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OF
MAURITIUS**

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1987

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Foreword

This is the fifth 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 Accounts for the period 1983 - 1986, with forecasts of aggregates for the year 1987. 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, 1987

C O N T E N T S

Page

INTRODUCTION

I

Section A - METHODOLOGYPART I - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. Classification by kind of economic activity	1
2. Definition of main aggregates	2

PART II - SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of each economic activity group	
1.1 - Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5
1.2 - Sugar industry	8
1.3 - Mining and quarrying	10
1.4 - Manufacturing	10
1.5 - Electricity, gas and water	11
1.6 - Construction	12
1.7 - Wholesale, retail trade and hotels and restaurants	13
1.8 - Transport, storage and communication	15
1.9 - Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	17
1.10 - Producers of government services	19
1.11 - Community, social and personal services	21
2. Cost components of the Gross Domestic Product	23
3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	24
4. Budgetary Central Government Accounts	26
5. The Income and Outlay Accounts	29
6. Estimates at constant prices	30

SECTION B - STATISTICAL TABLES

<u>I - NATIONAL ACCOUNTS TABLES</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1983 - 1987	35
1.2 - Derived rates and ratios (%), 1983 - 1987	37
1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1983 - 1987	38
1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - percentage distribution, 1983 - 1987	40
1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1982 prices, 1983 - 1987	41
1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates, 1983 - 1987	43
1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1983 - 1987	44
1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1983 - 1987	46
1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1983 - 1987	47
1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution, 1983 - 1987	49
1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1983 - 1987	50
1.12 - Growth rates of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1987 (Base year 1982 = 100)	51
1.13 - Deflators of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1987 (Base year 1982 = 100)	52
1.14 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1983 - 1987	53
1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices, 1983 - 1987	54
1.16 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1982 prices, 1983 - 1987	56
1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1983 - 1987 (Base year 1982 = 100)	58

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1983 - 1987 (Base year 1982 = 100)	58
1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983	59
1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984	62
1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985	65
1.22 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1983	68
1.23 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1984	69
1.24 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1985	70
1.25 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1986	71
1.26 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1983	72
1.27 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1984	73
1.28 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1985	74
1.29 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1986	75

II - INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Table 2.1.1 - Income and Outlay Account of households including private unincorporated enterprises, 1984	77
2.1.2. - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1984	78
2.1.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non- Financial enterprises, 1984	79
2.1.4 - Rest of the World - current account, 1984	80
2.1.5 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1984	81

	<u>Page</u>
Table 2.2.1 - Income and Outlay Account of households including private unincorporated enterprises, 1985	82
2.2.2 - Income and Outlay Account of general government, 1985	83
2.2.3 - Income and Outlay Account of financial and non- financial enterprises, 1985	84
2.2.4 - Rest of the World - current account, 1985	85
2.2.5 - National disposable income and its appropria- tion, 1985	86
 III . . . BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TABLES 	
Table 3.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table, 1983/84 - 1986/87	87
3.2 - Total revenue and grants, 1983/84 - 1986/87	88
3.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure, 1983/84 - 1986/87	89
3.4 - Functional classification of capital expenditure, 1983/84 - 1986/87	90
3.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure, 1983/84 - 1986/87	91
3.6 - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder, 1984 - 1986	92
3.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument, 1984 - 1986	93
3.8 - Financing by type of debt holder, 1982/83 - 1985/86	94
3.9 - Financing by type of debt instrument, 1982/83 - 1985/86	95
3.10 - Income tax - Individuals, years of assessment, 1982/83 - 1985/86	96
3.11 - Income tax - Companies, years of assessment, 1982/83 - 1985/86	97

<u>IV - ANALYSIS OF TRADE STATISTICS</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 4.1 - Balance of visible trade, 1980 - 1986	103
4.2 - Price indices (unit value) of exports and imports and terms of trade, 1982 - 1986	103
4.3 - Price indices (unit value) of imports, by section 1980 - 1986	104
4.4 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1982 - 1986	105
4.5 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f. value) by section, 1983 - 1986	106
4.6 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption classified by economic categories, 1982 - 1985	107
4.7 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 1983	109
4.8 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 1984	110
4.9 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 1985	111
4.10 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods	112
4.11 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods	112
4.12 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods	113
4.13 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods	114
 <u>V - PRODUCTION DATA</u>	
Table 5.1 - Production of selected commodities, 1983 - 1986	115
5.2 - Local production of selected manufactured products, 1982 - 1986	116
5.3 - Number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1984 - 1987	117
5.4 - Number of permits and floor area by region, 1984 - 1987	118

VI - HISTORICAL SERIES

	<u>Page</u>
Table 6.1 - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1987	120
6.2 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1982 - 1986	122
6.3 - Purchasing power of the rupee, 1962 - 1986	124

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<u>Page</u>
Fig. 1 - Gross domestic product at current prices and final consumption expenditure, (cost components and gross domestic savings)	36
2 - Distribution of gross domestic product at factor cost - current and constant 1982 - prices	39
3 - Gross domestic product at factor cost (current prices and constant prices)	42
4 - Real growth rate 1981 - 1987 of gross domestic product at factor cost and gross domestic fixed capital formation	45
5 - Consumption and gross domestic fixed capital formation, 1983 - 1987	48
6 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of capital goods at current prices, 1983 - 1987	55
7 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - composition by type of capital goods at constant 1982 prices and % annual real growth rate	57
8 - Budgetary central government - Revenue and grants	89
9 - Budgetary central government - economic classification of expenditure	90
10 - External trade, 1981 - 1986	102
11 - Distribution of imports into consumption classified by economic categories, 1981 - 1985	108

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 1987)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1985	Final estimates
1986	Preliminary estimates
1987	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 1987 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1985	Definite results
1986	Provisional estimates
1987	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 1983 to 1987. 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

5.1 Provisional estimates - Year 1986

(a) Growth Rates

The growth rate of the economy for the year 1986 has been revised upwards from 7.1% to 7.9%, mainly as a result of higher growth rates recorded in the activities of the wholesale and retail trade and other service sectors. The service sectors have in fact registered growth rates of 4.7%, instead of the 3.3% estimated earlier in March 1987.

The growth rates of the different sectors of the economy were as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Real growth rate (%)</u>
Agriculture	+ 8.1
of which Sugar	(+ 10.5)
Manufacturing	+ 16.3
of which E.P.Z.	(+ 32.0)
Electricity, Gas and Water	+ 9.0
Construction	+ 12.0
Services	+ 4.7
of which Hotels & Restaurants	(+ 14.0)
Overall growth rate	+ 7.9

(b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1986

GDP at factor cost reached Rs 16,055 million as compared to Rs 13,880 million in 1985, representing an increase in nominal terms of 15.7%. In real terms, the increase works out to 7.9%. Net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 3,185 million, thus bringing GDP at market prices to Rs 19,240 million.

(c) Consumption

Private consumption expenditure of households grew by 5% in volume terms to reach Rs 11,845 million whilst government consumption expenditure totalled Rs 2,075 million, bringing aggregate consumption expenditure to Rs 13,920 million. Aggregate consumption expenditure as a ratio of GDP at market prices continued to fall and stood at 72.3% compared to 73.4% in 1985. It is worth pointing out that this ratio was 90% in 1980 and 81.3% in 1984.

(d) Investment

Investment as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) reached Rs 3,915 million, compared to Rs 3,100 million the previous year. In March, it was estimated that investment would grow by 17.6%. However, this figure has now been revised upwards to 20.6% in the light of the latest data available on expenditure incurred in respect of different projects started in 1986.

An analysis of investment by type of capital goods shows that Other Construction and Works recorded an increase of almost 46% while Transport Equipment grew by nearly 64%. Passenger Cars and Machinery and Other Equipment registered a growth of 7% and 25% respectively.

As regards industrial use, investment in Transport, Storage and Communications amounted to Rs 955 million in nominal terms, as compared to Rs 435 million in 1985. In real terms, this represents a growth rate of 111%, arising mainly from the following projects: Acquisition of the ATR 42, Plaisance Airport Development Project, Motorway through Port Louis, Phoenix - Nouvelle France Road and First Highway Project. In addition, investment in the construction sector grew by 62% while the manufacturing sector registered a growth rate of 29%.

Out of the total investment of Rs 3,915 million, Rs 1,435 million were incurred by the Public Sector and Rs 2,480 million by the Private Sector.

(e) Savings

Gross Domestic Savings consequently grew by 48.4% in nominal terms to reach Rs 5,220 million from Rs 3,585 million in 1985. The savings rate increased to 27.7% from 21.6% the previous year and 18.7% in 1984.

(f) Distribution of GDP at factor cost

An amount of Rs 7,700 million was paid out as compensation of employees bringing the share of labour cost in total value added at factor cost to around 42%, thus maintaining the same level as that of 1985.

5.2 Year 1987 - Revised Forecast

(a) General

It is estimated that the economic growth achieved during the last three years will be maintained in 1987. The GDP at factor cost is forecast to grow by 6.1% this year compared to 7.9% in 1986.

The revised forecast has been worked out on the basis of more reliable production data in respect of the main sectors of the economy namely the sugar sector, the manufacturing including the EPZ sector, the tourism and other services sector. Also exports, imports and employment data available for the first six months of the year point out to a higher growth of 6.1% rather than the 5.4% predicted earlier in March 1987.

(b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP at factor cost will reach Rs 18,020 million, net indirect taxes Rs 3,400 million bringing GDP at market prices to Rs 21,420 million.

The above GDP figure has been arrived at on the basis of the following assumptions made in respect of the growth rate of the main sectors of the economy:-

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Real growth rate (%)</u>
Sugar	- 7.5 (based on sugar crop of 670,000 m/tons)
E.P.Z.	+ 30.0
Construction	+ 9.0
Services	+ 4.7
of which Hotels & Restaurants	(+ 12.0)
Overall growth rate	+ 6.1

(c) Consumption

Private consumption expenditure is forecast to grow by around 10% in volume terms to reach Rs 13,155 million from Rs 11,345 million in 1986.

Government consumption expenditure will amount to Rs 2,450 million bringing aggregate consumption expenditure to Rs 15,595 million.

The ratio of total consumption to GDP at market prices will remain at the same level as that of 1986 (i.e. at around 73%).

(d) Investment

Investment is expected to grow by around 10% (in real terms) to reach Rs 4,375 million. Investment in the Public Sector has been worked out from the Public Sector Investment Programme document. Data in respect of the Private Sector have been obtained from an Investment Intentions Survey of firms. Investment by the Public Sector will amount to Rs 1,530 million and that of the Private Sector to Rs 2,845 million.

(e) Savings

Domestic Savings is expected to reach Rs 5,825 million representing an increase in nominal terms of 9.5%. The savings rate will remain at previous year's level i.e. at around 27%.

(f) Distribution of GDP at factor cost

The amount paid as compensation of employees will increase by nearly 15% to reach Rs 8,850 million from Rs 7,700 million, the previous year. The share of labour cost in GDP at factor cost will be slightly over 49% compared to 48% in 1986.

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.

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 whithin 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 - 1987

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounts for about 14% of the Gross Domestic Product. The activities in this sector are grouped under the following headings:-

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

Sources:

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Tea Board
3. Tea Development Authority
4. Tobacco Board
5. Mauritius Meat Authority
6. The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute
7. The Irrigation Authority
8. The Sugar Insurance Fund Board
9. The Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool
10. Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources
11. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
12. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
13. Household Expenditure Surveys
14. Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. The methodology adopted varies with the sources of information. Apart from the sugar estates and tea estates, those engaged in agricultural production are mainly small planters,

breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of income and production costs. Therefore a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

Growing of Industrial Crops

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

Tea and Tobacco : The Tea Board and Tobacco Board provide data on total quantity produced and on prices paid to planters. Intermediate inputs per arpent are computed based on information obtained from the tea estates and a few tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates on 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 2,700 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 13% and export of sugar represents around 41% 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 1986, 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 35,000 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 worked out 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-rate 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 25% 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.

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
- On-account construction carried out by individuals

Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department
3. Trade Statistics
4. 1933 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 and Sales 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 of 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 10% 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. Annual Reports of Public Financial Institutions
2. Annual Report of the Registrar General's Department
3. Annual Report of the Registrar of Insurance . . .
4. 1983 Housing and Population Census
5. Income Tax Statistics
10. Special enquiries from insurance companies, banking and other financial institutions, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms

Financial institutions: The Bank of Mauritius is interviewed by mail questionnaire. Data in respect of expenditure, i.e., compensation of employees and purchase of goods and services are thus obtained. Its gross output is imputed, based on 'profits' annually transferred to government.

Data on the activities of commercial banks are now obtained through direct enquiries from the commercial banks. Extensive use is made of Income Tax Statistics as well.

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. 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.

Similarly, estimates of value added are also made in respect of other financial institutions such as the Mauritius Housing Corporation, the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, etc.

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 premiums 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.

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 1983 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. Information on rent paid by size of dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. This valuation differs from that used in the old series where only additions during the year were valued at current market prices and then added to previous year's figures. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from Income Tax Statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in 'Real estate'. The intermediate cost 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 'Final Accounts'
3. Special enquiries from University of Mauritius, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius Institute of Education, Mauritius Examinations Syndicate, 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 consist 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, Unemployment Hardship Relief Scheme, National Pensions Division, Social Welfare and Social Aid Divisions, Archives, Mauritius Institute, Government Hotel and Catering Training School, Mauritius Government Tourist Office 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, the Mauritius Institute of Education and the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate.

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
- Telecommunications 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.

Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

1. The Components of value added

Value added at market prices comprises compensation to employees, operating surplus, the compensation of Fixed Capital and the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies. Operating surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes the element of consumption of Fixed Capital.

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

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

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

* * * * *

2. 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 the "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 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^{1/}.

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

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

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

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government transactions with the International Monetary Fund, as they appear in the government budget, consist of the following items: loans from IMF, repurchase obligations, subscriptions to IMF and allocation of Special Drawing Rights. These transactions are directly connected with the management of the country's international reserves. Accordingly, under GFS classification, these transactions are treated as being carried out by 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.

* * * * *

5. The Income and Outlay Accounts

5.1 Institutional Sectors

For the purpose of the analysis of production, the economy is split into industry groups but to analyse flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions, the different units also called institutional units involved in production, redistribution and consumption are grouped into 'institutional sectors' as follows:-

- (i) Households
- (ii) Financial & non-financial corporate & quasi-corporate enterprises
- (iii) General Government and
- (iv) Rest of the world

A unit is said to be institutional if it keeps a complete set of accounts and enjoys autonomy of decision in respect of its principal function.

5.2 (i) Households: The household sector covers :

- (a) individuals as consumers
- (b) entrepreneurs, proprietors and partnerships
- (c) non-profit institutions (NPI) serving households

The main resources of the NPI's are usually derived from voluntary contributions of households and from property income.

(ii) Financial corporate enterprises include the Central Bank, commercial banks, other monetary and credit institutions and companies engaged in insurance.

Non-financial corporate enterprises cover all private or public companies and public corporations which are principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial market services.

(iii) General Government comprises :

- (a) most ministries and departments of the central and local government (Civil Aviation, Post & Telegraph & Telecommunication Department are classified under public enterprises)
- (b) Social Security Schemes and
- (c) Non-profit institutions entirely or mainly financed by government

(iv) Rest of the World : The rest of the world accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world.

