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**MAURITIUS**

**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS  
1986**

**December 1986**

**(Price : Rs. 100.00)**

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1986

Foreword

This is the fourth issue of the series of annual reports on National Accounts of Mauritius published by the Central Statistical Office.

It is intended to present the latest available data describing the performance of the economy over the past few years. This is done in the present issue in the form of a series of detailed production and Income and Outlay Account for the period 1982-1985, with forecast of aggregates for the year 1986. Also included is a section on the methodology, describing the various concepts and definitions as well as the sources and methods used.

The Central Statistical Office makes every effort to provide objective, reliable and timely information for the benefit of users. It is hoped that the data herewith published will prove valuable for decision makers, planners and researchers. It would further welcome all constructive criticisms and suggestions for improvement of these data.

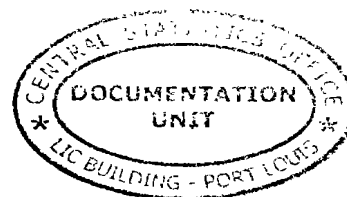
The preparation of this report has required the mobilisation of considerable resources and cooperation on the part of numerous organisations. This valuable assistance from both public and private organisations is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

(D. Zmanay)

Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office  
Rose Hill  
Mauritius

November, 1986



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# I N T R O D U C T I O N

## 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 an 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 1986)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1984	Final estimates
1985	Preliminary estimates
1986	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>
1984	Definite results
1985	Provisional estimates
1986	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 1986. 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 6 parts as follows:-

- Part I - National Accounts - main tables
- Part II - Institutional Sector accounts
- Part III - Budgetary central government accounts
- Part IV - Analysis of trade statistics
- Part V - Production data
- Part VI - Historical Series

5. Performance of the economy

5.1 Provisional estimates - Year 1985

(a) Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.)

Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost reached Rs 13,700 Million in 1985 as compared with Rs 12,050 Million in 1984, thus showing a nominal increase of 13.7%. In real terms, this represents a growth of 6.5%. The contribution of the different sectors to this growth are as follows:-

<u>Sector</u>	<u>%</u>
Sugar	15
E.P.Z.	30
Tourism	8
Other	3
Total	6.5

Net indirect taxes were estimated at Rs 2,680 Million thus bringing GDP at market prices to Rs 16,380 Million compared to Rs 14,360 Million the previous year.

(b) Consumption and Investment

Final Consumption Expenditure grew by 3.9% and continued to decline as a ratio of GDP at market prices falling to 79.2% as compared with 81.7% in 1984 and 90% in 1980. In aggregate terms it amounted to Rs 12,965 Million in 1985 as against Rs 11,726 Million a year ago.

Gross Domestic Savings which amounted to Rs 2,634 Million in 1984 reached Rs 3,415 Million in 1985 and the savings rate increased from 18.3% to 20.2% in 1985.

Investment as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) reached Rs 3,110 Million, compared to Rs 2,595 Million the previous year. The growth rate in real terms which was estimated earlier at 7.2% has now been revised upwards to 10.1% in the light of the latest statistical information collected on the actual expenditure incurred in respect of different projects started in 1985.

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 (+ 70.9%), Machinery and Other Equipment (+ 14.1%). On the other hand investment in Residential Buildings and other Construction and Works declined by 4.7% and 20.2% respectively.

As regards investment by sector of industrial use, there have been substantial growth in Manufacturing (+ 33.6%), Construction (+ 65.5%), Wholesale and Retail Trade including Restaurants and Hotels (+ 63.6%), Producers of Government Services (+ 33.7%) and Other Services.

Of the investment of Rs 3,110 Million, the Public Sector contributed Rs 1,000 Million and the Private Sector Rs 2,110 Million. In volume terms, the real growth rates for the Public and Private Sectors were both around 10%.

(c) Distribution of GDP at factor cost

The GDP at factor cost was distributed almost equally between the two main factors of production : Rs 6,800 Million as compensation of employees and Rs 6,900 Million as gross operating surplus.

5.2 Year 1986 (revised forecast)

A first forecast of 1986 published in March indicated a growth rate of the economy of + 4.6% on the basis of information available then. However, in the light of data obtained for the first nine months of this year, it is believed that the economy will grow by about 5.5% with the following breakdown in the key sectors :-

- (i) Sugar Sector : A 3% growth resulting from a crop of about 700,000 m.tons.

- (ii) EPZ Sector : A real growth of 25% instead of the 13% one forecast earlier during the year.
- (iii) Tourism Sector : A growth of 12% over 1985 instead of 10% as anticipated earlier on.

GDP will therefore reach Rs 15,040 Million at factor cost and Rs 17,970 Million at market prices.

Aggregate Consumption will reach Rs 13,670 Million, representing an increase of 5.4% in nominal terms. In real terms, this increase being estimated at about 2.5%.

Gross Domestic Savings will amount to Rs 4,300 Million and thus the savings rate will jump to about 24% as compared to 20% in 1985.

Investment will go up by 11.5% (in volume terms) to reach Rs 3,650 Million, of which the share of the public sector will amount to Rs 1,200 Million and that of the private sector Rs 2,450 Million. The main types of investment will be in Other Construction and works and the purchase of Machinery and Transport Equipment.

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

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

##### (a) 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.

##### (b) 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 any other data compiled on a calendar year basis.

The varying accounting years are also major obstacles to the preparation of the Capital Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts.

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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.

'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

SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group - 1986

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounts for about 15% 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 3,000 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 share of the sugar industry in total G.D.P. is around 14% and export of sugar represents around 45% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugar cane accounts for about 92% 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 1985, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 112,000 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 34,000 owner-planters who cultivate around 90,000 acres of land.

The value added generated in the sugar industry has been attributed, for national accounts purposes, to the following industrial activity 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 and
- 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 1985/86 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1985.

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.

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 74% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 26% accrues to millers to cover the 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 an estimate of their production cost is worked out at the office. The country is divided into four main regions and detailed production cost per arpent is prepared regionwise based on information collected from personal interviews of planters. Intermediate consumption for the total acreage cultivated by planters is then computed. The estimate also takes into consideration expenditure incurred on new plantations - a 'ratooning' cycle of 10 years is assumed

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

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



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

### 1.3 Mining and quarrying

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production 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 22% to the Gross Domestic Product compared to 15% ten years ago.

#### Sources

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

#### Methodology

The manufacturing sector covers the sugar and tea industries, the EPZ and Development Certificates' and other industries, and the 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.

EPZ, DC and other: Large establishments are defined as those employing ten or more persons. These establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production.

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 then calculated using the working ratio - value added/gross output worked on the previous years' figures - Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available for example employment, imports of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

In September, a detailed questionnaire is sent, which collects information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, stocks and investment. These forms are edited for completeness and consistency. Production accounts are worked out for each of the ISIC groups.

Technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are also calculated. These are used to make estimates for the non-respondents and also help in forecasting exercises.

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.

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. 1983 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 1983 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 13% 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

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. Formerly, lists of consumption goods which were controlled by the Ministry of Trade and Shipping were furnished to this office together with their respective margins. Since prices are no longer controlled, margins are now estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price.

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 collected from the Consumer Price Unit of this office and the value of these products at purchasers' prices is worked out. Gross output is then obtained as 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 metal 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 on the basis on information collected from different sources. Income tax statistics and special enquiries provide indicators on the cost structure. The distributive trades consume a lot of the output of other industries, e.g. transport, docks and stevedoring, accounting and advertising. The gross output of these service industries is first worked out 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/bed nights spent during the year is also known. As the response rate is low, the survey data are only used to provide indicators on the hotel activity. A production account is worked out on the basis of gross output, intermediate consumption, and value added per tourist night.

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.

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.

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 11% 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. Cargo Handling Corporation
5. Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation
6. Air Mauritius
7. The Overseas Telecommunication Services Co. Ltd
8. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
9. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
10. Household Expenditure Surveys
11. Special enquiries from: Cable and Wireless Ltd., docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies
12. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners.

## Methodology

Land transport: The enterprises in this activity consist of operators of 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 are the Mauritius Marine Authority and the Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation and the cargo Handling Authority. 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 overseas Telecommunication Services Co. 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. 1983 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.



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 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.

For this reason, the current years' estimates of gross output and value added remain 'provisional' for a long time. 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 Pension 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. 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.

/1983

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the Housing and Population Census. These bench-mark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. Information on rent paid by size of dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. This valuation differs from that used in the old series where only additions during the year were valued at current market prices and then added to previous year's figures. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from Income Tax Statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in 'Real estate'. The intermediate costs which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance is estimated as a percentage of the gross output.

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

#### 1.10 Producers of government services

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

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

#### Sources

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

## Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.11 Community, social and personal services

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

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

### Sources

1. Register of licence holders
2. Register of pools and lottery organisations
3. Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme
4. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. 1983 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 1983 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 (1.22 to 1.25) 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 1985, the share of compensation of employees was 50%.

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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 1.15.

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

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

undertaken by the public sector. This information is readily available from the Central Housing Authority and the Mauritius Housing Corporation.

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

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

Machinery and equipment constitute about 40% of the GDFCF. As this component is essentially imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing costs, transportation costs, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation costs. They are then classified by industrial use. This is a difficult exercise and very often arbitrary percentages must be used. However, consistency checks are performed using data obtained from other sources such as returns of parastatal bodies and sugar estates, imports of the export processing zone.

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

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

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

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4. BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS

Information on government finance is available in the following publications:

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

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

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

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

Sources

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

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

Coverage

Government is defined as covering all units performing government functions - that is, the implementation of public policy through the provision of primarily non-market services and the transfer 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-statal and other bodies which appear as items of capital expenditure in the Financial Report. GFS Manual requires these to be classified under "Lending minus repayments". Also included under "Lending minus repayments" is equity participation which appears as capital expenditure in the Financial Report.

According to the GFS Manual, government payments to sinking funds should not appear in the Expenditure table, as these are 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

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 on financial flows and after the Capital Accounts tables have been finalized.

### 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
	DC 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

<u>ISIC Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Methods Used</u>
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 :

<u>Type of Expenditure</u>	<u>Method Used</u>
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





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 - 1986

Main Aggregates	Unit	1982	1983	1984 1/	1985 2/	1986 3/
1. Gross domestic product (G.D.P.) at factor cost	Rs Mn	10,020	10,613	12,050	13,700	15,040
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	11,725	12,763	14,360	16,380	17,970
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	- 498	- 485	- 626	- 700	- 660
Gross National Product (G.N.P.) at factor cost	"	9,522	10,128	11,424	13,000	14,380
Gross National Product at market prices	"	11,227	12,278	13,734	15,680	17,310
National Disposable income	"	11,449	12,488	14,035	...	...
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	9,908	10,456	11,691	13,195	14,455
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	11,683	12,676	14,055	15,915	17,401
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	4,972	5,400	5,915	6,800	7,460
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	9,925	10,580	11,726	12,965	13,670
of which private	"	(8,301)	(8,874)	(9,891)	(11,035)	(11,590)
public	"	(1,624)	(1,706)	(1,835)	(1,930)	(2,080)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation(GDFCF)	"	2,100	2,300	2,595	3,110	3,650
of which private	"	(1,345)	(1,485)	(1,770)	(2,110)	(2,450)
public	"	(755)	(815)	(825)	(1,000)	(1,200)
6. Gross domestic savings	"	1,800	2,183	2,634	3,415	4,300
Gross National savings	"	1 524	1,908	2,309	...	...
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	- 300	- 46	- 481	- 244	+ 630
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,529	5,953	6,989	8,888	10,970
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,859	5,999	7,470	9,132	10,340

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

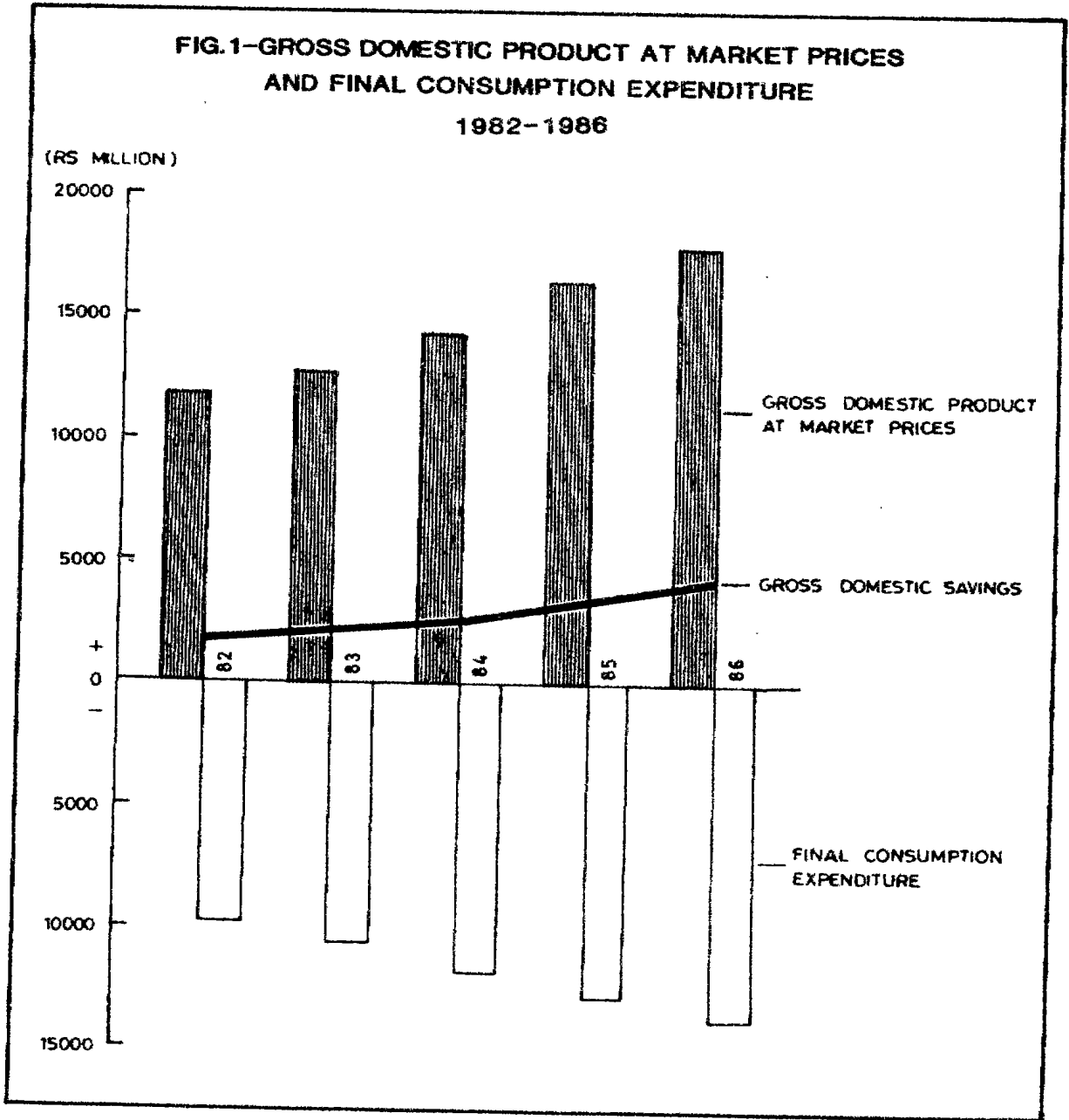


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios (%), 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>1. Annual growth rate of</u>					
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.5	+ 5.5
Final consumption expenditure	+ 3.3	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	+ 4.0	+ 2.8
of which private	(+ 3.6)	(+ 2.0)	(+ 4.5)	(+ 4.6)	(+ 3.0)
public	(+ 2.0)	(+ 2.5)	(+ 3.7)	(+ 0.7)	(+ 1.4)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	- 14.0	+ 3.2	+ 6.1	+ 10.1	+ 11.5
<u>2. Ratios as percentage of GDP at market prices</u>					
Final consumption expenditure	84.6	82.9	81.7	79.2	76.1
of which private	(70.8)	(69.5)	(68.9)	(66.7)	(64.5)
public	(13.8)	(13.4)	(12.8)	(11.8)	(11.6)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	17.9	18.0	18.0	19.0	20.3
of which private	(11.5)	(11.6)	(12.3)	(12.9)	(13.6)
public	(6.4)	(6.4)	(5.7)	(6.1)	(6.7)
Gross domestic savings	15.4	17.1	18.3	20.8	23.9
<u>3. Compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP at factor cost</u>	50.0	50.9	49.6	49.6	49.6

