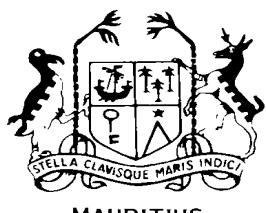
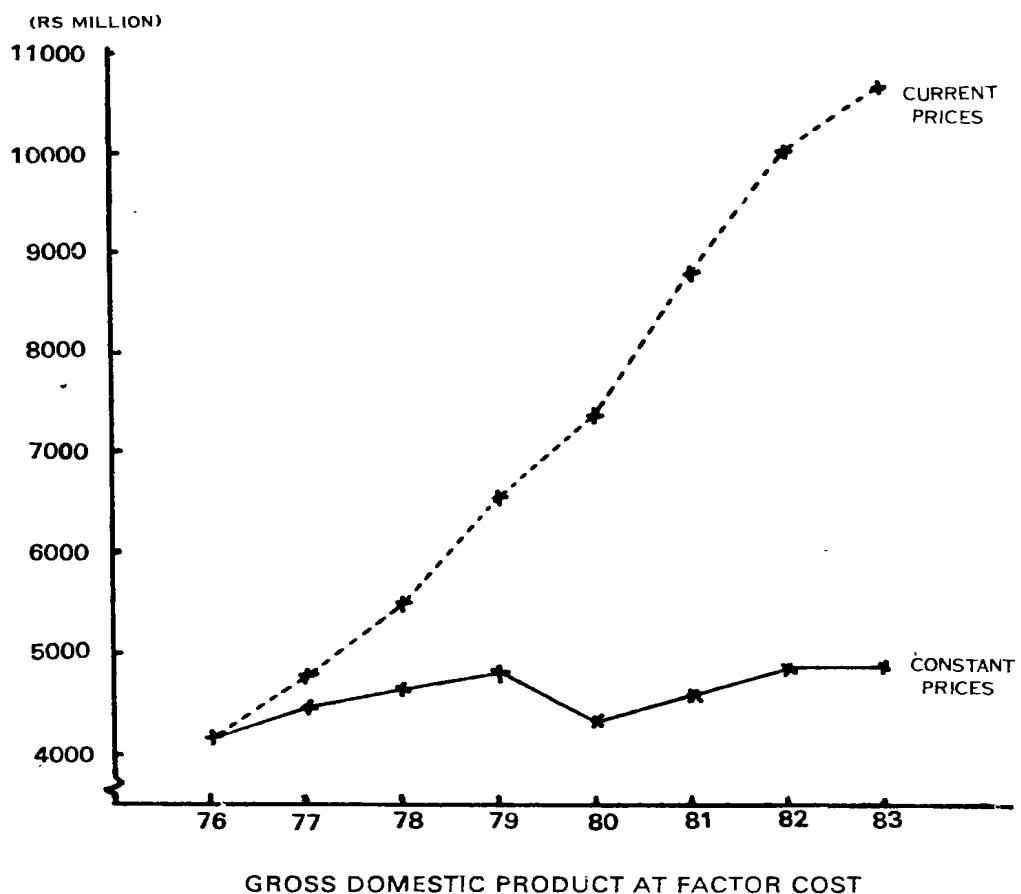


# CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS 1984



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Foreword

This is the second issue of the report of National Accounts published by the Central Statistical Office. It contains the latest available estimates of National Accounts data as well as detailed information on different aspects of the subject. The sources and methods used for the collection and compilation of the data are also fully described.

In this issue, some new materials have been introduced. In view of the growing importance of the manufacturing sector and of the pressing demand for more information on this sector, a separate chapter has been devoted to the manufacturing statistics (Section 3 part II). Particular attention has been focused on the EPZ industries with relevant tables depicting its evolution and structure together with an input-output table summarising its production accounts.

A series of data on GDP at constant market prices worked out from the expenditure approach is also a new feature appearing in the present issue (Section B, part I, table 1.12).

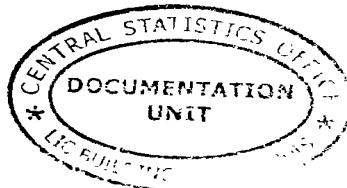
In order to provide a longer series of comparable data, figures for the years 1970 to 1975 have been recomputed according to the new SNA concepts and definitions and are published for the first time in this report.

In its endeavour to provide objective, accurate and timely data to its users, the Central Statistical Office relies heavily on the co-operation of numerous organisations, both public and private to supply the necessary information. This co-operation is gratefully acknowledged here and its continuation is eagerly hoped for.

(D. Zmanay)  
Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office  
Rose Hill  
Mauritius

November 1984



C O N T E N T S

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## INTRODUCTION

### 1. General

National accounting provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the systematic and integrated recording of all the transaction flows relating to production, consumption, accumulation within the domestic territory and with the rest of the world. It therefore contains a wealth of information indispensable for any economic analysis, and for the formulation and assessment of economic policies.

### 2. Historical background

National accounts data have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) since 1952. Data, up to 1975, have been compiled according to the recommendations of the 1952 System of National Accounts (Old SNA). From 1976 onwards, the CSO has adopted the 1968 New SNA which is a revision and extension of the former one. National Accounts statistics are now compiled according to the recommendations of the United Nations manual, 'A System of National Accounts, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2 Rev. 3' .

### 3. Data comparability

Data, from 1976 onwards, are therefore not strictly comparable with earlier series.

In order to provide a longer series of comparable data, figures for the years 1970 to 1975 have been recomputed as far as possible according to the new SNA concepts and definitions and are published for the first time in this report.

Major adjustments have been brought to data on output of the industry group "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" and to the figure of "Net indirect taxes".

Ownership of dwellings which falls under the group "real estate" represents the imputed rent of all owner-occupied dwellings. The imputed rent has been revalued at their current market prices, instead of at historical cost, which was the basis of estimation in the old SNA.

Data on output of 'other' financial institutions have also been revised to bring them in line with the 1976 estimates which was based on a wider coverage.

Export duty on sugar which was treated as direct tax in the old SNA is now classified as indirect tax according to the recommendations of the new system.

In spite of all the above adjustments, it should be pointed out that comparison can only be made at aggregate level; for example, Gross domestic product, total consumption and capital formation. It has not been possible to adjust figures at detailed industry group level because of lack of basic data. A new series (1970 - 1983) is given in table 6.1 on page 145.

More detailed explanations are given in notes preceding the table.

#### 4. Compilation and publication programmes

Data required for the compilation of National Accounts Statistics are collected through two surveys conducted every year in January and August, by this office. The survey data are supplemented with information obtained from other sources. Various organisations, both in the public and in the private sectors, are contacted regularly in order to obtain the latest available information.

The sources and methods used in the collection and computation of national accounts statistics are described more fully in Section A - Sources and Methods, pages 6 - 32.

National Accounts data are produced and published twice yearly - in March and in September. The status of the figures at each issue is as follows:

##### March issue (year 1984 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1982	Final estimates
1983	Preliminary estimates
1984	First forecast

The results are disseminated in two ways. As soon as they become available they appear in a special issue of the "Economic Indicators" published by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development; later on, they are included in the Digest of Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

##### September issue (year 1984 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1982	Definite results
1983	Provisional estimates
1984	Revised forecast

The September figures are also disseminated in two ways. As soon as they become available the summary results appear in a special issue of the "Economic Indicators". The present report is the second source of publication and contains the detailed results of the September version.

#### 5. The Report

##### (a) Layout

The report is divided into 2 sections.

Section A deals exclusively with methodology and is made up of two parts.

Part I - Concepts and Definitions

Part II - Sources and Methods

Section B contains statistical tables grouped into 6 parts as follows:

- Part I - National Accounts Tables
- Part II - Manufacturing Statistics
- Part III - Trade Statistics and Indices
- Part IV - Budgetary Central Government Accounts
- Part V - Production data
- Part VI - Historical Series

(b) New features

In this second issue of the report on the 'National Accounts of Mauritius', some new materials have been introduced in addition to the updating of the data already appearing in the first issue.

The new features are as follows:

- (i) Thirty tables together with accompanying graphs appear in a new chapter (Section B, part II) on Manufacturing statistics. Separate sets of data are given for the two main sections namely (a) the sugar sector  
(b) the EPZ sector.

In view of the growing importance of the manufacturing sector in the economy and in order to meet pressing demand for data on the EPZ sector, a separate chapter has been devoted to the manufacturing industries, with particular attention to the EPZ industries. The tables on the performance of the EPZ industries on employment evolution, on average earnings per worker, etc. will no doubt be of valuable help to all decision and policy makers in public and private sector. Also the production accounts by detailed industry group level have been presented in the form of an Input/Output table (page 105).

- (ii) A new series of data on GDP at constant market prices, worked out from the expenditure approach, has been produced and published for the first time in this report (table 1.12 pages 48, 49).

Constant price series have always been worked out from production data. For the first time an attempt has been made to compute such a series from the expenditure approach which has enabled the derivation of GDP at constant market prices. The base years used for the exercise are 1976 and 1982.

- (iii) A new series of revised data on National Accounts aggregates for the years 1970 - 1975, worked according to the New SNA recommendations is given on page 146.

As explained in the paragraph on "data comparability", National Accounts aggregates for the years 1970 - 1975 have been recomputed to provide a longer series of comparable data.

## 6. Problems and Limitations

The Central Statistical Office continues to have the same problems as mentioned in the previous report.

- (a) Lack of data on 'small' establishments, i.e., establishments in which less than ten persons are engaged.

Presently, very little is known on the activity, structure and employment in 'small' establishments. As from next year, the CSO is undertaking a census of economic activities which will cover all establishments except Agriculture and General Government. The results of the census will fill in the existing gap in data and will enable the compilation and preparation of the complete set of National Accounts tables.

Because of lack of data, it has not yet been possible to prepare Income and Outlay, Capital Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts which are compiled for the five main institutional sectors, namely households, general government, non-financial enterprises, financial institutions and rest of the world.

- (b) Response rate to annual enquiries

The response rate to the annual enquiries is fairly adequate but we consider that there is still ample room for improvement. It must be reminded that the CSO collects information under the authority of the Statistics Act which guarantees the confidentiality of data. No information relating to individual units can be revealed to any other authority.

Also suppliers of data should be aware of the growing importance of the use of the data they supply to this office. They should endeavour to furnish accurate and timely data because the quality of the National accounts estimates depends a lot on the response and quality of data furnished and can be no better than the basic data from which they are produced.

- (c) Non-uniformity of accounting year of responding firms

Because of the non-uniformity of accounting years of firms, the survey data have to be adjusted before being incorporated in the National Accounts tables, since for this purpose the calendar year is adopted as the economic year of the country. As mentioned in the first report, 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.

## 7. Concluding remarks

The CSO makes a special effort to put at the disposal of users, as much information as possible in a most objective and timely manner. It is hoped that the published data will prove a valuable source of information to decision and policy makers as well as to planners and research workers. This office will feel it has done its duty if the data are being put to the maximum use.

## **SECTION A**

# **METHODOLOGY**

PART I  
CONCEPTS  
&  
DEFINITIONS

## 1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The production account is divided into three categories:-

- (a) Industries
- (b) Producers of government services

- (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households.

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

'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. Departments classified here are:-

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

'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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

The last two categories do not, in most instances attempt to market the services they produce but themselves meet the cost of these services. The economic activities within each of the categories are then classified into activity groups on the lines of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

## 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 value at which the commodity leaves the producer before transport and distribution charges are added on. It also includes rents received on buildings, machinery and equipment (but not on land) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

Gross output of producers of government services and private non-profit services to households is equivalent to the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption, expenditure, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes.

### 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

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

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 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 improvement of land and development of mining sites are considered as gross domestic fixed capital formation.

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

#### Imports and 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 households 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 comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash and of contributions to social security and to private pension, casualty 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 employees free of charge or at a markedly reduced cost which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

#### Operating surplus

Operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' 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

## 1. PRODUCTION ACCOUNT OF EACH ECONOMIC ACTIVITY GROUP

### 1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounts for about 14% 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. The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute
7. The Irrigation Authority
8. The Sugar Insurance Fund Board
9. The Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool
10. Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources
11. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
12. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
13. Household Expenditure Surveys
14. 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 in section 1.2.

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 of 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. Their respective production accounts are worked out **from statistics obtained . either from published reports or from direct enquiries.**

Forestry and hunting: Forestry production is composed mainly of firewood used by households and sugar estates and wood processed by sawmills 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 from the market price value to give gross output at producers' prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen (around 4,000 in number) 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 questionnaire 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 62% 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 1983, 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, molasses, 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.

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

Large establishments: Large establishments are defined as those employing ten or more persons. 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 the quantity of goods produced and their sale value. The value of production or gross output is then derived from the sales figures. A crude estimation of the value added for the current year is calculated by applying the working ratio - value added/gross output (worked on the previous years' final figures) - to the gross output thus obtained. Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available such as employment, imports of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

In September, a second questionnaire is sent, requesting detailed information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, stocks and investment. 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 the non-respondents. 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 then worked out for each of the commodity categories classified according to ISIC major groups, for example food, textiles, chemicals.

Small establishments: Owners of small manufacturing concerns do not usually keep proper records of their accounts, therefore they cannot be surveyed by mail questionnaire. Their gross output is estimated mainly from consumption data obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys and the Intermediate costs are imputed, using information collected from personal interviews of a few working proprietors. 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.) and
- 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
8. Mauritius Marine Authority
9. 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 3.10.

The Ministry of Trade and Shipping 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 tourist 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 are 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 in section 1.2

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 service 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, 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 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 (1.21 to 1.23) on Gross Domestic Product by kind of economic activity.

Compensation of employees and gross operating surplus are defined on page 4. 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 1.14.

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 "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<sup>1/</sup> of income, supported mainly by compulsory levies on other sectors.

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.

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

$$\text{Surplus or deficit} = \text{Total revenue and grants } \underline{\text{Less}}$$

$$\text{Total expenditure + Lending minus repayments}$$

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-statals 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 intragovernmental 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

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

I

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
TABLES

National Accounts Tables  
=====

The tables presented in this chapter contain the latest available estimates of National Accounts data. Besides the usual detailed production accounts for the years 1980 to 1982, new tables on growth rates and ratios, constant price estimates and deflators are included.

Status of figures

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1982	Revised estimates
1983	Provisional estimates
1984	Forecast estimates

Forecast 1984 : Main assumptions

Forecast for the year 1984 has been made based on the following main assumptions :

- (i) Sugar production of 580,000 M/Ton
- (ii) 16% growth in volume in the EPZ sector
- (iii) 10% growth in volume in the tourism sector

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

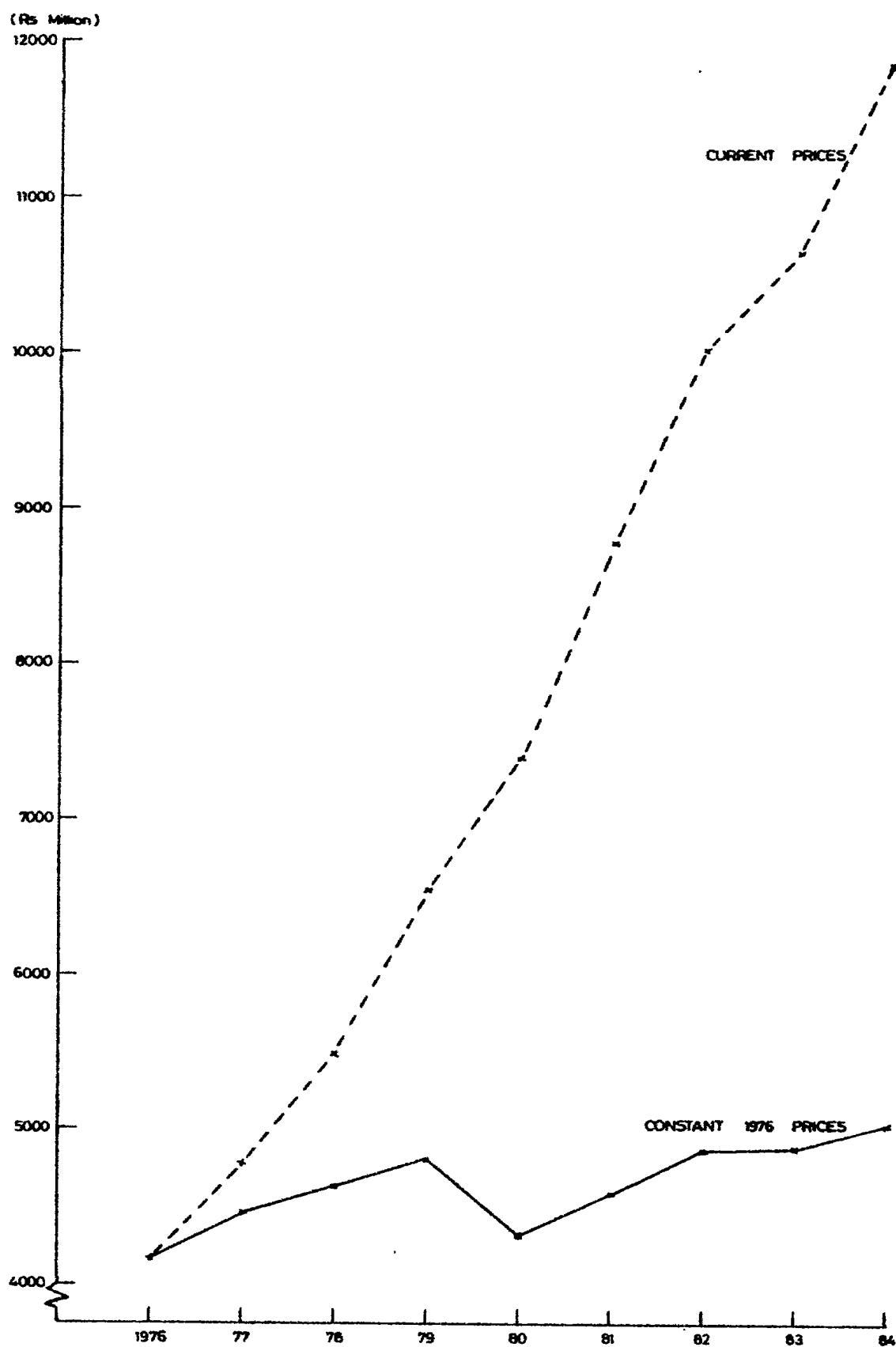


Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1980 - 1984

Main aggregates	Unit	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>	1983 <sup>2/</sup>	1984 <sup>3/</sup>
Rs Mn						
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost						
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	7,389	8,765	10,020	10,650	11,850
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	8,697	10,209	11,725	12,775	14,200
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	- 178	- 408	- 498	- 515	***
Gross national product at market prices	"	7,211	8,357	9,522	10,135	***
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost						
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	8,519	9,801	11,227	12,260	***
3. Compensation of employees						
4. Final consumption expenditure						
of which private						
public	"	7,786	8,699	9,925	10,555	11,675
of which private	"	(6,562)	(7,277)	(8,301)	(8,835)	(9,855)
public	"	(1,224)	(1,422)	(1,624)	(1,720)	(1,820)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)						
of which private						
public	"	2,028	2,240	2,100	2,300	2,680
of which private	"	(1,298)	(1,375)	(1,345)	(1,485)	(1,730)
public	"	( 730)	( 865)	( 755)	( 815)	( 950)
6. Gross domestic savings						
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services						
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	911	1,510	1,800	2,220	2,525
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	- 892	-1,068	- 330	- 30	- 65
	"	4,450	4,566	5,529	5,955	6,805
	"	5,342	5,634	5,859	5,985	6,870

Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios (%), 1980 - 1984

	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>	1983 <sup>2/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>
<b>1. Annual growth rate of</b>					
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	- 10.1	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Final consumption expenditure : Private	- 5.6	- 3.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Government	+ 0.9	+ 3.6	+ 2.0	+ 1.7	+ 2.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	- 18.7	- 7.1	- 14.0	+ 3.2	+ 8.4
<b>2. Ratios</b>					
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	54	51	50	50	50
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	90	85	85	83	82
Private consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	76	71	71	69	69
Public consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	14	14	14	14	13
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23	22	18	18	19
Private GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	15	14	12	12	12
Public GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	8	8	6	6	7
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	10	15	15	17	18

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at current factor cost, 1980 - 1984

Rs million

	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>	1983 <sup>2/</sup>	1984 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	914	1,257	1,530	1,485	1,625
of which sugar	(598)	(399)	(1,140)	(1,030)	(1,085)
other	(316)	(353)	(390)	(455)	(540)
Mining and quarrying	15	16	17	19	20
Manufacturing	1,127	1,377	1,560	1,695	1,985
of which sugar	(178)	(251)	(313)	(300)	(310)
E.P.Z.	(321)	(421)	(449)	(510)	(675)
other	(628)	(705)	(793)	(835)	(1,000)
Electricity, gas and water	209	183	250	245	230
Construction	561	588	625	660	710
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants & hotels	1,050	1,219	1,290	1,431	1,640
of which wholesale and retail	(877)	(1,004)	(1,050)	(1,170)	(1,320)
restaurants and hotels	(173)	(215)	(240)	(261)	(320)
Transport, storage and communications	837	997 <sup>1/</sup>	1,112	1,225	1,350
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services (adjusted for nominal financial institutions)	1,309	1,517	1,765	1,890	2,115
of which ownership of dwellings	(938)	(1,085)	(1,275)	(1,365)	(1,520)
other	(371)	(432)	(490)	(525)	(595)
Producers of government services	952	1,104	1,275	1,350	1,430
Other services	415	502 <sup>1/</sup>	596	650	695
Gross domestic product at factor cost	7,389	8,765	10,020	10,650	11,850
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	1,308	1,444	1,705	2,125	2,350
Gross domestic product at market prices	8,697	10,209	11,725	12,775	14,200

<sup>1/</sup> Revised

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional

<sup>3/</sup> Forecast

Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity - Percentage distribution, 1980 - 1984

	1980 %	1981 %	1982/ %	1983/ %	1984/ %
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	12	14	15	14	14
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	15	16	16	16	17
Electricity, gas and water	3	2	2	2	2
Construction	8	7	6	6	6
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	14	14	13	13	14
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	11	12	11
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (adjusted for nominal financial institutions)	18	17	18	13	18
Producers of government services	13	13	13	13	12
Other services	6	6	6	6	6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Fig. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT - 1962  
( by kind of economic activity)

