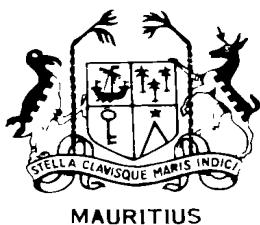
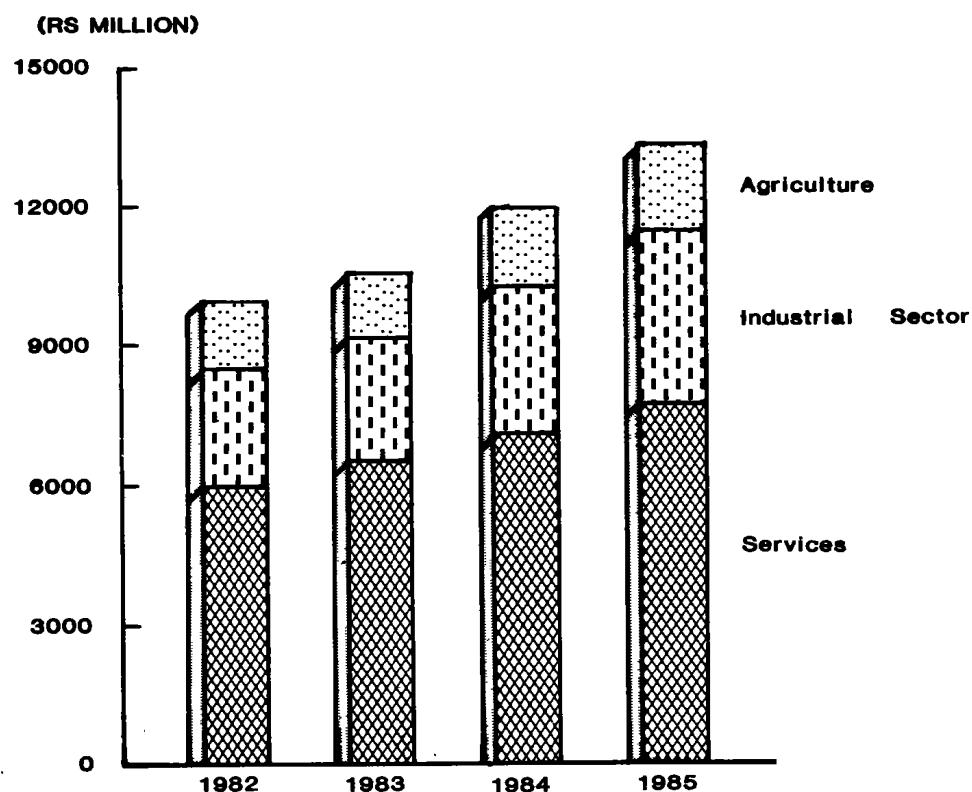


# CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



*Brunelles*

# NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS 1985



DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1985

F O R E W O R D

This is the third issue of the annual report on the National Accounts of the country published by the Central Statistical Office. It contains revised figures on National Accounts data relating to the years 1982 to 1985. A longer series of aggregate figures is also given in the section 'Historical Series'. The sources and methods used for the collection and compilation of the data are also described therein.

In this issue, two important sets of tables, prepared for the first time, are given in parts V and VII of Section B of the report. The first relates to the Income and Outlay Accounts of the institutional sectors, namely, the Household Sector, the Enterprise Sector, the General Government Sector and the Rest of the World Sector. The Consolidated Account of these sectors enables the derivation of the National Disposable Income and the National Savings, two important aggregates indicating the general state of health of the economy.

The second set consists of the Input-Output Table which is a consolidated statistical table presenting all the transaction flows of the economy in a given year. It refers to the year 1981 and is given in the last part of this report.

The Capital Finance Account which is the third type of accounts, besides Production and Income and Outlay Accounts, has not yet been compiled due to many obstacles, particularly the non-uniformity of accounting years of firms and lack of data on financial flows. These appear at the moment, to be unsurmountable and the publication of the Capital Finance Account may not be forthcoming in the foreseeable future.

The preparation of this report has required the mobilisation of considerable resources and the valuable co-operation of numerous organisations, both public and private, to supply the necessary data. It is aimed particularly at decision and policy makers, planners and research workers. It is therefore hoped that the latter will make maximum use of the data contained therein. Suggestions, improvements and constructive criticisms are most welcome.

The co-operation of all suppliers of data, both public and private, is gratefully acknowledged here.

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Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office,  
Rose Hill.  
MAURITIUS.

December, 1985



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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 and accumulation within the domestic territory and the rest of the world. The framework is presented in the three main accounts, namely the Production Account, the Income and Outlay Account and the Capital Finance Account.

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 collection, compilation and publication

A. The data required for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected mainly through an annual census of industrial production in August and through various surveys in January. In addition various organisations, both public and private, are regularly contacted to obtain the latest available information in the most important sectors of the economy. All the data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act which lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

B. All the tables are compiled and presented, as far as possible, according to the recommendations of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). A brief description of the Sources and Methods used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Section A of this report.

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 1985 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1983	Final estimates
1984	Preliminary estimates
1985	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 1985 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1983	Definite results
1984	Provisional estimates
1985	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.

4. The report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1982 to 1985. Longer series of aggregate figures are also given in the section 'Historical Series'. It consists of 2 Sections.

Section A deals exclusively with explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions, sources and methods used for the computation of the estimates.

Section B contains the statistical tables which have been grouped into 7 parts as follows:-

- Part I - National Accounts - main tables
- Part II - Budgetary Central Government Accounts
- Part III - Analysis of Trade Statistics
- Part IV - Production data
- Part V - Institutional Sector Accounts
- Part VI - Historical Series
- Part VII - Input - Output table of the economy - year 1981

The section on the "Manufacturing Sector" contained in the previous issues of this report is now published in a separate annual report entitled 'The Digest of Industrial Statistics' and has therefore been removed from this report.

5. Performance of the economy

5.1 Provisional estimates - Year 1984

(a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 1984 GDP at factor cost grew by 4.2% in real terms, compared to 0.4% the previous year. GDP at factor cost increased from Rs 10.613 million in 1983 to reach Rs 11.985 million in 1984. Net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 2,310 million so that GDP at market price stood at Rs 14.295 million.

Almost half of the GDP at Factor cost (Rs 5,950 million) was distributed as compensation of employees.

### (c) Sectoral analysis

The Sugar Industry has recorded a negative growth of around 4% resulting from the low sugar production of 575,617 metric tons in 1984. The new legislation passed this year in connection with the rationalization of export duty on sugar has affected the figures of value added at factor cost. Consequently, major revisions have been brought to the value added at factor cost generated by the Sugar Industry.

The decline in the Sugar Industry was, however, offset by substantial increases (+ 11%) registered in 'Other agriculture' which includes the growing of foodcrops and fruits, tea, tobacco, livestock breeding and fishing. The main sectors of growth were : tea + 5%, tobacco + 18%, foodcrops + 20% and fishing + 19%.

The other sectors which have greatly contributed to the growth of the economy during the year 1984 are the EPZ and the tourism industries. The EPZ sector has registered a record growth of 30% in volume. Value added at current factor cost increased from Rs 545 million in 1983 to Rs 810 million in 1984. It is estimated that the value added generated by the Tourism Industry increased by around 14% in 1984. The remaining sectors of the economy followed modest growth rates of around 3%.

### (c) Consumption

Aggregate consumption expenditure increased in real terms, by 3% to reach Rs 11,704 million in 1984. The ratio of consumption to GDP at market price maintained the declining trend noted earlier. In 1984, it was 81.9% compared to 82.9% in 1983 and 84.6% in 1982.

Consequently, Gross Domestic Savings which amounted to Rs 2,181 million in 1983 reached Rs 2,591 million in 1984 and the savings rate increased from 17.1% to 18.1% in 1984.

The major component of the aggregate consumption expenditure, private households expenditure reached Rs 1,679 million and government consumption expenditure Rs 1,835 million.

### (d) Investment

Investment as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) amounted to Rs 2,560 million compared to Rs 2,300 million the previous year and the growth rate in real terms, was 4.8%.

Of the Rs 2,560 million invested, the share of the public sector represented Rs 870 million and the private sector Rs 1,690 million. In volume terms, public sector investment remained at the same level as in 1983 whilst the private sector recorded a growth of around 7%.

An analysis of the table on investment by type of capital goods shows that there have been significant increases in volume terms in the following:- Non-residential buildings (+ 18.1%), passenger cars (+ 25.0%) and other machinery and equipment (+ 17.0%). Negative growth rates were recorded in respect of other construction works (- 9.5%) and other transport machinery (- 14.4%). Investment in residential dwellings which amounted to Rs 750 million, maintained in volume terms, the same level as in 1983.

The main industrial sectors which have registered substantial growth in investment are : manufacturing (+ 45%), agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (+ 29%), Wholesale and retail trade including hotels and restaurants (+ 23%).

(e) National Disposable Income

The Gross National Disposable Income for the year 1984 was Rs 13,983 million and the Gross National Savings stood at Rs 2,279 million.

5.2 Forecast - Year 1985

It is estimated that the economy in 1985 will grow by around 5.5%, in real terms. GDP will reach Rs 16,050 million at market prices and Rs 13,375 million at factor cost.

The forecast figures given in March pointed to a growth of around 5.8%. The output of some of the sectors, namely, Tourism and Electricity, gas and water, have been revised downwards on the basis of data on the actual performance of these sectors during the first nine months of 1985.

The figures for the year 1985 have been worked out on the basis of the following assumptions:

- (i) Sugar production estimated at 435,000 m/tons
- (ii) EPZ sector will grow by 12% in volume terms
- (iii) Tourism sector will grow by 7% in volume terms (in March, the assumption was of a 10% growth)
- (iv) Electricity, gas, and water will register a growth of 15%.

Aggregate consumption expenditure will grow in volume terms by 2.6% and will reach Rs 12,920 million. But, the ratio of consumption expenditure to GDP at market prices will maintain the decreasing trend observed during the past five years so that aggregate consumption will represent 80.5% of GDP at market prices in 1985.

Gross Domestic Savings will reach Rs 3,130 million and the savings rate will be 19.5%.

Investment will amount to Rs 2,910 million of which the share of the private sector will be Rs 1,920 million and that of the public sector Re 990 million. In volume terms, it is estimated that investment will grow by 6.9%. The two main types of investments will be the construction of non-residential buildings and the purchase of machinery and equipment.

6. New features

6.1 Income and Outlay Accounts by Institutional Sectors

A series of Income and Outlay accounts for the years 1982 to 1984 have for the first time been prepared for the following sectors

- (i) Household Sector
- (ii) General Government
- (iii) & (iv) Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises

The consolidated account of the sectors enables the derivation of the National Disposable Income and the National Savings thus providing two very important parameters for economic analysis. The reliability and the limitations of the data are explained in the explanatory notes which precede the tables.

#### 6.2 The Input - Output table of the economy - Year 1981

All the transaction flows of the economy during the year 1981 have been summarised and presented in an Input-Output table given in the Section 8 - Part VII of the report.

A brief description of the Input-Output table and the concepts and valuation methods used are given in the notes preceding the table. It is hoped that this important statistical tool will prove very useful to economic planners and managers both for understanding the present structure of the economy of the country and for short-term forecasting.

#### 7. Problems and limitations of published data

The Central Statistical Office continues to face the same problems as mentioned in the previous reports:

(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'.

The results of the Census of Economic Activities will go a long way towards solving this problem. This Census which started at the beginning of this year is progressing satisfactorily. The data collected relate to establishments employing less than 10 persons engaged in the manufacturing, distribution, restaurants and hotels and the service sectors. The results will provide the necessary input to fill the gap in the National Accounting data base for 'small establishments'.

##### (b) Response rate to the annual enquiries

The response rate to the annual enquiries undertaken by the office continues to improve. However it is felt that there is still ample room for further improvement. It appears that the fear of disclosure of data to other authorities still persists among suppliers of data. Assurance is therefore given here again that information relating to individual units cannot be revealed to any other authorities because the data have been collected under the authority of the Statistics Act which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of the data. This offence would be in serious trouble if proved guilty of a breach of the Act.

##### (c) Non-uniformity of accounting years

The responding firms do not have uniform accounting years; data collected which refer to the last twelve-month period may spread over two or three consecutive years. In some cases, the survey data are adjusted before being incorporated in the National Accounts, the time reference of which is the calendar year.

Therefore, it is recommended to use the average of two consecutive years when comparing National Accounts statistics with other data compiled on calendar year basis.

In addition it is not possible to work out figures on changes in stocks and prepare the Capital Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts which require uniform accounting years.

### 3. Concluding remarks

The Central Statistical Office makes a special effort to put objective, reliable and timely information at the disposal of users. The preparation of this report has required the mobilisation of considerable resources. 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.

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**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.

*Data processing?*

'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.

\*\*\*\*\*

**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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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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### 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

#### 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:

Surplus or deficit = Total revenue and grants Less

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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## 5. The Income and Outlay Accounts

### 5.1 Classification

For the purpose of the analysis of production the economy is split into industry groups as explained earlier, but for the study of the distribution of income and investment, the economy is divided into four economic groups called institutional sectors, namely:

- (i) the Household Sector
- (ii) the Government Sector
- (iii) & (iv) the Enterprise Sector, financial and non-financial.

The entries in the Income and Outlay Account consist of income divided both from production and other sources and payments in the form of interests, rent, dividends, and transfers. The total of the income column gives the "Disposable income" and the balance of the account represents the "Gross Savings" of the respective sector.

The Household Sector, comprises not only of households but also of the unincorporated enterprises which consist mainly of the owners of small establishments including small planters and professionals.

The Government Sector comprises all departments and other bodies of central and local governments, social security schemes, non-profit institutions mainly financed or controlled by government.

The Enterprises Sector consists of both financial and non-financial institutions. The financial institutions include the Central Bank and all commercial banks, insurance companies, investment companies and other bodies as for example the Mauritius Housing Corporation. The Non-financial enterprises consist of companies and other large establishments which maintain complete profit and loss records and balance sheets.

### 5.2 Data problem and reliability of the estimates

This is the first time that an attempt has been made to prepare and present the Income and Outlay Accounts of the Institutional Sectors. The main problem encountered is the lack of data on the income and outlay transactions of the institutional sectors. The main sources of data were the final tabulations on Income Tax Statistics, the Annual Reports of companies and banks and other indirect methods of estimations.

The published data are still provisional and will be revised in the light of any other additional information collected.

### 5.3 Disposable income and savings

The working of the Income and Outlay accounts has enabled the derivation of two important economic indicators namely the National Disposable Income and the Gross National Savings.

### 5.4 The Rest of the World Account

This account contains detailed data on the transactions with the rest of the world and gives a breakdown of exports and import of goods and services and current transfers.

## 6. Estimates at constant prices

### 6.1 General

The National Accounts of the country are initially prepared at current prices. However, for many purposes, estimates are required where the effects of changes in prices are eliminated in order to obtain changes in volume only or as it is usually called real changes. Such estimates are very useful when studying the progress achieved in the economy or when economic forecasts are being undertaken.

To prepare estimates free of the effects of prices, these have to be revalued at the average prices of a selected base year. Estimates at constant prices are worked out using both the production approach and the expenditure approach.

### 6.2 Production approach

The value added or the net output of an industry is its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and is obtained by subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at constant prices, both the gross output and the input of materials, fuels, services and so on have to be revalued at the constant prices of a base year. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, the "double-deflation" method requires complete and reliable data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice, are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, other methods have to be used. The "double-deflation" method is, however, used for the calculation of constant price estimates of two sectors, namely the Agricultural Sector and the Electricity, Gas and Water Industry Group.

In practice, therefore, value added at constant prices must generally be estimated by the use of other series to indicate the changes in net output. The "proxy" indicators most often used are:-

#### (i) Proxy indicator based on gross output

(a) Physical quantities

(b) Deflated values

If the ratio of net output to gross output remains unchanged at constant prices, changes in net output at constant prices can be measured by changes in gross output at constant prices.

In case of industries which produce homogeneous products, quantity relatives worked from data on physical quantity of goods produced can be used to extrapolate the base year value added - e.g. litres of alcoholic or soft beverages, tons of cigarettes, number of pairs of gloves.

As most industries produce a large number of products, it is not possible to obtain separate physical output series. The gross output value series are therefore deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain a constant price or volume series e.g. the gross output of wholesale and retail trade is deflated by a weighted index of Consumer Price and Import Price Index.

(ii) Proxy Indicator based on inputs

(a) Materials used in production -  
Physical quantities or deflated values

(b) Employment

Changes in net output may also be estimated by changes in inputs. The inputs chosen may be materials used or employment. An employment index is used for the 'service' industries. This index, however does not take account of any increase in labour productivity and therefore tends to underestimate increase in net output.

The following table lists the specific methods presently being used for the estimation of G.D.P. by 'industry' group at constant price.

<u>ISIC Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Methods Used</u>
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing :	
	Sugar and Tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extrapolate base year value added
3.	Manufacturing :	
	Sugar and black tea	Double deflation method
	E.P.Z.	Deflation by specific price indexes such as export price index or weighted index of inputs and salary
	DG and other	(i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products (ii) Deflation by specific retail price indexes for the majority of product groups
4.	Electricity, gas and water	Double deflation method
5.	Construction	Deflation by a weighted price index of inputs and a salary index. Building permits statistics also used as indicator
6.	Wholesale and retail, restaurant and hotels :	
	Wholesale and retail	Deflation by weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index
	Restaurants and hotels	Extrapolation of the base year value added by tourist nights series

ISIC Group	Industry Group	Methods Used
7.	Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel  (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based registration of vehicles statistics
8.	Insurance, finance and business services	(i) Deflation by a weighted salary index and Consumer Price Index  (ii) Extrapolation using index based on employment data
9.	Producers of government services	(i) Deflation by a salary index  (ii) Extrapolation by an employment index
10.	Other services	Extrapolation by an employment index

### 6.3 Expenditure approach

The methods used for the estimation of GDP at constant prices by type of expenditure are as listed below :

	Type of Expenditure	Method Used
1.	Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage
2.	Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index
3.	Capital formation	
	(a) Buildings, construction and other works	Deflation by a weighted price index of main inputs such as cement and iron bars and a salary index
	(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods
	(c) Changes in stocks	Deflation by the total imports price index

Type of Expenditure	Method Used
4. Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the total export and import price index respectively
5. Indirect taxes:	
(a) for commodity taxes such as excise duty and export duty on sugar	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and sales tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the GDP implied price index

'Deflators' or price indexes are now computed on an 'ad hoc' basis. The availability of series of detailed data on inputs will enable the construction of specific price indexes as for example a producers' price index or an input price index for agriculture or industries.