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>Method 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

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

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

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

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



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

MWh/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. : 7.713752 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, 1983 - 1987

Main Aggregates	Unit	1983	1984	1985/1	1986/2	1987/3
1. Gross domestic product (G.D.P.) at factor cost	Rs Mn	10,613	12,050	13,380	16,055	18,020
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	12,763	14,360	16,618	19,240	21,420
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	- 485	- 626	- 700	- 729	- 520
Gross National Product (G.N.P.) at factor cost	"	10,128	11,424	13,180	15,326	17,500
Gross National Product at market prices	"	12,278	13,734	15,913	18,511	20,900
National Disposable income	"	12,488	14,035	16,458	17,435	17,435
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	10,456	11,691	13,378	15,421	17,435
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	12,676	14,055	16,157	18,626	20,822
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	5,400	5,915	6,570	7,700	8,350
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	10,580	11,676	13,033	13,920	15,595
of which private	"	(8,874)	(9,841)	(11,118)	(11,845)	(13,145)
public	"	(1,706)	(1,835)	(1,915)	(2,075)	(2,450)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	2,300	2,595	3,100	3,915	4,375
of which private	"	(1,485)	(1,770)	(2,100)	(2,480)	(2,845)
public	"	(815)	(825)	(1,000)	(1,435)	(1,530)
6. Gross domestic savings	"	2,183	2,684	3,585	5,320	5,825
Gross National savings	"	1,908	2,359	3,425	3,425	3,425
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	- 46	- 431	- 315	+ 1,405	+ 1,050
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,953	6,989	8,395	11,905	15,200
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	5,999	7,470	9,210	10,500	14,150

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

**FIG.1 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES
AND FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE**

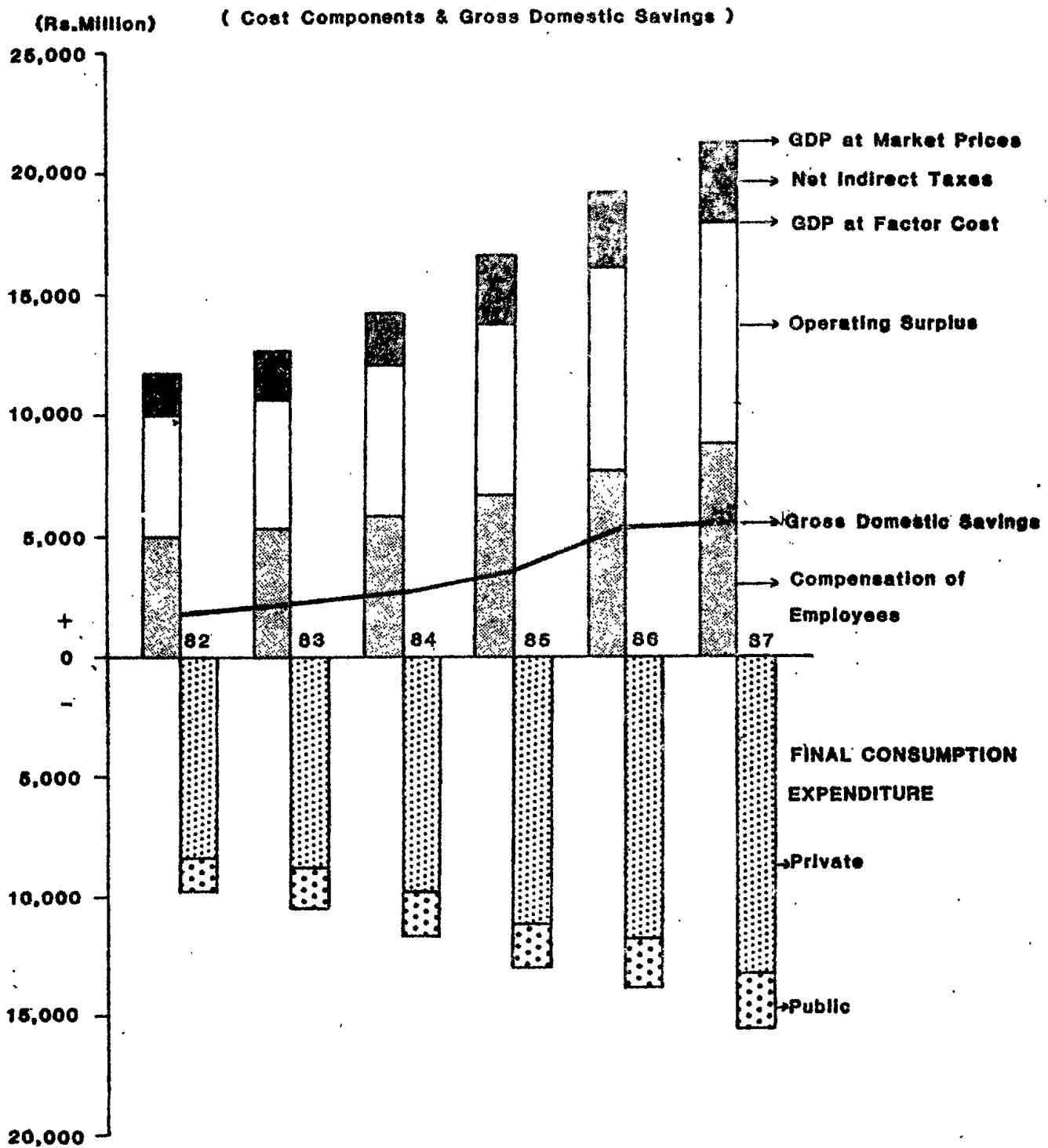


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios (%), 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
1. Annual growth rate of					
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 7.9	+ 6.1
Final consumption expenditure	+ 2.0	+ 4.4	+ 4.3	+ 4.5	+ 8.6
of which private	(+ 2.0)	(+ 4.5)	(+ 5.1)	(+ 5.0)	(+10.0)
public	(+ 2.5)	(+ 3.7)	(0.0)	(+ 2.0)	(+ 1.0)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	+ 3.2	+ 6.1	+10.0	+20.6	+10.0
2. Ratios as percentage of GDP at market prices					
Final consumption expenditure	82.9	81.3	78.4	72.4	72.8
of which private	(69.5)	(68.5)	(66.9)	(61.6)	(61.4)
public	(13.4)	(12.8)	(11.5)	(10.8)	(11.4)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	18.0	18.0	18.6	20.4	20.4
of which private	(11.6)	(12.3)	(12.6)	(12.9)	(13.3)
public	(6.4)	(5.7)	(6.0)	(7.5)	(7.1)
Gross domestic savings	17.1	18.7	21.6	27.6	27.2
3. Compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP at factor cost	50.9	49.1	47.3	48.0	49.1

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1983-1987

Rs Million

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	1,465	1,736	2,123	2,395	2,495
of which sugar	(1,010)	(1,166)	(1,538)	(1,800)	(1,875)
other	(455)	(570)	(585)	(595)	(620)
Mining and quarrying	18	19	20	22	25
Manufacturing	1,678	2,183	2,864	3,730	4,530
of which sugar	(265)	(326)	(438)	(490)	(515)
E.P.Z.	(548)	(865)	(1,333)	(2,000)	(2,675)
other	(865)	(992)	(1,093)	(1,240)	(1,340)
Electricity, gas and water	245	296	397	462	510
Construction	655	690	775	895	1,015
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants & hotels	1,455	1,640	1,834	2,210	2,420
of which wholesale and retail	(1,180)	(1,340)	(1,494)	(1,805)	(1,950)
restaurants & hotels	(275)	(300)	(340)	(405)	(470)
Transport, storage & communication	1,230	1,372	1,510	1,700	1,875
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,890	2,050	2,190	2,300	2,435
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,360)	(1,460)	(1,535)	(1,580)	(1,625)
other	(530)	(590)	(655)	(720)	(810)
Producers of government services	1,327	1,379	1,447	1,565	1,885
Other services	650	685	720	776	830
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,613	12,050	13,880	16,055	18,020
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	2,150	2,310	2,738	3,185	3,400
Gross domestic product at market prices	12,763	14,360	16,618	19,240	21,420

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

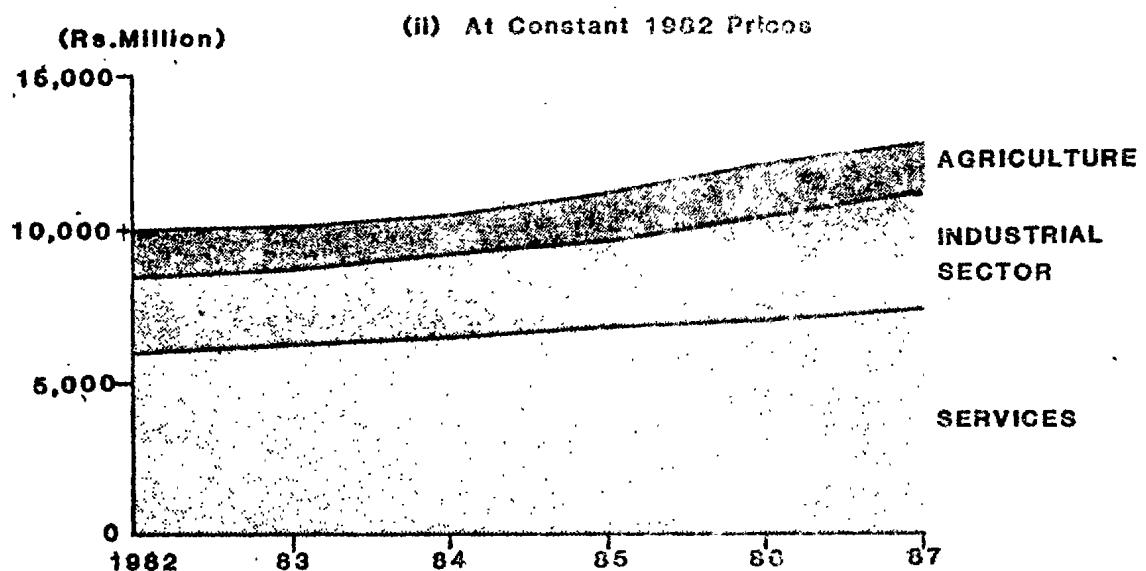
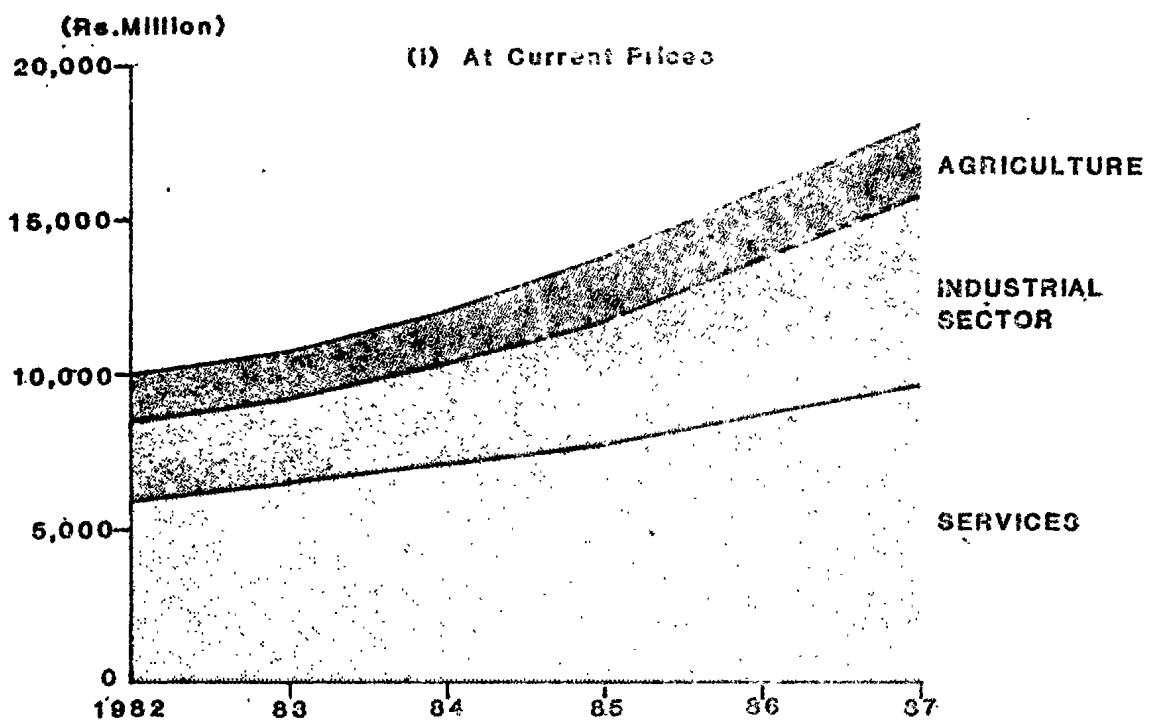
FIG. 2 DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14	15	15	15	14
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	16	18	21	23	25
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	3	3	3
Construction	6	6	6	5	6
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	14	14	13	14	13
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	11	11	10
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services (adjusted for nominal financial institutions)	18	17	16	14	14
Producers of government services	13	11	10	10	10
Other services	6	6	5	5	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, 1983-1987

Rs Million

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	1,331	1,341	1,492	1,613	1,550
of which sugar	(912)	(876)	(1,008)	(1,110)	(1,027)
other	(419)	(465)	(484)	(503)	(523)
Mining and quarrying	17	17	17	18	19
Manufacturing	1,576	1,768	2,038	2,380	2,755
of which sugar	(250)	(244)	(293)	(320)	(305)
E.P.Z.	(489)	(650)	(845)	(1,115)	(1,450)
other	(837)	(874)	(900)	(945)	(1,000)
Electricity, gas and water	243	267	315	343	365
Construction	633	646	698	780	858
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants and hotels	1,373	1,455	1,527	1,665	1,796
of which wholesale and retail restaurants and hotels	(1,118)	(1,163)	(1,215)	(1,310)	(1,400)
(255)	(292)	(312)	(355)	(396)	
Transport, storage and communication	1,151	1,209	1,260	1,348	1,440
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,812	1,872	1,935	1,990	2,060
of which ownership of dwellings	(1,302)	(1,335)	(1,366)	(1,393)	(1,421)
other	(510)	(537)	(569)	(597)	(639)
Producers of government services	1,300	1,320	1,330	1,343	1,355
Other services	627	646	652	675	700
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,063	10,541	11,264	12,155	12,898
% annual real growth rate of gross domestic product	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 7.9	+ 6.1

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 3 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
Current and Constant Prices

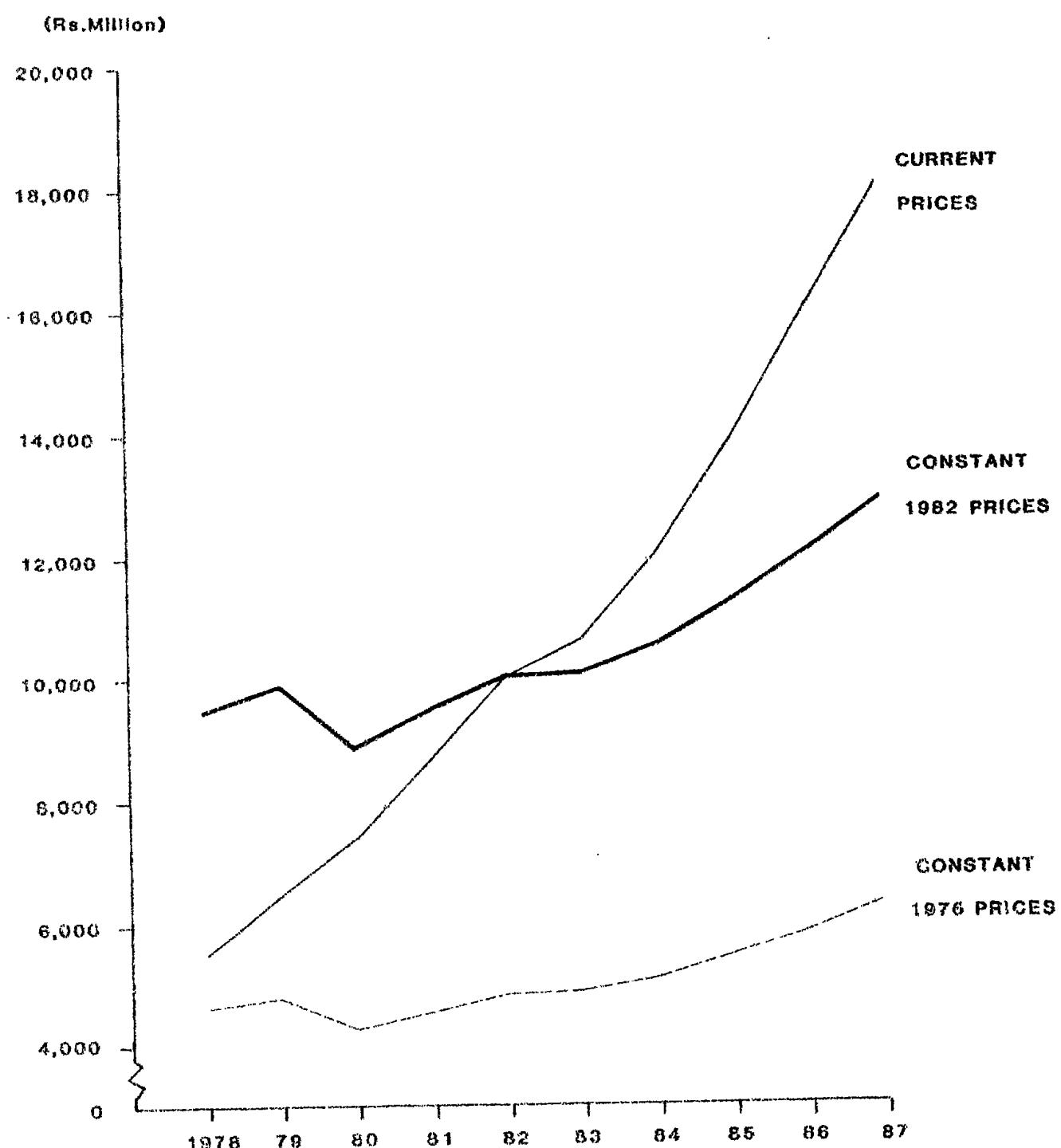


Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral real growth rates,
1983 - 1987
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	87.0	87.6	97.5	105.4	101.2
of which sugar	(30.0)	(76.8)	(88.3)	(97.6)	(90.3)
other	(107.4)	(119.2)	(124.0)	(129.0)	(134.2)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
Manufacturing	101.0	113.3	130.6	152.5	176.6
of which sugar	(79.9)	(78.0)	(93.6)	(102.6)	(97.5)
E.P.Z.	(102.9)	(144.8)	(188.2)	(248.4)	(322.9)
other	(104.9)	(109.5)	(112.8)	(118.4)	(125.5)
Electricity, gas and water	93.5	102.7	121.2	132.1	140.0
Construction	101.3	103.4	111.7	125.1	137.6
Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	106.4	112.8	118.4	129.1	139.2
of which wholesale and retail restaurants & hotels	(106.5)	(110.8)	(115.8)	(125.1)	(133.9)
Transport, storage and communications	103.5	108.7	113.3	121.2	129.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	103.2	106.7	110.3	113.6	117.6
of which ownership of dwellings	(102.5)	(105.1)	(107.5)	(109.6)	(111.8)
other	(105.2)	(110.7)	(117.3)	(123.2)	(131.8)
Producers of government services	102.0	103.5	104.5	105.5	106.6
Other services	105.2	108.4	109.5	113.9	118.5
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100.4	105.2	112.4	121.3	128.7
% Annual real growth rate of gross domestic product	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 7.9	+ 6.1