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1982-1986

	Rs Million				
	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	1,530	1,465	1,736	2,080	2,145
of which sugar	(1,140)	(1,010)	(1,166)	(1,495)	(1,545)
other	(390)	(455)	(570)	(585)	(600)
Mining and quarrying	17	18	19	20	20
Manufacturing	1,560	1,678	2,183	2,740	3,320
of which sugar	(313)	(265)	(326)	(400)	(415)
E. P. Z.	(449)	(548)	(865)	(1,300)	(1,800)
other	(798)	(865)	(992)	(1,040)	(1,105)
Electricity, gas and water	260	245	296	425	485
Construction	625	655	690	775	845
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants & hotels	1,290	1,455	1,640	1,840	2,015
of which wholesale and retail restaurants & hotels	(1,050)	(1,180)	(1,300)	(1,430)	(1,535)
restaurants & hotels	(240)	(275)	(340)	(410)	(480)
Transport, storage & communication	1,112	1,230	1,372	1,470	1,575
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,755	1,890	2,050	2,175	2,295
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,270)	(1,360)	(1,460)	(1,535)	(1,610)
other	(485)	(530)	(590)	(640)	(685)
Producers of government services	1,275	1,327	1,379	1,460	1,590
Other services	596	650	685	715	750
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,020	10,613	12,050	13,700	15,040
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	1,705	2,150	2,310	2,680	2,930
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	12,763	14,360	16,380	17,970

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

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

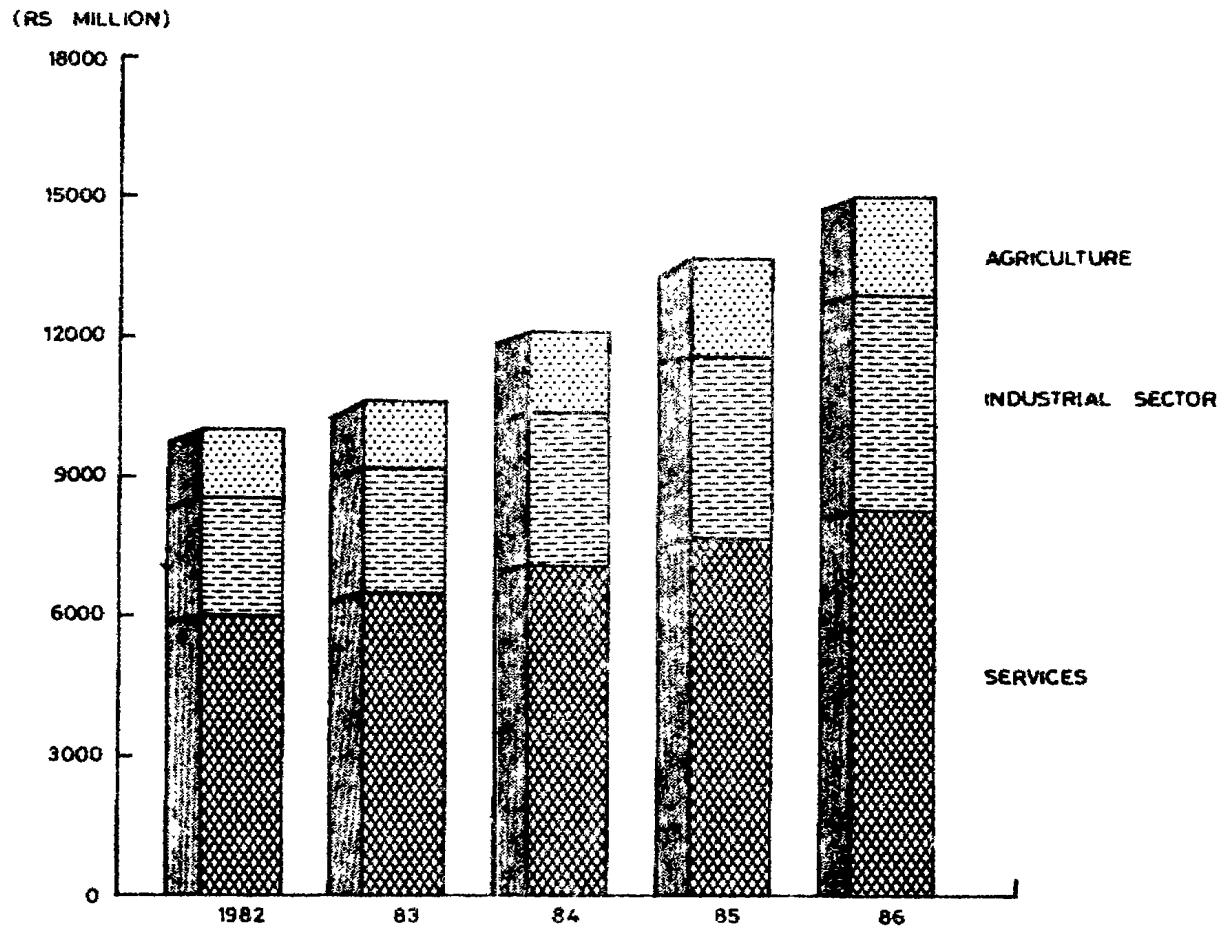


Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	14	15	15	14
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	16	16	18	20	22
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	2	3	3
Construction	6	6	6	5	6
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	13	14	14	13	13
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	11	11	11
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (adjusted for nominal financial institutions)	18	18	17	16	15
Producers of government services	13	13	11	11	11
Other services	6	6	6	6	5
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast



Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1982 price, 1983-1986

	Rs Million			
	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	1,331	1,341	1,491	1,539
of which sugar	(912)	(876)	(1,007)	(1,040)
other	(419)	(465)	(484)	(499)
Mining and quarrying	17	17	17	17
Manufacturing	1,576	1,768	2,014	2,263
of which sugar	(250)	(244)	(281)	(291)
E. P. Z.	(489)	(650)	(845)	(1,056)
other	(837)	(874)	(888)	(916)
Electricity, gas and water	243	267	307	342
Construction	633	646	691	732
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	1,373	1,455	1,525	1,614
of which wholesale and retail	(1,118)	(1,163)	(1,210)	(1,261)
restaurants and hotels	(255)	(292)	(315)	(353)
Transport, storage and communications	1,151	1,209	1,247	1,297
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,812	1,872	1,927	1,985
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,302)	(1,335)	(1,367)	(1,408)
other	(510)	(537)	(560)	(577)
Producers of government services	1,300	1,320	1,350	1,380
Other services	627	646	653	666
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,063	10,541	11,222	11,835
% annual real growth rate of gross domestic product	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.5	+ 5.5

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

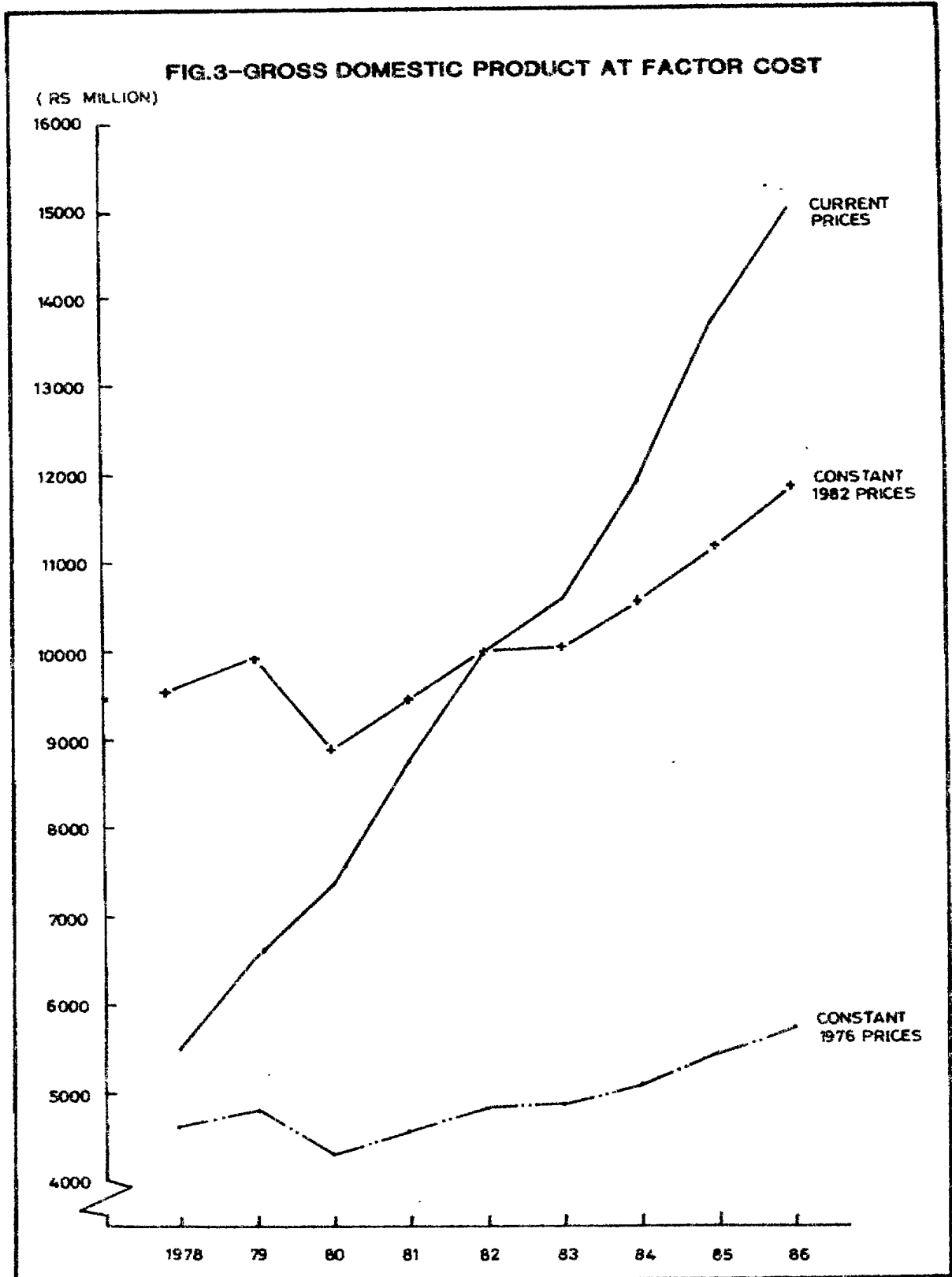


Table 6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates, 1983 - 1986

(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	87.0	87.6	97.5	100.6
of which sugar	(80.0)	(76.8)	(88.3)	(91.2)
other	(107.4)	(119.2)	(124.1)	(127.9)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	101.0	113.3	129.1	145.1
of which sugar	(79.9)	(78.0)	(89.8)	(93.0)
E.P.Z.	(108.9)	(144.8)	(188.2)	(235.2)
other	(104.9)	(109.5)	(111.3)	(114.8)
Electricity, gas and water	93.5	102.7	118.1	131.5
Construction	101.3	103.4	110.6	117.1
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	106.4	112.8	118.2	125.1
of which wholesale and retail	(106.5)	(110.8)	(115.2)	(120.1)
restaurants & hotels	(106.3)	(121.7)	(131.3)	(147.1)
Transport, storage and communication	103.5	108.7	112.1	116.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	103.2	106.7	109.8	113.1
of which ownership of dwellings	(102.5)	(105.1)	(107.6)	(110.9)
other	(105.2)	(110.7)	(115.5)	(119.0)
Producers of government services	102.0	103.5	105.9	108.2
Other services	105.2	108.4	109.6	111.7
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100.4	105.2	112.0	118.1
% Annual real growth rate of gross domestic product	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.5	+ 5.5

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1983 - 1986

(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	110.1	129.5	139.5	139.4
of which sugar	(110.7)	(133.1)	(148.5)	(148.6)
other	(108.6)	(122.6)	(120.9)	(120.2)
Mining and quarrying	105.9	111.8	117.6	117.6
Manufacturing	106.5	123.5	136.0	146.7
of which sugar	(106.0)	(133.6)	(142.3)	(142.6)
E.P.Z.	(112.1)	(133.1)	(153.8)	(170.5)
other	(103.3)	(113.5)	(117.1)	(120.6)
Electricity, gas and water	100.8	110.9	138.4	141.8
Construction	103.5	106.8	112.2	115.4
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants & hotels	106.0	112.7	120.7	124.8
of which wholesale and retail	(105.5)	(111.8)	(118.2)	(121.7)
restaurants and hotels	(107.8)	(116.4)	(130.2)	(136.0)
Transport, storage and communication	106.9	113.5	117.9	121.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.3	109.5	112.9	115.6
of which ownership of dwellings	(104.5)	(109.4)	(112.3)	(114.3)
other	(103.9)	(109.9)	(114.3)	(118.7)
Producers of government services	102.1	104.5	108.1	115.2
Other services	103.7	106.0	109.5	112.6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	105.5	114.3	122.1	127.1

<sup>1/</sup> Final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Revised forecast

**FIG.4-REAL GROWTH RATE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
AT FACTOR COST (1978-1986)**

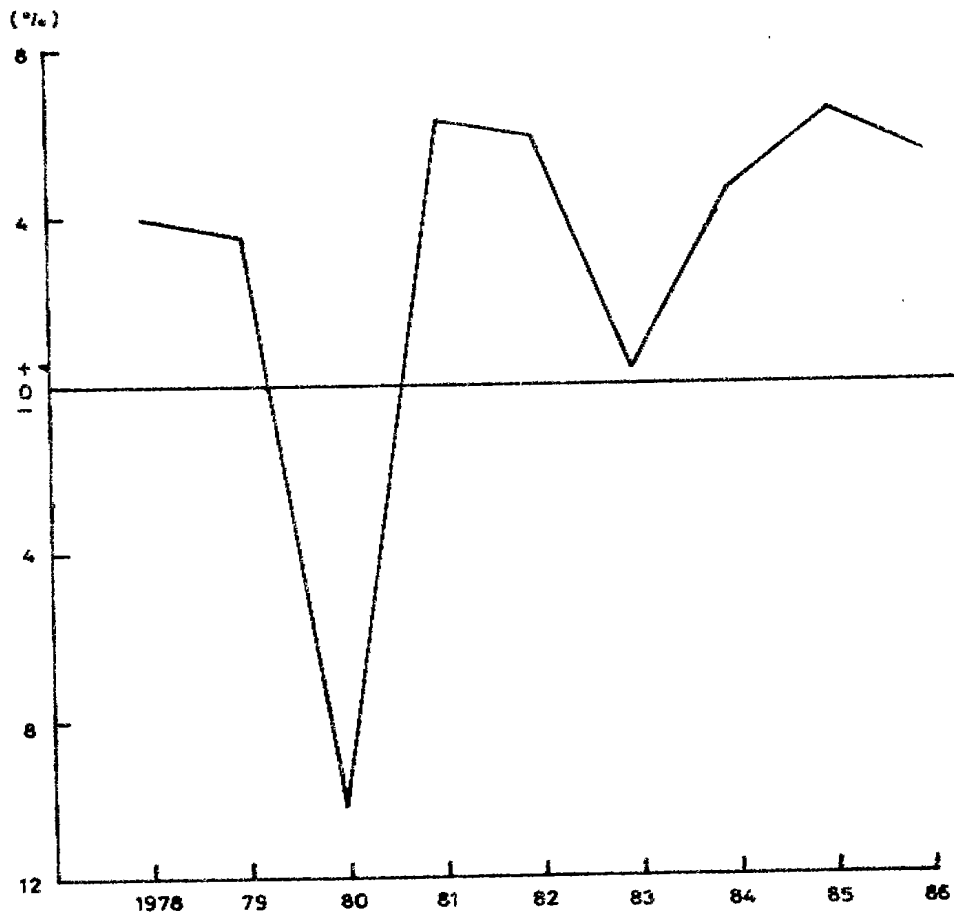


Table 1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Compensation of employees	4,972	5,400	5,125	6,800	7,460
of which paid by government	(1,494)	(1,547)	(1,604)	(1,690)	(1,840)
Operating surplus	5,047	5,213	6,135	6,900	(7,580)
of which government industries	(43)	(61)	(67)	(92)	(100)
Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	...	...	...
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,020	10,613	12,050	13,700	15,040
Net indirect taxes	1,705	2,150	2,310	2,680	2,930
Indirect taxes paid	(1,717)	(2,180)	(2,355)	(2,730)	(2,985)
Subsidies received	(- 12)	(- 30)	(- 45)	(- 50)	(- 55)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	12,763	14,360	16,380	17,970