The availability of series of properly constructed specific price indexes will further improve the calculation of estimates at constant prices.

**SECTION B**

**STATISTICAL**

**TABLES**

## SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

### SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout :

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : 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
- Gwh : Gigawatt/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 28th September 1981

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

I

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
TABLES

Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts Aggregates, 1982 - 1985

Main aggregates	Unit	1982	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>	1985 <sup>3/</sup>
	Rs Mn	10,020	10,515	11,985	13,375
1. Gross domestic product (G.D.P.) at factor cost	"	11,725	12,773	14,295	16,050
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	- 498	- 485	- 613	- 750
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	9,522	10,128	11,372	12,625
Gross national product (G.N.P.) at factor cost	"	11,227	12,252	13,682	15,300
Gross national product at market prices	"	11,448	12,495	13,983	...
National disposable income	"	9,908	10,456	11,638	12,816
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	"	11,683	12,665	14,002	15,531
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	4,975	5,432	5,950	6,700
3. Compensation of employees	"	9,925	10,592	11,704	12,920
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	(8,301)	(8,836)	(9,869)	(10,980)
of which private	"	(1,624)	(1,755)	(1,835)	(1,940)
public	"	2,100	2,330	2,560	2,910
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	(1,345)	(1,485)	(1,690)	(1,920)
of which private	"	(755)	(815)	(870)	(990)
public	"	1,800	2,151	2,591	3,130
6. Gross domestic savings	"	1,523	1,907	2,279	...
Gross National Savings	"	- 300	- 65	- 400	- 50
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,529	5,953	7,826	8,530
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,859	5,999	7,426	8,580
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"				

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

FIG. I GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES  
AND FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

1982 — 1985

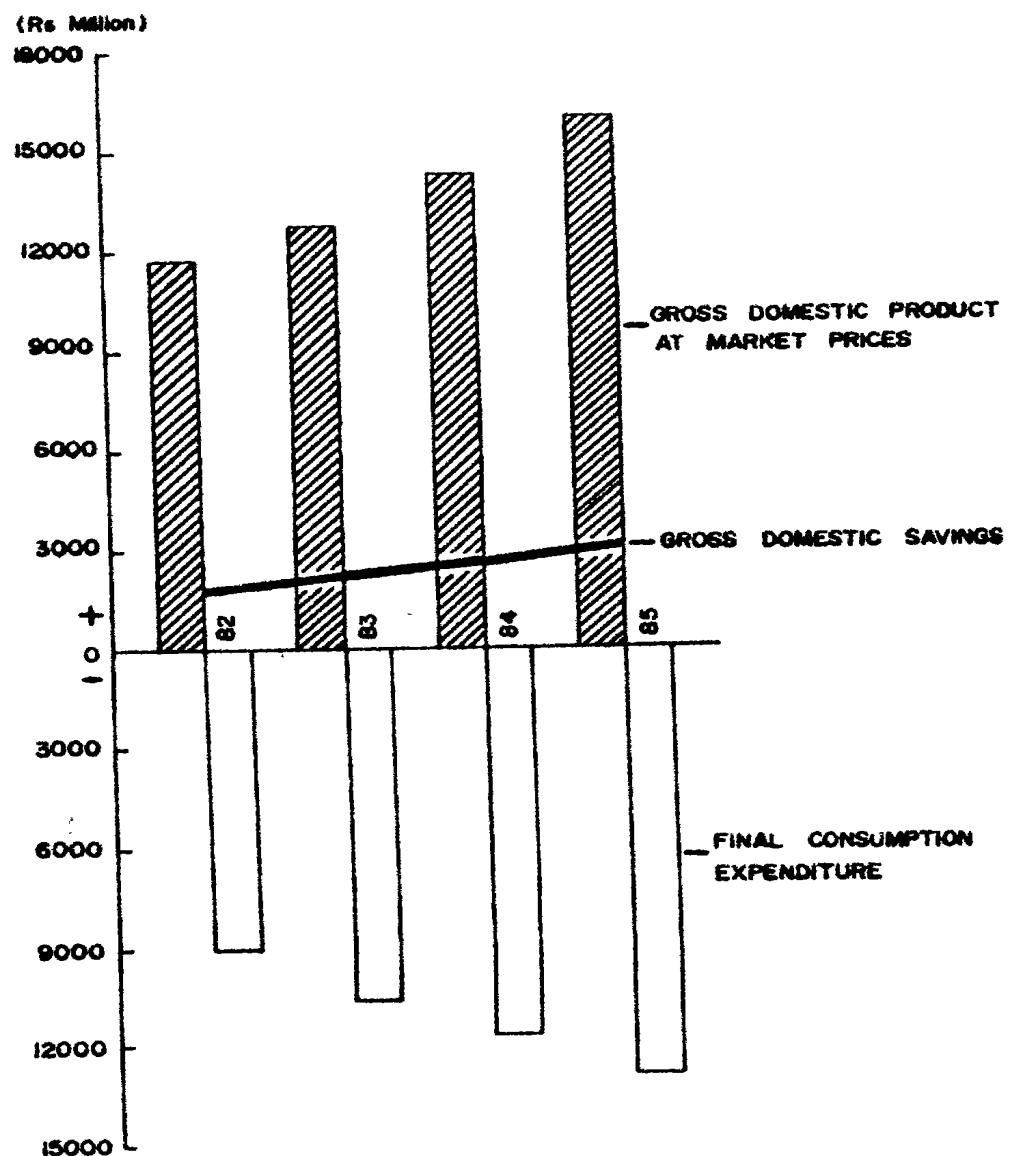


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios (%) : 1982 - 1985

	1982	1983/ 1984/ 1985/	1984/ 1985/
<b>1. Annual growth rate of</b>			
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Final consumption expenditure	+ 3.3	+ 2.0	+ 3.1
of which private	(+ 3.6)	(+ 2.0)	(+ 3.0)
public	(+ 2.0)	(+ 2.5)	(+ 3.4)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	- 14.0	+ 3.2	+ 4.8
of which private	(- 10.3)	(+ 4.2)	(+ 7.2)
public	(- 20.0)	(+ 1.5)	(+ 0.5)
<b>2. Ratios as percentage of GDP at market prices</b>			
Final consumption expenditure	84.6	82.9	81.9
of which private	(70.8)	(69.6)	(69.1)
public	(13.8)	(13.3)	(12.8)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	17.9	18.0	17.9
of which private	(11.5)	(11.6)	(11.8)
public	(6.4)	(6.4)	(6.1)
Gross domestic savings	15.4	17.1	18.1
<b>3. Compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP at factor cost</b>			
	50.0	51.0	50.0
1/ Revised			50.0
2/ Provisional			
3/ Revised forecast			

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1982-85

	Rs Million			
	1982	1983 1/	1984 2/	1985 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	1,530	1,465	1,756	1,965
of which sugar	(1,140)	(1,010)	(1,666)	(1,375)
other	(390)	(455)	(590)	(590)
Mining and quarrying	17	18	19	20
Manufacturing	1,560	1,678	2,128	2,445
of which sugar	(313)	(265)	(326)	(360)
E.P.Z.	(449)	(548)	(810)	(1,000)
Other	(798)	(865)	(992)	(1,085)
Electricity, gas and water	260	245	285	465
Construction	625	655	690	750
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	1,290	1,455	1,640	1,840
of which wholesale and retail restaurants and hotels	(1,050)	(1,180)	(1,300)	(1,440)
(240)	(275)	(340)	(400)	
Transport, storage and communications	1,112	1,230	1,327	1,450
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,755	1,890	2,050	2,225
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,270)	(1,360)	(1,460)	(1,585)
other	(485)	(530)	(590)	(640)
Producers of government services	1,275	1,327	1,385	1,460
Other services	596	650	705	755
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,020	10,613	11,985	13,375
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	1,705	2,160	2,310	2,675
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	12,773	14,295	16,050

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

- 30 -

**FIG. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST**

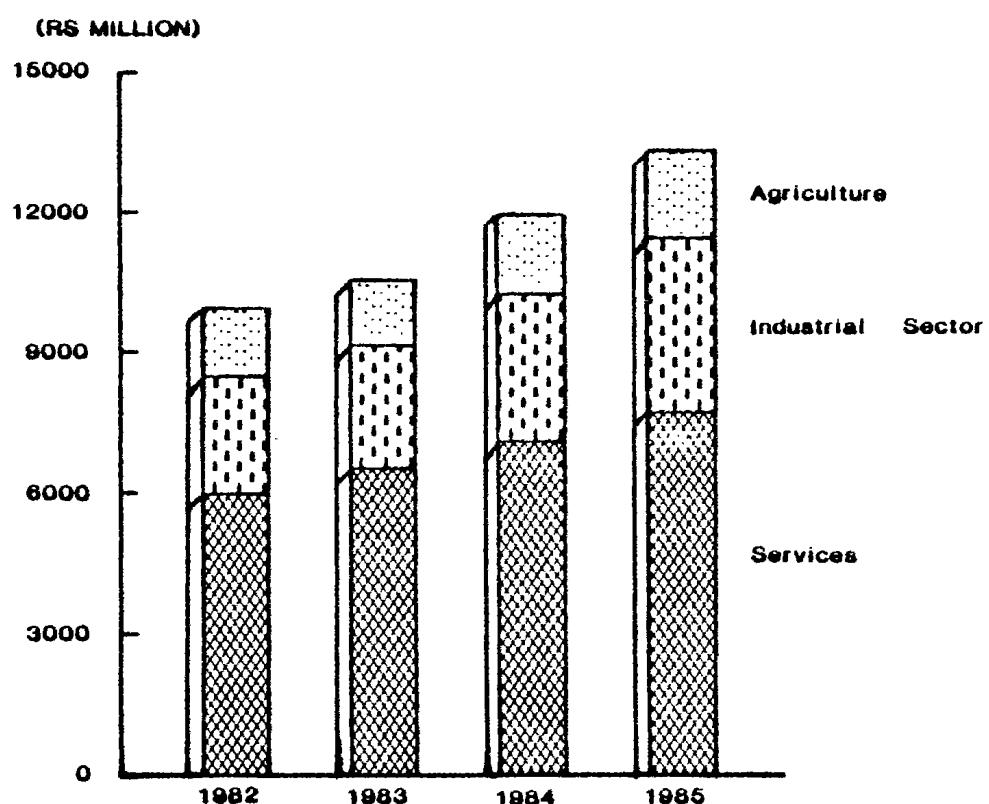


Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1982 - 1985

	1982	1983 1/	1984 2/	1985 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	14	15	15
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	16	16	18	18
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	2	3
Construction	6	6	6	5
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	13	14	14	14
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	11	11
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (adjusted for nominal financial institutions)	18	18	17	17
Producers of government services	13	13	11	11
Other services	6	6	6	6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised Forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1982 prices, 1982-85

		Rs Million		
		1982	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing		1,530	1,331	1,341
of which sugar		(1,140)	(912)	(876)
other		(390)	(419)	(465)
Mining and quarrying		17	17	17
Manufacturing		1,560	1,576	1,737
of which sugar		(313)	(250)	(244)
E.P.Z.		(449)	(489)	(636)
other		(798)	(837)	(857)
Electricity, gas and water		260	243	270
Construction		625	633	646
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels		1,290	1,373	1,440
of which wholesale and retail restaurants and hotels		(1,050)	(1,118)	(1,149)
Transport, storage and communications		1,112	1,151	1,186
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		1,755	1,812	1,872
of which ownership of dwellings		(1,270)	(1,302)	(1,335)
other		(485)	(510)	(537)
Producers of government services		1,275	1,300	1,320
Other services		596	627	652
Gross domestic product at factor cost		10,020	10,063	10,481
% annual growth rate of gross domestic product		+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
				+ 5.5

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST  
(at Current Prices and Constant 1976 Prices)

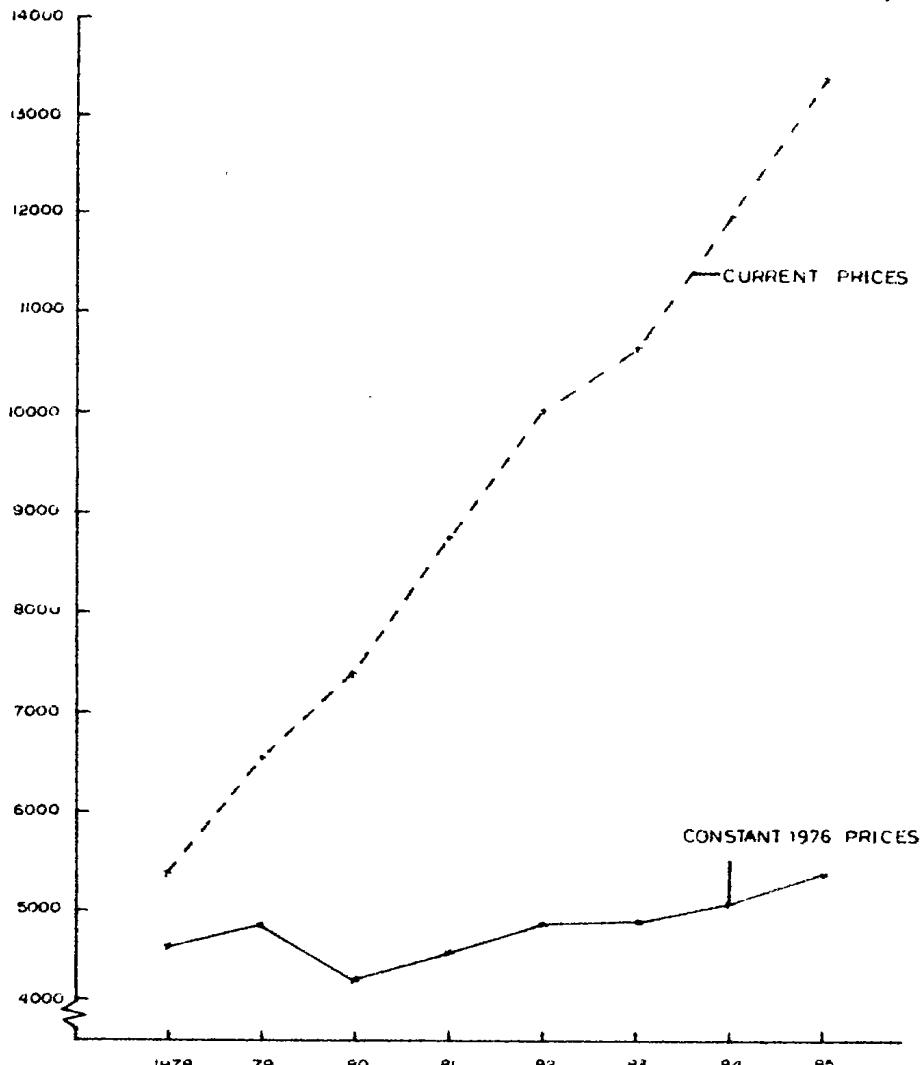


Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates, 1983 - 1985

(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983 1/	1984 2/	1985 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	87.0	87.7	98.9
of which sugar	(80.0)	(76.8)	(90.7)
other	(107.4)	(119.2)	(122.8)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	101.0	111.3	120.4
of which sugar	(80.0)	(78.0)	(90.4)
E.P.Z.	(103.9)	(141.7)	(158.6)
other	(104.9)	(107.4)	(110.6)
Electricity, gas and water	93.5	103.9	119.2
Construction	101.3	103.4	106.4
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	106.4	111.6	115.9
of which wholesale and retail	(106.5)	(109.4)	(112.8)
restaurants and hotels	(106.3)	(121.3)	(129.6)
Transport, storage and communications	103.5	106.6	110.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	103.2	106.7	110.4
of which ownership of dwellings	(102.5)	(105.1)	(108.8)
other	(105.2)	(110.7)	(114.6)
Producers of government services	102.0	103.5	105.1
Other services	105.2	109.4	112.8
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100.4	104.6	110.4
% Annual real growth rate of gross domestic product	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	+ 5.5

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Sectoral deflators  
1983 - 1985

(Base Year 1982 = 100)

	1983 1/	1984 2/	1985 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110.1	130.9	129.9
of which sugar	(110.7)	(132.1)	(125.0)
other	(103.6)	(126.9)	(123.2)
Mining and quarrying	105.9	111.8	117.6
Manufacturing	103.5	122.5	130.2
of which sugar	(106.0)	(123.6)	(127.2)
A.P.3.	(112.1)	(127.1)	(140.1)
other	(103.3)	(115.0)	(122.9)
Electricity, gas and water	100.8	105.6	150.0
Construction	103.5	106.8	112.0
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants & hotels	106.0	115.9	125.1
of which wholesale and retail	(105.5)	(113.1)	(121.6)
restaurants & hotels	(107.0)	(116.0)	(123.6)
Transport, storage & communications	106.2	111.0	117.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	104.5	109.0	114.8
of which ownership of			
Buildings	(104.5)	(109.4)	(114.7)
other	(105.9)	(109.9)	(115.1)
Producers of government services	102.1	104.0	109.0
Other services	103.7	108.1	112.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost	105.5	114.3	120.9

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 4 REAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

AT FACTOR COST 1978 - 1985

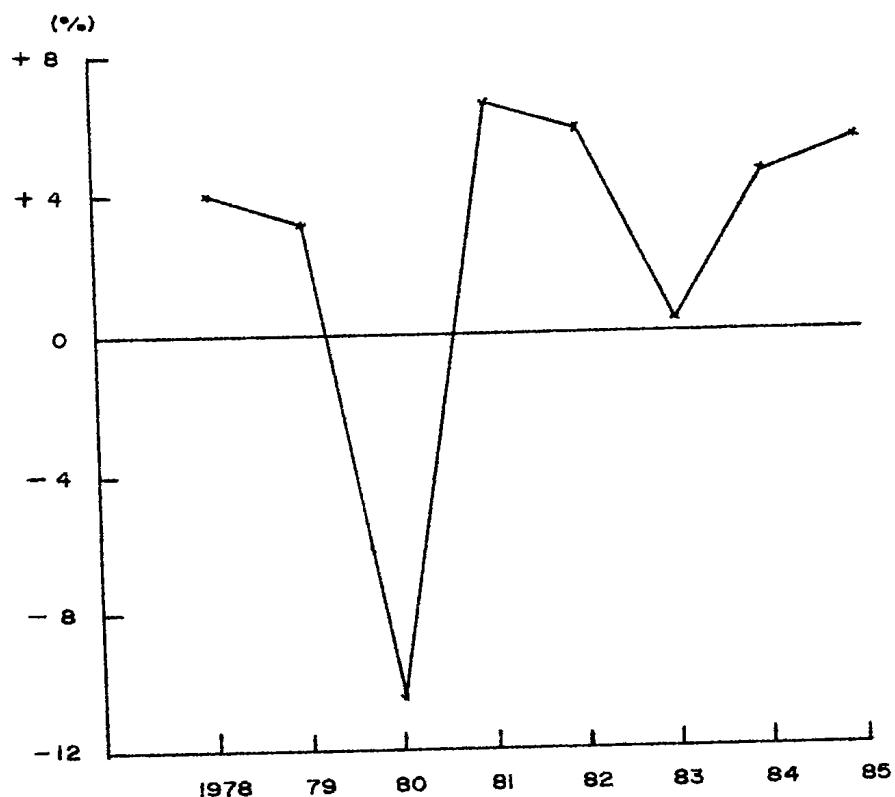


Table 1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1982 - 1985

Rs Million.

