.6	6.1	16.7	154.2
<u>2. Defence</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>3. Education</u>	<u>207.9</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>232.0</u>
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	14.2		4.5	2.0	6.5	9.7
3.2 Schools, universities	193.5		21.7	6.9	28.6	222.1
3.3 Subsidiary services	0.2		-	-	-	0.2
<u>4. Health</u>	<u>147.2</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>183.8</u>
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	43.0		14.6	3.0	17.6	60.3
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	104.2		10.8	8.5	19.3	123.5
4.3 Individual health services	-		-	-	-	-
<u>5. Social security and welfare services</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>11.1</u>
5.1 Social security and assistance	10.0		0.3	2.4	2.7	9.9
5.2 Welfare services	1.0		0.1	0.1	0.2	1.2
<u>6. Housing and community amenities</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>43.3</u>
6.1 Housing	6.1		0.8	0.6	1.4	6.8
6.2 Community development	36.2		-	0.2	0.2	36.4
6.3 Sanitary services	1.0		0.1	-	0.1	0.1

Rs million

Table 35 - General government <sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1979 (cont'd)

Rs million

Purpose	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Cost composition				Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	Final consumption expenditure
			Intermediate consumption		Services	Total		
			Goods	Services				
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>	5.5	N.A.	1.0	3.2	4.2	-	9.7	
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	5.4		1.0	3.2	4.2	-	9.6	
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.	0.1		-	-	-	-	0.1	
8. <u>Economic services</u>	157.4	N.A.	12.0	12.2	25.0	- 19.5	162.9	
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	21.4		4.2	2.4	6.6	- 0.5	27.5	
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	58.2		4.5	4.0	8.5	- 13.3	53.4	
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-		-	-	-	-	-	
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.5		0.1	-	0.1	-	0.6	
8.5 Roads	69.6		1.8	-	1.8	-	71.4	
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-		-	-	-	-	-	
8.7 Other transportation and communication	2.7		-	1.7	1.7	-	4.4	
8.8 Other economic services	5.0		2.2	4.1	6.3	- 5.7	5.6	
Total	793.8	N.A.	92.8	83.8	166.6	- 44.8	915.6	
Local government	78.2	N.A.	11.3	5.9	17.2	- 2.0	93.4	
Total general government	872.0	N.A.	94.1	89.7	183.8	- 46.8	1009.0	

<sup>1/</sup> Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
1. <u>General public services</u>							
1.1 General administration	255.3	N.A.	24.3	51.6	75.9	- 14.9	316.3
1.2 External affairs	83.5		9.8	28.1	37.9	- 12.0	109.4
1.3 Public order and safety	15.9		1.0	11.4	12.4	-	28.3
	155.9		13.5	12.1	25.6	- 2.9	178.6
2. <u>Defence</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Education</u>	273.1	N.A.	21.5	15.5	37.0	- 11.0	299.1
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	29.4		6.6	6.7	13.3	- 11.0	31.7
3.2 Schools, universities	243.7		14.9	8.8	23.7	-	267.4
3.3 Subsidiary services	-		-	-	-	-	-
4. <u>Health</u>	174.7	N.A.	41.6	13.1	54.7	- 0.5	228.9
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	57.8		22.1	3.2	25.3	- 0.4	82.7
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	116.9		19.5	9.9	29.4	- 0.1	146.2
4.3 Individual health services	-		-	-	-	-	-
5. <u>Social security and welfare services</u>	15.2	N.A.	0.6	3.0	3.6	- 2.7	16.1
5.1 Social security and assistance	14.3		0.6	2.9	3.5	- 2.7	15.1
5.2 Welfare services	0.9		-	0.1	0.1	-	1.0
6. <u>Housing and community amenities</u>	49.1	N.A.	2.5	1.1	3.6	- 1.8	50.9
6.1 Housing	6.4		2.0	0.8	2.8	- 0.7	8.5
6.2 Community development	41.3		0.5	0.2	0.7	-	42.0
6.3 Sanitary services	1.4		-	0.1	0.1	- 1.1	0.4



Table 1.36 - General government final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1980 (cont'd)

P5 million

Purpose	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Cost composition			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	Final consumption expenditure
			Intermediate consumption				
			Goods	Services	Total		
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>	6.3	N.A.	1.4	3.7	5.1	- 0.1	11.3
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	6.3		1.4	3.7	5.1	- 0.1	11.3
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.							-
8. <u>Economic services</u>	179.6	N.A.	14.0	19.1	33.1	- 21.1	191.6
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	31.8		2.6	3.5	6.1	- 0.6	37.3
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	69.8		5.8	5.2	11.0	- 13.6	67.2
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.6		0.4	0.1	0.5	-	1.1
8.5 Roads	68.9		4.6	-	4.6	-	73.5
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-		-	-	-	-	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	3.0		0.1	0.3	0.4	-	3.4
8.8 Other economic services	5.5		0.5	10.0	10.5	- 6.9	9.1
Total	553.3	N.A.	105.9	107.1	213.0	- 52.1	1,114.2
Local government	92.6	N.A.	14.5	4.1	18.6	- 1.5	109.7
Total general government	1,045.9	N.A.	120.4	111.2	231.6	- 53.6	1,223.9

✓ Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Table 1.37 - General government final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1981

Purpose	Cost composition				Final consumption expenditure	
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced
			Goods	Services		
1. <u>General public services</u>	<u>207.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>366.7</u>
1.1 General administration	106.4		16.5	28.4	44.9	140.2
1.2 External affairs	17.0		2.9	8.0	10.9	27.9
1.3 Public order and safety	183.7		13.5	7.7	21.2	198.6
2. <u>Defence</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Education</u>	<u>315.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>348.3</u>
3.1 General administration, regulation and research	32.9		13.8	12.8	26.6	44.3
3.2 Schools, universities	282.2		16.3	5.5	21.8	304.0
3.3 Subsidiary services	-		-	-	-	-
4. <u>Health</u>	<u>204.1</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>256.2</u>
4.1 General administration, regulation and research	70.4		26.2	2.4	28.6	98.8
4.2 Hospitals and clinics	133.7		17.6	6.3	23.9	157.4
4.3 Individual health services	-		-	-	-	-
5. <u>Social security and welfare services</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>16.4</u>
5.1 Social security and assistance	17.6		1.3	2.2	3.5	15.4
5.2 Welfare services	0.9		-	0.1	0.1	1.0
6. <u>Housing and community amenities</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>47.3</u>
6.1 Housing	7.2		0.8	0.8	1.6	8.5
6.2 Community development	37.8		0.2	0.2	0.4	38.2
6.3 Sanitary services	1.7		-	-	-	0.6

Table 1.37 - General government<sup>1/</sup> final consumption expenditure according to cost composition and purpose, 1981 (cont'd)

Rs million

Purpose	Cost composition						Final consumption expenditure
	Compensation of employees	Consumption of fixed capital	Intermediate consumption			Other outlays less non-commodity sales and commodity sales produced	
			Goods	Services	Total		
7. <u>Other community and social services</u>							
7.1 Recreational and related cultural services	8.0	N.A.	1.9	2.7	4.6	- 0.1	12.5
7.2 Religion and services n.e.s.	-	-	-	2.7	4.6	- 0.1	12.5
8. <u>Economic services</u>	236.3	N.A.	13.2	17.5	30.7	- 23.4	243.6
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	36.9	-	2.0	3.3	5.3	- 0.5	41.7
8.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	80.8	-	5.6	3.0	8.6	- 15.4	74.0
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.4 Electricity, gas and water	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.9
8.5 Roads	107.9	-	4.3	-	4.8	-	112.7
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	3.8	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	4.1
8.8 Other economic services	6.1	-	0.7	10.9	11.6	- 7.5	10.2
Total	1,135.8	N.A.	124.2	94.6	218.8	- 63.6	1,291.0
Local government	111.8	N.A.	16.5	4.5	21.0	- 1.7	131.1
Total general government	1,247.6	N.A.	140.7	99.1	239.8	- 65.3	1,422.1

<sup>1/</sup> Coverage of general government here, is the same as for producers of government services in the Production Accounts. For further details, refer to page 5

Notes on Input - Output table - 1980 : Manufacturing Industries

This Input - Output table relates to large manufacturing establishments i.e. establishments employing more than 10 persons. It has been compiled from data collected through the 1980 Census of Industrial Production. The figures therein are provisional because they will be revised when a complete input-output table for the whole economy is produced. At that stage, consistency checks will be performed and it may then become necessary to make certain adjustments so as to fit data obtained from independent sources.

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## Manufacturing Industries 1/

Code	Inputs at purchasers' prices	Activity Group	Sugar	Tea	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Textiles, Wearing Apparel & Leather Products	Wood, Wood Products including Furniture	Paper & Paper Products, Printing and Publishing	Chemicals & Chemical, Rubber and Plastic Products	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Base Metal Industries	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery & Equipment	Other Manufacturing Industries	Total
<b>LOCAL</b>														
11	1,092.1	Agricultural and Livestock production	28.1	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	1,096.0
29	-	Mining and Quarrying	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	-	-	-	18.8
31	-	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	-	42.1	-	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	44.2
32	0.5	Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries	0.1	2.1	133.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	137.2
33	-	Wood and Wood Products, including Furniture	-	0.6	-	4.8	-	-	1.6	-	-	0.3	0.5	7.8
34	2.4	Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing	2.4	14.2	9.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	0.5	35.2
35	2.8	Chemicals and Chemical, Rubber and Plastic Products	-	9.2	6.6	0.5	0.3	4.4	0.1	-	-	5.1	0.2	29.1
36	-	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	17.6	-	-	-	17.8
37	-	Base Metal Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	6.2	3.7	-	10.5
38	31.0	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment	2.6	36.8	6.7	0.8	2.0	3.1	7.2	11.9	5.5	11.9	0.5	108.1
39	-	Other Manufacturing Industries	-	-	0.5	0.1	2.4	4.7	3.7	0.1	3.1	3.7	1.0	66.9
41	1.4	Electricity, Gas	0.1	1.9	1.7	-	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	7.5
42	5.5	Water	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1
5	15.7	Construction	-	0.7	2.2	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.6
6	155.1	Wholesale and Retail	0.7	13.0	34.3	0.8	2.6	3.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	3.5	1.5	216.7
71	2.1	Transport, Storage and Communication	0.1	-	2.6	0.2	-	1.2	-	-	0.3	0.9	0.3	7.9
72	-	Post, Telegraph and Telecommunication	-	5.8	5.5	0.4	0.9	-	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.5	0.6	18.0
82	14.9	Insurance	0.2	14.9	9.8	2.1	1.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	1.0	2.8	0.9	55.6
83	3.0	Real Estate and Business Services	0.1	2.9	8.5	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.4	23.0
90	1,269.9	Other Services	36.4	193.5	240.0	12.8	11.8	43.3	56.0	19.5	38.9	6.6	1,928.7	
<b>IMPORTED</b>														
11	-	Agricultural and livestock production	-	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.9
13	-	Fishing	-	30.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.9
29	-	Mining and Quarrying	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
31	-	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	-	239.6	-	-	-	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	261.5
32	-	Textile, Wearing Apparel and Leather Industries	-	-	369.4	6.3	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	2.0	381.8
33	-	Wood and Wood Products, including Furniture	-	1.2	-	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	10.6
34	-	Paper and Paper Products, Printing and Publishing	-	6.2	3.5	-	35.2	1.7	0.3	-	-	1.1	-	48.0
35	11.7	Chemicals and Chemical, Rubber and Plastic Products	11.5	30.3	46.1	2.3	10.5	143.3	7.2	26.1	4.2	26.1	5.9	299.1
36	-	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	-	11.5	-	-	-	0.4	27.0	1.8	-	1.8	49.0	80.7
37	7.0	Base Metal Industries	0.2	21.9	10.6	1.6	2.0	7.2	4.9	69.5	6.9	37.6	3.0	131.0
38	-	Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	102.9
39	18.7	Other Manufacturing Industries	11.7	396.3	429.6	18.7	47.7	178.6	40.0	64.8	137.0	65.4	1,408.5	
<b>IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION</b>														
			1,288.6	48.1	589.8	689.6	31.5	59.5	221.9	96.0	84.3	175.9	72.0	3,337.2
<b>IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION</b>														
			141.2	9.0	89.3	144.5	11.6	22.3	27.2	21.7	17.7	52.1	12.4	549.0
Indirect Taxes			264.3	-	218.2	1.9	0.2	-	13.1	0.1	0.6	11.6	0.1	484.0
Gross Operating Surplus			36.8	-	96.7	166.5	11.4	26.7	54.8	26.3	20.1	38.7	16.0	494.0
VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES			442.3	9.0	404.2	312.9	23.1	49.2	68.9	48.1	38.4	102.4	28.5	1,527.0
GROSS OUTPUT AT PRODUCERS' PRICES			1,730.9	57.1	994.0	982.5	54.6	108.7	290.8	144.1	122.7	278.3	100.5	4,864.2