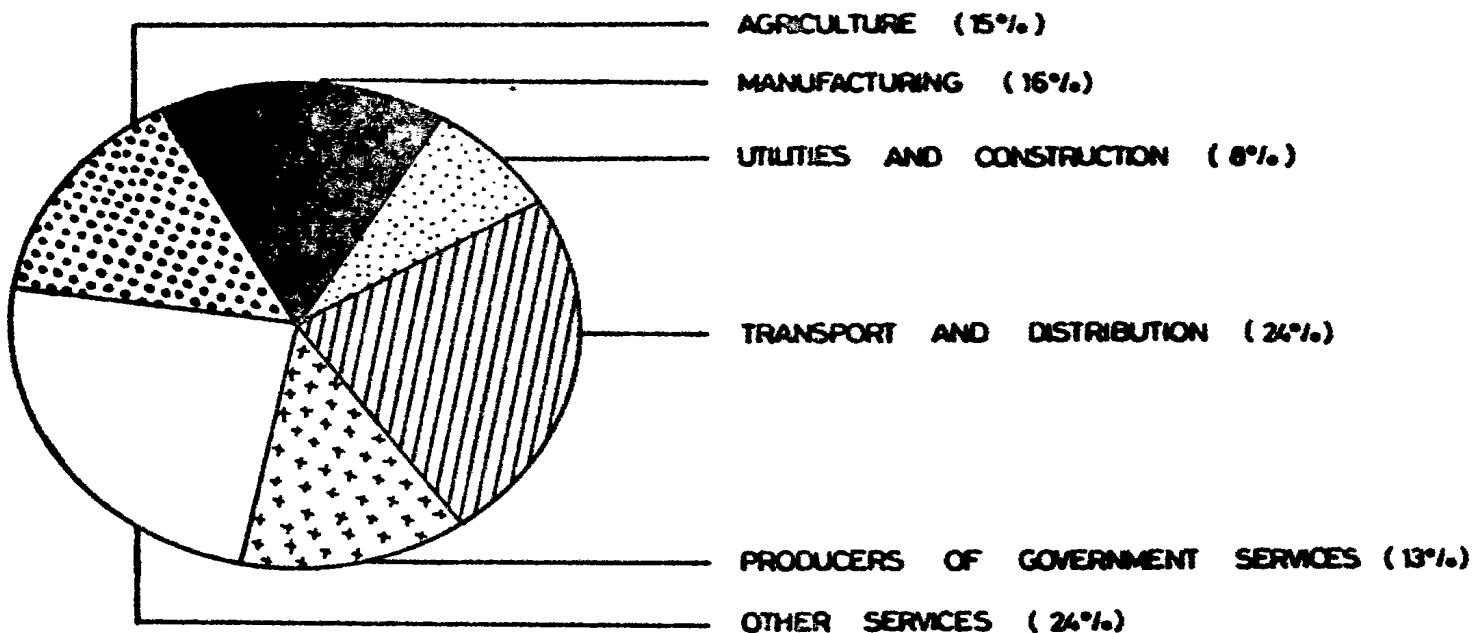


Fig. 3 CONSUMPTION AND GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION - 1962

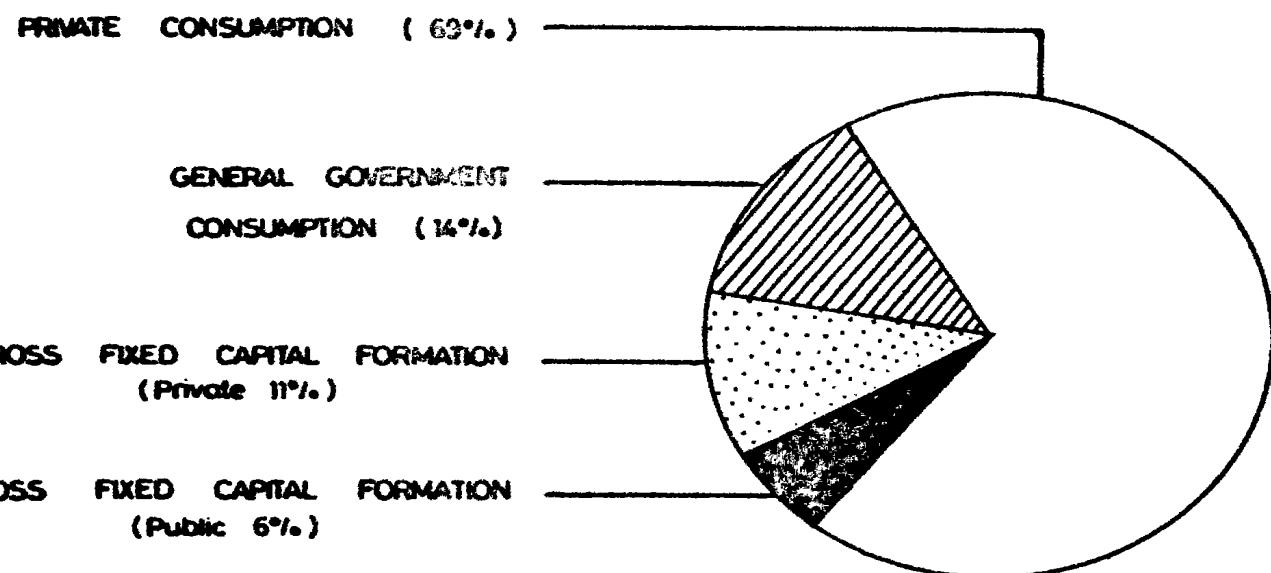


Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1976 prices, 1980 - 1982

Rs million

	1976	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing				
of which sugar	938 (741)	643 (442)	784 (569)	936 (714)
other	(197)	(201)	(215)	(222)
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing	7	7	7	7
of which sugar	631 (228)	701 (136)	762 (167)	802 (200)
E.P.Z.	(108)	(187)	(208)	(202)
other	(295)	(376)	(387)	(400)
Electricity, gas and water	70	97	97	117
Construction	333	307	292	230
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants & hotels				
of which wholesale and retail	472 (398)	558 (462)	568 (462)	542 (434)
restaurants and hotels	(74)	(96)	(106)	(105)
Transport, storage and communication	356	423	434	454
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	664	761	794	831
of which ownership of dwellings	(427)	(511)	(536)	(563)
other	(237)	(250)	(258)	(260)
Producers of government services	497	569	591	604
Other services	197	252	265	286
Gross domestic product at factor cost	4,165	4,318	4,594	4,859

1/ Revised

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity at constant 1982 prices, 1982 - 1984

Rs million.

	1982/	1983/	1984/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,530	1,363	1,339
of which sugar	(1,140)	(946)	(899)
other	(390)	(417)	(440)
Nining and quarrying	17	17	18
Manufacturing	1,560	1,552	1,651
of which sugar	(313)	(263)	(258)
E.P.Z.	(449)	(467)	(542)
other	(798)	(822)	(851)
Electricity, gas and water	250	225	236
Construction	625	631	650
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants & hotels	1,290	1,352	1,410
of which wholesale and retail	(1,050)	(1,102)	(1,135)
restaurants and hotels	(240)	(250)	(275)
Transport, storage and communication	1,112	1,140	1,186
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,765	1,818	1,872
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,275)	(1,313)	(1,352)
other	(490)	(505)	(520)
Producers of government services	1,275	1,300	1,326
Other services	596	650	670
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,020	10,043	10,358

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product - sectoral real growth rates

	1980 - 1982 Base year 1976 = 100			1983 - 1984 Base year 1982 = 100		
	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>	1983 <sup>2/</sup>	1984 <sup>3/</sup>	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing						
of which sugar	68.6 (59.6)	83.6 (76.8)	99.8 (96.4)	89.1 (83.0)	87.5 (78.9)	
other	(102.0)	(109.1)	(112.7)	(106.9)	(112.3)	
Mining and quarrying						
Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.9	
of which sugar	111.1 (60.5)	120.8 (73.2)	127.1 (87.7)	99.5 (84.0)	105.3 (82.4)	
E.P.Z.	(173.1)	(192.6)	(187.0)	(104.0)	(120.7)	
other	(127.5)	(131.2)	(135.6)	(103.0)	(106.6)	
Electricity, gas and water						
Construction	138.6	138.6	167.1	90.0	94.4	
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants & hotels						
of which wholesale and retail	92.2	87.7	84.1	101.0	104.0	
restaurants and hotels	118.2 (116.1)	120.3 (116.1)	114.8 (109.0)	104.8 (105.0)	109.3 (108.1)	
Transport, storage and communication						
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services						
of which ownership of dwellings	114.6 (119.7)	119.6 (125.5)	125.1 (131.8)	103.0 (103.0)	106.1 (106.0)	
other	(105.5) 114.5	(103.9) 118.9	(113.1) 121.5	(103.1) 102.0	(106.1) 104.0	
Producers of government services						
Other services	127.9 103.7	134.5 110.3	145.2 116.7	109.1 100.3	112.4 103.4	
Gross domestic product at factor cost	- 10.1	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	
% annual growth rate of real gross domestic product						

<sup>1/</sup> Revised<sup>2/</sup> Provisional<sup>3/</sup> Forecast

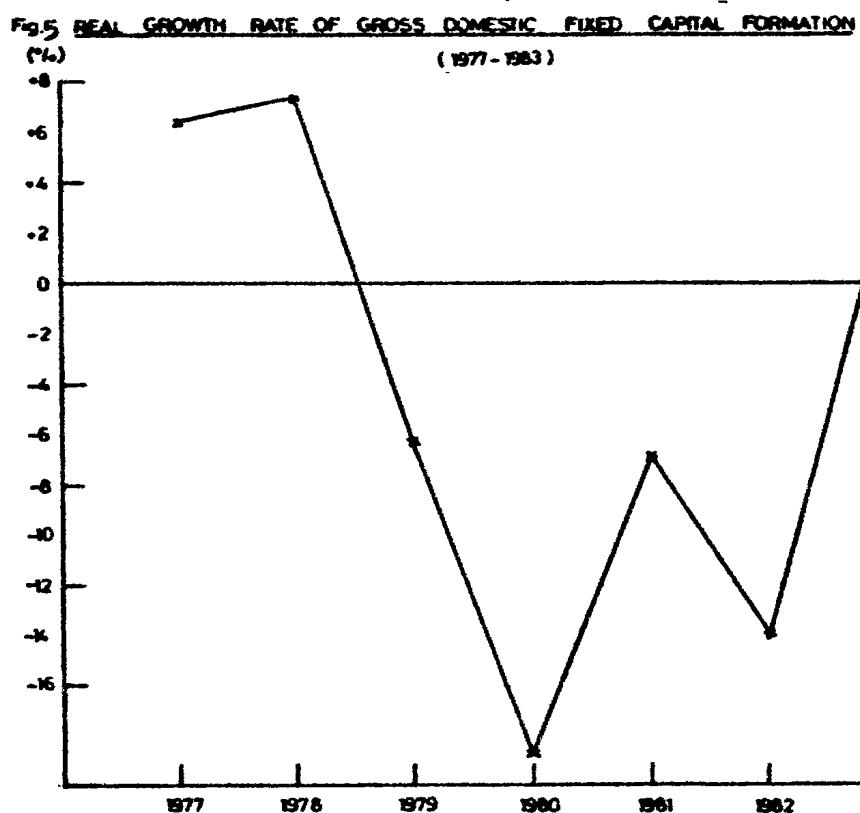
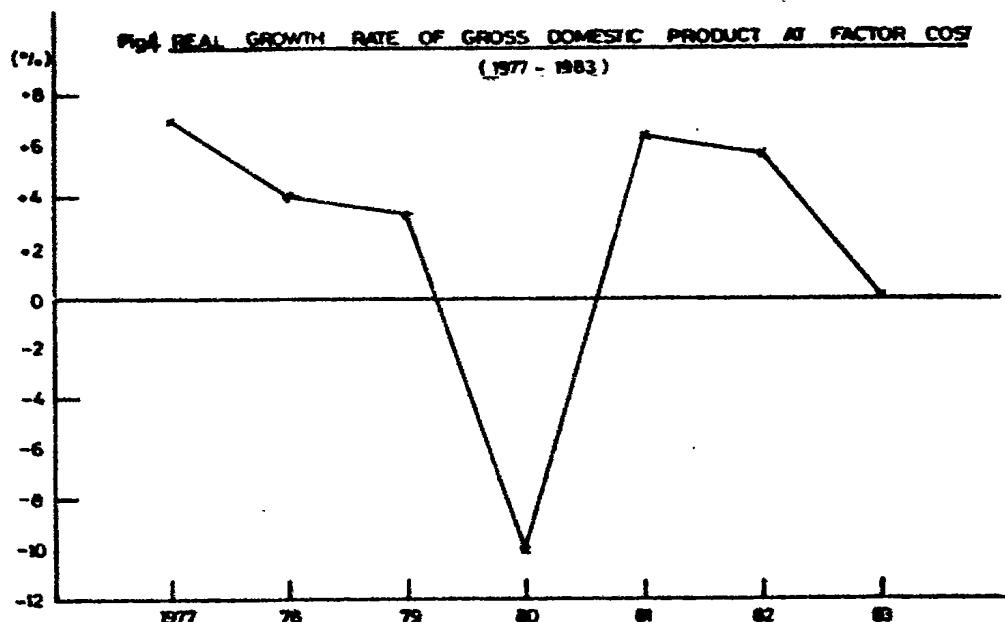


Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product - sectoral deflators.

	1980 - 1982 Base year 1976 = 100			1983 - 1984 Base year 1982 = 100		
	1980	1981	1982 1/	1983 2/	1984 3/	
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing						
of which sugar	142.2 (135.3)	160.3 (158.0)	163.5 (159.7)	109.0 (108.9)	121.4 (120.7)	
other	(157.2)	(166.5)	(175.7)	(109.1)	(122.7)	
Mining and quarrying	214.3	228.6	242.9	111.8	111.1	
Manufacturing						
of which sugar	160.8 (129.0)	180.7 (150.3)	194.5 (156.5)	109.2 (114.1)	120.2 (120.2)	
E.P.Z.	(171.7)	(202.4)	(222.3)	(109.2)	(124.5)	
other	(167.0)	(182.2)	(199.5)	(107.7)	(117.5)	
Electricity, gas and water	215.5	193.8	213.7	108.9	118.6	
Construction	182.7	201.4	223.2	104.6	109.2	
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels						
of which wholesale and retail	188.2 (189.8)	214.6 (217.3)	238.0 (241.9)	105.8 (106.2)	116.3 (116.3)	
restaurants and hotels	(180.2) (202.8)	(202.8) (222.2)	(222.8) (222.2)	(104.4)	(116.4)	
Transport, storage and communication	197.9	229.7	244.9	107.5	113.8	
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	172.0	191.1	212.4	104.0	113.0	
of which ownership of dwellings	(183.6)	(202.4)	(226.5)	(104.0)	(112.4)	
other	(148.4)	(167.4)	(182.8)	(104.0)	(114.4)	
Producers of government services	167.3	186.8	211.1	103.8	107.8	
Other services	164.7	189.4	208.4	100.0	103.7	
Gross domestic product at factor cost	171.1	190.8	206.2	106.0	114.4	

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Table 1.9 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1980 - 1984

Rs million

	1980	1981	1982 <sup>1/</sup>	1983 <sup>2/</sup>	1984 <sup>3/</sup>
Compensation of employees					
of which paid by government <sup>4/</sup>	3,953 (1,103)	4,482 (1,314)	4,975 (1,494)	5,300 (1,575)	5,900 (1,670)
Operating surplus					
of which government industries	3,436 (21)	4,283 •••	5,045 (23)	5,350 •••	5,950 •••
Consumption of fixed capital					
Gross domestic product at factor cost					
Net indirect taxes	7,389	8,765	10,020	10,650	11,850
Indirect taxes paid	1,308	1,444	1,705	2,125	2,350
Subsidies received	(1,326) (- 18)	(1,455) (- 11)	(1,717) (- 12)	(2,145) (- 20)	(2,382) (- 32)
Gross domestic product at market prices	8,697	10,209	11,725	12,775	14,200

<sup>1/</sup> Revised

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional

<sup>3/</sup> Forecast

<sup>4/</sup> Government includes producers of government services, government industries and departmental enterprises

Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1976 - 1984

Rs million

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,943	3,593	4,174	5,144
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	636	793	933	1,009
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	882	1,035	1,130	1,355
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	405	475	640	610
Increase in stocks	+ 162	+ 120	+ 153	+ 420
Exports of goods and non-factor services	2,388	2,656	2,705	3,260
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(1,768)	(2,030)	(1,969)	(2,427)
Non factor services	(620)	(626)	(736)	(833)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	2,712	3,235	3,477	4,158
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(2,055)	(2,430)	(2,580)	(3,055)
Non-factor services	(657)	(805)	(897)	(1,103)
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,704	5,442	6,258	7,640

Table 1.10-Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1976 - 1984 (cont'd)

Rs million

	1980	1981	1982/ 1	1983/ 2	1984/ 3
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	6,562	7,277	8,301	8,835	9,855
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,224	1,422	1,624	1,720	1,820
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,298	1,375	1,345	1,435	1,730
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	730	865	755	815	950
Increase in stocks	- 225	+ 338	+ 30	- 50	- 90
Export of goods and non-factor services	<sup>4</sup> ,450	4,566	5,529	5,955	6,805
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(3,332)	(2,999)	(3,985)	(4,346)	(5,005)
Non-factor services	(1,118)	(1,567)	(1,544)	(1,609)	(1,800)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,342	5,631	5,859	5,985	6,870
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(3,965)	(4,260)	(4,313)	(4,505)	(5,159)
Non-factor services	(1,377)	(1,374)	(1,546)	(1,480)	(1,711)
Gross domestic product at market prices	8,697	10,209	11,725	12,775	14,200

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution 1980 - 1984

	1980 %	1981 %	1982 1/ %	1983 2/ %	1984 3/ %
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services					
Private	90	85	85	82	82
General government	76	71	71	69	69
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	14	14	14	13	13
Private	23	22	18	18	19
Public	15	13	12	12	12
Increase in stocks	8	9	6	6	7
Net exports of goods & non-factor services	-3	+3	-	-1	-
Gross domestic product at current market prices	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Table 1.12 (a) - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1976 prices, 1976 - 1982

Rs million

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 1/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,943	3,121	3,210	3,240	3,059	2,965	3,071
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	636	668	695	682	688	713	727
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	882	939	939	950	717	639	573
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	405	431	531	427	403	401	321
+ 162	+ 110	+ 138	+ 308	- 132	+ 173	+ 14	
Increase in stocks	2,388	2,710	2,701	2,790	2,843	2,701	2,971
Exports of goods and non-factor services							
<u>Less</u>							
Imports of goods and non-factor services	2,712	2,967	3,010	3,010	2,733	2,462	2,265
Gross domestic product at market prices	4,704	5,012	5,204	5,387	4,845	5,130	5,412

1/ Revised

Table 1.12 (b) - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1982 - 1984.

	Rs million		
	1982 1/	1983 2/	1984 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,301	8,380	8,580
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,624	1,652	1,697
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,345	1,400	1,517
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	755	767	832
Increase in stocks	+ 30	- 47	- 82
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,529	5,644	5,919
Less			
Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,859	6,043	6,347
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	11,753	12,116

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Table 1.13 - Deflators of expenditure on gross domestic product

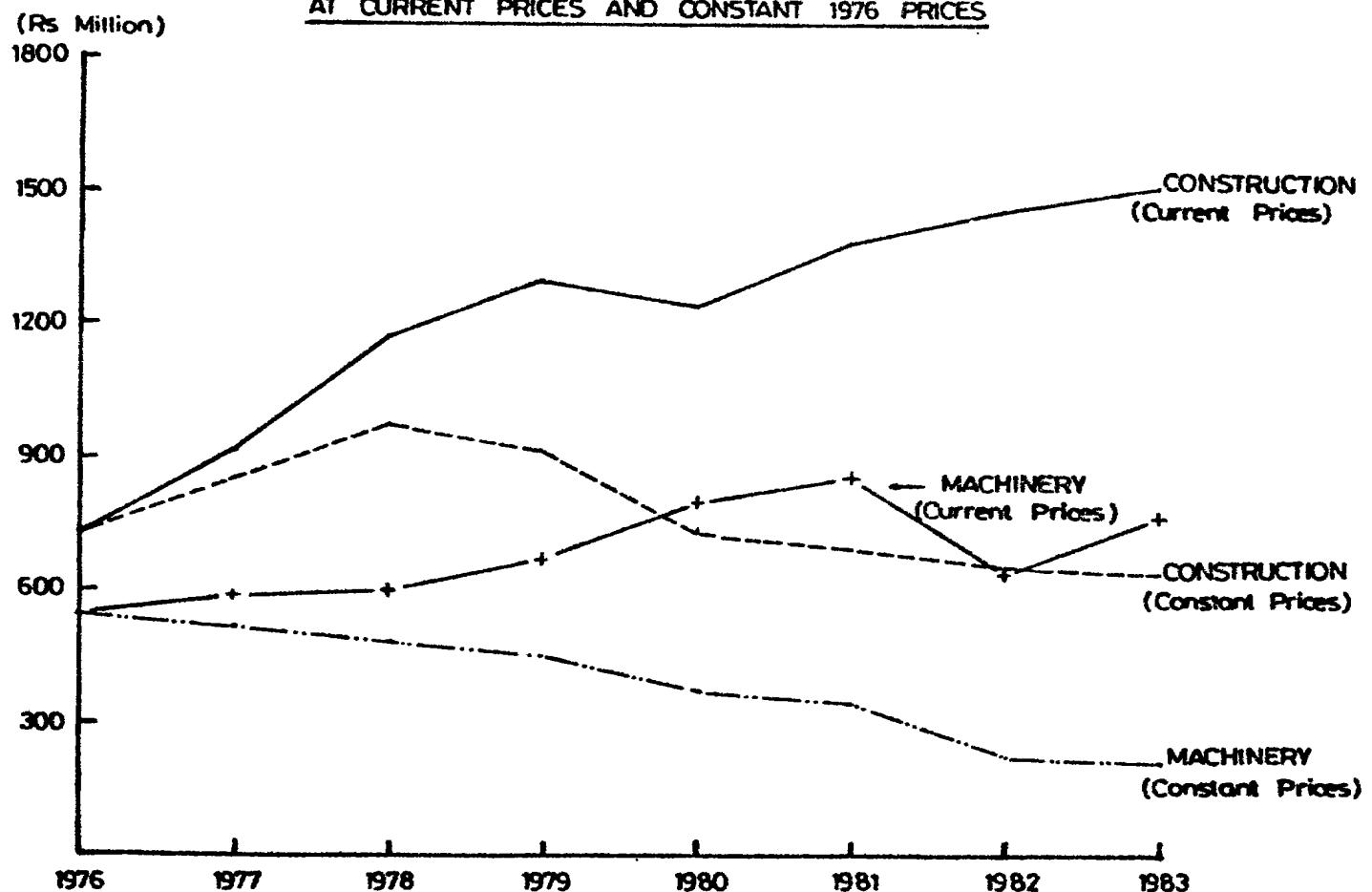
	1977 - 1982 Base year 1976 = 100			1983 - 1984 Base year 1982 = 100		
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	115.1	130.0	158.8	214.5	245.4	270.3
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	119.5	134.2	147.9	177.9	199.4	223.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	110.2	120.3	142.6	181.0	215.2	234.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	110.2	120.5	142.8	181.1	215.7	235.2
Increase in stocks	109.1	110.9	136.4	170.4	195.4	214.3
Exports of goods and non-factor services	96.0	100.1	116.8	156.5	169.0	186.1
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	109.0	115.5	138.1	195.5	228.8	258.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	108.6	120.3	141.8	179.5	199.0	216.6
						108.2
						108.0
						108.7
						117.2