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

Rs million

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1982 - 1986

Rs million

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,301	8,874	9,891	11,035	11,590
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,624	1,706	1,835	1,930	2,080
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,345	1,485	1,770	2,110	2,450
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	755	815	825	1,000	1,200
Increase in stocks	+ 30	- 71	+ 520	+ 549	+ 20
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,529	5,953	6,989	8,888	10,970
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(3,985)	(4,346)	(5,201)	(6,632)	(8,455)
Non-factor services	(1,544)	(1,607)	(1,788)	(2,256)	(2,515)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,859	5,999	7,470	9,132	10,340
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,313)	(4,516)	(5,727)	(6,988)	(8,090)
Non-factor services	(1,546)	(1,483)	(1,743)	(2,144)	(2,250)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	12,763	14,360	16,380	17,970

<sup>1/</sup> Final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Revised forecast

**FIG.5-CONSUMPTION AND GROSS DOMESTIC  
FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (1982-1986)**

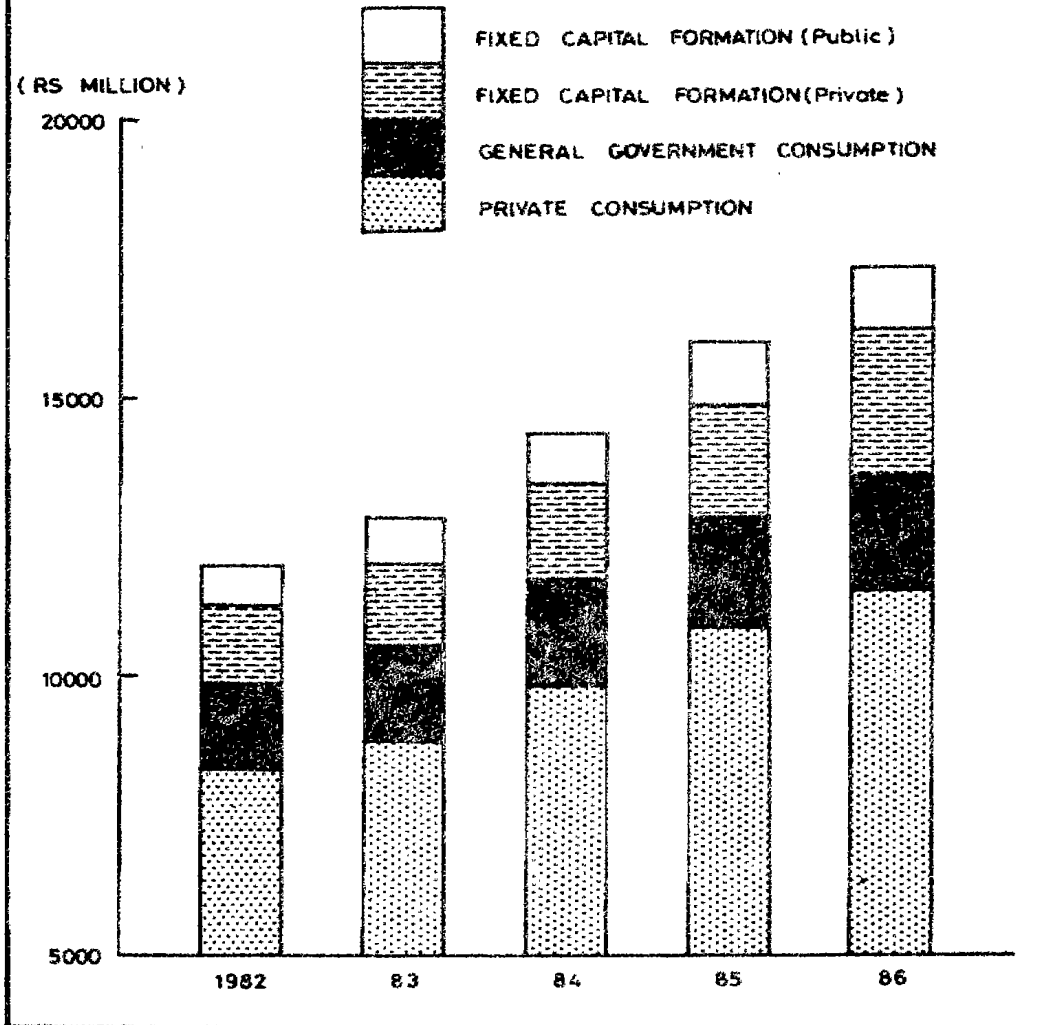




Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution, 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
	%	%	%	%	%
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	85	86	86	82	80
Private	71	72	72	69	67
General government	14	14	14	13	13
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	18	18	19	19	20
Private	12	12	13	19	20
Public	6	6	6	6	6
Increase in stocks	-	-1	+1	+6	+6
Net exports of goods and non-factor services	-3	-3	-6	-7	-6
Gross domestic product at current market prices	100	100	100	100	100

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3 Revised forecast

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1982 - 1986

Rs million

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,301	8,463	8,844	9,250	9,400
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,624	1,665	1,727	1,739	1,763
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,345	1,401	1,573	2,533	2,824
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	755	766	727		
Increase in stocks	+ 30	- 70	+ 220	+ 534	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,529	5,530	5,810	6,639	...
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(3,985)	(4,022)	(4,235)	(4,866)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,544)	(1,558)	(1,575)	(1,773)	(...)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,859	6,035	6,578	7,571	...
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,313)	(4,443)	(4,843)	(5,574)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,546)	(1,592)	(1,735)	(1,997)	(...)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,725	11,770	12,323	13,124	13,846

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.12 - Growth rates of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1986

(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.0	106.5	110.0	113.2
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.3	107.1	108.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	104.2	117.0	120.6	134.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	101.5	96.3		
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	100.9	105.1	120.1	136.9
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	103.0	112.3	129.2	142.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	100.4	105.1	112.8	119.6

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.13 - Deflators of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1986  
(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	104.9	111.8	119.3	123.3
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.2	111.0	118.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	106.0	112.5	122.8	129.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	106.4	113.5		
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	106.7	120.3	133.9	...
Imports of goods and non-factor services	99.4	113.6	120.6	...
Gross domestic product at market prices	108.4	116.5	124.8	129.8

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.14 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1984 - 1986  
Rs million

	1984 1/			1985 2/			1986 3/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
a. Residential buildings	55	685	740	52	678	730	...	...	770
b. Non-residential buildings	90	260	350	260	365	625	...	...	675
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	421	74	495	355	60	415	...	...	500
d. Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	9	47	56	10	77	87	...	...	104
(ii) Other transport equipment	33	112	145	73	132	205	...	...	345
e. Machinery and other equipment	217	592	809	250	798	1,048	...	...	1,256
<b>Gross-domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>3,650</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	64	59	123	49	81	130	...	...	135
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	26	477	503	99	656	755	...	...	935
4. Electricity, gas and water	264	52	316	253	27	260	...	...	275
5. Construction	2	27	29	17	38	55	...	...	110
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	1	183	184	2	323	325	...	...	320
7. Transport, storage and communication	283	170	453	335	160	495	...	...	750
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	60	728	788	67	743	810	...	...	865
of which ownership of dwellings	(55)	(685)	(740)	(52)	(678)	(730)	(...)	(...)	(770)
9. Producers of government services	99	5	104	142	8	150	...	...	135
10. Other services	26	69	95	56	74	130	...	...	125
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>3,650</b>

\* Includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ Final

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

... Not available

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices  
1982 - 1986

Rs Million

	1982	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>					
(a) Residential buildings	735	700	740	730	770
(b) Non-residential buildings	245	277	350	625	675
(c) Other construction and works	480	527	495	415	500
(d) Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	45	40	56	87	104
(ii) Other equipment	75	111	145	205	345
(e) Machinery and other equipment	520	645	809	1,048	1,256
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,650</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	135	102	123	130	135
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	315	337	503	755	935
4. Electricity, gas and water	350	467	316	260	275
5. Construction	45	36	29	55	70
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	90	131	184	325	320
7. Transport, storage and communication	235	330	453	495	790
8. Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	780	744	788	810	865
of which ownership of dwellings	(735)	(700)	(740)	(730)	(770)
9. Producers of government services	80	90	104	150	135
10. Other services	70	63	95	130	125
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>3,650</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Revised forecast

**FIG.6—COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION  
(By Type of Capital Goods at Current Prices)  
1982-1986**

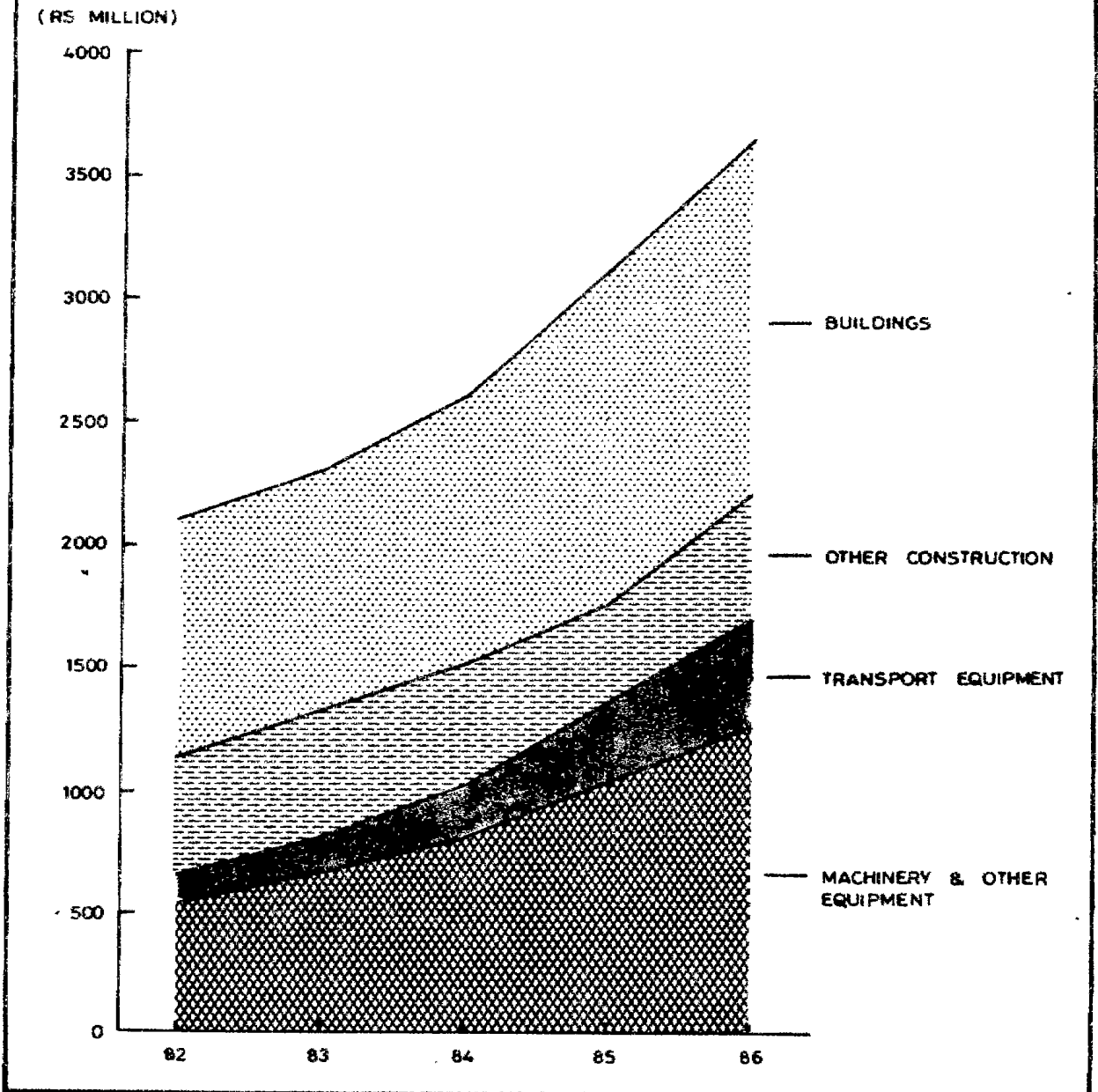


Table 1.16- Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1982 prices, 1983 - 1986

Rs Million

	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>				
(a) Residential buildings	667	662	631	652
(b) Non-residential buildings	263	311	531	551
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	502	445	355	409
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	35	42	57	68
(ii) Other equipment	101	125	143	230
(e) Machinery and other equipment	599	715	816	914
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,824</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	107	122	119	118
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	314	442	590	690
4. Electricity, gas and water	438	280	212	213
5. Construction	33	25	40	48
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	123	162	265	249
7. Transport, storage and communication	300	388	385	583
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	708	704	694	723
of which ownership of dwellings	(667)	(662)	(631)	(652)
9. Producers of government services	84	91	122	105
10. Other services	60	86	106	95
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,533</b>	<b>2,824</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> Provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> Revised forecast



Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1983 - 1986

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Residential buildings	90.7	90.1	85.9	88.7
Non-residential buildings	107.3	126.9	216.7	224.9
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	104.6	92.7	74.0	85.2
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	77.8	93.3	126.7	151.1
(ii) Other equipment	134.7	166.7	190.7	306.7
Machinery and other equipment	115.2	137.5	156.9	175.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	103.2	109.5	120.6	134.5
% annual real growth rate of gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 3.2	+ 6.1	+ 10.1	+ 11.5

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1983 - 1986

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983	1984 <sup>1/</sup>	1985 <sup>2/</sup>	1986 <sup>3/</sup>
Residential buildings	104.9	111.7	115.7	118.1
Non-residential buildings	105.3	112.5	117.7	122.5
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	105.0	111.2	116.9	122.2
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	114.3	133.3	152.6	152.9
(ii) Other equipment	109.9	116.0	143.4	150.0
Machinery and other equipment	107.7	113.1	128.4	137.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	106.1	112.3	122.8	129.2