	1982	1983/ <sup>1</sup>	1984/ <sup>2</sup>	1985/ <sup>3</sup>
Compensation of employees				
of which paid by government	4,975	5,400	5,950	6,700
Operating surplus	(1,494)	(1,547)	(1,615)	(1,700)
of which government industries	5,045	5,213	6,035	6,575
Consumption of fixed capital	(43)	(61)	(67)	(67)
Gross domestic product at factor cost				
Net indirect taxes	10,020	10,613	11,985	13,375
Indirect taxes paid	1,705	2,160	2,310	2,675
Subsidies received	(1,717)	(2,180)	(2,348)	(2,715)
Gross domestic product at market prices	(- 12)	(- 20)	(- 38)	(- 40)
	11,725	12,773	14,295	16,050

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.9. Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1982 - 1985

Rs million

	1982	1983/ 1/	1984/2/ 3/	1985/3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	6,301	8,886	9,659	10,280
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,624	1,705	1,835	1,940
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,345	1,485	1,520	1,520
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	755	915	970	990
Increase in stocks	30	73	174	276
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,529	5,953	7,125	8,530
Services (i.o.b., value)	(3,985)	(4,345)	(5,112)	(6,450)
Non-factor services	(1,544)	(1,507)	(1,515)	(2,080)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,859	5,999	7,426	8,580
Services (i.o.b., value)	(4,313)	(4,516)	(5,245)	(6,675)
Non-factor services	(1,546)	(1,483)	(1,777)	(1,905)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	12,773	14,255	15,050

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised Forecast

FIG. 5 CONSUMPTION AND GROSS DOMESTIC  
FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION  
1982 - 1985

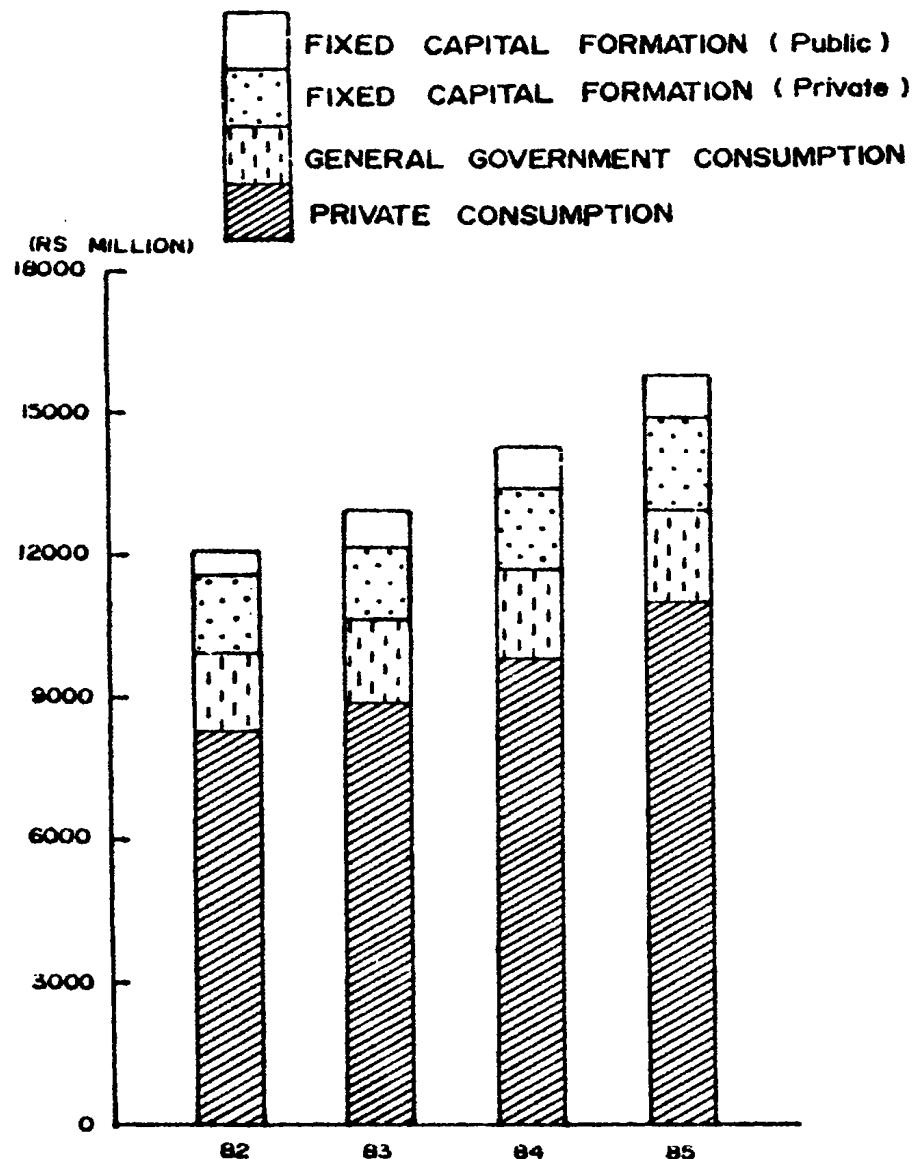


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution 1982 - 1985

	1982 %	1983/ %	1984/ %	1985/ %
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services				
Private	85	83	82	80
General government	71	70	69	68
Gross domestic fixed capital formation				
Private	14	13	13	12
Public	18	18	18	18
Increase in stocks				
Net exports of goods and non-factor services	-1	+3	+2	-
Gross domestic product at current market prices	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1982-1985

(Rs Million)

	1982	1983/ 1	1984/ 2	1985/ 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,301	8,463	8,721	8,962
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,524	1,665	1,722	1,750
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,345	1,401	1,502	1,505
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	755	766	770	823
Increase in stocks	+ 30	- 70	+ 340	+ 233
Imports of goods and non-factor services				
Goods (f.o.b. value)	5,529	5,580	5,910	6,595
Non-factor services	(3,985)	(4,022)	(4,282)	(4,282)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,859	5,035	6,700	7,020
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,313)	(4,443)	(4,933)	(4,933)
Non-factor services	(1,546)	(1,592)	(1,767)	(1,767)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	11,770	12,265	12,936

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.12 - Growth rates of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1985  
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983/	1984/	1985/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.0	105.0	108.0
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.0	107.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	104.2	111.7	119.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	101.5	102.0	109.0
Increase in stocks	•••	•••	•••
Exports of goods and non-factor services	100.9	106.9	119.1
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	103.0	114.4	119.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	100.4	104.6	110.3

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.13 - Deflators of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1985  
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983/ 1984/ 1985/	1984/ 1985/	1985/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	105.0	113.2	122.5
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.6	110.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	106.0	112.5	119.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	106.4	113.0	120.3
Increase in stocks	...	...	1
Imports of goods and non-factor services	106.7	118.9	129.5
Less			1
Imports of goods and non-factor services	99.4	110.8	122.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	108.5	116.6	124.1

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

	1983/			1984/			1985/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
a. Residential buildings	66	634	700	62	688	750	...	...	735
b. Non-residential buildings	70	207	277	90	260	350	...	...	470
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	477	50	527	440	65	505	...	...	485
d. Transport equipment	5	35	40	15	42	57	...	...	80
(i) Passenger cars	57	54	111	71	29	100	...	...	160
(ii) Other transport equipment	140	505	645	192	606	798	...	...	980
e. Machinery and other equipment	140	505	645	192	606	798	...	...	980
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	815	1,485	2,300	870	1,690	2,560	990	1,920	2,910
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	61	41	102	85	55	140	...	...	165
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	-	337	337	26	504	530	...	...	650
4. Electricity, gas and water	369	98	467	270	40	310	...	...	310
5. Construction	5	31	36	2	25	27	...	...	35
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	2	129	131	1	174	175	...	...	255
7. Transport, storage and communication	201	129	330	298	102	400	...	...	460
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services of which ownership of dwellings	67 (66)	677 (634)	744 (700)	63 (62)	735 (688)	798 (750)	...	...	790 (735)
9. Producers of government services	90	-	90	105	-	105	...	...	135
10. Other services	20	43	63	20	55	75	...	...	110
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	815	1,485	2,300	870	1,690	2,560	990	1,920	2,910

\* Includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Forecast

... Not available

FIG. 6 COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION  
(By Type of Capital Goods at Current Prices)

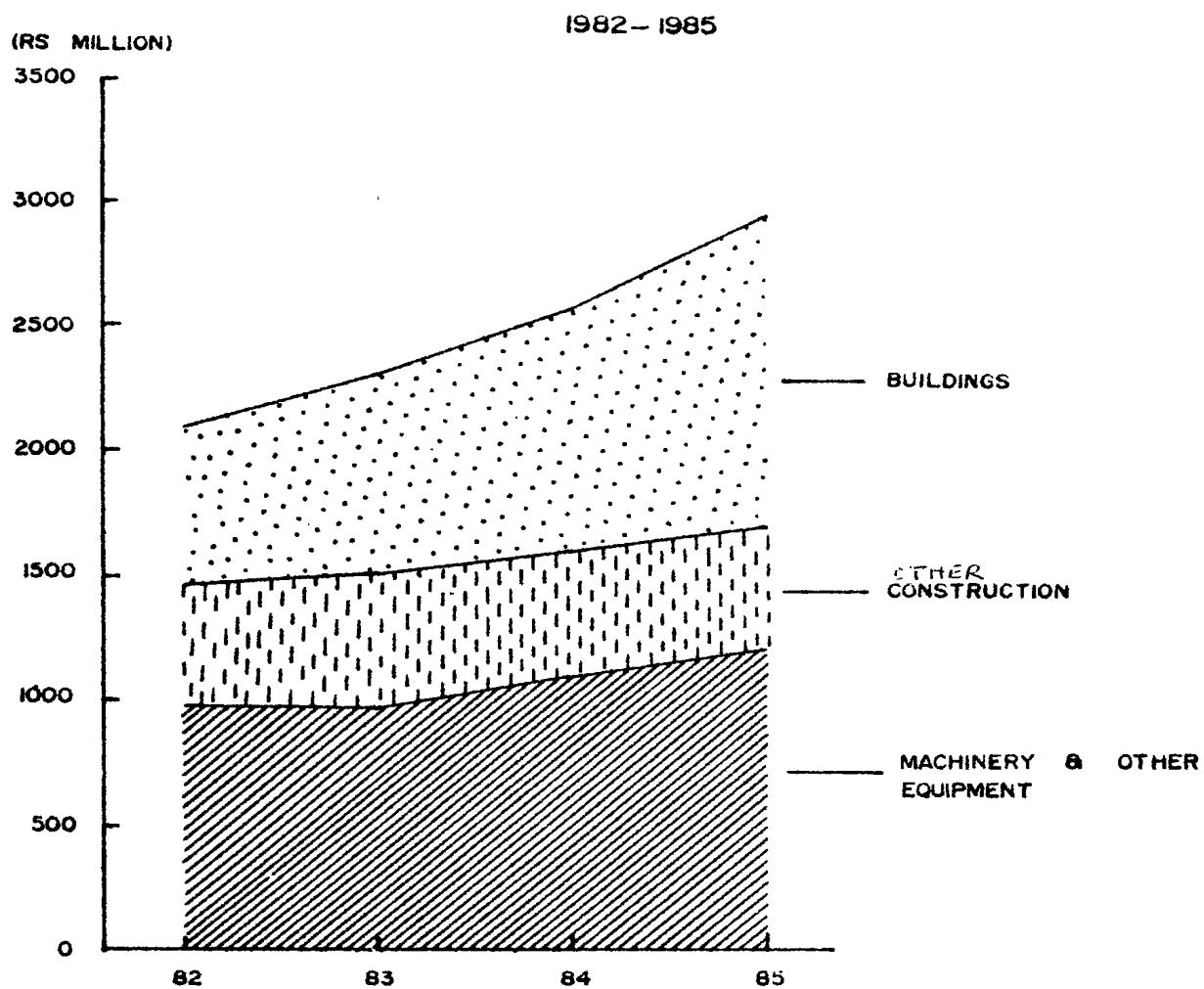


Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant  
1982 prices, 1982 - 1985

				Rs Million	
		1982	1983 <sup>1/</sup>	1984 <sup>2/</sup>	1985 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>					
(a) Residential buildings		735	667	671	626
(b) Non-residential buildings		245	263	311	394
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)		480	502	454	413
(d) Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars		45	35	44	56
(ii) Other equipment		75	101	56	129
(e) Machinery and other equipment		520	599	735	810
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>		<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,428</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		135	107	136	154
2. Mining and quarrying		-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing		315	314	460	536
4. Electricity, gas and water		350	438	275	259
5. Construction		45	33	23	28
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels		90	123	151	206
7. Transport, storage and communications		235	300	345	370
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services		780	708	715	671
of which ownership of dwellings		(735)	(667)	(671)	(626)
9. Producers of government services		80	84	91	110
10. Other services		70	60	50	94
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>		<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,428</b>

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.16- Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates  
1983 - 1985

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983/1	1984/2	1985/3
Residential buildings	90.7	91.2	85.1
Non-residential buildings	107.3	126.9	160.8
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	104.6	94.6	86.1
Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	77.8	97.8	124.5
(ii) Other equipment	134.7	114.7	172.1
Machinery and other equipment	115.2	135.8	155.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	103.2	103.2	115.6
% annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 3.2	+ 4.3	+ 6.9

Table 1.17- Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital  
goods (1983 - 1985)

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983/1	1984/2	1985/3
Residential buildings	104.9	111.8	117.4
Non-residential buildings	105.3	112.5	119.4
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	105.0	111.2	117.4
Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	114.3	129.5	142.9
(ii) Other equipment	109.9	116.3	124.0
Machinery and other equipment	107.7	113.0	121.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	106.1	112.7	119.9

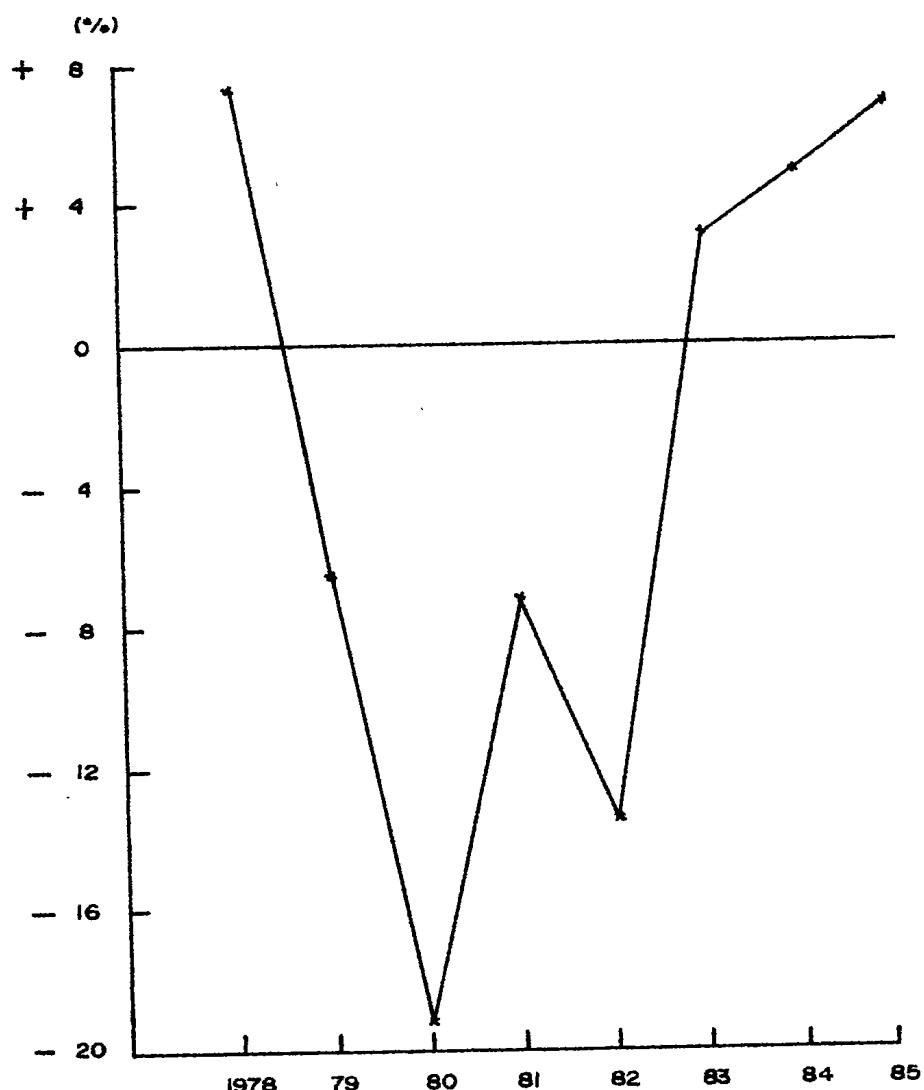
1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 7 REAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC

FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION 1978-1985



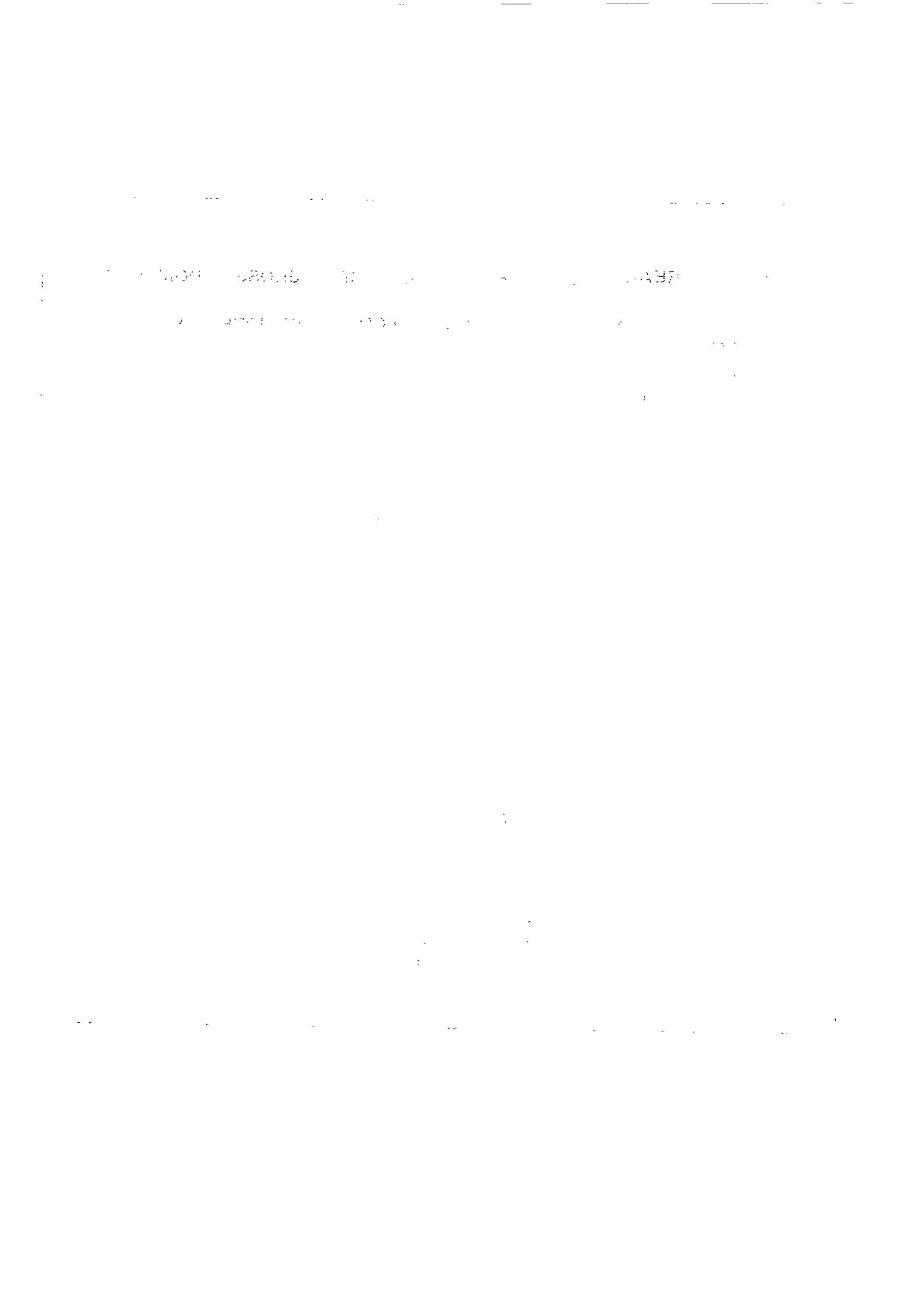


Table 1.18 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982

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	2,344.6	314.5	1,530.0	-	1,530.0	900.0	630.0
	of which sugar cane	1,744.6	604.6	1,140.0	-	1,140.0	775.0	365.0
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	175.1	34.2	140.9	-	140.9	18.0	122.9
	livestock	235.0	120.3	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	1,522.2	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	1,017.3	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	108.1
5	Construction	1,700.0	1,075.0	625.0	-	625.0	400.0	225.0

Table 1. - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1932 (cont'd.)

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
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,254.0	902.4	1,351.6	61.2	1,220.4	420.6	862.8
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,616.0	541.1	1,077.5	24.5	1,050.4	320.6	729.3
	restaurants & hotels	638.0	361.3	276.7	36.7	210.0	100.0	140.0
7	Transport, storage and communica- tion	1,962.3	632.0	1,123.3	11.5	1,111.2	596.3	515.5
	of which transport and storage	1,331.7	623.7	1,003.0	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	332.8	1,922.2	30.3	1,592.5	205.0	1,627.5
	of which financial institutions	381.0	64.5	316.5	-	316.5	118.5	197.7
	ownership of dwellings	1,445.0	15.0	1,300.0	25.0	1,275.0	-	1,275.0
9	Community, social and personal services	823.5	223.2	592.6	74.0	525.6	201.8	323.8
	Adjustment for financial institu- tions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 123.0	- 123.0	-	- 123.0	-	- 123.0
	Sub-total (a)	18,972.8	9,432.4	9,540.4	865.9	8,674.5	3,629.3	5,045.2

Table 1.18- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1962 (cont'd.)

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
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110.8	11.7	99.1	-	99.1	99.1	-
9	Community, social and personal services	1,409.7	233.7	1,176.0	-	1,176.0	1,176.0	-
	of which public administration and defence	694.4	162.6	531.8	-	531.8	531.8	-
	sanitary and similar services	92.2	9.6	82.6	-	82.6	82.6	-
	social, recreational and related community services	623.1	61.5	561.6	-	561.6	561.6	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,520.5	245.4	1,275.1	-	1,275.1	1,275.1	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
9	Community, social & personal services	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
	of which social, recreational and related community services	24.7	4.7	20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-
	domestic services to households	50.8	-	50.8	-	50.8	50.8	-
	Sub-total (c)	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
	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	-	-	-	-
	Total	21,407.9	9,682.5	11,725.4	1,705.0	10,020.4	4,975.2	5,045.2

Table 1.19 Gross domestic product and factor income by ISIC economic activity, 1983

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,312.8	861.0	1,454.8	- 10.2	1,465.0	974.0	491.0
	of which sugar cane fodders, fruits and flowers	1,635.7	625.0	1,010.0	-	1,010.0	834.0	176.0
	livestock	466.2	37.0	149.2	- 6.3	155.5	20.0	135.5
		253.2	141.1	117.1	-	117.1	15.3	101.8
	fishing	55.0	23.2	45.8	-	45.8	13.9	31.9
2	Mining and quarrying	41.0	22.0	18.0	-	18.0	9.5	8.8
3	Manufacturing	7,497.5	5,103.4	2,394.1	716.5	1,677.5	841.0	836.5
	of which sugar milling	2,767.3	2,059.7	707.3	442.3	265.0	183.0	82.0
	EPZ industries	1,710.1	1,162.3	547.8	-	547.8	263.0	284.8
4	Electricity, gas and water	558.2	313.3	244.9	-	244.9	150.0	94.9
5	Construction	1,750.5	1,124.2	655.8	6.9	655.0	420.0	235.0

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983 (cont'd.)

ISIC divi- sions	Kind of economic activity	Rs million						
		Gross output production 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
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	<u>2,626.2</u>	<u>926.9</u>	<u>1,699.3</u>	<u>243.8</u>	<u>1,455.5</u>	<u>469.0</u>	<u>986.5</u>
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,925.4	540.6	1,385.8	265.3	1,180.5	357.0	823.5
	restaurants and hotels	652.5	386.3	313.5	30.5	275.0	112.0	163.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	<u>2,201.5</u>	<u>960.4</u>	<u>1,241.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>1,229.6</u>	<u>660.0</u>	<u>569.6</u>
	of which transport and storage communication	2,049.5	941.9	1,107.6	11.0	1,096.6	605.0	491.6
	152.1	18.5	133.6	0.5	133.0	55.0	78.0	
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	<u>2,472.2</u>	<u>396.7</u>	<u>2,073.5</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>2,044.0</u>	<u>247.7</u>	<u>1,796.3</u>
	of which financial institutions	425.5	63.3	361.7	1.7	360.0	137.7	222.3
	ownership of dwellings	1,540.0	152.2	1,387.8	27.8	1,360.0	-	1,360.0
9	Community, social and personal services	892.1	231.8	660.3	91.6	568.7	221.0	347.7
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 154.2	- 154.2	-	- 154.2	-	- 154.2
	Sub-total (a)	20,581.6	10,093.9	10,287.7	1,683.7	9,204.0	3,992.2	5,211.8

Table 1.19 Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983 (cont'd.)

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Gross output producers activities	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
<b>(b) Producers of government services</b>							
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	132.0	14.2	115.6	"	115.3	—	—
9 Community, social and personal services	1,477.4	265.4	1,211.0	—	1,211.0	—	—
C.1.1.2.7. Public administration and defence	721.5	191.5	530.1	—	530.1	—	—
sanitary and similar services	124.5	12.3	89.3	—	89.3	87.3	—
social, recreational and related community services	654.2	62.6	591.6	—	591.6	591.6	—
Sub-total (b)	1,657.4	280.6	1,326.8	—	1,326.8	1,326.8	—
<b>(c) Producers of private non-market services to households</b>							
9 Community, social and personal services	86.3	5.3	81.0	—	81.0	81.0	—
C.2.1.2.8. Social, recreational and related community services	27.2	5.3	22.0	—	22.0	22.0	—
domestic services to households	59.5	—	59.0	—	59.0	59.0	—
Sub-total (c)	86.3	5.3	81.0	—	81.0	81.0	—
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	22,075.7	10,379.8	11,695.5	1,683.7	10,611.8	5,400.0	5,211.8
Import duties	1,075.5	—	1,075.5	1,075.5	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,155.3</b>	<b>10,379.8</b>	<b>12,771.0</b>	<b>2,155.2</b>	<b>10,511.8</b>	<b>5,400.0</b>	<b>5,211.8</b>

Table 1.20- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984

Rs million

ISIC divi- sions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output of producers	Interme- diate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Incidence of taxes and subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a) Industrial								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,619.0	885.5	1,733.5	- 22.4	1,755.6	993.6	762.0
	of which sugar cane	1,799.3	533.4	1,165.6	-	1,165.6	840.7	324.9
	cudcrops, fruits and flowers	212.5	44.2	168.3	- 16.3	182.6	26.5	156.6
	livestock	261.5	145.3	116.2	- 5.5	121.7	16.0	105.7
	fishing	92.5	28.2	64.7	-	64.7	13.5	51.2
2	Mining and quarrying	42.0	23.0	19.0	-	19.0	10.0	9.0
3	Manufacturing	9,243.5	6,464.4	2,779.4	650.9	2,128.5	1,048.4	1,000.1
	of which sugar milling	2,944.4	2,243.6	700.8	376.7	326.1	183.1	143.0
	EPZ industries	2,726.1	1,915.7	810.4	-	810.4	425.0	385.4
4	Electricity, gas and water	647.4	362.9	284.5	-	284.5	153.0	131.5
5	Construction	1,911.3	1,220.0	691.8	1.0	690.0	450.0	240.0

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984 (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	3,577.1	1,156.6	1,920.5	250.5	1,640.0	555.0	1,335.0
	of which wholesale and retail trade	2,217.1	681.6	1,535.5	275.5	1,300.0	415.0	885.0
	restaurants and hotels	852.0	475.0	385.0	65.0	340.0	140.0	200.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	2,475.0	1,136.7	1,338.3	115.	1,327.0	732.2	594.8
	of which transport and storage	2,312.2	1,116.2	1,196.0	11.5	1,184.7	675.6	509.1
	communication	162.0	26.5	142.3	-	142.3	56.6	85.7
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,755.0	510.0	2,253.0	25.0	2,217.0	283.7	1,233.3
	of which financial institutions	475.0	73.0	402.0	2.0	400.0	153.7	246.3
	ownership of dwellings	1,695.0	201.0	1,494.0	36.0	1,460.0	-	1,460.0
9	Community, social and personal services	545.0	251.7	695.1	26.2	600.9	235.0	365.9
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	5	167.0	-167.0	-	-167.0	-	-167.0
	Sub-total (a)	23,725.5	12,177.8	11,548.1	1,252.6	10,495.5	4,460.9	6,034.6

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984 (cont'd)

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
		(b) Producers of government services						
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	155.4	15.0	140.4	-	140.4	-	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	1,561.1	316.5	1,244.6	-	1,244.6	-	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,716.5	331.5	1,385.0	-	1,385.0	1,385.0	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to household	114.8	10.7	104.1	-	104.1	104.1	-
	Sub-total (c)	116.3	19.7	104.1	-	104.1	104.1	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	25,557.2	12,520.0	13,037.2	1,552.3	11,984.6	5,950.0	6,034.6
	Import duties	1,257.0	-	1,257.0	1,257.0	-	-	-
	Total	26,814.2	12,520.0	14,294.2	2,309.6	11,984.6	5,950.0	6,034.6

Table 1.21 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1982

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	<u>10.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	-
Printing	10.4	5.7	4.7	-		4.7	4.7	-
5. Construction	<u>188.7</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>154.6</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>154.6</u>	<u>154.6</u>	-
Ministry of Works	135.4	17.3	118.1	-		118.1	118.1	-
Public Works Committee <sup>1</sup> (local govt.)	53.3	16.8	36.5	-		36.5	36.5	-
7.1 Transport	<u>34.6</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>27.3</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Civil aviation	34.6	7.3	27.3	-		27.3	15.4	11.9
7.2 Communication	<u>85.8</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>74.5</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>74.5</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>31.6</u>
Post and Telegraphic	32.9	6.7	26.2	-		26.2	17.3	8.9
Telecommunications	52.9	4.6	48.3	-		48.3	25.6	22.7
8. Financial institutions	<u>1.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	-
Post office savings bank	1.8	0.1	1.7	-		1.7	1.7	-
Total	321.3	58.5	262.8	-	N.A.	262.8	219.3	43.5

Table 1.22- Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1982

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	8.5	3.7	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-
Printing	8.5	3.7	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-
5. Construction	189.8	36.4	153.4	-	N.A.	153.4	153.4	-
Ministry of Works	135.4	17.1	118.3	-	N.A.	118.3	118.3	-
' Public works committee' (Local government)	54.4	19.3	35.1	-	N.A.	35.1	35.1	-
7.1 Transport	41.2	8.0	33.2	-	N.A.	33.2	33.2	17.4
Civil aviation	41.2	8.0	33.2	-	N.A.	33.2	33.2	17.4
7.2 Communication	101.4	12.5	88.9	-	N.A.	88.9	88.9	44.0
Post and telegraphs	34.2	7.4	26.8	-	N.A.	26.8	26.8	8.4
Telecommunications	67.2	5.1	62.1	-	N.A.	62.1	62.1	35.6
8.1 Financial institutions	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Total	342.6	60.7	281.9	-	N.A.	281.9	220.5	61.4

Table 1.23 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1984/

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Operating surplus	
						Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees
3. Manufacturing	9.0	3.7	5.3	-	N.A.	5.3	2.3
	9.0	3.7	5.3	-	N.A.	5.3	5.3
5. Construction	193.2	39.6	152.3	-	N.A.	152.3	-
	143.9	19.6	124.3	-	N.A.	124.3	124.3
6. Public works committee (local govt.)	55.0	20.0	35.0	-	N.A.	35.0	-
	43.1	9.3	33.8	-	N.A.	33.8	16.0
7.1 Transport	43.1	9.3	33.8	-	N.A.	33.8	17.8
	7.1	Civil aviation	33.8	-	N.A.	33.8	17.8
7.2 Communication	102.9	14.0	88.9	-	N.A.	88.9	48.9
	31.9	7.9	24.0	-	N.A.	24.0	19.1
	78.0	6.1	71.9	-	N.A.	71.9	27.9
8.1 Financial institutions	1.3	0.1	1.2	-	N.A.	1.2	1.2
	1.8	0.1	1.7	-	N.A.	1.7	1.7
	Total	362.7	66.7	296.0	N.A.	296.0	66.7