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

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

1983 - 1987

(Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110.1	129.5	142.3	148.5	161.0
of which sugar	(110.7)	(133.1)	(152.6)	(162.2)	(182.6)
other	(108.6)	(122.6)	(120.9)	(118.3)	(118.5)
Mining and quarrying	105.9	111.8	117.6	122.2	131.6
Manufacturing	106.5	123.5	140.5	156.7	164.4
of which sugar	(106.0)	(133.6)	(149.5)	(153.1)	(168.9)
E.P.Z.	(112.1)	(133.1)	(157.8)	(179.4)	(184.5)
other	(103.3)	(113.5)	(121.4)	(131.2)	(134.0)
Electricity, gas and water	100.8	110.9	126.0	137.0	142.5
Construction	103.5	106.8	110.0	114.7	118.2
Wholesale & retail trade & restaurants & hotels	106.0	112.7	120.1	132.7	134.7
of which wholesale and retail restaurants & hotels	(105.5)	(115.2)	(123.0)	(137.8)	(139.3)
Transport, storage and communication	106.9	113.5	119.8	126.1	130.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.3	109.5	113.2	115.6	118.2
of which ownership of dwellings	(104.5)	(109.4)	(112.4)	(113.4)	(114.4)
other	(103.9)	(109.9)	(115.1)	(120.6)	(126.8)
Producers of government services	102.1	104.5	108.8	116.5	139.1
Other services	103.7	106.0	110.4	113.8	117.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost	105.5	114.3	123.2	132.1	139.8

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 4 REAL GROWTH RATE 1981~1987

(i) Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost

(ii) Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

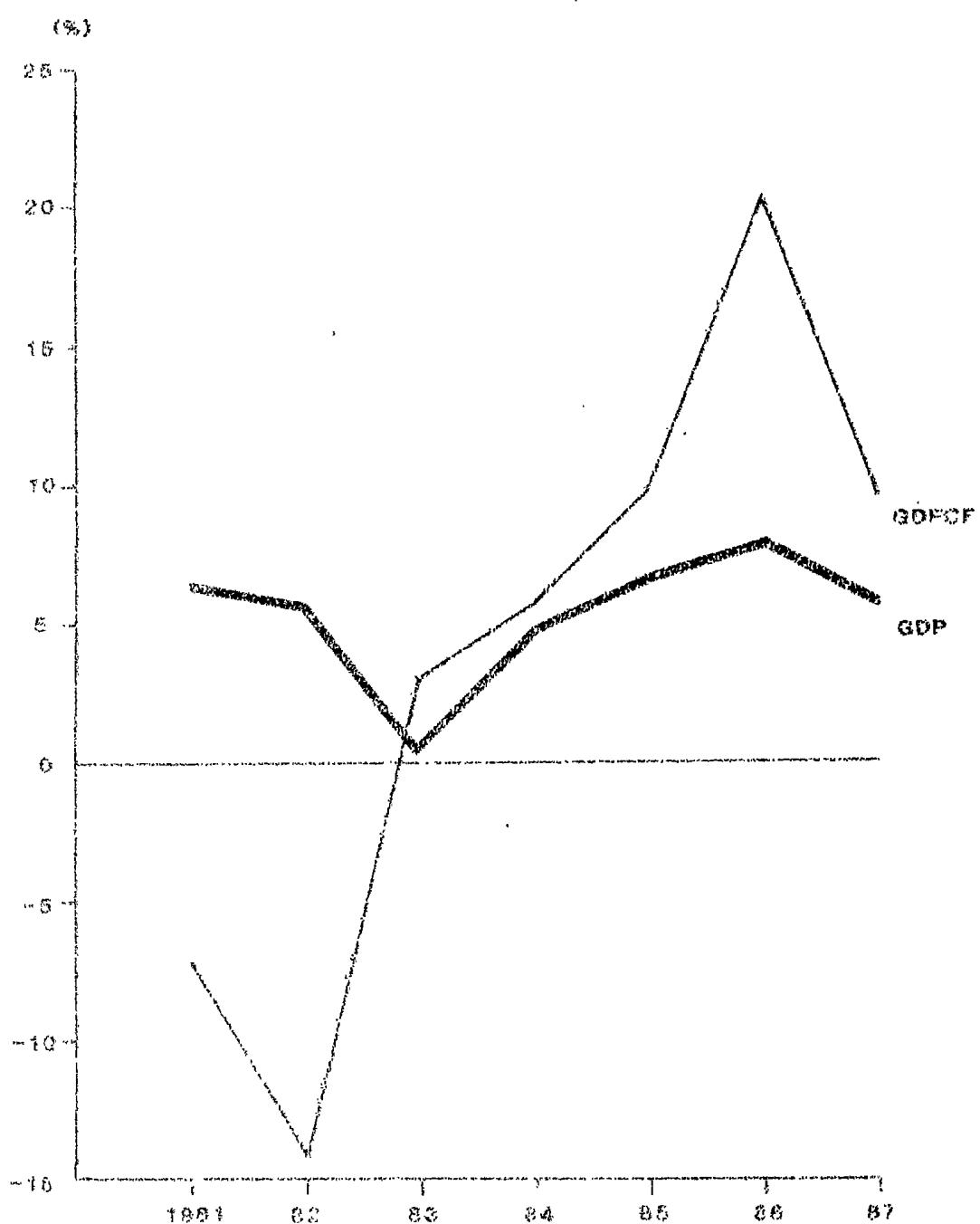


Table 1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1983 - 1987

Rs million

	1983	1984	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 3/
Compensation of employees					
of which paid by government	5,400	5,915	6,570	7,700	8,850
Operating surplus	(1,547)	(1,604)	(1,680)	(1,820)	(2,180)
of which government industries	5,213	6,135	7,310	8,355	9,170
Consumption of fixed capital	(61)	(67)	(92)	(98)	(110)
Gross domestic product at factor cost					
Net indirect taxes	10,613	12,050	13,880	16,055	18,020
Indirect taxes paid	2,150	2,310	2,738	3,185	3,400
Subsidies received	(2,180)	(2,355)	(2,784)	(3,285)	(3,510)
Gross domestic product at market prices	12,763	14,360	16,618	19,240	21,420

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1983 - 1987

Rs million

	1983	1984	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,874	9,841	11,118	11,845	13,145
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,706	1,835	1,915	2,075	2,450
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,485	1,770	2,100	2,480	2,845
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	815	825	1,000	1,435	1,530
Increase in stocks *	- 71	+ 570	+ 800	-	+ 400
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,953	6,989	8,895	11,965	15,200
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,346)	(5,201)	(6,639)	(9,043)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,607)	(1,788)	(2,256)	(2,862)	(...)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	5,999	7,470	9,210	10,500	14,150
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,516)	(5,727)	(7,056)	(8,200)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,483)	(1,743)	(2,154)	(2,300)	(...)
Gross domestic product at market prices	12,763	14,360	16,618	19,240	21,420

* All adjustments have been made in this line, which therefore contains not only changes in stock, but also all statistical discrepancies

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

FIG.6 CONSUMPTION AND GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
(1983-1987)

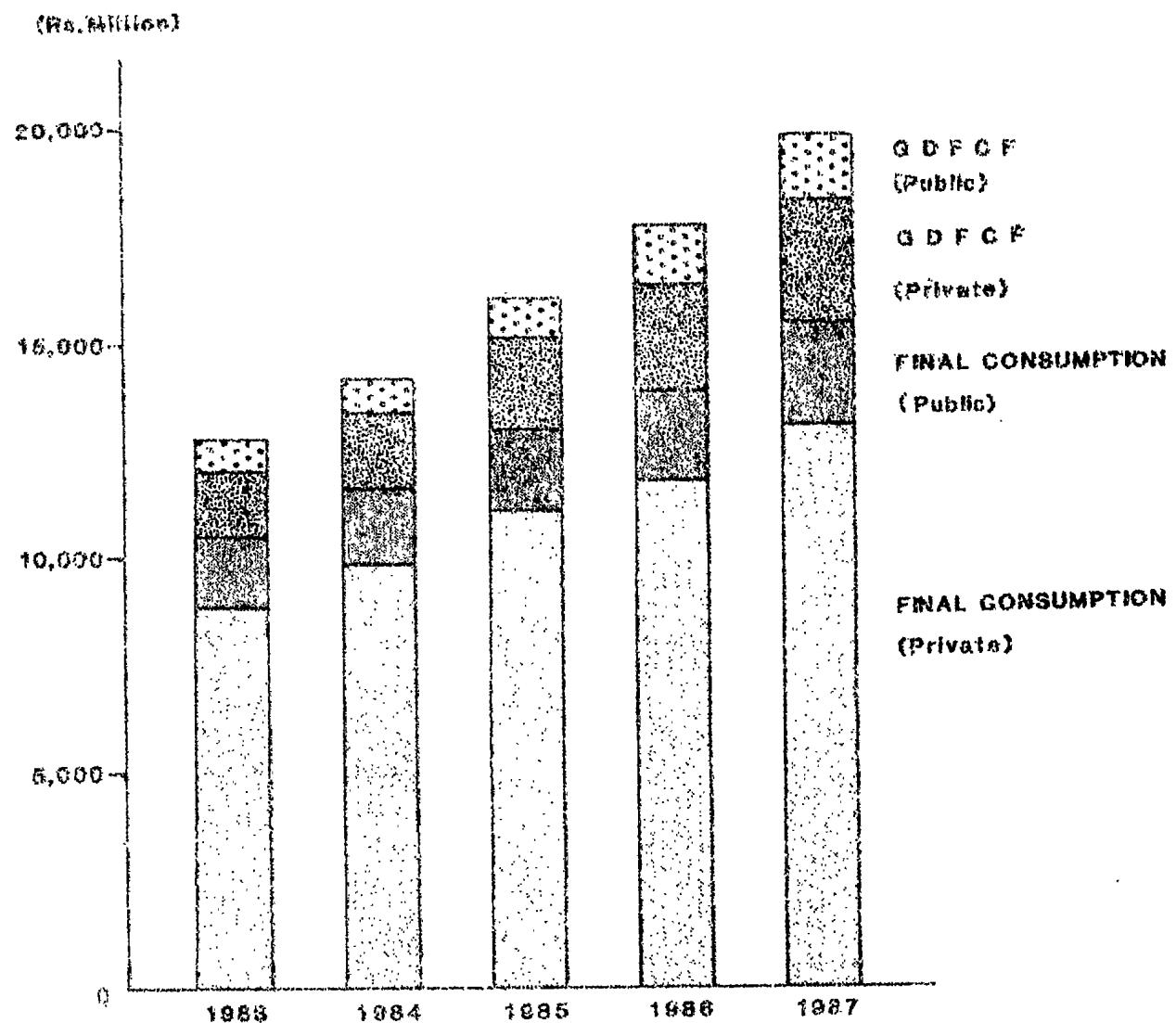


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - Percentage distribution 1983 - 1987

	1983 %	1984 %	1985 %	1986 1/ %	1987 2/ %
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	86	81	78	73	73
Private	72	68	67	62	61
General government	14	13	11	11	12
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	18	18	19	20	20
Private	12	12	13	13	13
Public	6	6	6	7	7
Increase in stocks *	- 1	+ 4	+ 5	-	+ 2
Net exports of goods and non-factor services	- 3	- 3	- 2	+ 7	+ 5
Gross domestic product at current market prices	100	100	100	100	100

All adjustments have been made in this line, which therefore contains not only changes in stock,
but also all statistical discrepancies

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1983-1987

Rs million

	1983	1984	1985 1/	1986 2/	1987 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,463	8,844	9,295	9,760	10,735
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,665	1,727	1,727	1,762	1,780
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	1,401	1,573	1,573	1,573	1,573
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	766	727	727	727	727
Increase in stocks *	70	+ 220	+ 434	+ 903	- 124
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,580	5,810	6,504	8,494	10,957
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,022)	(4,235)	(4,819)	(6,438)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,558)	(1,575)	(1,685)	(2,056)	(...)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	6,035	6,578	7,305	9,676	11,572
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(4,443)	(4,843)	(5,424)	(7,246)	(...)
Non-factor services	(1,592)	(1,735)	(1,881)	(2,430)	(...)
Gross domestic product at market prices	11,770	12,323	13,185	14,294	15,132

* All adjustments have been made in this line, which therefore contains not only changes in stock, but also all statistical discrepancies

1/ Final estimates 2/ Provisional estimates 3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.12 - Growth rates of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1987
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.0	106.5	112.0	117.6	129.5
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.3	106.3	108.5	109.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	104.2	117.0	120.5	145.3	159.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	101.5	96.3	120.5	145.3	159.8
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	100.9	105.1	117.6	153.6	198.2
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	103.0	112.3	124.7	165.1	197.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	100.4	105.1	112.5	121.9	129.1

1/ Revised

2/ Provisional

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.13 - Deflators of expenditure on gross domestic product, 1983 - 1987
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	104.9	111.3	119.6	121.4	122.4
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	102.5	106.3	110.9	117.8	137.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises	106.0	112.5	122.5	128.3	130.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of government and public enterprises	106.4	113.5	122.5	128.3	130.4
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	106.7	120.3	136.8	140.2	141.6
Less					
Imports of goods and non-factor services	99.4	115.6	126.1	108.5	...
Gross domestic product at market prices	108.4	116.5	126.0	134.6	141.6

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, 1985-1987
Rs million

	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	1987
	1,985	1,986	1,987	1,985	1,986	1,987	1,985	1,986	1,987	1,987
A. By type of capital goods										
a. Residential buildings	52	678	730	...	...	775	...	...	...	850
b. Non-residential buildings	260	375	635	...	...	660	...	...	...	760
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	365	60	425	...	...	645	...	...	...	745
d. Transport equipment										
(i) Passenger cars	10	75	85	...	...	155	...	...	...	175
(ii) Other transport equipment	63	122	185	...	...	330	...	...	...	370
e. Machinery and other equipment	250	790	1,040	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	1,475
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,000	2,100	3,100	1,435	2,480	3,915	1,530	2,845	4,375	1
B. By industrial use										
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	49	81	130	...	...	130	...	...	...	190
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	99	641	740	...	...	1,070	...	...	...	1,210
4. Electricity, gas and water	233	52	285	...	...	230	...	...	...	235
5. Construction	17	63	80	...	...	135	...	...	...	160
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	2	328	330	...	...	300	...	...	...	385
7. Transport, storage and communication	345	90	435	...	...	955	...	...	...	850
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	67	748	815	...	...	875	...	...	...	970
of which ownership of dwellings (52)	(678)	(730)	...	...	...	(775)	...	...	...	(850)
9. Producers of government services	150	-	150	...	...	145	...	...	...	245
10. Other services	38	97	135	...	...	75	...	...	...	130
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,000	2,100	3,100	1,435	2,480	3,915	1,530	2,845	4,375	1

*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
1983 - 1987

					Rs Million
	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
A. By type of capital goods					
(a) Residential buildings	700	740	730	775	850
(b) Non-residential buildings	277	350	635	660	760
(c) Other construction and works	527	495	425	645	745
(d) Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	40	56	85	155	175
(ii) Other equipment	111	145	185	330	370
(e) Machinery and other equipment	645	809	1,040	1,350	1,475
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,300	2,595	3,100	3,915	4,375
B. By industrial use					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	102	123	130	130	190
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	337	503	740	1,070	1,210
4. Electricity, gas and water	467	316	285	230	235
5. Construction	36	29	80	135	160
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	131	184	330	300	385
7. Transport, storage and communication	330	453	435	955	850
8. Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	744	788	815	875	970
of which ownership of dwellings	(700)	(740)	(730)	(775)	(850)
9. Producers of government services	90	104	150	145	245
10. Other services	63	95	135	75	130
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,300	2,595	3,100	3,915	4,375

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 6 COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
(By type of Capital Goods at Current Prices) 1983-1987