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

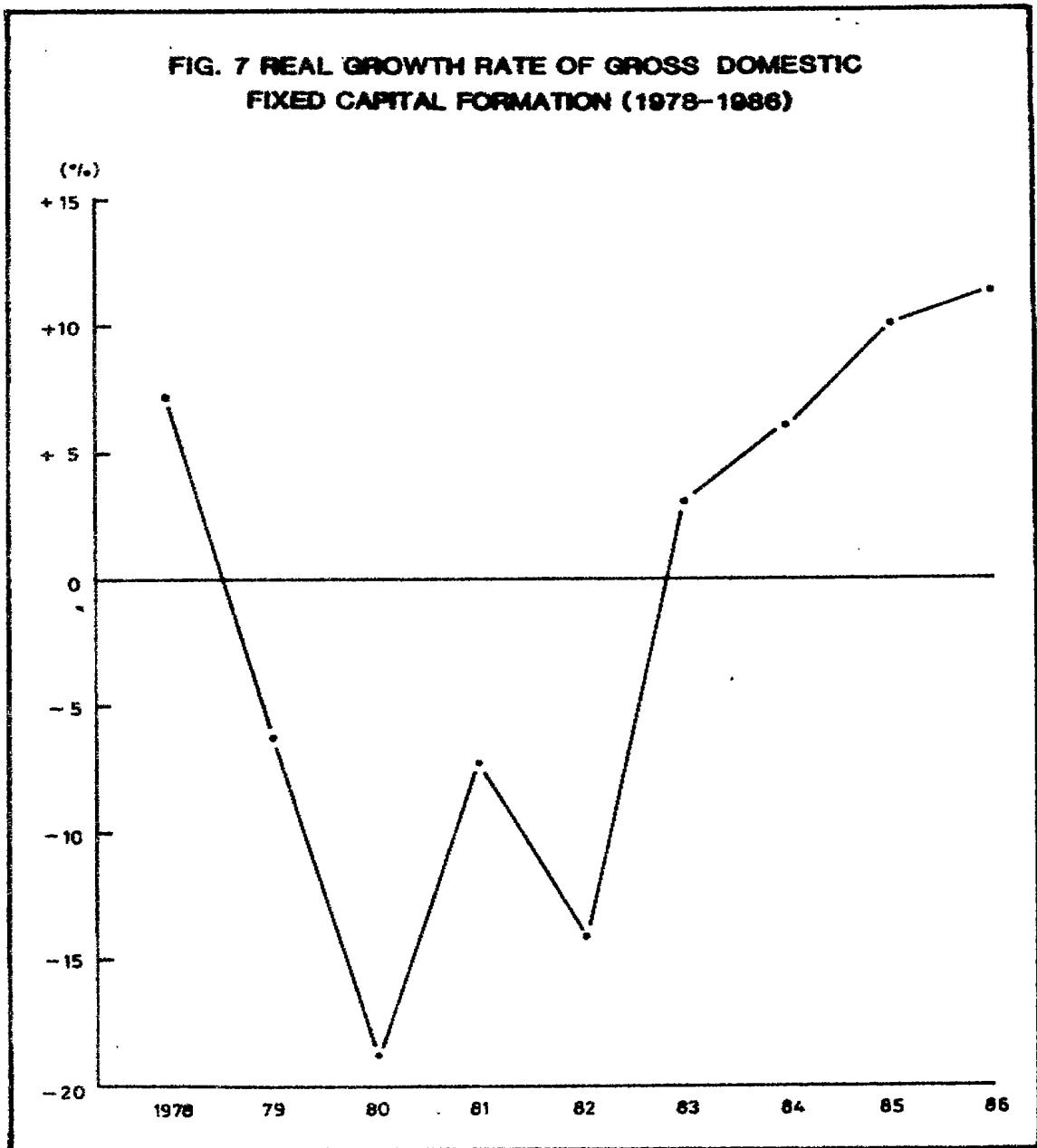


Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982

Rs million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	<u>(a) Industries</u>							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of which sugar cane	<u>2,344.6</u>	<u>814.6</u>	<u>1,530.0</u>	-	<u>1,530.0</u>	<u>900.0</u>	<u>630.0</u>
	<b>foodcrops, fruits and flowers</b>	175.1	34.2	140.9	-	140.9	18.0	122.9
	livestock	235.0	120.8	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	<u>38.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>17.0</u>	-	<u>17.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
3	Manufacturing of which sugar milling	<u>7,038.6</u>	<u>4,789.3</u>	<u>2,249.3</u>	<u>688.9</u>	<u>1,560.4</u>	<u>753.6</u>	<u>806.8</u>
	E.P.Z. industries	2,888.2	2,152.6	735.6	422.9	312.7	179.0	133.7
4	Electricity, gas and water	<u>1,467.6</u>	<u>1,017.8</u>	<u>449.8</u>	1.0	448.8	213.6	235.2
	Construction	<u>501.9</u>	<u>241.6</u>	<u>260.3</u>	-	<u>260.3</u>	<u>139.6</u>	<u>120.7</u>
5		<u>1,700.0</u>	<u>1,075.0</u>	<u>625.0</u>	-	<u>625.0</u>	<u>400.0</u>	<u>225.0</u>

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982 (cont'd)

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,254.0	902.4	1,351.6	61.2	1,290.4	420.6	869.8
	of which wholesale and retail trade	1,616.0	541.1	1,074.9	24.5	1,050.4	320.6	729.8
	restaurants & hotels	638.0	361.3	276.7	36.7	240.0	100.0	140.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	1,962.3	839.0	1,123.3	11.5	1,111.8	596.3	515.5
	of which transport and storage	1,831.7	823.7	1,008.0	11.5	996.5	545.0	451.5
	communication	130.6	15.3	115.3	-	115.3	51.3	64.0
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,295.6	362.8	1,912.8	30.3	1,882.5	205.0	1,677.5
	of which financial institutions	381.0	64.5	316.5	-	316.5	118.8	197.7
	ownership of dwellings	1,440.0	145.0	1,295.0	25.0	1,270.0	-	1,270.0
9	Community, social and personal services	328.5	228.9	599.6	74.0	525.6	201.8	323.8
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 128.0	- 128.0	-	- 128.0	-	- 128.0
	Sub-total (a)	18,963.5	9,422.6	9,540.9	865.9	8,675.0	3,625.9	5,049.1

Table 1.19- Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1982 (cont'd)

Rs Million

ISIC Divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110.8	11.7	99.1	-	99.1	99.1	-
9	Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	1,409.7	233.7	1,176.0	-	1,176.0	1,176.0	-
	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								
9	Community, social & personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
	Sub-total (c)	75.5	4.7	70.8	-	70.8	70.8	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	20,559.5	9,672.7	10,886.8	865.9	10,020.9	4,971.8	5,049.1
	Import duties	839.1	-	839.1	839.1	-	-	-
	Total	21,398.6	9,672.7	11,725.9	1,705.0	10,020.9	4,971.8	5,049.1

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing of which sugar cane foodcrops, fruits and flowers livestock fishing	2,315.8 1,635.9 186.2 258.2 69.0	861.0 625.9 37.0 141.1 23.2	1,454.8 1,010.0 149.2 117.1 45.6	- 10.2 - - 6.3 - -	1,465.0 1,010.0 155.5 117.1 45.8	974.0 634.0 20.0 15.3 13.9	491.0 176.0 135.5 101.8 31.9
2	Mining and quarrying	40.0	22.0	18.0	-	18.0	9.5	8.5
3	Manufacturing of which sugar milling EPZ industries	7,497.9 2,767.0 1,710.1	5,103.6 2,059.7 1,162.3	2,394.3 707.3 547.8	716.6 442.3 -	1,677.7 265.0 547.8	840.6 133.0 263.0	837.1 82.0 284.8
4	Electricity, gas and water	558.2	313.3	244.9	-	244.9	150.0	94.9
5	Construction	1,780.0	1,124.2	655.8	0.8	655.0	420.0	235.0
	(a) Industries							

Table 1.29 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983 (cont'd)

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Interme- date consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross operating surplus
6	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	<u>3,692.5</u>	<u>926.9</u>	<u>2,765.6</u>	<u>1,310.1</u>	<u>1,455.5</u>	<u>469.0</u>	<u>986.5</u>
7	Transport, storage and communication of which transport and storage communication	<u>2,201.6</u>	<u>260.4</u>	<u>1,241.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>1,229.6</u>	<u>660.0</u>	<u>569.6</u>
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	<u>2,470.2</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>
9	Community, social and personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	<u>892.1</u>	<u>231.8</u>	<u>660.3</u>	<u>91.6</u>	<u>569.7</u>	<u>221.0</u>	<u>347.7</u>
	Sub-total (a)	<u>21,448.3</u>	<u>10,094.1</u>	<u>11,354.2</u>	<u>2,150.0</u>	<u>9,204.2</u>	<u>3,991.8</u>	<u>5,212.4</u>

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993 (cont'd)

RS Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	130.0	14.2	115.8	-	115.8	115.8	-
9	Community, social and personal services	1,477.4	266.4	1,211.0	-	1,211.0	1,211.0	-
	of which public administration and defence	721.6	191.5	530.1	-	530.1	530.1	-
	sanitary and similar services	101.6	12.3	89.3	-	89.3	89.3	-
	social, recreational and related community services	654.2	62.6	591.6	-	591.6	591.6	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,607.4	280.6	1,326.8	-	1,326.8	1,326.8	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social and personal services	86.3	5.3	81.0	-	81.0	81.0	-
	of which social, recreational and related community services	27.3	5.3	22.0	-	22.0	22.0	-
	domestic services to households	59.0	-	59.0	-	59.0	59.0	-
	Sub-total (c)	86.3	5.3	81.0	-	81.0	81.0	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	23,142.0	10,380.0	12,762.0	2,150.0	10,612.0	5,399.6	5,212.4



Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984

Rs Million

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries							
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>2,607.0</u>	<u>885.7</u>	<u>1,721.3</u>	<u>- 14.7</u>	<u>1,736.0</u>	<u>994.0</u>	<u>742.0</u>
	of which sugar cane	1,799.0	633.4	1,165.6	-	1,165.6	840.7	<u>324.9</u>
	foodcrops, fruits and flowers	217.0	44.1	172.9	- 6.0	178.9	26.0	152.6
	livestock	261.5	145.3	116.2	- 5.5	121.7	16.0	105.7
	fishing	92.9	28.2	64.7	-	64.7	13.5	51.2
2	Mining and quarrying	<u>42.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>
3	Manufacturing	<u>2,160.4</u>	<u>6,322.9</u>	<u>2,837.5</u>	<u>654.5</u>	<u>2,183.0</u>	<u>1,043.5</u>	<u>1,139.5</u>
	of which sugar milling	2,944.4	2,243.7	700.7	374.7	326.6	183.1	142.9
	E.P.Z. industries	2,744.6	1,879.5	865.1	-	865.1	406.5*	458.6
4	Electricity, gas and water	<u>647.7</u>	<u>351.2</u>	<u>296.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>296.5</u>	<u>156.0</u>	<u>140.5</u>
5	Construction	<u>1,910.0</u>	<u>1,226.2</u>	<u>683.8</u>	<u>- 6.2*</u>	<u>690.0</u>	<u>450.0</u>	<u>240.0</u>

\* Revised, September 1986

Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984 (con'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	4,328.3	1,154.6	3,173.7	1,533.7	1,640.0	513.2	1,116.8
	of which wholesale and retail trade	3,468.3	679.6	2,788.7	1,488.7	1,300.0	402.2	897.8
	restaurants & hotels	860.0	475.0	385.0	45.0	340.0	121.0	219.0
7	Transport, storage and communication	2,511.8	1,128.8	1,383.0	11.5	1,371.5	752.5	619.0
	of which transport and storage	2,349.0	1,108.3	1,240.7	11.5	1,229.2	695.9	533.3
	communication	162.8	20.5	142.3	-	142.3	56.6	85.7
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,799.0	531.5	2,267.5	36.0	2,231.5	284.2	1,947.3
	of which financial institutions	510.8	92.1	418.7	2.0	416.7	154.4	262.3
	ownership of dwellings	1,695.0	201.0	1,494.0	34.0	1,460.0	-	1,460.0
9	Community, social and personal services	964.5	275.7	688.8	95.3	593.5	230.8	362.7
	Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+181.5	-181.5	-	-181.5	-	-181.5
	Sub-total (a)	24,970.7	12,081.1	12,889.6	2,310.1	10,579.5	4,444.2	6,135.3

Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984 (cont'd)

ISIC divisions	Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(b) Producers of government services								
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	150.4	15.0	135.4	-	135.4	135.4	-
9	Community, social and personal services	1,566.4	322.7	1,243.7	-	1,243.7	1,243.7	-
	of which public administration and defence	788.5	226.5	562.0	-	562.0	562.0	-
	sanitary and similar services	88.9	11.0	77.9	-	77.9	77.9	-
	social, recreational and related community services	689.0	85.2	603.8	-	603.8	603.8	-
	Sub-total (b)	1,716.3	337.7	1,379.1	-	1,379.1	1,379.1	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households								
9	Community, social & personal services	97.1	5.4	91.7	-	91.7	91.7	-
	of which social, recreational and related community services	31.3	5.4	25.9	-	25.9	25.9	-
	domestic services to households	65.8	-	65.8	-	65.8	65.8	-
	Sub-total (c)	97.1	5.4	91.7	-	91.7	91.7	-
	Total (a) + (b) + (c)	26,784.6	12,424.2	14,360.4	2,310.1	12,050.3	591.5	6,135.3

Table L.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. <u>Manufacturing</u>	<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. <u>Construction</u>	<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 Public Works Committee (Local govt.)	135.4	17.3	118.1	-		118.1	118.1	-
	53.3	16.8	36.5	-		36.5	36.5	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	<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 <u>Communication</u>	<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 Telegraphs	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. <u>Financial institutions</u>	<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 1.23 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1983

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	3.5	3.7	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-
Printing	3.5	3.7	4.8	-		4.8	4.8	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	139.8	36.4	153.4	-	N.A.	153.4	153.4	-
Ministry of Works	135.4	17.1	118.3	-		118.3	118.3	-
'Public works committee' (Local government)	54.4	19.3	35.1	-		35.1	35.1	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	41.2	8.0	33.2	-	N.A.	33.2	15.8	17.4
Civil aviation	41.2	8.0	33.2	-		33.2	15.8	17.4
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	101.4	12.5	88.9	-	N.A.	88.9	44.9	44.0
Post and telegraphs	34.2	7.4	26.8	-		26.8	18.4	8.4
Telecommunications	67.2	5.1	62.1	-		62.1	26.5	35.6
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.1	1.6	-		1.6	1.6	-
Total	342.6	60.7	281.9	-	N.A.	281.9	220.5	61.4

Table 1.24 - 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	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus			
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>5.3</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>	-			
Printing	9.0	3.7	5.3	-		5.3	5.3	-			
5. <u>Construction</u>	<u>197.5</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>154.9</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>154.9</u>	<u>154.9</u>	-			
Ministry of Works	143.9	19.6	124.3	-		124.3	124.3	-			
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	53.6	23.0	30.6	-		30.6	30.6	-			
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>33.8</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>			
Civil aviation	43.1	9.3	33.8	-		33.8	16.0	17.8			
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>95.9</u>	-	<u>N.A.</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>48.9</u>			
Post and telegraphs	31.9	7.9	24.0	-		24.0	19.1	4.9			
Telecommunications	78.0	6.1	71.9	-		71.9	27.9	44.0			
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	<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	361.3	69.7	291.6	-	N.A.	291.6	224.9	66.7			

Table 1.25 -Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1985/

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	13.8	8.2	5.6	-	N.A	5.6	5.6	-
Printing	13.8	8.2	5.6	-	N.A	5.6	5.6	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	199.9	36.5	163.4	-	N.A	163.4	163.4	-
Ministry of Works	138.5	11.6	126.9	-		126.9	126.9	-
'Public works committee' (local govt.)	56.8	24.5	32.3	-		32.3	32.3	-
Electrical services division	4.6	0.4	4.2	-		4.2	4.2	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	51.5	9.5	42.0	-	N.A	42.0	17.1	24.9
Civil aviation	51.5	9.5	42.0	-		42.0	17.1	24.9
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	127.0	14.7	112.3	-	N.A	112.3	45.5	66.8
Post and telegraphs	35.3	8.7	26.6	-		26.6	20.7	5.9
Telecommunications	91.7	6.0	85.7	-		85.7	24.8	60.9
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.8	0.1	1.7	-	N.A	1.7	1.7	-
Post office savings bank	1.8	0.1	1.7	-		1.7	1.7	-
Total	394.0	69.0	325.0	-	N.A	325.0	233.3	91.7