Table 2 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1982

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	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		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		143.6	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	865.0
Total		1,420.6	271.4	66.2	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 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education, 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

Table 1.25 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1983

Rs million

Type	Function	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	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	148.4	80.2	13.3	215.3	-	224.6
2	Defence	30.2	3.7	-	33.9	-	33.9
3	Public order and safety	187.4	26.0	5.9	207.5	-	207.7
4	Education	386.1	61.6	11.6	456.1	-	124.6
5	Health	237.3	59.5	1.1	295.7	-	296.5
6	Social security and welfare	37.4	7.4	8.2	36.6	-	274.3
7	Housing and community amenities	106.4	13.4	3.5	116.3	-	0.7
8	Recreation, culture and religion	25.4	7.5	1.3	31.6	2.5	6.1
9	Fuel and energy	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	-	0.9
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	127.7	15.0	19.4	123.3	13.5	6.7
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	144.7	25.4	3.4	166.7	-	166.7
12	Transport and communication	6.6	0.6	-	7.2	4.0	11.2
13	Other economic affairs	32.2	5.3	2.9	34.6	-	257.5
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	292.1
	Total	1,470.5	305.7	70.6	1,705.6	20.0	1,440.3
							3,165.9

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

Table 1.26 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1984<sup>1/</sup>

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	Rs million
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less : sales of goods and services			
		159.7	103.7	15.9			
1 General public services		31.3	11.0	-	42.3	-	42.3
2 Defence		196.1	29.3	5.4	220.0	-	220.2
3 Public order and safety		393.0	25.6	0.2	418.4	-	562.9
4 Education		242.3	83.9	0.5	325.7	-	327.9
5 Health		40.2	7.7	1.5	46.4	-	328.6
6 Social security and welfare		98.2	15.1	5.4	107.9	-	91.1
7 Housing and community amenities		26.8	7.0	1.6	32.2	2.5	6.9
8 Recreation, culture and religion		1.1	-	-	1.1	-	1.1
9 Fuel and energy		153.0	21.7	19.3	155.4	31.8	78.8
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		150.3	26.3	4.1	172.5	-	0.2
11 Construction, mining and manufacturing		7.2	0.7	-	7.9	4.0	1.0
12 Transport and communication		32.8	25.1	0.2	57.7	-	76.5
13 Other economic affairs		-	-	-	-	-	134.2
14 Other functions		1,532.0	357.1	54.1	1,835.0	38.3	847.6
Total							3,316.7

1/ Provisional

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

II

BUDGETARY  
CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT  
TABLES

FIG. 8 EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE OF  
BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

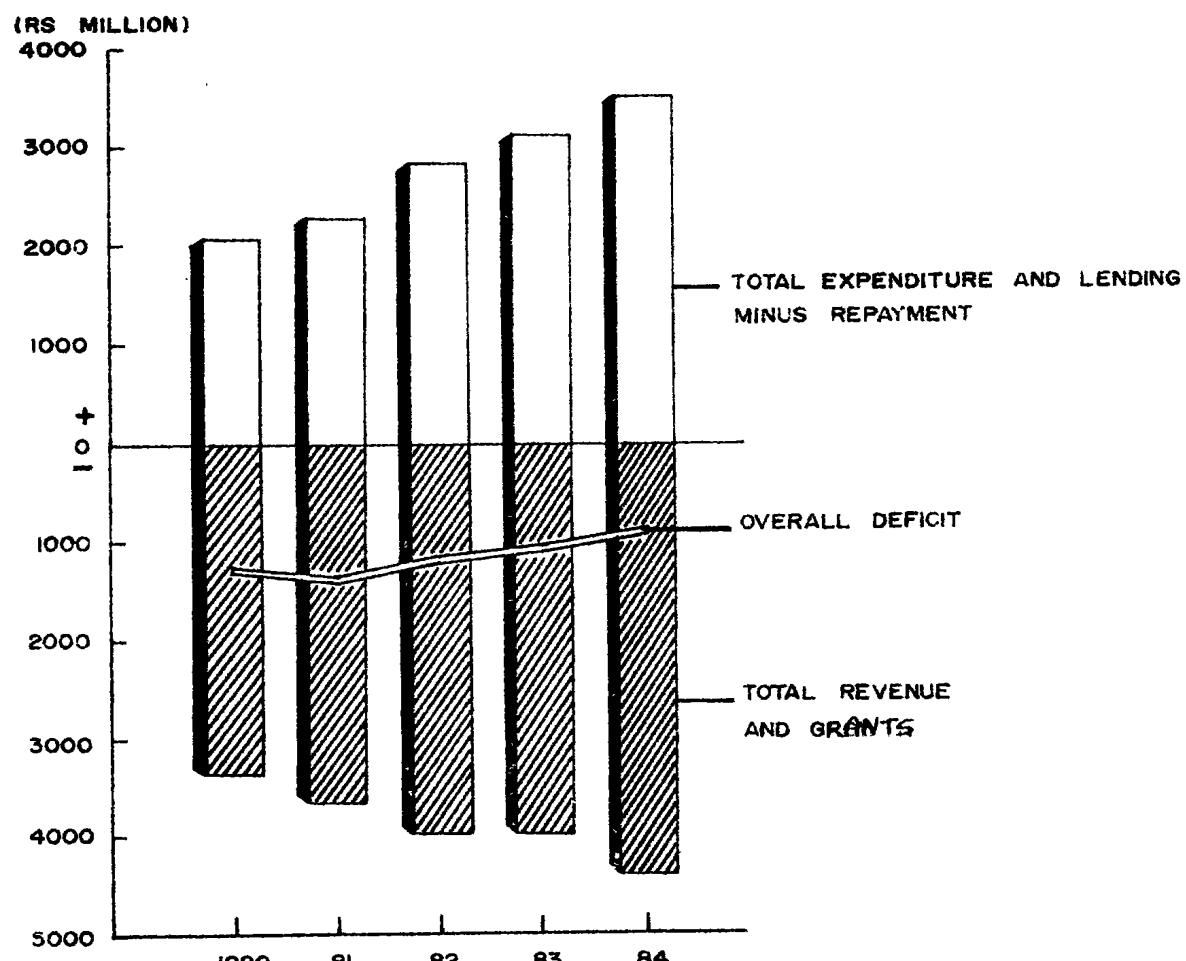


Table 2.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table, 1981/82 - 1984/85  
 (Budgetary central government)

				Rs million	
		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
1	Current revenue	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,369.0
1.1	Tax revenue	1,953.4	2,436.5	2,802.7	2,942.0
1.2	Non tax revenue	267.5	366.1	267.1	426.5
2	Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
3	Total revenue (1 + 2)	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,369.0
4	Grants	67.8	22.6	52.9	145.0
4.1	Current grants	-	-	-	-
4.2	Capital grants	67.8	22.6	52.9	145.0
5	Total revenue and grants (3 + 4)	2,288.7	2,825.2	3,122.7	3,514.0
6	Current expenditure	2,892.2	3,222.6	3,393.7	3,717.0
7	Capital expenditure	444.0	360.4	349.5	571.0
8	Total expenditure (6 + 7)	3,336.2	3,583.0	3,743.2	4,288.0
9	Lending minus repayments	340.9	402.3	236.7	26.0
10	Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (8 + 9)	3,677.1	3,985.3	3,979.9	4,374.0
11	Current account surplus (without grants) (1 - 6)	- 671.3	- 420.0	- 323.9	- 343.0
12	Gross fixed capital formation	273.0	170.1	128.4	257.0
13	Overall deficit/surplus (5 - 10)	-1,388.4	-1,160.1	- 857.2	- 660.0
14	Financing	1,388.4	1,160.1	857.2	660.0
14.1	Abroad	797.5	- 175.0	- 140.6	700.0
14.2	Domestic	590.9	1,335.1	997.8	160.0
14.2.1	Non bank	- 3.1	389.3	354.5	N.A.
14.2.2	Deposit money banks	123.8	626.0	-18.5	N.A.
14.2.3	Monetary authorities	470.2	319.8	661.8	N.A.

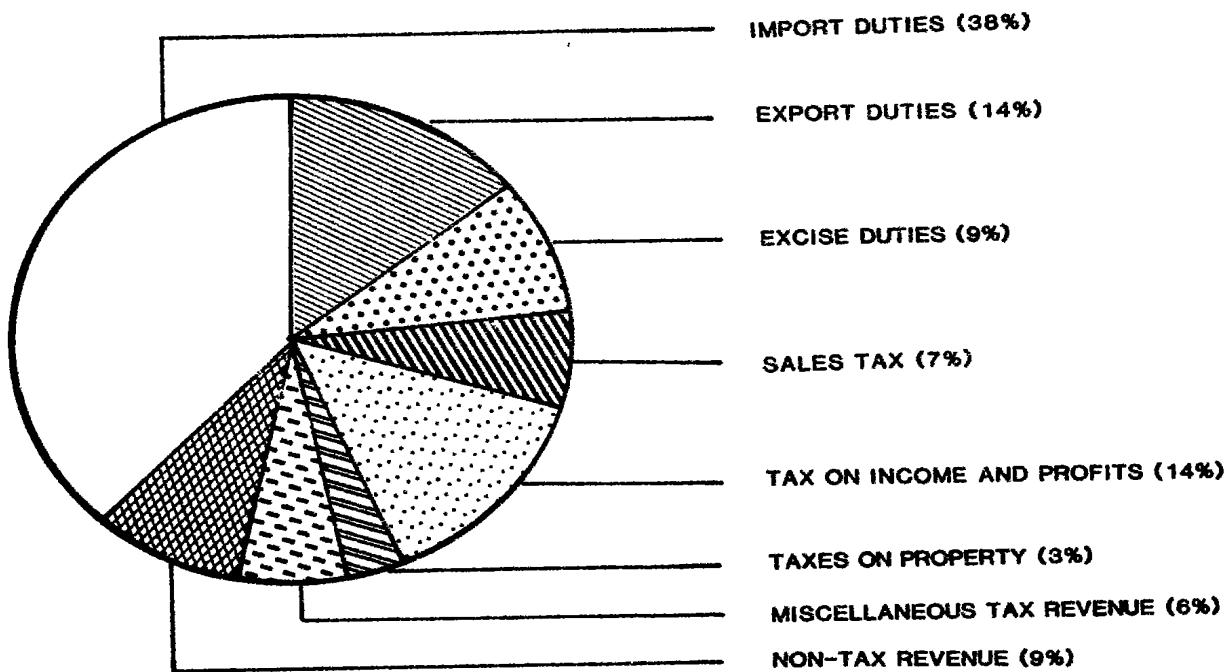
1/ Provisional

Table 2.2 - Total revenue and grants, 1981/82 - 1984/85  
 (Budgetary central government)

	Rs million			
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>
I Current revenue (II + III)	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,369.0
II Tax revenue	1,953.4	2,436.5	2,802.7	2,543.0
1 Tax on income, profits, capital gains	375.1	395.1	425.4	325.0
2 Taxes on property	74.5	85.0	93.5	121.0
3 Domestic taxes on goods and services	116.9	528.0	659.7	696.3
of which excises	(262.5)	(275.5)	(272.4)	(277.8)
sales tax		(82.8)	(206.2)	(225.0)
4 Import duties	632.4	989.1	1,161.9	1,352.0
5 Export duties	377.5	416.4	442.0	355.0
6 Other tax revenue	21.4	22.9	20.2	24.0
III Non tax revenue	267.5	366.1	267.1	426.0
1 Property income from non financial public enterprises and public financial institutions	144.9	251.7	132.1	311.0
2 Other property income	12.7	11.4	15.0	11.0
3 Fees, charges and non industrial sales	77.2	68.8	77.2	61.0
4 Other non tax revenue	32.7	34.2	42.8	43.0
IV Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
1 Sales of fixed capital assets	-	-	-	-
V Total revenue (I + IV)	2,220.9	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,369.0
VI Grants	67.8	22.6	52.9	145.0
1 Capital grants	67.8	22.6	52.9	145.0
VII Total revenue and grants (V + VI)	2,288.7	2,825.2	3,122.7	3,514.0

1/ Provisional

**FIG. 9 CURRENT REVENUE 1983-84**  
*(Budgetary Central Government)*



**FIG. 10 CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1983-84**  
*(Budgetary Central Government)*

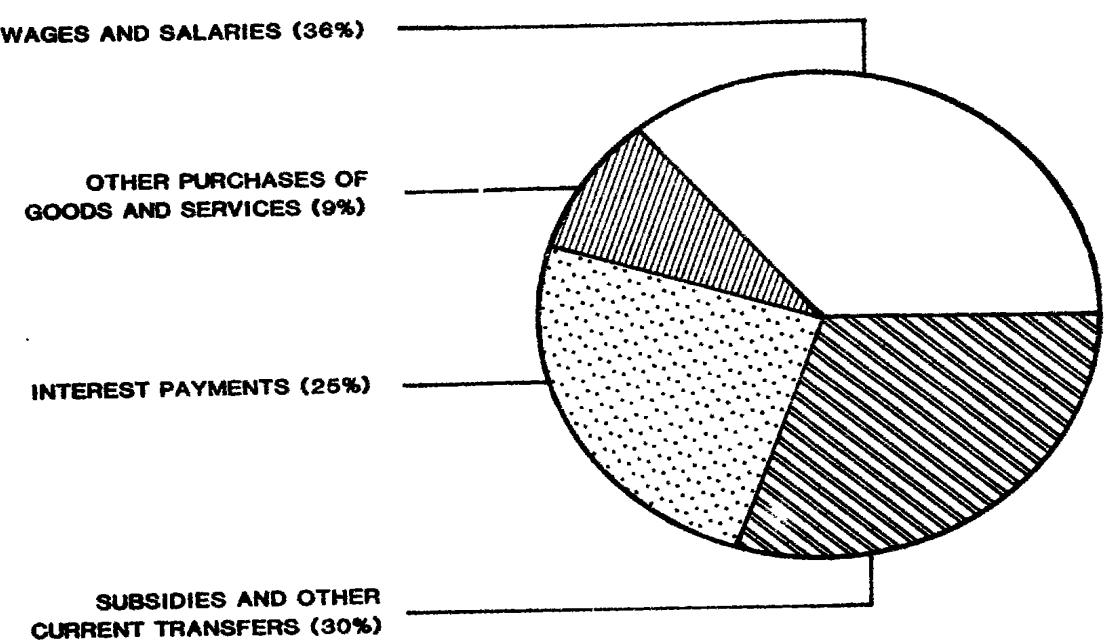


Table 2.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure, 1981/82 - 1984/85  
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 <sup>2/</sup>
1. General public Services	491.3	521.7	563.8 <sup>1/</sup>	687.0
2. Defence	29.0	32.3	36.3	38.0
3. Education	474.9	532.6	536.9	550.0
4. Health	235.2	275.6	290.8	308.0
5. Social Security and welfare	377.0	443.5	500.6	543.0
6. Housing and community amenities	43.8	20.2	25.0	36.0
7. Other community and social services	19.4	21.5	22.0	30.0
8. Economic services	181.1	220.3	252.0	243.0
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	24.2	26.0	26.9	29.0
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	130.2	153.1	132.2	165.0
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	3.6	5.3	9.8	9.0
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	1.3	5.6	2.0	6.0
8.5 Roads	-	-	0.2	1.0
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	1.0	1.1	1.1	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	3.6	4.2	4.3	11.0
8.8 Other economic services	17.2	25.0	25.5	22.0
9. Miscellaneous purposes	1,040.5	1,154.9	1,166.3 <sup>1/</sup>	1,282.0
9.1 Public debt interest	642.2	773.4	860.0 <sup>1/</sup>	1,002.0
9.2 Transfer to local government	119.3	141.2	154.9	154.0
9.3 Rice and flour	230.0	190.0	100.0	72.0
9.4 Other	49.0	50.3	51.4	54.0
Total current expenditure	2,892.2	3,222.6	3,393.7	3,717.0

<sup>1/</sup> Revised

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional

Table 2.4 - Functional classification of capital expenditure, 1981/82 - 1984/85

(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>
1. General public services	70.2	26.9	39.1	45.0
2. Defence	0.2	-	0.1	-
3. Education	16.0	27.2	24.7	56.0
4. Health	1.6	5.2	12.4	17.0
5. Social security	0.7	1.0	0.1	-
6. Housing and community amenities	124.7	102.0	49.4	42.0
7. Other community and social services	0.6	1.4	3.1	22.0
8. Economic services	145.4	110.2	135.6	305.0
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.0
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	85.5	55.3	47.9	130.0
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1.6	23.5	41.5	90.0
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	1.2	0.5	6.3	1.0
8.5 Roads	46.2	29.8	15.4	36.0
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	0.3	0.6	0.2	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	10.3	-	23.9	46.0
8.8 Other economic services	-	-	-	-
9. Miscellaneous purposes	84.6	86.5	85.0	84.0
Total capital expenditure	444.0	360.4	349.5	571.0

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

Table 2.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure, 1981/82 - 1984/85  
 (Budgetary central government)

		1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85 <sup>1/</sup>
Rs million					
I	Current expenditure	<u>2,892.2</u>	<u>3,222.6</u>	<u>3,393.7</u>	<u>3,717.0</u>
1	Wages and salaries	1,086.4	1,204.4	1,233.3	1,328.0
2	Other purchases of goods and services	248.3	261.1	304.4	367.0
3	Interest payments	642.2	773.4	660.0	1,002.0
4	Subsidies and other current transfers of which Rice and flour Transfers to local government	915.3 (230.0) (119.4)	983.7 (190.0) (141.3)	996.0 (100.0) (154.9)	1,020.0 (72.0) (154.0)
II	Capital expenditure	<u>444.0</u>	<u>360.4</u>	<u>349.5</u>	<u>571.0</u>
1	Acquisition of fixed capital assets	273.0	170.1	128.4	257.0
2	Purchase of land	20.8	9.7	5.9	10.0
3	Capital transfers of which Transfers to local government	150.2 (12.7)	180.6 (5.4)	215.2 (0.2)	304.0 (1.0)
	Total expenditure	3,336.2	3,583.0	3,743.2	4,288.0