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

Fig.6 GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (1976-1983)  
AT CURRENT PRICES AND CONSTANT 1976 PRICES



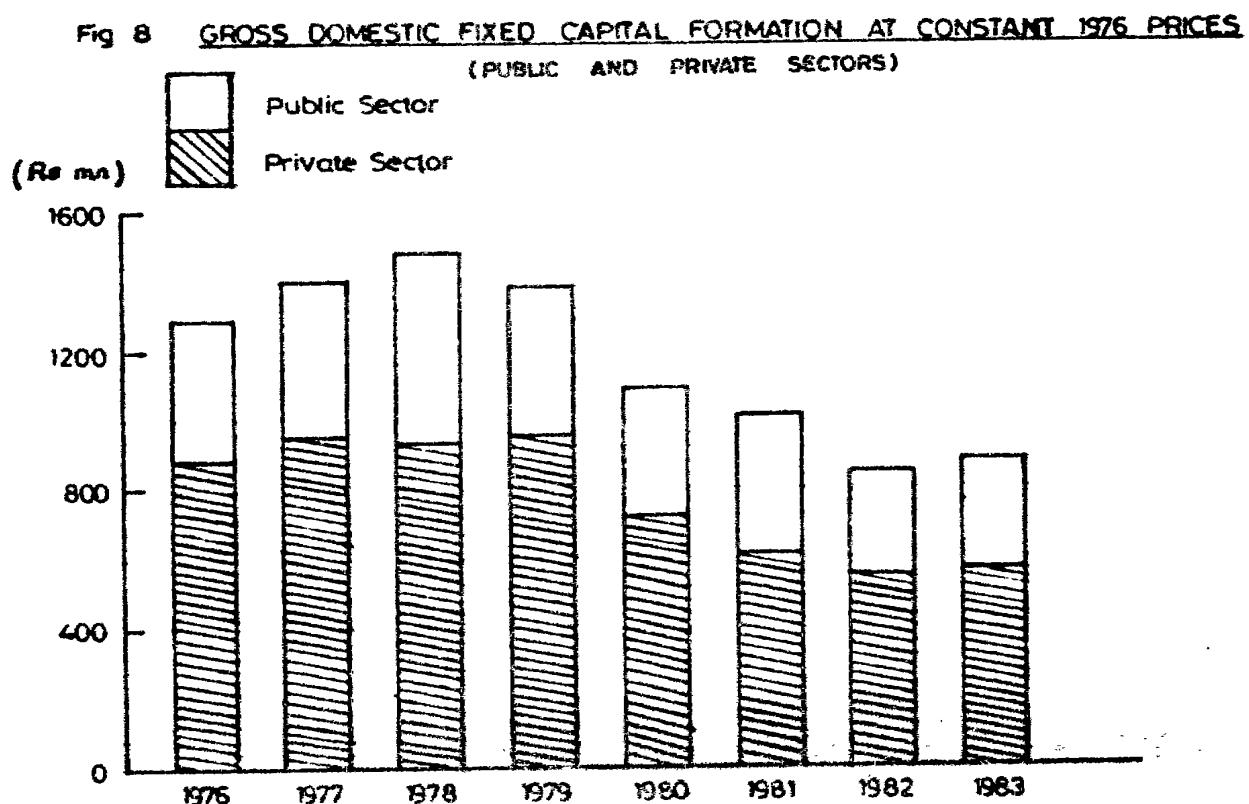
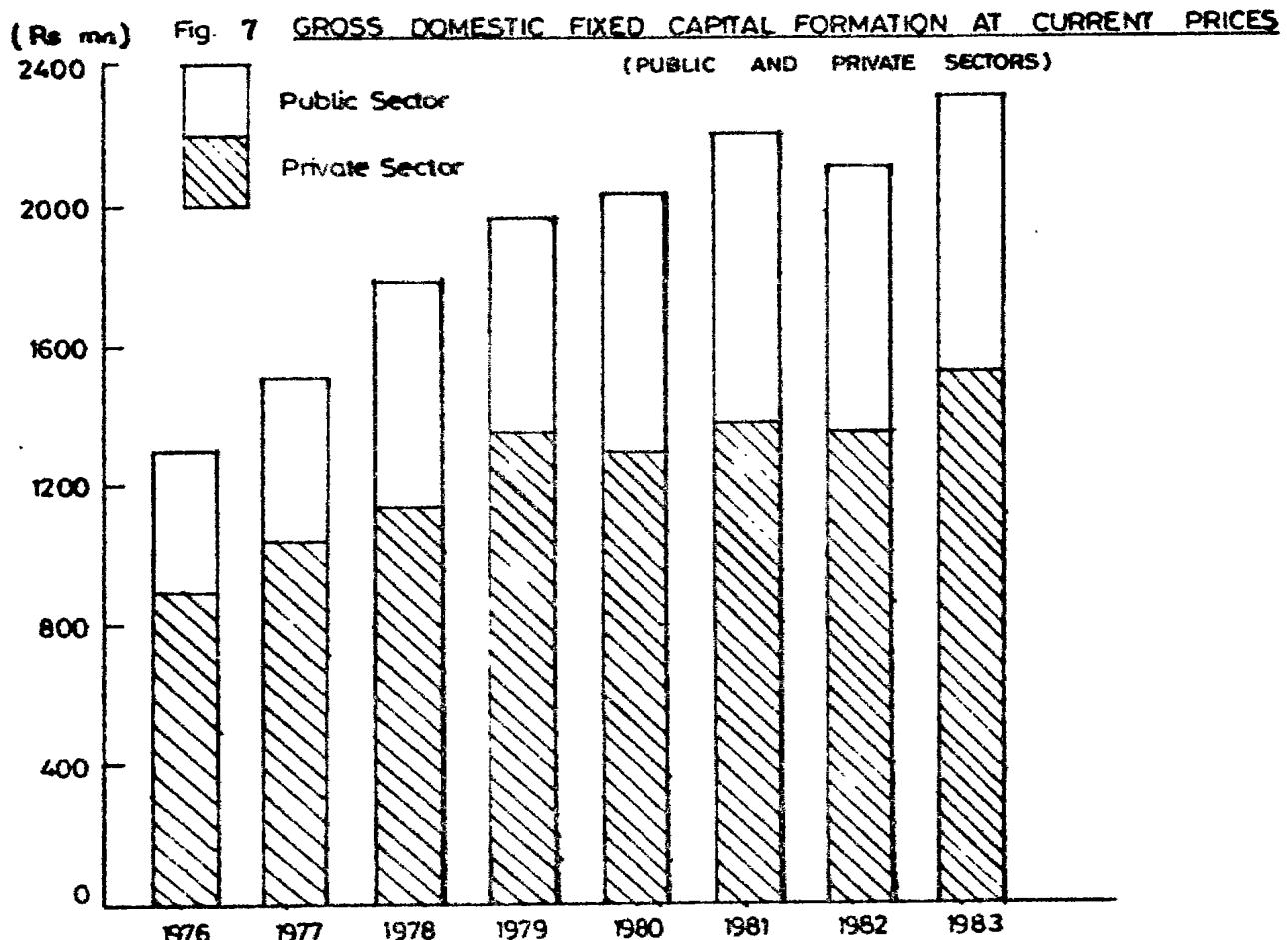


Table 1.14 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices, 1982 - 1984

Rs million

	1982			1983/			1984/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
(a) Residential buildings	80	655	735	66	634	700	... 277	... 277	765
(b) Non-residential buildings	81	164	245	70	207	277	... 527	... 527	360
(c) Other construction and works(including land improvement)	434	46	480	477	50	527	... 40	... 111	575
(d) Transport equipment	4	41	45	5	35	40	... 645	... 645	45
(i) Passenger cars	30	45	75	57	54	111	... 111	... 111	105
(ii) Other transport equipment	126	394	520	140	505	645	... 645	... 645	830
(e) Machinery and other equipment	755	1,345	2,100	815	1,485	2,300	... 2,300	... 2,300	2,680
Gross domestic fixed capital formation									
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	78	57	135	62	41	103	... -	... -	130
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	... 355	... 355	-
3. Manufacturing	-	315	315	3	355	465	... 27	... 34	490
4. Electricity, gas and water	339	11	350	371	98	465	... 27	... 34	400
5. Construction	18	27	45	7	27	34	... 27	... 34	45
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	3	87	90	2	125	127	... 120	... 321	145
7. Transport, storage and communication	140	95	235	201	120	321	... 120	... 321	450
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	88	692	780	63	677	745	... (634)	... (700)	820
of which ownership of dwellings	(80)	(655)	(735)	(66)	(634)	(700)	... -	... 81	(765)
9. Producers of government services	80	-	80	81	-	81	... 42	... 62	120
10. Other services	9	61	70	20	42	62	... 2,300	... 2,300	80
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	755	1,345	2,100	815	1,485	2,300	... 2,300	... 2,300	2,680
*includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies									Not available

\*\*includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1976 prices, 1978 - 1982

	Rs. million				
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>					
(a) Residential buildings	500	517	418	382	348
(b) Non-residential buildings	220	165	130	120	107
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	265	238	135	189	204
(d) Transport equipment	26	24	21	20	15
(i) Passenger cars	72	88	93	73	26
(ii) Other equipment	387	345	273	256	194
(e) Machinery and other equipment					
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,470	1,377	1,120	1,040	894

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1976 prices, 1978 - 1982 (cont'd)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Rs million
B. By industrial use						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100	95	58	60	53	
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	
3. Manufacturing	220	205	141	127	117	
4. Electricity, gas and water	116	68	83	104	136	
5. Construction	36	33	30	30	18	
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	66	59	56	50	40	
7. Transport, storage and communication	248	274	192	158	92	
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	519	538	450	401	367	
of which ownership of dwellings	(500)	(517)	(413)	(382)	(348)	
9. Producers of government services	141	81	75	84	37	
10. Other services	24	24	22	26	34	
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,470	1,377	1,120	1,040	894	

Table 1.16 -Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant  
1982 prices.

	Rs million		
	1982	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>
A. <u>By type of capital goods</u>			
(a) Residential buildings	735	667	681
(b) Non-residential buildings	245	263	318
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	480	502	512
(d) Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	45	35	36
(ii) Other equipment	75	101	88
(e) Machinery and other equipment	520	599	714
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,100	2,167	2,349
B. <u>By industrial use</u>			
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	135	98	116
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	315	334	425
4. Electricity, gas and water	350	440	349
5. Construction	45	31	38
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	90	119	126
7. Transport, storage and communications	235	301	392
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	780	709	729
of which ownership of dwellings	(735)	(667)	(681)
9. Producers of government services	80	76	104
10. Other services	70	59	70
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,100	2,167	2,349

1/ Provisional

2/ Forecast

Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1978 - 1982  
(Base year 1976 = 100)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>By type of capital goods</u>					
Residential buildings	152.9	158.1	127.8	116.8	106.4
Non-residential buildings	90.5	67.9	53.5	49.4	44.0
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	171.0	153.5	119.4	121.9	131.6
Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	37.1	34.3	30.0	28.6	21.4
(ii) Other equipment	92.3	112.8	119.2	93.6	33.3
Machinery and other equipment	93.5	83.3	65.9	61.8	46.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	114.2	107.0	87.0	80.8	69.5
% annual growth rate of real gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 7.3	- 6.3	- 18.7	- 7.1	- 14.0

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates 1983 - 1984  
(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>
<u>By type of capital goods</u>		
Residential buildings	90.7	92.7
Non-residential buildings	107.3	129.8
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	104.6	106.7
Transport equipment		
(i) Passenger cars	77.8	80.0
(ii) Other equipment	134.7	117.3
Machinery and other equipment	115.2	137.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	103.2	111.9
% annual growth rate of real gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 3.2	+ 8.4

1/ Provisional

2/ Forecast

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1979 - 1982  
 (Base year 1976 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1979	1980	1981	1982
Residential buildings	138.9	163.9	191.1	211.3
Non-residential buildings	142.4	171.5	206.7	229.1
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	150.0	176.8	212.7 <sup>1/</sup>	235.2
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	150.0	219.0	260.0	300.0
(ii) Other equipment	150.0	215.0	260.3	288.9
Machinery and other equipment	144.6	200.4	241.4	267.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	142.7	181.1	215.4	234.8

<sup>1/</sup> Revised

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1983 - 1984  
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>
Residential buildings	104.9	112.3
Non-residential buildings	105.3	113.2
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	105.0	112.3
Transport equipment		
(i) Passenger cars	114.3	125.0
(ii) Other equipment	109.9	119.3
Machinery and other equipment	107.7	116.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	106.1	114.1

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

<sup>2/</sup> Forecast

Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1980

Rs million

ISIC divi- sions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Interme- diate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a)	Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>1,523.4</u>	<u>609.2</u>	<u>914.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>914.2</u>	<u>736.7</u>	<u>177.5</u>
	of which sugar cane	<u>1,032.1</u>	<u>434.1</u>	<u>598.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>598.0</u>	<u>636.5</u>	<u>- 38.5</u>
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	<u>150.1</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>123.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>114.0</u>
	livestock	<u>197.8</u>	<u>107.5</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>80.2</u>
	fishing	<u>34.7</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>18.1</u>
2	Mining and quarrying	<u>34.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
3	Manufacturing	<u>5,008.1</u>	<u>3,297.1</u>	<u>1,611.0</u>	<u>484.0</u>	<u>1,127.0</u>	<u>589.0</u>	<u>538.0</u>
	of which sugar milling	<u>1,730.9</u>	<u>1,288.6</u>	<u>442.3</u>	<u>264.3</u>	<u>178.0</u>	<u>141.2</u>	<u>36.8</u>
	EPZ industries	<u>1,097.0</u>	<u>776.0</u>	<u>321.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>321.0</u>	<u>157.0</u>	<u>164.0</u>
4	Electricity, gas and water	<u>381.0</u>	<u>172.0</u>	<u>209.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>209.0</u>	<u>114.4</u>	<u>94.6</u>
5	Construction	<u>1,558.0</u>	<u>997.0</u>	<u>561.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>561.0</u>	<u>376.0</u>	<u>185.0</u>

Table 1.21 - 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	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade	<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>
	restaurants and hotels	1,353.7	447.3	906.4	29.6	876.8	269.5	607.3
	of which wholesale and retail trade	485.7	290.0	195.7	22.7	173.0	63.0	110.0
7	Transport, storage and communica- tion 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>
	1,423.9	647.7	776.2	776.2	11.1	765.1	445.4	319.7
	90.4	18.5	71.9	-	-	71.9	39.8	32.1
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	<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	19.5	938.0	-	938.0
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institu- tions (nominal financial institu- tions)	<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>
	-	+ <u>106.9</u>	- <u>106.9</u>	-	-	- <u>106.9</u>	-	- <u>106.9</u>
	Sub-total (a)	<u>14,225.1</u>	<u>7,225.1</u>	<u>7,000.0</u>	<u>616.5</u>	<u>6,383.5</u>	<u>2,947.0</u>	<u>3,436.5</u>

Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1980 (cont'd)

ISIC divi- sions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Interme- diate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees		Gross operating surplus	Rs million
							(b) Producers of government services <sup>1</sup>	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households <sup>1</sup>		
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		75.6	8.1	67.5	-	67.5	67.5	—	—	—
9 Community, social and personal services	of which public administration and defence	1,094.6	209.7	884.9	-	884.9	884.9	—	—	—
	sanitary and similar services	561.6	148.3	413.3	-	413.3	413.3	—	—	—
	social, recreational and related community services	69.4	7.7	61.7	-	61.7	61.7	—	—	—
	Sub-total (b)	1,170.2	217.8	952.4	-	952.4	952.4	—	—	—
9 Community, social and personal services	of which social recreational and related community services	58.4	4.8	53.6	-	53.6	53.6	—	—	—
	domestic services to households	15.8	4.8	11.0	-	11.0	11.0	—	—	—
	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	7,389.5	3,953.0	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	7,389.5	3,953.0	3,436.5	—

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1981

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	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a) Industries								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>1,983.7</u>	<u>727.0</u>	<u>1,256.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>840.3</u>	<u>416.4</u>	
	of which sugar cane	1,433.9	534.6	899.3	-	721.3	178.0	
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	172.0	34.3	137.7	-	137.7	121.7	
	livestock	216.3	116.5	99.8	-	99.8	87.8	
	fishing	38.9	11.4	27.5	-	27.5	19.5	
2	Mining and quarrying	<u>35.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
3	Manufacturing	<u>6,197.6</u>	<u>4,210.1</u>	<u>1,987.5</u>	<u>610.1</u>	<u>1,377.4</u>	<u>684.2</u>	<u>693.2</u>
	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	<u>456.0</u>	<u>268.0</u>	<u>188.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188.0</u>	<u>121.4</u>	<u>66.6</u>
5	Construction	<u>1,653.0</u>	<u>1,065.0</u>	<u>588.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>588.0</u>	<u>380.0</u>	<u>208.0</u>

Table 1.22 - 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	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,076.1	802.0	1,274.1	55.1	1,219.0	842.6
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,502.6	467.0	1,035.6	31.6	1,004.0	702.6
	restaurants and hotels	573.5	335.0	238.5	23.5	215.0	75.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	1,760.1	748.3	1,011.8	14.5	997.3	441.1
	of which transport and storage	1,650.3	726.2	924.1	14.5	909.6	506.8
	communication	109.8	22.1	87.7	-	87.7	49.4
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,982.3	325.0	1,657.3	22.3	1,635.0	176.9
	of which financial institutions	357.7	80.0	277.7	-	277.7	102.7
	ownership of dwellings	1,220.0	115.0	1,105.0	20.0	1,085.0	-
9	Community, social and personal services	729.4	229.0	500.4	58.0	442.4	175.1
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 118.0	- 118.0	-	- 118.0	- 118.0
	Sub-total (a)	16,873.2	8,511.4	8,361.8	760.0	7,601.8	3,318.5
							4,283.3

Table 1.22 - 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
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		83.0	6.7	76.3	—	76.3	76.3	—
9 Community, social and personal services	of which public administration and defence	1,244.9	217.1	1,027.8	—	1,027.8	1,027.8	—
	sanitary and similar services	631.1	155.6	475.5	—	475.5	475.5	—
	social, recreational and related community services	80.6	8.3	72.3	—	72.3	72.3	—
	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	66.4	6.7	59.7	—	59.7	59.7	—
	domestic services to household	19.5	6.7	12.8	—	12.8	12.8	—
	Sub-total (c)	66.4	6.7	59.7	—	59.7	59.7	—
Total (a) + (b) + (c)		18,267.5	8,741.9	9,525.6	760.0	8,765.6	4,482.3	4,283.3
Import duties		684.1	—	684.1	—	—	—	—
Total		18,951.6	8,741.9	10,209.7	1,444.1	8,765.6	4,482.3	4,283.3

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982

Rs million

ISIC divi- sions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Interme- diate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of which sugar cane	2,344.6 1,744.6	314.6 604.6	1,530.0 1,140.0	- -	1,530.0 1,140.0	900.0 775.0	630.0 365.0
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	175.1	34.2	140.9	-	140.9	18.0	122.9
	livestock	235.0	120.6	114.2	-	114.2	13.5	100.7
	fishing	56.0	21.7	34.3	-	34.3	10.0	24.3
2	Mining and quarrying	38.0	21.0	17.0	-	17.0	2.0	8.0
3	Manufacturing	7,036.9	4,738.1	2,248.3	688.9	1,552.2	755.0	804.9
	of which sugar milling	2,888.2	2,152.6	735.6	422.9	312.7	179.0	133.7
	E.P.Z. industries	1,467.6	1,017.8	449.3	1.0	448.3	213.6	235.2
4	Electricity, gas and water	502.9	252.6	250.3	-	250.3	141.6	108.7
5	Construction	1,700.0	1,075.0	625.0	-	625.0	400.0	225.0

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982 (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	2,254.0	902.4	1,351.6	61.2	1,290.4	420.6	369.8
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,616.0	541.1	1,074.9	24.5	1,050.4	320.6	729.8
	restaurants & hotels	638.0	361.3	276.7	36.7	240.0	100.0	140.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	1,962.3	832.0	1,123.3	11.5	1,111.3	296.3	515.5
	of which transport and storage	1,831.7	823.7	1,008.0	11.5	996.5	545.0	451.5
	communication	130.6	15.3	115.3	-	115.3	51.3	64.0
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,305.6	382.8	1,922.0	30.3	1,892.5	205.0	1,637.5
	of which financial institutions	381.0	64.5	316.5	-	316.5	118.8	197.7
	ownership of dwellings	1,445.0	145.0	1,300.0	25.0	1,275.0	-	1,275.0
9	Community, social and personal services	828.5	228.9	592.6	74.0	522.6	201.8	323.8
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 128.0	- 128.0	-	- 128.0	-	- 128.0
	Sub-total (a)	18,972.8	9,432.4	9,540.4	865.9	8,674.5	3,629.3	5,045.2

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982 (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	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110.8	11.7	99.1	-	99.1	99.1	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence	1,409.7	233.7	1,176.0	-	1,176.0	1,176.0	-
	sanitary and similar services	694.4	162.6	531.8	-	531.8	531.8	-
	social, recreational and related community services	92.2	9.6	82.6	-	82.6	82.6	-
	Sub-total (b)	623.1	61.5	561.6	-	561.6	561.6	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households	1,520.5	245.4	1,275.1	-	1,275.1	1,275.1	-
9	Community, social & personal services of which social, recreational and related community services	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
	domestic services to households	24.7	4.7	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-
	Sub-total (c)	50.8	-	50.8	-	50.8	50.8	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	20,568.8	9,682.5	10,886.3	865.9	10,020.4	4,975.2	5,045.2
	Import duties	839.1	-	839.1	839.1	-	-	-
	Total	21,407.9	9,682.5	11,725.4	1,705.0	10,020.4	4,975.2	5,045.2

Table 1.24. - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1980

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		8.7	5.2	3.5	-	N.A.	3.5	3.5	-
Printing		6.7	5.2	3.5	-	N.A.	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	-	N.A.	30.9	80.9	-
Public works committee (local govt.)		34.8	12.0	22.8	-	N.A.	22.3	22.8	-
7.1 Transport		12.2	6.2	13.7	-	N.A.	13.7	10.9	2.8
Civil aviation		19.9	6.2	13.7	-	N.A.	13.7	10.9	2.8
7.2 Communication		52.7	2.7	50.0	-	N.A.	31.0	12.0	-
Post and telegraphs		24.0	6.1	17.9	-	N.A.	17.9	12.5	5.4
Telecommunications		35.7	3.6	32.1	-	N.A.	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	-	N.A.	0.3	1.2	- 0.9
Total		221.2	50.0	171.2	-	N.A.	171.2	150.3	20.9