Table 1.26 - 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	9.6	220.2
2	Defence	28.2	5.5	-	33.7	-	-	33.7
3	Public order and safety	180.7	20.1	8.1	192.7	-	0.1	192.8
4	Education	367.7	33.3	16.9	384.1	-	130.3	514.4
5	Health	230.6	53.1	0.5	283.2	-	1.5	284.7
6	Social security and welfare	31.6	5.5	7.5	29.6	-	236.4	266.0
7	Housing and community amenities	92.5	16.2	3.9	104.8	-	1.5	106.3
8	Recreation, culture and religion	43.0	9.2	0.6	51.6	2.5	5.2	59.3
9	Fuel and energy	0.9	0.1	-	1.0	-	0.4	1.4
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	120.5	14.9	15.5	119.9	0.2	1.6	121.7
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	148.6	26.6	3.0	172.2	5.2	0.4	177.8
12	Transport and communication	4.6	0.2	-	4.8	-	-	4.8
13	Other economic affairs	30.7	12.5	4.8	38.4	0.2	283.2	321.8
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	866.0	866.0
	Total	1,420.6	271.4	68.2	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 Mauritian 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 1.27 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1983

Rs million

F u n c t i o n	T y p e	Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers 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	-	9.3	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	-	0.2	207.7
4	Education	386.1	61.6	11.6	436.1	-	124.6	560.7
5	Health	237.3	59.5	1.1	295.7	-	0.8	296.5
6	Social security and welfare	37.4	7.4	8.2	36.6	-	302.2	338.8
7	Housing and community amenities	106.4	13.4	3.5	116.3	-	0.7	117.0
8	Recreation, culture and religion	25.4	7.5	1.3	31.6	2.5	6.1	40.2
9	Fuel and energy	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	-	0.9	1.7
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	127.7	15.0	19.4	123.3	16.0	6.7	145.0
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	144.7	25.4	3.4	166.7	8.0	-	174.7
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	292.1
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	759.2	759.2
T o t a l		1,470.5	305.7	70.6	1,705.6	30.5	1,440.3	3,204.3

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 Pension Fund

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

Table 1.28 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1984/

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	160.5	109.2	15.9	253.8	-	17.7	271.5
2	Defence	31.3	11.3	-	42.6	-	-	42.6
3	Public order and safety	196.1	30.0	5.4	220.7	-	0.2	220.9
4	Education	393.0	26.2	0.2	419.0	-	144.5	563.5
5	Health	242.3	85.9	0.5	327.7	-	2.2	329.9
6	Social security and welfare	40.2	9.8	1.5	48.5	-	341.8	390.3
7	Housing and community amenities	96.2	13.8	5.4	104.6	-	9.1	113.7
8	Recreation, culture and religion	26.8	8.9	1.6	34.1	2.5	6.9	43.5
9	Fuel and energy	1.1	-	-	1.1	-	1.1	2.2
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	148.0	15.9	19.3	144.6	25.8	7.8	178.2
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	145.9	29.9	4.1	171.7	11.2	0.2	183.1
12	Transport and communication	7.2	0.7	-	7.9	5.0	1.0	13.9
13	Other economic affairs	32.8	25.7	0.2	58.3	-	76.5	134.8
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	847.6	847.6
	Total	1,521.4	367.3	54.1	1,834.6	44.5	1,456.6	3,335.7

1/ Revised

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 1.29 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type - 1985

Function	Type		Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers & property income	Total current disbursements
	Compensation of employees	Goods & services	Less: sales of goods and services	Total	Other current transfers & property income	Total			
1 General public services	196.4	118.4	13.9	300.9	10.0	-	310.9		
2 Defence	31.2	7.2	-	38.4	-	-	38.4		
3 Public order and safety	214.5	37.9	5.2	247.2	0.2	-	247.4		
4 Education	415.3	26.4	0.2	441.5	155.2	-	596.7		
5 Health	249.1	89.3	1.3	337.1	3.9	-	341.0		
6 Social security and welfare	44.6	9.4	1.8	52.2	368.2	-	420.4		
7 Housing and community amenities	75.9	11.7	7.7	79.9	0.8	8.4	89.1		
8 Recreation, culture and religion	29.3	9.6	1.8	37.1	7.1	2.4	46.6		
9 Fuel and energy	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.4	-	2.5		
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	161.9	19.4	10.3	171.0	4.4	27.5	202.9		
11 Construction, mining and manufacturing	149.2	19.6	4.5	164.3	-	5.7	170.0		
12 Transport and communication	6.9	1.0	-	7.9	4.6	6.0	18.5		
13 Other economic affairs	33.7	17.3	-	51.0	137.6	-	188.6		
14 Other functions	-	-	-	-	1,045.9	-	1,045.9		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,609.1</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>1,929.6</b>	<b>1,739.3</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>3,718.9</b>		

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 Mauritius College of the Air, the Private Secondary Schools Authority and the Development Works Corporation), (b) Local government and (c) the National Pension Fund

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

II  
INSTITUTIONAL  
SECTOR  
ACCOUNTS

Explanatory Notes

INCOME AND OUTLAY ACCOUNTS

1. Classification

1.1 Income and Outlay Accounts provide useful information on the consumption, disposable income and savings of the economic agents of the country. The economic agents also called institutional sectors have been grouped as follows:

- (i) The Household Sector: This sector comprises not only of the households but also of the unincorporated enterprises e.g. planters, shop owners and of the non-profit institutions serving households e.g. the Red Cross Society.
- (ii) The Government Sector: This sector comprises of all departments and Ministries of central and local government, social security schemes and other bodies mainly financed or controlled by government.
- (iii) The Enterprise Sector: This sector comprises of both the financial (Banks, insurance companies) and of the non financial enterprises; and
- (iv) The Rest of the World Account which presents a summary of all the external transactions of the country.

2. Data limitations

Data on income and expenditure flows in respect of each of the sectors mentioned above are very scarce because of the high non-response rate in this area.

The preparation of these tables have required much estimation work based on indirect methods. The Income Tax statistics tabulations, the annual reports of companies and banks were very useful sources.

It has therefore not been possible to check the reliability and consistency of the individual entries and of the balancing item 'Gross Saving'.

The tables are provisional and will be revised in the light of information on financial flows and after the completion of the Capital Accounts.

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\* \* \* \* \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

Table 2.1.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1982

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,301	1. Compensation of employees	4,972
2. Interests, dividends and rent	110	2. Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	2,939
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 employees welfare benefits	(132)
8. Unfunded employees welfare contribution 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	254	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	18
Appropriation of Disposable Income	9,382	8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	204
		Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	9,382

Table 2.1.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1982

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
Final consumption expenditure	1,624	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	43
Compensation of employees	(1,421)	Interests, dividends and land rent	176
Consumption of fixed capital	(...)	Indirect taxes	1,717
Goods and services purchased, net	(205)	Imports duties	(839)
Interest paid	866	Exports duties	(409)
Subsidies	12	Excise duties	(257)
Transfers to households	798	Sales Tax	(-)
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(257)	Other	(212)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(132)	Direct taxes	458
Subsidy on rice and flour	(280)	Taxes on income: Individuals	(228)
Other	(129)	Companies	(138)
Transfers to private non profit institutions	19	Other direct taxes	(92)
Transfers to Rest of the World	8	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	31
Gross savings	- 543	Social security contributions	155
		Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	132
		Current transfers n.e.c.	72
		From Rest of the World	(72)
		From other resident sectors	(-)
Total current disbursements	2,784	Total current receipts	2,784

Table 2.13- Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises, 1982

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Interest, dividends and rent	777	1. Gross operating surplus	2,067
2. Direct taxes on income	138	2. Interests, dividends and rent	666
3. Other direct taxes	37	3. Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	88
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6	4. Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	75
5. Casualties claims paid by insurance companies	88	5. Current transfers from :	
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	75	(i) Other resident sectors	(183)
7. Current transfers to :	139	(ii) Rest of the World	( - )
(i) Other resident sectors	(159)		
(ii) Rest of the World	( - )		
8. Gross savings	1,819		
Appropriation of Disposable Income	3,079	Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,079



Table 2.1.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1982

Rs million

P A Y M E N T S	R E C E I P T S	Rs million
1. Imports of goods and services	1. Exports of goods and services	5,529
2. Factor income paid to Rest of the World	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World	43
3. Current transfers to Rest of the World	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World	276
(i) By general government	(i) By general government	(72)
(ii) By other resident sectors	(ii) By other resident sectors	(204)
4. Surplus of the nation on current transactions	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	5,848
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions		
		5,848

Table 2.1.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1982

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,301	1. Compensation of employees	4,972
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,624	2. Gross operating surplus	5,049
3. Gross savings	1,524	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	11,449	National Disposable Income	11,449

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

Table 2.2.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1983

Rs. million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,874	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	3. Interests, dividends and rent	473
4. Direct taxes on income	254	4. Casualty insurance claims	14
5. Other direct taxes	57	5. Government transfers to households	828
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	25	(i) Social security benefits & grants	(298)
7. Social security contribution	171	(ii) Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(151)
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	151	(iii) Subsidy on rice and flour	(256)
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	68	(iv) Other	(123)
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	65	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	23
11. Gross savings	416	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	35
		8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	256
Appropriation of Disposable Income	10,256	Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	10,256

Table 2.2.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1983

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E	I N C O M E	
Final consumption expenditure	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	61
Compensation of employees	Interests, dividends and land rent	180
Consumption of fixed capital	Indirect taxes	2,180
Goods and services purchased, net	Import duties	(1,076)
Interests paid	Export duties	(430)
Subsidies	Excise duties	(261)
Transfer to households	Sales tax	(186)
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	Other	(227)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	Direct taxes	509
Subsidy on rice and flour	Taxes on income : Individual	(254)
Other	Companies	(160)
Transfer to private non-profit institutions	Other direct taxes	(95)
Transfer to Rest of the World	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	31
Gross savings	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 disbursements	Total current receipts	3,312

Table 2.2.3. Income and Outley Account of Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises, 1983

Rs Million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Interests, dividends and rent	923	1. Gross operating surplus	1,925
2. Direct taxes on income	160	2. Interests, dividends and rent	699
3. Other direct taxes	38	3. Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	94
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	6	4. Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	80
5. Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	94	5. Current transfers from:	222
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	80	(i) Other resident sectors	(222)
7. Current transfers to:	189	(ii) Rest of the World	(-)
(i) Other resident sectors	(189)		
(ii) Rest of the World	(-)		
8. Gross savings	1,530		
Appropriation of Disposable Income	3,020	Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,020

Table 2.2.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1983

Rs million

P A Y M E N T S		R E C E I P T S	
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	74	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World	284
(i) By general government	(9)	(i) By general government	(28)
(ii) By other resident sectors	(65)	(ii) By other resident sectors	(256)
4. Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 321		
Payments to Rest of the World and Surplus on current transactions	6,266	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	6,266

Table 2.2.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1983

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	8,874	1. Compensation of employees	5,400
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,706	2. Gross operating surplus	5,213
3. Gross savings	1,908	3. Net factor income from Rest of the World	- 485
		4. Net indirect taxes	2,150
		5. Net current transfers from the Rest of the World*	210
Appropriation of Disposable Income	12,488	National Disposable Income	12,488

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

Table 2.3.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1984

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	9,891	1. Compensation of employees	5,915
2. Interests, dividends and rent	180	2. Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	3,546
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	13	3. Interests, dividends and rent	503
4. Direct taxes on income	273	4. Casualty insurance claims	13
5. Other direct taxes	75	5. Government transfers to households	719
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	28	(i) Social security benefits and grants	(337)
7. Social Security contribution	178	(ii) Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(166)
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	166	(iii) Subsidy on rice and flour	(70)
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	76	(iv) Other	(146)
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	57	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	40
11. Gross savings	189	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	66
Appropriation of Disposable Income	11,126	8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	324
Appropriation of Disposable Income	11,126	Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	11,126



Table 2.3.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1984

RS million

E X P E N D I T U R E	I N C O M E	
Final consumption expenditure	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	67
Compensation of employees	Interests, dividends and land rent	135
Consumption of fixed capital	Indirect taxes	2,355
Goods and services purchased, net	Import duties	(1,261)
Interest paid	Expert duties	(364)
Subsidies	Excise duties	(264)
Transfer to households	Sales tax	(217)
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	Other	(219)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	Direct taxes	529
Subsidy on rice and flour	Taxes on income : Individual Companies	(273)
Other	Other direct taxes	(131)
Transfer to private non-profit institutions	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	35
Transfer to Rest of the World	Social security contributions	178
Gross savings	Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	166
Total current disbursements	Current transfers n.e.c.	50
	From Rest of the World	(50)
	From other resident sectors	(—)
	Total current receipts	3,515

Table 2.3.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-Financial Enterprises, 1984

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Interests, dividends and rent	1,049	1. Gross operating surplus	2,522
2. Direct taxes on income	131	2. Interests, dividends and rent	813
3. Other direct taxes	50	3. Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	88
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	7	4. Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	75
5. Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	88	5. Current transfers from:	
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	75	(i) Other resident sectors	309
7. Current transfers to:	299	(ii) Rest of the World	(-)
(i) Other resident sectors	299		
(ii) Rest of the World	(-)		
8. Gross savings	2,108		
Appropriation of Disposable Income	3,807	Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,807

Table 2.3.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1984

		Rs million	
P A Y M E N T S	R E C E I P T S		
1. Imports of goods and services	1. Exports of goods and services	7,470	6,989
2. Factor income paid to Rest of the World	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World	666	40
3. Current transfers to Rest of the World	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World	73	374
(i) By general government	(i) By general government	(16)	(50)
(ii) By other resident sectors	(ii) By other resident sector	(57)	(324)
4. Surplus of the nation on current transactions		- 806	
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	Receipts from the Rest of the World on current transactions	7,403	7,403

Table 2.3.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1984

Rs million

E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E	
1. Private consumption expenditure	9,891	1. Compensation of employees	5,915
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,835	2. Gross operating surplus	6,135
3. Gross savings	2,309	3. Net factor income from Rest of the World	- 626
		4. Net indirect taxes	2,310
		5. Net current transfers from Rest of the World*	301
Appropriation of Disposable Income	14,035	National Disposable income	14,035