Table 2.6 - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder, 1981/82 - 1983/84

(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	At end of period		
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
I Domestic debt			
1 Other levels of government	<u>4,452.7</u>	<u>5,833.7</u>	<u>6,829.1</u>
2 Monetary authorities	597.1	838.9	993.2
3 Deposit money banks	2,776.7	3,117.7	3,788.7
4 Other domestic	667.0	1,293.0	1,274.5
	411.9	584.1	772.7
II Foreign debt	<u>3,540.0</u>	<u>3,462.7</u>	<u>3,853.9</u>
1 International development institutions	945.7	1,120.3	1,614.7
2 Foreign governments	842.4	876.9	1,090.4
3 Other foreign	1,751.9	1,465.5	1,148.8
Total	7,992.7	9,296.4	10,683.0

Table 2.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument, 1981/82 - 1983/84  
 (Budgetary central government)

	At end of period		Rs million
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
1 Domestic debt	<u>4,452.7</u>	<u>5,833.7</u>	<u>5,826.1</u>
1 Long-term loans	1,482.7	1,905.5	2,278.3
2 Short-term bonds and bills	1,429.2	2,221.3	2,556.3
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	678.6	728.6	728.0
4 Short-term loans and advances	862.2	978.3	1,166.5
5 Foreign debt	<u>3,540.0</u>	<u>3,462.7</u>	<u>3,853.9</u>
1 Long-term loans n.e.c.	3,540.0	3,462.7	3,853.9
Total	7,992.7	9,296.4	11,683.0

Table 2.1 - Financing by type of debt holder, 1981/82 - 1983/84  
 (Bengaluru Central government)

Rs million

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
<b>I Domestic financing</b>			
1 From other central government	590.9	<u>1,335.1</u>	<u>297.6</u>
2 From monetary authorities	65.7	247.8	207.2
3 From deposit money banks	470.2	319.8	661.3
4 Other domestic	123.8	626.0	13.5
5 Adjustments	- 51.5	- 172.3	- 156.3
	- 17.3	- 30.8	- 61.2
	<u>757.5</u>	<u>- 175.0</u>	<u>- 175.2</u>
<b>II Financing source</b>			
1 From internal development institutions	229.6	125.1	342.6
2 From foreign government	169.2	- 105.9	- 21.1
3 Other foreign borrowing	324.1	- 195.2	- 615.5
4 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	5.6	1.0	5.6
	<u>1,588.4</u>	<u>1,160.1</u>	<u>257.7</u>
	<u>Total financing</u>		

Table 2.9 - Financing by type of debt instrument, 1981/82 - 1983/84

(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
I Domestic financing			
1 Long-term bonds	590.9	<u>1,335.1</u>	<u>997.8</u>
2 Short-term bonds and bills	- 60.7	401.8	336.8
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	695.6	767.4	429.7
4 Short-term loans and advances	-	28.2	- 17.0
5 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	95.9	116.1	189.4
II Financing abroad	- 139.9	21.6	58.9
1 Long-term loans	<u>797.5</u>	<u>- 175.0</u>	<u>- 140.6</u>
2 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	794.1	- 176.0	- 140.0
Total financing	3.4	1.0	- 0.6
	1,388.4	1,160.1	857.2

Table 2.10 - Income tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup>. Years of assessment 1981/82, 1982/83

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1981/82 <sup>/</sup>			Year of assessment 1982/83 <sup>/</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	1,772	14.20	3.46	0.18	1,892	15.49	3.07	0.17
10,001 - 20,000	13,174	199.23	72.99	4.23	15,705	237.76	83.01	4.65
20,001 - 30,000	11,606	283.14	104.26	3.28	16,480	406.21	144.33	10.57
30,001 - 40,000	7,425	258.73	122.50	1.02	8,993	312.76	134.80	13.15
40,001 - 50,000	4,038	179.41	96.15	12.11	5,281	234.93	119.25	13.85
50,001 - 100,000	7,202	494.23	319.50	57.15	8,592	585.85	358.56	59.23
100,001 - 250,000	2,204	294.45	221.86	73.98	2,666	357.73	258.71	80.29
250,001 - 500,000	139	45.66	40.12	23.01	136	44.96	36.16	20.63
Over 500,000	24	15.04	12.07	7.59	22	13.50	11.44	7.20
Sub-total	47,584	1,784.09	992.91	199.55	59,767	2,209.19	1,149.33	209.74
4/	189	***	***	2.19	185	***	***	1.44
Total	47,773	***	***	201.74	59,952	***	***	211.18

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/ Revised

3/ 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

4/ Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 2.10 - Income tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1983/84, 1984/85 (cont'd.)

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1983/84			Year of assessment 1984/85 <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	1,126	8.94	2.32	0.15	370	2.57	0.96	0.13
10,001 - 20,000	12,538	195.29	69.27	3.82	11,069	178.21	64.32	3.51
20,001 - 30,000	17,295	433.12	156.27	11.92	17,600	447.73	153.93	11.11
30,001 - 40,000	9,785	338.77	142.68	13.69	11,844	406.59	151.73	13.68
40,001 - 50,000	6,110	271.87	142.00	16.95	6,534	291.75	143.61	16.21
50,001 - 100,000	9,881	673.89	413.45	67.35	11,033	748.16	438.24	67.00
100,001 - 250,000	2,975	396.64	284.02	84.28	3,143	424.24	293.20	81.76
250,001 - 500,000	127	42.47	34.52	19.21	115	37.65	29.13	15.36
Over 500,000	22	13.57	11.68	7.33	22	14.08	12.20	7.57
Sub-total	59,859	2,374.56	1,256.21	224.70	61,730	2,550.98	1,287.32	216.33
4/	144	...	...	1.68	1,836	...	...	1.81
Total	60,003	...	...	226.38	63,566	...	...	218.14

1/ See note on page

2/ Provisional

3/ 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

4/ Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 2.11 - Income tax - Companies<sup>1/</sup> - Years of assessment 1981/82, 1982/83

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1981/82/			Year of assessment 1982/83/		
	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn. Rs)
25,000 or less	155	1.47	0.99	0.62	152	1.44
25,001 - 50,000	103	3.76	1.75	1.22	63	2.24
50,001 - 100,000	87	6.40	3.19	2.04	89	6.48
100,001 - 150,000	42	5.12	1.94	1.18	50	6.09
150,001 - 250,000	58	11.42	4.65	2.89	45	8.71
250,001 - 500,000	84	28.86	11.85	7.28	57	20.45
500,001 - 750,000	40	24.55	9.13	5.46	45	27.31
750,001 - 1,000,000	28	24.88	8.36	5.12	23	19.93
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	19	22.54	7.24	4.52	18	21.60
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	15	26.84	10.77	6.41	15	25.91
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	40	121.19	50.96	28.69	31	93.42
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	96.27	56.57	31.33	12	85.47
Over 10,000,000	12	191.19	117.57	69.51	9	129.57
Total	695	564.49	285.69	166.27	609	448.62
						243.03
						136.74

1/ See note on page

2/ Revised

Table 2.11 - Income tax - Companies<sup>1/</sup>, Years of assessment 1983/84, 1984/85 (cont'd.)

Range of Liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1983/84			Year of assessment 1984/85 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn. Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)	Tax charged (Mn. Rs)	Number of companies	Chargeable income (Mn. Rs)
25,000 or less	140	1.46	0.84	0.54	153	1.59
25,001 - 50,000	54	1.97	1.05	0.62	71	2.52
50,001 - 100,000	83	5.97	2.26	1.33	121	8.69
100,001 - 150,000	41	5.08	1.97	1.04	50	6.01
150,001 - 250,000	69	13.60	5.35	3.19	62	12.17
250,001 - 500,000	49	17.06	4.33	3.02	84	31.14
500,001 - 750,000	43	27.27	11.46	6.58	31	19.19
750,001 - 1,000,000	12	10.70	4.82	2.84	21	18.19
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	19	23.75	10.24	5.98	25	31.41
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	10	17.52	7.23	4.04	10	17.21
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	32	99.76	63.21	35.69	35	107.50
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	10	58.28	40.98	23.29	12	75.26
Over 10,000,000	8	138.79	100.85	56.79	3	128.98
<b>Total</b>	570	431.21	255.09	<b>144.95</b>	683	459.86
						390.30
						131.05

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

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional

III  
ANALYSIS OF  
TRADE STATISTICS

1960-1961  
1961-1962

FIG. II EXTERNAL TRADE

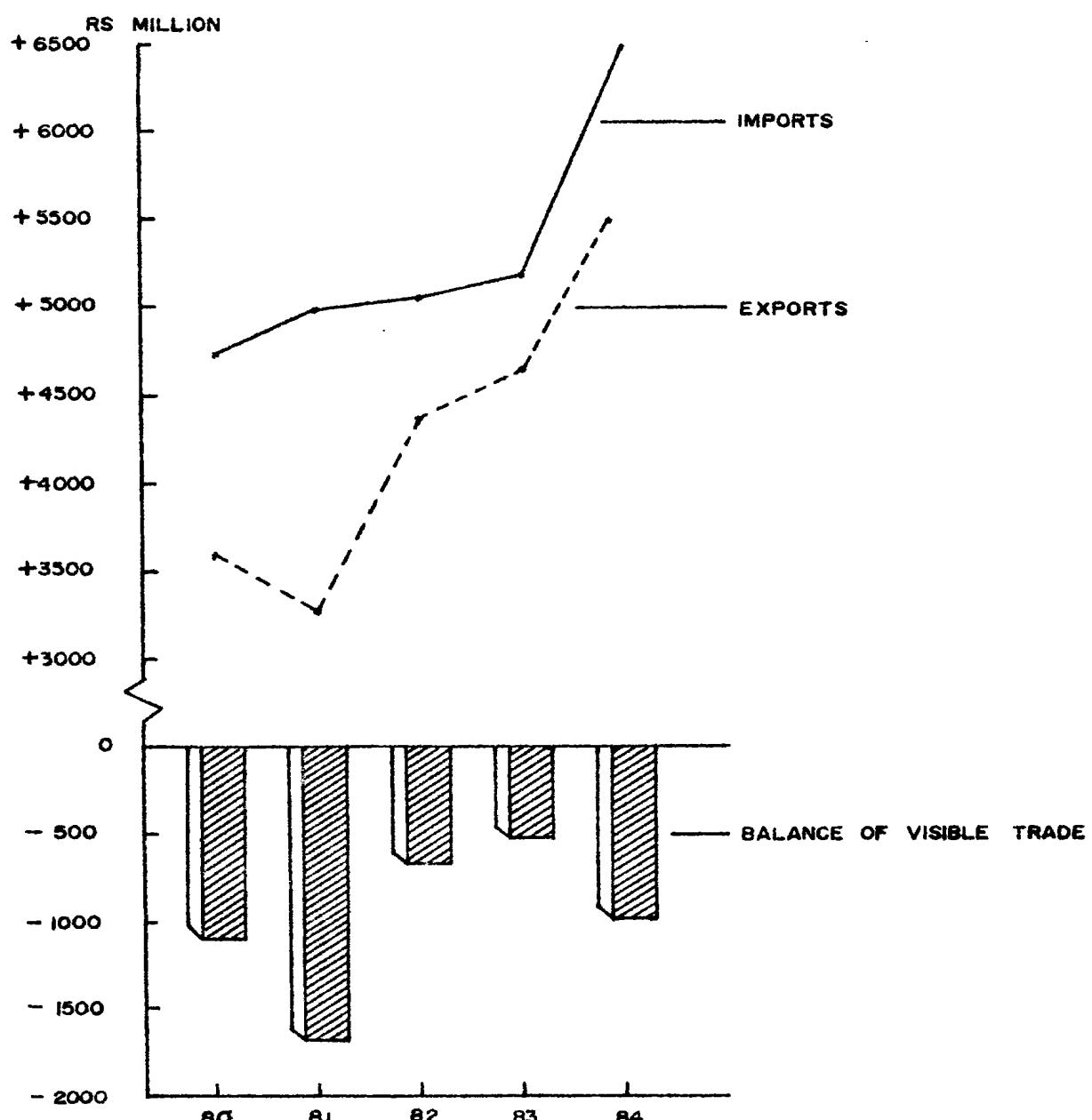


Table 3.1 - Balance of visible trade (1980 - 1984)

Year	Imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.o.b. value)				Balance of visible trade	Rs million
		Domestic exports	Re-exports	Bunkers and ships' stores	Total		
1980	4,721.4	3,261.2	80.1	275.0	3,616.3	- 1,105.1	
1981	4,976.8	2,925.0	74.2	278.5	3,277.7	- 1,699.1	
1982	5,048.2	3,898.6	95.1	374.3	4,363.0	- 685.2	
1983	5,175.0	4,223.3	93.1	326.1	4,637.4	- 537.5	
1984	6,494.0	5,065.6	113.2	311.6	5,490.4	- 1,003.6	

Table 3.2 - Price indices (unit value) of exports and imports and terms of trade, 1980 - 1984

Period	Price Indices		Terms of trade <sup>1/</sup>
	Export	Import	
1979 = 100			
	1980	135.4	95
1980 = 100			
	1981	108.2	92
1981 = 100			
	1982	115.9	98
1982 = 100			
	1983	106.7	109
	1984 <sup>2/</sup>	119.4	108

1/ ratio of export to import price index. A rise in the index indicates that the terms of trade have moved in favour of Mauritius.

2/ As from 1983, a common base (year 1982) is being used for the computation of trade indices.

Table 3.3 - Price indices (unit value) of imports, by section, 1960 - 1984

Period	All sections	Food sections	Beverages and tobacco	Crude minerals, insects, etc.	Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Non-manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufacture services
1979 = 100	145	137	126	162	190	107	151	133	145	135
1980 = 100	152	117	121	106	113	129	122	115	114	115
1981 = 100	158	113	115	111	107	114	106	125	114	112
1982 = 100	155	98	92	135	97	93	100	102	92	109
	128A/	110	99	157	115	100	152	115	118	115
										125

1/ As from 1955, a common base (year 1952) is being used. See note computation of trade indices

Table 3.4 - Distribution of total exports (unit value) by selected commodities, 1954 - 1984

Commodities	1954		1955		1956		1957		1958	
	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%						
Sugar	1,625.5	54	2,462.5	51	2,670.9	52	2,522.6	49		
Molasses	110.3	4	66.6	2	63.3	2	61.5	1		
Tea	49.2	2	66.7	2	97.0	2	249.1	5		
EPZ exports	1,387.1	35	1,235.5	31	1,306.6	35	2,150.7	41		
Other	127.6	4	157.4	4	165.3	4	194.9	4		
Total	2,995.2	100	3,988.7	100	4,311.3	100	5,176.8	100		

Table 3.5 - Dictionnaire of imports by section - C.I.T. code, 1981 - 1984

S.I.T.C. Section	Description	1981		1982		1983		1984	
		Rs mn	%						
0	Food and live animals	1,197.2	24	1,234.2	24	1,130.1	21	1,287.1	20
1	Beverages and tobacco	24.8	1	20.6	2	22.6	1	25.6	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	239.0	5	260.8	5	227.3	4	295.8	5
3	Minerai fuels, lubricants and related materials	899.0	18	936.2	17	972.2	15	1,075.2	17
4	Fats and vegetable oils and fats	143.1	3	153.6	3	155.6	3	229.7	3
5	Chemicals	354.1	7	403.5	6	452.1	8	456.2	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,091.5	22	1,214.1	24	1,293.9	25	1,945.6	30
7	Mediciney and transport equipment	737.3	15	499.6	12	624.5	12	745.5	12
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	275.5	5	317.1	6	336.2	7	423.7	6
9	Other commodities and transactions	9.3	-	4.6	-	6.0	-	5.2	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	4,976.8	100	5,048.2	100	5,175.0	100	6,494.6	100

Table 3.6 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> classified by economic categories, 1981-1984

Economic categories	1981/		1982/		1983/		1984	
	Rs mn	%						
Intermediate consumption	2,537.7	55	2,737.3	63	2,855.1	64	3,517.9	69
Final consumption of households	1,271.1	50	1,311.8	50	1,193.9	27	1,299.5	23
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	435.3	10	281.1	7	384.2	9	469.8	8
Total	4,232.1	100	4,330.2	100	4,438.7	100	5,687.2	100

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

Less Government imports, total re-exports and petroleum products for foreign vessels and aircraft

2/ Revision

FIG. 12 DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS INTO CONSUMPTION  
CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES  
1980 - 1984

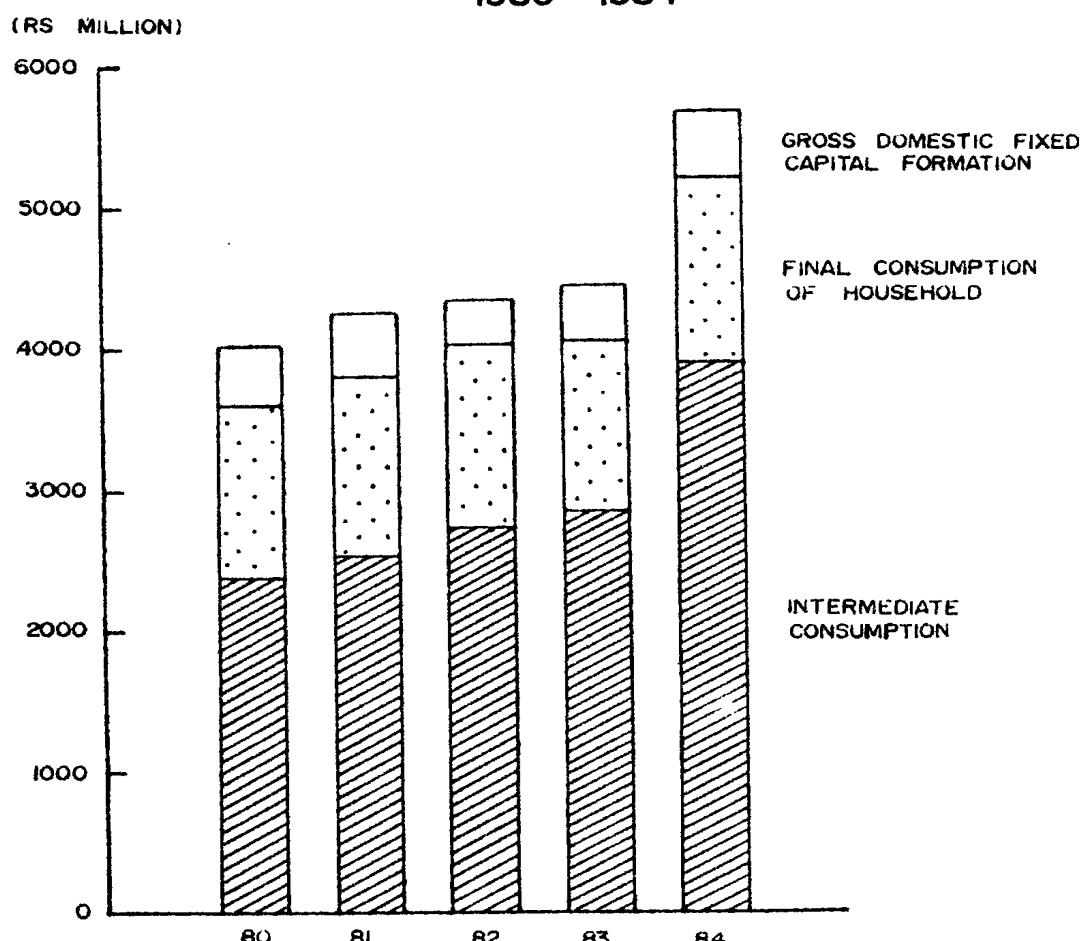


Table 3.7 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1981 2/

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin Divisions	Economic categories			
		Total Imports	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	149.2	57.0	63.3	15.9
12	Forestry and logging	4.5	4.6	-	-
13	Fishing	30.4	9.7	20.7	-
29	Whaling and quarrying	13.2	10.2	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,157.5	350.3	799.6	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel, fur, leather	525.1	529.4	35.7	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	50.0	44.5	5.4	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	32.1	30.9	20.2	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, coke and plastic products	277.4	766.7	216.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	245.4	232.8	7.6	-
37	Basic metal industries	143.5	143.5	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	730.4	228.5	80.5	411.4
39	Other manufacturing industries	47.7	23.7	27.0	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	5.1	4.7	0.4	-
	TOTAL	4,239.1	1,537.7	1,271.1	433.3

1/ For definition of imports into Consumption see footnote to Table 3.6 on page 92  
 2/ Revised

Table 3.8 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1962.<sup>2/</sup>

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	139.7	32.2	50.7	7.0
12	Forestry and logging	3.5	3.5	-	-
13	Fishing	34.2	1.3	33.3	-
29	Mining and quarrying	23.8	22.6	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,105.5	371.3	818.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	673.0	53.0	22.9	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	42.5	40.7	2.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	107.8	63.2	24.6	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,013.6	757.0	243.6	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	255.8	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	274.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	76.1	59.1	19.0	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.5	8.3	1.7	-
	T O T A L	4,333.2	2,737.3	1,311.8	261.1

1/ For definition of 'imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.6 on page 92

2/ Revised

Table 3.9 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption 1/ by industrial origin and use, 1983 2/ Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial Origin Divisions	Economic Categories			Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	
11	Agriculture	164.8	104.0	56.4	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	1,061.4	348.4	713.0	-
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	1,015.9	801.5	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	52.9	19.4	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	10.1	8.5	1.6	-
	T O T A L	4,438.7	2,355.6	1,198.9	384.2

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1/ For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 3.6 on page 92

2/ Revised

Table 3.10 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1984

Re million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin Divisions	Economic Categories			Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	
11	Agriculture	173.8	117.5	49.4	6.9
12	Forestry and logging	3.6	3.6	-	-
13	Fishing	28.2	9.8	18.4	-
29	Mining and quarrying	22.1	21.7	0.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,306.2	471.6	834.6	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	1,316.1	1,282.5	33.5	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	49.0	48.3	0.7	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	126.4	131.6	24.7	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,136.4	926.3	210.1	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	270.7	261.8	8.9	-
37	Basic metal industries	216.1	216.1	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	895.4	342.8	89.7	462.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	133.6	106.9	26.7	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.6	7.2	2.4	-
	TOTAL	5,687.2	3,917.9	1,299.5	459.8

Table 3.11 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1982	1983	1984
Sugar	+ 9.8	+ 6.4	- 8.0
Molasses	- 45.8	+ 21.1	+ 5.0
Tea	+ 24.5	+ 30.4	+ 87.1
EPZ exports	+ 18.0	+ 4.6	- 23.4
of which Tuna	- 6.4	- 2.1	- 14.5
Textile yarn	+ 16.0	- 5.9	+ 8.7
Knitted goods	+ 19.3	+ 5.0	- 25.6
Other garments	+ 17.4	+ 9.5	+ 16.5
Optical goods	+ 9.0	+ 1.1	+ 16.5
Watches and clocks	+ 22.3	+ 12.4	- 3.8
Games and sporting goods	+ 15.1	- 2.4	+ 14.2
Jewellery	+ 7.6	+ 15.5	- 18.8

Table 3.12 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1982	1983	1984
Sugar	+ 38.0	+ 2.2	- 12.8
Molasses	+ 11.4	- 21.5	- 7.5
Tea	+ 9.0	+ 11.5	+ 37.2
EPZ exports	- 5.7	+ 2.0	+ 33.3
of which Tuna	- 6.6	+ 43.9	+ 28.2
Textile yarn	- 1.4	- 23.0	+ 5.6
Knitted goods	- 15.1	- 0.2	+ 21.3
Other garments	+ 13.5	- 2.1	+ 34.7
Optical goods	- 1.0	+ 12.3	+ 55.3
Watches and clocks	+ 45.7	+ 48.5	+ 24.7
Games and sporting goods	+ 40.3	+ 21.8	+ 25.8
Jewellery	- 1.3	+ 6.4	+ 61.1

Table 3.13 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1982	1983	1984
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 12.9	- 0.4	+ 19.3
of which Flour	- 2.1	- 3.6	+ 14.1
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 59.5
Textile fibres	- 0.1	- 6.4	+ 26.5
Textile yarn	+ 12.6	+ 2.3	+ 37.6
Fabrics	+ 18.2	- 1.3	+ 23.9
Cement	+ 14.9	- 8.5	+ 11.2
Iron and steel goods	- 1.4	+ 4.8	+ 3.2
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 13.4	- 4.8	+ 10.0
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 5.6	- 0.9	+ 5.3
Dairy products	+ 29.6	- 14.1	+ 6.1
Fish and fish preparations	+ 10.4	- 0.7	+ 2.2
Rice	+ 12.9	- 24.3	+ 2.7
Vegetables and fruit	+ 8.3	- 2.5	+ 11.1
Made-up garments	+ 25.2	+ 0.3	- 6.5
<u>Petroleum products</u>	+ 14.4	- 6.6	+ 7.0
of which Motor spirit	+ 15.0	- 6.2	+ 10.1
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 10.7	+ 8.9	+ 9.1

Table 3.14 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1982	1983	1984
Intermediate goods			
of which Flour	+ 4.2	+ 1.8	+ 12.0
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	+ 8.0	- 10.5	+ 11.7
Textile fibres	+ 18.5	+ 7.7	+ 4.5
Textile yarn	+ 1.0	- 19.0	+ 27.4
Fabrics	+ 15.4	+ 27.7	+ 16.1
Cement	+ 2.9	+ 11.0	+ 64.0
Iron and steel goods	+ 7.0	+ 6.6	+ 2.9
Iron and steel goods	+ 5.8	+ 3.0	+ 21.9
Consumer goods	- 8.9	- 2.0	+ 5.6
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 12.8	- 3.4	+ 6.3
Dairy products	+ 4.7	+ 2.3	+ 9.6
Fish and fish preparations	+ 14.9	- 9.8	+ 16.8
Rice	+ 3.9	- 8.2	+ 14.8
Vegetables and fruit	+ 36.3	+ 24.8	- 17.1
Made-up garments	+ 14.2	- 24.1	+ 32.9
Petroleum products	- 10.4	+ 12.8	+ 0.5
of which Motor spirit	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	- 2.0
Capital goods	- 25.3	+ 0.2	+ 16.6

IV

PRODUCTION  
DATA

V

MONTE CARLO

DAD

Table 4.1 - Production of selected commodities, 1980 - 1984

M/tons

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>Industrial crops</u>					
Tea (processed green leaf)	22,438	24,926	26,482	31,103	40,750
Tobacco leaf <sup>1/</sup>	1,153	1,259	624	796	925
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>					
Beans and peas	1,162	880	765	905	1,310
Creepers <sup>2/</sup>	5,910	4,665	5,445	4,425	5,485
Groundnuts	1,071	1,854	1,940	1,910	2,420
Maize	732	1,081	1,375	1,195	3,265
Manioc	86	75	80	300	275
Sweet potatoes	85	234	335	150	180
Potatoes	11,694	15,999	13,500	14,910	20,680
Rice	159	127	10	145	275
Tomatoes	6,121	6,739	9,530	11,550	10,500
Mixed vegetables <sup>3/</sup>	9,547	8,681	8,810	8,735	11,295
Bananas	2,625	5,430	6,415	7,075	4,750
Pineapples	258	476	535	425	535
<u>Meat and fish</u>					
Beef:					
Local	453	434	358	407	342
Rodrigues	60	95	57	102	91
Imported	1,345	671	848	666	551
Goat meat	86	78	85	96	109
Mutton	50	26	23	21	21
Pork	595	639	608	601	617
Poultry	5,700	5,800	6,000	6,425	6,200
<u>Fish</u>					
Lagoon and off lagoon	1,662	1,648	1,491	1,805	1,811
Bank:					
Local vessels	678	1,268	1,493	1,830	2,657
Foreign vessels	1,008	500	2,302	911	180

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

<sup>2/</sup> Include margoze, calabash, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

Table 4.2- Local production of selected commodities, 1982 - 1985

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	Jan-June 1985
Sugar	M/Tons	687,940	604,741	575,617	18,701
Molasses	"	190,103	162,143	150,000	...
Tea	"	5,287	6,142	8,018	5,114
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	6,000	6,425	6,500	...
Animal feeds	"	27,000	30,000	31,000	...
Iron bars	"	9,575	7,500	11,500	...
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	20,930	23,646	21,020	2,341
Denatured spirits:					
Power alcohol	"	1,772	2,165	2,707	1,230
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,963	3,840	2,643	1,345
Beer and stout	"	136,774	149,720	166,225	76,862
Wine	"	41,406	42,736	50,756	21,018
Perfumed spirits	"	1,087	761	890	620
Vinegar	"	1,015	846	1,187	612
Soft aerated beverages	"	307,885	313,405	272,957	121,396
Cigarettes	M/Tons	1,010	982	1,253	623
Matches	Gross boxes	179,646	198,019	192,187	91,460
Lime	M/Tons	6,400	5,000	5,000	...
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	363	371	379	195
Canned tuna 1/	M/Tons	1,412	2,032	2,605	1,239
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted 1/	000	10,290	10,057	12,549	5,598
Other outer garments 1/	"	2,073	1,956	4,284	2,026
Under garments 1/	"	4,065	5,519	7,709	3,305

1/ Export figures

Table 4.3 - Number of permits and floor area by type of building <sup>1/</sup>, 1982 - 1985

Type of building	1982			1983			1984			Jan - June 1985		
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft)
<u>Residential</u>	<u>4,726</u>	<u>4,974</u>	<u>4,176</u>	<u>4,196</u>	<u>4,239</u>	<u>4,240</u>	<u>4,240</u>	<u>4,240</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
New buildings	3,812	4,413	3,354	3,703	3,347	3,702	1,413	1,614				
Additions	914	561	822	493	892	538	485	294				
<u>Non-Residential</u>	<u>393</u>	<u>672</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	10	21	11	15	15	34	28	15				
Manufacturing	34	165	19	80	22	111	22	122				
Construction	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-				
Electricity and water	3	4	-	-	1	8	4	10				
Transport, storage and communications	5	28	1	1	13	5	1	1				
Wholesale and retail trade	273	290	233	540	230	317	138	322				
Banking, insurance and real estate	12	37	7	87	7	57	9	55				
Services	56	127	29	52	53	121	34	75				
TOTAL	5,119	5,646	4,477	4,981	4,580	4,893	2,134	2,508				

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

Table 4.4 - Number of permits and floor area by region <sup>1/</sup>, 1982 - 1985

Region	1982			1983			1984			Jan - June 1985		
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (Thousand sq. ft.)	No. of permits issued	
<u>Urban areas</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>2,409</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>1,759</u>	<u>2,303</u>	<u>1,767</u>	<u>2,058</u>				
Port Louis	471	702	493	678	509	668	202	366				
Beau Bassin-Rose Hill	329	571	305	452	284	433	149	210				
Curepipe	312	404	281	426	302	449	166	214				
Quatre Bornes	284	383	286	373	343	347	135	123				
Vacoas-Phoenix	320	349	351	309	321	406	115	145				
<u>Rural areas</u>	<u>2,489</u>	<u>2,677</u>	<u>1,938</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>2,053</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>1,152</u>				
Pamplemousses	582	671	584	822	380	412	159	249				
Rivière du Rempart	366	415	310	383	287	297	89	183				
Flacq	477	490	293	283	374	393	174	163				
Moka	239	282	146	177	163	189	136	178				
Grand Port	308	273	205	125	222	207	91	115				
Savanne	210	200	136	199	174	167	67	69				
Plaines Wilhems - Black River	307	346	264	261	329	388	166	198				
Whole Island	4,205	5,086	3,654	4,488	3,688	4,356	1,649	2,213				

<sup>1/</sup>. Includes only new buildings for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and the Ministry of Works

V

INSTITUTIONAL  
SECTOR  
ACCOUNTS

## Explanatory Notes

### Income and Outlay Accounts

#### 1. Classification

For the analysis of income and expenditure flows, the economy has been split into groups of economic agents called institutional sectors as follows:

- (i) the Household Sector which includes the unincorporated enterprises and non-profit making institutions serving households
- (ii) the Government Sector and
- (iii) & (iv) the Enterprise Sector , financial and non-financial

#### 2. Limitations of data

Data required for the compilation of these accounts have not been collected systematically through surveys. Instead, other indirect sources as for example, the Income Tax Statistics tabulations, Annual Reports of Companies and Banks and other indirect methods of estimations have extensively been used.

The tables prepared and published for the first time are provisional and will be revised in the light of any additional information collected.

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Table 5.1.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1982

	EXPENDITURE	INCOME	Rs million
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,301	1. Compensation of employees	4,975
2. Interests, dividends and rent	110	2. Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	2,935
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	13	3. Interests, dividends and rent	419
4. Direct taxes on income	228	4. Casualty insurance claims	13
5. Other direct taxes	55	5. Government transfers to households	798
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	25	(i) Social security benefits & grants	(257)
7. Social security contribution	155	(ii) Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(132)
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	132	(iii) Subsidy on rice and flour	(280)
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	62	(iv) Other	(129)
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	47	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	19
11. Gross savings	253	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	18
		8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	204
			Households and Unincorporated Enterprises
			Appropriation of Disposable Income
			9,381
			Disposable Income
			9,381

Table 5.1.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1982

Rs million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
Final consumption expenditure	1,624
Compensation of employees	(1,421)
Consumption of fixed capital	(203)
Goods and services purchased, net	366
Interest paid	12
Subsidies	798
Transfers to households	(257)
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(132)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(280)
Subsidy on rice and flour	(129)
Other	19
Transfers to private non profit institutions	8
Transfers to Rest of the World	- 543
Gross savings	
	106
Total current disbursements	2,784
	43
Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	176
Interests, dividends and land rent	(1,717)
Indirect taxes	(839)
Import duties	(409)
Export duties	(257)
Excise duties	(-)
Sales tax	(212)
Other	458
Direct taxes	(228)
Taxes on income: Individuals	(138)
Companies	(92)
Other direct taxes	31
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	155
Social security contributions	8
Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	132
Current transfers n.e.c.	72
From Rest of the World	(72)
From other resident sectors	(-)
Total current receipts	2,784

Table 5.1.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises, 1982

EXPENDITURE	INCOME	RS Million
1. Interests, dividends and rent	777	1. Gross operating surpluses
2. Direct taxes on income	132	2. Interests, dividends and rent
3. Other direct taxes	37	3. Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6	4. Casualty insurance claims received by non- financial enterprises
5. Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	38	5. Current transfers from :
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non- financial enterprises	75	(139)
7. Current transfers to :	139	(i) Other resident sectors
		(-)
		(ii) Rest of the World
8. Gross savings	1,319	(-)
		Disposable Income of Enterprises
	3,679	3,079
		Appropriation of Disposable Income

Table 5.1.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1982

Rs Million

PA Y M E N T S		R E C E I P T S	
1.	Imports of goods and services	5,555	1. Exports of goods and services 5,529
2.	Factor income paid to Rest of the World	561	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World 43
3.	Current transfers to Rest of the World	55	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World (220)
		(5)	(i) By general government (204)
		(67)	(ii) By other resident sectors
4.	Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 657	
	Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	5,925	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions 5,996

Table 5.1.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1982

EXPENDITURE	INCOME	Rs million
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,301	4,975
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,624	5,045
3. Gross Savings	1,523	109
		1
1. Compensation of employees		1
2. Gross operating surplus		1
3. Net factor income from Rest of the World		- 498
4. Net Indirect taxes		1,705
5. Net current transfers from Rest of the World*		221
Appropriation of Disposable Income	11,448	11,448

\* Figures do not tally with Balance of Payments data because of lack of data on flow of transfers to the recipient institutions

Table 5.2.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1983

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,886	1. Compensation of employees	5,400
2. Interests, dividends and rent	161	2. Entrepreneurial income of unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	3,227
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	14		
4. Direct taxes on income	254	3. Interests, dividends and rent	473
5. Other direct taxes	57	4. Casualty insurance claims	14
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	25	5. Government transfers to households	828
7. Social security contribution	171	(i) Social security benefits & grants	(298)
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	151	(ii) Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(151)
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	68	(iii) Subsidy on rice and flour	(256)
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	65	(iv) Other	(123)
11. Gross savings	404	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	23
		7. Transfers from other resident sectors	35
		8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	256
		Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	10,256
		Appropriation of Disposable Income	10,256

Table 5.2.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1983

Rs million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
Final consumption expenditure	1,706
Compensation of employees	(1,471)
Consumption of fixed capital	(•••)
Goods and services purchased, net	(235)
Interests paid	759
Subsidies	20
Transfer to households	828
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(298)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(151)
Subsidy on rice and flour	(256)
Other	(123)
Transfer to private non-profit institutions	23
Transfer to Rest of the World	9
Gross savings	- 33
Total current disbursements	3,312
Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	61
Interest, dividends and land rent	180
Indirect taxes	2,180
Import duties	(1,076)
Export duties	(430)
Excise duties	(261)
Sales tax	(186)
Other	(227)
Direct taxes	509
Taxes on income: Individual Companies	(254)
Companies	(160)
Other direct taxes	(95)
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	31
Social security contributions	171
Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	151
Current transfers n.e.c.	29
From Rest of the World	(28)
From other resident sectors	(1)
Total current receipts	3,312

Table 5.2.3 Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises, 1983

Rs Million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
1. Interest, dividends and rent	523
2. Direct taxes on income	160
3. Other direct taxes	38
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6
5. Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	94
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	50
7. Current transfers to:	165
(i) Other resident sectors	(159)
(ii) Rest of the World	(-)
8. Gross savings	1,530
Appropriation of Disposable Income	5,320
Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,020

Table 5.2.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1983

P A Y M E N T S		R E C E I P T S		Rs million
1.	Imports of goods and services	5,999	1.	Exports of goods and services 5,953
2.	Factor income paid to Rest of the World	514	2.	Factor income received from Rest of the World 29
3.	Current transfers to Rest of the World	80	3.	Current transfers from Rest of the World 374
	(i) By general government	(15)	(i)	By general government (118)
	(ii) By other resident sectors	(65)	(ii)	By other resident sectors (256)
4.	Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 237		
	Payments to Rest of the World and Surplus on current transactions	6,356	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	6,356

Table 5.2.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1983

		INCOME	<u>Rs million</u>
	EXPENDITURE		
1.	Private consumption expenditure	8,886	1. Compensation of employees .....
2.	Government consumption expenditure	1,706	2. Gross operating surplus
3.	Gross savings	1,907	3. Net factor income from Rest of the World
			- 485
			4. Net indirect taxes
			2,160
			5. Net current transfers from the Rest of the World*
			211
	Appropriation of Disposable Income	12,499	National Disposable Income
			12,499

\* Figures do not tally with Balance of Payments data because of lack of data on flow of transfers to the recipient institutions

Table 5.3.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1954

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		EXPENSE	EXPENSE
1. Private consumption expenditure	\$,869	1. Compensation of employees	5,950
2. Interest, dividends and rent	196	2. Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	3,528
3. Net saving/ insurance premiums	13		
4. Direct taxes on income	273	3. Interest, dividends and rent	477
5. Other direct taxes	75	4. Casualty insurance claims	13
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	28	5. Government transfers to households	715
7. Social security contribution	178	(i) social security benefits and grants (ii) unfunded employee welfare benefits (iii) subsidy on zinc and flour (iv) other	(326) (155) (75) (16)
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	166	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	60
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	80	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	70
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	57	8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	324
11. Gross savings	273		
	11,208	Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	11,208
		Appropriation of Disposable Income	

Table 5.3.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1984/1

Rs million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
Final consumption expenditure	
Compensation of employees	(1,835)
Consumption of fixed capital	(1,532)
Goods and services purchased, net	(303)
Interest paid	848
Subsidies	38
Transfer to households	705
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(324)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(166)
Subsidy on rice and flour	(70)
Other	(145)
Transfer to private non-profit institutions	40
Transfer to Rest of the World	16
Gross savings	25
Total current disbursements	3,508
1/ Provisions	3,508
Interest, dividends and rent, net	67
Indirect taxes	155
Import duties	2,348
Export duties	(1,257)
Excise duties	(354)
Sales tax	(215)
Other	(249)
Direct taxes	529
Taxes on income	(273)
Companies	(131)
Other direct taxes	(125)
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	35
Social security contributions	176
Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	165
Current transfers n.e.c.	52
From Rest of the World	(50)
From other resident sectors	(-)
Total current receipts	3,508

Table 5.3.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises, 1984

Rs Million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
1. Interests, dividends and rent	915
2. Direct taxes on income	131
3. Other direct taxes	50
4. Complaincy fees, fines and penalties	7
5. Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	85
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	75
7. Current transfers to :	295
(i) Other resident sectors	(295)
(ii) Rest of the World	(-)
Gross savings	2,834
Appropriation of Disposable Income	3,595
Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,595

Table 5.3.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1984

P A Y M E N T S		R E C E I P T S	
1.	Imports of goods and services	7,9426	1. Exports of goods and services
2.	Factor income paid to Rest of the World	654	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World
3.	Current transfers to Rest of the World	75	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World
	(i) By general government	(18)	(i) By general government
	(ii) By other resident sectors	(75)	(ii) By other resident sectors
4.	Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 622	
			Receipts from the Rest of the World on current transactions
		7,933	7,533

Table 5.3.5. - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1984

Rs million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
1. Private consumption expenditure	9,869
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,835
3. Gross savings	2,279
	59,950
	6,055
	- 613
	2,348
	301
Appropriation of Disposable Income	13,983
	13,983

\* Figures do not tally with Balance of Payments data because of lack of data on flow of transfers to the recipient institutions

VI

HISTORICAL  
SERIES

Notes to Table 6.1 "Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1985"

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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.

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Table 6.1 - Series C: selected indicators, 1965 - 1965

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	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure Rs mn	Gross domestic private capital formation Rs mn	Imports (c.i.f.) Rs mn	Exports (f.o.b.) Rs mn
1965	735,265	823	118	941	+ 5.3	772	155	357	342
1966	753,276	855	123	938	- 3.6	806	152	333	332
1967	767,752	856	131	907	+ 4.5	851	145	371	365
1968	781,615	841	164	859	+ 7.0	855	161	421	354
1969	872,555	203	150	925	+ 4.5	837	144	376	365
1970	805,765	1,517	175	910	- 0.2	1,025	165	412	384
1971	316,521	1,114	152	922	+ 4.9	1,085	154	462	362
1972	826,159	1,376	158	973	+ 10.6	1,270	222	536	574
1973	845,320	1,768	245	944	+ 11.6	1,524	430	915	746
1974	857,755	2,055	605	3,471	+ 15.8	2,265	752	1,756	1,736
1975	867,824	2,351	655	3,805	+ 3.1	2,694	1,528	1,995	1,635

Table 6.1 (cont'd) - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1985

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	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure Rs mn	Gross domestic fixed capital formation Rs mn	Imports (c.i.f.) Rs mn	Exports (f.o.b.) Rs mn
1976	879,125	4,165	539	4,704	+ 16.7	3,579	1,267	2,468	1,770
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	+ 7.0	4,391	1,515	2,951	2,641
1978	987,779	5,494	764	6,253	+ 4.0	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987
1979	922,807	6,540	1,100	7,655	+ 3.6	6,153	1,955	3,634	2,435
1980	937,856	7,385	1,308	8,627	- 10.1	7,786	2,322	4,721	3,341
1981	950,755	5,755	1,444	10,265	+ 6.4	8,699	2,245	4,977	2,999
1982	960,956	10,020	1,705	11,725	+ 5.8	9,925	2,160	5,648	3,989
1983	968,505	10,513	2,160	12,773	+ 0.4	10,592	2,300	5,175	4,311
1984	977,129	11,985	2,316	14,295	+ 4.2	11,704	2,550	6,494	5,179
1985	985,216	13,375	2,675	16,250	+ 5.5	12,920	2,947	3,725*	2,761*

\* January to June figures

Table 6.2 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1980 - 1984

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Area of Island of Mauritius (sq kms)	1,865	1,865	1,865	1,865	1,865
2. Population (mid-year)	937,886	950,785	960,994	968,609	977,129
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	...	...	...	64.4	...
	Female (years)	...	...	71.2	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	27.0	25.2	22.4	20.6	19.7
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	32.3	33.6	29.4	25.6	23.1
7. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	197,561	196,314	195,078	193,827	200,442
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	115,080	121,620	118,360	123,820	139,670
9. GNP at market prices (Rs million)	8,519	9,801	11,227	12,288	13,682
10. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rupees)	9,083	10,308	11,683	12,686	14,002
11. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost(%)	- 10.1	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
12. Rate of inflation (%)	42.0	14.5	11.4	5.6	7.3
13. Total imports (c.i.f.) (Rs million)	4,721	4,977	5,048	5,175	6,494
14. Total exports (f.o.b) (Rs million)	3,341	2,999	3,989	4,311	5,179

Table 6.3 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 = 100)

## INTERNAL PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1967	1972	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1962	100	93.1	79.2	38.1	55.1	30.5	21.6	18.9	15.9	16.0
1967	107.4	102	95.1	40.9	57.7	32.9	23.2	20.2	18.2	17.2
1972	126.2	117.5	100	48.1	66.3	38.7	27.2	23.8	21.4	20.2
1977	262.6	244.5	208.1	156	97.1	80.5	56.7	45.5	44.4	42.1
1978	265.0	265.4	225.8	198.5	122	87.3	61.5	53.7	49.2	45.7
1979	326.3	363.8	258.6	126.3	91.6.5	100	76.4	61.5	55.5	52.3
1980	433.3	431.6	367.1	175.4	155.6	142.0	100	87.3	75.4	74.2
1981	530.5	493.9	423.4	202.6	155.1	162.6	114.5	100	77.0	85.0
1982	591.0	550.2	468.3	225.6	227.5	181.1	127.5	111.4	100	94.7
1983	524.1	581.6	494.5	237.6	245.9	191.2	134.7	117.6	100	93.2
1984	659.7	623.4	530.6	254.9	254.9	205.2	144.5	125.2	113.3	107.3

## EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

Notes on the interpretation and use of table 6.3

"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 1980, it is easily reckoned that one 1980 rupee is worth 22 cents in 1962, 62 cents in 1978 and Rs 1.45 in 1984.

Column data represent a series of indices showing price changes with respect to a specific base year. For example, column 1980 gives a series of data on price changes with 1980 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 1981 is obtained by reading down column 1980 : 1980 = 100, 1981 = 114.5. Therefore the annual inflation rate for the year 1981 is 14.5%.

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VII

# INPUT OUTPUT TABLE

## The Input-Output Table - Year 1981

### General

This is the first time that an attempt has been made to construct an Input-Output Table for the whole economy. The construction of the table has been very time consuming as it was compiled manually. The exercise has in fact proved very beneficial because by virtue of its structure as a set of interlocking accounts, the table has provided consistency checks on the existing data and in some cases, has also helped to fill in certain gaps in the data.

### The Input-Output Table

An Input-Output table is an extremely important form of national economic accounting and plays a key integrating role in the System of National Accounts. It provides a powerful statistical picture of the economy showing its industrial structure and inter-dependence. It also provides a consistent set of data which is necessary for the construction of econometric models.

The table consists of three main sections :

- (a) an inter-industry sector
- (b) a final demand sector
- and (c) a 'value added' sector.

The flows of goods and services have been classified into 15 industry groups. The columns represent the industries and the rows the principal products of the industry.

To every row representing the receipts of an account, there is a corresponding column showing the payments. Rows and columns must add to the same total.

All transactions have been valued at producers prices i.e. purchasers' price less trade and transport margin. Wholesale and retail margin and the transport costs have been imputed and are shown separately in the respective rows. It has not been possible to show import duties paid by each industry group separately so that the imported content contains the c.i.f. value plus duties.

The entries in the 'inter-industry' and 'final demand' sections have been worked out using a wide variety of indirect methods of estimation as very few respondent provide detailed data on inputs. It is hoped that the results of the Census of Economic Activities presently being undertaken by the office and those of the Household Budget Survey planned for next year help towards improving the construction of such detailed accounts.

### Concluding remarks

It is hoped that planners, policy-makers, research workers and the business community will make maximum use of this important economic tool.

**INPUT OUTPUT TABLE**  
**( THE MAURITIAN ECONOMY - 1981 )**

INDUSTRY GROUP		Rs million																		
PRODUCT GROUP AT PRODUCERS' PRICES		Sugar cane	Foodcrops and fruits	Livestock and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and water	EPZ	Other and retail trade	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotels and restaurants	Transport and storage	Services and business	Total Industrial Demand	Household Consumption	General Government consumption	Investment	Exports of goods and services	Total demand	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				
Sugar cane	1	12.9	-	-	0.2	1,420.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433.9	-	-	-	1,433.9	
Foodcrops and fruits	2	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	25.0	-	4.0	42.1	124.2	-	-	5.7	
Livestock and fishing	3	-	1.2	1.0	-	-	8.1	-	16.0	-	-	19.0	-	3.0	42.2	204.9	-	-	8.1	
Other agriculture	4	30.6	4.0	-	0.1	-	-	63.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.6	-	-	16.0	122.6	
Mining and quarrying	5	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	14.0	-	-	-	-	33.0	2.0	-	-	35.0	
Sugar milling	6	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	7.0	-	6.0	-	-	1.0	44.0	61.4	-	54.7	1,735.3	
EPZ	7	-	-	-	-	-	161.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.0	10.2	-	56.5	1,087.2	
Other manufacturing	8	163.5	8.5	35.0	15.7	10.0	30.0	33.4	120.0	10.1	222.2	30.0	85.0	35.3	20.0	48.0	896.7	1,226.1	-	149.0
Electricity and water	9	12.5	1.7	5.0	0.9	2.1	9.5	26.2	70.0	24.7	0.5	59.0	27.0	18.0	16.0	37.9	311.0	145.0	-	-
Construction	10	4.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	0.2	2.0	3.0	-	5.0	7.0	1.3	126.0	3.0	154.5	118.5	1,221.0	
Wholesale and retail	11	45.6	4.5	5.7	3.0	2.0	24.5	10.0	72.3	2.6	150.0	6.0	30.0	58.6	15.0	36.0	465.8	766.8	-	270.0
Restaurants and hotels	12	4.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.4	0.3	2.0	2.0	0.0	8.0	5.0	7.0	35.7	-	
Transport and communication	13	134.0	2.6	3.8	2.0	0.9	204.2	45.0	50.0	10.5	175.0	208.0	16.0	20.6	31.0	43.0	946.6	596.6	-	216.9
Finance, insurance, etc.	14	29.5	-	4.0	0.5	0.7	8.0	30.4	60.0	5.1	28.9	115.0	73.0	74.0	135.0	59.6	619.3	1,230.0	-	133.0
Services including government	15	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.4	2.0	6.2	21.0	1.3	75.0	12.0	15.0	162.5	5.0	21.0	331.4	509.1	1,262.9	-
Total - Local Intermediate Consumption (a)		447.6	26.5	58.5	23.2	16.3	1,713.1	331.0	566.2	62.7	665.9	437.0	305.0	378.3	351.0	263.5	5,643.8	5,188.3	1,421.9	2,259.9
Imports of goods and services (including import duties) (b)		87.0	9.8	69.4	7.0	2.7	45.2	582.6	972.0	205.3	399.1	30.0	370.0	92.0	196.0	3,098.1	2,088.7	-	689.0	4,20.1
Total - Intermediate Consumption (a) + (b)		534.6	34.3	127.9	30.2	19.0	1,758.3	913.6	1,538.2	268.0	1,065.0	467.0	335.0	748.3	433.0	459.5	8,741.9	7,277.0	1,421.9	2,259.9
Compensation of employees		721.3	16.0	20.0	83.0	8.0	161.0	186.0	337.2	121.4	380.0	301.4	75.0	556.2	176.9	1,338.9	4,482.3			
Net indirect taxes (excluding import duties)		-	-	-	-	-	378.7	-	231.4	-	-	31.6	23.5	14.5	22.3	-	-	56.0	760.0	
Gross Operating Surplus		178.0	121.7	107.3	9.4	8.0	90.1	235.3	367.8	66.6	208.0	702.6	140.0	441.1	1,340.1	267.3	4,283.3			
Value Added at market prices (c)		899.3	137.7	127.3	92.4	16.0	629.8	421.3	936.4	188.0	588.0	1,035.6	238.5	1,011.8	1,539.3	1,664.2	9,525.6			
Gross Output at producers' prices (a) + (b) + (c)		1,433.9	172.0	255.2	122.6	35.0	2,368.1	1,334.9	2,474.6	456.0	1,653.0	1,502.6	573.5	1,760.1	1,982.3	2,123.7	18,267.5			

\* National Accounts investment figure reads Rs 2,578 m. Discrepancy arises from better evaluation of stock as explained on previous page.

\*\* Import figures include Rs 684.1 m of import duties  
 Export figures differ from National account expenditure data mainly because of difference in treatment of insurance and banking services.