Note: Figures are subject to revision when the Input-Output table for the whole economy will be presented  
1/ Large establishments only are included

# II

## BUDGETARY

### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

#### TABLES

N O T E S  
=====

The figures given in tables 2.10 to 2.11 on income tax statistics are provisional and are subject to amendments as the Income Tax Act 1974 empowers the Commissioner of Income Tax to revise cases under objection, to issue additional claims for the six years preceeding the present year of assessment and to claim back duty at any time in cases of false or incorrect returns of income for any previous year.

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FIG. 7 - EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE OF BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

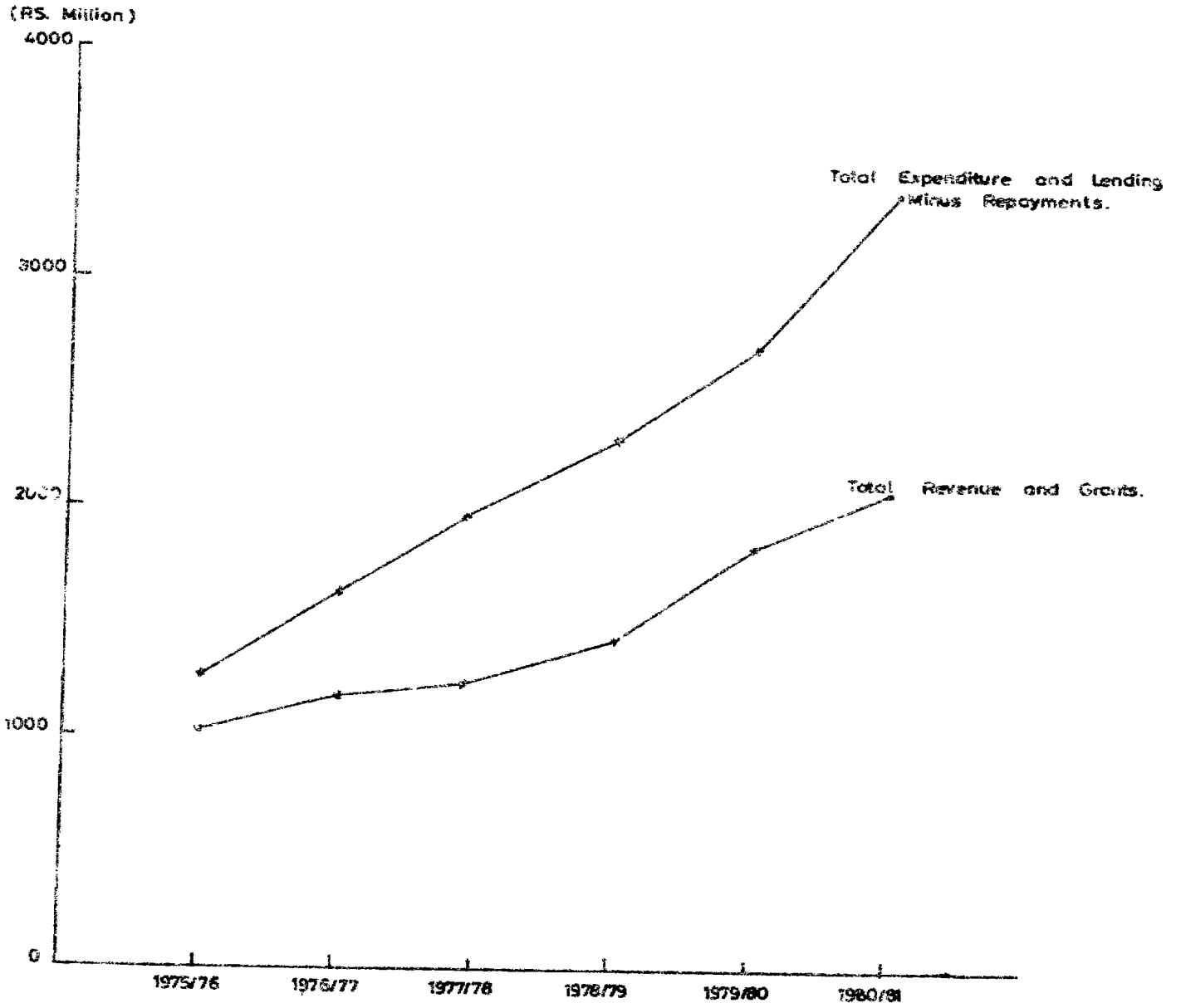




Table 2.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
1 Current revenue	1,055.3	1,168.2	1,232.2	1,417.0	1,810.7	2,059.1
1.1 Tax revenue	946.5	1,072.9	1,109.5	1,260.7	1,601.5	1,801.1
1.2 Non tax revenue	108.8	95.3	122.7	156.3	209.2	258.0
2 Capital revenue	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total revenue (1 + 2)	1,062.3	1,168.2	1,232.2	1,417.0	1,810.7	2,059.1
4 Grants	3.0	5.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	13.9
4.1 Current grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Capital grants	3.0	5.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	13.9
5 Total revenue and grants (3 + 4)	1,065.3	1,173.2	1,234.1	1,418.0	1,812.7	2,073.0
6 Current expenditure	911.5	1,173.4	1,331.2	1,669.1	1,862.3	2,317.1
7 Capital expenditure	269.5	352.1	453.4	466.3	507.6	636.6
8 Total expenditure (6 + 7)	1,181.0	1,525.5	1,784.6	2,135.4	2,369.9	2,953.7
9 Lending minus repayments	93.2	104.5	176.7	164.8	339.4	412.6
10 Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (8 + 9)	1,274.2	1,630.0	1,961.3	2,300.2	2,709.3	3,366.3
11 Current account surplus (without grants)(1 - 6)	143.8	- 5.2	- 99.0	- 252.1	- 51.6	- 258.0
12 Gross fixed capital formation	123.4	223.2	299.8	306.0	330.3	473.6
13 Overall deficit/surplus (5 - 10)	- 208.9	-456.8	-727.2	-882.2	-896.6	-1,293.3
14 Financing	208.9	456.8	727.2	882.2	896.6	1,293.3
14.1 Abroad	19.7	70.2	282.2	309.1	217.2	707.2
14.2 Domestic	189.2	386.6	445.0	573.1	679.4	586.1
14.2.1 Non bank	- 47.1	97.6	- 19.4	82.8	180.1	132.4
14.2.2 Deposit money banks	192.0	-190.3	237.3	92.2	132.8	-139.1
14.2.3 Monetary authorities	44.3	479.3	227.1	398.1	366.5	592.8

Table 2.2 - Total revenue and grants

(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Current revenue (II + III)	<u>1,055.3</u>	<u>1,168.2</u>	<u>1,232.2</u>	<u>1,417.0</u>	<u>1,810.7</u>	<u>2,059.1</u>
II Tax revenue	<u>946.5</u>	<u>1,072.9</u>	<u>1,109.5</u>	<u>1,260.7</u>	<u>1,601.5</u>	<u>1,801.1</u>
1 Tax on income, profits, capital gains	389.2	376.4	283.4	311.1	277.2	362.5
2 Taxes on property	34.4	49.2	53.4	63.4	69.8	78.6
3 Domestic taxes on goods and services	132.6	168.7	216.1	264.6	311.3	364.4
of which excises	(94.3)	(118.7)	(147.8)	(182.8)	(211.8)	(237.3)
4 Import duties	260.5	349.1	412.7	465.0	640.4	708.4
5 Export duties	126.1	124.9	139.8	145.2	287.3	268.2
6 Other tax revenue	3.7	4.6	4.1	11.4	15.5	19.0
III Non tax revenue	<u>108.8</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>122.7</u>	<u>156.3</u>	<u>209.2</u>	<u>258.0</u>
1 Property income from non financial public enter- prises and public finan- cial institutions	48.2	35.8	44.2	73.4	79.5	129.3
2 Other property income	23.5	22.0	10.0	6.0	11.3	8.1
3 Fees, charges and non indus- trial sales	23.8	26.2	36.6	51.3	66.4	79.4
4 Other non tax revenue	13.3	11.3	31.9	25.6	52.0	41.2
IV Capital revenue	<u>7.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
1 Sales of fixed capital assets	7.0	-	-	-	-	-
V Total revenue (I + IV)	<u>1,062.3</u>	<u>1,168.2</u>	<u>1,232.2</u>	<u>1,417.0</u>	<u>1,810.7</u>	<u>2,059.1</u>
VI Grants	<u>3.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>13.9</u>
1 Capital grants	3.0	5.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	13.9
VII Total revenue and grants (V + VI)	<u>1,065.3</u>	<u>1,173.2</u>	<u>1,234.1</u>	<u>1,418.0</u>	<u>1,812.7</u>	<u>2,073.0</u>

Fig. 8 - CURRENT REVENUE 1980 - 81  
(Budgetary Central Government)

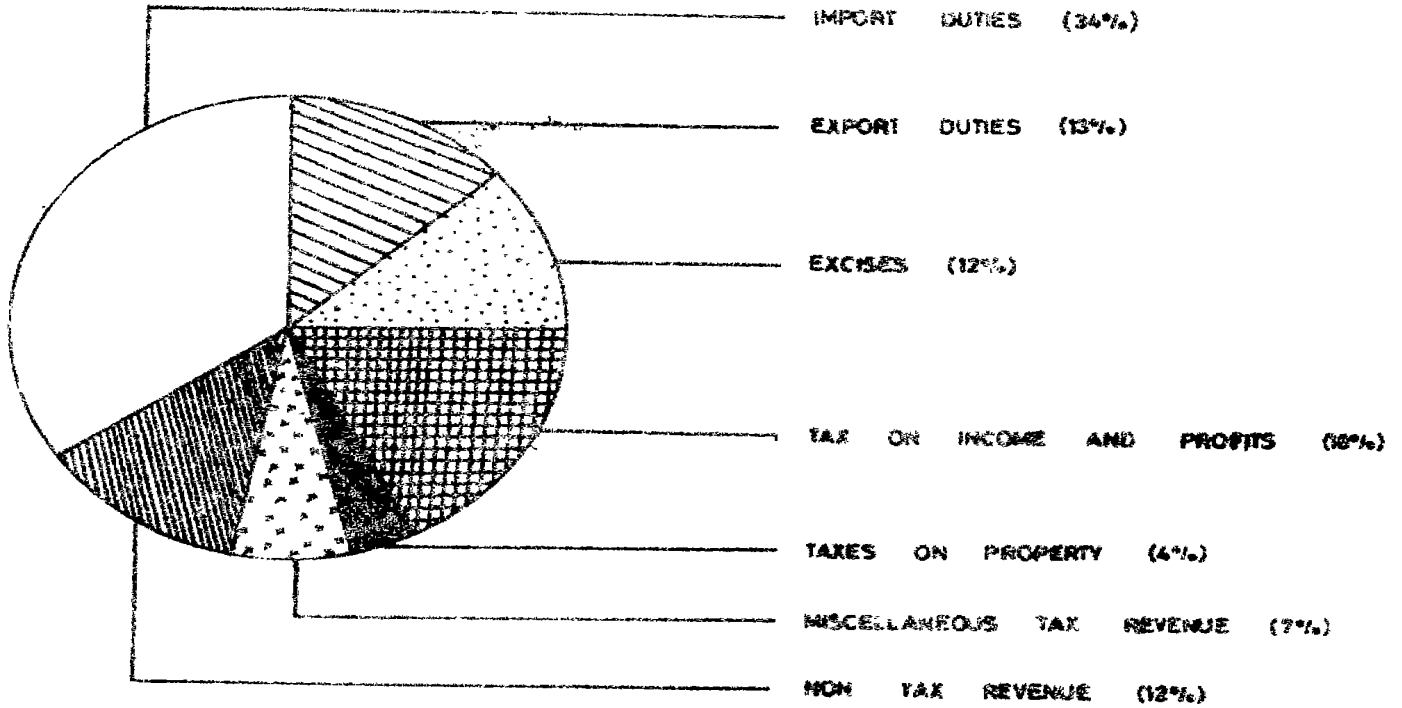


Fig. 9 - CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1980 - 81  
(Budgetary Central Government)

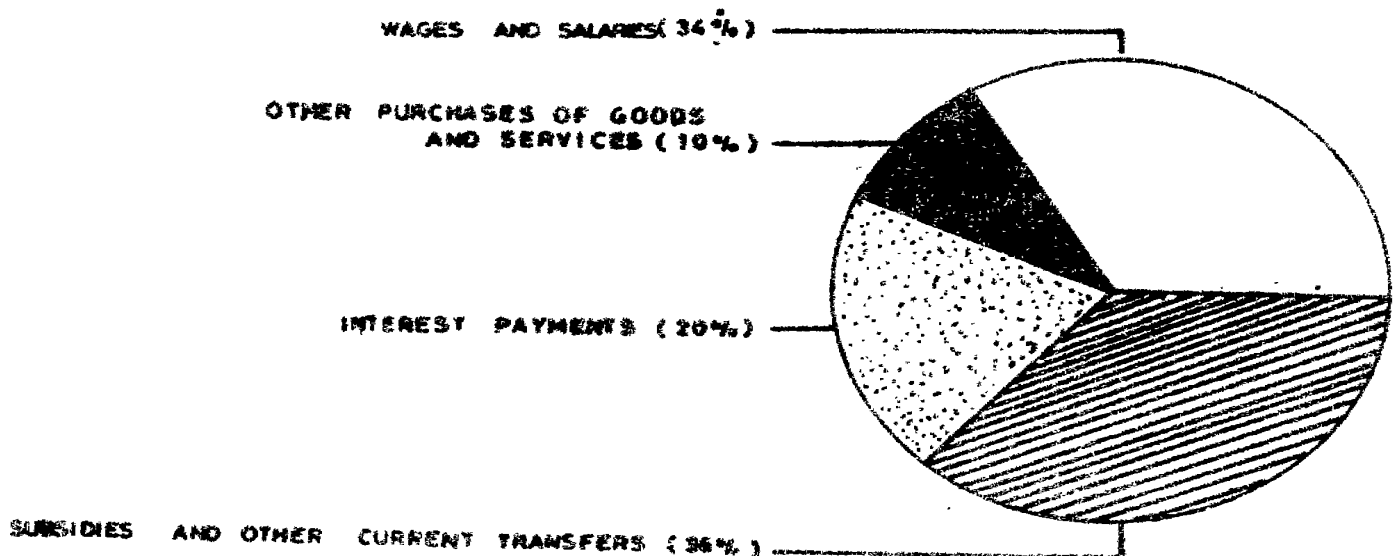


Table 2.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
1 General public services	192.7	259.1	274.0	344.2	348.4	405.6
2 Defense	7.4	8.3	8.9	12.1	17.7	20.0
3 Education	127.1	197.4	246.7	304.3	334.4	401.6
4 Health	96.4	118.8	133.0	157.6	162.2	192.3
5 Social security and welfare	120.7	190.6	228.6	256.8	273.8	316.9
6 Housing and community amenities	10.4	12.0	21.5	24.8	27.5	27.7
7 Other community and social services	11.2	14.9	11.0	14.2	16.3	17.8
8 Economic services	101.1	120.5	172.4	178.7	133.7	162.9
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	7.0	9.5	11.3	13.6	14.5	16.7
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.6	62.3	87.8	74.3	75.6	86.6
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.8
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	20.6	25.9	46.0	58.6	12.1	21.6
8.5 Roads	9.6	12.8	12.1	11.7	8.6	9.9
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	-	-	-	-	-	3.7
8.7 Other transportation and communication	0.4	0.6	3.8	2.5	0.6	0.6
8.8 Other economic services	6.8	8.3	9.9	16.2	19.4	20.0
9 Miscellaneous purposes	244.5	251.8	235.1	376.4	548.3	772.3
9.1 Public debt interest	51.4	73.3	116.8	179.4	323.9	461.4
9.2 Transfer to local government	46.0	55.5	61.8	84.4	94.4	107.9
9.3 Rice and flour	121.0	100.0	56.0	111.4	130.0	203.0
9.4 Other	26.1	23.0	0.5	1.2	-	-
Total current expenditure	911.5	1,173.4	1,331.2	1,669.1	1,862.3	2,317.1

Table 2.4 - Functional classification of capital expenditure  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
1. General public services	36.3	53.1	95.2	59.1	62.2	70.9
2. Defense	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	46.1
3. Education	18.8	18.7	65.1	68.9	74.9	52.3
4. Health	3.3	3.0	12.5	14.1	15.5	13.8
5. Social security and welfare	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
6. Housing and community amenities	15.8	22.7	54.4	59.3	72.7	69.9
7. Other community and social services	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.4
8. Economic services	129.5	164.0	124.9	146.9	143.0	229.3
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	-	-	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.4
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.8	54.6	68.2	67.5	75.7	95.6
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	2.8	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	1.6
8.5 Roads	4.5	7.0	3.6	15.9	25.0	41.9
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	27.6	42.8	8.0	3.8	17.0	15.1
8.7 Other transportation and communication	28.1	31.5	28.5	44.5	11.6	60.1
8.8 Other economic services	18.0	27.0	13.4	12.4	12.0	12.7
9. Miscellaneous purposes	63.4	87.9	99.3	116.8	137.3	152.9
Total capital expenditure	269.5	352.1	453.4	466.3	507.6	636.6

Table 2.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure

(Budgetary central government)

	Rs million					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Current expenditure	911.5	1,173.4	1,331.2	1,669.1	1,862.3	2,317.1
1 Wages and salaries	355.2	483.9	548.7	682.6	685.2	795.7
2 Other purchases of goods and services	107.6	138.7	116.3	160.0	201.6	228.4
3 Interest payments	51.4	73.3	116.8	179.4	323.9	461.4
4 Subsidies and other current transfers	397.3	472.5	548.8	647.1	651.6	831.6
of which Rice and flour	(121.0)	(100.0)	(56.0)	(111.4)	(130.0)	(203.0)
Transfers to local government	(46.0)	(55.5)	(61.8)	(84.4)	(94.4)	(107.9)
II Capital expenditure	269.5	352.1	452.4	466.3	507.6	635.6
1 Acquisition of fixed capital assets	130.4	223.2	259.8	306.0	330.3	473.6
2 Purchase of land	5.9	5.0	15.8	9.9	15.9	10.2
3 Capital transfers	133.2	123.9	137.8	150.4	161.4	152.3
of which Transfers to local government	(5.8)	(12.7)	(9.1)	(9.7)	(15.2)	(9.2)
Total expenditure	1,181.0	1,525.5	1,784.6	2,135.4	2,369.9	2,953.7

Table 2.6 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	At end of period					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Domestic debt	266.2	1,322.2	1,724.2	2,246.1	2,932.5	3,593.8
1 Long-term bonds	940.6	1,065.6	968.3	1,236.0	1,573.8	1,543.3
2 Short-term bonds and bills	2.5	11.5	276.8	306.7	571.6	716.4
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	23.1	18.1	131.9	174.1	222.0	567.8
4 Short-term loans and advances	-	227.0	347.9	529.3	565.1	766.3
II Foreign debt	262.9	323.0	630.3	910.6	1,431.7	2,218.4
1 Long-term loans n.e.c.	262.9	323.0	630.3	910.6	1,431.7	2,218.4
Total	1,229.1	1,645.2	2,355.2	3,156.7	4,364.2	5,812.2

Table 2.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	At end of period					
	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Domestic debt	<u>966.2</u>	<u>1,322.2</u>	<u>1,724.9</u>	<u>2,246.1</u>	<u>2,932.5</u>	<u>3,593.8</u>
1 Other levels of government	169.6	183.6	119.7	200.3	280.1	414.3
2 Monetary authorities	122.9	540.5	783.0	1,146.7	1,535.0	2,173.0
3 Deposit money banks	410.4	220.1	457.3	549.5	682.3	543.1
4 Other domestic	263.3	378.0	364.9	349.6	435.1	463.4
II Foreign debt	<u>262.9</u>	<u>323.0</u>	<u>630.3</u>	<u>910.6</u>	<u>1,431.7</u>	<u>2,218.4</u>
1 International development institutions	107.3	143.4	185.2	231.8	374.8	510.7
2 Foreign governments	137.2	163.1	211.7	251.6	398.2	606.5
3 Other foreign	18.4	16.5	233.4	427.2	658.7	1,101.2
T o t a l	1,229.1	1,645.2	2,355.2	3,156.7	4,364.2	5,812.2



Table 2.8 - Financing by type of debt instrument  
(Budgetary central government)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Domestic financing	189.2	386.6	444.0	573.1	679.4	586.1
1 Long-term bonds	188.1	122.7	- 96.8	267.7	337.8	- 30.5
2 Short-term bonds and bills	- 18.1	9.0	259.4	27.8	258.0	141.3
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	-	- 5.0	113.9	66.9	25.1	276.7
4 Short-term loans and advances	- 5.6	300.8	120.9	181.4	35.8	201.2
5 Changes in cash, deposits etc.	24.8	- 40.9	47.6	29.3	22.7	- 2.6
II Financing abroad	19.7	70.2	282.2	309.1	217.2	707.2
1 Long-term loans	16.6	69.4	284.2	316.2	218.5	701.0
2 Changes in cash, deposits etc.	3.1	0.8	- 2.0	- 7.1	- 1.3	6.2
Total financing	208.9	456.8	727.2	882.2	896.6	1,293.3

Rs million

Table 2.9 - Financing by type of debt holder  
(Budgetary Central Government)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81
I Domestic financing	189.2	386.6	445.0	573.1	679.4	586.1
1 From other general government	- 42.0	- 14.8	0.1	100.1	101.6	104.5
2 From monetary authorities	44.3	479.3	227.1	398.1	366.5	592.8
3 From deposit money banks	192.0	- 190.3	237.3	92.2	132.8	- 139.1
4 Other domestic	- 3.0	114.7	- 13.2	- 15.3	85.5	28.3
5 Adjustments	- 2.1	- 2.3	- 6.1	- 2.0	- 7.0	- 0.4
II Financing abroad	19.7	70.2	282.2	309.1	217.2	707.2
1 From international development institutions	16.7	36.1	51.7	54.5	79.6	77.8
2 From foreign governments	- 0.1	33.3	29.6	20.5	54.7	236.2
3 Other foreign borrowing	-	-	202.9	241.2	84.2	387.0
4 Changes in cash, deposits etc.	3.1	0.8	- 2.0	- 7.1	- 1.3	6.2
Total financing	208.9	456.8	727.2	882.2	896.6	1,293.3

Rs million

Table 2.10 - Income Tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup> Years of Assessment 1974/75 - 1981/82

Range of Gross Income (Rupees)	Year of Assessment 1974/75 <sup>2/</sup>				Year of Assessment 1975/76 <sup>2/</sup>			
	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	12,939	83.8	30.8	8.2	9,335	64.6	28.1	4.0
10,001 - 20,000	8,630	122.8	51.9	11.8	9,361	134.0	60.2	7.5
20,001 - 30,000	3,043	74.2	44.1	10.6	4,030	98.3	55.8	8.1
30,001 - 40,000	1,346	46.6	32.1	9.1	1,954	67.7	44.6	7.7
40,001 - 50,000	846	37.8	28.2	9.1	1,121	50.0	35.1	7.1
50,001 - 100,000	1,328	87.8	67.0	29.4	2,076	141.7	107.1	29.2
100,001 - 250,000	256	34.8	28.3	19.2	664	95.8	76.6	36.6
250,001 - 500,000	27	9.4	7.9	6.4	108	36.2	30.4	19.5
Over 500,000	4	2.6	2.1	1.7	38	35.3	32.3	22.7
Sub-total	28,419	499.8	292.4	105.5	28,687	723.6	470.2	142.4
Cases where data on gross income are not available	647	...	...	2.7	591	...	...	3.2
Total	29,066	...	...	108.2	29,278	...	...	145.6

<sup>1/</sup> married couples are counted as one taxpayer

<sup>2/</sup> includes assessments issued up to 30.6.81

Table 2.10 - Income Tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup>, Years of Assessment 1974/75 - 1981/82 (cont'd)

Range of Gross Income (Rupees)	Year of Assessment 1976/77 <sup>2/</sup>				Year of Assessment 1977/78 <sup>2/</sup>			
	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	8,796	65.0	22.0	2.3	7,414	57.3	21.3	2.2
10,001 - 20,000	11,151	163.2	67.8	7.2	14,155	204.3	89.5	9.5
20,001 - 30,000	5,261	128.5	68.4	8.8	6,618	166.6	90.3	11.5
30,001 - 40,000	2,531	87.6	56.1	8.8	3,448	119.1	76.2	11.9
40,001 - 50,000	1,478	66.2	46.8	8.8	1,943	86.6	61.6	11.6
50,001 - 100,000	2,802	192.1	150.4	39.1	3,627	248.7	191.4	48.8
100,001 - 250,000	759	107.0	93.8	44.5	930	125.5	107.4	48.6
250,001 - 500,000	123	41.2	38.9	24.7	68	22.3	20.7	13.5
Over 500,000	40	41.6	34.4	24.6	20	13.7	12.4	9.1
Sub-total	32,941	892.4	578.6	168.8	38,423	1,044.1	670.8	166.7
Cases where data on gross income are not available	366	...	...	1.3	213	...	...	0.2
Total	33,307	...	...	170.1	38,636	...	...	166.9

<sup>1/</sup> married couples are counted as one taxpayer

<sup>2/</sup> includes assessments issued up to 30.6.81

Table 2.10 - Income Tax - Individuals - Years of Assessment 1974/75 - 1981/82 (cont'd)

Range of Gross Income (Rupees)	Year of Assessment 1978/79 <sup>1/</sup>				Year of Assessment 1979/80 <sup>2/</sup>			
	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	6,440	50.6	19.6	2.0	3,529	28.7	8.6	0.5
10,001 - 20,000	17,183	252.1	113.1	11.9	13,636	204.0	81.6	5.5
20,001 - 30,000	8,070	197.3	107.4	13.7	8,982	221.2	94.8	9.2
30,001 - 40,000	4,017	138.6	88.6	13.8	4,723	162.6	86.7	10.8
40,001 - 50,000	2,288	102.5	71.7	13.2	2,528	112.8	72.2	10.2
50,001 - 100,000	4,189	288.1	220.6	55.9	4,927	337.9	234.6	49.4
100,001 - 250,000	1,072	140.0	119.4	51.0	1,209	159.2	124.9	48.9
250,001 - 500,000	60	20.4	18.6	12.3	73	24.0	20.2	12.7
Over 500,000	4	2.2	1.7	1.2	8	6.3	4.6	4.1
Sub-total	43,323	1,191.8	760.9	175.0	39,615	1,256.7	728.2	151.3
Cases where data on gross income are not available	328	...	...	1.8	209	...	...	2.1
Total	43,651	...	...	176.8	39,824	...	...	153.4

<sup>1/</sup> married couples are counted as one taxpayer

<sup>2/</sup> includes assessments issued up to 30.6.81

Table 2.10 - Income Tax - Individuals, Years of Assessment 1974/75 - 1981/82 (cont'd)

Range of Gross Income (Rupees)	Year of Assessment 1980/81 <sup>2/</sup>				Year of Assessment 1981/82 <sup>3/</sup>			
	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	1,893	15.0	5.2	0.3	1,342	11.0	2.3	0.1
10,001 - 20,000	10,252	154.8	59.1	3.5	11,835	180.2	66.3	3.8
20,001 - 30,000	8,426	208.0	81.7	6.8	10,966	267.6	99.5	7.9
30,001 - 40,000	6,017	206.6	100.0	10.6	7,256	252.8	119.4	12.6
40,001 - 50,000	3,007	134.0	74.1	9.4	3,947	175.4	93.6	11.7
50,001 - 100,000	5,719	392.8	258.8	47.3	7,027	482.4	309.6	55.0
100,001 - 250,000	1,608	213.9	163.5	56.8	2,102	279.0	208.9	68.3
250,001 - 500,000	103	34.4	29.5	16.7	129	42.2	36.8	20.7
Over 500,000	17	11.9	9.9	6.3	22	13.7	11.2	7.0
Sub-total	37,042	1,371.4	781.8	157.7	44,626	1,704.5	947.6	187.1
Cases where data on gross income are not available	318	...	...	4.0	192	...	...	2.3
Total	37,360	...	...	161.7	44,818	...	...	189.4

<sup>1/</sup> married couples are counted as one taxpayer

<sup>2/</sup> includes assessments issued up to 30.6.81

<sup>3/</sup> covers voluntary payments only

Table 2.11 - Income Tax-Companies . Years of Assessment 1976/77 and 1977/78

Range of liable income (P. rupees)	Year of assessment 1976/77				Year of assessment 1977/78			
	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
25,000 or less	209	1.91	1.42	0.65	209	2.09	1.63	0.32
25,001 - 50,000	78	2.79	1.70	0.74	71	2.61	1.88	0.94
50,001 - 100,000	83	5.22	3.62	1.62	88	6.54	5.48	1.74
100,001 - 150,000	43	5.21	2.73	1.23	49	6.07	2.93	1.42
150,001 - 250,000	61	11.84	5.68	2.56	67	13.16	7.21	3.60
250,001 - 500,000	62	21.44	10.41	4.73	76	26.68	12.29	6.15
500,001 - 750,000	37	22.25	13.19	5.85	23	14.58	5.64	2.82
750,001 - 1,000,000	21	18.28	6.44	2.91	26	22.44	12.22	6.06
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	30	35.02	12.57	5.81	24	28.98	11.46	5.75
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	15	22.02	5.95	4.47	13	21.81	13.05	6.52
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	36	121.24	54.54	24.52	34	100.06	60.25	30.02
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	13	86.92	41.42	18.59	17	120.43	66.17	32.82
Over 10,000,000	19	506.49	333.44	149.94	8	136.38	71.71	35.85
Total	710	861.53	497.58	223.62	705	510.03	269.82	134.49

Table 2.11 - Income Tax - Companies, Years of Assessment 1976/77 and 1981/82 (cont'd)

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1978/79				Year of assessment 1979/80			
	Number of companies	liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies	liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)
25,000 or less	196	1.87	1.34	0.78	162	1.49	1.03	0.60
25,001 - 50,000	87	3.13	1.66	0.97	75	2.67	1.36	0.78
50,001 - 100,000	80	5.90	3.13	1.82	84	6.22	2.52	1.49
100,001 - 150,000	53	6.60	3.05	1.99	56	6.97	3.02	1.77
150,001 - 250,000	56	10.58	4.82	2.81	61	11.70	5.82	3.31
250,001 - 500,000	78	27.63	15.51	8.58	69	24.65	9.94	5.71
500,001 - 750,000	24	14.61	7.47	4.26	38	22.91	10.01	5.58
750,001 - 1,000,000	19	16.16	8.21	4.51	22	19.13	7.38	4.26
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	22	26.09	12.32	6.83	21	26.04	11.93	6.52
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	11	18.80	9.79	5.41	16	27.93	13.36	7.52
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	33	107.31	68.45	36.88	29	92.87	54.07	28.89
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	87.14	39.79	20.67	9	66.04	30.40	15.48
Over 10,000,000	7	116.05	80.24	40.12	9	118.82	61.59	30.67
Total	678	437.87	255.78	135.65	651	427.44	212.43	112.58



Table 2.11 - Income Tax - Companies, Years of Assessment 1976/77 and 1981/82 (cont'd)

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1980/81				Year of assessment 1981/82			
	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)
25,000 or less	128	1.30	0.70	0.44	143	1.32	0.80	0.52
25,001 - 50,000	85	2.99	1.29	0.84	93	3.46	1.65	1.15
50,001 - 100,000	75	5.51	2.48	1.57	77	5.52	2.66	1.70
100,001 - 150,000	35	4.26	1.70	1.03	36	4.37	1.60	0.97
150,001 - 250,000	54	10.45	4.16	2.95	53	10.49	4.25	2.74
250,001 - 500,000	57	20.70	7.85	4.64	76	26.55	11.72	7.12
500,001 - 750,000	43	26.45	10.36	6.41	44	26.89	12.85	7.71
750,001 - 1,000,000	24	20.62	7.46	4.57	20	17.53	7.31	4.57
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	22	27.70	12.98	7.76	16	19.19	8.17	4.72
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	12	20.83	13.36	7.63	13	22.91	10.14	6.06
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	34	109.15	57.17	33.70	30	93.40	42.71	23.98
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	14	106.25	67.52	38.29	13	103.11	63.67	35.24
Over 10,000,000	10	170.01	94.35	53.24	12	233.19	115.12	64.56
Total	593	526.22	281.40	163.05	626	567.93	282.65	161.64

III

ANALYSIS OF  
TRADE STATISTICS

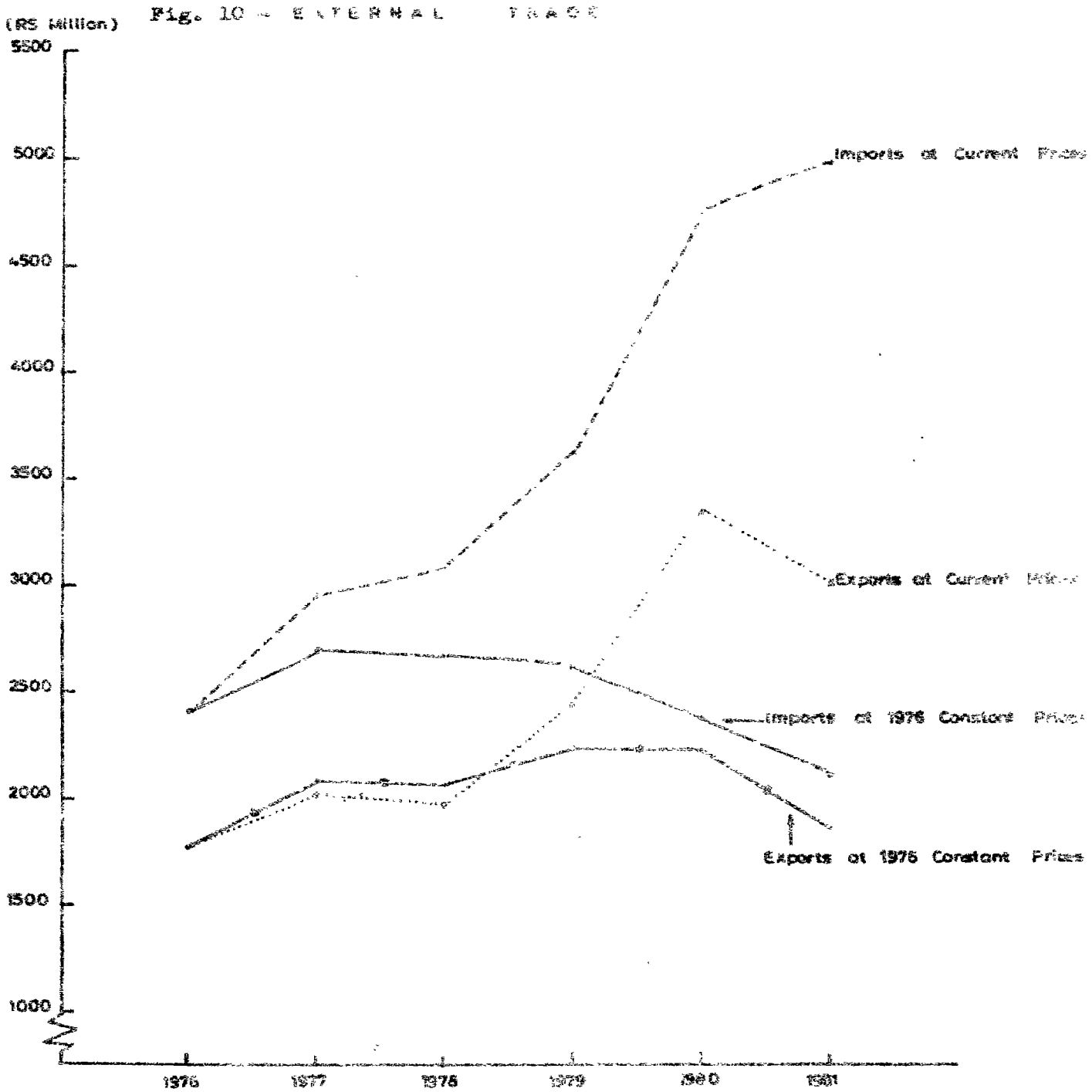


Table 3.1 - Total imports and total exports at current prices and at constant 1976 prices, 1976 - 1981

Rs million

Period	Imports (C.I.F. Value)		Exports (F.O.B. Value)	
	at current prices	at 1976 prices	at current prices	at 1976 prices
1976	2,408	2,408	1,770	1,770
1977	2,951	2,707	2,041	2,083
1978	3,076	2,664	1,987	2,070
1979	3,634	2,622	2,433	2,242
1980	4,721	2,333	3,341	2,231
1981	4,977	2,102	2,999	1,854

Table 3.2 - Price (unit value) indices of total exports and imports and terms of trade, 1976 - 1981

Rs million

Period	Price Indices		Terms of trade <u>1/</u>
	Export	Import	
1975 = 100			
1976	82	112	73
1976 = 100			
1977	98	109	90
1977 = 100			
1978	98	106	92
1978 = 100			
1979	113	120	94
1979 = 100			
1980	138	146	95
1980 = 100			
1981	108	117	92

1/ ratio of export to import price index

Note : a rise in the index indicates that the terms of trade have moved in favour of Mauritius



Table 3.4 - Price (unit value) indices of domestic exports<sup>1/</sup> of selected commodities, 1977 - 1981

(Previous year = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sugar	93	100	115	135	107
Molasses	86	104	185	167	101
Tea	154	97	80	119	101
EPZ Exports	111	102	119	135	114
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	97	101	116	136	109

Table 3.5 - Volume indices of domestic exports<sup>1/</sup> of selected commodities, 1977 - 1981

(Previous year = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sugar	116	91	106	101	70
Molasses	151	81	109	90	105
Tea	97	131	89	90	116
EPZ Exports	117	107	94	107	110
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	117	94	103	101	83

<sup>1/</sup> Domestic exports being exports of goods manufactured in Mauritius do not include re-exports

Table 3.6 - Price (unit value) indices of imports of selected commodities  
1977 - 1981

(Previous year = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Food and beverages	107	107	112	133	120
Other consumer goods	107	108	111	138	110
Petroleum products	106	98	159	190	129
Intermediate goods	108	106	118	138	114
Capital goods	113	108	121	145	111
TOTAL	109	106	120	146	117

Table 3.7 - Volume indices of imports of selected commodities, 1977 - 1981

(Previous year = 100)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Food and beverages	113	112	97	109	92
Other consumer goods	114	112	95	76	84
Petroleum products	123	103	115	65	105
Intermediate goods	115	96	102	92	84
Capital goods	100	79	80	89	94
TOTAL	111	97	100	89	91

Fig. 11 - DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS BY CONSUMPTION  
CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES  
1976 - 1981

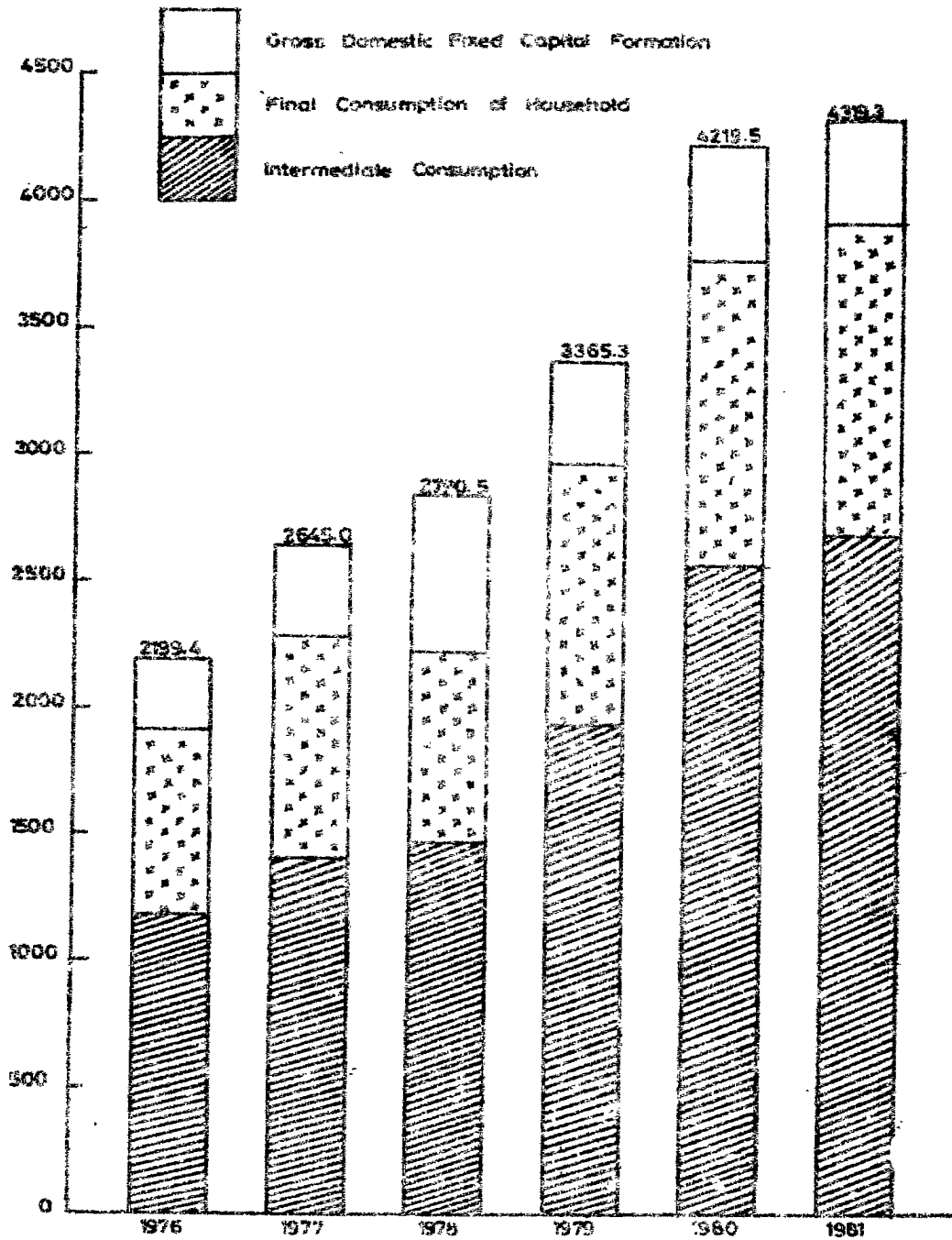




Table 3.8 - Distribution of imports into consumption<sup>1/</sup> classified by economic categories, 1976 - 1981

Economic Categories	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate Consumption	1,183.8	54	1,401.4	53	1,462.8	53	1,940.5	58	2,559.3	61	2,679.4	62
Final Consumption of household	735.8	33	879.0	33	960.9	34	1,018.3	30	1,203.4	28	1,228.5	28
Gross domestic fixed capital formation.	279.8	13	364.6	14	366.8	13	406.5	12	456.8	11	411.5	10
TOTAL	2,199.4	100	2,645.0	100	2,790.5	100	3,365.3	100	4,219.5	100	4,319.3	100

Note : Figures for imports into consumption are arrived at as follows :

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

Less Government imports, total re-exports and jet fuel for foreign aircraft

Table 3.9 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1976

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	55.6	14.7	40.9	-
12.	Forestry and logging	2.5	2.3	0.2	-
13.	Fishing	13.5	10.7	2.8	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	8.1	8.1	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	495.7	153.8	341.9	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	306.7	253.2	53.5	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	26.8	23.6	3.2	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	45.1	32.7	12.4	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	361.5	268.8	92.7	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	116.9	107.3	9.6	-
37.	Basic metal industries	94.2	94.2	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	632.4	194.6	158.0	279.8
39.	Other manufacturing industries	33.6	13.2	20.4	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	6.8	6.6	0.2	-
	T O T A L	2,199.4	1,183.8	735.8	279.8

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

Table 3.10 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1977

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	86.6	44.7	41.9	-
12.	Forestry and logging	4.8	4.8	-	-
13.	Fishing	20.4	13.0	7.4	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	17.8	17.8	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	560.4	162.7	397.7	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	349.7	280.6	69.1	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	29.5	26.8	2.7	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	62.4	45.6	16.8	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	454.9	320.5	134.4	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	138.1	130.0	8.1	-
37.	Basic metal industries	133.6	133.6	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	738.5	193.5	180.4	364.6
39.	Other manufacturing industries	44.5	24.3	20.2	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	3.8	3.5	0.3	-
T O T A L		2,645.0	1,401.4	879.0	364.6

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

Table 3.11 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1978

Rs. million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	167.7	101.7	66.0	-
12.	Forestry and logging	2.0	2.0	-	-
13.	Fishing	25.7	17.3	8.4	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	10.2	10.2	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	656.5	173.7	482.8	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	374.6	302.3	72.3	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	29.8	26.0	3.8	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	66.5	39.7	26.8	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	440.2	292.5	147.7	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	172.9	158.6	14.3	-
37.	Basic metal industries	107.5	107.5	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	656.2	179.0	110.4	366.8
39.	Other manufacturing industries	74.7	46.7	28.0	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	6.0	5.6	0.4	-
	T O T A L	2,790.5	1,462.8	960.9	366.8

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

Table 3.12 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1979

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	133.5	62.9	70.6	-
12.	Forestry and logging	5.5	5.5	-	-
13.	Fishing	22.2	11.0	11.2	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	17.9	17.9	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	732.1	236.9	495.2	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	443.8	366.7	77.1	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	51.4	45.3	6.1	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	95.4	67.9	27.5	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	673.4	498.0	175.4	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	224.5	215.3	11.2	-
37.	Basic metal industries	191.7	191.7	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	722.2	208.3	107.4	406.5
39.	Other manufacturing industries	41.7	5.4	36.3	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	10.0	9.7	0.3	-
T O T A L		3,365.3	1,940.5	1,018.3	406.5

Note: Data relating to year 1979 are not comparable with other years. Due to changes in tariff codes during 1979, it has not been possible to exclude government imports (Rs mn. 205.4) and re-exports (Rs mn. 82.4) from 'Imports into Consumption'.

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

Table 3.13 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1980

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	209.0	60.6	148.4	-
12.	Forestry and logging	4.5	4.5	-	-
13.	Fishing	30.2	23.0	7.2	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	11.8	11.8	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	964.0	332.1	631.9	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	572.7	522.6	50.1	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	41.8	36.6	5.2	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	155.9	70.1	35.8	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	878.8	692.2	186.6	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	306.1	294.3	11.8	-
37.	Basic metal industries	225.2	225.2	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	818.6	262.7	99.1	456.8
39.	Other manufacturing industries	43.7	17.4	26.3	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	7.2	6.2	1.0	-
	T O T A L	4,219.5	2,559.3	1,203.4	456.8

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

Table 3.14 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1981

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	211.4	83.5	127.9	-
12.	Forestry and logging	4.6	4.6	-	-
13.	Fishing	30.4	22.2	8.2	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	18.2	18.2	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,095.7	390.2	705.5	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	625.1	589.4	35.7	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	50.0	44.6	5.4	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	89.1	68.9	20.2	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,057.6	846.9	210.7	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	240.4	232.8	7.6	-
37.	Basic metal industries	143.6	143.6	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	700.4	208.5	80.5	411.4
39.	Other manufacturing industries	47.7	21.3	26.4	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	5.1	4.7	0.4	-
T O T A L		4,319.3	2,679.4	1,228.5	411.4

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.8 on page 123

IV

PRODUCTION DATA



Table 4.1 - Sugar production and revenue - crop year, 1970/71-1981/82

Crop year	Production (metric tons)	Revenue (Rs million) (Export proceeds & local sales)	Revenue per ton (Rupees)
1970 - 71	576.2	340.1	590
1971 - 72	621.1	405.2	652
1972 - 73	686.4	539.4	786
1973 - 74	718.5	693.1	965
1974 - 75	696.8	1,734.1	2,489
1975 - 76	468.3	1,472.8	3,139
1976 - 77	689.9	1,445.7	2,091
1977 - 78	665.4	1,465.5	2,196
1978 - 79	665.2	1,526.1	2,288
1979 - 80	688.4	2,044.0	2,929
1980 - 81	475.4	1,639.7	3,437
1981 - 82	574.5	2,266.0	3,936

Table 4.2 - Local production of selected agricultural products, 1976 - 1981

Commodity	(Metric tons)					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sugar cane (000 metric tons)	6,402	6,022	6,260	6,313	4,564	5,302
Tea (green leaf)	21,678	23,607	25,735	25,718	22,438	24,926
Tobacco leaf	700	588	731	705	1,153	1,247
Potatoes	11,944	10,905	12,153	8,329	11,694	15,999
Groundnuts	1,150	1,094	1,428	1,082	1,071	1,854
Tomatoes	5,439	6,928	7,254	8,359	6,121	6,739
Rice	465	275	197	38	159	127
Maize	1,584	1,328	1,144	1,171	732	1,081
Beans & Peas	912	876	911	904	1,162	880
Bananas	7,540	7,586	7,154	6,663	2,625	5,430
Pineapples	687	607	542	452	258	476
Other vegetables	27,131	25,223	27,642	22,289	27,561	29,651
Cattle*						
- Local	933	1,053	458	576	455	434
- Rodrigues	73	55	6	8	60	95
- Imported	50	150	693	1,050	1,335	671
Goat*	133	155	136	143	90	78
Sheep*	33	43	37	41	51	30
Pigs*	604	472	491	523	607	639
Fish						
- Lagoons & off-lagoons	2,500	2,521	2,356	2,345	1,635	1,600
- Bank	2,260	3,123	2,825	1,857	1,405	1,473
Poultry	4,500	4,735	5,115	5,750	5,700	5,800

\* Abattoir slaughters

Table 4.3 - Local production of selected manufactured products, 1976 - 1981

	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Sugar	M/Tons	689,932	665,435	665,219	688,383	475,494	574,526
Molasses	"	199,421	194,558	193,500	207,500	137,100	159,000
Tea	"	4,334	4,727	5,106	5,072	4,347	4,666
Fertilizers	"	39,879	50,930	47,717	45,304	50,342	47,285
Animal feeds	"	4,000	7,000	20,000	27,000	28,000	27,000
Iron bars	"	N.A.	N.A.	22,000	21,400	19,790	13,930
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Beer and stout	H/litres	132,919	155,259	147,883	136,503	136,770	131,891
Wine	"	22,575	25,685	26,894	31,816	33,030	31,771
Soft drinks	"	464,721	567,095	605,000	533,700	473,500	403,668
Vinegar	"	885	508	846	847	733	846
Perfumed spirits	"	903	1,032	1,190	853	1,102	988
Cigarettes	M/Tons	878	984	1,031	1,030	959	1,117
Matches	Gross boxes	168,918	188,222	153,550	161,200	171,525	183,074
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	270	308	335	355	355	362
Canned tuna*	M/Tons	1,179	1,490	1,373	1,384	1,242	1,511
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted*	000	5,379	6,854	7,906	8,292	9,339	12,479
Other outer garments*	"	1,432	1,513	2,109	2,156	1,906	1,901
Under garments*	"	3,077	1,955	1,965	2,338	3,135	3,464

\*Export figures

Table 4.4 - Floor area of permits issued by type of building, 1976 - 1981  
(thousand square feet)

Type of building	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Residential</u>	4,241	5,501	5,899	6,181	5,665	5,398
New buildings	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,824	4,929	4,740
Additions	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	957	736	658
<u>Non-Residential</u>	551	545	529	662	595	592
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	8	14	4	19	2	8
Manufacturing	90	190	100	149	89	54
Construction	-	3	1	-	-	2
Electricity and water	7	16	2	38	3	11
Transportation, storage & communication	32	23	9	8	11	4
Wholesale and retail trade	278	293	298	330	335	351
Banking, insurance and real estate	8	5	46	5	59	77
Services	128	101	69	113	96	88
Total	4,792	6,146	6,428	7,443	6,260	5,993

1/ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Ministry of Works and Municipalities

Table 4.5 - No. of permits issued by type of building<sup>1/</sup> 1976 - 1981

Type of building	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<u>Residential</u>	<u>4,259</u>	<u>5,207</u>	<u>5,691</u>	<u>6,769</u>	<u>5,804</u>	<u>5,228</u>
New buildings	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5,263	4,442	4,174
Additions	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,506	1,362	1,054
<u>Non Residential</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>455</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	5	9	3	12	4	9
Manufacturing	32	59	47	63	43	27
Construction	-	2	1	-	-	1
Electricity and water	4	2	2	8	2	3
Transportation, storage and communication	18	4	11	10	16	3
Wholesale and retail trade	212	180	189	256	319	347
Banking, insurance and real estate	2	1	6	3	18	12
Services	51	32	55	57	59	53
TOTAL	4,583	5,496	6,005	7,178	6,265	5,683

<sup>1/</sup> includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Ministry of Works and Municipalities

V

HISTORICAL SERIES

Table 5.1 - Series of selected indicators - 1952 - 1975

Year	Population (mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost Rs mn	Indirect taxes net of subsidies Rs mn	Gross domestic product at market prices Rs mn	Consumption expenditure Rs mn	Gross domestic fixed capital formation Rs mn	Imports (c.i.f.) Rs mn	Exports (f.o.b.) Rs mn	Consumer Price Index <sup>1/</sup>
1952	501,469	529	39	568	468	74	231	252	398
1953	522,577	545	42	594	529	91	251	274	408
1954	536,513	537	53	590	520	76	214	267	404
1955	555,146	563	55	618	528	86	254	252	355
1956	574,938	604	57	661	512	79	224	298	384
1957	593,070	623	60	683	507	113	264	330	381
1958	609,518	614	64	673	579	114	299	289	384
1959	627,249	651	72	723	600	119	287	290	380
1960	644,743	572	81	653	639	134	332	185	386
1961	662,368	679	93	772	629	149	324	294	383
1962	681,619	694	101	795	680	141	323	306	99.3
1963	695,641	906	114	1,020	696	158	333	428	98.5
1964	716,298	760	122	882	799	177	389	367	100.3
1965	735,245	823	118	941	772	155	367	313	102.1
1966	753,276	805	123	928	806	133	333	338	104.7
1967	767,782	856	131	987	851	145	371	306	106.6
1968	781,615	841	141	982	865	141	421	354	114.1
1969	792,893	903	150	1,053	837	144	376	365	116.7
1970	805,489	912	155	1,067	900	145	419	384	118.5
1971	816,561	1,016	169	1,185	965	184	462	362	118.9
1972	826,199	1,279	167	1,446	1,148	229	636	574	125.3
1973	834,781	1,650	197	1,847	1,357	480	916	748	142.2
1974	845,755	2,951	275	3,226	2,044	750	1,756	1,786	183.6
1975	856,516	3,107	326	3,433	2,321	1,138	1,995	1,839	210.6

<sup>1/</sup> The consumer price indices for years (i) 1952 to 1961 relates to the group 'unskilled labourers' with base year 1939 = 100  
(ii) 1962 to 1975 relates to households earning less than Rs 1,000 per month with base Jan.-June 1962 = 100

The average for Jan.-June 1962 on the 1939 base is 385.2

Table 5.2 - Selected social and economic indicators 1976 - 1981

	Unit	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>SOCIAL</b>							
Area of Mauritius	Sq Km	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
Mid-year population	No.	867,885	881,761	896,471	911,499	926,578	939,477
Life expectancy at birth - male	yrs	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
female	"	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3
Crude birth rate	%	25.6	25.8	27.0	27.5	27.0	25.2
Crude death rate	"	7.8	7.9	7.1	7.3	7.2	6.8
Rate of natural increase	"	17.8	17.9	19.9	20.2	19.8	18.4
Infantile mortality rate	"	40.4	45.0	33.9	32.9	32.3	33.6
Employment (September survey of large establishments)	No.	184,559	194,762	198,435	199,114	197,328	196,044
<b>ECONOMIC</b>							
GDP at market prices	Rs mn	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,640	8,697	10,209
GNP at market prices	"	4,743	5,425	6,210	7,534	8,519	9,795
Per capita GNP at market prices	Rs	5,465	6,152	6,927	8,265	9,194	10,426
Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost	%	Base year	+ 7.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	- 10.1	+ 6.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	Rs mn	1,287	1,510	1,770	1,965	2,028	2,240
Real growth rate of GDFCF	%	Base year	+ 6.4	+ 7.3	- 6.3	- 18.7	- 7.1
Imports (c.i.f.)	Rs mn	2,408.5	2,950.8	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4	4,976.8
Exports (f.o.b.)	"	1,769.8	2,041.2	1,987.1	2,432.7	3,341.3	2,999.2
Price (unit value) index of imports	1976=100	100.0	109.0	115.5	138.6	202.4	236.8
Price (unit value) index of exports	1976=100	100.0	98.0	96.0	108.5	149.8	161.7
Terms of trade	1976=100	100.0	89.9	83.1	78.3	74.0	68.3
Consumer price index	Jan-June 1976 = 100	101.2	110.5	119.9	137.3	194.9	223.1
Rate of inflation	%	13.4	9.2	8.5	14.5	42.0	14.5
Overall balance of payments	Rs mn	- 514.0	- 328.0	- 330.0	- 634.0	- 161.0	- 922.0
Foreign exchange reserves	"	776.1	369.5	485.5	224.9	243.7	205.8
Money supply	"	852.5	1,074.9	1,215.6	1,346.3	1,371.6	1,390.6



Table 5.3. Purchasing power of the rupee

	Index of purchasing power																			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1962	100	100.8	99.0	97.3	94.9	93.1	91.0	89.1	87.0	85.1	83.8	83.3	82.2	81.2	80.4	79.8	79.1	78.5	78.0	77.5
1963	99.2	100	98.2	96.5	94.1	92.4	90.3	88.4	86.3	84.4	82.5	80.5	78.7	77.0	75.4	73.8	72.4	71.0	69.7	68.5
1964	101.0	101.8	100	98.2	95.8	94.0	91.9	89.9	87.8	85.7	83.6	81.5	79.6	77.7	75.9	74.2	72.6	71.1	69.7	68.4
1965	102.0	102.6	101.5	100	97.5	95.7	93.5	91.5	89.3	87.0	84.8	82.5	80.3	78.2	76.3	74.5	72.8	71.2	69.7	68.3
1966	105.4	106.2	104.4	102.5	100	97.1	94.7	92.1	89.7	87.1	84.5	81.8	79.1	76.5	74.0	71.6	69.3	67.0	64.7	62.3
1967	107.4	108.3	106.3	104.5	101.0	98	94.5	91.4	88.0	84.5	81.0	77.4	73.8	70.2	66.7	63.2	59.7	56.2	52.7	49.2
1968	114.9	115.6	113.6	111.8	108.0	104.0	99.8	95.4	91.0	86.5	82.0	77.4	72.8	68.2	63.6	59.0	54.4	49.8	45.2	40.6
1969	117.5	118.4	116.3	114.5	110.5	106.3	102.0	97.6	93.1	88.5	83.8	79.1	74.4	69.7	65.0	60.3	55.6	50.9	46.2	41.5
1970	119.3	120.3	118.1	116.1	112.2	108.1	103.8	99.4	94.9	90.2	85.5	80.8	76.1	71.4	66.7	62.0	57.3	52.6	47.9	43.2
1971	119.7	120.7	118.5	116.4	112.7	108.5	104.2	99.8	95.3	90.7	86.0	81.3	76.6	71.9	67.2	62.5	57.8	53.1	48.4	43.7
1972	126.2	127.2	125.0	122.8	119.7	115.5	111.2	106.8	102.4	97.9	93.3	88.7	84.1	79.5	74.9	70.3	65.7	61.0	56.4	51.7
1973	143.2	144.4	141.8	139.5	135.8	131.9	127.8	123.6	119.3	115.0	110.7	106.4	102.1	97.8	93.5	89.2	84.9	80.6	76.3	72.0
1974	184.9	186.4	183.1	180.0	176.4	172.2	167.9	163.6	159.3	155.0	150.7	146.4	142.1	137.8	133.5	129.2	124.9	120.6	116.3	112.0
1975	218.1	219.8	216.0	212.5	208.2	203.9	199.6	195.3	191.0	186.7	182.4	178.1	173.8	169.5	165.2	160.9	156.6	152.3	148.0	143.7
1976	274.5	276.4	272.1	268.5	264.2	259.9	255.6	251.3	247.0	242.7	238.4	234.1	229.8	225.5	221.2	216.9	212.6	208.3	204.0	199.7
1977	308.6	309.7	305.8	302.4	298.1	293.8	289.5	285.2	280.9	276.6	272.3	268.0	263.7	259.4	255.1	250.8	246.5	242.2	237.9	233.6
1978	389.0	389.2	385.2	381.2	377.2	373.2	369.2	365.2	361.2	357.2	353.2	349.2	345.2	341.2	337.2	333.2	329.2	325.2	321.2	317.2
1979	386.3	386.9	383.1	379.4	375.6	371.7	367.8	363.9	359.9	356.0	352.0	348.0	344.0	340.0	336.0	332.0	328.0	324.0	320.0	316.0
1980	461.3	461.0	457.7	453.7	449.6	445.4	441.2	437.0	432.8	428.6	424.4	420.2	416.0	411.8	407.6	403.4	399.2	395.0	390.8	386.6
1981	530.5	534.8	535.2	536.1	536.7	537.2	537.7	538.2	538.7	539.2	539.7	540.2	540.7	541.2	541.7	542.2	542.7	543.2	543.7	544.2

# ANNEXURES

# CONFIDENTIAL

## Census of Industrial Production in 1982

Central Statistical Office,  
Rose Hill.

1 September 1983

Sir/s,

This office is taking, again this year, a Census of Industrial Production to collect data on the structure and activities of the industrial sector in this country. The data will be used to measure, *inter alia*, the outputs and inputs of the industrial sector, the contribution of that sector, to the Gross National Product and the rate of industrial growth.

Your establishment falls within the scope of the census.

Earlier this year you were requested to supply us with some preliminary information on industrial production in your establishment for the last calendar year.

You are now requested to complete the form enclosed herewith and to return it to the Central Statistical Office before the 30 September 1983. A second copy to the form is enclosed for your own record.

These statistics are collected under the authority of the *Statistics Ordinance No. 11 of 1951* and the *Statistics Regulations (G.N. No. 139 of 1951.)*

Any information given by you will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used solely in the compilation of general statistical results which, if published, will not reveal any of the particulars relating to any individual establishment.

In view of the importance of such a census, it is essential that the results be compiled at an early date and this can only be achieved if your form is completed with care and accuracy and returned with the least possible delay.

The notes that follow each section are intended to guide you when completing the form. If you encounter any difficulties, please contact this office and our staff will be pleased to help you.

Thanking you for your kind co-operation,

I am,

Sir/s,

Your obedient servant,

.....  
*Director of Statistics*

CENSUS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1982

CODE No...../.....

CONFIDENTIAL

**A. DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT**

1. Name of establishment.....  
.....

2. Address.....  
.....

3. Phone No. (office).....

4. Person whom the Director of Statistics or his representative might contact in case further information is needed about this questionnaire.....

5. Period covered by data supplied in this form--  
(i) Twelve months ended.....  
(ii) Other (please specify).....

6. Legal form of establishment  
(i) Individual proprietorship .. ... ..   
(ii) Private partnership ... ..   
(iii) Corporation ... ..   
(iv) Co-operative ... ..   
(v) Other (please specify) ... ..   
.....

7. Location of head office  
(If same as 2 above, write " same ")  
.....  
.....

8. Does the establishment fall within the Export Processing Zone  
Yes   
No

(Tick the appropriate box)

**B. EMPLOYMENT AND PERSONNEL EXPENSES****9. No. of persons engaged by the establishment on 30 September 1982**

	Male	Female	Total
(i) Working proprietors ... ..			
(ii) Unpaid family workers ... ..			
(iii) Employees			
(a) Operatives ... ..			
(b) Other employees ... ..			
TOTAL No. of persons engaged ... ..			

**NOTES**

- B. 9 (i) *Working proprietors*; All individual proprietors and partners who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment.
- (ii) *Unpaid family workers*; All persons living in the household of any of the proprietors of the owning enterprise and working in the establishment without regular pay.
- (iii) *Employees*; All persons who work in the establishment or away from the establishment but under the control of the establishment and receive pay.
- (a) *Operatives*; All persons who are directly engaged in the production or related activities of the establishment, including any clerical or supervisory personnel whose function is to record or expedite any step in the production process.  
Example: persons engaged in manufacturing, processing or assembling, shop cleaning personnel, repairmen, inspectors.
- (b) *Other employees*; All employees other than operatives. This category will include administrative, technical, and clerical personnel such as salaried managers and directors, laboratory and research workers, clerks, salesmen and the like.

**10. Expenditure on wages, salaries and other benefits during reporting period**

	Rs
(i) Wages and salaries ... ..	
(ii) Payments in kind ... ..	
(iii) Rent allowances and cost of housing ... ..	
(iv) Employers' contribution to National Pension Fund ... ..	
(v) Contributions to other pension and life assurance schemes ... ..	
(vi) Severance and termination pay ... ..	
(vii) Retirement pensions ... ..	
(viii) Other benefits to employees ... ..	
TOTAL expenditure on wages and salaries and other benefits ... ..	

**NOTES**

- B. 10 Item (i) Wages and salaries cover cash remuneration to employees for current work *before* deductions for taxes and for their contributions to pension and life assurance schemes. Cash payments in respect of commissions, bonuses, overtime hours, cost of living and regular allowances, wages and salaries during vacation and sick leave and earnings of piece-workers should be considered as forming part of wages and salaries.  
Payment to sub-contractors should be excluded.
- Item (ii) Payments in kind represent the *net* cost of food, drink, fuels and other supplies provided free or below cost to employees.
- Item (iii) The cost of workers' housing includes maintenance expenditure, property taxes, insurance, interest on loans and depreciation.
- Item (iv) This item covers the net cost of contributions to pension and life assurance schemes in favour of employees.
- Item (vi) Include any expenditure that has not been included above and which has been incurred for the benefit or training of employees, e. g. cost of medical and dental care, work clothes, casualty insurance, etc.

**C. PURCHASES OF FUELS, MATERIALS, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES DURING REPORTING PERIOD**

	Quantity (kwh)	Value (Rs)
11. Purchase of electricity ... ..		

**12. Fuels other than electricity purchased** (*including gasoline and other fuels for vehicles*)

Type of fuel	Unit	Quantity	Value (Rs)
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**13. Payment for water** ... ..

Quantity (cu. metres)	Value (Rs)

**14. Materials and supplies purchased** (*including transport costs*)

Item (i)	Origin (ii)	Unit (iii)	Quantity (iv)	Value (Rs) (v)
(a) Main items				
(b) Other ( <i>please specify</i> )				
<b>TOTAL ...</b>				

**NOTES**

- C. 14 List the main (i.e. on which expenditure during reporting period has exceeded Rs 5,000) materials and supplies that are used in production.

Expenditure on other materials and supplies (including lubricants, containers and packaging materials, small tools, parts, office and other consumable supplies, materials for current repair and maintenance) may be lumped together and recorded as one entry against "other".

Expenditure on materials for capital repairs, construction of new fixed assets, or additions and improvements to existing ones should be excluded. Such expenditure should be regarded as "Cost of additions to assets" covered in Section F. In column (ii), specify origin of goods. Enter L for locally produced and I for Imported.

All materials and supplies should be valued at delivered prices including import and excise duties, transport and unloading charges but excluding rebates and discounts.

**15. Expenses on transport and other services**

	Rs
(i) Payments for transport of finished goods	
(ii) Cost of contract and commission work done by other establishments or contractors on your materials (including payments to home workers)	
(iii) Payments made for repair work/maintenance of plant and machinery, etc.	
(iv) Hire charges for plant and machinery	
(v) Payments made for non-industrial services (e. g, advertising accounting, legal and similar services)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**16. Miscellaneous expenses**

	Rs
(i) Payment for rent of premises/land	
(ii) Interest paid	
(iii) Excise duty	
(iv) Income tax	
(v) Other (please specify)	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

**D. RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES DURING REPORTING PERIOD**

**17. Receipts from sales of goods produced by your establishment or by outworkers from goods supplied to them.**

Type of product	Unit	Local sales		Exports	
		Quantity	Value Rs	Quantity	Value Rs
<b>TOTAL</b>					

Include receipts from sales of by-products.

**18. Receipts from provision of services to others**

					Value (Rs)
(a) Work done for others on their materials	...	...	...	...	
(b) Repair work done for others	...	...	...	...	
(c) Installation work done for others	...	...	...	...	
(d) Other services	...	...	...	...	
				<b>TOTAL</b>	...

**19. Receipts from sales of goods sold in the same condition as received i.e. without further processing**

Commodity	Value (Rs)
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...

**20. Other receipts**

Item	Receipts (Rs)
(a) Interests and dividends	...
(b) Insurance claims	...
(c) All other receipts (please specify)	...
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...

**NOTES**

The value reported for the work or service performed should be the total cost charged to customers.



**E. STOCKS HELD BY THE ESTABLISHMENT**

**21. Value of all stocks held by the establishment**

Item	At beginning of reporting period		At end of reporting period		
	Unit	Quantity	Value Rs	Quantity	Value Rs
(a) Fuels, materials and supplies					
(i) Fuels List same items as in Section C 12					
(ii) Materials and supplies List the same commodities as in Section C 14					
(b) Finished goods List all goods mentioned in Section D 17 made by the Establishment which are ready for sale <i>exclude</i> goods from materials owned by others					
(c) Work in progress. Include all goods in production but not ready for sale at the reference dates			Value (Rs)		Value (Rs)

**NOTES**

If inventory accounts are kept show book value for each category of stocks specified, otherwise provide a careful estimate of the value of your inventories on the dates specified.

F. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

22. Fixed assets

					<i>Rupees</i>
Item	Value at beginning of period (i)	Cost of additions to assets (ii)	Proceeds of sales of fixed assets (iii)	Depreciation during reporting period (iv)	Value at end of reporting period (v)
(a) Land ... ..					
(b) Residential buildings ...					
(c) Non-residential buildings ...					
(d) Other construction and works ...					
(e) Transport equipment ...					
(f) Machinery and other equipment					
(g) Furniture and fixtures ...					
(h) Other (please specify).....					
.....					
.....					
<b>TOTAL</b> ...					

NOTES

F. 22 Item (b) ; Residential buildings—include only dwelling houses.

Item (c) ; Non-residential buildings—include factory buildings, office buildings, warehouses, etc.

Item (d) : Other construction and works—include roads, improvement to yards, etc.

Column (ii) Cost of additions to assets—include the value of all fixed assets acquired during the reporting period as well as the cost of additions and improvements to existing ones.

Column (iii) Proceeds of sales of fixed assets—enter amount actually received from sales during reporting period including insurance claims received in respect of assets damaged or destroyed.

DECLARATION

I certify that the information contained in this form is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Name.....

Signature.....

Date.....

Title.....

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Expenditure on Fixed Assets

Name : .....

Address : .....

.....

Calendar Year	1981 Rs '000	1982 (estimated) Rs'000
1. Buildings		
(i) New buildings	.....	.....
(ii) Major improvements, renovations, etc.*	.....	.....
2. Other construction and works		
(i) New construction and works	.....	.....
(ii) Major improvements, renovations, etc*	.....	.....
3. Transport equipment	.....	.....
4. Plant, machinery, equipment other than transport and furniture		
(i) New		
(a) Purchase value	.....	.....
(b) Installation cost	.....	.....
(ii) Major improvements, renovations, etc.*	.....	.....
5. Other, not classifiable above but charged to your capital account (e.g. furniture) Please list :		
(i) .....	.....	.....
(ii) .....	.....	.....
(iii) .....	.....	.....

In case of new buildings under Section I, please indicate whether they were covered by a building permit or not.

Buildings	1981
	YES/NO**
New buildings	
If yes, specify authority	.....

\* Major improvements, renovations and additions to existing ones (including extensive repairs that would extend their normal life).

\*\* Delete as required.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

RETURN OF BUILDINGS OPERATIONS DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1981

(1st January - 31st December 1981)

Name of Contractor : ..... Address : .....

Person, Firm or Authority for whom work is being done	Site Address of Job	Contract value (Rs'000)	Total value of work completed from beginning of contract up to 31.12.81 (Rs'000)	Total estimated value of work done from 1st Jan.-31st December 1981 (Rs000)	Type of Building

Total amount of wages and salaries paid during calendar year 1981 (Rs'000) .....

% increase in wages and salaries granted in 1981 compared to 1980 .....

% increase in cost/sq. ft charged for construction works in 1981 compared to 1980 .....

1/ e.g. School, Residential Building, Factory, Road, Bridge, etc.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Receipt and Expenditure for 12 months : ending .....

CODE NO .....

Name : .....

Address : .....

Phone No. : .....

Current Receipt		Rupees' 000
1. Insurance Premiums : (a) life	.....	.....
(b) casualty	.....	.....
2. Re-insurance claims	.....	.....
3. Rent of premises	.....	.....
4. Dividends	.....	.....
5. Interests	.....	.....
6. Commission	.....	.....
7. Repayment of loans	.....	.....
8. Other : please specify	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
TOTAL		
Current Expenditure		Rupees' 000
1. Insurance claims : (a) life	.....	.....
(b) casualty	.....	.....
2. Re-insurance premiums	.....	.....
3. Loans and advances	.....	.....
4. Compensation of employees*	.....	.....
5. Commission paid to local agencies	.....	.....
6. Commissions (other)	.....	.....
7. Electricity and water	.....	.....
8. Rent of premises	.....	.....
9. Stationery and other requisites	.....	.....
10. Postage, telephone and cables etc.	.....	.....
11. Net addition to actuarial reserves :- (a) life	.....	.....
(b) casualty	.....	.....
12. Expenditure on business services (legal advertising accounts and other professional fees)	.....	.....
13. Dividends	.....	.....
14. Interests paid	.....	.....
15. Income Tax	.....	.....
16. All other expenditure not listed above	.....	.....
TOTAL		

\*includes contribution to N.P.S. comprises both employers' & employees' contributions  
Note : If precise figures are not available, please give the best estimates you can,  
and identify these by the letter "E".

Date : .....

Signature : .....