III

BUDGETARY

CENTRAL

GOVERNMENT

TABLES

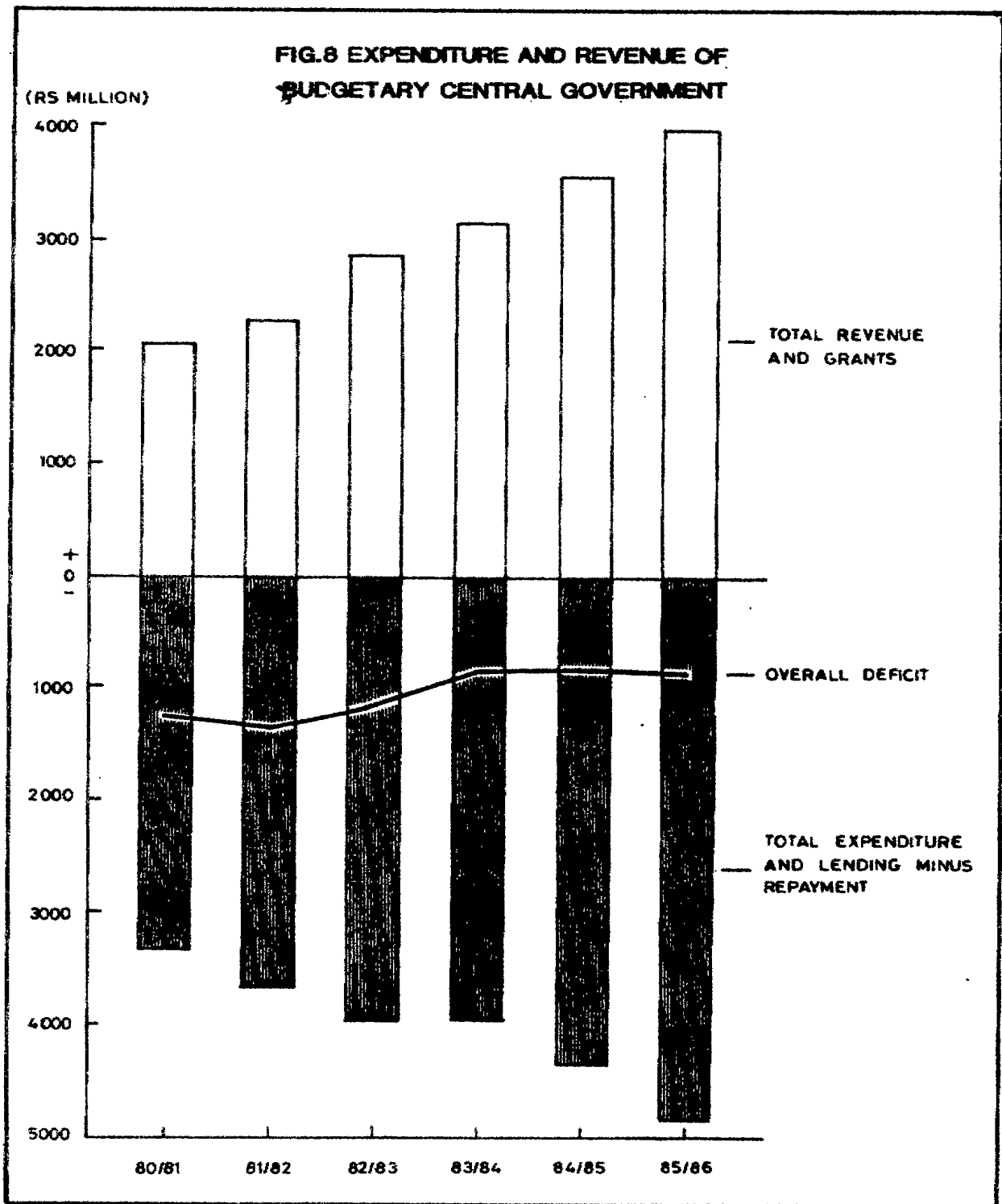


Table 3.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table, 1982/83 - 1985/86  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 <sup>1/</sup>
1 Current revenue	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,396.2	3,780.5
1.1 Tax revenue	2,436.5	2,802.7	2,993.0	3,400.5
1.2 Non tax revenue	366.1	267.1	403.2	380.0
2 Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
3 Total revenue (1 + 2)	2,802.6	3,069.8	3,396.2	3,780.5
4 Grants	22.6	52.9	165.9	200.0
4.1 Current grants	-	-	-	-
4.2 Capital grants	22.6	52.9	165.9	200.0
5 Total revenue and grants (3 + 4)	2,825.2	3,122.7	3,562.1	3,980.5
6 Current expenditure	3,222.6	3,393.7	3,691.3	4,024.1
7 Capital expenditure	360.4	349.5	585.2	573.0
8 Total expenditure (6 + 7)	3,583.0	3,743.2	4,276.5	4,597.1
9 Lending minus repayments	402.3	236.7	109.6	232.0
10 Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (8 + 9)	3,985.3	3,979.9	4,386.1	4,829.1
11 Current account surplus (without grants) (1 - 6)	- 420.0	- 323.9	- 295.1	- 243.6
12 Gross fixed capital formation	170.1	128.4	306.9	277.9
13 Overall deficit/surplus (5 - 10)	-1,160.1	- 857.2	- 824.0	- 848.6
14 Financing	1,160.1	857.2	824.0	848.6
14.1 Abroad	- 175.0	- 140.6	717.4	- 69.0
14.2 Domestic	1,335.1	997.8	106.6	917.6
14.2.1 Non bank	389.3	354.5	432.2	N.A.
14.2.2 Deposit money banks	626.0	- 18.5	26.5	N.A.
14.2.3 Monetary authorities	319.8	661.8	- 352.1	N.A.

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional

Table 3.2 - Total revenue and grants, 1982/83 - 1985/86  
(Budgetary central government)

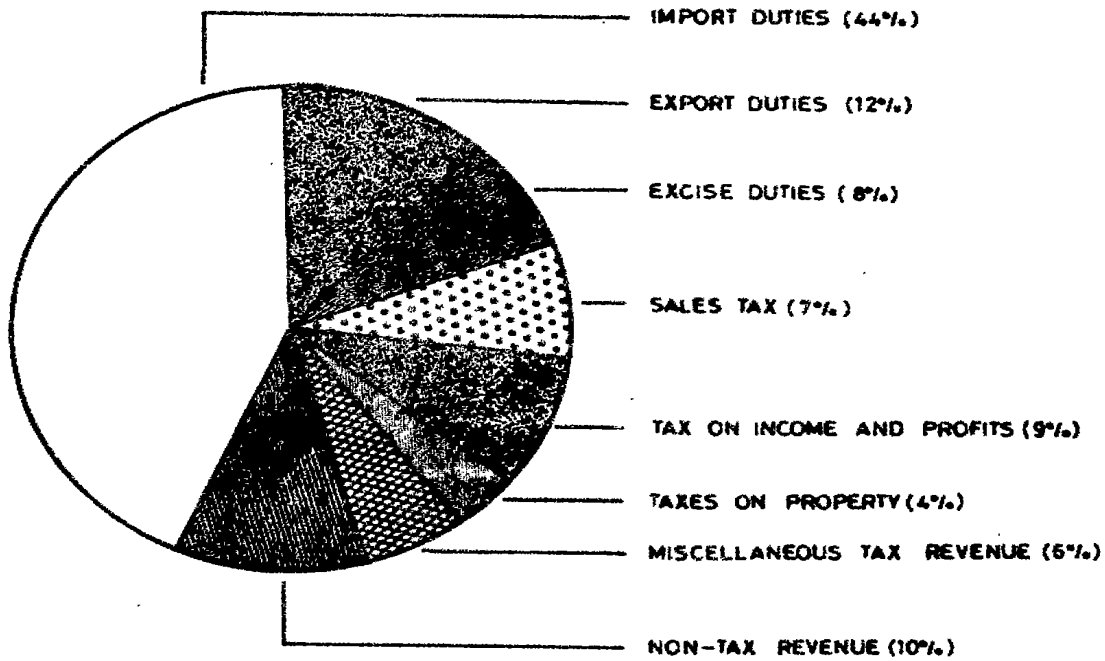
Rs million

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 <sup>1/</sup>
I Current revenue (II + III)	<u>2,802.6</u>	<u>3,069.8</u>	<u>3,396.2</u>	<u>3,780.5</u>
II Tax revenue	<u>2,436.5</u>	<u>2,802.7</u>	<u>2,993.0</u>	<u>3,400.5</u>
1 Tax on income, profits, capital gains	395.1	425.4	399.7	353.0
2 Taxes on property	85.0	93.5	131.5	145.0
3 Domestic taxes on goods and services	528.0	659.7	705.6	772.5
of which excises	(275.5)	(272.4)	(278.1)	(288.2)
sales tax	(82.8)	(206.2)	(227.0)	(275.0)
4 Import duties	989.1	1,161.9	1,360.7	1,660.0
5 Export duties	416.4	442.0	369.9	440.0
6 Other tax revenue	22.9	20.2	25.6	30.0
III Non tax revenue	<u>366.1</u>	<u>267.1</u>	<u>403.2</u>	<u>380.0</u>
1 Property income from non financial public enterprises and public financial institutions	251.7	132.1	268.8	256.0
2 Other property income	11.4	15.0	14.8	11.0
3 Fees, charges and non industrial sales	68.8	77.2	72.1	78.0
4 Other non tax revenue	34.2	42.8	47.5	35.0
IV Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
1 Sales of fixed capital assets	-	-	-	-
V Total revenue (I + IV)	<u>2,802.6</u>	<u>3,069.8</u>	<u>3,396.2</u>	<u>3,780.5</u>
VI Grants	<u>22.6</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>165.9</u>	<u>200.0</u>
1 Capital grants	22.6	52.9	165.9	200.0
VII Total revenue and grants (V + VI)	<u>2,825.2</u>	<u>3,122.7</u>	<u>3,562.1</u>	<u>3,980.5</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional



**FIG.9-CURRENT REVENUE 1985-1986**  
**(Budgetary Central Government)**



**FIG.10-CURRENT EXPENDITURE 1985-1986**  
**(Budgetary Central Government)**

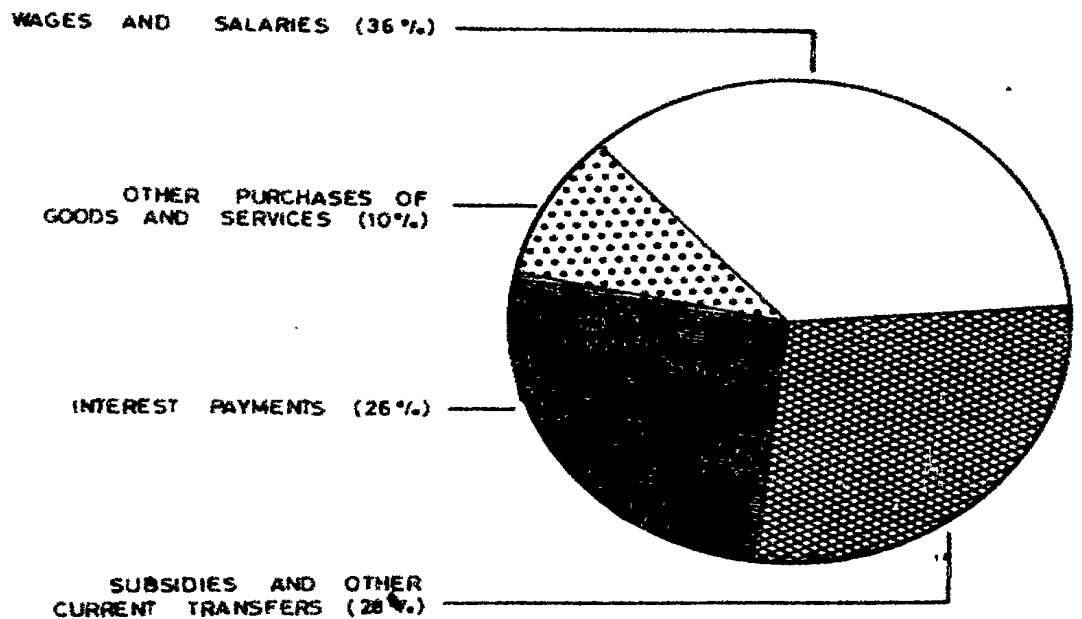


Table 3.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure, 1982/83 - 1985/86  
(Budgetary central government)

	Rs million			
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 <sup>2/</sup>
1. General public services	521.7	563.8	642.2	789.3
2. Defence	32.3	36.3	35.6	37.1
3. Education	532.6	536.9	542.5	573.2
4. Health	275.6	290.8	312.0	339.3
5. Social Security and Welfare	443.5	500.6	548.2	626.1
6. Housing and community amenities	20.2	25.0	21.5 <sup>1/</sup>	23.7
7. Other community and social services	21.5	22.0	25.0 <sup>1/</sup>	19.7
8. Economic services	220.3	252.0	254.4	267.7
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	26.0	26.9	29.2	31.3
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	153.1	182.2	176.6	204.2
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	5.3	9.8	13.3	17.1
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	5.6	2.0	2.3	1.3
8.5 Roads	-	0.2	0.6	0.7
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
8.7 Other transportation and communication	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3
8.8 Other economic services	25.0	25.5	26.7	7.5
9. Miscellaneous purposes	1,154.9	1,166.3	1,309.9	1,348.0
9.1 Public debt interest	773.4	860.0	988.7	1,053.6
9.2 Transfer to local government	141.2	154.9	154.7	159.9
9.3 Rice and flour	190.0	100.0	113.8	80.0
9.4 Other	50.3	51.4	52.7	54.5
Total current expenditure	3,222.6	3,393.7	3,691.3	4,024.1

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

Table 3.1 - Functional classification of capital expenditure, 1982/83 - 1985/86  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 <sup>2/</sup>
1. General public services	26.9	39.1	95.1	57.1
2. Defence	-	0.1	0.2	-
3. Education	27.2	24.7	47.7	37.3
4. Health	5.2	12.4	11.4	19.7
5. Social security	1.0	0.1	0.1	-
6. Housing and community amenities	102.0	49.4	35.9 <sup>1/</sup>	57.0
7. Other community and social services	1.4	3.1	19.1 <sup>1/</sup>	25.3
8. Economic services	110.2	135.6	294.8	282.4
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	55.3	47.9	123.9	58.7
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	23.5	41.5	52.2	40.9
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	0.5	6.3	1.0	3.5
8.5 Roads	29.8	15.4	29.6	76.6
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	0.6	0.2	-	-
8.7 Other transportation and communication	-	23.9	87.7	102.2
8.8 Other economic services	-	-	0.1	-
9. Miscellaneous purposes	86.5	85.0	80.9	94.2
Total capital expenditure	360.4	349.5	585.2	573.0

Table 3.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure, 1982/83 - 1985/86  
(Budgetary central government)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 <sup>1</sup>
I Current expenditure	3,222.6	3,393.7	3,691.3	4,024.1
1 Wages and salaries	1,204.4	1,233.3	1,290.7	1,446.0
2 Other purchases of goods and services	261.1	304.4	347.9	409.7
3 Interest payments	773.4	860.0	988.7	1,053.6
4 Subsidies and other current transfers	983.7	996.0	1,064.0	1,114.8
of which Rice and flour	(190.0)	(100.0)	(113.8)	(80.0)
Transfers to local government	(141.3)	(154.9)	(154.7)	(159.9)
II Capital expenditure	360.4	349.5	585.2	573.0
1 Acquisition of fixed capital assets	170.1	128.4	306.9	277.9
2 Purchase of land	9.7	5.9	6.5	10.0
3 Capital transfers	180.6	215.2	271.8	285.1
of which Transfers to local government	(5.4)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(10.2)
Total expenditure	3,583.0	3,743.2	4,276.5	4,597.1

Table 3.6 - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder, 1982/83 - 1984/85  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	At end of period		
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
I Domestic debt	<u>5,833.7</u>	<u>6,829.1</u>	<u>7,056.2</u>
1 Other levels of government	838.9	993.2	1,322.4
2 Monetary authorities	3,117.7	3,788.7	3,520.3
3 Deposit money banks	1,293.0	1,274.5	1,301.0
4 Other domestic	584.1	772.7	913.2
II Foreign debt	<u>3,462.7</u>	<u>3,244.7</u>	<u>5,207.3</u>
1 International development institutions	1,154.8	1,643.9	2,273.5
2 Foreign governments	842.4	1,152.0	1,391.9
3 Other foreign	1,465.5	1,148.8	1,541.9
Total	9,296.4	10,773.8	12,264.2

Table 2.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument, 1982/83 - 1984/85  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs. million

	At end of period		
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
I Domestic debt	5,833.7	6,829.1	7,056.9
1 Long-term loans	1,905.5	2,278.3	2,666.1
2 Short-term bonds and bills	2,221.3	2,656.3	2,737.6
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	728.6	728.0	413.7
4 Short-term loans and advances	978.3	1,166.5	1,239.5
II Foreign debt	3,462.7	3,944.7	5,207.3
1 Long-term loans n.e.c.	3,462.7	3,944.7	5,207.3
Total	9,296.4	10,773.8	12,264.2

Table 3.8 - Financing by type of debt holder, 1982/83 - 1984/85  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
I Domestic financing	<u>1,335.1</u>	<u>997.8</u>	<u>106.6</u>
1 From other general government	247.8	207.2	317.1
2 From monetary authorities	319.8	661.8	- 352.1
3 From deposit money banks	626.0	- 18.5	26.5
4 Other domestic	172.3	188.5	140.6
5 Adjustments	- 30.8	- 41.2	- 25.5
II Financing abroad	<u>- 175.0</u>	<u>- 140.6</u>	<u>717.4</u>
1 From international development institutions	125.1	294.6	372.8
2 From foreign governments	- 105.9	106.7	172.8
3 Other foreign borrowing	- 195.2	- 541.3	175.2
4 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	1.0	- 0.6	- 3.4
Total financing	1,160.1	857.2	824.0