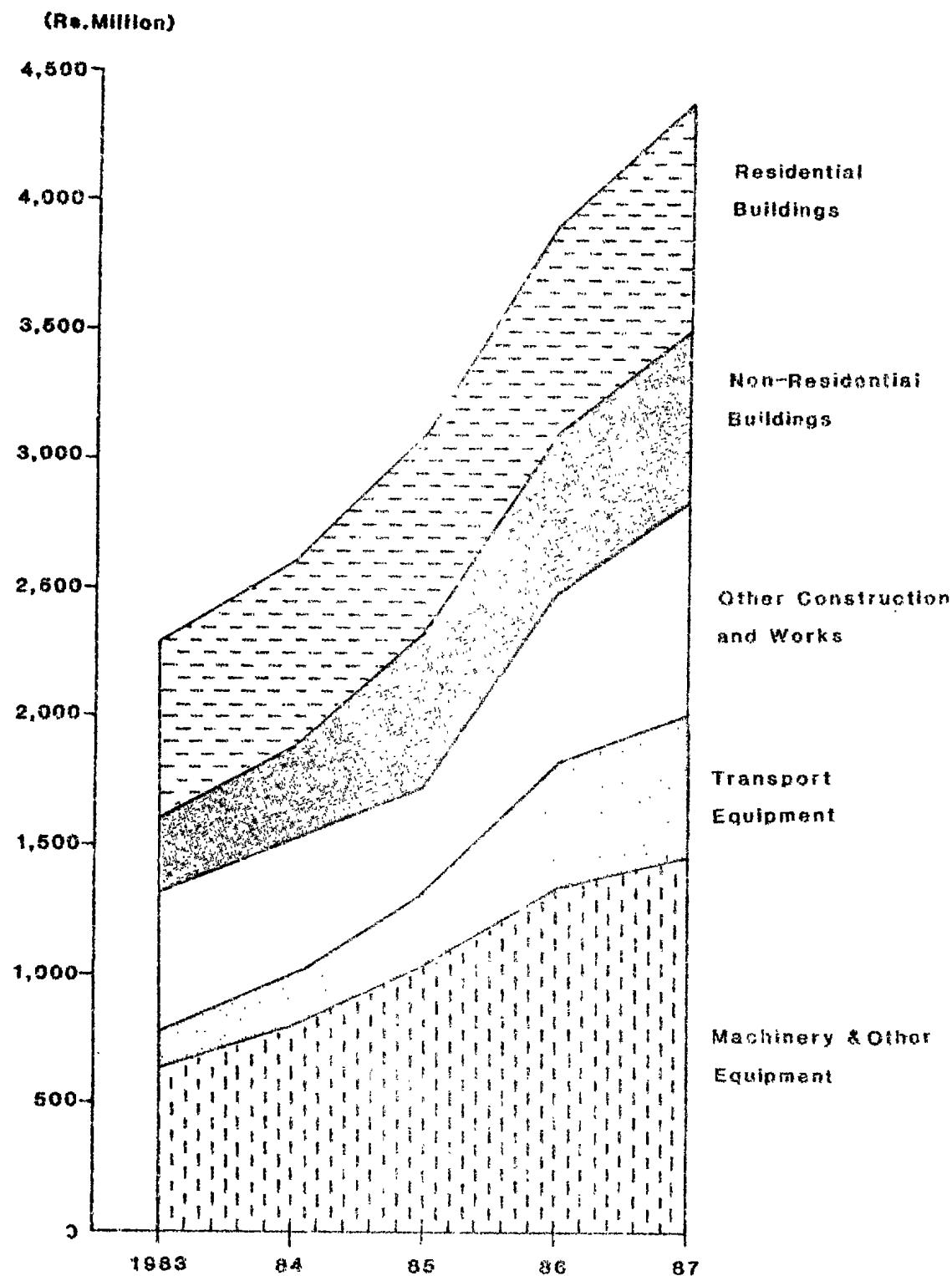


Table 1.16 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1982 prices, 1983 - 1987

	Rs Million				
	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
<u>A. By type of capital goods</u>					
(a) Residential buildings	667	662	631	651	700
(b) Non-residential buildings	263	311	540	542	606
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	502	445	364	531	589
(d) Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	35	42	55	98	116
(ii) Other equipment	101	125	130	213	254
(e) Machinery and other equipment	599	715	810	1,016	1,091
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,167	2,300	2,530	3,051	3,356
<u>B: By industrial use</u>					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	107	122	120	115	165
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	314	442	580	805	903
4. Electricity, gas and water	438	280	231	180	180
5. Construction	33	25	60	97	112
6. Wholesale & retail trade and restaurants and hotels	123	162	269	236	295
7. Transport, storage and communication	300	388	341	721	630
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	708	704	697	725	786
of which ownership of dwellings	(667)	(662)	(631)	(651)	(700)
9. Producers of government services	84	91	122	113	185
10. Other services	60	86	110	59	100
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,167	2,300	2,530	3,051	3,356

1/ Final estimates

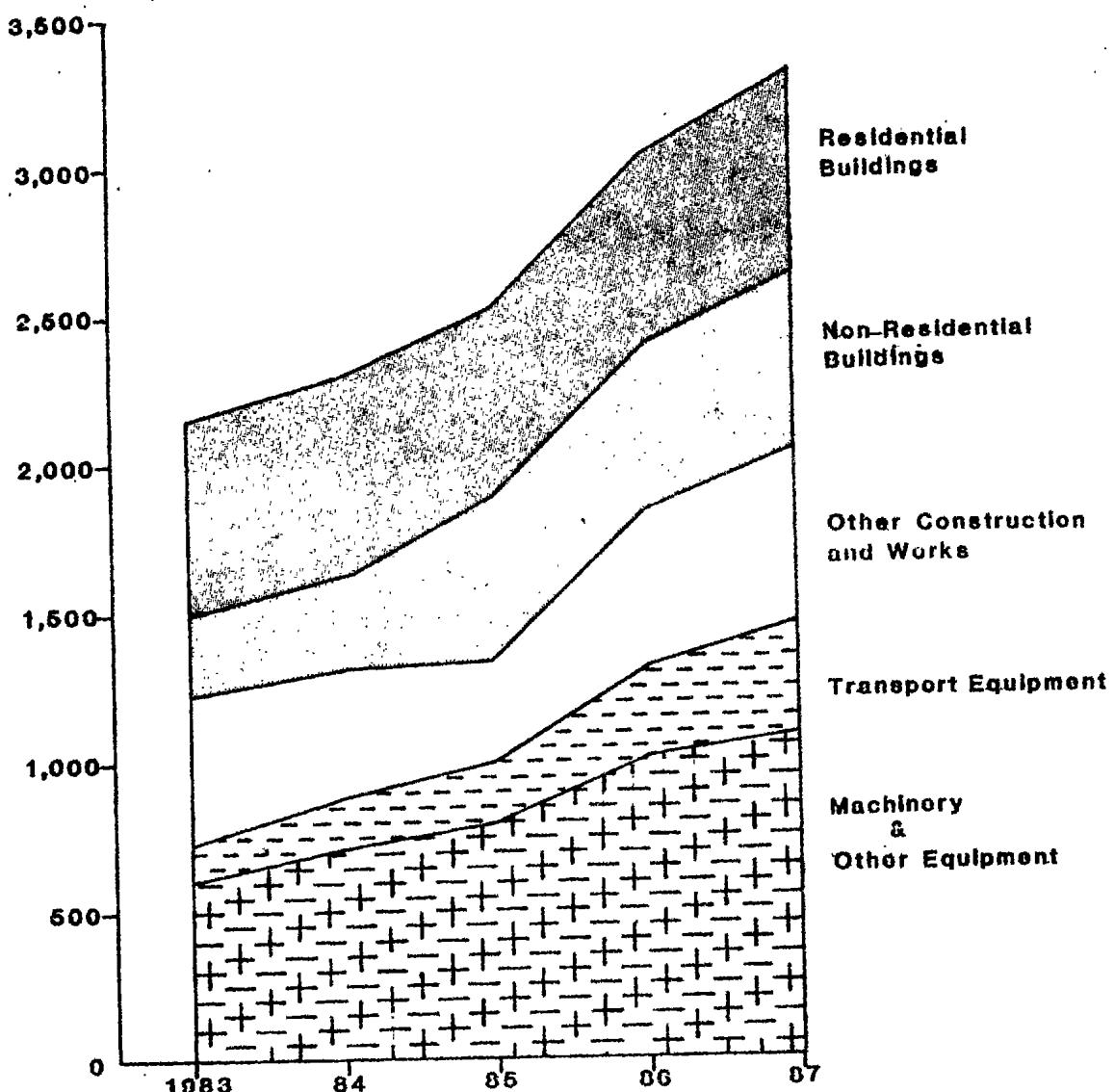
2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

FIG. 7 GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION**(I) Composition by Type of Capital Goods**

(Rs.Million)

at Constant 1982 Prices

**(II) % Annual Real Growth Rate**

%

25

20

15

10

5

0

25

20

15

10

5

0

1983 84 85 86 87

1983 84 85 86 87

1983 84 85 86 87

1983 84 85 86 87

Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1983 - 1987
 (Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Residential buildings	90.7	90.1	85.9	88.6	95.2
Non-residential buildings	107.3	126.9	220.4	221.2	247.3
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	104.6	92.7	75.8	110.6	122.7
Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	77.8	93.3	122.2	217.8	257.8
(ii) Other equipment	134.7	166.7	173.3	284.0	338.7
Machinery and other equipment	115.2	137.5	155.8	195.4	209.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	103.2	109.5	120.5	145.3	159.8
% annual real growth rate of gross domestic fixed capital formation	+ 3.2	+ 6.1	+10.0	+20.6	+10.0

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital
 goods, 1983 - 1987

(Base year 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1983	1984	1985 ^{1/}	1986 ^{2/}	1987 ^{3/}
Residential buildings	104.9	111.7	115.7	119.0	121.4
Non-residential buildings	105.3	112.5	117.6	121.8	125.4
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	105.0	111.2	116.8	121.5	126.5
Transport equipment					
(i) Passenger cars	114.3	133.3	154.5	158.2	150.9
(ii) Other equipment	109.9	116.0	142.3	154.9	145.7
Machinery and other equipment	107.7	113.1	128.4	132.9	135.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	106.1	112.8	122.5	128.3	130.4

1/ Final estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

3/ Revised forecast

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1983.

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Inter- mediate consumption at factor prices	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensa- tion of employees	Gross Operating surplus
			(a) Industries				
1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,315.8	861.0	1,454.8	- 10.2	1,465.0	974.0	491.0
of which sugar cane	1,635.9	625.9	1,010.0	-	1,010.0	834.0	176.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	186.2	37.0	149.2	- 6.3	155.5	20.0	135.5
livestock	258.2	141.1	117.1	-	117.1	15.3	101.8
fishing	69.0	23.2	45.8	-	45.8	13.9	31.9
2. Mining and quarrying	40.0	22.0	18.0	-	18.0	9.5	8.5
3. Manufacturing	7,497.9	5,103.6	2,394.3	716.6	1,677.7	840.6	827.1
of which sugar milling	2,767.0	2,059.7	707.3	442.3	265.0	183.0	82.0
EPZ industries	1,710.1	1,162.3	547.8	-	547.8	263.0	284.8
4. Electricity, gas and water	558.2	313.3	244.9	-	244.9	150.0	94.9
5. Construction	1,780.0	1,124.2	655.8	0.8	655.0	420.0	235.0

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

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross domestic 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	2,431.0	926.9	1,504.1	48.6	1,455.5	469.0	986.5
of which Wholesale and retail trade							
restaurants and hotels	1,731.2	540.6	1,190.6	10.1	1,180.5	357.0	823.5
7. Transport, storage & communication	2,201.6	960.4	1,241.2	38.5	275.0	112.0	163.0
of which transport & storage communication							
2,049.5	941.9	1,107.6	11.0	1,229.6	660.0	569.6	
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	152.1	18.5	133.6	0.6	133.0	605.0	491.6
of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings							
425.0	63.3	361.7	1.7	2,044.0	247.7	1,796.3	
9. Community, social & personal services	1,540.0	152.2	1,387.8	27.8	1,360.0	-	1,360.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)							
Sub-total (a)	20,186.8	10,094.1	10,092.7	888.5	9,204.2	3,991.8	5,212.4

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

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies at factor cost	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	-
9. Community, social and personal services	1,477.4	266.4	1,211.0	"	1,211.0	-
of which public administration and defence	721.6	191.5	530.1	"	530.1	-
sanitary and similar services	101.6	12.3	89.3	"	89.3	-
social, recreational & related community services	654.2	62.6	591.6	"	591.6	-
Sub-total (b)	1,607.4	280.6	1,326.8	"	1,326.8	-
9. Community, social and personal services	86.3	5.3	81.0	"	81.0	-
of which social, recreational and related community services	27.3	5.3	22.0	"	22.0	-
domestic services to households	59.0	-	59.0	"	59.0	-
Sub-total (c)	86.3	5.3	81.0	"	81.0	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	21,880.5	10,380.0	11,500.5	888.5	10,612.0	5,399.6
Import duties + Sales Tax	1,261.5	-	1,261.5	1,261.5	-	-
Total	23,142.0	10,380.0	12,762.0	2,150.0	10,612.0	5,399.6
						5,212.4

Table I.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1984

Rs million

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	Gross Operating surplus	
						Compensa- tion of employees	
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,607.0	885.7	1,721.3	- 14.7	1,736.0	994.0	742.0
of which sugar cane	1,799.0	633.4	1,165.6	-	1,165.6	840.7	524.9
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	42.0	23.0	19.0	-	19.0	10.0	9.0
3. Manufacturing	9,160.4	6,322.9	2,837.5	654.5	2,183.0	1,043.5	1,139.5
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	647.7	351.2	296.5	-	296.5	156.0	140.5
5. Construction	1,910.0	1,226.2	683.8	- 6.2	690.0	450.0	240.0

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

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Intermediate consumption at market prices	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	2,537.4	841.5	1,695.9	55.9	1,640.0	523.2	1,116.8
of which wholesale and retail trade	1,822.4	471.5	1,350.9	10.9	1,340.0	400.2	939.8
restaurants & hotels	715.0	370.0	345.0	45.0	300.0	123.0	177.0
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 & storage communication	2,349.0	1,108.3	1,240.7	11.5	1,229.2	695.9	533.3
2.799.0	162.8	20.5	142.3	-	142.3	56.6	85.7
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	510.8	92.1	418.7	2.0	416.7	154.4	262.3
of which financial institution ownership of dwellings	1,695.0	201.0	1,494.0	34.0	1,460.0	-	1,460.0
9. Community, social & 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)	23,179.8	11,768.0	11,411.8	832.3	10,579.5	4,444.2	6,135.3

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

Rs million

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	Compensa- tion 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	-	79.9	77.9	-
social, recreational & related community services	689.0	85.2	603.8	-	603.8	603.8	-
Sub-total (b)	1,716.8	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)	24,993.7	12,111.1	12,882.6	832.3	12,050.3	5,915.0	6,135.3
Import duties & Sales Tax	1,477.8	-	1,477.8	1,477.8	-	-	-
Total	26,471.5	12,111.1	14,360.4	2,310.1	12,050.3	5,915.0	6,135.3

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1965

Rs Million

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	3,098.0	925.0	2,108.0	- 15.0	2,123.0	1,043.0	1,080.0
of which Sugar cane	2,184.0	646.0	1,538.0	-	1,538.0	533.0	655.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	244.1	39.3	204.8	- 12.4	217.2	36.0	187.2
Livestock	284.3	147.7	136.6	- 2.6	139.2	18.0	121.2
Fishing	131.7	44.6	87.1	-	87.1	13.3	73.8
2. Mining and quarrying	44.2	24.2	20.0	-	20.0	10.5	9.5
3. Manufacturing	11,609.7	7,523.3	3,610.9	747.2	2,863.7	1,320.1	1,543.6
of which Sugar milling	3,600.6	2,700.3	900.3	462.5	437.8	182.5	255.3
P. Z. industries	4,194.5	2,861.9	1,322.6	-	1,322.6	661.4	671.2
4. Electricity, gas and water	797.0	400.0	397.0	-	397.0	155.0	242.0
5. Construction	2,155.0	1,386.8	768.2	- 6.8	775.0	430.0	295.0

Table 1.21.— Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 (cont'd)

Kind of economic activity	Gross output producers' value	Interme-diate Consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Rs million	
						Compensa-tion of employees	Gross Operating surplus
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,848.9	941.0	1,907.9	74.2	1,833.7	650.3	1,183.4
of which wholesale and retail trade	2,063.9	556.0	1,507.9	14.2	1,493.7	504.3	989.4
restaurants & hotels	785.0	385.0	400.0	60.0	340.0	146.0	194.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	2,890.5	1,371.5	1,519.0	9.0	1,510.0	791.0	719.0
of which transport & storage	2,683.0	1,345.6	1,337.4	9.0	1,328.4	734.0	594.4
communication	207.5	25.9	181.6	-	181.6	57.0	124.6
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,056.0	573.0	2,483.0	37.1	2,445.9	329.0	2,116.9
of which financial institutions	595.1	93.5	501.6	-	501.6	191.0	310.6
ownership of dwellings	1,785.0	215.0	1,570.0	35.0	1,535.0	-	1,535.0
9. Community, social and personal services	1,036.6	310.8	725.8	100.9	624.9	249.5	375.4
Adjustment for financial institutions(nominal financial institution)	-	+ 255.6	- 255.6	-	- 255.6	-	- 255.6
Sub-total (a)	27,535.9	14,251.7	13,284.2	946.6	12,337.6	5,028.4	7,309.2

Table 1.21 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 (cont'd)

Rs million

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	165.1	17.8	147.3	-	147.3	147.3	-
9. Community, social and personal services	1,620.1	320.9	1,299.2	-	1,299.2	1,299.2	-
of which public administration and defence	851.6	221.5	610.1	-	610.1	610.1	-
sanitary and similar services	87.6	9.4	78.2	-	78.2	78.2	-
social, recreational and related community services	700.9	90.0	610.9	-	610.9	610.9	-
Sub-total (b)	1,785.2	338.7	1,446.5	-	1,446.5	1,446.5	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households							
9. Community, social & personal services	99.4	3.9	95.5	-	95.5	95.5	-
of which social, recreational and related community services	30.5	3.9	26.6	-	26.6	26.6	-
domestic services to households	68.9	-	68.9	-	68.9	68.9	-
Sub-total (c)	99.4	3.9	95.5	-	95.5	95.5	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	29,420.5	14,594.3	14,826.2	946.6	13,879.6	6,570.4	7,309.2
Import duties + Sales Tax	1,791.0	-	1,719.0	1,719.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	31,211.5	14,594.3	16,617.2	2,737.6	13,879.6	6,570.4	7,309.2

Table 1.22 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1983

Kind of economic activity	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Consumption of fixed capital		Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
				Indirect taxes	N.A.			
3. Manufacturing	8.5	2.7	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-
Printing	8.5	3.7	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-
5. Construction	189.8	36.4	153.4	-	N.A.	153.4	153.4	-
Ministry of Works	135.4	17.1	118.3	-	N.A.	118.3	118.3	-
1 Public works committee (Local Government)	54.4	19.3	35.1	-	N.A.	35.1	35.1	-
7.1 Transport	41.2	8.0	33.2	-	N.A.	33.2	35.8	17.4
Civil aviation	41.2	8.0	33.2	-	N.A.	33.2	15.8	17.4
7.2 Communication	101.4	12.5	88.9	-	N.A.	88.9	44.9	44.0
Post and telegraphs	34.2	7.4	26.8	-	N.A.	26.8	18.4	8.4
Telecommunications	67.2	5.1	62.1	-	N.A.	62.1	26.5	35.5
8.1 Financial institutions	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Total	542.6	60.7	281.9	-	N.A.	281.9	220.5	61.4

68

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

Rs million

Kind of economic activity		Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3.	<u>Manufacturing</u>	9.0	3.7	5.3	-	N.A.	5.3	5.3	-
	Printing	9.0	3.7	5.3	-		5.3	5.3	-
5.	<u>Construction</u>	197.5	42.6	154.9	-	N.A.	154.9	154.9	-
	Ministry of Works	143.9	19.6	124.3	-		124.3	124.3	-
	'Public works committee' (Local Government)	53.6	23.0	30.6	-		30.6	30.6	-
7.1	<u>Transport</u>	43.1	9.3	33.8	-	N.A.	33.8	16.0	17.8
	Civil aviation	45.1	9.3	33.8	-		33.8	16.0	17.8
7.2	<u>Communication</u>	109.9	14.0	95.9	-	N.A.	95.9	47.0	48.9
	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>	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	-
	T O T A L	361.3	69.7	291.6	-	N.A.	291.6	224.9	66.7

Table 1.24 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1985 1/

Rs million

Kind of economic activity	Gross intermediate output consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	12.8	8.2	5.6	N.A.	5.6	5.6	-
Printing	13.6	8.2	5.6	N.A.	5.6	5.6	-
5. Construction	199.5	35.7	163.6	N.A.	163.6	163.6	-
Ministry of Works	138.5	11.6	126.9	N.A.	126.9	126.9	-
Public works committee (Local Govt.)	56.1	23.7	32.5	N.A.	32.5	32.5	-
Electrical services division	4.6	0.4	4.2	N.A.	4.2	4.2	-
7.1 Transport	51.5	9.5	42.0	N.A.	42.0	17.1	24.9
Civil aviation	51.5	9.5	42.0	N.A.	42.0	17.1	24.9
7.2 Communication	127.1	14.6	112.3	N.A.	112.3	45.5	66.8
Post & telegraphs	35.3	8.7	26.6	N.A.	26.6	20.7	5.9
Telecommunications	91.8	6.1	85.7	N.A.	85.7	24.8	60.9
8.1 Financial institutions	1.7	0.1	1.6	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.1	1.6	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
TOTAL	393.4	68.3	325.1	N.A.	325.1	233.4	91.7

1/ Revised

Table 1.25 - Contribution of Governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income - 1986

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	Rs Million
							N.A.	6.0		
3. Manufacturing	18.8	12.0	6.0	-	N.A.	6.0	6.0	-	-	-
Printing	18.8	12.0	6.0	-	N.A.	6.0	6.0	-	-	-
5. Construction	213.7	33.5	175.2	-	N.A.	175.2	175.2	-	-	-
Ministry of Works	145.9	11.0	134.9	-	N.A.	134.9	134.9	-	-	-
Public Works Committee (Local govt.)	61.8	26.3	35.5	-	N.A.	35.5	35.5	-	-	-
Electrical Services Division	6.0	1.2	4.8	-	N.A.	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
7.1 Transport	50.9	12.3	38.6	-	N.A.	38.6	18.9	19.7	-	-
Civil aviation	50.9	12.3	38.6	-	N.A.	38.6	18.9	19.7	-	-
7.2 Communication	145.0	16.7	128.3	-	N.A.	128.3	49.6	73.7	-	-
Post and Telegraphs	40.4	10.5	29.9	-	N.A.	29.9	22.7	7.2	-	-
Telecommunications	104.6	6.2	98.4	-	N.A.	98.4	26.9	71.5	-	-
8. Financial institutions	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	N.A.	1.3	1.8	-	-	-
Post office savings bank	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	N.A.	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Total	430.3	80.4	349.9	-	N.A.	349.9	251.5	93.4	-	-

Table 1.26 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1983/1/

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursement
		Compensa- tion of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services			
1 General public services		148.4	80.2	13.3	215.3	-	224.6
2 Defence		30.2	3.7	-	33.9	-	33.9
3 Public order and safety		187.4	26.0	5.9	207.5	-	207.7
4 Education		386.1	61.6	11.6	436.1	-	560.7
5 Health		237.3	59.5	1.1	295.7	-	296.5
6 Social security and welfare		37.4	7.4	8.2	36.6	-	489.4
7 Housing and community amenities		106.4	13.4	3.5	116.3	-	117.0
8 Recreation, culture and religion		25.4	7.5	1.3	31.6	2.5	40.2
9 Fuel and energy		0.7	0.1	-	0.8	-	0.9
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		127.7	15.0	19.4	123.3	16.0	146.0
11 Construction, mining & 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
14 Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	759.2
Total		1,470.5	305.7	70.6	1,705.6	30.5	1,619.8
							3,354.9

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, the Mauritius Examination Syndicate 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, 1984/

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption of expenditure				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	-	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
4 Education		393.0	26.2	0.2	419.0	-	144.5
5 Health		242.3	85.9	0.5	327.7	-	2.2
6 Social security and welfare		40.2	9.8	1.5	48.5	-	508.3
7 Housing and community amenities		96.2	13.8	5.4	104.6	-	9.1
8 Recreation, culture and religion		26.8	8.9	1.6	34.1	2.5	6.9
9 Fuel and energy		1.1	-	-	1.1	-	1.1
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		148.0	15.9	19.3	144.6	25.8	7.8
11 Construction, mining and manufacturing		145.9	29.9	4.1	171.7	11.2	0.2
12 Transport and communication		7.2	0.7	-	7.9	5.0	1.0
13 Other economic affairs		32.8	25.7	0.2	58.3	-	76.5
14 Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	847.6
Total		1,521.4	367.3	54.1	1,834.6	44.5	1,623.1
							3,502.2

1/ Revised

Notes : (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 Mauritius Examinations Syndicate and the Development Works Corporation), (b) Local government and (c) the National Pensions Fund

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

Table 1.26.- General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1985

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursement
		Compensa- tion of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services			
1 General public service		194.6	118.1	15.0	297.7	-	307.7
2 Defence		51.2	7.2	-	38.4	-	38.4
3 Public order and safety		214.5	37.9	5.2	247.2	-	247.4
4 Education		413.8	26.8	0.2	440.4	-	447.2
5 Health		248.1	89.3	1.3	336.1	-	340.0
6 Social security and welfare		47.7	12.5	4.5	55.7	-	562.6
7 Housing and community amenities		69.5	8.1	6.1	71.5	8.9	81.2
8 Recreation, culture and religion		26.3	9.6	0.8	35.1	2.4	74.1
9 Fuel and energy		1.1	-	-	1.1	-	44.6
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		160.7	18.6	10.3	169.0	24.4	197.8
11 Construction, mining and manufacturing		149.4	18.6	4.5	163.5	4.5	168.0
12 Transport and communication		6.9	1.0	-	7.9	6.0	4.6
13 Other economic affairs		33.7	17.3	-	51.0	-	137.6
14 Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	188.6
Total		1,597.5	365.0	47.9	1,914.6	46.2	1,808.6
	I/ Revised						3,769.4

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, the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate 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, 1986/

Rs million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services			
1 General public services		207.4	139.8	18.5	328.9	-	346.1
2 Defence		32.2	10.0	-	42.2	-	42.2
3 Public order and safety		255.2	41.0	5.3	268.9	-	269.4
4 Education		448.8	31.5	0.2	480.1	-	480.1
5 Health		272.0	92.5	1.0	363.5	-	366.7
6 Social security and welfare		51.4	16.5	5.2	62.7	-	62.7
7 Housing and community amenities		76.8	9.9	5.4	81.3	10.2	91.5
8 Recreation, culture and religion		27.0	12.8	0.9	38.9	2.2	41.1
9 Fuel and energy		1.2	0.1	-	1.3	-	2.1
10 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		175.9	17.2	15.2	179.9	76.1	257.4
11 Construction, mining and manufacturing		159.0	19.1	5.7	172.4	5.0	177.7
12 Transport and communication		7.7	0.8	-	8.5	6.0	14.5
13 Other economic affairs		53.1	13.1	-	46.2	-	70.6
14 Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	962.1
TOTAL		1,725.7	404.3	55.2	2,074.8	99.5	1,817.3
							3,991.6

1/ Provisional.

Note: (1) General government is made up of the following subsectors: (a) Central government (including the University of Mauritius, the Manatma Gandhi Institute, the Mauritius College of the Air, the Private Secondary Schools Authority, the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate and the Development Works Corporation), (b) Local Government and (c) the National Pensions Fund

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

II

**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 household 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.

Table 2.1.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1984

	Rs million
	INCOME
1. Private consumption expenditure	9,891
2. Interest, dividends and rent	180
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	13
4. Direct taxes on income	273
5. Other direct taxes	75
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	28
7. Social Security contribution	178
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	166
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	76
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	57
11. Gross savings	262
	11,199
	Appropriation of Disposable Income
	Households and Unincorporated Enterprises
	Disposable Income
	11,199

Table 2.1.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1984

Rs million

EXPENDITURE	INCOME
Final consumption expenditure	1,835
Compensation of employees	(1,521)
Consumption of fixed capital	(...)
Goods and services purchased, net	(313)
Interest paid	848
Subsidies	45
Transfer to households	719
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(337)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(166)
Subsidy on rice and flour	(70)
Other	(146)
Transfer to private non-profit institutions	40
Transfer to Rest of the World	16
Gross savings	12
Total current disbursements	3,515
	78
Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	67
Interests, dividends and land rent	135
Indirect taxes	2,355
Import duties	(1,261)
Export duties	(364)
Excise duties	(264)
Sales tax	(217)
Other	(249)
Direct taxes	529
Taxes on income : Individual Companies	(273)
Other direct taxes	(131)
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	(125)
Social security contributions	35
Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	178
Current transfers n.e.c.	166
From Rest of the World	50
From other resident sectors	(50)
Total current receipts	3,515

Table 2.1.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises, 1984

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1. Interests, dividends and rent	1,049	1. Gross operating surplus	2,522
2. Direct taxes on income	131	2. Interests, dividends and rent	740
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 :	309
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	75	(i) Other resident sectors	(299)
7. Current transfers to :	299	(ii) Rest of the World	(-)
(i) Other resident sectors	(299)	Gross savings	2,035
(ii) Rest of the World	(-)	Appropriation of Disposable Income	3,734
8. Gross savings		Disposable Income of Enterprises	3,734

Table 2.1.4. - 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	7,470	1. Exports of goods and services
2.	Factor income paid to Rest of the World	666	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World
3.	Current transfers to Rest of the World	73	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World
	(i) By general government	(16)	(i) By general government
	(ii) By other resident sectors	(57)	(ii) By other resident sector
4.	Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 806	
	Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	7,403	Receipts from the Rest of the World on current transactions
			7,403

Table 21.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1984

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1. Private consumption expenditure	9,841	1. Compensation of employees	5,915
2. Government consumption expenditure	1,835	2. Gross operating surplus	6,135
3. Gross savings	2,359	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

Table 2.2.1 - Income and Outlay Account of Households, including Private Unincorporated Enterprises, 1985

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1. Private consumption expenditure	11,118	1. Compensation of employees	6,570
2. Interests, dividends and rent	255	2. Operating surplus of the unincorporated enterprises and entrepreneurial income	4,093
3. Net casualty insurance premiums	14	3. Interest, dividends and rent	629
4. Direct taxes on income	225	4. Casualty insurance claims	14
5. Other direct taxes	95	5. Government transfers to households	839
6. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	30	(i) Social security benefits & grants (ii) Unfunded employee welfare benefits (iii) Subsidy on rice and flour (iv) Other	'389 (174) (134) (142)
7. Social security contribution	213	6. Government transfers to non-profit institutions	29
8. Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	174	7. Transfers from other resident sectors	32
9. Transfers to other resident sectors	97	8. Current transfers from Rest of the World	401
10. Current transfers to Rest of the World	65		
11. Gross savings	321	Households and Unincorporated Enterprises Disposable Income	12,607
		Appropriation of Disposable Income	

Table 2.2.2 - Income and Outlay Account of General Government, 1985

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
Final consumption expenditure	1,915	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	92
Compensation of employees	(1,598)	Interest, dividends and land rent	303
Consumption of fixed capital	(...)	Indirect taxes	2,784
Goods and services purchased, net	(317)	Import duties	(1,541)
Interest paid	929	Export duties	(450)
Subsidies	46	Excise duties	(269)
Transfers to households	839	Sales tax	(250)
Social security benefits and social assistance grants	(389)	Other	(274)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(174)	Direct taxes	545
Subsidy on rice and flour	(134)	Taxes on income : Individual Companies	(225)
Other	(142)	Other direct taxes	(162)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	29	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	(158)
Transfer to Rest of the World	12	Social security contributions	38
Gross savings	595	Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	213
Total current disbursements	4,365	Current transfers n.e.c.	174
		From Rest of the World	216
		From other resident sectors	(216)
		(-)	(-)
		Total current receipts	4,365

Table 2.2.3 - Income and Outlay Account of Financial and Non-financial Enterprises, 1985

Rs Million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1. Interests, dividends and rent	1,604	1. Gross operating surplus	3,125
2. Direct taxes on income	162	2. Interests, dividends and rent	1,156
3. Other direct taxes	63		
4. Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	8	3. Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	93
5. Casualties claims paid by insurance companies	93	4. Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	79
6. Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	79		
7. Current transfers to :	217	5. Current transfers from :	282
(i) Other resident sectors	(217)		
(-)			(282)
(ii) Rest of the World			(-)
8. Gross savings	2,509	(i) Other resident sectors (ii) Rest of the World	
		Disposable Income of Enterprises	4,735
		Appropriation of Disposable Income	
	4,735		

Table 2.2.4 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1985

Rs million

PAYMENTS		RECEIPTS	
1. Imports of goods and services	9,210	1. Exports of goods and services	8,895
2. Factor income paid to Rest of the World	730	2. Factor income received from Rest of the World	50
3. Current transfers to Rest of the World	77	3. Current transfers from Rest of the World	617
(i) By general government	(12)	(i) By general government	(216)
(ii) By other resident sectors	(65)	(ii) By other resident sectors	(401)
4. Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 475		
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	9,542	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	9,542

Table 2.2.5 - National Disposable Income And Its Appropriation, 1985

Rs million

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
1.	Private consumption expenditure	11,118	1. Compensation of employees 6,570
2.	Government consumption expenditure	1,915	2. Gross operating surplus 7,310
3.	Gross savings	3,425	3. Net factor income from Rest of the World - 700
			4. Net Indirect taxes 2,738
			5. Net current transfers from Rest of the World*
			540
			National Disposable Income 16,458
			Appropriation of Disposable Income 16,458

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

III

BUDGETARY
CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT
TABLES

Table 3.1 - Government finance statistics : summary table, 1983/84 - 1986/87

(Budgetary central government)

				Rs million	
		1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 ^{1/}
1	Current revenue	3,069.8	3,396.2	3,897.5	4,244.9
1.1	Tax revenue	2,802.7	2,993.0	3,502.3	3,591.9
1.2	Non tax revenue	267.1	403.2	395.2	653.0
2	Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
3	Total revenue (1 + 2)	3,069.8	3,396.2	3,897.5	4,244.9
4	Grants	52.9	165.9	233.0	305.0
4.1	Current grants	-	-	-	-
4.2	Capital grants	52.9	165.9	233.0	305.0
5	Total revenue and grants (3 + 4)	3,122.7	3,562.1	4,130.5	4,549.9
6	Current expenditure	3,393.7	3,691.3	3,937.9	4,439.6
7	Capital expenditure	349.5	535.2	567.0	922.1
8	Total expenditure (6 + 7)	3,743.2	4,276.5	4,504.9	5,361.7
9	Lending minus repayments	236.7	109.6	265.8	127.2
10	Total expenditure and lending minus repayments (8 + 9)	3,979.9	4,386.1	4,770.7	5,488.9
11	Current account surplus (without grants) (1 - 6)	- 323.9	- 295.1	- 40.4	- 194.7
12	Gross fixed capital formation	128.4	306.9	275.7	484.7
13	Overall deficit/surplus (5 - 10)	- 857.2	- 824.0	- 640.2	- 239.0
14	Financing	857.2	824.0	640.2	939.0
14.1	Abroad	- 140.6	717.4	- 113.9	212.5
14.2	Domestic	997.8	106.6	754.1	726.5
14.2.1	Non bank	354.5	432.2	481.3	...
14.2.2	Deposit money banks	- 18.5	26.5	652.3	...
14.2.3	Monetary authorities	661.8	- 352.1	- 379.5	...

^{1/} Provisional

Table 3.2 - Total revenue and grants, 1983/84 - 1986/87
(Budgetary central government)

				Rs million
	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 ^{1/}
I Current revenue (II + III)	<u>3,069.8</u>	<u>3,396.2</u>	<u>3,897.5</u>	<u>4,244.9</u>
II Tax revenue	<u>2,802.7</u>	<u>2,993.0</u>	<u>3,502.3</u>	<u>3,591.9</u>
1 Tax on income, profits, capital gains	425.4	399.7	354.8	390.0
2 Taxes on property	93.5	131.5	159.5	140.0
3 Domestic taxes on goods and services	659.7	705.6	775.8	825.9
of which excises	(272.4)	(272.1)	(283.1)	(301.9)
sales tax	(206.2)	(227.0)	(273.5)	(307.0)
4 Import duties	1,161.9	1,360.7	1,721.1	1,740.0
5 Export duties	442.0	369.9	459.3	460.0
6 Other tax revenue	20.2	25.6	31.8	30.0
III Non tax revenue	<u>267.1</u>	<u>403.2</u>	<u>395.2</u>	<u>603.0</u>
1 Property income from non financial public enter- prises and public finan- cial institutions	132.1	268.3	258.8	527.0
2 Other property income	15.0	14.8	11.6	9.9
3 Fees, charges and non industrial sales	77.2	72.1	83.8	79.4
4 Other non tax revenue	42.8	47.5	41.0	36.7
IV Capital revenue	-	-	-	-
1 Sales of fixed capital assets	-	-	-	-
V Total revenue (I + IV)	<u>3,069.8</u>	<u>3,396.2</u>	<u>3,897.5</u>	<u>4,244.9</u>
VI Grants	<u>52.9</u>	<u>165.9</u>	<u>233.0</u>	<u>305.0</u>
1 Capital grants	52.9	165.9	233.0	305.0
VII Total revenue and grants (V + VI)	<u>3,122.7</u>	<u>3,562.1</u>	<u>4,130.5</u>	<u>4,549.9</u>

^{1/} Provisional

FIG. 8 BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
Revenue and Grants

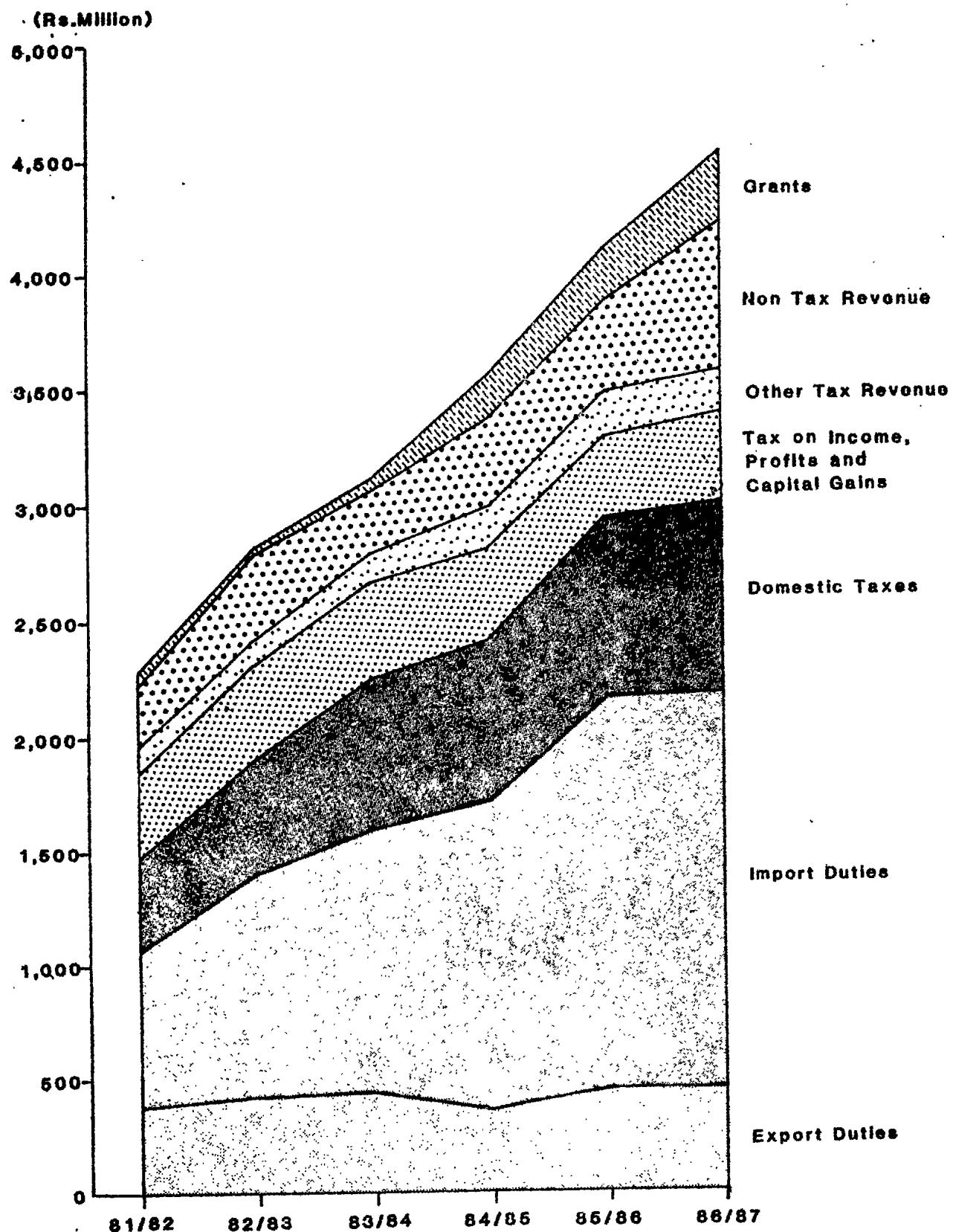


FIG. 9 BUDGETARY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
Economic Classification of Expenditure

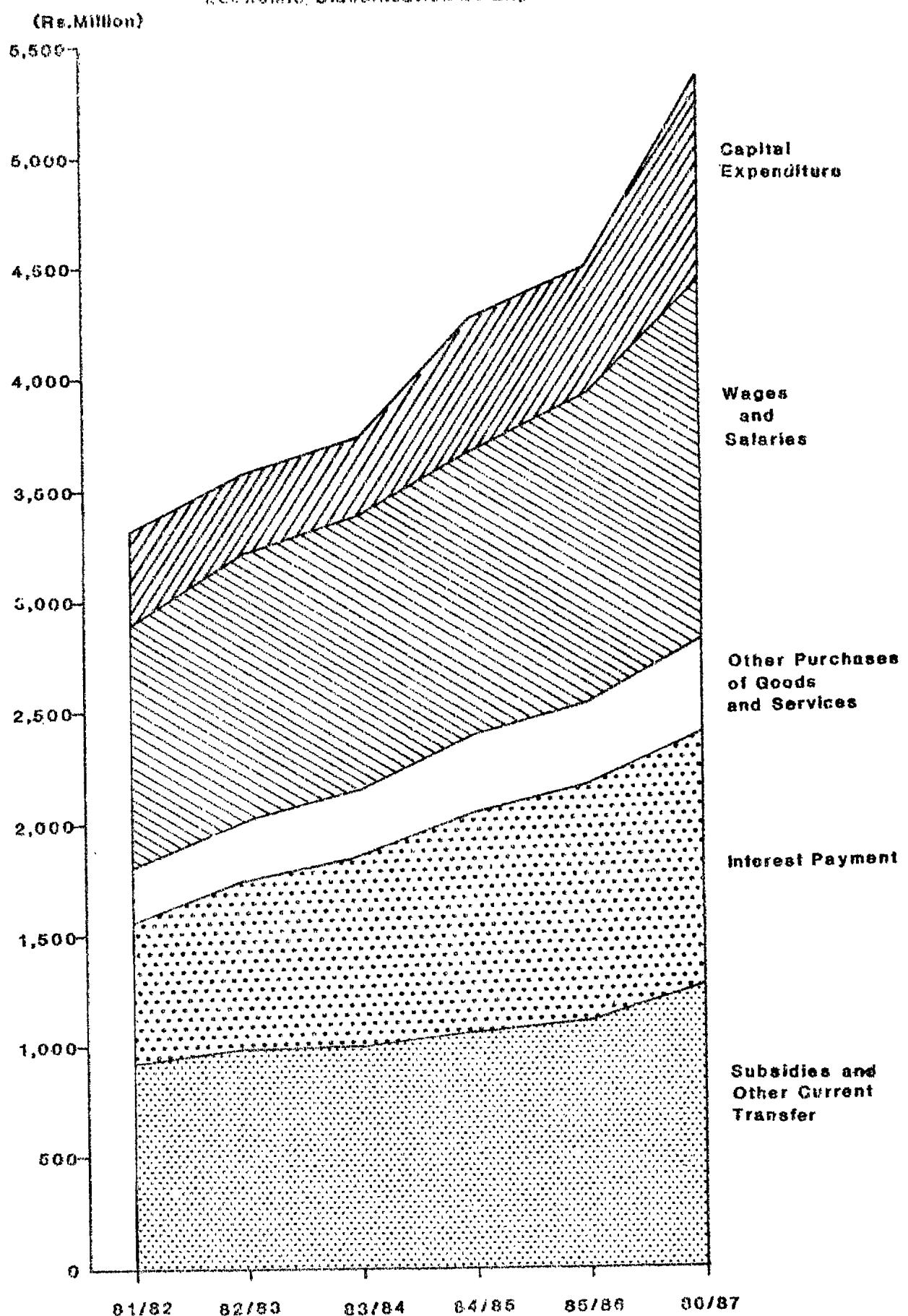


Table 3.3 - Functional classification of current expenditure, 1983/84 - 1986/87
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 ^{1/}
1 General public services	563.8	642.2	698.8	379.9
2 Defense	36.3	35.6	36.5	45.6
3 Education	536.9	542.5	570.0	590.6
4 Health	290.8	312.0	328.7	365.6
5 Social security and welfare	500.6	548.2	623.4	708.1
6 Housing and community amenities	25.0	21.5	22.5	27.3
7 Other community and social services	22.0	25.0	25.4	23.5
8 Economic services	252.0	254.4	277.4	347.0
8.1 General administration, regulation and research	26.9	29.2	29.2	35.7
8.2 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	182.2	176.6	193.9	274.9
8.3 Mining, manufacturing and construction	9.8	13.3	16.7	15.4
8.4 Electricity, gas, steam and water	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.9
8.5 Roads	0.2	0.6	-	-
8.6 Inland and coastal waterways	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
8.7 Other transportation and communication	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0
8.8 Other economic services	25.5	26.7	30.0	7.9
9 Miscellaneous purposes	1,166.3	1,309.9	1,355.2	1,444.0
9.1 Public debt interest	860.0	988.7	1,069.6	1,141.0
9.2 Transfer to local government	154.9	154.7	160.0	172.0
9.3 Rice and flour	100.0	113.8	72.0	75.0
9.4 Other	51.4	52.7	53.6	56.0
Total current expenditure	3,393.7	3,691.3	3,937.9	4,439.6

Table 3.4 - Functional classification of capital expenditure, 1983/84 - 1986/87

(Budgetary central government)

Rs million

		1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87 ^{1/}
1	General public services	39.1	25.1	62.2	93.1
2	Defense	0.1	0.2	0.2	-
3	Education	24.7	47.7	34.6	25.6
4	Health	12.4	11.4	18.0	35.5
5	Social security	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0
6	Housing and community amenities	49.4	35.9	49.2	63.3
7	Other community and social services	3.1	19.1	25.0	21.1
8	Economic services	135.6	284.9	279.6	566.0
8.1	General administration, regulation and research	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0
8.2	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47.9	123.9	61.4	93.4
8.3	Mining, manufacturing and construction	41.5	52.2	38.6	42.5
8.4	Electricity, gas, steam and water	6.3	1.0	5.2	4.5
8.5	Roads	15.4	29.6	68.6	189.7
8.6	Inland and coastal waterways	0.2	-	-	-
8.7	Other transportation and communication	23.9	37.7	105.3	233.9
8.8	Other economic services	-	0.1	0.2	-
9	Miscellaneous purposes	85.0	30.9	96.5	112.5
	Total capital expenditure	349.5	535.2	567.0	922.1

1/ Provisional

Table 3.5 - Economic classification of total expenditure, 1933/34 - 1936/37
 (Bursary central government)

Rs. million

	1933/34	1934/35	1935/36	1936/37/ I
I Current expenditure				
1 Wages and salaries	3,355.7	3,691.3	3,937.9	4,139.6
2 Other purchases of goods and services	1,233.3	1,290.7	1,336.8	1,600.0
3 Interest payments	304.4	347.9	366.0	422.0
4 Subsidies and other current transfers of which Rice and flour	960.0	968.7	1,069.6	1,141.0
Transfers to local government				
5	256.0	1,064.0	1,115.5	1,276.6
(100.0)	(113.8)	(72.0)	(75.0)	
(154.9)	(154.7)	(160.0)	(172.0)	
II Capital expenditure				
1 Acquisition of fixed capital assets	342.5	535.2	567.0	522.1
2 Purchase of land	120.4	306.9	275.7	434.7
3 Capital transfers of which Transfers to local government	5.9 (0.2)	6.5 (1.3)	14.9 (10.4)	15.0 (3.5)
Total expenditure	3,743.2	4,276.5	4,504.9	5,361.7

1/ Provisional

Table 3.C - Outstanding debt by type of debt holder, 1984 - 1986

(Budgetary central government)

in million

	30.6.84	30.6.85	30.6.86	31.12.86
I Domestic debt				
1 Other levels of government	6,329.1	7,056.9	7,914.6	8,292.4
2 Monetary authorities	993.2	1,322.4	1,701.0	1,928.0
3 Deposit money banks	3,782.7	3,520.3	3,150.4	2,460.8
4 Other domestic	1,274.5	1,301.0	1,253.3	2,624.4
II Foreign debt				
1 International development institutions	3,244.7	5,207.3	4,632.5	4,559.8
2 Foreign governments	1,643.2	2,273.5	1,996.6	1,970.3
3 Other foreign	1,152.0	1,391.9	1,517.3	1,489.6
Total	19,773.6	22,264.2	22,547.1	22,852.2

Table 3.7 - Outstanding debt by type of debt instrument, 1984 - 1986
 (Budgetary central government)

Rs million

	30.6.84	30.6.85	30.6.86	31.12.86
I Domestic debt				
1 Long-term loans	6,829.1	7,056.9	7,914.6	8,292.4
2 Short-term bonds and bills	2,278.3	2,666.1	3,004.4	2,995.3
3 Long-term loans n.e.c.	2,656.3	2,737.6	3,489.2	3,736.1
4. Short-term loans and advances	728.0	413.7	65.6	52.3
II Foreign debt	1,166.5	1,239.5	1,355.4	1,508.7
1 Long-term loans n.e.c.	3,944.7	5,207.3	4,632.5	4,559.8
Total	10,773.8	12,264.2	12,547.1	12,852.2

Table 3.8 - Financing by type of debt holder, 1982/83-1985/86
 (Budgetary central government)

		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	Rs million
I	Domestic financing					
1	From other general government	1,335.1	997.8	106.6	754.1	
2	From monetary authorities	247.8	207.2	317.1	323.6	
3	From deposit money banks	319.8	661.8	- 352.1	- 379.5	
4	Other domestic	626.0	- 18.5	26.5	652.3	
5	Adjustments	172.3	188.5	140.6	196.6	
		- 30.8	- 41.2	- 25.5	- 38.9	
II	Financing abroad	-175.0	-140.6	717.4	-113.9	
1	From international development institutions	125.1	294.6	372.8	-37.1	
2	From foreign governments	-105.9	106.7	172.8	155.3	
3	Other foreign borrowing	-195.2	-541.3	175.2	-234.7	
4	Changes in cash deposits, etc.	1.0	- 0.6	- 3.4	2.6	
	Total financing	1,160.1	857.2	824.0	640.2	

Table 3.9 - Financing by type of debt instrument, 1982/83 - 1985/86
 (Budgetary control government)

		1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
Rs million					
I	Domestic financing				
1	Long-term bonds	335.1	997.8	106.6	754.1
2	Short-term bonds and bills	401.3	336.5	363.5	314.2
3	Long-term loans n.o.c.	767.4	423.7	79.6	733.4
4	Short-term loans and advances	28.2	- 17.0	- 386.3	- 344.7
5	Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	116.1	152.4	73.0	115.9
		21.6	55.2	- 23.2	- 64.7
		- 175.0	- 140.6	717.4	- 113.9
II	Financing abroad	- 176.0	- 140.0	720.5	- 116.5
1	Long-term loans				
2	Changes in cash, deposits, etc.	1.0	- 0.6	- 3.4	2.6
	Total financing	1,160.1	257.2	824.0	640.2

Table 3.10 - Income tax - Individuals^{1/}, Years of assessment 1982/83, 1983/84

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1982/83			Year of assessment 1983/84			
	Number of taxpayers ^{2/}	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers ^{2/}	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	1,392	15.49	3.07	0.17	1,126	3.24	2.32
10,001 - 20,000	15,705	237.76	63.01	4.65	12,538	155.29	69.27
20,001 - 30,000	16,430	406.21	144.33	10.57	17,295	433.12	156.27
30,001 - 40,000	6,223	312.76	134.80	13.15	2,785	330.77	142.68
40,001 - 50,000	5,281	234.93	112.25	13.85	6,110	271.67	142.00
50,001 - 100,000	3,592	585.85	358.56	59.23	9,881	673.89	413.45
100,001 - 250,000	2,666	357.73	256.71	80.29	2,975	306.64	284.02
250,001 - 500,000	136	44.96	36.16	20.63	127	42.47	34.52
Over 500,000	22	13.50	11.44	7.20	22	13.57	11.68
Sub-total	55,767	2,209.19	1,149.33	209.74	52,359	2,374.56	1,256.21
3/	125	...	...	1.44	144	...	1.68
Total	52,252	...	...	211.13	60,003	...	226.33

1/ The figures are provisional and subject to amendment as the Income Tax Act 1974 empowers the Commissioner of Income Tax to revise cases under objection 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.

2/ Married couples are counted as one taxpayer even where the husband and wife have elected to have the wife's earnings taxed separately.

3/ Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 3.10 : Income Tax - Individuals 1/ , Years of assessment 1984/85, 1985/86 (cont'd)

Range of gross income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1984/85			Year of assessment 1985/86 2/				
	Number of taxpayers 3/	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)	Number of taxpayers	Gross income (Mn Rs)	Chargeable income (Mn Rs)	Tax charged (Mn Rs)
10,000 or less	370	2.57	0.96	0.15	104	0.42	0.41	0.02
10,001 - 20,000	11,069	178.21	64.32	3.51	5,671	97.19	24.87	1.24
20,001 - 30,000	17,600	447.73	153.93	11.11	8,702	215.90	81.12	4.73
30,001 - 40,000	11,844	406.59	151.73	13.68	6,842	237.77	82.34	6.50
40,001 - 50,000	6,534	291.75	143.61	16.21	5,642	252.80	92.07	8.13
50,001 - 100,000	11,033	748.16	438.24	67.00	11,443	779.61	366.90	43.35
100,001 - 250,000	3,143	424.24	293.20	81.76	3,463	473.28	304.64	58.90
250,001 - 500,000	115	37.65	29.13	15.36	177	55.72	44.75	12.85
Over 500,000	22	14.08	12.20	7.57	14	9.76	7.72	2.44
Sub-total	61,730	2,550.98	1,287.32	216.33	42,058	2,122.45	1,004.82	138.16
4/	1,636	...	...	1.81	166	...	...	1.56
Total	63,566	...	...	218.14	42,224	...	...	139.72

1/ See note (1/) on page 98

2/ Provisional

3/ Married couples are counted as one taxpayer even where the husband and wife have elected to have the wife's earnings taxed separately

4/ Cases where data on gross income are not available

Table 2.11 - Income Tax - Companies 1/ Years of assessment 1982/83, 1983/84 (cont'd)

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1982/83			Year of assessment 1983/84				
	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	152	1.44	0.81	0.50	140	1.46	0.84	0.54
25,001 - 50,000	63	2.24	0.93	0.60	54	1.97	1.05	0.62
50,001 - 100,000	89	6.48	2.81	1.75	83	5.97	2.26	1.33
100,001 - 150,000	50	6.09	1.92	1.19	41	5.08	1.97	1.04
150,001 - 250,000	45	8.71	4.30	2.65	69	13.60	5.35	3.19
250,001 - 500,000	57	20.45	7.69	4.66	49	17.06	4.83	3.02
500,001 - 750,000	45	27.31	11.20	6.25	43	27.27	11.46	6.58
750,001 - 1,000,000	23	19.93	8.56	4.90	12	10.70	4.82	2.84
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	18	21.60	8.48	5.15	19	23.75	10.24	5.98
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	15	25.91	11.34	6.75	10	17.52	7.23	4.04
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	31	93.42	50.86	27.26	32	99.76	63.21	35.69
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	85.47	44.84	25.22	10	68.28	40.98	23.29
over 10,000,000	9	129.57	89.29	49.86	8	138.79	100.85	56.79
T O T A L	609	448.62	243.03	136.74	570	431.21	255.09	144.95

1/ See note (1/) on page 98

Table 2.11 - Income Tax - Companies 1/ Years of assessment 1984/85, 1985/86 (cont'd)

Range of liable income (Rupees)	Year of assessment 1984/85			Year of assessment 1985/86 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	153	1.59	1.48	0.51	153	1.69	1.46	0.50
25,001 - 50,000	71	2.52	2.06	0.69	84	3.13	2.78	0.92
50,001 - 100,000	121	8.69	7.26	2.49	115	8.20	7.08	2.38
100,001 - 150,000	50	6.01	5.28	1.78	78	9.78	8.47	2.81
150,001 - 250,000	62	12.17	10.59	3.49	64	12.82	10.33	3.32
250,001 - 500,000	34	31.14	26.48	8.32	91	32.66	28.57	8.69
500,001 - 750,000	31	19.19	15.91	5.14	46	29.08	24.90	7.83
750,001 - 1,000,000	21	18.19	15.27	5.06	28	23.92	18.58	5.40
1,000,001 - 1,500,000	25	31.41	22.04	7.65	36	42.90	29.80	8.81
1,500,001 - 2,000,000	10	17.21	15.68	4.99	17	29.10	36.66	7.48
2,000,001 - 5,000,000	35	107.50	87.45	29.35	41	127.39	100.12	31.25
5,000,001 - 10,000,000	12	75.26	71.26	23.38	13	88.60	69.57	23.16
Over 10,000,000	8	128.98	109.54	38.20	13	235.76	182.91	63.27
T O T A L	683	459.86	390.30	131.05	779	645.03	521.23	165.82

1/ See note (1/) on page 98

2/ Provisional

IV

ANALYSIS OF TRADE STATISTICS

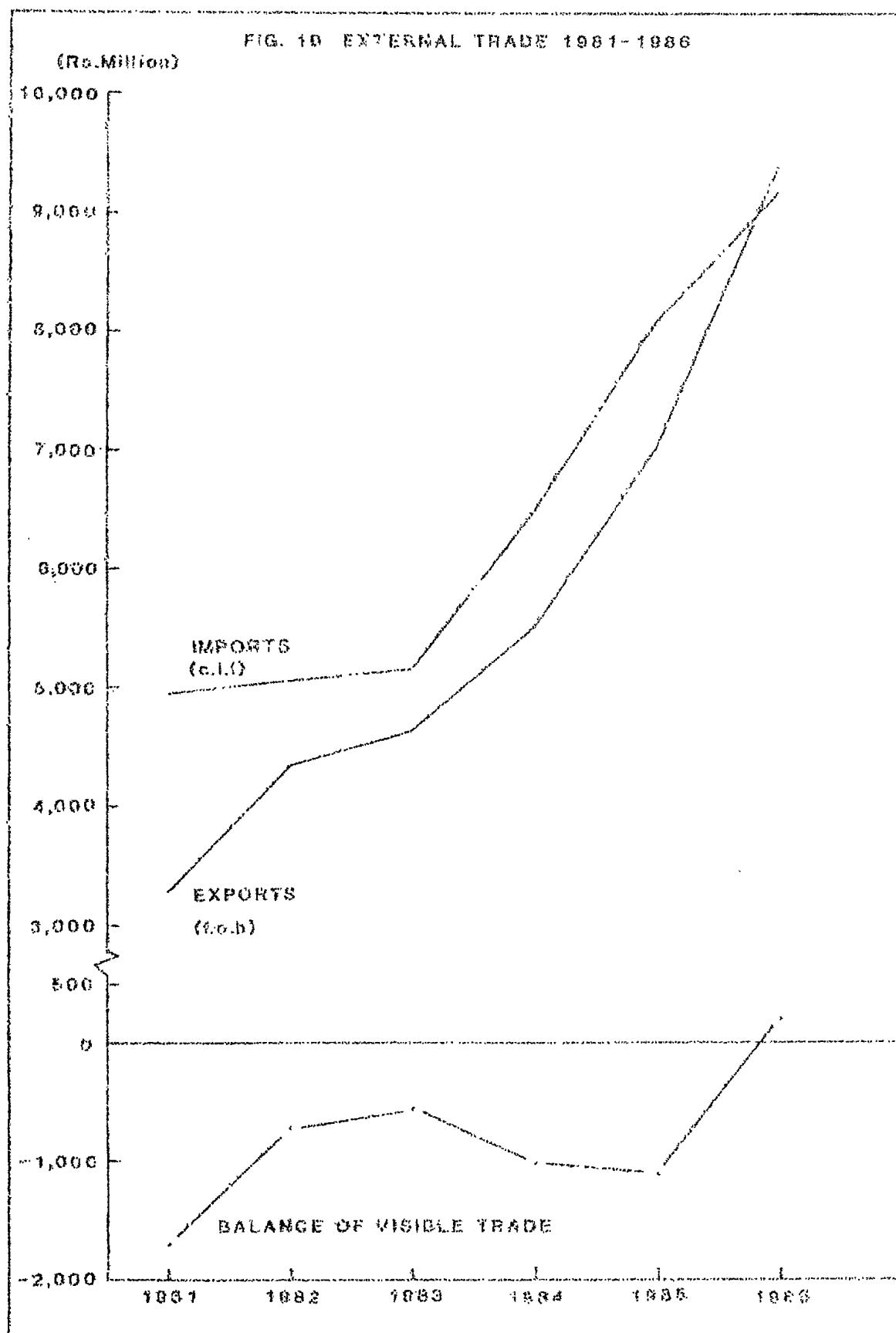


Table 4.1 - Balance of visible trade, (1980 - 1986)

Rs million

Year	Imports (c.i.f. value)	Exports (f.o.b. value)				Balance of visible trade
		Domestic exports	Re-exports	Bunkers and ships stores	Total	
1980	4,721	3,261	30	275	3,616	- 1,105
1981	4,977	2,925	74	279	3,273	- 1,699
1982	5,048	3,899	90	374	4,363	- 685
1983	5,175	4,223	83	326	4,637	- 538
1984	6,494	5,066	113	312	5,491	- 1,003
1985	8,119	6,533	111	374	7,013	- 1,101
1986	9,149	3,917	145	350	9,412	+ 213

Table 4.2 - Price (unit value) indices of exports and imports and terms of trade, 1982 - 1986

Period	Price indices		Terms of trade 1/
	Exports	Import	
1981 = 100			
1982	110.9	113.2	98
1982 = 100			
1983	106.7	97.9	109
1984	119.4	110.3	108
1985	136.4	120.8	113
1986	144.3	96.1	147

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

Table 4.3 - Price indices (unit value) of imports by section, 1980 = 1930 - 1936

Period	All sections	Food	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials except fuels	Inedible materials	Lubricants etc.	Animal and vegetable oils	Sugar, fats	Chemicals	Hazardous goods transported by road	Hazardous goods transported by rail	Hazardous machinery and transport equipment	Hazardous minerals	Hazardous articles
1979 = 100	146	137	126	148	190	107	151	145	138					
1980 = 100	127	121	106	113	129	122	113	114	111	110				
1981 = 100	113	113	111	104	114	106	120	114	111	112				
1982 = 100	93	92	135	97	93	100	104	90	109					
1983/	110	99	157	113	100	151	118	115	115	126				
1985	121	105	153	133	108	148	128	125	132	142				
1986	98	90	149	115	49	113	144	111	128	151				

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, 1982 - 1986

Commodities	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	2,462	61	2,679	62	2,523	49	2,367	43	3,553	39
Molasses	67	2	63	2	61	1	32	1	32	1
Tea	67	2	97	2	245	5	173	3	104	1
EPZ exports	1,236	31	1,307	30	2,151	41	3,272	49	4,951	55
Other	157	4	165	4	195	4	230	4	365	4
TOTAL	3,282	100	4,311	100	5,179	100	6,644	100	9,062	100

Table 4.5 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1983 - 1986

S.I.T.C. Section	Description	1983			1984			1985			1986		
		Rs	Mn	%	Rs	Mn	%	Rs	Mn	%	Rs	Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,130.1	21	1,287.1	20	1,347.8	17	1,182	15	-	-	-	-
1	Beverages and tobacco	22.8	1	25.6	-	25.9	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	227.3	4	295.8	5	394.5	5	365	4	-	-	-	-
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	972.2	19	1,076.2	17	1,144.6	14	706	8	-	-	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	155.0	3	229.7	3	261.7	3	159	2	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals	402.1	8	456.2	7	554.0	7	598	6	-	-	-	-
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,298.9	25	1,945.0	30	2,645.7	32	3,830	42	-	-	-	-
7	Machinery and transport equipment	624.5	12	749.5	12	1,114.3	14	1,583	17	-	-	-	-
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	336.2	7	423.7	6	624.2	8	734	8	-	-	-	-
9	Other commodities and transactions	6.0	-	5.2	-	6.4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	5,175.0	100	6,494.0	100	8,119.1	100	9,199	100	-	-	-	-

Table 4.6 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f.) into consumption^{1/} classified by economic categories, 1982-1985

Economic categories	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	2,737.3	63	2,855.6	64	3,917.9	69	4,944.0	69				
Final consumption of household	1,311.8	30	1,198.9	27	1,299.5	23	1,549.9	22				
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	281.1	7	384.2	9	469.8	8	654.1	9				
T O T A L	4,330.2	100	4,438.7	100	5,687.2	100	7,148.0	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. 11. DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTS INTO CONSUMPTION
CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES 1981-1985

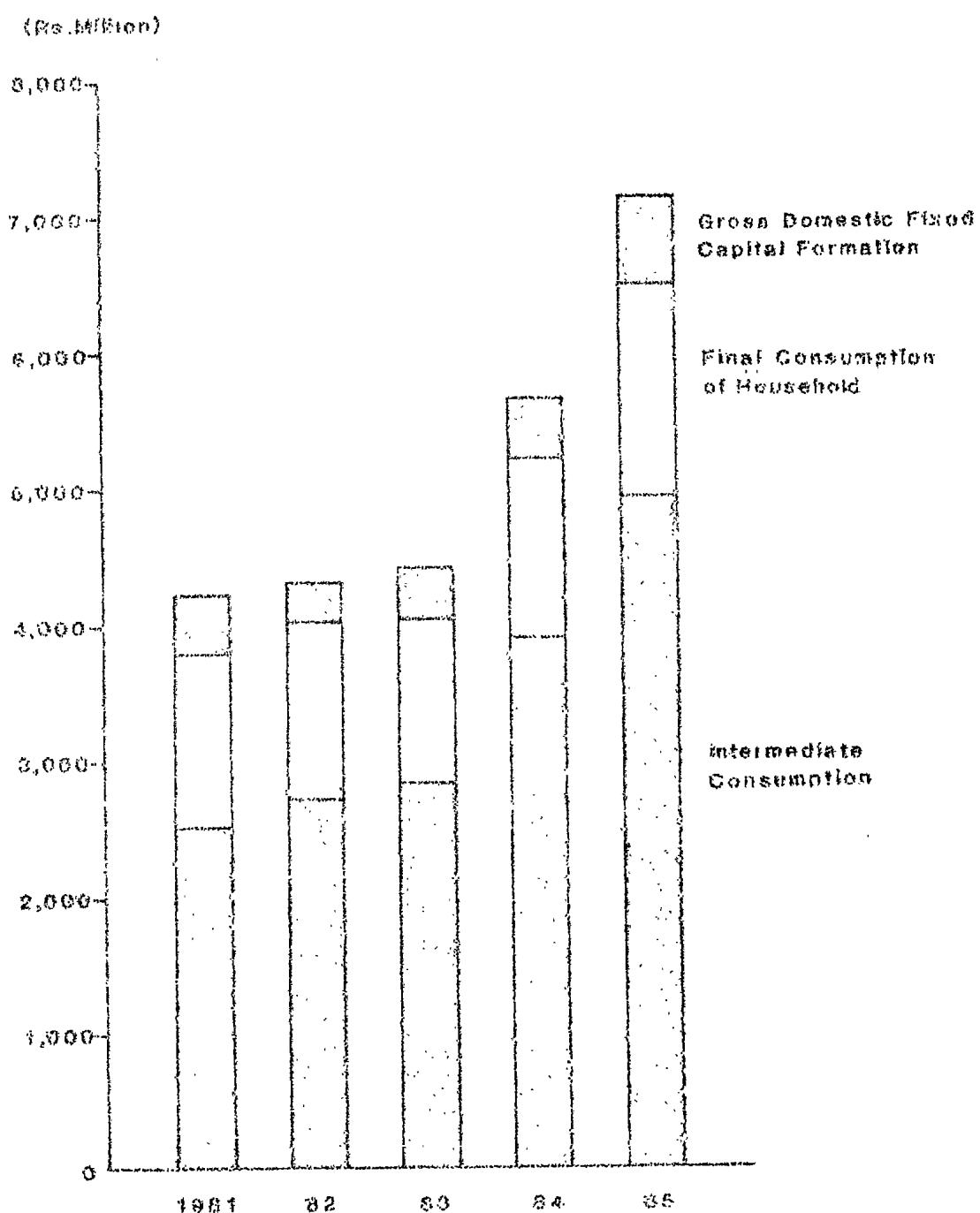


Table 4.7 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption^{1/} by industrial origin and use, 1983.

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories			Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption of household	Final consumption of household	
11	Agriculture	164.8	104.0	56.4	4.4
12	Forestry and logging	3.6	3.6	-	-
13	Fishing	25.6	9.9	15.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	37.5	35.1	2.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,061.4	348.4	713.0	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	745.1	716.7	28.4	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	42.3	40.7	1.6	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	125.5	83.9	41.6	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,015.9	801.5	214.4	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	231.5	222.9	8.6	-
37	Basic metal industries	150.2	150.2	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	742.9	267.3	95.8	379.8
39	Other manufacturing industries	82.3	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

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

Table 4.8 - Classification of imports (c.i.f.) value) into consumption/¹ 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	23.2	9.8	13.4	-
29	Mining and quarrying	22.1	21.7	0.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,306.2	471.6	334.6	-
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	3.9	-
37	Basic metal industries	216.1	216.1	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	395.4	342.8	39.7	462.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	133.6	106.9	26.7	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.6	7.2	2.4	-
	TOTAL	5,637.2	3,917.9	1,299.5	469.8

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

Table 4.2 - Classification of imports into consumption^{1/} by industrial origin and use, 1965

Rs million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin Divisions	Economic categories				
		Total inter- mediate consump- tion	Final consump- tion of household	Final consump- tion of household	Domestic fixed capital formation	
11	Agriculture	158.7	105.2	43.5	10.0	
12	Forestry and logging	3.4	3.4	-	-	
13	Fishing	48.2	10.5	37.7	0.3	
29	Mining and quarrying	28.2	27.9	-	-	
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,415.6	501.7	913.9	-	
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	1,209.2	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	131.9	35.2	-	
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,345.4	1,036.2	308.5	-	
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	277.4	266.1	11.3	-	
37	Basic metal industries	259.0	253.0	-	-	
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	1,247.6	487.2	116.3	644.1	
39	Other manufacturing industries	209.3	173.5	31.0	-	
94.	Recreational and cultural services	10.6	7.7	2.9	-	
	T O T A L	7,148.0	4,944.0	1,549.9	654.1	

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, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessels

Table 4.10 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Sugar	+ 6.4	+ 8.0	+ 11.8	+ 7.6
Molasses	+ 21.1	+ 5.0	+ 8.2	+ 28.8
Tea	+ 30.4	+ 87.1	- 31.6	- 35.1
EPZ exports	+ 4.6	+ 23.4	+ 17.8	+ 6.3
of which Tuna	- 2.1	+ 14.5	+ 2.6	- 6.3
Textile yarn	- 5.9	+ 8.7	+ 16.3	+ 6.2
Knitted goods	+ 5.0	+ 25.6	+ 23.2	+ 9.0
Other garments	+ 9.5	+ 16.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.4
Optical goods	+ 1.1	+ 16.5	+ 16.0	- 9.2
Watches and clocks	+ 12.4	- 3.8	+ 56.0	+ 35.0
Games and sporting goods	- 2.4	+ 14.2	+ 6.4	+ 1.8

Table 4.11 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods

Exported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
Sugar	+ 2.2	- 12.8	+ 1.6	+ 15.1
Molasses	- 21.5	- 7.5	+ 19.0	- 14.4
Tea	+ 11.5	+ 37.2	+ 4.7	- 9.86
EPZ exports	+ 2.0	+ 33.3	+ 32.0	+ 38.3
of which Tuna	+ 43.9	+ 28.2	+ 14.6	- 10.3
Textile yarn	- 23.0	+ 5.6	- 7.1	+ 9.1
Knitted goods	- 0.2	+ 21.3	+ 17.6	+ 18.0
Other garments	- 2.1	+ 84.7	+ 76.9	+ 75.0
Optical goods	+ 12.3	+ 55.3	+ 18.4	+ 21.5
Watches and clocks	+ 48.5	+ 24.7	+ 14.0	+ 24.2
Games and sporting goods	+ 21.8	+ 25.8	- 19.6	- 8.3

Table 4.12 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	- 0.4	+ 19.3	+ 5.4	- 14.5
of which Flour	- 8.6	+ 14.1	+ 12.1	- 15.1
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	+ 3.5	+ 59.5	+ 6.3	- 37.9
Textile fibres	- 6.4	+ 26.5	+ 22.0	- 10.6
Textile yarn	+ 2.3	+ 37.6	+ 4.6	- 9.3
Fabrics	- 1.3	+ 23.9	+ 1.7	- 6.3
Cement	- 8.5	+ 11.2	+ 1.8	- 23.1
Iron and steel goods	+ 4.8	+ 3.2	- 5.8	+ 7.8
<u>Consumer goods</u>	- 4.8	+ 10.0	+ 8.1	- 13.3
of which Meat & meat preparations	+ 0.9	+ 5.3	- 1.5	- 7.5
Dairy products	- 14.1	+ 6.1	+ 7.6	- 7.4
Fish & fish preparations	- 0.7	+ 2.2	+ 23.7	- 10.7
Rice	- 24.3	+ 2.7	+ 10.2	- 30.6
Vegetable and fruit	- 2.5	+ 11.1	- 6.0	- 6.7
Made-up garments	+ 0.3	- 6.5	- 3.6	- 19.6
<u>Petroleum products</u>	- 6.6	+ 7.0	+ 5.5	- 54.6
of which Motor spirit	- 6.2	+ 10.1	+ 5.7	- 55.7
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 8.9	+ 9.1	+ 10.9	- 3.0

Table 4.13 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods

Imported goods	Annual change (%)			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 1.8	+ 12.0	+ 16.8	+ 34.0
of which Flour	- 10.5	+ 11.7	- 3.3	+ 2.2
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	+ 7.7	+ 4.5	- 7.7	- 12.2
Textile fibres	- 19.0	+ 27.4	+ 10.0	- 4.1
Textile yarn	+ 27.7	+ 16.1	+ 42.0	+ 46.8
Fabrics	+ 11.0	+ 64.0	+ 41.2	+ 89.5
Cement	+ 6.6	+ 2.9	- 4.2	+ 15.0
Iron and steel goods	+ 3.0	+ 21.9	+ 40.6	+ 0.7
<u>Consumer goods</u>	- 2.0	+ 5.6	+ 5.6	+ 8.4
of which Meat & meat preparations	- 3.4	+ 6.3	+ 13.1	+ 10.8
Dairy products	+ 2.3	+ 9.6	- 5.8	- 3.5
Fish & fish preparations	- 9.8	+ 16.8	- 17.3	+ 11.3
Rice	- 8.2	+ 14.8	- 0.6	- 24.5
Vegetables and fruits	+ 24.8	- 17.1	- 4.1	- 3.4
Made-up garments	- 24.1	+ 32.9	+ 16.4	+ 43.0
<u>Petroleum products</u>	+ 12.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	+ 30.8
of which Motor spirit	+ 2.2	- 2.0	- 5.0	+ 41.8
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 0.2	+ 16.6	+ 28.4	+ 40.7

∇

PRODUCTION

DATA



Table 5.1 - Production of selected commodities, 1983 - 1986

(M.tons)

	1983	1984	1985	1986
<u>Industrial crops</u>				
Tea (processed green leaf)	31,103	40,726	42,651	40,267
Tobacco leaf 1/	796	934	831	954
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>				
Beans and peas	905	1,310	1,240	970
Creepers 2/	4,435	5,415	7,630	7,285
Groundnuts	1,910	2,420	2,165	2,250
Maize	1,195	3,265	4,890	7,970
Manioc	200	275	320	350
Sweet potatoes	150	180	200	220
Potatoes	14,910	20,680	23,305	16,265
Rice	145	275	135	175
Tomatoes	11,550	10,500	8,985	10,600
Mixed vegetables 3/	8,735	11,350	10,385	10,805
Bananas	7,075	4,750	7,150	7,830
Pineapples	425	535	790	980
<u>Meat and fish</u>				
Beef:				
Local	407	342	498	785
Rodrigues	102	91	89	109
Imported	666	551	362	339
Goat meat	96	109	122	132
Mutton	21	21	24	29
Pork	601	617	540	595
Poultry	6,425	6,200	6,000	6,875
Fish				
Lagoon and off lagoon	1,805	1,811	1,769	1,767
Bank:				
Local vessels	1,830	2,657	5,020	5,950
Foreign vessels	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, cucumber, 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, 1983 - 1986

	Unit	1983	1984	1985	1986
Sugar	M/Tons	604,730	575,617	645,797	706,839
Molasses	"	162,143	141,652	166,899	173,398
Tea	"	6,142	8,021	8,115	7,876
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	6,425	6,200	6,000	6,875
Animal feeds	"	30,000	31,000	30,000	...
Iron bars	"	7,500	11,500	13,700	15,800
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	23,646	21,020	20,667	19,792
Denatures spirits ^{1/}					
Power alcohol	"	2,165	2,707	2,846	2,752
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,840	2,643	3,097	4,303
Beer and stout ^{1/}	"	149,720	166,225	171,944	187,620
Wine ^{1/}	"	42,736	50,756	42,938	42,100
Perfumed spirits ^{1/}	"	761	890	1,463	1,313
Vinegar ^{1/}	"	846	1,187	1,156	1,156
Matches	Gross boxes	198,019	192,187	196,019	220,295
Lime	M/Tons	5,000	5,000	5,500	5,500
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	371	379	398	438
Canned tuna ^{2/}	M/Tons	2,032	2,605	3,233	2,944
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted ^{2/}	000	10,057	12,542	14,657	16,802
Other outer garments ^{2/}	"	1,956	4,256	9,879	23,369
Under garments ^{2/}	"	5,519	7,710	11,518	22,176

1/ Excise figures

2/ Export figures

Table 5.3 - Number of permits¹ and floor area by type of building, 1984 - 1987

Type of building	1984	1985	1986	Jan.-June 1987
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
<u>Residential</u>	<u>4,239</u>	<u>393,914</u>	<u>4,012</u>	<u>376,199</u>
New buildings	3,347	343,946	3,072	325,401
Additions	892	49,968	940	50,798
<u>Non-residential</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>60,707</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>130,614</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	13	1,824	102	7,981
Manufacturing	24	11,633	57	42,586
Electricity, gas & water	1	778	5	1,143
Construction	-	-	1	1,645
Wholesale/retail trade & restaurants/hotels	230	29,486	317	47,407
Transport, storage & communications	13	428	2	156
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	7	5,340	21	13,396
Other services	53	11,218	50	11,300
TOTAL	4,580	454,621	4,575	506,613
				572,907
				2,422
				301,713

¹/ Issued by municipalities and the ministry of works

Table 5.4 - Number of permits¹/ and floor area by region 1984 - 1987

Region	1984			1985			1986			Jan.-June 1987		
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban Areas												
Port Louis	509	62,057	394	67,325	422	74,574	196	27,896				
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	284	40,238	284	40,425	349	62,056	152	34,515				
Curepipe	321	37,726	252	37,539	271	36,679	157	19,856				
Quatre Bornes	302	41,702	320	40,023	331	50,736	150	24,367				
Vacoas/Pnkenii	343	32,198	264	24,500	255	33,831	135	23,515				
	1,929	190,730	2,121	245,695	2,065	250,730	1,104	137,697				
Rural Areas												
Pamplemuses	380	38,268	448	60,573	408	47,353	162	24,312				
Rivière du Rempart	287	27,608	260	37,467	297	51,545	143	20,075				
Flacq	374	36,506	396	32,430	435	39,277	218	26,457				
Moka	163	17,583	273	36,567	241	38,355	124	15,628				
Grand Port	222	19,184	194	22,511	176	17,773	109	11,234				
Savanne	174	15,196	161	14,301	124	11,975	143	14,464				
Plaine Wilhems/Black River	329	36,065	369	41,335	384	44,462	205	25,527				
	TOTAL											
New buildings	3,688	404,653	3,635	456,015	3,693	515,653	1,894	267,846				
Additions	892	49,963	940	50,703	938	57,249	528	33,867				
GRAND TOTAL		4,580	454,621	4,575	506,813	4,631	572,907	2,422	301,713			

¹/ Issued by municipalities and the Ministry of Works

VI

HISTORICAL
SERIES

Notes to Table 6.1 "Series of selected indicators, 1965-1987

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.

Table 6.1 - Series of selected indicators, 1965 -1987

- 120 -

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	+ 5.3	772	155	367	313
1966	753,276	805	123	- 3.8	806	133	333	338
1967	767,782	856	131	+ 4.5	851	145	371	306
1968	781,615	841	141	- 7.0	865	141	421	354
1969	792,893	903	150	+ 4.8	837	144	376	365
1970	805,489	1,017	175	- 0.2	1,025	145	419	384
1971	316,561	1,114	192	+ 4.9	1,066	184	462	362
1972	826,195	1,373	198	+ 10.6	1,278	229	636	574
1973	846,089	1,768	246	+ 11.6	1,524	480	916	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	+ 10.8	2,288	750	1,756	1,786
1975	867,824	3,351	455	- 0.1	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,839

Table 6.1 (cont'd) - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1987

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsidiess (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	11,676	2,595	6,494	5,179
1985	985,210	13,880	2,738	16,618	+ 6.8	13,033	3,100	8,119	6,644
1986	993,851	16,055	3,185	19,240	+ 7.9	13,920	3,915	9,119	9,062
1987	1,003,743	18,020	3,400	21,420	+ 6.1	15,595	4,375	-	-

Table 6.2 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1982 - 1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq. kms)	960,994	968,609	977,129	985,210	993,851
1. Population (mid-year)	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
2. Annual population growth (%)	...	64.4	...	...	...
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	...	71.2	...	...	...
4. Female (years)	...	71.2	...	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (birth per thousand population)	22.4	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	29.4	25.6	23.1	23.8	26.3
7. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	195,075	193,827	200,627	215,388	238,285
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	118,360	123,820	139,670	148,860	165,310
9. GNP at market prices (Rs Million)	11,227	12,278	13,734	15,918	18,511
10. Per capital GNP at market prices (Rupees)	11,683	12,676	14,055	16,157	18,626
11. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+ 5.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 7.9
12. Rate of inflation (%)	11.4	5.6	7.5	6.7	1.8
13. Total imports (c.i.f.) (Rs million)	5,048	5,175	6,494	8,119	9,119
14. Total exports (f.o.b.) (Rs million)	3,989	4,311	5,179	6,644	9,062

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 1985 gives a series of data on price changes with 1985 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 1986 is obtained by reading down column 1985 : 1985 = 100, 1986 = 101.8.. Therefore the annual inflation rate for the year 1986 is 1.8%.

Table 6.3 - Purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1986)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1962	100	83.8	47.1	21.6	18.9	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9
1970	119.3	100	56.2	25.7	22.4	20.1	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3
1975	212.1	177.8	100	45.8	40.0	35.9	34.0	31.7	29.7	29.2
1980	463.2	388.3	218.4	100	87.3	78.4	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8
1981	530.4	444.6	250.1	114.5	100	89.8	85.0	79.2	74.2	72.9
1982	590.9	495.3	278.6	127.6	111.4	100	94.7	88.3	82.8	81.3
1983	624.0	523.0	294.2	134.7	117.6	105.6	100	93.2	87.3	85.8
1984	669.6	561.2	315.7	144.5	126.2	113.3	107.3	100	93.7	92.0
1985	714.5	598.8	336.9	154.2	134.7	120.9	114.5	106.7	100	98.2
1986	727.4	609.6	343.0	157.0	137.1	123.1	116.6	108.6	101.8	100

- 124 -