Table 1.25 - 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	3.2	4.2	-	H.A.	4.2	4.2	-
Printing	8.1	3.9	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-
5. Construction	184.5	33.8	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	-	N.A.	27.8	27.8	-
7.1 Transport	23.6	7.2	16.1	-	N.A.	16.1	13.8	2.3
Civil aviation	23.6	7.5	16.1	-	N.A.	16.1	13.8	2.3
7.2 Communication	70.8	22	60.2	-	N.A.	60.2	40.2	20.7
Post and telegraphs	25.3	6.9	18.4	-	N.A.	18.4	18.4	0.3
Telecommunications	45.5	3.0	42.5	-	N.A.	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	-	N.A.	1.4	1.4	-
Total	288.5	55.2	233.3	-	N.A.	233.3	210.3	23.0

Table 1.26 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1982

Kind of economic activity		Rs million						
	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>	10.4	5.7	4.7	-	N.A.	4.7	4.7	-
Printing	10.4	5.7	4.7	-	N.A.	4.7	4.7	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	188.7	34.1	154.6	-	N.A.	154.6	154.6	-
Ministry of Works	135.4	17.3	118.1	-	N.A.	118.1	118.1	-
'Public Works Committee' (local govt.)	53.3	16.8	36.5	-	N.A.	36.5	36.5	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	34.6	7.3	27.3	-	N.A.	27.3	27.3	-
Civil aviation	34.6	7.3	27.3	-	N.A.	27.3	27.3	-
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	85.8	11.3	74.5	-	N.A.	74.5	74.5	-
Post and Telegraphs	32.9	6.7	26.2	-	N.A.	26.2	26.2	-
Telecommunications	52.9	4.6	48.3	-	N.A.	48.3	48.3	-
8. <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.8	0.1	1.7	-	N.A.	1.7	1.7	-
Post office savings bank	1.8	0.1	1.7	-	N.A.	1.7	1.7	-
Total	321.3	58.5	262.8	-	N.A.	262.8	219.3	43.5

Table 1.27 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1980

	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	Rs million
Function		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	less : sales of goods and services	Total			
1	General public services	106.9	50.3	10.7	146.5	4.3	12.2	163.0
2	Defence	17.5	4.6	-	22.1	-	-	22.1
3	Public order and safety	138.1	21.1	2.9	156.3	-	0.3	156.6
4	Education	273.2	37.1	11.0	299.3	0.2	110.2	409.7
5	Health	174.9	54.7	1.6	228.0	-	1.4	229.4
6	Social security and welfare	23.3	5.7	2.0	27.0	-	177.9	204.9
7	Housing and community amenities	77.0	8.6	1.4	84.2	-	0.8	85.0
8	Recreation, culture and religion	15.6	7.1	-	22.7	3.7	4.5	30.9
9	Fuel and energy	0.6	0.6	-	1.2	-	0.1	1.3
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	84.8	11.0	13.6	82.2	2.4	1.9	86.5
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	93.4	16.8	2.3	107.9	7.1	0.1	115.1
12	Transport and communication	3.0	0.4	-	3.4	-	-	3.4
13	Other economic affairs	35.1	15.9	8.4	42.6	-	168.9	211.5
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	332.4	332.4
	Total	1,043.4	233.9	53.9	1,223.4	17.7	310.7	2,051.8

Note : (1) General government is made up of the following subsectors : (a) central government (including the University of Mauritius, the Mauritius Institute of Education, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Private Secondary Schools Authority and the Development Works Corporation), (b) local government and (c) the National Pensions Fund

(2) Transfers between subsectors of general government have been eliminated on consolidation

Table 1.28- General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1981

Rs million

Type	Function	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidiaries	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	less : sales of goods and services	Total		
1	General public services	125.9	56.1	8.7	173.3	2.4	185.7
2	Defence	24.6	2.7	-	27.3	-	27.3
3	Public order and safety	158.5	18.6	6.3	170.8	-	171.2
4	Education	5.3	18.4	15.2	348.5	-	465.9
5	Health	204.3	52.5	0.4	256.4	-	258.2
6	Social security and welfare	28.5	5.8	5.5	28.8	-	231.1
7	Housing and community amenities	84.1	7.6	2.1	89.6	-	90.1
8	Recreation, culture and religion	19.6	6.9	0.1	26.4	3.2	34.4
9	Fuel and energy	0.8	0.1	-	0.9	-	1.3
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	95.1	8.6	15.4	88.3	0.5	89.3
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	140.8	22.1	2.6	160.3	5.3	165.7
12	Transport and communication	3.8	0.3	-	4.1	-	5.4
13	Other economic affairs	40.3	16.1	8.7	47.7	-	237.3
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	409.9
	Total	1,241.6	245.8	65.0	1,422.4	11.4	939.0
							2,372.8

Note : (1) General government is made up of the following subsectors: (a) central government (including the University of Mauritius, the Mauritius Institute of Education, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Private Secondary Schools Authority and the Development Works Corporation), (b) local government and (c) the National Pensions Fund

(2) Transfers between subsectors of general government have been eliminated on consolidation

Table 29 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1982

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transports and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	less : sales of goods and services	Total			
1	General public services	141.0	74.2	7.4	207.8	3.8	8.6	220.2
2	Defence	28.2	5.5	-	33.7	-	-	33.7
3	Public order and safety	180.7	20.1	8.1	192.7	-	0.1	192.8
4	Education	367.7	33.3	16.9	384.1	-	130.3	514.4
5	Health	230.6	53.1	0.5	283.2	-	1.5	284.7
6	Social security and welfare	31.6	5.5	7.5	29.6	-	236.4	266.0
7	Housing and community amenities	92.5	16.2	3.9	104.8	-	1.5	106.3
8	Recreation, culture and religion	43.0	9.2	0.6	51.6	2.5	5.2	59.3
9	Fuel and energy	0.9	0.1	-	1.0	-	0.4	1.4
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	120.5	14.9	15.5	119.9	0.2	1.6	121.7
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	148.6	26.6	3.0	172.2	5.2	0.4	177.8
12	Transport and communication	4.6	0.2	-	4.8	-	-	4.8
13	Other economic affairs	30.7	12.5	4.3	38.4	0.2	283.2	321.8
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	366.0	866.0
	Total	1,420.6	271.4	63.2	1,623.8	11.9	1,535.2	3,170.9

Note : (1) General government is made up of the following subsectors : (a) central government (including the University of Mauritius, the Mauritius Institute of Education, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Mauritius College of the Air, the Private Secondary Schools Authority and the Development Works Corporation), (b) local government and (c) the National Pensions Fund

(2) Transfers between subsectors of general government have been eliminated on consolidation

II

MANUFACTURING  
STATISTICS

## N O T E S

### 1. General

In view of the growing importance of the manufacturing sector in the economy, a separate chapter has been allocated to the manufacturing industries. Furthermore, a separate set of tables have been prepared in respect of the EPZ industries.

### 2. Coverage

Data refer to the activity of 'large' industries only. The main source of data is the annual Census of Industrial Production where around 600 large establishments are surveyed. Separate figures are given for the main industry groups for example: sugar milling, tea processing, etc.

### 3. Definition

'Large' refers to all establishments which engage ten or more persons except in the case of the manufacture of bread and pastries where all establishments are covered. Establishments employing less than 10 persons but whose production is greater than one million rupees, have also been included.

Mid-year employment figures have been derived from an average of the March and September figures obtained from the Bi-annual Surveys of Employment and Earnings carried out by this office.

### 4. The EPZ Sector

Data published refer to all 'large' establishments holding EPZ certificates engaged in manufacturing activity. Establishments engaged in the cultivation and export of flowers are classified in 'Agriculture Sector' and have therefore been excluded.

The production accounts of the EPZ industries for the year 1982, have been summarized in the format of an Input-Output table which is given on page 105.

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Fig. 9 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES  
VALUE ADDED AT CURRENT FACTOR COST  
(SHARE OF SUGAR AND EPZ)

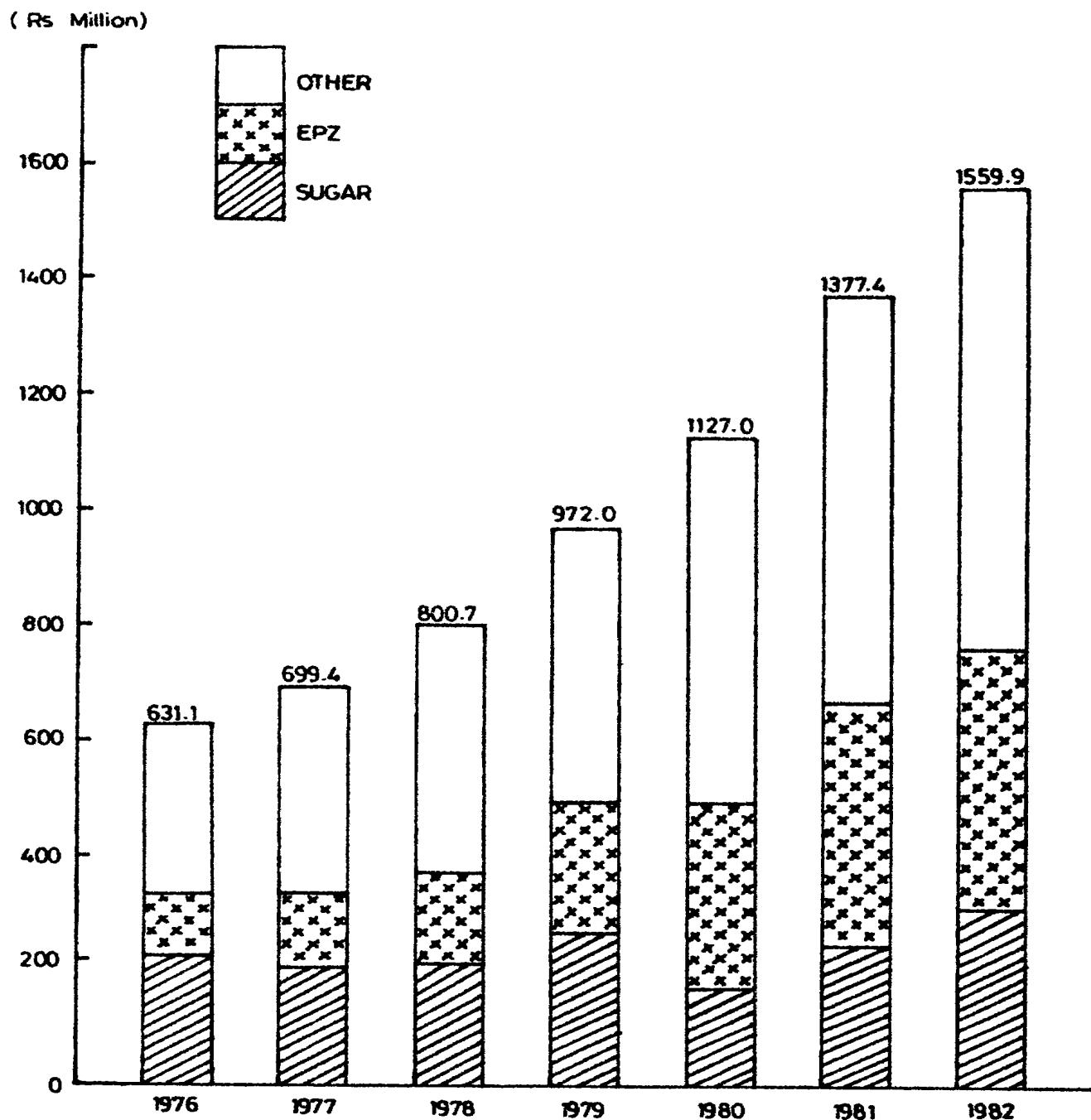


Table 2.1 - Value added of the manufacturing sector by main industry group, 1976-1983  
 (at current factor cost)

Rs million

Industry group	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 <sup>2/</sup>
Sugar milling	228.0	209.0	218.0	276.0	178.0	251.1	312.7	300.0
Tea processing	10.5	9.9	15.9	9.8	9.0	10.9	11.9	21.5
EPZ	108.3	129.7	156.0	223.0	321.4	421.3	448.8	510.0
DC and other	284.3	350.8	410.8	463.2	618.6	694.1	786.5	863.5
TOTAL	631.1	699.4	800.7	972.0	1,127.0	1,377.4	1,559.9	1,695.0

1/ Including small establishments

2/ Provisional

Table 2.2 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> manufacturing industries - 1980

Industrial activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of							
food	2,261.1	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	51.3	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	290.3	221.9	68.9	- 13.1	82.0	27.2	54.8
non-metallic mineral products	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	4,864.2	3,337.2	1,527.0	484.0	1,043.0	549.0	494.0

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<sup>1/</sup> for coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.3 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> manufacturing industries, 1981

Industrial activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidiies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of							
food	3,047.6	2,295.2	752.4	373.9	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	795.3	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	53.8
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

<sup>1/</sup> for coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.4 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> manufacturing industries, 1982

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	Rs million
Manufacture of								
food	3,622.4	2,750.6	871.8	422.9	448.9	245.9	203.0	
beverages and tobacco	592.0	230.4	368.6	255.4	113.2	50.8	62.4	
textile and made-up textiles	1,237.5	834.0	403.5	5.5	398.0	196.9	201.1	
leather products and footwear	75.8	41.5	34.3	-	34.3	11.9	22.4	
wood products and furniture	69.3	38.0	31.3	0.1	31.2	17.0	14.2	
paper products; printing and publishing	133.0	74.3	58.2	0.2	58.0	32.1	25.9	
chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	301.8	284.0	97.8	- 7.4	105.2	36.7	63.5	
non-metallic mineral products	140.6	88.6	52.0	0.3	51.7	19.0	32.7	
metal products, machinery and transport equipment	250.0	140.2	109.8	11.6	98.2	49.0	49.2	
electrical machinery	57.3	34.4	22.9	0.1	22.8	7.9	14.9	
other products	191.3	126.9	64.4	0.2	64.2	23.2	41.0	
Total	6,808.2	4,693.6	2,114.6	688.9	1,425.7	690.4	735.3	

1/ for coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.5 - Value added per worker in large manufacturing<sup>1/</sup> industries, 1980

Type of products	Employment <sup>3/</sup>		Value added at current factor cost		Value added per worker, Rs 000
	Number	%	Rs million	%	
Food <sup>2/</sup>	2,789	7.6	90	10.5	32.3
Beverages and tobacco	2,500	6.9	96	11.2	38.4
Textiles	2,083	5.7	65	7.6	31.2
Wearing apparel	16,803	46.1	220	25.7	13.1
Footwear, rubber and leather	1,033	2.8	36	4.2	34.8
Wood and wood products	1,115	3.1	23	2.7	20.6
Paper products and printing	1,436	3.9	49	5.7	34.1
Chemicals and chemical products	1,165	3.2	72	8.4	61.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1,548	4.2	43	5.6	31.0
Metal products, transport equipment and non-electrical machinery	2,700	7.4	93	11.5	36.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1,921	5.3	20	2.3	10.4
Other	1,393	3.8	39	4.6	26.0
Total	36,491	100.0	856	100.0	23.5
Export enterprises	21,093	57.8	321	37.5	15.2
IC and others	15,398	42.2	535	62.5	34.7

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

2/ Food products exclude sugar and tea processing

3/ Mid-year figures are calculated as an average of employment obtained from the March and September Surveys of Employment and Earnings

Table 2.6 - Value added per worker in large manufacturing<sup>1/</sup> industries, 1981

Type of products	Employment <sup>2/</sup>		Value added at current factor cost		Value added per worker, Rs 000
	Number	%	Rs million.	%	
Food <sup>2/</sup>	2,358	7.7	112	11.1	39.2
Beverages and tobacco	2,405	6.5	89	8.8	37.0
Textiles	2,209	5.9	97	9.6	43.9
Wearing apparel	18,936	50.9	289	28.6	15.3
Footwear, rubber and leather	1,099	3.0	40	4.0	36.4
Wood and wood products	987	2.7	24	2.4	24.3
Paper, products and printing	1,437	3.9	56	5.5	39.0
Chemicals and chemical products	1,211	3.2	76	7.5	62.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1,508	4.0	52	5.1	34.5
Metal products, transport equipment and non-electrical machinery	2,484	6.7	114	11.3	45.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	498	1.3	14	1.4	28.1
Other	1,532	4.2	48	4.7	30.3
Total	37,214	100.0	1,011	100.0	27.2
Export enterprises	22,192	59.6	421	41.6	19.0
DC and others	15,022	40.4	590	58.4	39.3

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

2/ Food products exclude sugar and tea processing

3/ Mid-year figures are calculated as an average of employment obtained from the March and September Surveys of Employment and Earnings

2.7 - Value added per worker in large manufacturing<sup>1/</sup> industries, 1982

Type of products	Employment <sup>3/</sup>			Value added at current factor cost		Value added per worker, Rs 000
	Number	%	Rs million	%		
Food <sup>2/</sup>	2,913	7.7	124	11.3	42.6	
Beverages and tobacco	2,119	5.6	113	10.3	53.3	
Textiles	2,104	5.6	95	8.6	45.1	
Wearing apparel	19,587	51.8	303	27.5	15.5	
Footwear, rubber and leather	1,179	3.1	45	4.1	38.2	
Wood and wood products	1,163	3.1	31	2.8	26.7	
Paper products and printing	1,458	3.9	58	5.3	39.8	
Chemicals and chemical products	1,298	3.4	94	8.6	72.4	
Non-metallic mineral products	1,315	3.5	52	4.7	39.5	
Metal products, transport equipment and non-electrical machinery	2,198	5.3	98	8.9	44.6	
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	485	1.3	23	2.1	47.4	
Other	1,988	5.2	64	5.8	32.2	
Total	37,807	100.0	1,110	100.0	29.1	
Export enterprises	23,016	60.9	449	40.8	19.5	
DC and others	14,791	39.1	651	59.2	44.0	

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector".

2/ Food products exclude sugar and tea processing

3/ Mid-year figures are calculated as an average of employment obtained from the March and September Surveys of Employment and Earnings

# SUGAR SECTOR

Fig. 10 - REAL GROWTH RATE OF THE SUGAR SECTOR  
(VALUE ADDED)

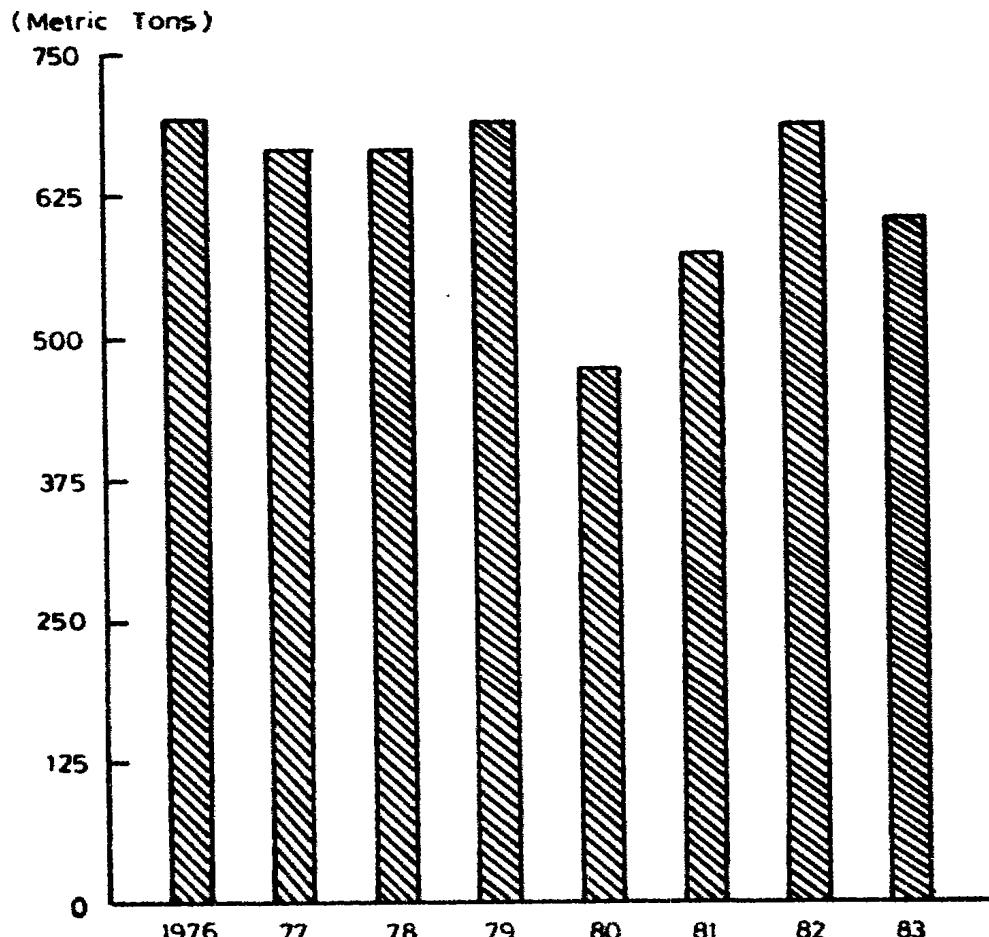
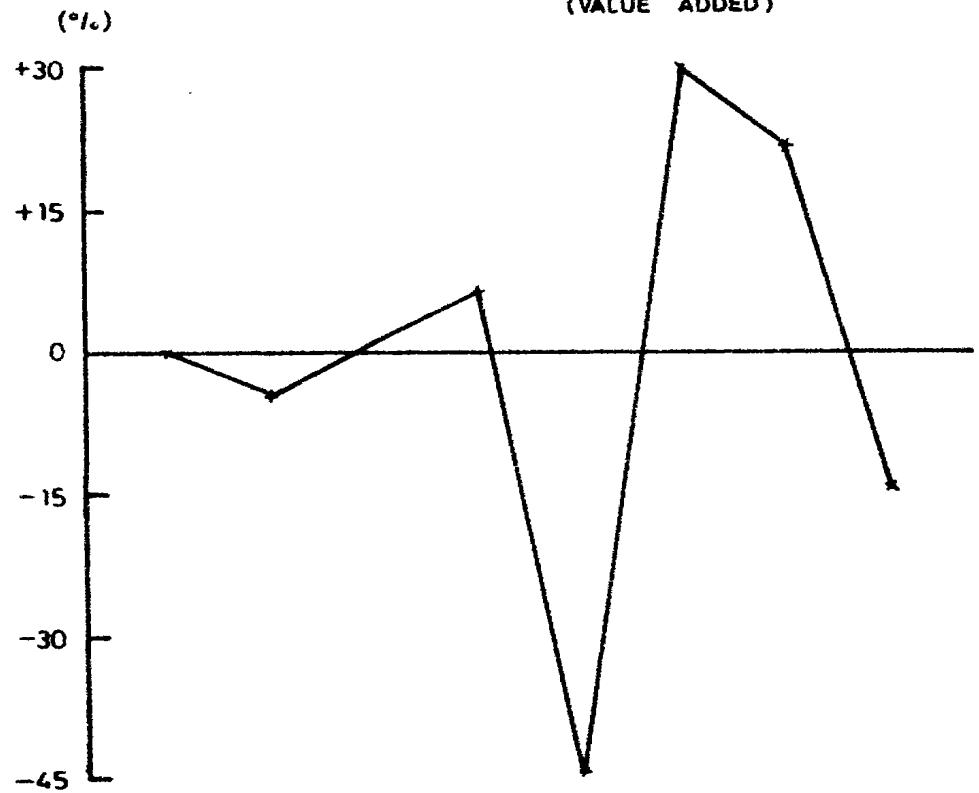


Fig. 11 - SUGAR PRODUCTION

Table 2.8 - Sugar production and disposal, 1974 - 1983

(1000 metric tons)

Calendar year	Stock at beginning of year <sup>1/</sup>	Production	Total availability* consumption	Local consumption	Exports	Stock at end of year <sup>1/</sup>	Average price Ex-Syndicate** (Rs per ton)
1974	170.8	696.8	867.6	33.7	685.3	149.2	1,877.59
1975	149.2	468.3	617.5	37.0	447.4	133.6	2,256.11
1976	133.6	689.9	823.6	36.4	551.1	237.1	1,617.03
1977	237.1	665.4	902.5	37.5	636.4	228.6	1,678.36
1978	228.6	665.2	837.0	37.9	578.6	278.7	1,742.01
1979	273.7	688.4	953.3	38.5	604.3	324.0	2,141.28
1980	324.0	475.5	799.5	36.7	617.3	141.2	2,319.48
1981	141.2	574.5	715.7	37.6	432.2	244.8	2,710.37
1982	244.8	687.9	907.3	35.4	596.8	300.5	2,863.54
1983	300.5	604.7	879.7	36.5	603.0	260.7	3,007.24

\* Figures for available supplies are not of closing special ISA stocks

\*\* Relates to price received for export and domestic sales of sugar produced in the crop year, net of all marketing expenses, taxes and levies, and after deducting Sugar Insurance Fund premium

<sup>1/</sup>Figures for stocks include special ISA stocks (wherever applicable). The effects of loss or surplus in storage are also accounted for in closing stocks

Table 2.9 - Sugar cane area and cultivation, 1976 - 1983

Crop year	Area under cultivation (000 <sup>a</sup> arpents)			Area harvested (000 <sup>a</sup> arpents)			Canes harvested (000 <sup>a</sup> metric tons)			Average yield (Metric tons per arpent)		
	Millers	Planters	Total	Millers	Planters	Total	Millers	Planters	Total	Millers	Planters	Total
1976	117	89	206	106	86	192	3,977	2,425	6,402	37.6	28.2	33.4
1977	117	89	206	105	86	191	3,747	2,275	6,022	35.7	26.5	31.5
1978	119	88	207	106	84	190	3,914	2,346	6,260	36.8	27.9	32.9
1979	117	86	203	107	82	189	3,977	2,336	6,315	37.3	28.4	33.4
1980	117	85	202	106	81	187	2,374	1,690	4,564	27.0	20.8	24.3
1981	117	83	200	106	80	186	3,455	1,847	5,302	32.7	23.1	28.6
1982	110	91	201	103	87	190	3,946	2,636	6,582	38.5	30.4	34.8
1983	110	90	200	100	86	186	3,202	2,052	5,254	32.1	23.8	28.2

Table 2.10 - Gross output and value added of sugar milling, 1976 - 1982

Rs million

Year	Gross output producers' value	Interme- diate consumption <sup>1</sup>	Value added (market prices)	Indirect taxes	Value added (factor cost)	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1976	1,494.7	1,130.3	364.4	136.4	228.0	95.7	132.3
1977	1,499.4	1,139.0	359.6	150.6	209.0	115.3	93.7
1978	1,587.5	1,215.0	372.5	154.5	218.0	118.7	99.3
1979	2,126.2	1,555.6	570.6	294.6	276.0	127.0	149.0
1980	1,730.9	1,288.6	442.3	264.3	173.0	141.2	36.8
1981	2,388.1	1,758.3	629.8	368.7	251.1	161.0	90.1
1982	2,888.2	2,152.6		735.6	422.9	312.7	133.7

1/ Intermediate consumption includes gross output of sugar cane cultivation.

Table 2.11 - Production account of the sugar industry, 1980

Rs million

Industrial activity	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at market prices	Indirect taxes	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture	1,032.1	434.1	590.0	--	598.0	636.5	(38.5)
Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	1,730.9	1,288.6	442.3	264.3	178.0	141.2	36.8
Transport <sup>2/</sup>	192.2	69.7	122.5	3.2	119.3	55.4	63.9
Distribution	14.0	--	14.0	--	14.0	14.0	--
TOTAL	2,969.2	1,792.4	1,176.8	267.5	909.3	847.1	62.2

1/ Intermediate consumption of manufacturing includes gross output of sugar cane cultivation

2/ Transport costs of sugar estates with factories only

Table 2.12 - Production account of the sugar industry, 1981

Industrial activity	Rs million				
	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at market prices	Indirect taxes	Value added at factor cost
					Gross operating surplus
Agriculture	1,433.9	534.6	899.3	-	899.3
Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	2,388.1	1,758.3	629.8	378.7	251.1
Transport <sup>2/</sup>	213.4	82.6	130.3	3.2	127.6
Distribution	18.0	-	18.0	-	18.0
TOTAL	4,053.4	2,375.5	1,677.9	381.9	1,296.0
					959.2
					336.8

1/ Intermediate consumption of manufacturing includes gross output of sugar cane cultivation

2/ Transport costs of sugar estates with factories only

Table 2.13 - Production account of the sugar industry, 1982

Rs million

Industrial activity	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at market prices	Indirect taxes	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture	1,744.6	604.6	1,140.0	-	1,140.0	775.0	365.0
Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	2,338.2	2,152.6	735.6	422.9	312.7	179.0	133.7
Transport <sup>2/</sup>	243.0	93.2	149.8	3.1	146.7	64.0	82.7
Distribution	20.0	-	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,395.8</b>	<b>2,850.4</b>	<b>2,045.4</b>	<b>426.0</b>	<b>1,619.4</b>	<b>1,038.0</b>	<b>581.4</b>

1/ Intermediate consumption of manufacturing includes gross output of sugar cane cultivation

2/ Transport costs of sugar estates with factories only

**EPZ SECTOR**

Table 2.14 - Contribution of EPZ to large<sup>1</sup>/ manufacturing industries, 1976 - 1983

Rs million

Main aggregates	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1. No. of establishments	431	456	474	512	537	529	548	582
of which EPZ	67	73	76	89	113	114	124	140
2. Employment <sup>2</sup> / (mid-year)	28,132	32,326	32,720	35,535	36,491	37,214	37,807	37,737
of which EPZ	14,930	17,678	17,703	20,146	21,093	22,192	23,016	23,211
3. Compensation of employees	292.6	359.9	405.3	460.7	549.0	635.0	690.4	750.0
of which EPZ	70.0	87.0	98.5	123.3	157.0	190.0	213.6	240.0
4. Value added (current prices)	589	652	748	909	1,043	1,273	1,425	1,528
of which EPZ	108.3	129.7	156.0	223.0	321.4	421.3	443.8	510.0
5. Value added (constant 76 prices)	589	624	672	707	646	691	711	695
of which EPZ	108.3	117.6	132.2	165.9	187.3	208.2	201.6	209.7
6. Domestic exports	1,736.0	2,009.3	1,953.3	2,382.1	3,261.2	2,925.0	3,893.5	4,223.3
of which EPZ	303.6	433.4	434.5	620.1	894.5	1,087.1	1,235.5	1,306.8
7. Imports	2,408.5	2,950.8	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4	4,976.8	5,043.2	5,155.9
of which EPZ	280.4	301.7	340.4	395.3	658.3	681.8	742.4	846.5
8. Investment (current prices)	325	271	263	296	279	302	315	358
of which EPZ (machinery & equipment)	54.0	36.7	37.5	58.0	66.1	61.0	35.0	61.8
9. Investment (constant 1976 prices)	325	240	220	205	141	127	117	124
of which EPZ (machinery & equipment)	54	32	31	39	31	24	12	19

<sup>1/</sup> For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing statistics"

<sup>2/</sup> Employment in sugar and tea processing have not been included because separate figures for sugar and tea factories are not available from the Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Table 2.15 - Selected indicators on the performance of the EPZ sector, 1976 - 1983

Indicators	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Rates</u>								
1. Annual growth rate of EPZ output			+ 8.9	+ 12.4	+ 25.5	+ 12.9	+ 11.2	- 3.0
2. Annual growth rate of EPZ exports	N.A.	+ 17.0	+ 7.0	+ 3.0	+ 7.0	+ 10.0	- 6.0	+ 2.0
3. EPZ output as % of manufacturing/ output	18.4	19.9	20.9	24.5	30.8	33.1	31.5	33.4
4. EPZ exports as % of domestic exports	17.8	21.6	24.8	26.0	27.4	37.2	31.7	30.9
5. EPZ imports as % of total imports	11.6	10.2	11.1	10.9	13.9	13.7	14.7	16.4
6. EPZ investment on machinery as % of manufacturing investment	16.6	13.5	14.0	19.6	23.7	20.2	11.1	17.3
<u>Technical Ratios of EPZ</u>								
7. Value added to gross output 2/	34.4	30.7	30.5	32.2	29.3	31.6	30.6	31.6
8. Value added to exports 2/	29.2	28.3	28.2	29.4	32.4	36.3	35.3	35.7
9. Compensation of employees to value added	64.6	67.1	63.1	55.3	48.8	45.1	47.6	47.1

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

2/ Ratio of value added to average exports of two consecutive years

Fig.12 REAL GROWTH RATE OF EPZ INDUSTRIES.

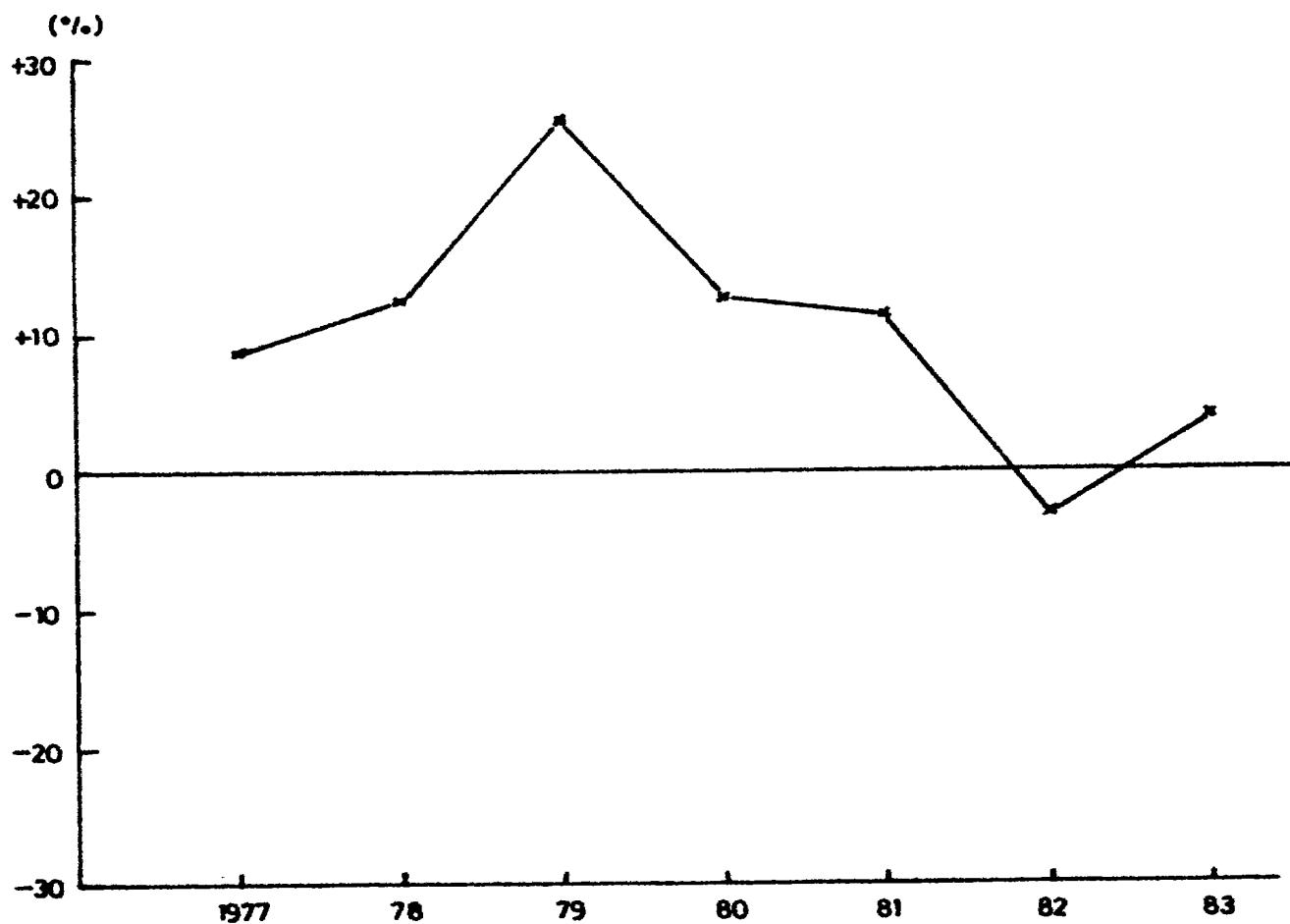


Table 2.16 - Analysis of employment<sup>1/</sup> in the EPZ sector (as at December), 1978 - 1983

Description	1973	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Employment creation through new enterprises	514	855	304	1,145	1,499	2,491
Employment creation through expansion of existing enterprises	3,314	2,862	2,101	3,639	1,823	2,258
A. Total employment creation	<u>3,828</u>	<u>3,717</u>	<u>2,405</u>	<u>4,784</u>	<u>3,322</u>	<u>4,749</u>
Employment lost through closing down of enterprises	1,647	274	161	1,929	1,425	1,733
Employment lost through contraction of existing enterprises	1,332	1,024	1,642	598	2,022	966
B. Total employment lost	<u>2,979</u>	<u>1,298</u>	<u>1,803</u>	<u>2,527</u>	<u>3,447</u>	<u>2,699</u>
C. Net change in employment (A - B)	+ 342	+2,419	+ 602	+2,257	- 125	+2,050
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	18,323	20,742	21,344	23,601	23,476	25,526

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<sup>1/</sup> Employment figures have been collected and compiled by the Ministry of Industry and refer to the total EPZ sector.

Figures include small establishments, outworkers and units engaged in the cultivation of flowers.

Fig.13 NUMBER OF EPZ ENTERPRISES OPERATING / CREATED/ CLOSED DOWN

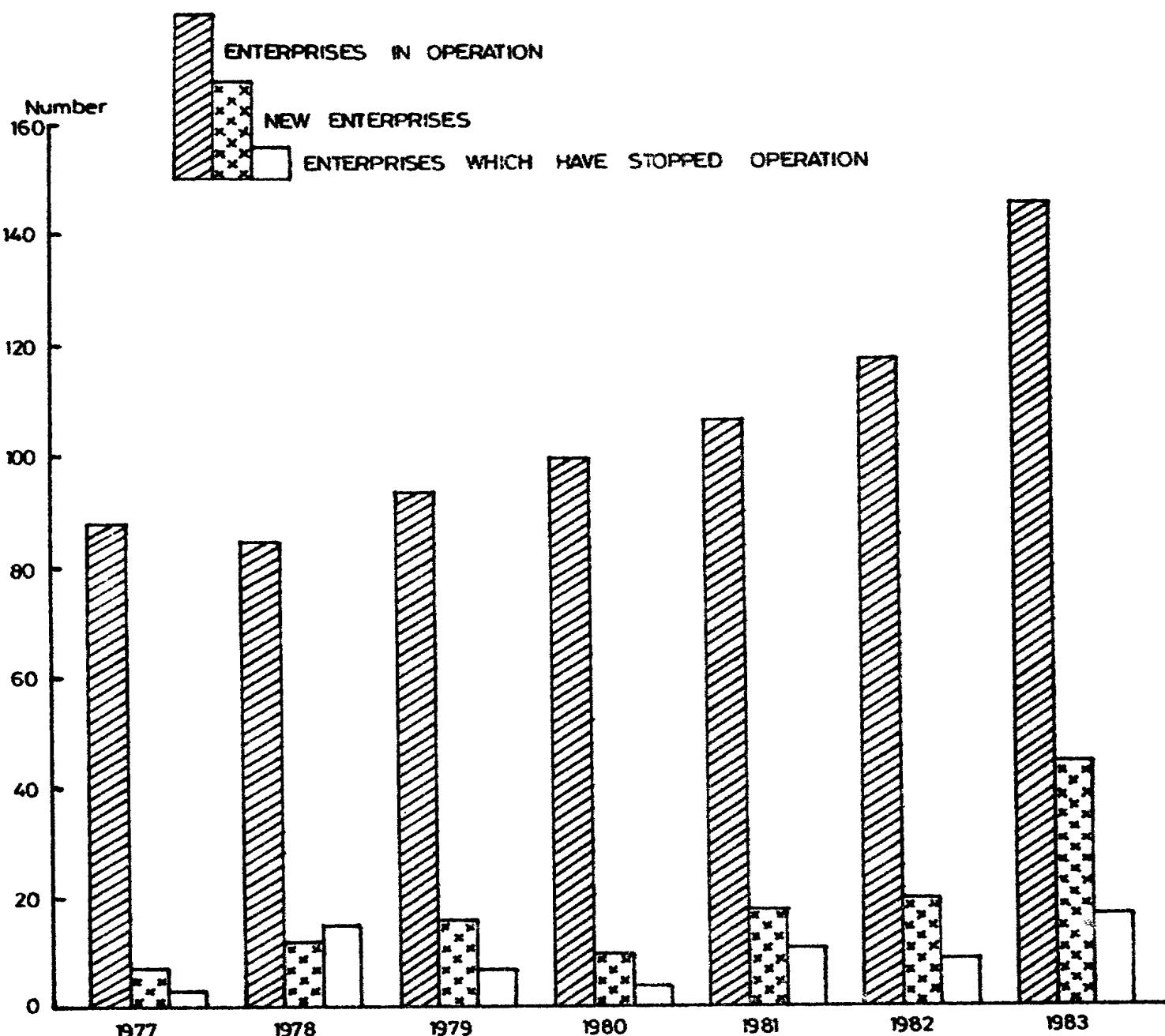


Table 2.17 - Employment<sup>1/</sup>, in EPZ<sup>2/</sup>, industries by sector, 1976-1983

Industrial activity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufacture of								
textiles	1,768	2,226	1,832	1,983	1,888	2,027	2,019	1,718
wearing apparel	9,488	11,585	12,762	14,649	15,526	17,626	18,000	18,037
wood products and furniture	264	263	241	333	227	121	149	301
electrical components	2,062	2,089	1,410	1,643	1,576	95	28	255
jewellery and related articles	246	252	343	452	397	412	616	686
other products	1,102	1,258	1,115	1,086	1,479	1,911	2,204	2,214
Total	14,930	17,678	17,703	20,146	21,093	22,192	23,016	23,211

1/ Mid-year figures are calculated as an average of employment obtained from the March and September Surveys of Employment and Earnings

2/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.18 - Average earnings per worker by sector in EPZ<sup>1</sup>/industries, 1976 - 1983

Industrial activity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Manufacture of								
textiles	401	502	534	577	810	914	1,030	1,150
wearing apparel	274	332	395	426	585	673	691	748
wood products and furniture	458	443	522	664	740	1,102	1,227	814
electrical components	299	405	500	472	713	975	1,052	1,254
jewellery and related articles	504	541	726	618	803	1,142	1,000	1,243
other products	397	434	491	546	705	328	849	938

<sup>1/</sup> For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.19 - Summary of gross output and value added of large/<sup>1/</sup> EPZ industries, 1976 - 1982

Rs million

Year	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1976	67	315.0	206.7	108.3	70.2	38.1
1977	73	422.9	293.2	129.7	87.0	42.7
1978	76	512.1	356.1	156.0	98.5	57.5
1979	89	692.2	469.2	223.0	123.3	99.7
1980	113	1,096.6	775.2	321.4	157.0	164.4
1981	114	1,334.9	913.6	421.3	190.0	231.3
1982	124	1,467.6	1,018.8	448.8	213.6	235.2

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector".

Fig. 14 VALUE ADDED OF EPZ INDUSTRIES AT FACTOR COST  
(AT CURRENT PRICES AND CONSTANT PRICES)

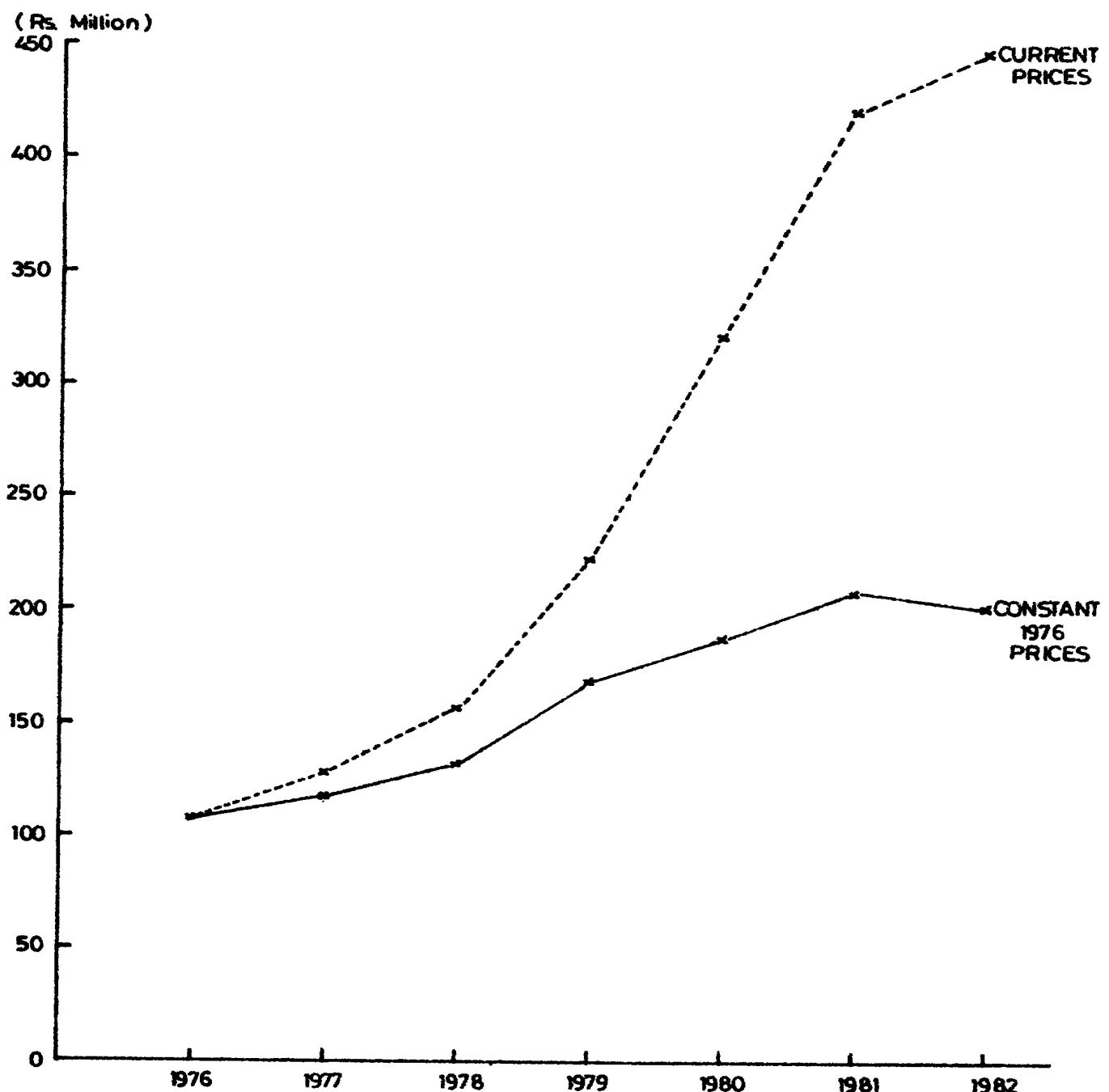


Table 2.20 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1</sup>/EPZ industries by sector, 1976

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of						
food products	2	***	***	***	***	***
yarn and textile goods	8	53.2	32.9	20.3	12.0	8.3
knitwear	13	96.7	67.8	28.9	27.5	1.4
garments	21	96.3	65.9	30.4	15.8	14.6
leather products	2	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	2	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	2	***	***	***	***	***
metal products and non electrical machinery	0	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	5	30.6	13.3	17.3	9.2	8.1
watches, clocks and optical goods	2	***	***	***	***	***
jewellery	4	13.4	11.4	2.0	1.2	0.8
other products	5	24.8	15.4	9.4	4.5	4.9
Total	67	315.0	206.7	108.3	70.2	38.1

\*\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

<sup>1</sup>/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.21 - Gross output and value added of large/<sup>1</sup> EPZ industries by sector, 1977

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of food products	2	***	***	16.3	13.2	***
yarn and textile goods	8	78.2	61.9	16.3	13.2	3.1
knitwear	15	162.0	103.0	59.0	36.3	22.7
garments	22	90.0	67.2	22.8	18.2	4.6
leather products	1	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	2	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	4	2.9	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.0
metal products and non electrical machinery	0	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	5	32.0	16.6	15.4	10.6	4.8
watches, clocks and optical goods	3	***	***	***	***	***
jewellery	5	28.6	24.4	4.2	1.8	2.4
other products	5	29.2	18.5	10.7	6.4	4.3
Total	73	422.9	293.2	129.7	87.0	42.7

\*\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

<sup>1/</sup> For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector".

Table 2.22 - Gross output and value added<sup>1</sup> of large<sup>1</sup> EPZ industries by sector, 1978

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of food products	1	***	***	***	***	***
yarn and textile goods	7	39.2	61.5	27.7	11.8	15.9
knitwear	16	192.1	140.3	58.3	45.6	12.7
garments	24	118.0	82.5	35.5	21.3	13.7
leather products	1	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	2	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	4	6.6	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
metal products and non electrical machinery	0	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	4	16.9	7.3	9.1	7.3	1.3
watches, clocks and optical goods	5	18.7	11.8	6.9	1.6	5.3
jewellery	6	42.9	36.2	6.7	3.4	3.3
other products	5	20.7	20.0	10.9	5.7	5.2
Total	76	512.1	356.1	156.0	98.5	57.5

\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.23 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1/</sup> EPZ industries by sector, 1979.

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of food products	2	***	***	***	***	***
yarn and textile goods	8	129.3	67.4	41.9	15.2	26.7
knitwear	22	230.2	121.3	98.9	57.3	41.6
garments	27	1,11.0	97.5	43.5	26.2	17.3
leather products	1	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	1	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	5	10.3	7.5	3.3	1.4	1.9
metal products and non-electrical machinery	1	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	3	***	***	***	***	***
watches, clocks, and optical goods	6	19.3	12.2	7.6	2.3	5.3
jewellery	7	34.0	29.1	4.9	3.9	1.0
other products	5	77.1	54.2	22.9	17.0	5.9
Total	89	692.2	469.2	223.0	123.3	99.7

\*\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.24 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1</sup>/MPZ industries by sector, 1980

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of						
food products	3	***	***	65.6	20.5	45.1
yarn and textile goods	3	237.2	171.6	65.6	20.5	45.1
knitwear	38	398.2	271.6	126.6	73.0	53.6
garments	30	217.1	151.9	65.2	31.5	33.7
leather products	2	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	2	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	0	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	5	11.9	8.6	3.3	1.6	1.7
metal products and non electrical machinery	2	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	3	***	***	***	***	***
watches, clocks and optical goods	6	32.4	20.6	11.8	3.5	8.3
jewellery	8	64.0	50.3	13.7	4.3	9.4
other products	6	135.3	100.6	35.2	22.6	12.6
Total	113	1,096.6	775.2	321.4	157.0	164.4

\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments  
 1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.25 - Gross output and value added of large<sup>1</sup>/EPZ industries by sector, 1981.

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Manufacture of						
food products	3	***	***	***	***	***
yarn and textile goods	9	302.5	200.0	94.5	25.9	68.6
knitwear	40	560.0	376.2	183.8	96.0	87.8
garments	31	230.3	155.3	74.5	38.5	36.0
leather products	2	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	1	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	4	10.3	7.1	3.2	1.3	1.4
metal products and non electrical machinery	2	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	1	***	***	***	***	***
watches, clocks and optical goods	7	50.8	32.6	18.2	6.2	12.0
jewellery	6	51.8	35.6	16.2	5.7	10.5
other products	7	129.2	98.3	30.9	15.9	15.0
Total	114	1,334.9	913.6	421.3	190.0	231.3

\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.26 - Gross output and value added of large EPZ industries by sector, 1982

Rs million

Industrial activity	No. of establishments	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption factor cost	Value added at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>Manufacture of</b>						
food products	3	***	***	***	***	***
yarn and textile goods	14	329.1	237.5	91.6	28.8	62.8
knitwear	47	533.5	341.1	192.4	101.6	90.8
garments	29	304.9	226.1	78.8	46.1	32.7
leather products	3	***	***	***	***	***
wood and furniture	1	***	***	***	***	***
paper products	1	***	***	***	***	***
rubber and plastic products	3	***	***	***	***	***
non-metallic mineral products	1	***	***	***	***	***
metal products and non electrical machinery	2	***	***	***	***	***
electrical machinery	1	***	***	***	***	***
watches, clocks and optical goods	7	64.6	43.6	21.0	7.3	13.7
jewellery	5	75.5	51.2	24.3	8.5	15.8
other products	7	160.0	119.3	40.7	21.3	19.4
Total	124	1,467.6	1,018.8	448.8	213.6	235.2

\*\*\* Data have been included in group 'other' so as not to disclose particulars relating to individual establishments

1/ For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

Table 2.27 - Detailed Production Account of the EPZ Sector, 1982

Rs.'000

ISIC CODE No.	ACTIVITY GROUP	Food	Textiles	Wearing Apparel	Leather Products	Jewellery and Related Articles	Other Manufacturing Industries	TOTAL
<b>LOCAL INPUTS AT PURCHASERS' PRICES</b>								
31	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	24,046	15	2	-	33	-	24,096
32	Textile, wearing apparel and leather products	-	3,300	173,926	586	-	19	177,831
34	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2,185	2,326	14,036	640	975	1,117	21,279
35	Chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	68	4,126	9,644	754	2,352	587	17,531
36	Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
38	Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, maintenance	3,046	1,560	5,639	509	883	443	12,080
39	Other manufactured products	-	-	1,728	-	-	-	1,728
41	Electricity	581	13,300	7,967	524	3,040	1,438	26,850
42	Water	276	793	660	6	174	57	1,968
5	Construction	4,498	-	995	-	-	-	5,493
6	Wholesale and retail	680	7,821	39,099	838	2,812	5,138	56,588
7	Transport, storage and communications	188	1,331	2,737	100	344	30	5,000
82	Insurance	421	1,634	10,276	765	1,869	2,405	17,370
83	Real estate and business services	781	1,587	3,746	163	353	322	6,952
9	Other services	36,770	37,793	270,455	4,887	12,835	12,041	374,781
<b>LOCAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION</b>								
<b>IMPORTED</b>								
31	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	11,188	-	-	-	-	-	11,188
32	Textile, wearing apparel and leather products	-	171,734	264,044	9,989	-	-	449,524
33	Wood products	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	1,285
34	Paper products, printing and publishing	316	2,369	484	-	1,506	7	4,682
35	Chemicals and chemical, rubber and plastic products	1,363	18,720	22,956	1,357	18,185	10,212	72,793
36	Non-metallic mineral products	-	-	5	-	36,575	29	36,839
37	Base metal industries	-	-	-	-	2,898	5,336	8,234
38	Fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, spare parts	14,791	6,907	6,096	1,029	22,180	530	51,533
39	Other manufactured products	-	204	2,179	-	845	3,668	6,896
<b>IMPORTED INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION</b>								
64,428	INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION	27,658	199,934	295,764	12,375	82,189	25,054	642,974
7,377	VALUE ADDED AT MARKET PRICES	64,428	237,727	566,219	17,262	95,024	37,095	1,017,755
7,372	Less net indirect taxes	7,377	91,353	272,223	9,988	45,114	23,797	449,852
7,372	VALUE ADDED AT FACTOR COST	7,372	91,243	271,521	9,961	44,987	23,760	448,844
4,711	Compensation of employees	4,711	28,834	167,693	4,068	15,829	12,497	213,632
2,661	Gross operating surplus	2,661	+ 62,409	+ 123,828	+ 5,893	+ 29,158	+ 11,263	+ 235,212
71,805	GROSS OUTPUT AT PRODUCER'S PRICES	71,805	329,080	838,462	27,250	140,138	60,892	1,467,607

Table 2.28 - Percentage of value added to gross output for some sectors of EPZ, 1976 - 1982

Industrial activity	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Manufacture of							
yarn and textile goods	38.2	20.8	31.1	32.4	27.7	31.2	27.8
knitwear	29.9	36.4	29.3	35.3	31.8	32.8	36.1
garments	31.6	25.3	30.1	30.9	30.0	32.4	25.8
leather products	40.1	35.2	58.2	54.9	45.2	43.9	36.9
chemical, rubber and plastic products	29.3	44.6	13.8	30.4	27.7	31.5	35.7
electrical machinery	56.6	48.1	53.7	20.6	36.4	50.5	49.7
watches, clocks and optical goods	27.0	29.3	36.9	38.4	36.4	35.3	32.6
jewellery	14.9	14.7	15.6	14.4	21.4	31.3	32.2
toys, games and sporting goods	42.3	37.1	44.9	37.2	44.2	43.0	39.7
TOTAL	34.4	30.7	30.5	32.2	29.3	31.6	30.6

106 1

Table 2.29 - Percentage of value added to exports<sup>1/</sup> for main EPZ sectors,  
1979 - 1982

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Manufacture of				
yarn, fabrics and knitted goods	35.0	34.6	41.6	40.5
garments	34.0	34.2	29.9	28.6
watches, clocks and optical goods	24.6	27.9	31.4	25.4
jewellery	9.1	24.9	25.9	30.6
TOTAL	29.4	32.4	36.3	35.3

<sup>1/</sup> Average exports of two consecutive years

Table 2.30 - Value added per worker in EPZ<sup>1/</sup> industries at constant 1976 prices,  
1976 - 1983

Year	Value added at factor cost (Rs million)	Employment <sup>2/</sup> (Number)	Value added per worker (Rs.000)
1976	108.3	14,930	7.25
1977	117.6	17,678	6.65
1978	132.2	17,703	7.47
1979	165.9	20,146	8.23
1980	187.3	21,093	8.88
1981	208.2	22,192	9.38
1982	201.6	23,016	8.76
1983 <sup>3/</sup>	209.7	23,211	9.03

<sup>1/</sup> For coverage see notes preceding chapter on "Manufacturing sector"

<sup>2/</sup> Mid-year figures are calculated as an average of employment obtained from the March and September Surveys of Employment and Earnings

<sup>3/</sup> Provisional

Table 2.31 Net earnings from EPZ industries, 1976 - 1983

Rs million

Year	Exports EPZ (f.o.b. value)	Imports EPZ (c.i.f. value)	Net earnings
1976	308.6	280.4	28.2
1977	433.4	301.7	131.7
1978	484.5	340.4	144.1
1979	620.0	395.3	224.7
1980	894.5	658.3	236.2
1981	1,087.1	681.8	405.3
1982	1,235.5	742.4	493.1
1983	1,306.8	846.5	460.3

Fig 15 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF EPZ INDUSTRIES

1976 - 1983

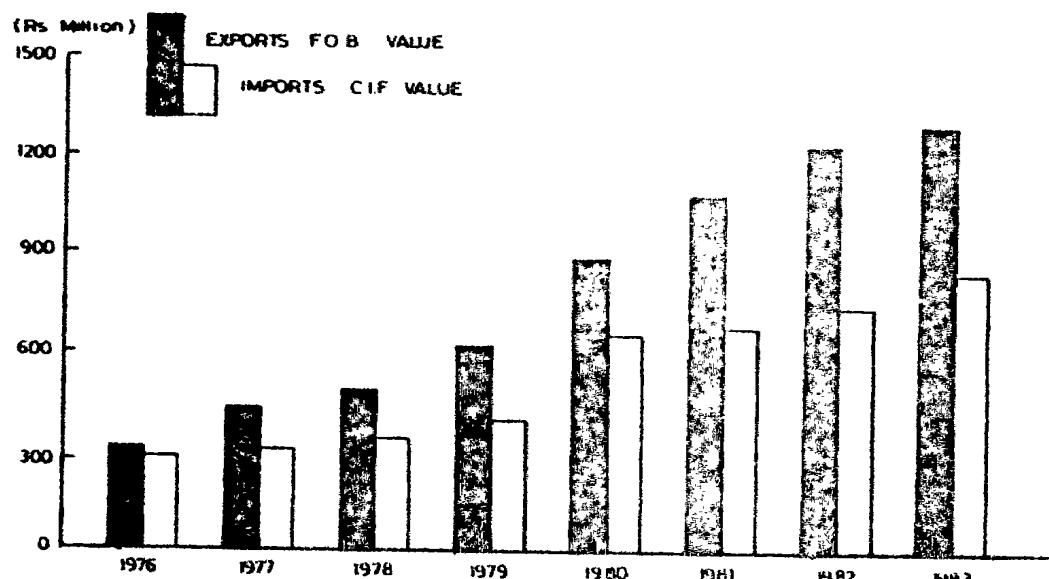


Table 2.32 - Exports of selected commodities of EPZ industries, 1979 - 1983

T.O.B. value : Rs million

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Canned tuna	6.1	39.1	54.7	46.8	66.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	47.6	55.6	71.9	89.3	65.5
Articles of apparel and clothing	394.2	563.4	799.6	876.8	921.4
Electronic components	67.9	84.9	14.0	-	-
Optical goods, n.e.s.	17.7	16.8	27.1	29.4	33.3
Matches and clocks	7.8	17.4	21.3	38.1	64.8
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	36.9	45.1	28.2	51.9	48.6
Jewellery and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials	7.0	19.0	17.9	27.1	31.4
Toys, n.e.s.	6.0	5.4	5.4	13.8	15.2
Games and sporting goods	7.4	10.4	10.9	16.0	19.0
Other	21.4	35.4	36.1	46.3	41.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620.0</b>	<b>894.5</b>	<b>1,087.1</b>	<b>1,235.5</b>	<b>1,306.8</b>

Table 2.33 - Exports of EPZ industries by country of destination, 1979-1982

Country of destination	1979	1980	1981	1982	T.O.B. value : Rs million
United Kingdom	229.8	221.7	171.5	199.2	226.2
Belgium	48.3	68.6	64.1	64.4	67.6
France	140.1	219.7	309.5	404.6	413.7
Germany Fed.	59.9	121.4	159.0	157.8	162.3
Italy	15.3	65.2	127.7	75.9	72.6
Netherlands	23.0	36.1	39.2	40.0	44.9
Reunion	9.2	12.4	14.5	18.5	22.0
Australia	2.6	3.0	4.4	12.3	10.6
Hong Kong	2.1	0.2	3.7	12.6	13.5
South Africa	1.2	2.3	8.5	10.2	5.4
United States	62.4	101.5	141.2	161.4	183.6
Switzerland	4.7	17.1	15.6	27.0	19.3
Other	21.4	24.5	28.2	51.6	64.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>620.0</b>	<b>394.5</b>	<b>1,087.1</b>	<b>1,235.5</b>	<b>1,306.3</b>

Table 2.34 Imports of main commodities of EPZ industries 1979 - 1983

C.I.F. value : Rs million

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sythetic fibres suitable for spinning	14.4	29.4	35.3	52.9	26.5
Wool and other animal hair	32.2	97.4	110.9	102.6	93.5
Leather	6.1	12.4	12.4	17.3	17.8
Textile yarn and fabrics	148.5	261.7	295.4	326.1	396.8
Chemicals	18.9	28.2	21.2	28.6	23.6
Machinery	71.4	80.7	59.9	48.1	77.2
Optical goods, watches and clocks etc	13.4	17.5	28.0	49.8	66.8
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones unworked and worked	33.9	39.6	40.0	30.2	31.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles n.e.s.	56.5	91.4..	78.7	86.8	113.0
TOTAL	395.3	658.3	681.8	742.4	846.5

Table 2.35 - Imports of EPZ industries by country of origin, 1979 - 1983

C.I.F. value : Rs million

Country of origin	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
United Kingdom	50.9	87.4	45.0	38.6	35.4
Belgium	9.9	6.5	24.1	12.5	24.5
France	70.2	81.0	88.9	139.5	150.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	32.2	52.2	36.7	53.8	71.9
Italy	24.2	44.0	48.3	76.3	66.7
Australia	5.9	21.0	11.7	6.5	9.3
Hong Kong	35.3	41.4	31.4	30.4	44.5
India	6.2	9.2	7.4	10.0	12.3
Malaysia	13.8	21.9	18.4	13.6	10.0
New Zealand	23.0	65.5	32.2	102.8	82.4
Pakistan	3.3	9.0	13.6	12.0	15.0
Singapore	3.1	12.2	24.3	27.7	31.6
Republic of South Africa	17.2	50.1	54.4	23.5	20.9
United States of America	36.8	48.6	8.0	9.5	6.0
China (Mainland)	0.3	2.2	12.3	18.0	50.3
China (Taiwan)	8.4	16.4	19.6	37.8	36.0
Japan	36.7	44.6	83.4	73.5	102.7
Korea	4.0	15.4	29.2	19.2	25.0
Macau	0.6	2.6	13.6	9.5	14.3
Switzerland	4.1	13.2	9.4	14.1	13.7
Other	9.2	13.9	17.4	13.6	22.7
TOTAL	395.3	658.3	681.8	742.4	846.5

### III

# TRADE STATISTICS & INDICES

Fig. 16 EXTERNAL TRADE

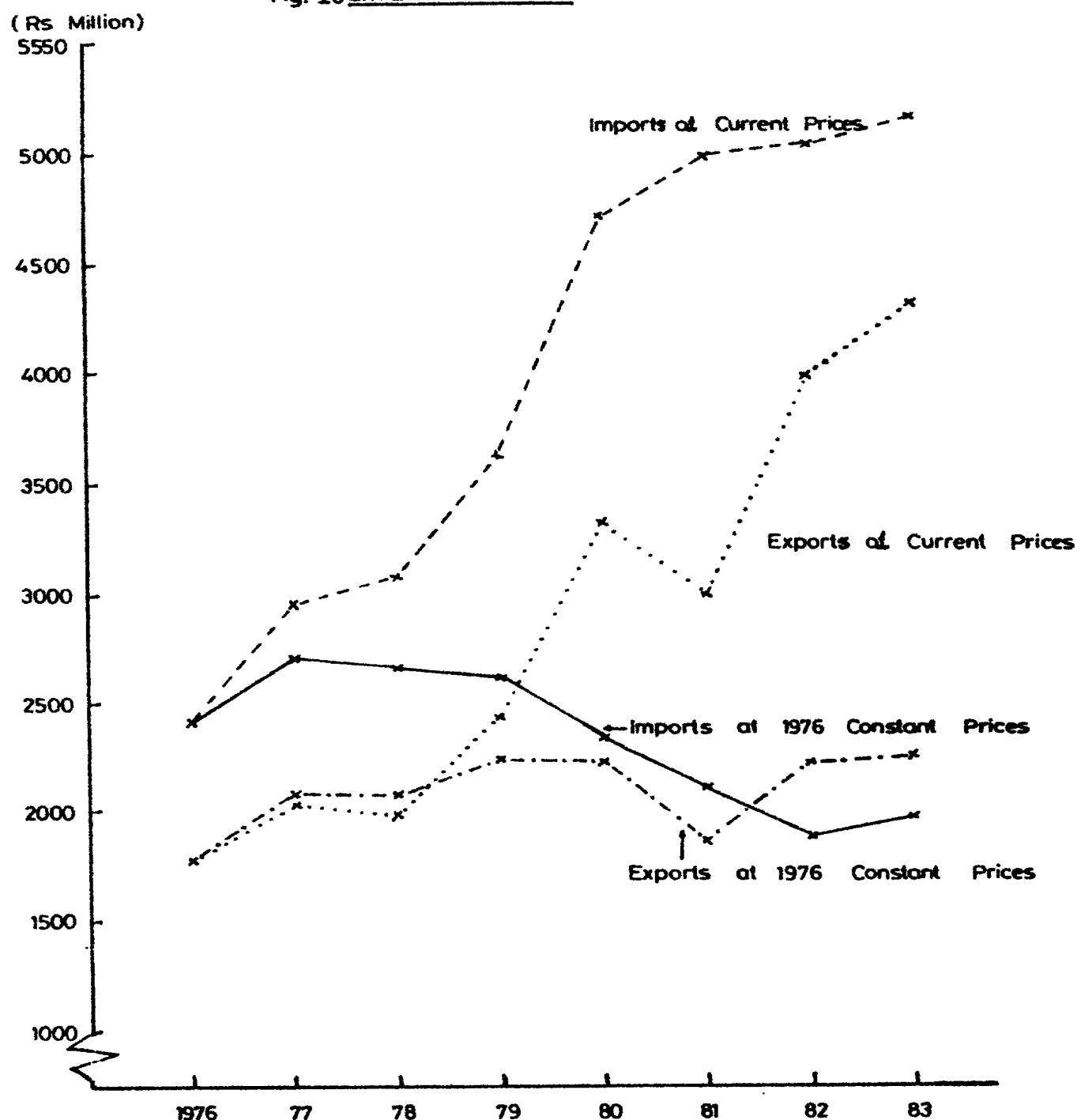


Table 3.1 - Total imports and total exports at current prices and at constant 1976 prices, 1978 - 1983

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
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
1982	5,048	1,836	3,989	2,222
1983	5,156	1,966	4,311	2,245

Table 3.2 - Price (unit value) indices of total exports and imports and terms of trade, 1978 - 1983

Period	Price Indices		Terms of trade <sup>1/</sup>
	Export	Import	
1977 = 100			
1978	98	106	92
1978 = 100			
1979	113	120	94
1979 = 100			
1980	138	146	95
1980 = 100			
1981	103	117	92
1981 = 100			
1982	111	113	98
1982 = 100			
1983	107	98	109

<sup>1/</sup> 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 3.3 - Price (unit value) indices of imports by section, 1978 - 1983

Period	All	Food	Sections	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, except fuels	Inedible, except fuels	Minerals, lubricants, etc.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Technically and transport equipment	Manufactured articles miscellaneous
1977 = 100				106	108	95	96	98	101	109	106	108
1978 = 100	1978			120	111	134	121	158	117	117	121	121
1979 = 100	1979			146	137	126	148	190	107	151	133	145
1980 = 100	1980			117	121	106	113	129	122	113	114	138
1981 = 100	1981			113	113	111	104	114	106	120	114	110
1982 = 100	1982			98	92	135	97	93	100	104	98	109
1983	1983									106	111	112

Table 3.4 - Price (unit value) indices of domestic exports<sup>1/</sup> of selected commodities, 1980 - 1983

(Previous year = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sugar	135	107	110	106
Molasses	167	101	54	121
Tea	119	101	124	145
EPZ Exports	135	114	119	105
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	136	109	111	107

Table 3.5 - Volume indices of domestic exports<sup>1/</sup> of selected commodities, 1980 - 1983

(Previous year = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Sugar	101	70	138	102
Molasses	90	105	111	78
Tea	90	116	109	100
EPZ Exports	107	110	94	102
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	101	83	120	102

<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  
1980 - 1983

(Previous year = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food and beverages	133	120	112	93
Other consumer goods	138	110	112	109
Petroleum products	190	129	114	93
Intermediate goods	138	114	114	99
Capital goods	145	111	111	109
TOTAL	146	117	113	98

Table 3.7 - Volume indices of imports of selected commodities, 1980 - 1983

(Previous year = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983
Food and beverages	109	92	92	98
Other consumer goods	76	84	100	95
Petroleum products	65	105	90	113
Intermediate goods	92	84	99	103
Capital goods	89	94	72	100
TOTAL	89	91	92	103

Table 3.8 - Percentage distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities and EPZ exports - 1974 - 1983

	1974 %	1975 %	1976 %	1977 %	1978 %	1979 %	1980 %	1981 %	1982 %	1983 %
Sugar	86	34								
Molasses	3	1	2	2	2	3	65	54	62	62
Tea	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	1
EPZ exports	8	11	17	21	24	25	27	36	31	30
Other	2	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5
TOTAL							100	100	100	100

Table 3.9 - Percentage distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1974 - 1983

Fig. 17 DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS INTO CONSUMPTION

CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES

1978 - 1983

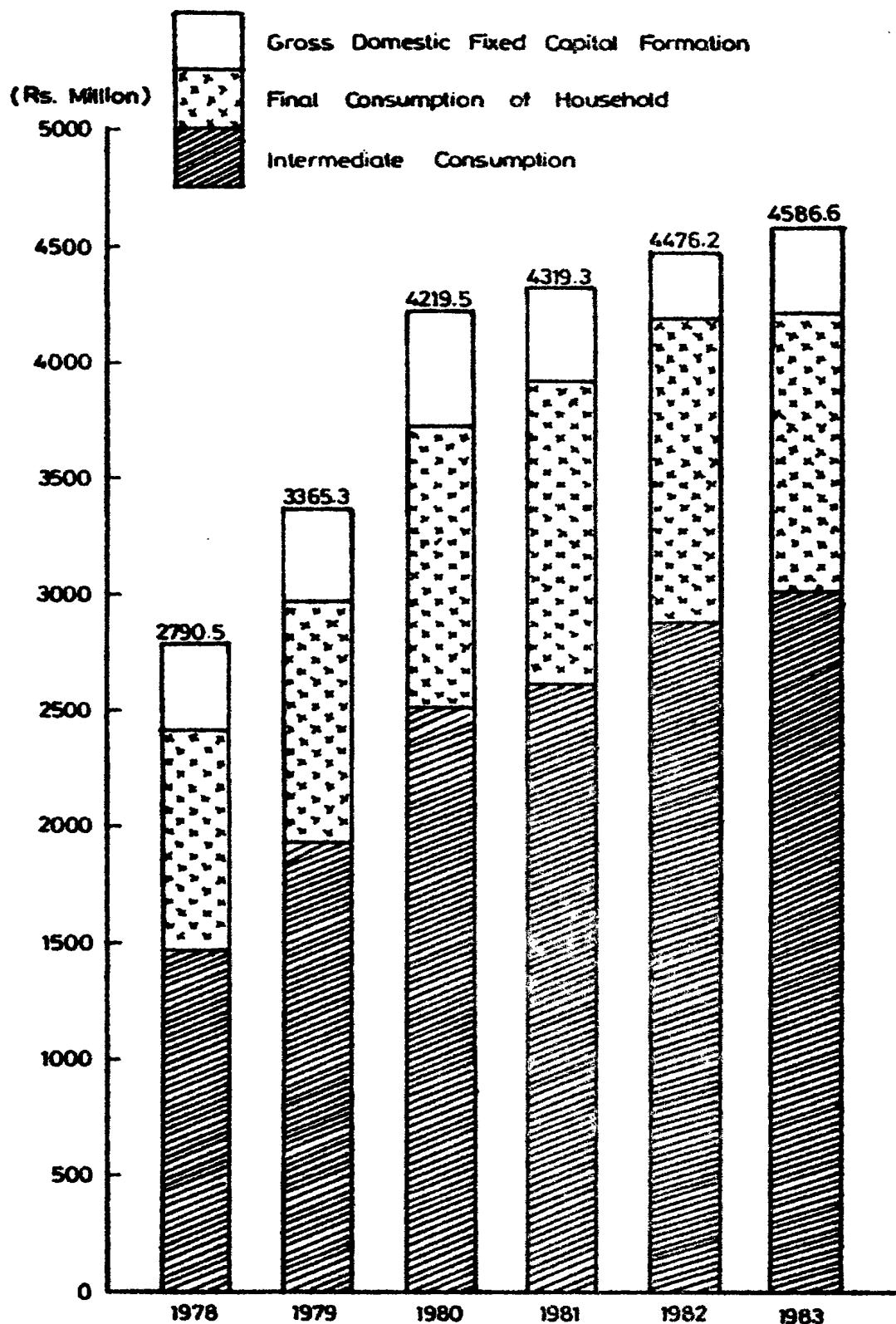


Table 3.10 - Distribution of imports into consumption<sup>1/</sup> classified by economic categories, 1980 - 1983

Economic Categories	1980/2/		1981/2/		1982		1983	
	Rs Mn	%						
Intermediate Consumption	2,507.1	59	2,617.9	61	2,883.3	65	3,003.5	66
Final Consumption of household	1,223.7	29	1,271.1	29	1,311.8	29	1,193.9	26
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	488.7	12	430.3	10	281.1	6	364.2	8
TOTAL	4,219.5	100	4,319.3	100	4,476.2	100	4,536.6	100

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

Total imports + imports c-storehouse - imports into warehouse

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

2/ Revised

Table 3.11 - Classification of imports into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1980/2/

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin Divisions	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	3.0	27.2	-
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	105.9	70.1	35.8	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	873.8	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	230.8	99.1	488.7
39.	Other manufacturing industries	43.7	17.1	26.6	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	7.2	6.2	1.0	-
	T O T A L	4,219.5	2,507.1	1,223.7	488.7

1/ For definition of \*Imports into Consumption\* see footnote to table 3.10 on page 121  
 2/ Revised

Table 3.12 - Classification of imports into consumption<sup>1</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1981/2/

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories			Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	
11.	Agriculture	211.4	68.1	124.4	18.9
12.	Forestry and logging	4.6	4.6	-	-
13.	Fishing	30.4	9.7	20.7	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	10.2	18.2	-	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,095.7	357.2	738.5	-
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	30.5	411.4
39.	Other manufacturing industries	47.7	20.7	27.0	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	5.1	4.7	0.4	-
	T O T A L	4,319.3	2,617.9	1,271.1	430.3

1/ For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.10 on page 121

2/ Revised

Table 3.13 - Classification of imports into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1982

Rs million

I.S.I.C.	Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories		
			Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household
11.	Agriculture		168.3	83.2	78.1
12.	Forestry and logging		3.5	3.5	—
13.	Fishing		34.3	1.0	33.3
29.	Mining and quarrying		23.9	22.8	1.1
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco		1,161.4	370.3	791.1
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather		676.0	653.0	22.9
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture		42.8	40.7	2.1
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing		107.8	83.2	24.6
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products		1,156.6	913.0	243.6
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products		235.8	228.6	7.2
37.	Basic metal industries		152.6	152.6	—
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment		625.1	264.0	87.1
39.	Other manufacturing industries		78.1	59.1	19.0
94.	Recreational and cultural services		9.9	8.3	1.7
<b>T O T A L</b>			<b>4,476.2</b>	<b>2,883.3</b>	<b>281.1</b>

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.10 on page 121

Table 3.14 - Classification of imports into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1983

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin Divisions	Economic Categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11.	Agriculture	212.9	104.8	103.7	4.4
12.	Forestry and logging	3.6	3.6	-	-
13.	Fishing	25.6	9.9	15.7	-
29.	Mining and quarrying	37.5	35.1	2.4	-
31.	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,013.3	347.6	665.7	-
32.	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	745.1	716.7	28.4	-
33.	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	42.3	40.7	1.6	-
34.	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	125.5	83.9	41.6	-
35.	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,163.8	949.4	214.4	-
36.	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	231.5	222.9	8.6	-
37.	Basic metal industries	150.2	150.2	-	-
38.	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	742.9	267.3	95.8	379.8
39.	Other manufacturing industries	82.3	62.9	19.4	-
94.	Recreational and cultural services	10.1	8.5	1.6	-
TOTAL		4,586.6	3,003.5	1,198.9	384.2

IV

BUDGETARY  
CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT  
TABLES

Fig.18 Expenditure and Revenue of Budgetary Central Government

(Rs Million)

5000

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

1977/78

1978/79

1979/80

1980/81

1981/82

1982/83

1983/84

Total Expenditure and Lending  
Minus Repayment

Total Revenue and Grants

Table 4.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table, 1980/81 - 1983/84  
(Budgetary central government)

		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>
1	Current revenue	2,059.1	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,063.7
1.1	Tax revenue	1,801.1	1,953.4	2,436.5	2,720.0
1.2	Non tax revenue	258.0	267.5	366.1	343.7
2	Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
3	Total revenue (1 + 2)	2,059.1	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,063.7
4	Grants	13.9	67.3	22.6	65.0
4.1	Current grants	-	-	-	-
4.2	Capital grants	13.9	67.3	22.6	65.0
5	Total revenue and grants (3 + 4)	2,073.0	2,283.7	2,825.2	3,128.7
6	Current expenditure	2,471.0	2,892.2	3,222.6	3,479.7
7	Capital expenditure	482.7	444.0	360.4	440.2
8	Total expenditure (6 + 7)	2,953.7	3,336.2	3,583.0	3,919.9
9	Lending minus repayments	412.6	340.9	402.3	263.7
10	Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (8 + 9)	3,366.3	3,677.1	3,985.3	4,133.6
11	Current account surplus (without grants) (1 - 6)	- 411.9 <sup>2/</sup>	- 671.3	- 420.0	- 416.0
12	Gross fixed capital formation	325.0 <sup>2/</sup>	273.0	170.1	215.7
13	Overall deficit/surplus (5 - 10)	-1,293.3	-1,388.4	-1,160.1	-1,054.9
14	Financing	1,293.3	1,333.4	1,160.1	1,054.9
14.1	Abroad	707.2	797.5	- 175.0	- 53.0
14.2	Domestic	586.1	590.9	1,335.1	1,112.9
14.2.1	Non bank	132.4	- 3.1	389.3	N.A
14.2.2	Deposit money banks	- 139.1	123.8	626.0	N.A
14.2.3	Monetary authorities	592.8	470.2	319.8	N.A

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

<sup>2/</sup> Revised

Table 4.2 - Total revenue and grants, 1980/81 - 1983/84  
(Budgetary central government)

				Rs million
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>
I Current revenue (II + III)	<u>2,059.1</u>	<u>2,220.9</u>	<u>2,802.6</u>	<u>3,063.7</u>
II Tax revenue	<u>1,801.1</u>	<u>1,953.4</u>	<u>2,436.5</u>	<u>2,720.0</u>
1 Tax on income, profits, capital gains	362.5	379.1	395.1	421.0
2 Taxes on property	78.6	74.8	85.0	93.0
3 Domestic taxes on goods and services	364.4	410.9	528.0	650.0
of which excises	(237.3)	(262.5)	(275.5)	(272.0)
sales tax			( 82.8)	(200.0)
4 Import duties	703.4	639.4	989.1	1,116.0
5 Export duties	268.2	377.8	416.4	418.0
6 Other tax revenue	19.0	21.4	22.9	22.0
III Non tax revenue	<u>258.0</u>	<u>267.5</u>	<u>366.1</u>	<u>343.7</u>
1 Property income from non financial public enter- prises and public finan- cial institutions	129.3	144.9	251.7	218.8
2 Other property income	8.1	12.7	11.4	12.6
3 Fees, charges and non indus- trial sales	79.4	77.2	68.8	77.1
4 Other non tax revenue	41.2	32.7	34.2	35.2
IV Capital revenue	—	—	—	—
1 Sales of fixed capital assets	—	—	—	—
V Total revenue (I + IV)	<u>2,059.1</u>	<u>2,220.9</u>	<u>2,802.6</u>	<u>3,063.7</u>
VI Grants	<u>13.9</u>	<u>67.8</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>65.0</u>
1 Capital grants	13.9	67.8	22.6	65.0
VII Total revenue and grants (V + VI)	<u>2,073.0</u>	<u>2,283.7</u>	<u>2,825.2</u>	<u>3,128.7</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

Fig.19 CURRENT REVENUE 1982 - 83  
(Budgetary Central Government)

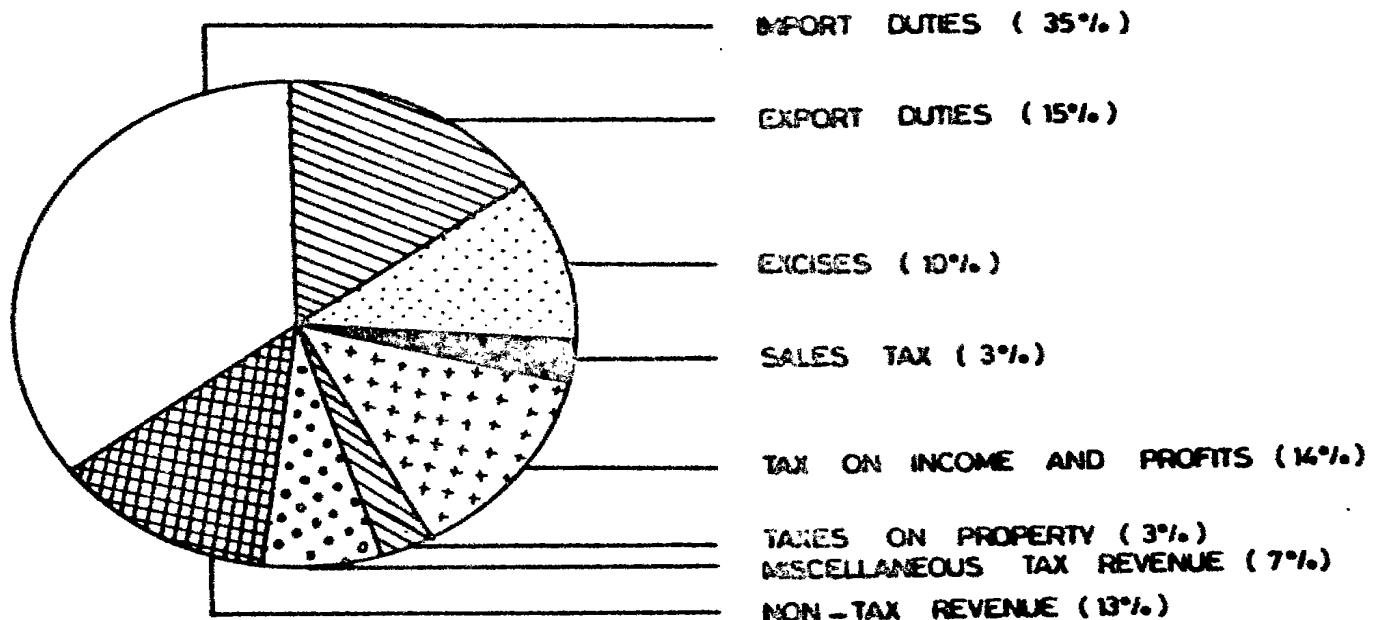


Fig.20 CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1982 - 83  
(Budgetary Central Government)

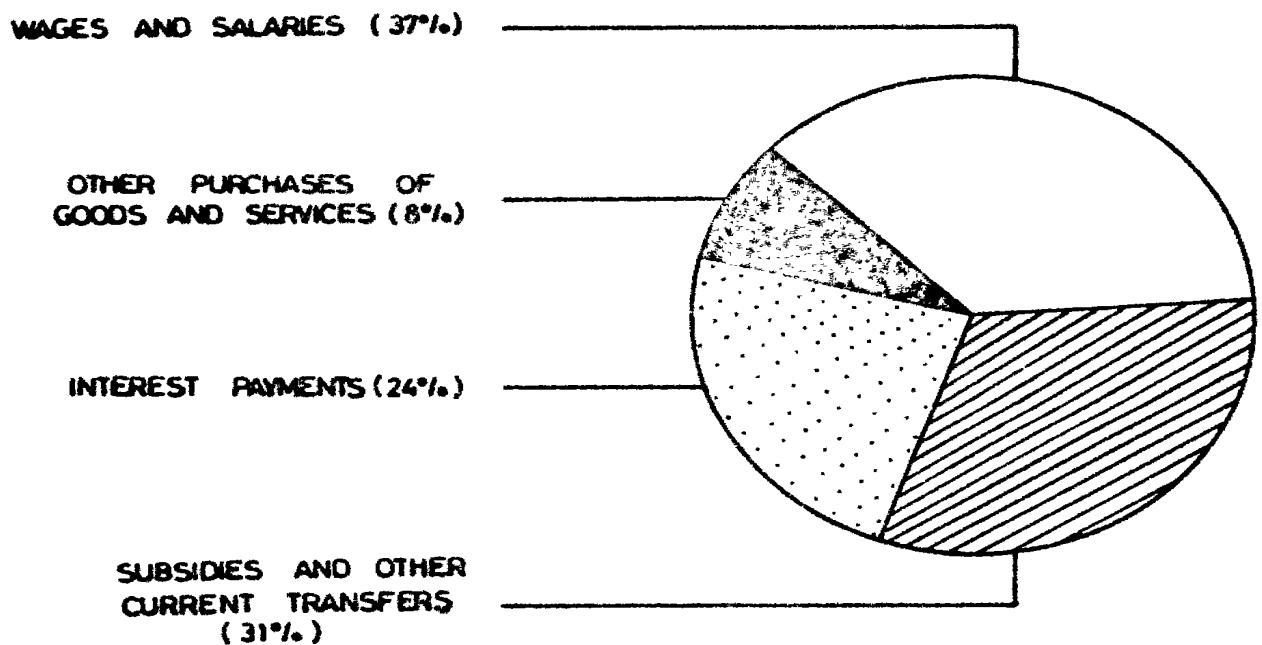


Table 4.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure, 1980/81 - 1983/84  
(Budgetary central government)

				Rs million	
		1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84 <sup>1/</sup>
1	General public services	417.7	491.3	521.7	597.4
2	Defense	66.1	29.0	32.3	37.4
3	Education	420.4	474.9	532.6	553.8
4	Health	203.3	235.2	261.4	279.5
5	Social security and welfare	317.1	377.0	443.5	507.0
6	Housing and community amenities	33.8	43.8	34.4	43.9
7	Other community and social services	18.7	19.4	21.5	24.7
8	Economic services	132.9	181.1	220.3	257.9
8.1	General administration, regulation and research	16.6	24.2	26.0	23.3
8.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	114.2	130.2	153.1	182.5
8.3	Mining, manufacturing and construction	3.8	3.6	5.3	1.4
8.4	Electricity, gas, steam and water	21.6	1.3	5.6	2.2
8.5	Roads	2.2	-	-	-
8.6	Inland and coastal waterways	3.7	1.0	1.1	1.1
8.7	Other transportation and communication	0.6	3.6	4.2	4.5
8.8	Other economic services	20.2	17.2	25.0	42.9
9	Miscellaneous purposes	811.0	1,040.5	1,154.9	1,178.1
9.1	Public debt interest	461.4	642.2	773.4	863.1
9.2	Transfer to local government	107.9	119.3	141.2	153.0
9.3	Rice and flour	203.0	230.0	190.0	110.0
9.4	Other	38.7	49.0	50.3	52.0
Total current expenditure		2,471.0	2,892.2	3,222.6	3,479.7

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

Table 4.4 - Functional classification of capital expenditure, 1980/81 - 1983/84  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84/ 1
1 General public services	76.9	70.2	26.9	42.5
2 Defense	-	0.2	-	-
3 Education	46.0	16.0	27.2	29.8
4 Health	2.5	1.6	5.2	20.7
5 Social security	-	0.7	1.0	-
6 Housing and community amenities	65.6	124.7	102.0	48.1
7 Other community and social services	1.5	0.6	1.4	6.0
8 Economic services	208.2	145.4	110.2	209.3
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	80.0	85.5	55.3	74.6
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	0.9	1.6	23.5	35.4
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	1.6	1.2	0.5	4.7
8.5 Roads	49.6	46.2	29.8	21.5
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	15.1	0.3	0.6	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	60.1	10.3	-	71.5
8.8 Other economic services	0.5	-	-	0.8
9 Miscellaneous purposes	82.0	84.6	86.5	83.8
Total capital expenditure	482.7	444.0	360.4	440.2

1/ Provisional

Table 4.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure, 1980/81 - 1983/84  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84/
I Current expenditure				
1 Wages and salaries	2,471.0	2,892.2	3,222.6	3,472.7
2 Other purchases of goods and services	633.6	1,036.4	1,204.4 <sup>2/</sup>	1,335.4
3 Interest payments	236.0	243.3	261.1	273.1
4 Subsidies and other current transfers	461.4	642.2	773.4	933.1
of which Rice and flour	340.0	915.3	933.7 <sup>2/</sup>	1,005.1
Transfers to local government	(203.0)	(230.0)	(190.0)	(110.0)
(107.9)	(119.4)	(141.3)	(153.0)	(132)
Transfers to local government				
II Capital expenditure				
1 Acquisition of fixed capital assets	432.7	444.0	360.4	340.2
2 Purchase of land	325.0	273.0	170.1	215.7
3 Capital transfers	147.5	150.2	180.6	215.5
of which Transfers to local government	(9.2)	(12.7)	(5.4)	(0.3)
Total expenditure	2,953.7	3,336.2	3,583.0	3,919.9

1/ Provisional

2/ Revised

Table 4.6 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument, 1980/81 - 1982/83  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

		At end of period	
		1980/81	1981/82
		1982/83 <sup>1/</sup>	
I	Domestic debt		
1	Long-term loans	<u>3,593.8</u>	<u>4,452.7</u>
2	Short-term bonds and bills	1,543.3	1,482.7
3	Long-term loans n.e.c.	716.4	1,429.2
4	Short-term loans and advances	567.8	678.6
II	Foreign debt		
1	Long-term loans n.e.c.	<u>2,218.4</u>	<u>3,540.0</u>
	Total	5,812.2	7,992.7
			9,296.4

1/ Revised

Table 4.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder, 1980/81 - 1982/83  
 (Budgetary central government)

	At end of period		
	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
I Domestic debt			Rs million
1 Other levels of government	3,593.8	4,452.7	5,833.7
2 Monetary authorities	414.3	597.1	838.9
3 Deposit money banks	2,173.0	2,776.7	3,117.7
4 Other domestic	543.1	667.0	1,293.0
II Foreign debt	2,218.4	3,540.0	3,462.7
1 International development institutions	510.7	945.7	1,120.3
2 Foreign governments	606.5	842.4	876.9
3 Other foreign	1,101.2	1,751.9	1,465.5
Total	5,812.2	7,992.7	9,296.4

1/ Revised

Table 4.8 - Financing by type of debt instrument, 1980/81 - 1982/83  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
I Domestic financing			
1 Long-term bonds	<u>236.1</u>	<u>220.2</u>	<u>1,335.1</u>
2 Short-term bonds and bills	- 30.5	- 60.7	401.8
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	141.3	695.6	767.4
4 Short-term loans and advances	276.7	-	28.2
5 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	201.2	95.9	116.1
	- 2.6	- 139.9	21.6
II Financing abroad	<u>707.2</u>	<u>727.5</u>	<u>- 175.0</u>
1 Long-term loans	701.0	754.1	- 176.0
2 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	6.2	3.4	1.0
Total financing	1,293.3	1,388.4	1,160.1

Table 4.9 - Financing by type of debt holder, 1980/81 - 1982/83  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83
I Domestic financing			<u>1,335.1</u>
1 From other general government	586.1	<u>590.9</u>	
2 From monetary authorities	104.5	65.7	247.8
3 From deposit money banks	592.8	470.2	319.8
4 Other domestic	- 139.1	123.8	626.0
5 Adjustments	28.3	- 51.5	172.3
	- 0.4	- 17.3	- 30.8
II Financing abroad		<u>797.5</u>	<u>- 175.0</u>
1 From international development institutions	77.3	200.8	125.1
2 From foreign governments	236.2	189.2	- 105.9
3 Other foreign borrowing	387.0	324.1	- 195.2
4 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	6.2	3.4	1.0
Total financing	1,293.3	1,388.4	1,160.1

Table 4.10 - Income tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1980/81 , 1981/82

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1980/81			Year of assessment 1981/82				
	Number of taxpayers <sup>2/</sup>	Gross income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of taxpayers <sup>2/</sup>	Gross income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)
10,000 or less	2,075	16.47	5.31	0.30	1,501	11.84	3.05	0.16
10,001 - 20,000	11,133	167.74	64.06	3.80	11,892	180.99	66.80	3.87
20,001 - 30,000	8,870	218.93	85.89	7.14	11,005	268.78	99.97	7.90
30,001 - 40,000	6,253	214.91	104.72	11.26	7,285	253.79	120.15	12.70
40,001 - 50,000	3,110	138.61	77.00	9.94	3,960	175.94	94.14	11.76
50,001 - 100,000	5,910	405.51	270.83	49.69	7,057	484.45	312.27	55.38
100,001 - 250,000	1,665	222.67	171.33	60.52	2,113	281.81	211.44	69.18
250,001 - 500,000	105	34.97	30.15	17.39	129	42.23	36.80	20.68
Over 500,000	19	12.75	10.70	6.94	22	13.71	11.20	6.99
Sub-total	39,140	1,432.56	819.99	166.98	44,969	1,713.55	955.82	188.62
<sup>3/</sup>	281	...	...	3.64	192	...	...	2.32
Total	39,421	...	...	170.62	45,161	...	...	190.94

1/ The figures are provisional and subject to amendment 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 preceding 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

2/ Married couples are counted as one taxpayer even where the husband and wife have elected to have the wife's earnings taxed separately from year of assessment 1979/80 onwards

3/ Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 4.10 - Income tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1982/83, 1983/84 (cont'd)

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1982/83			Year of assessment 1983/84 <sup>2/</sup>				
	Number of taxpayers <sup>3/</sup>	Gross income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of taxpayers <sup>3/</sup>	Gross income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)
10,000 or less	1,839	15.18	2.84	0.16	1,126	8.94	2.32	0.15
10,001 - 20,000	15,652	237.09	82.67	4.63	12,538	195.29	69.27	3.82
20,001 - 30,000	16,460	405.72	144.16	10.55	17,295	433.12	156.27	11.92
30,001 - 40,000	8,981	312.34	134.54	13.11	9,765	338.77	142.68	13.69
40,001 - 50,000	5,278	234.78	119.16	13.83	6,110	271.87	142.00	16.95
50,001 - 100,000	8,583	535.16	350.03	59.09	9,381	673.89	413.45	67.35
100,001 - 250,000	2,661	357.03	258.16	80.05	2,975	396.64	284.02	84.28
250,001 - 500,000	133	43.72	34.93	19.84	127	42.47	34.52	19.21
Over 500,000	21	12.81	10.73	6.77	22	13.57	11.68	7.33
Sub-total	59,608	2,203.63	1,145.37	208.03	59,859	2,374.56	1,256.21	224.70
<sup>4/</sup>	187	...	...	1.49	144	...	...	1.68
Total	59,795	...	...	209.52	60,003	...	...	226.38

<sup>1/</sup> See note on page 137

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional

<sup>3/</sup> Married couples are counted as one taxpayer even where the husband and wife have elected to have the wife's earnings taxed separately from year of assessment 1975/80 onwards

<sup>4/</sup> Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 4.11 - Income tax - Companies<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1980/81, 1981/82

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1980/81 <sup>2/</sup>			Year of assessment 1981/82 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Number of companies (Mn. Rs)	Liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)
25,000 or less	152	1.46	0.84	0.54	139	1.32
25,001 - 50,000	91	3.22	1.73	1.11	99	3.64
50,001 - 100,000	75	5.51	2.61	1.63	83	6.00
100,001 - 150,000	38	4.68	2.23	1.38	39	4.74
150,001 - 250,000	60	11.72	5.79	3.64	54	10.69
250,001 - 500,000	60	21.56	8.75	5.20	84	28.93
500,001 - 750,000	43	26.46	10.41	6.42	40	24.54
750,001 - 1,000,000	24	20.62	7.46	4.57	28	24.86
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	22	27.70	12.98	7.75	20	23.75
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	11	18.94	11.47	6.41	15	26.84
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	37	121.48	62.67	39.76	37	113.69
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	14	106.24	67.55	38.96	12	99.42
Over 10,000,000	11	185.06	104.61	59.50	12	191.05
Total	638	554.65	299.10	176.92	662	559.47
						276.88
						157.41

<sup>1/</sup> See note on page 137<sup>2/</sup> Revised

Table 4.11 - Income tax - Companies<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1982/83, 1983/84 (cont'd).

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1982/83 <sup>2/</sup>			Year of assessment 1983/84 <sup>3/</sup>		
	Number of companies (In. Rs)	Liable income (In. Rs)	Chargeable income (In. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies	Liable income (In. Rs)
25,000 or less	149	1.42	0.79	0.50	140	1.46
25,001 - 50,000	62	2.20	0.89	0.59	54	1.97
50,001 - 100,000	89	6.44	2.73	1.69	83	5.97
100,001 - 150,000	50	6.08	1.73	1.10	41	5.08
150,001 - 250,000	43	8.40	4.05	2.48	69	13.60
250,001 - 500,000	61	21.89	8.83	5.34	49	17.06
500,001 - 750,000	42	25.51	9.38	5.40	43	27.27
750,001 - 1,000,000	22	18.96	8.34	4.82	12	10.70
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	20	23.85	9.26	5.54	19	23.75
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	14	24.10	11.01	6.57	10	17.52
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	31	93.40	50.86	27.26	32	99.76
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	85.47	44.84	25.22	10	68.28
Over 10,000,000	9	129.57	89.29	49.86	8	138.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>447.29</b>	<b>242.05</b>	<b>136.37</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>431.21</b>
						<b>255.09</b>
						<b>144.95</b>

<sup>1/</sup> See note on page 137

<sup>2/</sup> Revised

<sup>3/</sup> Provisional

▽

PRODUCTION

DATA

Table 5.1 - Production of selected commodities, 1979 .. 1983

M /tons

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Industrial crops</u>					
Tea (processed green leaf)	25,718	22,438	24,926	26,482	31,103
Tobacco leaf 1/	705	1,153	104	624	785
<u>Vegetables, pulses &amp; fruits</u>					
Beans and peas	904	1,162	883	765	905
Creepers 2/	5,483	5,910	4,652	3,445	4,425
Groundnuts	1,082	1,071	1,854	1,940	1,910
Maize	1,171	732	1,081	1,375	1,195
Manioc	182	86	75	80	300
Sweet potatoes	105	85	234	335	150
Potatoes	8,329	11,694	15,999	13,500	14,910
Rice	38	159	127	10	145
Tomatoes	8,359	6,121	6,739	9,530	11,550
Mixed vegetables 3/	8,158	9,547	8,681	8,810	8,735
Bananas	6,663	2,625	5,430	6,415	7,075
Pineapples	452	258	476	535	425
<u>Meat &amp; fish</u>					
Beef :					
Local	576	453	434	358	407
Rodrigues	8	60	95	57	102
Imported	1,050	1,345	571	848	666
Goat meat	143	86	78	25	96
Mutton	41	50	26	23	21
Pork	523	595	539	608	601
Poultry	5,750	5,700	5,800	5,000	6,425
Fish					
Lagoon & off lagoon	2,371	1,662	1,643	1,491	1,805
Bank :					
Local vessels	729	678	1,263	1,493	1,836
Foreign vessels	1,499	1,003	50	2,302	907

1/ Refers to crop year which normally extends from the beginning of April to the end of March

2/ Include margoze, calabash, chouchou, cucumber, petolle, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

3/ Include beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long and small), garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai, sweet pepper, ladies finger

Table 5.2 - Local production of selected manufactured products, 1979 - 1984

	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan.-June 1984
Sugar	M/Tons	688,383	475,494	574,526	687,940	604,741	16,484
Molasses	"	207,500	137,100	159,000	190,103	162,143	N.A.
Tea	"	5,072	4,386	5,052	5,287	6,142	4,469
Fertilizers	"	45,304	50,342	47,285	49,032	51,796	11,358
Animal feeds	"	27,000	28,000	27,000	27,000	30,000	N.A.
Iron bars	"	21,400	19,790	13,930	9,575	7,500	N.A.
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	5,750	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,425	N.A.
Beer and stout	H/litres	136,503	136,770	131,391	136,774	149,720	142
Wine	"	31,816	33,030	31,771	41,406	42,736	-
Soft drinks	"	533,700	473,500	403,668	307,885	313,405	21,549
Vinegar	"	847	733	846	1,015	846	508
Perfumed spirits	"	853	1,102	988	1,087	761	481
Cigarettes	M/Tons	1,030	959	1,117	1,010	982	619
Matches	Gross boxes	161,200	171,525	183,074	179,646	198,019	90,722
Electricity generated	Mh Kwh	355	355	362	363	371	190
Canned tuna*	M/Tons	1,384	1,242	1,511	1,412	2,032	1,300
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted*	000	8,292	9,339	12,479	10,290	10,057	5,598
Other outer garments*	"	2,156	1,906	1,901	2,073	1,956	2,029
Under garments*	"	2,338	3,135	3,464	4,065	5,519	3,305

\* Export figures

Table 5.3 - Floor area of permits issued by type of building<sup>1/</sup>, 1976 - 1983  
(thousand square feet)

Type of building	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Residential</u>						
New buildings	5,392	6,781	5,665	5,398	4,974	4,196
Additions	N.A.	5,824	4,925	4,740	4,413	3,703
<u>Non-Residential</u>						
Agriculture, forestry, hunting & fishing	529	662	595	595	672	785
Manufacturing	4	19	2	8	21	15
Construction	100	149	89	54	165	80
Electricity and water	1	-	-	2	-	10
Transportation, storage & communication	2	38	3	11	4	-
Wholesale and retail trade	9	8	11	4	28	1
Banking, insurance and real estate	298	330	335	351	290	540
Services	46	5	59	77	37	87
Total	6,428	7,443	6,260	5,993	5,646	4,981

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

Table 5.4 - No. of permits issued by type of building<sup>1/</sup> 1978 - 1983

Type of building	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Residential</u>	<u>5,691</u>	<u>6,769</u>	<u>5,804</u>	<u>5,228</u>	<u>4,726</u>	<u>4,176</u>
New buildings	N.A.	5,263	4,442	4,174	3,812	3,354
Additions	N.A.	1,506	1,362	1,054	914	822
<u>Non Residential</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>201</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	3	12	4	9	10	11
Manufacturing	47	63	43	27	34	19
Construction	1	-	-	1	-	1
Electricity and water	2	8	2	3	3	-
Transportation, storage and communication	11	10	16	3	5	1
Wholesale and retail trade	189	256	319	347	273	233
Banking, insurance and real estate	6	3	18	12	12	7
Services	55	57	59	53	56	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,005</b>	<b>7,178</b>	<b>6,265</b>	<b>5,683</b>	<b>5,119</b>	<b>4,477</b>

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

VI

HISTORICAL  
SERIES

Notes to Table 6.1 "Series of selected indicators, 1952 - 1983"

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I National Accounts data series

National Accounts aggregates for the years 1970 onwards are not comparable with earlier series. Up to 1969, national accounts statistics were compiled according to the 1953 System of National Accounts (Old SNA). From 1976 onwards, the CSO has adopted the New 1968 UN System of National Accounts (New SNA).

In order to provide a longer comparable series of National Accounts aggregates, figures for the years 1970 - 1975 have been revised and are given in table 6.1. Major revisions have been brought to estimates of the Industry group "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" and to "net indirect taxes". The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings has been revalued at current market value instead of at historical cost. Output of "other financial institutions" have been revised upwards to be in line with the 1976 estimates. Figures on net indirect taxes have been adjusted to include export duty on sugar. This was formerly treated as a direct tax.

II Consumer Price Index

The base year for the computation of the consumer price index is as follows :

- (i) Years 1952 to 1961, base : 1939 = 100
- (ii) Years 1962 to 1975, base : Jan. - June 1962 = 100
- (iii) July 1976 to June 1982, base : Jan. - June 1976 = 100
- (iv) July 1982 onwards, base : Jan. - June 1982 = 100

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Table 6.1 - Series of selected indicators, 1952 - 1983

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
1952	501,469	529	39	568	468	74	231	252	398
1953	522,577	545	49	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	364
1957	593,070	623	60	633	507	113	264	330	381
1958	609,518	614	61	678	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	336
1961	662,365	679	93	772	629	149	324	294	363
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	116	941	772	155	367	313	102.1
1966	753,276	805	123	928	806	133	333	338	104.7
1967	767,732	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

Table 6.1 - Series of selected indicators, 1970 - 1983 (cont'd)

Year	Population (mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost Rs mn	Indirect taxes nct 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
1970	805,489	1,017	175	1,192	1,025	145	419	384	118.5
1971	816,561	1,114	192	1,306	1,086	184	462	362	113.9
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	1,278	229	636	574	125.3
1973	834,781	1,768	246	2,014	1,524	480	916	748	142.2
1974	845,755	3,065	405	3,470	2,283	750	1,756	1,786	183.6
1975	856,516	3,351	455	3,806	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,839	210.6
1976	867,835	4,165	539	4,704	3,579	1,287	2,408	1,770	101.2
1977	881,761	4,776	666	5,442	4,391	1,510	2,951	2,041	110.5
1978	896,471	5,494	764	6,258	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987	119.9
1979	911,499	6,540	1,100	7,640	6,153	1,965	3,634	2,433	137.3
1980	926,578	7,389	1,308	8,697	7,786	2,028	4,721	3,341	194.9
1981	939,477	8,765	1,444	10,209	8,699	2,240	4,977	2,999	223.1
1982	949,686	10,020	1,705	11,725	9,925	2,100	5,043	3,989	100.9
1983	957,301	10,650	2,125	12,775	10,555	2,300	5,156	4,311	106.6

Table 6.2 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1978 - 1983

	Unit	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1. Area of Mauritius	Sq Km	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,860
2. Population (mid year)	No.	896,471	911,499	926,578	939,477	949,666	957,301
3. Life expectancy at birth - male	Yrs.	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7
	%	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3
female	%	27.0	27.5	27.0	25.2	22.4	20.8
4. Crude birth rate							
5. Crude death rate							
6. Infantile mortality rate							
7. Employment (September survey of large establishments)	No.	190,435	199,114	197,328	196,044	194,747	193,174
8. Tourist arrivals	11	103,322	128,360	115,080	121,620	118,360	123,820
9. GNP at market prices	Rs mn	6,210	7,534	8,519	9,801	11,227	12,260
10. Per capita GNP at market prices	Rs	6,927	8,265	9,194	10,432	11,822	12,807
11. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost	%	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	- 10.1	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 0.3
12. Rate of inflation	%	8.5	14.5	42.0	14.5	11.4	5.6
13. Overall balance of payments (December)	Rs mn	- 330.0	- 634.0	- 161.0	- 922.0	- 464.0	- 513.6
14. Foreign exchange reserves (December)	11	272.1	214.3	708.0	371.1	530.0	392.1
15. Total imports (c.i.f.)	11	3,076.4	3,634.4	4,721.4	4,976.8	5,045.2	5,155.9
16. Total exports (f.o.b.)	11	1,937.1	2,432.7	3,341.3	2,999.2	3,933.7	4,311.3
17. Money supply (December)	11	1,449.2	1,426.3	1,720.5	1,533.7	1,741.5	1,805.9

Table 6.3 - Purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1983)

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1962	100	93.1	79.2	69.8	54.1	47.1	41.6	38.1	35.1	30.6	21.6	13.9	17.0	16.1
1967	107.4	100	85.1	75.0	53.1	50.6	44.7	40.9	37.7	32.9	23.2	20.2	18.1	17.1
1972	126.2	117.5	100	86.1	63.2	59.5	52.5	48.1	44.3	38.7	27.2	23.3	21.4	20.3
1973	143.2	133.3	113.5	100	77.4	67.5	59.5	54.5	50.2	43.9	30.9	27.0	24.2	22.9
1974	184.9	172.2	146.5	129.1	100	87.2	76.9	70.4	64.9	56.7	39.9	34.9	31.3	29.6
1975	212.1	197.5	168.1	148.1	114.7	100	93.2	80.8	74.4	65.0	45.8	40.0	35.9	34.0
1976	240.5	223.9	190.6	167.9	130.1	113.4	100	91.6	84.4	73.7	51.9	45.3	40.7	38.5
1977	262.6	244.5	208.1	183.4	142.0	123.8	109.2	100	92.1	80.5	56.7	49.5	44.4	42.1
1978	285.0	265.4	225.8	199.0	154.1	134.4	118.5	108.5	100	87.3	61.5	53.7	48.2	45.6
1979	326.3	303.8	258.6	227.9	176.5	153.8	135.7	124.3	114.5	100	70.4	61.5	55.2	52.3
1980	463.3	431.4	367.1	323.5	250.6	218.4	192.6	176.4	162.6	142.0	100	87.3	78.4	74.2
1981	530.5	493.9	420.4	370.7	286.9	250.1	220.6	202.0	186.1	162.6	114.5	100	89.8	85.0
1982	591.0	550.2	468.3	413.0	319.6	278.6	245.8	225.0	207.3	181.1	127.6	111.4	100	94.7
1983	624.1	581.0	494.5	436.1	337.5	294.2	259.6	237.6	218.9	191.2	134.8	117.6	105.6	100

Notes on the interpretation and use of table 6.3  
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"Purchasing power of the rupee"  
=====

The value of the rupee in any year with respect to its value in a specific year can be readily reckoned from the table by reading it vertically. For example, reading down column year 1975, it is easily reckoned that one 1975 rupee is worth 47 cents in 1962, Rs 1.24 in 1977 and Rs 2.94 in 1983.

Column data represent a series of indices showing price changes with respect to a specific base year. For example, column 1975 gives a series of data on price changes with 1975 as base year. Hence annual inflation rate measured as the average increase in prices of a given year with respect to the average increase in prices of previous year can be readily obtained. Inflation rate for the year 1976 is obtained by reading down column 1975 : 1975 = 100, 1976 = 113.4. Therefore the annual inflation rate for the year 1976 is 13.4%.

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**CSC**