**Table 3.9 - Financing by type of debt instrument, 1982/83 - 1984/85**  
(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
I Domestic financing	1,335.1	997.8	106.6
1 Long-term bonds	401.8	336.8	363.5
2 Short-term bonds and bills	767.4	429.7	79.6
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	28.2	- 17.0	- 386.3
4 Short-term loans and advances	116.1	189.4	73.0
5 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	21.6	58.9	- 23.2
II Financing abroad	- 175.0	- 140.6	717.4
1 Long-term loans	- 176.0	- 140.0	720.8
2 Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	1.0	- 0.6	- 3.4
Total financing	1,160.1	857.2	824.0



Table 3.10 - Income tax - Individuals<sup>1/</sup> Years of assessment 1981/82 - 1984/85

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1981/82 <sup>2/</sup>				Year of assessment 1982/83 <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	1,772	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	8.28	16,480	406.21	144.33	10.57
30,001 - 40,000	7,425	258.73	122.50	13.02	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
<sup>4/</sup>	189	...	...	2.19	185	...	...	1.44
Total	47,773	...	...	201.74	59,952	...	...	211.18

<sup>1/</sup> 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, and to issue additional claims for the four 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

<sup>2/</sup> Revised

<sup>3/</sup> Married couples are counted as one taxpayer even where the husband and wife have elected to have the wife's earnings taxed separately from year of assessment 1979/80 onwards

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

Table 3.10 - Income Tax - Individuals 1/ Years of assessment 1981/82 - 1984/85 (cont'd)

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1983/84				Year of assessment 1984/85			
	Number of taxpayers 3/	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers 3/	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 (1/) on page 103

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 3.11 - Income Tax - Companies 1/ Years of assessment 1981/82, 1984/85

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1981/82 2/				Year of assessment 1982/83 2/			
	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of companies	Liable income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
25,000 or less	155	1.47	0.99	0.62	152	1.44	0.81	0.50
25,001 - 50,000	103	3.76	1.75	1.22	63	2.24	0.93	0.60
50,001 - 100,000	87	6.40	3.19	2.04	89	6.48	2.81	1.75
100,001 - 150,000	42	5.12	1.94	1.18	50	6.09	1.92	1.19
150,001 - 250,000	58	11.42	4.65	2.89	45	8.71	4.30	2.65
250,001 - 500,000	84	28.86	11.85	7.28	57	20.45	7.69	4.66
500,001 - 750,000	40	24.55	9.13	5.46	45	27.31	11.20	6.25
750,001 - 1,000,000	28	24.88	8.36	5.12	23	19.93	8.56	4.90
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	19	22.54	7.94	4.52	18	21.60	8.48	5.15
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	15	26.84	10.77	6.41	15	25.91	11.34	6.75
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	40	121.19	50.98	28.69	31	93.42	50.86	27.26
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	96.27	56.57	31.33	12	85.47	44.84	25.22
over 10,000,000	12	191.19	117.57	69.51	9	129.57	89.29	49.86
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>564.49</b>	<b>285.69</b>	<b>166.27</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>448.62</b>	<b>243.03</b>	<b>136.74</b>

1/ see note (1/) on page 103

2/ revised

Table 3.11 - Income Tax - Companies <sup>1/</sup> Years of assessment 1981/82 - 1984/85 (cont'd)

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1983/84 <sup>2/</sup>				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	Liable income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
25,000 or less	140	1.46	0.84	0.54	153	1.59	1.48	0.51
25,001 - 50,000	54	1.97	1.05	0.62	71	2.52	2.06	0.69
50,001 - 100,000	83	5.97	2.26	1.33	121	8.69	7.26	2.49
100,001 - 150,000	41	5.08	1.97	1.04	50	6.01	5.28	1.78
150,001 - 250,000	69	13.60	5.35	3.19	62	12.17	10.59	3.49
250,001 - 500,000	49	17.06	4.83	3.02	84	31.14	26.48	8.32
500,001 - 750,000	43	27.27	11.46	6.58	31	19.19	15.91	5.14
750,001 - 1,000,000	12	10.70	4.82	2.84	21	18.19	15.27	5.06
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	19	23.75	10.24	5.98	25	31.41	22.04	7.65
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	10	17.52	7.23	4.04	10	17.21	15.68	4.99
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	32	99.76	63.21	35.69	35	107.50	87.45	29.35
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	10	68.28	40.98	23.29	12	75.26	71.26	23.38
Over 10,000,000	8	138.79	100.85	56.79	8	128.98	109.54	38.20
TOTAL	570	431.21	255.09	144.95	683	459.86	390.30	131.05

1/ See note (1/) on page 103

2/ Provisional

# IV

## ANALYSIS OF TRADE STATISTICS

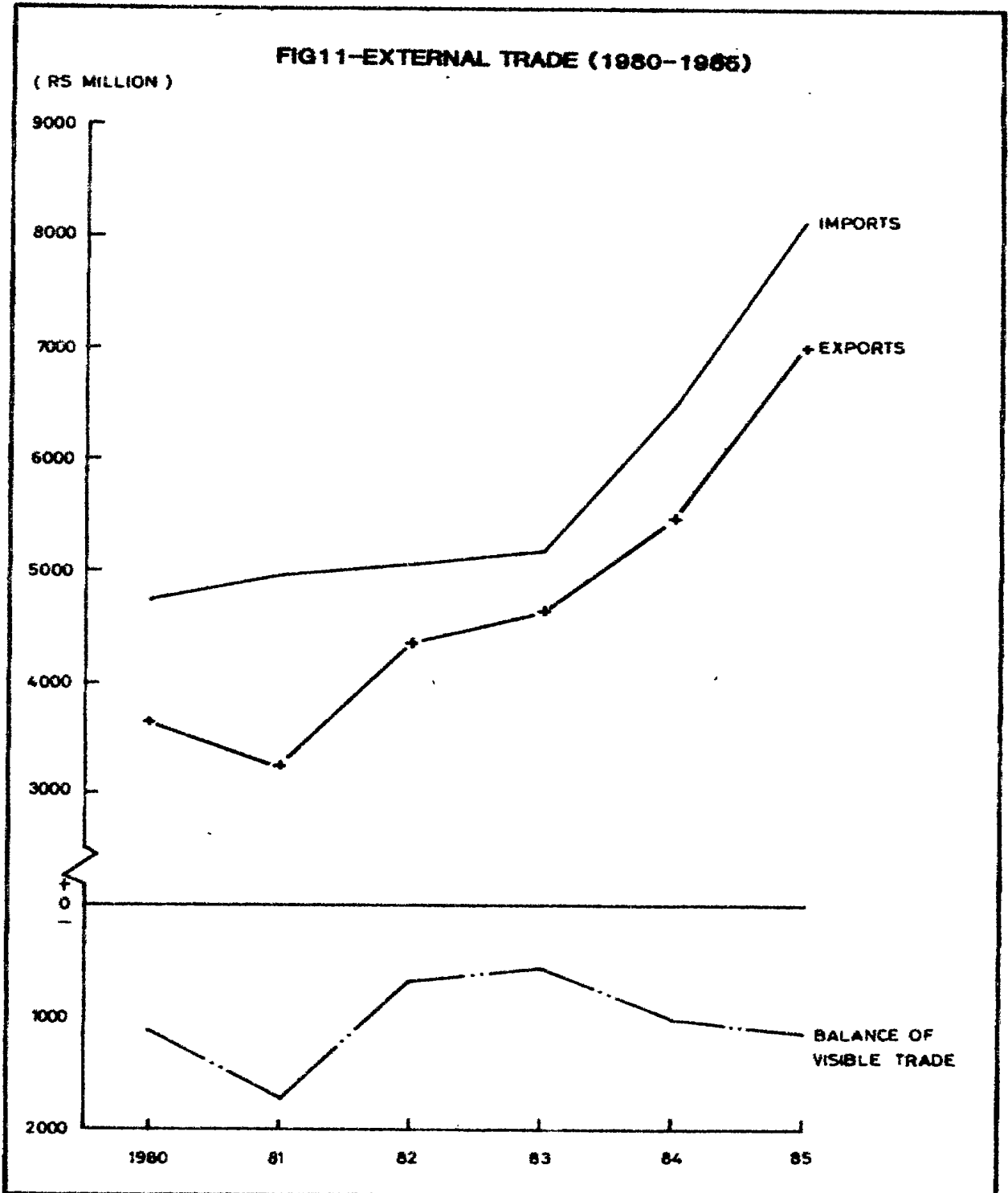


Table 4.1 - Balance of visible trade (1980 - 1985)

Rs million

Year	Imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.o.b. value)			Total	Balance of visible trade
		Domestic exports	Re-exports	Bunkers and ships' stores		
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	98.1	374.3	4,363.0	- 685.2
1983	5,175.0	4,223.3	88.0	326.1	4,637.4	- 537.6
1984	6,494.0	5,065.6	113.2	311.6	5,490.4	- 1,003.6
1985	8,119.1	6,526.1	110.4	372.5	7,009.0	- 1,110.1

Table 4.2 - Price indices (unit value) of exports and imports and terms of trade  
1980 - 1985

Period	Price Indices		Terms of trade <sup>1/</sup>
	Export	Import	
1979 = 100			
1980	133.4	145.7	95
1980 = 100			
1981	108.2	117.2	92
1981 = 100			
1982	110.9	113.2	98
1982 = 100			
1983	106.7	97.9	109
1984 <sup>2/</sup>	119.4	110.3	108
1985	136.4	120.8	113

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 4.3 - Price indices (unit value) of imports, by section, 1980 - 1985

Period	All sections	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	Chemicals	Manufactured goods classified by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles
1979 = 100										
1980 = 100	146	137	126	148	190	107	151	133	145	138
1981 = 100	117	121	106	113	129	122	113	114	111	110
1982 = 100	113	113	111	104	114	106	120	114	111	112
1983 = 100	98	92	135	97	93	100	104	98	109	109
1984 = 100	110	99	157	113	100	151	118	118	115	126
1985 = 100	121	105	153	133	108	148	128	125	132	142

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

Table 4.4 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1981 - 1985

Commodities	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%
Sugar	1,625.0	54	2,462.5	61	2,678.9	62	2,522.6	49	2,866.6	43
Molasses	110.3	4	66.6	2	63.3	2	61.5	1	71.0	1
Tea	49.2	2	66.7	2	97.0	2	249.1	5	178.4	3
EPZ exports	1,087.1	36	1,235.5	31	1,306.8	30	2,150.7	41	3,272.2	49
Other	127.6	4	157.4	4	165.3	4	194.9	4	248.3	4
TOTAL	2,999.2	100	3,988.7	100	4,311.3	100	5,178.8	100	6,636.5	100



Table 4.5 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1982 - 1985

S.I.T.C. Section	Description	1982		1983		1984		1985	
		Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%	Rs mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,234.2	24	1,130.1	21	1,287.1	20	1,347.8	17
1	Beverages and tobacco	20.8	1	22.8	1	25.6	-	25.9	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	260.8	5	227.3	4	295.8	5	394.5	5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	936.9	19	972.2	19	1,076.2	17	1,144.6	14
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	156.6	3	155.0	3	229.7	3	261.7	3
5	Chemicals	403.5	8	402.1	8	456.2	7	554.0	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,214.1	24	1,298.9	25	1,945.0	30	2,645.7	32
7	Machinery and transport equipment	499.6	10	624.5	12	749.5	12	1,114.3	14
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	317.1	6	336.2	7	423.7	6	624.2	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	4.6	-	6.0	-	5.2	-	6.4	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	5,048.2	100	5,175.0	100	6,494.0	100	8,119.1	100

Table 4.6 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f.) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> classified by economic categories, 1982-1985

Economic categories	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	2,737.3	63	2,855.6	64	3,917.9	69	4,950.2	69
Final consumption of household	1,311.8	30	1,198.9	27	1,299.5	23	1,550.5	22
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	281.1	7	384.2	9	469.8	8	647.6	9
T O T A L	4,330.2	100	4,438.7	100	5,687.2	100	7,148.3	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

**FIG. 12—DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS INTO CONSUMPTION  
CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES  
1981-1985**

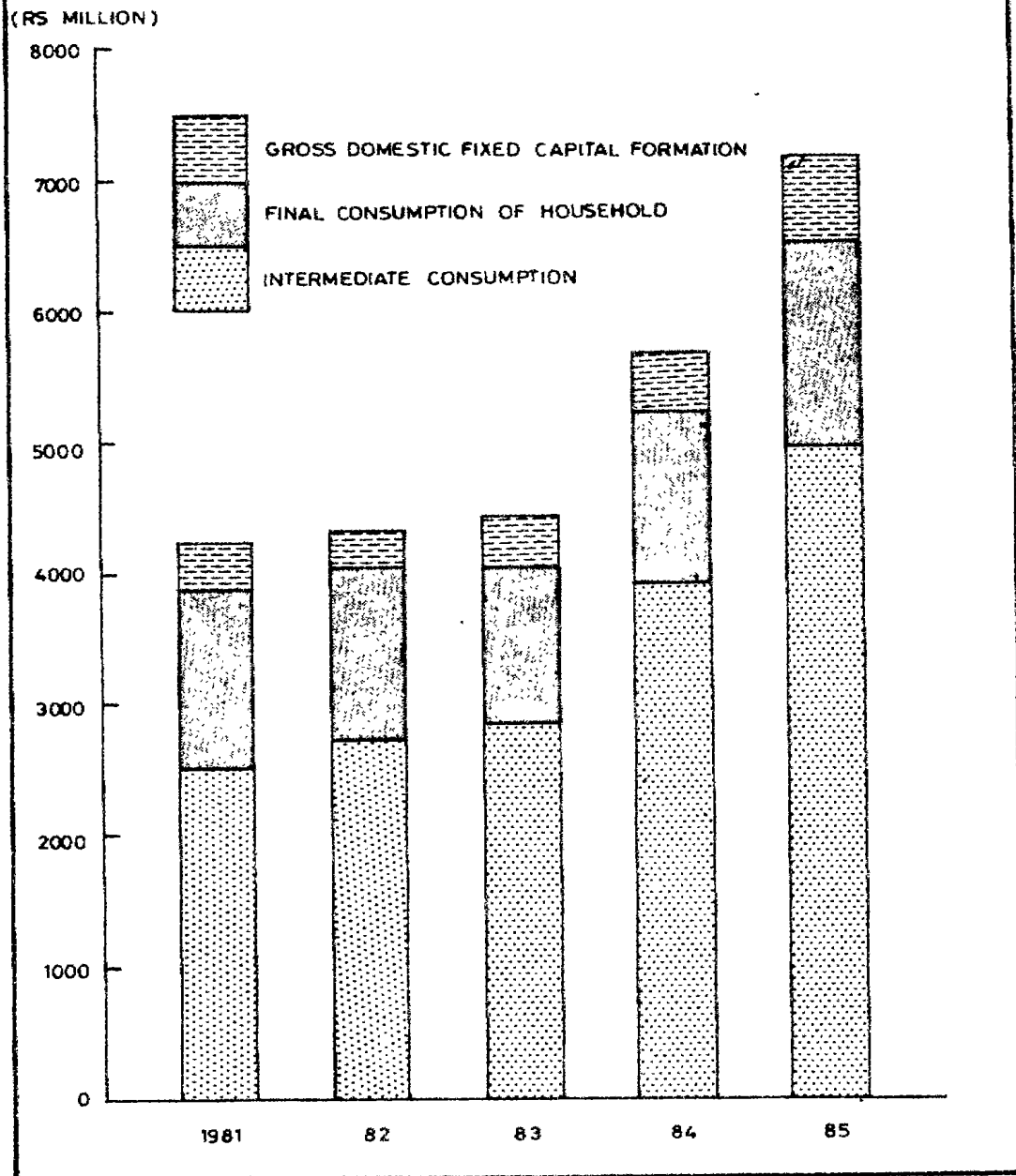


Table 4.7 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1982

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	139.9	82.2	50.7	7.0
12	Forestry and logging	3.5	3.5	-	-
13	Fishing	34.3	1.0	33.3	-
29	Mining and quarrying	23.9	22.8	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,109.8	371.3	618.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	676.0	653.0	22.9	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	42.8	40.7	2.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	107.8	83.2	24.6	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,010.6	767.0	243.0	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	235.8	228.6	7.2	-
37	Basic metal industries	152.6	152.6	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	625.1	264.0	37.1	274.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	78.1	59.1	19.0	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.9	8.3	1.7	-
	T O T A L	4,330.2	2,737.2	1,311.8	281.1

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 4.6

Table 4.8 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1983

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
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	62.9	19.4	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	10.1	8.5	1.6	-
	T O T A L	4,438.7	2,855.6	1,198.9	384.2

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 4.6

Table 4.9 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1984

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
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	101.8	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	-
	T O T A L	5,637.2	3,917.9	1,299.5	469.8

<sup>1/</sup> For definition of 'Imports into Consumption' see footnote to table 4.6

Table 4.10 - Classification of imports into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use

Year 1985

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic Categories			
		TOTAL	Intermediate consumption	Final Consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	159.2	105.2	43.5	10.6
12	Forestry and logging	3.4	3.4	-	-
13	Fishing	48.2	10.5	37.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	28.2	27.9	0.3	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,415.6	502.7	912.9	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	1,909.2	1,861.0	48.2	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	68.3	67.2	1.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	167.1	131.6	35.5	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,343.2	1,036.4	306.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	277.4	266.1	11.3	-
37	Basic metal industries	259.0	259.0	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	1,249.6	493.2	119.4	637.0
39	Other manufacturing industries	209.3	178.3	31.0	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	10.6	7.7	2.9	-
	T O T A L	7,148.3	4,950.2	1,550.5	647.6

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, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessels

Table 4.11 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sugar	+ 9.8	+ 6.4	+ 8.0	+ 11.8
Molasses	- 45.8	+ 21.1	+ 5.0	+ 8.2
Tea	+ 24.5	+ 30.4	+ 87.1	- 31.6
EPZ exports	+ 18.0	+ 4.6	+ 23.4	+ 17.8
of which Tuna	- 8.4	- 2.1	+ 14.5	+ 2.6
Textile yarn	+ 16.0	- 5.9	+ 8.7	+ 16.3
Knitted goods	+ 19.3	+ 5.0	+ .	+ 23.2
Other garments	+ 17.4	+ 9.5	+ 16.5	+ 4.8
Optical goods	+ 9.0	+ 1.1	+ 16.5	+ 16.0
Watches and clocks	+ 22.3	+ 12.4	- 3.8	+ 56.0
Games and sporting goods	+ 15.1	- 2.4	+ 14.2	+ 6.4
Jewellery	+ 7.6	+ 15.5	+ 18.8	+ 47.4

Table 4.12 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sugar	+ 38.0	+ 2.2	- 12.8	+ 1.6
Molasses	+ 11.4	- 21.5	- 7.5	+ 19.0
Tea	+ 9.0	+ 11.5	+ 37.2	+ 4.7
EPZ exports	- 5.7	+ 2.0	+ 33.3	+ 32.0
of which Tuna	- 6.6	+ 43.9	+ 28.2	+ 14.6
Textile yarn	- 1.4	- 23.0	+ 5.6	- 7.1
Knitted goods	- 15.1	- 0.2	+ 21.3	+ 17.6
Other garments	+ 13.5	- 2.1	+ 84.7	+ 76.9
Optical goods	- 1.0	+ 12.3	+ 55.3	+ 18.4
Watches and clocks	+ 45.7	+ 48.5	+ 24.7	+ 14.0
Games and sporting goods	+ 40.3	+ 21.8	+ 25.8	- 19.6
Jewellery	- 1.3	+ 6.4	+ 61.1	- 43.6



Table 4.13 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 12.9	- 0.4	+ 19.3	+ 5.4
of which Flour	- 2.1	- 8.6	+ 14.1	+ 12.1
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	+ 4.5	+ 3.5	+ 59.5	+ 6.3
Textile fibres	- 0.1	- 6.4	+ 26.5	+ 22.0
Textile yarn	+ 12.6	+ 2.3	+ 37.6	+ 4.6
Fabrics	+ 18.2	- 1.3	+ 23.9	+ 1.7
Cement	+ 14.9	- 8.5	+ 11.2	+ 1.8
Iron and steel goods	- 1.4	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	- 5.8
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 13.4	- 4.8	+ 10.0	+ 8.1
of which Meat & meat preparations	+ 5.6	+ 0.9	+ 5.3	- 1.5
Dairy products	+ 29.6	- 14.1	+ 6.1	+ 7.6
Fish & fish preparations	+ 10.4	- 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 23.7
Rice	+ 12.9	- 24.3	+ 2.7	+ 10.2
Vegetable and fruit	+ 8.3	- 2.5	+ 11.1	- 6.0
Made-up garments	+ 25.2	+ 0.3	- 6.5	- 3.6
<u>Petroleum products</u>	+ 14.4	- 6.6	+ 7.0	+ 5.5
of which Motor spirit	+ 15.0	- 6.2	+ 10.1	+ 5.7
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 10.7	+ 8.9	+ 9.1	+ 10.9

Table 4.14 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	- 4.2	+ 1.8	+ 12.0	+ 16.8
of which Flour	+ 8.0	- 10.5	+ 11.7	- 3.3
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	- 18.5	+ 7.7	+ 4.5	- 7.7
Textile fibres	+ 1.0	- 19.0	+ 27.4	+ 10.0
Textile yarn	- 15.4	+ 27.7	+ 16.1	+ 42.0
Fabrics	+ 2.9	+ 11.0	+ 64.0	+ 41.2
Cement	+ 7.0	+ 6.6	+ 2.9	- 4.2
Iron and steel goods	+ 5.8	+ 3.0	+ 21.9	+ 40.6
<u>Consumer goods</u>	- 8.9	- 2.0	+ 5.6	+ 5.6
of which Meat & meat preparations	+ 12.8	- 3.4	+ 6.3	+ 13.1
Dairy products	- 4.7	+ 2.3	+ 9.6	- 5.8
Fish & fish preparations	- 14.9	- 9.8	+ 16.8	- 17.3
Rice	+ 3.9	- 8.2	+ 14.8	- 0.6
Vegetables and fruits	- 36.3	+ 24.8	- 17.1	- 4.1
Made-up garments	+ 14.2	- 24.1	+ 32.9	+ 16.4
<u>Petroleum products</u>	- 10.4	+ 12.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2
of which Motor spirit	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	- 2.0	- 5.0
<u>Capital goods</u>	- 25.3	+ 0.2	+ 16.6	+ 28.4

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance

V

PRODUCTION

DATA

Table 5.1 - Production of selected commodities 1982-1985

(M.tons)

	1982	1983	1984	1985
<u>Industrial crops</u>				
Tea (processed green leaf)	26,482	31,103	40,726	42,651
Tobacco leaf <u>1/</u>	624	796	934	835
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>				
Beans and peas	765	905	1,310	1,240
Creepers <u>2/</u>	5,445	4,425	5,415	7,630
Groundnuts	1,940	1,910	2,420	2,165
Maize	1,375	1,195	3,265	4,890
Manioc	80	300	275	320
Sweet potatoes	335	150	180	200
Potatoes	13,500	14,910	20,680	23,305
Rice	10	145	275	135
Tomatoes	9,530	11,550	10,500	8,985
Mixed Vegetables <u>3/</u>	8,810	8,735	11,350	10,385
Bananas	6,415	7,075	4,750	7,150
Pineapples	535	425	535	790
<u>Meat and fish</u>				
Beef:				
Local	358	407	342	498
Rodrigues	57	102	91	89
Imported	848	666	551	362
Goat meat	85	96	109	122
Mutton	23	21	21	24
Pork	608	601	617	540
Poultry	6,000	6,425	6,200	6,000
<u>Fish</u>				
Lagoon and off lagoon	1,491	1,805	1,811	1,769
Bank:				
Local vessels	1,493	1,830	2,657	5,020
Foreign vessels	2,302	911	180	-

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

2/ Includes margoze, calabash, chouchou, cumcumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

3/ Include beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long and small), garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai, sweet pepper, ladies fingers, eddoes, brinjal and ginger.

Table 5.2 - Total production of selected commodities, 1982-1986

	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	Jan-June 1986
Sugar	M/Tons	687,940	604,741	575,617	645,797	13,600
Molasses	"	190,103	162,143	141,652	154,149	3,350
Tea	"	5,287	6,142	8,021	8,115	4,558
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	6,000	6,425	6,200	6,000	...
Animal feeds	"	27,000	30,000	31,000	30,000	...
Iron bars	"	9,575	7,500	11,500	13,700	...
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/ Litres	20,930	23,646	21,020	20,667	8,903
Denatures spirits: 1/						
Power alcohol	"	1,772	2,165	2,707	2,846	1,209
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,963	3,840	2,643	3,097	2,046
Beer and stout 1/	"	136,774	149,720	166,225	171,944	74,060
Wine 1/	"	41,406	42,736	50,756	42,938	18,925
Perfumed spirits 1/	"	1,087	761	890	1,463	663
Vinegar 1/	"	1,015	846	1,187	1,156	544
Matches	Gross boxes	179,646	198,019	192,187	196,019	100,571
Lime	M/Tons	6,400	5,000	5,000	5,500	...
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	363	371	379	398	213
Canned tuna 2/	M/Tons	1,412	2,032	2,605	3,234	...
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted 2/	000	10,290	10,057	12,542	14,692	...
Other outer garments 2/	"	2,073	1,956	4,256	10,122	...
Under garments 2/	"	4,065	5,519	7,710	11,679	...

1/ Excise figures

2/ Export figures

Table 5.3 - Number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1983 - 1986

Type of building	1983		1984		1985		Jan. - June 1986	
	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>	4,176	4,196	4,239	4,240	4,012	4,049	2,171	2,318
New buildings	3,354	3,703	3,347	3,702	3,072	3,502	1,696	2,027
Additions	822	493	892	538	940	547	475	291
<u>Non-Residential</u>	301	785	341	652	563	1,406	256	776
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	11	15	15	34	102	86	46	31
Manufacturing	19	80	22	111	58	476	40	299
Construction	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity and water	-	-	1	8	5	12	1	1
Transport, storage and communication	1	1	13	5	2	2	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	233	540	230	317	317	510	124	288
Banking, insurance and real estate	7	87	7	57	21	198	15	85
Services	29	52	53	121	58	122	30	72
TOTAL	4,477	4,981	4,580	4,893	4,575	5,455	2,427	3,094

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

Table 3.4 - Number of permits and floor area by region, 1983 - 1986

Region	1983		1984		1985		Jan. - June 1986	
	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>Urban areas</u>	<u>1,716</u>	<u>2,238</u>	<u>1,759</u>	<u>2,302</u>	<u>1,514</u>	<u>2,264</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>1,294</u>
Port Louis	493	678	509	667	394	730	185	354
Beau Bassin-Rose Hill	305	452	284	433	284	436	181	355
Curepipe	281	426	302	449	252	404	183	287
Quatre Bornes	286	373	343	347	264	430	119	120
Vacoas-Phoenix	351	309	321	406	320	264	134	178
<u>Rural areas</u>	<u>1,939</u>	<u>2,250</u>	<u>1,929</u>	<u>2,053</u>	<u>2,121</u>	<u>2,644</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>1,509</u>
Pamplemousses	585	822	380	412	448	652	223	245
Rivière du Rempart	310	383	<b>257</b>	297	280	403	149	243
Flacq	293	283	374	393	396	349	242	244
Moka	146	177	163	189	273	394	112	243
Grand Port	205	125	222	207	194	242	121	132
Savanne	136	199	174	167	161	159	83	81
Plaines Wilhems - Black River	264	261	329	388	369	445	220	321
Whole Island	3,655	4,488	3,688	4,355	3,635	4,908	1,952	2,803

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



VI

HISTORICAL

SERIES

Notes to Table 6.1 "Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1986"

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 of selected indicators, 1965 - 1986

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
1965	735,245	823	118	941	+ 5.3	772	155	367	313
1966	753,276	805	123	926	- 3.8	806	133	333	338
1967	767,782	856	131	987	+ 4.5	851	145	371	306
1968	781,615	841	141	982	- 7.0	865	141	421	354
1969	792,893	903	150	1,053	+ 4.8	837	144	376	365
1970	805,489	1,017	175	1,192	- 0.2	1,025	145	419	384
1971	816,561	1,114	192	1,306	+ 4.9	1,086	184	462	362
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	+ 10.6	1,278	229	636	574
1973	846,089	1,768	246	2,014	+ 11.6	1,524	480	916	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	3,470	+ 10.8	2,288	750	1,756	1,786
1975	867,824	3,351	455	3,806	- 0.1	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,879

Table 6.1 (cont'd) - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1986

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	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	+ 16.7	3,579	1,287	2,408	1,770
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	+ 7.0	4,391	1,510	2,951	2,041
1978	907,779	5,494	764	6,258	+ 4.0	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987
1979	922,807	6,540	1,100	7,640	+ 3.6	6,153	1,965	3,634	2,433
1980	937,886	7,389	1,308	8,697	- 10.1	7,786	2,028	4,721	3,341
1981	950,785	8,765	1,444	10,209	+ 6.4	8,699	2,240	4,977	2,999
1982	960,994	10,020	1,705	11,725	+ 5.8	9,925	2,100	5,048	3,989
1983	968,609	10,613	2,150	12,763	+ 0.4	10,580	2,300	5,175	4,311
1984	977,129	12,050	2,310	14,360	+ 4.7	11,726	2,595	6,494	5,491
1985	985,210	13,700	2,680	16,380	+ 6.5	12,965	3,110	8,119	7,009
1986	994,781	15,040	2,930	17,970	+ 5.5	13,670	3,650	4,204*	3,745*

\* January to June figures

Table 6.2 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1981 - 1985

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Area of Island of Mauritius (sq. kms)	1,865	1,865	1,865	1,865	1,865
2. Population (mid-year)	950,785	960,994	968,609	977,129	985,210
3. Annual population growth (%)	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
4. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	...	...	64.4	...	...
Female (years)	...	...	71.2	...	...
5. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	25.2	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8
6. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8
7. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	33.6	29.4	25.6	23.1	23.8
8. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	196,314	195,070	193,827	200,627	215,354
9. Tourist arrivals (number)	121,620	110,360	123,820	139,670	148,860
10. GNP at market prices (Rs million)	9,801	11,227	12,278	13,734	15,680
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rupees)	10,308	11,633	12,676	14,055	15,915
12. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+ 6.4	+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.5
13. Rate of inflation (%)	14.5	11.4	5.6	7.3	6.7
14. Total imports (c.i.f.) (Rs million)	4,977	5,048	5,175	6,494	8,119
15. Total exports (f.o.b.) (Rs million)	2,999	3,989	4,311	5,491	7,009

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, 46 cents in 1975 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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Table 5.3 - Purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1985)

		EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER									
		1962	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	
1962	100	83.8	47.1	21.6	18.9	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.1		
1970	119.3	100	56.2	25.7	22.4	20.1	19.0	17.7	16.6		
1975	212.1	177.8	100	45.8	40.0	35.9	34.0	31.7	29.7		
1980	463.2	388.3	218.4	100	87.3	78.4	74.2	69.2	64.9		
1981	530.4	444.6	250.1	114.5	100	89.8	85.0	79.2	74.2		
1982	590.9	495.3	278.6	127.6	111.4	100	94.7	88.3	82.8		
1985	624.0	523.0	294.2	134.7	117.6	105.6	100	93.2	87.3		
1984	669.6	561.2	315.7	144.5	126.2	113.3	107.3	100	93.7		
1985	714.5	598.8	336.9	154.2	134.7	120.9	114.5	106.7	100		

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER