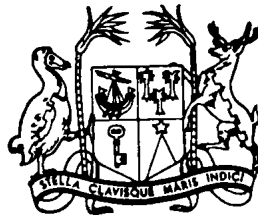


**Vol. 7**



**MAURITIUS**

**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**1989**

**November 1989**

**(Price: Rs 100.00)**

# National Accounts of Mauritius - 1989

## Foreword

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

This publication 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 1986 to 1989 together with forecasts of aggregates for the year 1989. Also included is a section on the methodology, describing the various concepts and definitions as well as the ~~different methods used~~ for the computation of estimates.

It is common practice to change the base every five years in order to take account of the changing structure of the economy. As from the year 1988, the constant price series used to calculate growth rates and deflators will be computed using 1987 as base year instead of the year 1982.

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. Further any constructive criticism or suggestion for improvement of this report would be most welcome.

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.

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Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office  
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MAURITIUS

November 1989

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

## 1. General

National accounting provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the systematic and integrated recording of all the transaction flows relating to production, consumption and accumulation within the domestic territory and the rest of the world. The framework is presented in the three main accounts, namely the Production Account, the Income and Outlay Account and the Capital Finance Account.

It therefore contains a wealth of information indispensable for economic analyses 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

The data required for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected mainly through an annual census of industrial production and through various surveys. In addition many organisations, both public and private are regularly contacted to obtain the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951 which lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

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 methodology - used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Part I of this report.

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

### March issue (year 1989)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1987	Final estimates
1988	Preliminary estimates
1989	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 Annual Digest of Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

September issue (year 1989 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1987	Definite results
1988	Provisional estimates
1989	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 1986 to 1989. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions, and various methods used for the computation of the estimates are given in the first part of the report, whereas the statistical tables grouped as shown below, are contained in the second part.

Part I - Methodology

Part II - Statistical Tables

Section I - National accounts - main tables

Section II - Institutional sector accounts

Section III - Trade statistics

Section IV - Production data and selected indicators

5. Problems and limitations of published data

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

(i) Response rate to the annual enquiries

The response rate to the annual enquiries undertaken by the office continues to improve. However, it appears that the fear that the CSO discloses information to other authorities still persists among the suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951, which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to individual units can therefore be revealed to any authority.

(ii) Non-uniformity of accounting years

Firms do not have uniform accounting years so that data collected referring to the last twelve-months period may spread over two or three consecutive years. Only in some cases, have data been adjusted before incorporation in the National Accounts. The time reference of accounts is the calendar year.

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

6. Economic performance 1988, 1989

In the light of the latest information available on the likely performance of the different sectors of the economy, it is expected that the economy in 1989 will grow by 4.2%, i.e. at about the same level forecast earlier in March. However the level of activity of some sectors has been higher than what was predicted in March and has offset the reduction in the growth of the sugar sector. Provisional estimates worked for the year 1988 have now confirmed a growth of 5.8% for last year.

It is to be noted that the relatively lower growth for the year 1989 is mainly due to the loss suffered by the sugar sector after the two cyclones Firinga and Krissy. The 1989 sugar crop is estimated at 580,000 metric tons i.e. a reduction of 9.5% over 1988 with a crop of 634,224 metric tons. After having achieved a record crop of 706,839 metric tons in 1986 the relatively lower crop in the subsequent years has resulted in negative annual growth rates of -4.3% in 1987, -9.4% in 1988 and -10.0% in 1989. The performance of the sugar sector during the last three years has therefore to a large extent blurred the overall economic growth. The table below gives GDP growth for the years 1986-1989 rates with and without sugar.

Average Annual Growth (%)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Overall growth of the economy	+ 8.9	+ 8.4	+ 5.8	+ 4.2
Sugar	+12.9	- 4.3	- 9.4	-10.0
Excluding sugar	+ 8.4	+10.1	+ 8.4	+ 6.2

It can therefore be seen that the rest of the economy, i.e. apart from sugar, has been performing at the rate of 8.4% and 6.2% in 1988 and 1989 respectively. With a non-fluctuating sugar output, the overall growth of the economy would have therefore been around 7.2% in 1988 and 5.4% in 1989.

(i) Sectoral analysis

The level of economic activity in the main sectors of the economy for the years 1988 and 1989 is estimated as follows:

Annual Growth Rate (%)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u> (forecast)
1. Sugar	- 9.4	- 10.0
2. EPZ	+ 12.0	+ 11.0
3. Restaurants and Hotels	+ 12.0	+ 10.0
4. Construction	+ 17.0	+ 8.0
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade	+ 11.8	+ 5.0
6. Transport, Storage and Communication	+ 9.0	+ 6.0
7. Banking, Insurance & Business Services	+ 9.5	+ 7.0
	-----	-----
Overall	+ 5.8	+ 4.2
	-----	-----

The forecast of the economy for the year 1989 has been computed on the basis of the following assumptions: a sugar crop of 580,000 metric tons, EPZ exports reaching around Rs 9,900 Mn., tourist earnings reaching Rs 3,000 Mn., total imports varying around Rs 19,300 Mn and inflation rate of around 13%.

(ii) Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 1988, 1989

In 1988, GDP at factor cost increased in nominal terms by 16.4% to reach Rs 22,928 million. Indirect taxes less subsidies amounted to Rs 4,632 million which brought GDP at market prices to Rs 27,560 million. Per capita GNP at factor cost increased from Rs 19,085 in 1987 to Rs 21,963 in 1988 representing a 15% increase in nominal terms.

GDP at factor cost is forecast to grow in nominal terms by 13.6% in 1989 to reach Rs 26,045 million. Indirect taxes net of subsidies will amount to Rs 5,120 million so that GDP at market prices will reach Rs 31,165 million.

(iii) Consumption and Savings

After having recorded an exceptionally high growth of 20% in 1987, consumption expenditure is estimated to have increased further by 9% last year. Imports of household consumption goods and local production data available for the period January to June 1989 indicate that this year, household expenditure will grow by around 5.5% and will for the third consecutive year exceed the overall economic growth.

It is noted that expenditure on consumption goods which stood at Rs 14,395 million in 1987 increased to Rs 17,050 million last year and will reach Rs 20,300 million at the end of the year. Households have therefore spent an additional sum of Rs 3,000 million yearly on consumption goods over the past two years.

Government consumption expenditure has increased by Rs 830 million over the past two years following the implementation of the Chesworth Report.

In 1988, Government spent Rs 3,390 million bringing total consumption expenditure to Rs 20,440 million.

The high level of consumption together with inflation expected to reach 13% in 1989 after attaining 9.2% in 1988 pushed up the ratio of consumption to GDP at market prices by an average two points yearly to reach 76.5% in 1989.

Consequently, the savings rate which has been falling from 28.5% in 1986 to 25.8% in 1988 is forecast to drop further to 23.5% this year. Gross domestic savings in nominal terms amounted to Rs 7,120 million last year and is expected to reach Rs 7,315 million in 1989.

(iv) Investment

After having sustained remarkably high level of growths during the last three years, viz., +20% in 1986, +25% in 1987, +17% in 1988 (excluding aircrafts), investment in 1989 is forecast to grow by around 4.5%, exclusive of the aircrafts. In nominal terms, investment will amount to Rs 7,825 million, compared to Rs 7,990 million (including aircrafts) in 1988.

The share of the public sector will be around 30% in 1989, that is Rs 2,395 million compared to Rs 3,380 million (including aircrafts) in 1988. The private sector's share which amounted to Rs 4,610 million in 1988 is expected to increase to Rs 5,430 million this year.

An analysis of investment by type of capital goods shows that construction of buildings and other works, which represented 48% of GDPCF in 1988, have recorded high growths during the past years. Last year, construction of residential buildings increased by nearly 15% and it is estimated to grow by a further 15% this year. Likewise, non-residential buildings which registered a remarkably high growth of 37% in 1988 is forecast to grow by 15% in 1989.

Investment in transport, machinery and equipment goods amounted to Rs 4,785 million in 1988, and the level of growth exclusive of the two aircrafts, works out to 12%. The trend in imports of capital goods noted during the first six months of the year when compared with that relating to corresponding period (excluding aircrafts) of 1988 points out to a drop of around 3% in volume terms this year.

In nominal terms, investment in capital equipment goods is expected to amount to Rs 3,775 million this year.

(v) Compensation of employees

The share of compensation of employees in GDP at factor cost increased to 47.3% in 1988 from 45.2% in 1987. In nominal terms compensation of employees rose by 21% to reach Rs 10,835 million of which the government share was Rs 2,935 million.

Compensation of employees is expected to increase by around 12% this year to reach Rs 12,130 million representing 46.6% of GDP at factor cost.

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CONCEPTS AND 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 cost 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) 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. Examples are 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 cost of producing the services, and are not entirely financed and controlled by the public authorities. For example the Mauritius Red Cross Society, the Mauritius Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Domestic services rendered by one household to another, for example the services of maids, gardeners, etc. are also included in this section.

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

## 2. DEFINITION OF MAIN AGGREGATES

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

### Gross output

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

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

### Intermediate consumption

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

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

### Value added (Net output)

The value added is equal to the gross output at producers' price 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 and capital).

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 net 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 on current account, made by resident households and by government. Transfers of migrants' personal effects and gifts between households are also included. 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 of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension fund, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.

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, including commissions, overtime payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, housing allowances, etc.

Payments in kind include 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. (As from 1987, subsidy on rice and flour has been included in the production account of the State Trading Corporation and is therefore no longer treated as a 'transfer' to households)

## METHODOLOGY

### 1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group

#### 1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounted for about 14% of Gross Domestic Product in 1988. The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:-

- Industrial crops
- Foodcrops, fruits and flowers
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Agricultural services
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing

#### 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 sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts 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 hectare are computed based on information obtained from the tea estates and a few tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

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

Adhoc production cost surveys are carried jointly with the Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture which provide the necessary information on inputs. Intermediate consumption expenditure are then estimated by applying appropriate rates of inputs to the total acreage under cultivation. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

Fruits and flowers: Production of the two main fruits, banana and pineapple, is estimated along the same lines as described for foodcrops. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing is estimated based on the fruit trees survey undertaken by the Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree. This production is valued at producers' prices.

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

Livestock, poultry and related products: The Mauritius Meat Authority forwards a weekly return on abattoir statistics from which the number and carcass weight of local cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered are obtained. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted retail price gives the gross output at market prices. Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feed, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Poultry and egg production are calculated from data obtained through questionnaires sent to large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Valuation of the production and estimation of intermediate inputs are made according to the methods described above.

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

Agricultural Services: The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Irrigation Authority, the Sugar Insurance Fund Board and the Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool are some of the bodies which provide services to planters. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from published reports or from direct enquiries.

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

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

Intermediate cost 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 2,600 in number) who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher cost 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 34% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugar cane accounts for about 92% of all lands under cultivation. There are three categories 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 1988, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 43,380 hectares 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 39,700 hectares of land.

The value added generated by the sugar industry is 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: includes only the millers' own account transport of sugar cane, sugar and other inputs and
- Distribution: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

## 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 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 millers 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 cost are then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

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

### 1.3 Mining and quarrying

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible.

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

### 1.4 Manufacturing

The share of the manufacturing sector in the economy has constantly been increasing following the rapid development of the Export Processing Zone sector (EPZ). Manufacturing enterprises contributed about 25% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1988 compared to 17% fifteen years ago.

#### Methodology

The manufacturing sector is more conveniently analysed under the following four broad groups :-

- (i) Sugar
- (ii) EPZ enterprises
- (iii) Development Certificate enterprises
- (iv) 'Other' enterprises

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 the 'other' establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production.

At the beginning of the year, a simplified questionnaire (C.I.P.1) is sent to all the large 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.

All the economic data relating to the Manufacturing Sector have been assembled in a separate annual publication - The Digest of Industrial Statistics.

### 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 prepared 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 acquisition of assets such as buildings, plant, machinery and transport equipment are collected for the preparation of the table on gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of goods.

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

## 1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

- General builders and civil engineering contractors
- Small contractors and special trade contractors
- Public authorities engaged in capital works -  
Ministry of Works, local authorities and the  
Development Works Corporation
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

### 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 metre 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 the fixed capital formation.

The capital work 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 17% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

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 International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revised 2 & 3) 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 cost 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 cafes operating is obtained from the register of licence holders compiled by the Accountant-General's Department. Estimates of gross output, intermediate cost and value added per restaurant are made, based on information collected from personal interviews of a few owners of restaurants and cafes.

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

#### 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 Telecommunications 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.

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

- Financial institutions
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Business services

The Central Bank: The Bank of Mauritius is interviewed by mail questionnaire to collect expenditure data on compensation of employees and the purchase of goods and services. Its gross output is then imputed, based on 'profits' annually transferred to government.

#### Commercial Banks and other financial institutions

Data on the activities of commercial banks are now obtained through direct enquiries from the commercial banks.

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 figures on credits and deposits which are 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.

Estimates of value added in respect of other financial institutions e.g. the Mauritius Housing Corporation, the Sugar Industry Pension Fund are also made along the same line as explained above.

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 and imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings as well as the activities of agencies involved in sale of property.

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

#### 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.

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

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

#### 1.11 Community, social and personal services

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

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

#### 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 cost 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.

## 2. Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

Value added at market prices comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, the consumption 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.



### 3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It 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.

#### 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 1.21

In 1988 around 40% of the GDFCF consisted of investment in buildings and other construction 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, including the two aircrafts accounted for 60% of the GDFCF. As most of the machines are 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 cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

Data used in the computation of capital formation tables are obtained from many sources, great care should therefore be exercised at the compilation stage in order to avoid double counting.

#### 4. Estimates at Constant Prices

##### 4.1 General

The National Accounts of the country as explained earlier are initially prepared at current prices. For many analytical purposes, estimates are required which are free from the effects of changes in prices. Working at constant prices allows the study of volume or real growth of a particular sector of the economy.

A 'normal' year is usually selected to represent the base year and the 'quantity' produced in the subsequent years are either revalued at the base year price or the value of goods produced during the current year are deflated by an appropriate price index (deflator).

##### 4.2 Double -deflation method

The value added or the net output of an industry is a residual obtained after 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 goods and services should be revalued at constant prices. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, this method requires extensive data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, other methods using 'proxy indicators' are used to indicate volume changes. The proxy indicators most often used are:-

- (a) Physical quantities of goods produced
- (b) Physical quantities of materials used
- (c) Employment

As most industries produce a large number of heterogeneous products it is not possible to obtain separate physical output or input series. The value series are most often deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain a constant price estimate. The indexes normally used are:-

- (i) Producer Price Index (PPI)
- (ii) Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- (iii) Construction Price Index
- (iv) Wage/Salary Index
- (v) Import and Export Price Index

A brief description of the methodology used to work out the production account (at constant price) for industry group is given in the following table:-

<u>ISIC</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
p 1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing:	
	Sugar and Tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extra- polate base year value added
3.	Manufacturing:	
	Sugar and black tea	Double deflation method
	E.P.Z.	Deflation by specific price indices 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 indices for the majority of products groups
4.	Electricity, gas and water	Double deflation method
5.	Construction	Deflation by a weighted price index of inputs and a salary index. Build- ing permits statistics also used as indicator
6.	Wholesale and retail, restaurant and hotel:	
	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

<u>ISIC Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
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 using index based on employment data
10.	Other services	Extrapolation by an employment index

#### 4.3 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
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 imports price index
4. Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices
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 indices are now computed on an 'ad hoc' basis. The availability of series of detailed data on inputs will enable the construction of specific price indices 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 indices will further improve the calculation of estimates at constant prices.

## 5. Institutional Sector 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 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

### 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.

SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout :

- : Not applicable or nil
- ... : Not available

ABBREVIATIONS

- Rs : Mauritian rupees
- Rs Mn : Rupees million
- 000 : Thousand
- M/T : Metric tons : 1,000 kilos
- H/Litres : Hectolitres : 100 litres
- Mn/kwh : Million kilowatt/hour
- No. : Number
- E.P.Z. : Export Processing Zone
- ISIC : International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
- C.I.F. : Cost, insurance, freight
- F.O.B. : Free on board

EXCHANGE RATE

Conversion rate to Special Drawing Right (S.D.R.) :

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

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

SECTION I - NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - MAIN TABLES

Table 1.1 - National Accounts - Main aggregates, 1986 - 1989

Main aggregates	Unit	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	Rs Mn	16,450	19,695	22,928	26,045
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	19,700	23,576	27,560	31,165
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	- 729	- 538	- 600	- 300
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	15,721	19,157	22,328	25,745
Gross national product at market prices	"	18,971	23,038	26,960	30,865
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	15,818	19,085	21,963	24,949
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	19,088	22,951	26,520	29,910
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	7,365	8,895	10,835	12,130
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	14,076	17,117	20,440	23,850
private	"	(12,000)	(14,395)	(17,050)	(20,300)
government	"	(2,076)	(2,722)	(3,390)	(3,550)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	3,890	5,090	7,990	7,825
private sector	"	(2,515)	(3,375)	(4,610)	(5,430)
public sector	"	(1,375)	(1,715)	(3,380) <sup>4/</sup>	(2,395)
6. Gross domestic savings	"	5,624	6,459	7,120	7,315
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	+1,312	+498	-1,382	-1,040
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	11,919	15,639	18,606	21,460
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	10,607	15,141	19,988 <sup>4/</sup>	22,500

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of two aircrafts



Fig. 1 - GDP, Consumption & Savings  
(1984-1989)

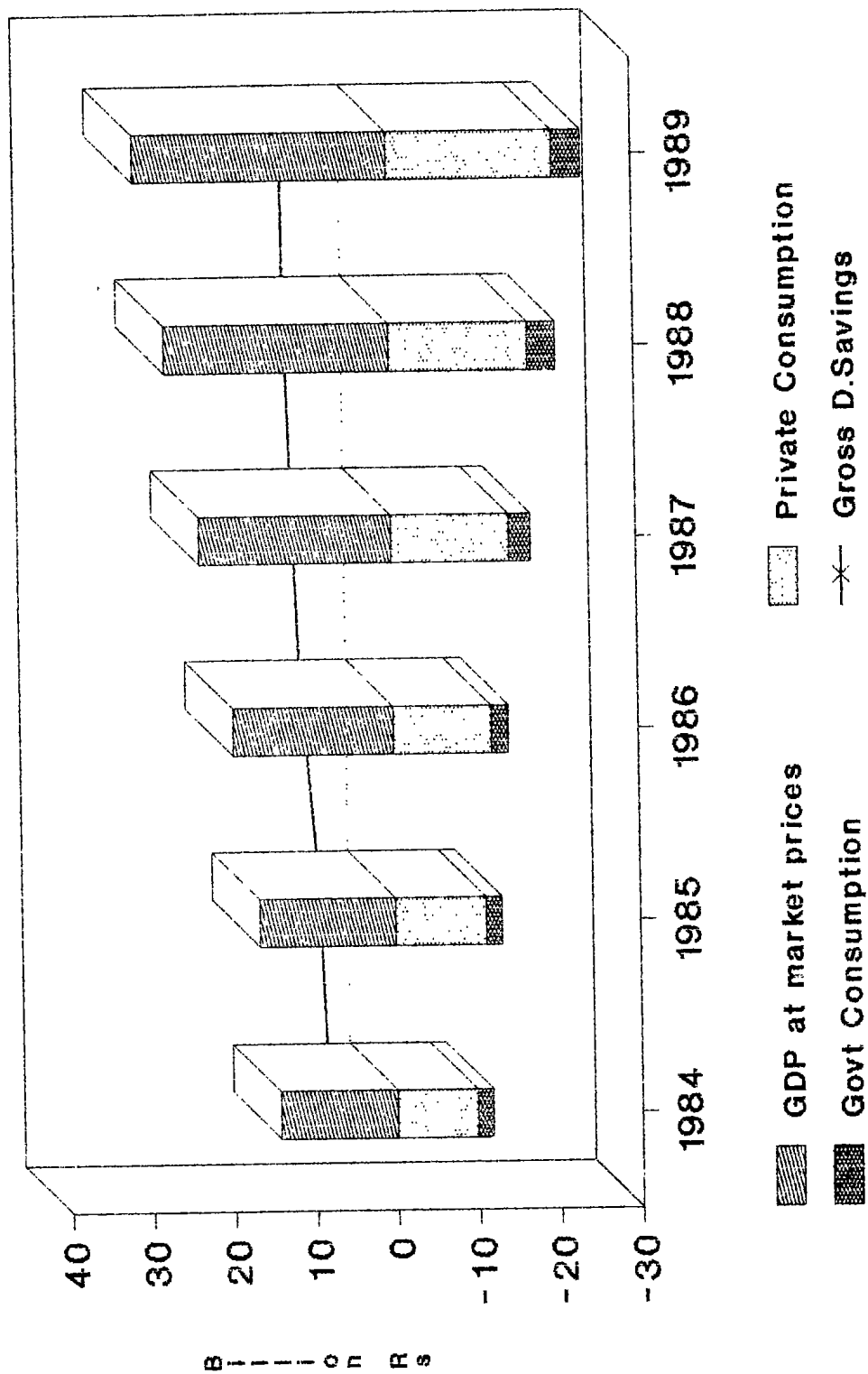


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios, 1986 - 1989

	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
1. Annual real growth rate of (%) :				
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 8.9	+ 8.4	+ 5.8	+ 4.2
Final consumption expenditure	+ 5.2	+17.8	+ 8.2	+ 5.1
Private	+ 5.8	+19.7	+ 9.0	+ 5.6
Government	+ 1.7	+ 7.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	+19.9	+24.7	+41.0 <sup>4/</sup>	-13.2
GDFCF (excluding aircrafts)	+19.9	+24.7	+17.0	+ 4.6
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	44.8	45.2	47.3	46.6
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	71.4	72.6	74.2	76.5
Private	60.9	61.1	61.9	65.1
Government	10.5	11.5	12.3	11.4
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	19.8	21.6	29.0	25.1
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	35.3	33.7	42.3 <sup>4/</sup>	30.6
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	28.5	27.4	25.8	23.5

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of two aircrafts

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost,  
1986 - 1989

	Rs Million			
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,510	2,884	3,067	3,170
Sugar	(1,905)	(2,124)	(2,177)	(2,215)
Other	(605)	(760)	(890)	(955)
Mining and quarrying	22	25	27	30
Manufacturing	3,830	4,841	5,498	6,445
Sugar	(605)	(676)	(597)	(610)
E.P.Z.	(1,900)	(2,585)	(3,125)	(3,780)
Other	(1,325)	(1,580)	(1,776)	(2,055)
Electricity, gas and water	462	490	500	560
Construction	880	1,045	1,370	1,650
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,300	2,962	3,813	4,630
Wholesale and retail trade	(1,885)	(2,427)	(3,154)	(3,821)
Restaurants and hotels	(415)	(535)	(659)	(809)
Transport, storage and communication	1,775	2,075	2,395	2,785
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,335	2,482	2,723	3,050
Ownership of dwellings	(1,580)	(1,610)	(1,715)	(1,860)
Other	(755)	(872)	(1,008)	(1,190)
Producers of government services	1,560	2,035	2,575	2,650
Other services	776	856	960	1,075
Gross domestic product at factor cost	16,450	19,695	22,928	26,045
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	3,250	3,881	4,632	5,120
Gross domestic product at market prices	19,700	23,576	27,560	31,165

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig. 2 (i)

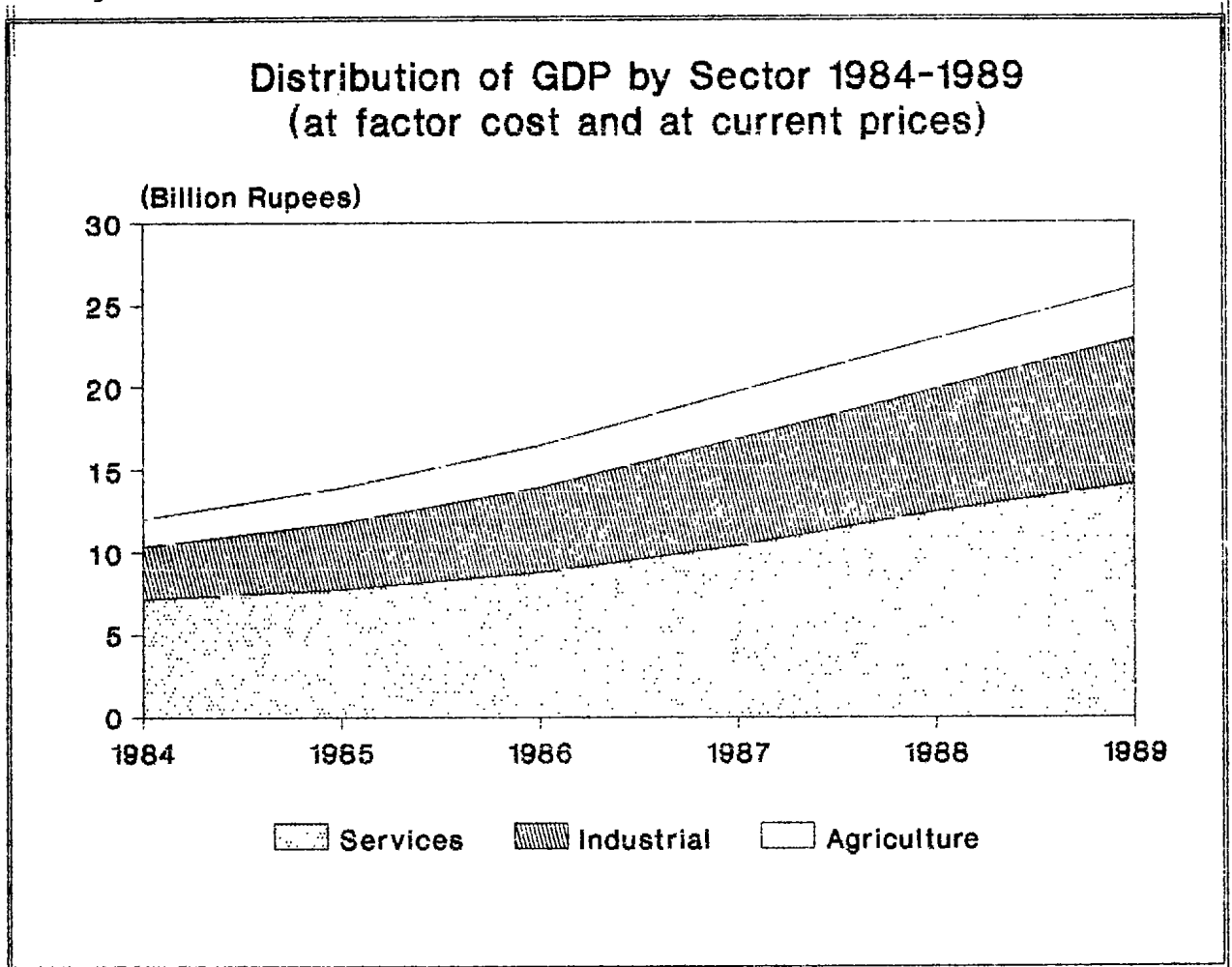


Fig. 2 (ii)

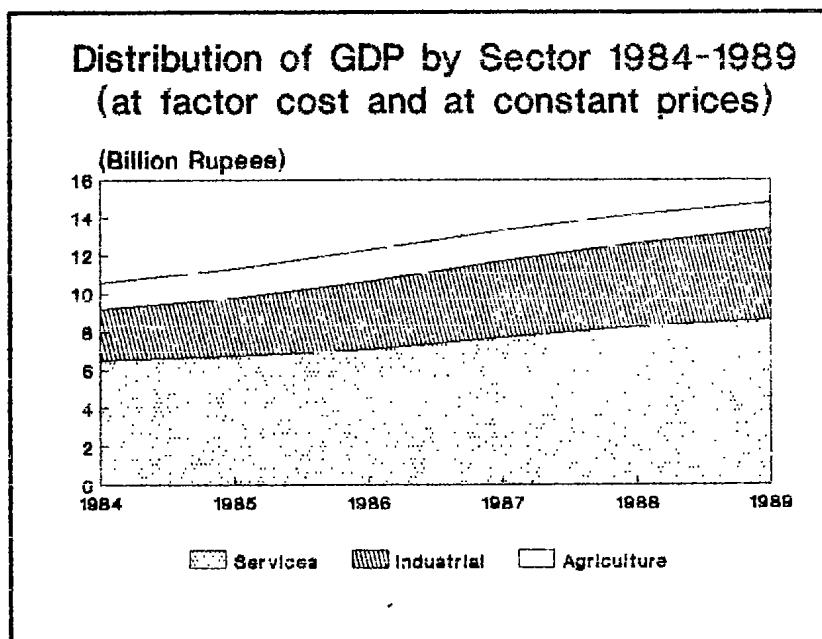


Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group a- Percentage distribution, 1986 - 1989

	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	15	14	12
Sugar	(11)	(11)	(10)	(8)
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23	25	25	25
Sugar	(4)	(4)	(3)	(2)
E.P.Z.	(11)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Other	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Electricity, gas and water	3	3	2	2
Construction	5	5	6	6
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	14	15	17	18
Wholesale and retail trade	(11)	(12)	(14)	(15)
Restaurants and hotels	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	10	11
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14	12	11	12
Ownership of dwellings	(10)	(8)	(7)	(7)
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Producers of government services	10	10	11	10
Other services	5	4	4	4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1982 prices,  
1984 - 1987

	<u>Rs Million</u>			
	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,341	1,492	1,652	1,601
Sugar	(876)	(1,008)	(1,139)	(1,089)
Other	(465)	(484)	(513)	(512)
Mining and quarrying	17	17	18	19
Manufacturing	1,768	2,038	2,450	2,810
Sugar	(244)	(293)	(330)	(317)
E.P.Z.	(650)	(845)	(1,140)	(1,391)
Other	(874)	(900)	(980)	(1,102)
Electricity, gas and water	267	315	343	360
Construction	646	698	768	834
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,455	1,527	1,677	2,016
Wholesale and retail trade	(1,163)	(1,215)	(1,322)	(1,586)
Restaurants and hotels	(292)	(312)	(355)	(430)
Transport, storage and communication	1,209	1,260	1,345	1,486
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,872	1,935	1,993	2,076
Ownership of dwellings	(1,335)	(1,366)	(1,390)	(1,416)
Other	(537)	(569)	(603)	(660)
Producers of government services	1,320	1,330	1,343	1,383
Other services	646	652	675	709
Gross domestic product at factor cost	10,541	11,264	12,264	13,294
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	1,791	1,916	2,200	2,640
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	12,332	13,180	14,464	15,934

1/ final estimates

Fig. 3 (i)

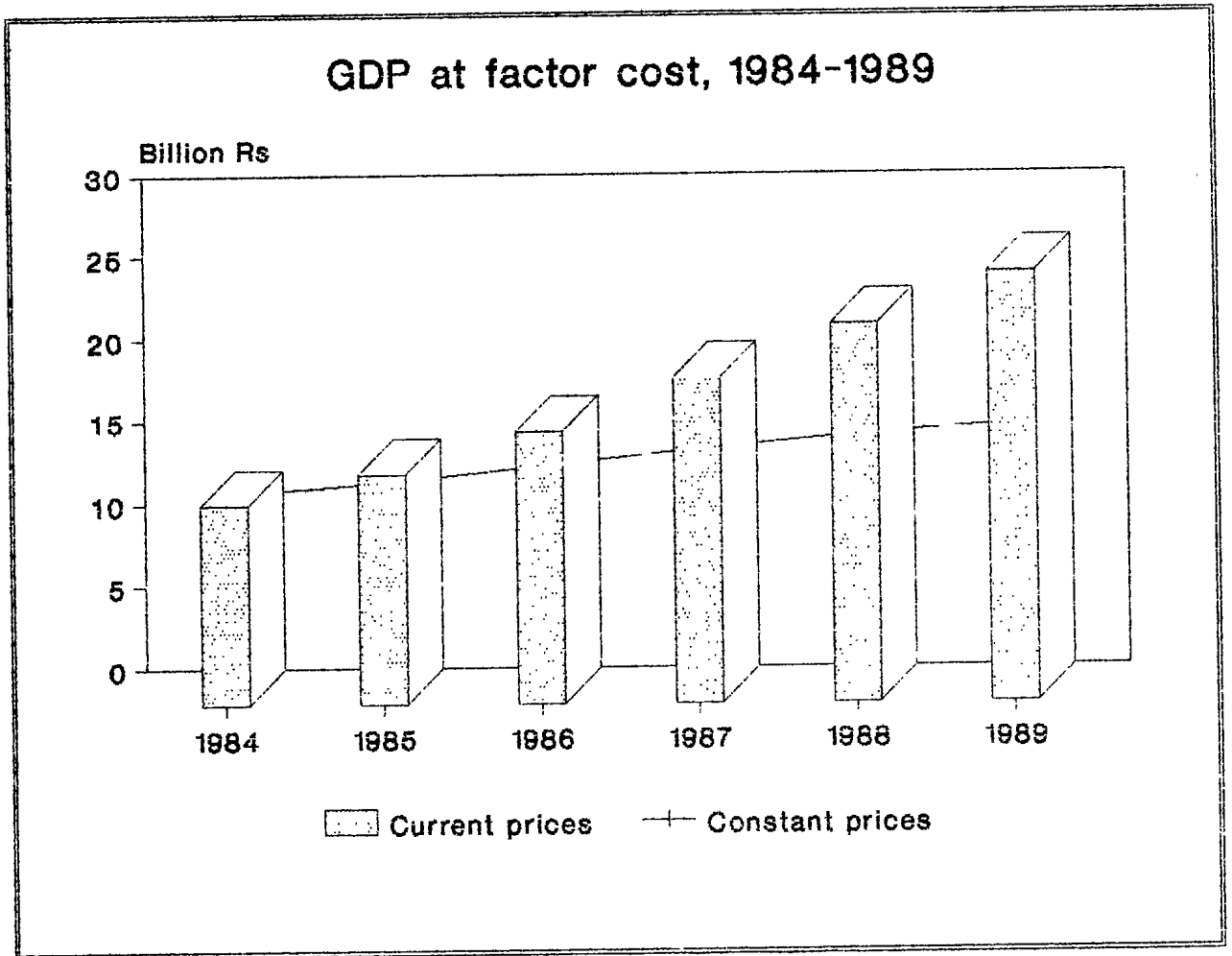


Fig. 3 (ii)

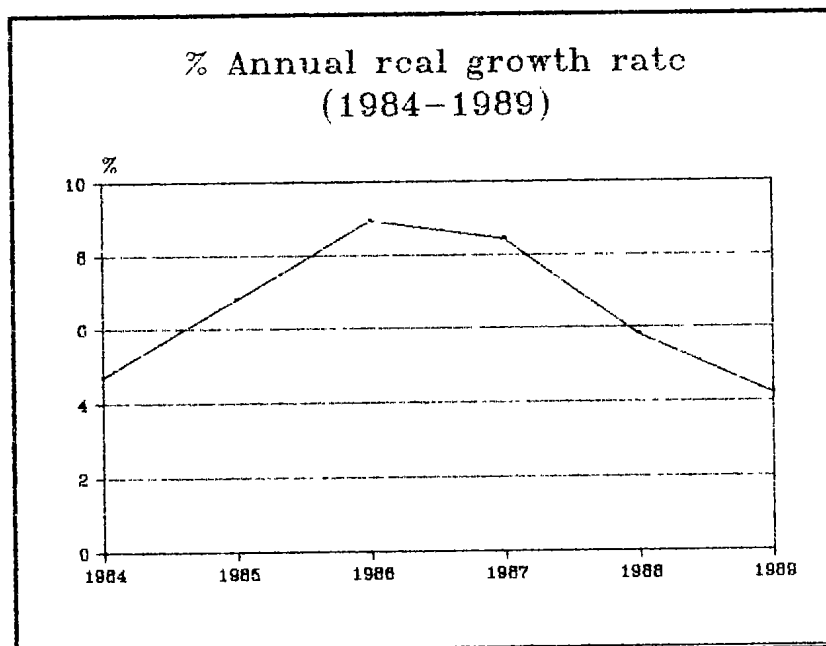


Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1987 prices, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,884	2,732	2,557
Sugar	(2,124)	(1,924)	(1,732)
Other	(760)	(808)	(825)
Mining and quarrying	25	26	27
Manufacturing	4,841	5,178	5,535
Sugar	(676)	(608)	(547)
E.P.Z.	(2,585)	(2,895)	(3,213)
Other	(1,580)	(1,675)	(1,775)
Electricity, gas and water	490	490	549
Construction	1,045	1,223	1,321
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,962	3,312	3,508
Wholesale and retail trade	(2,427)	(2,713)	(2,849)
Restaurants and hotels	(535)	(599)	(659)
Transport, storage and communication	2,075	2,262	2,398
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,482	2,599	2,699
Ownership of dwellings	(1,610)	(1,644)	(1,677)
Other	(872)	(955)	(1,022)
Producers of government services	2,035	2,116	2,179
Other services	856	907	952
Gross domestic product at factor cost	19,695	20,845	21,725
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	3,881	4,269	4,440
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	23,576	25,114	26,165

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast



Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral growth rates (indices), 1984 - 1987 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	87.6	97.5	107.9	104.6
Sugar	(76.8)	(88.4)	(99.9)	(95.5)
Other	(119.2)	(124.1)	(131.5)	(131.3)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	105.9	111.8
Manufacturing	113.3	130.6	157.1	180.1
Sugar	(78.0)	(93.6)	(105.4)	(101.3)
E.P.Z.	(144.8)	(188.2)	(253.9)	(309.8)
Other	(109.5)	(112.8)	(122.8)	(138.1)
Electricity, gas and water	102.7	121.2	131.9	138.5
Construction	103.4	111.7	122.9	133.4
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	112.8	118.4	130.0	156.3
Wholesale and retail trade	(110.8)	(115.7)	(125.9)	(151.0)
Restaurants and hotels	(121.7)	(130.0)	(147.9)	(179.2)
Transport, storage and communication	108.7	113.3	121.0	133.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	106.7	110.3	113.6	118.3
Ownership of dwellings	(105.1)	(107.5)	(109.4)	(111.5)
Other	(110.7)	(117.3)	(124.3)	(136.1)
Producers of government services	103.5	104.3	105.3	108.5
Other services	108.4	109.4	113.3	119.0
Gross domestic product at factor cost	105.2	112.4	122.4	132.7
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	+4.7	+6.8	+8.9	+8.4

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral growth rates (indices), 1988 - 1989 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	94.7	88.7
Sugar	(90.6)	(81.5)
Other	(106.3)	(108.6)
Mining and quarrying	104.0	108.0
Manufacturing	107.0	114.3
Sugar	(89.9)	(80.9)
E.P.Z.	(112.0)	(124.3)
Other	(106.0)	(112.3)
Electricity, gas and water	100.0	112.0
Construction	117.0	126.4
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	111.8	118.4
Wholesale and retail trade	(111.8)	(117.4)
Restaurants and hotels	(112.0)	(123.2)
Transport, storage and communication	109.0	115.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.7	108.7
Ownership of dwellings	(102.1)	(104.2)
Other	(109.5)	(117.2)
Producers of government services	104.0	107.1
Other services	106.0	111.2
Gross domestic product at factor cost	105.8	110.3
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	+ 5.8	+ 4.2

1/ provisional estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 1.9 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators,  
1984 - 1987 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	129.5	142.3	151.9	180.1
Sugar	(133.1)	(152.6)	(167.3)	(195.0)
Other	(122.6)	(120.9)	(117.9)	(148.4)
Mining and quarrying	111.8	117.6	122.2	131.6
Manufacturing	123.5	140.5	156.3	172.3
Sugar	(133.6)	(149.5)	(183.3)	(213.2)
E.P.Z.	(133.1)	(157.8)	(166.7)	(185.8)
Other	(113.5)	(121.4)	(135.2)	(143.4)
Electricity, gas and water	110.9	126.0	134.7	136.1
Construction	106.8	111.0	114.6	125.3
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	112.7	120.1	137.1	146.9
Wholesale and retail trade	(111.8)	(123.0)	(142.6)	(153.0)
Restaurants and hotels	(116.4)	(109.0)	(116.9)	(124.4)
Transport, storage and communication	113.5	119.8	132.0	139.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	109.5	113.2	117.2	119.6
Ownership of dwellings	(109.4)	(112.4)	(113.7)	(113.7)
Other	(109.9)	(115.1)	(125.2)	(132.1)
Producers of government services	104.5	108.8	116.2	147.1
Other services	106.0	110.4	115.0	120.7
Gross domestic product at factor cost - deflator	114.3	123.2	134.1	148.1

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

Fig. 4 - Consumption and G.D.F.C.F  
(1984-1989)

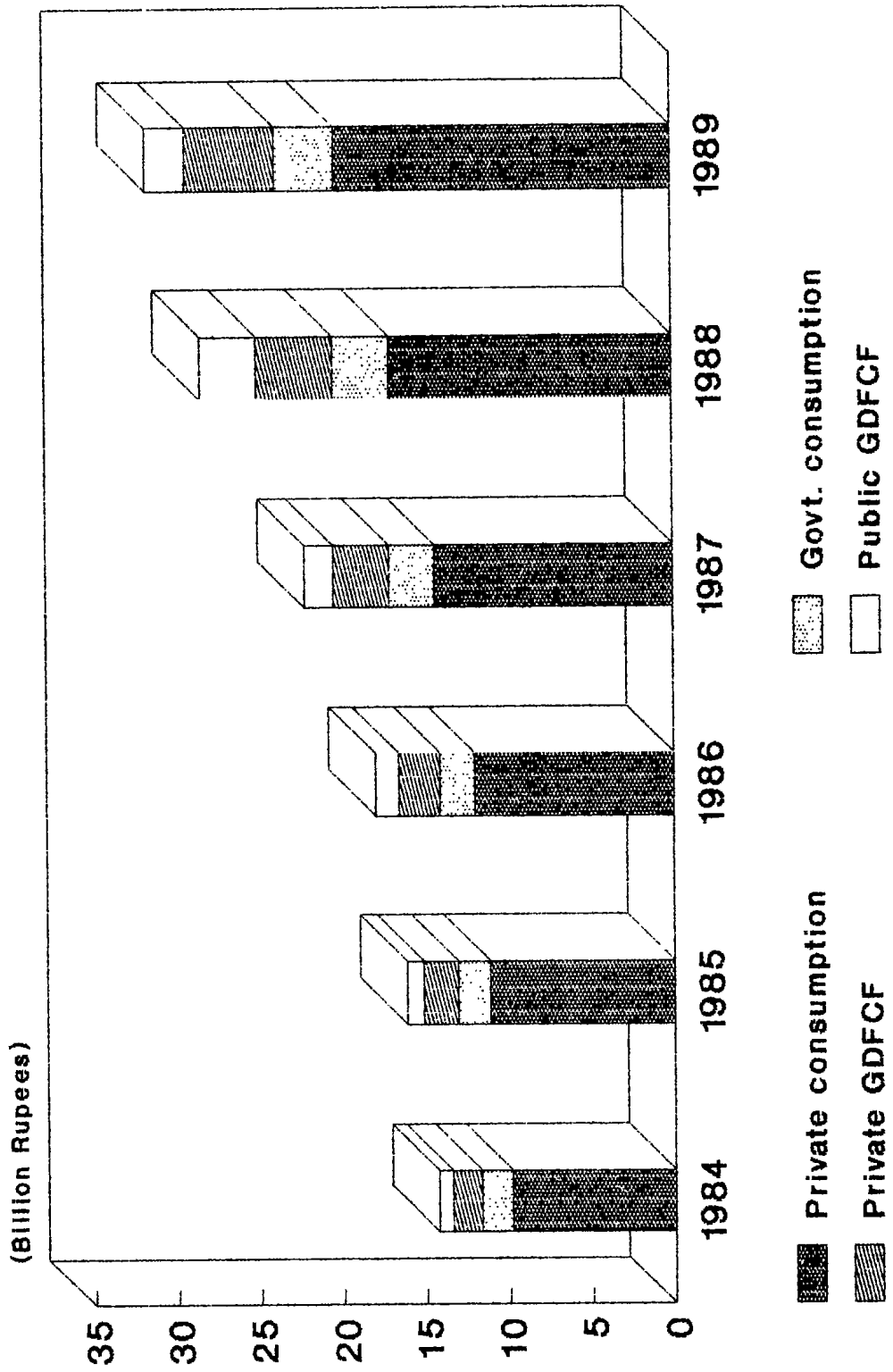


Table 1.10 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators,  
1986 - 1989 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	112.3	124.0
Sugar	(113.1)	(127.9)
Other	(110.1)	(115.8)
Mining and quarrying	103.8	111.1
Manufacturing	106.2	116.4
Sugar	(98.2)	(111.5)
E.P.Z.	(107.9)	(117.6)
Other	(106.0)	(115.8)
Electricity, gas and water	102.0	102.0
Construction	112.0	124.9
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	115.1	132.0
Wholesale and retail trade	(116.3)	(134.1)
Restaurants and hotels	(110.0)	(122.8)
Transport, storage and communication	105.9	116.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.8	113.0
Ownership of dwellings	(104.3)	(110.9)
Other	(105.5)	(116.4)
Producers of government services	121.7	121.7
Other services	105.8	112.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost - deflator	110.0	119.9

1/ provisional estimates

2/ revised forecast

Table 1.11 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1986 - 1989

Rs Million

	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Compensation of employees of which paid by government*	7,365 (1,812)	8,895 (2,370)	10,835 (2,935)	12,130 (3,025)
Operating surplus of which government industries	9,085 (98)	10,800 (103)	12,093 (82)	13,915 ...
Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	...	...
Gross domestic product at factor cost	16,450	19,695	22,928	26,045
Net indirect taxes	3,250	3,881	4,632	5,120
Indirect taxes paid	(3,348)	(4,071)	(4,900)	(5,460)
Subsidies received	(98)	(190)	(268)	(340)
Gross domestic product at market prices	19,700	23,576	27,560	31,165

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

\* Government includes producers of government services, government industries and departmental enterprises

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1986 - 1989

Rs Million

	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	12,000	14,395	17,050	20,300
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,076	2,722	3,390	3,550
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	2,515	3,375	4,610	5,430
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	1,375	1,715	3,380 <sup>4/</sup>	2,395
Increase in stocks	+422	+871	+512	+530
Exports of goods and non-factor services	11,919	15,639	18,606	21,460
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(9,056)	(11,493)	(13,437)	(15,320)
Non-factor services	(2,863)	(4,146)	(5,169)	(6,140)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	10,607	15,141	19,988 <sup>4/</sup>	22,500
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(8,294)	(11,701)	(15,628)	(17,180)
Non-factor services	(2,313)	(3,440)	(4,360)	(5,320)
Gross domestic product at market prices	19,700	23,576	27,560	31,165

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of two aircrafts

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1986 - 1989

	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
	%	%	%	%
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	61	61	62	65
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	10	12	12	11
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	13	14	17	17
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	7	7	12 <sup>4/</sup>	8
Increase in stocks	2	4	2	2
Gross domestic expenditure	93	98	105	103
Exports of goods and non-factor services	61	66	68	69
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	54	64	73 <sup>4/</sup>	72
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	100	100	100

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchases of two aircrafts



Table 1.14 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1982 prices, 1984 - 1987

Rs Million

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	8,844	9,295	9,945	11,904
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,727	1,727	1,755	1,878
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	1,570	1,715	1,960	2,510
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector*	730	815	1,075	1,275
Increase in stocks	+220	+160	+232	+339
Exports of goods and non-factor services	5,810	6,504	8,258	9,761
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	6,578	7,031	9,000	12,195
Gross domestic product at market prices (Expenditure approach)	12,323	13,185	14,225	15,472
Discrepancy (constant price estimates)	+9	-5	+239	+462
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	12,332	13,180	14,464	15,934

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

\* proportionate to investment at current prices

Table 1.15 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1987 prices, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	14,395	15,692	16,571
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,722	2,831	2,916
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	3,375	4,140	4,325
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector*	1,715	3,035 <sup>4/</sup>	1,905
Increase in stocks	+871	+476	+419
Exports of goods and non-factor services	15,639	17,089	17,824
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	15,141	18,149 <sup>4/</sup>	17,786
Gross domestic product at market prices (Expenditure approach)	23,576	25,114	26,174
Discrepancy (constant price estimates)	-	-	-9
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	23,576	25,114	26,165

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of two aircrafts

\* proportionate to investment at current prices

Table 1.16 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1984 - 1987

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	106.5	112.0	119.8	143.4
General-government consumption expenditure on goods and services	106.3	106.3	108.1	115.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	116.7	127.5	145.7	186.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	96.7	107.9	142.4	168.9
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	105.1	117.6	149.4	176.5
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	112.3	120.0	153.6	208.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	105.1	112.5	121.3	132.0

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

Table 1.17 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1988 - 1989

Base Year : 1987 = 100

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	109.0	115.1
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	104.0	107.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	122.7	128.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	177.0	110.1
Increase in stocks	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	109.3	114.0
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	119.9 <sup>3/</sup>	117.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	106.5	111.0

<sup>1/</sup> provisional estimates<sup>2/</sup> revised forecast<sup>3/</sup> includes purchase of two aircrafts

Table 1.18 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1984 - 1987

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1984	1985	1986	1987 ✓
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	111.3	119.6	120.7	120.9
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	106.3	110.9	118.3	144.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	) 112.8	112.5	128.2	134.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	)	...	...	...
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	120.3	136.8	144.3	160.2
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	113.6	131.0	117.9	124.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	116.5	126.0	138.5	152.4

✓ final estimates

Table 1.19 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1988 - 1989

Base year : 1987 = 100

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	108.7	122.5
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	119.7	121.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	111.4	125.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	...	...
Increase in stocks	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	108.9	120.4
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	110.1	126.5
Gross domestic product at market prices	109.7	119.1

<sup>1/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>2/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.2C - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1986 - 1988  
Rs Million

	1986			1987 <sup>1/</sup>			1988 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
a. Residential buildings	14	761	775	11	839	850	17	1,058	1,075
b. Non-residential buildings	288	372	660	265	535	800	403	812	1,215
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	580	55	635	665	50	715	865	50	915
d. Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	20	135	155	20	235	255	46	249	295
(ii) Other transport equipment	193	122	315	160	310	470	1,454 <sup>3/</sup>	516	1,970
e. Machinery and other equipment	280	1,070	1,350	594	1,406	2,000	595	1,925	2,520
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,375	2,515	3,890	1,715	3,375	5,090	3,380	4,610	7,990
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	30	100	130	115	175	290	45	185	230
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	65	1,005	1,070	60	1,400	1,460	75	1,800	1,875
4. Electricity, gas and water	230	-	230	310	-	310	455	-	455
5. Construction	58	77	135	30	85	115	40	125	165
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	-	300	300	30	455	485	5	745	750
7. Transport, storage and communication	800	130	930	925	255	1,180	2,395 <sup>3/</sup>	465	2,860
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services of which ownership of dwellings	47	828	875	45	915	960	65	1,140	1,205
of which ownership of dwellings	(14)	(761)	(775)	(11)	(839)	(850)	(17)	(1,058)	(1,075)
9. Producers of government services	145	-	145	200	-	200	275	-	275
10. Other services	-	75	75	-	90	90	25	150	175
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,375	2,515	3,890	1,715	3,375	5,090	3,380	4,610	7,990

\* Includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> includes purchase of two aircrafts

Table 1.21 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices, 1986 - 1989

	Rs Million			
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>				
(a) Residential buildings	775	850	1,075	1,390
(b) Non-residential buildings	660	800	1,215	1,565
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	635	715	915	1,095
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	155	255	295	340
(ii) Other equipment	315	470	1,970 <sup>4/</sup>	560
(e) Machinery and other equipment	1,350	2,000	2,520	2,875
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>7,825</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	130	290	230	225
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,070	1,460	1,875	2,220
4. Electricity, gas and water	230	310	455	550
5. Construction	135	115	165	195
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	300	485	750	955
7. Transport, storage and communication	930	1,180	2,860 <sup>4/</sup>	1,420
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	875	960	1,205	1,615
of which: ownership of dwellings	(775)	(850)	(1,075)	(1,390)
9. Producers of government services	145	200	275	455
10. Other services	75	90	175	190
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>7,825</b>

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of two aircrafts



Fig. 5 - Composition of GDFCF current prices  
(by type of capital goods)

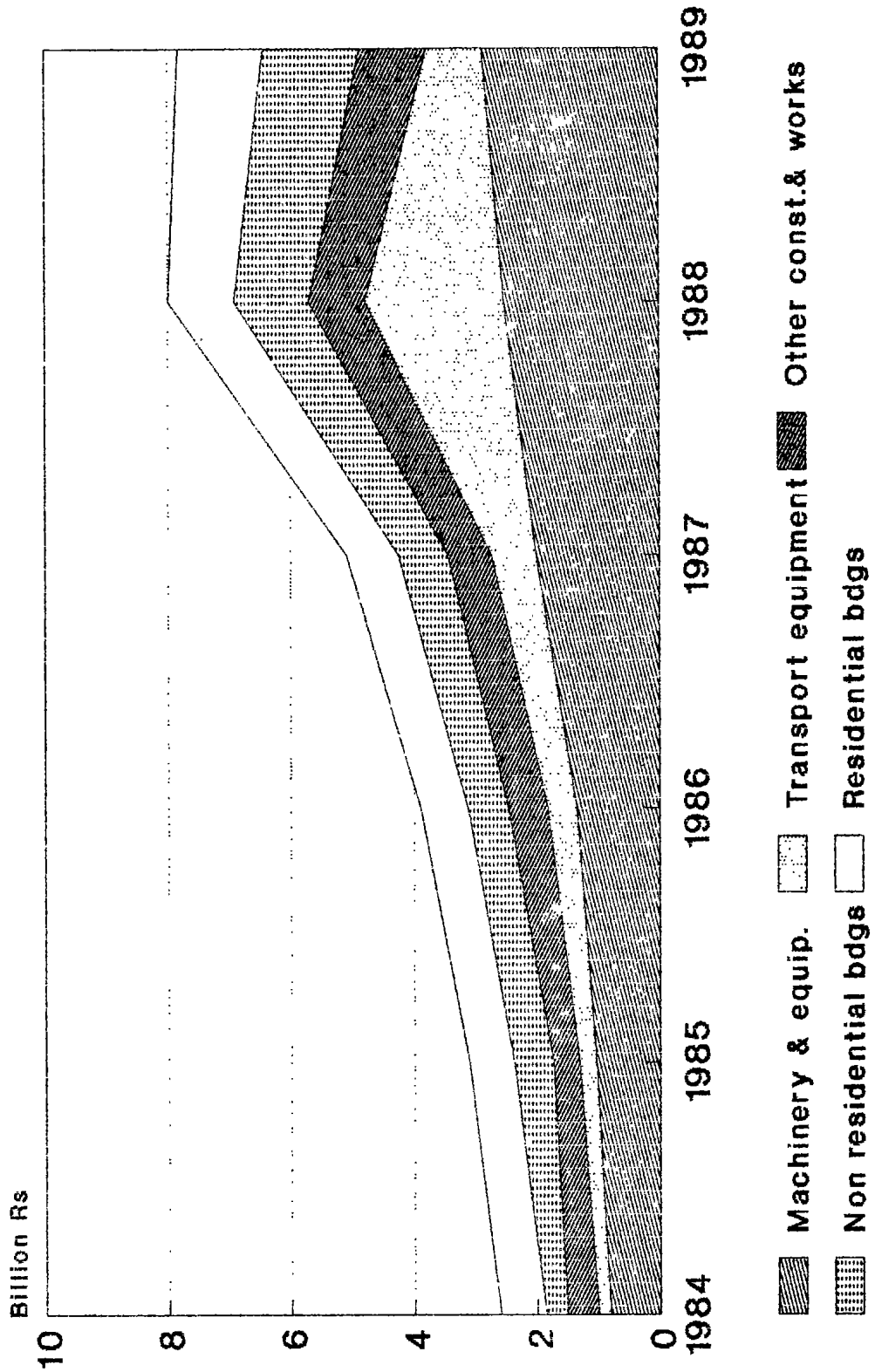


Table 1.22 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1982 prices, 1984 - 1987

Rs Million

	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
A. By type of capital goods				
(a) Residential buildings	665	630	650	685
(b) Non-residential buildings	310	540	545	630
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	445	365	520	560
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	40	55	100	155
(ii) Other equipment	125	130	205	290
(e) Machinery and other equipment	715	810	1,015	1,465
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,300	2,530	3,035	3,785
B. By industrial use				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	120	120	115	250
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	445	580	805	1,060
4. Electricity, gas and water	280	230	180	235
5. Construction	25	60	95	60
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	160	270	235	350
7. Transport, storage and communication	390	340	705	855
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	705	700	725	750
of which : ownership of dwellings	(660)	(630)	(650)	(685)
9. Producers of government services	90	120	115	155
10. Other services	85	110	60	70
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,300	2,530	3,035	3,785

1/ final estimates

Table 1.23 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant

1987 prices, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>2/</sup>	1989 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>			
(a) Residential buildings	850	975	1,125
(b) Non-residential buildings	800	1,100	1,270
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	715	820	680
(d) Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	255	270	275
(ii) Other equipment	470	1,760 <sup>4/</sup>	445
(e) Machinery and other equipment	2,000	2,250	2,235
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>6,230</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>			
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	290	205	180
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,460	1,680	1,740
4. Electricity, gas and water	310	405	435
5. Construction	115	150	155
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	485	680	770
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,180	2,560 <sup>4/</sup>	1,130
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	960	1,095	1,305
of which: ownership of dwellings	(850)	(975)	(1,125)
9. Producers of government services	200	245	365
10. Other services	90	155	150
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>6,230</b>

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of two aircrafts

Fig. 6 (i)

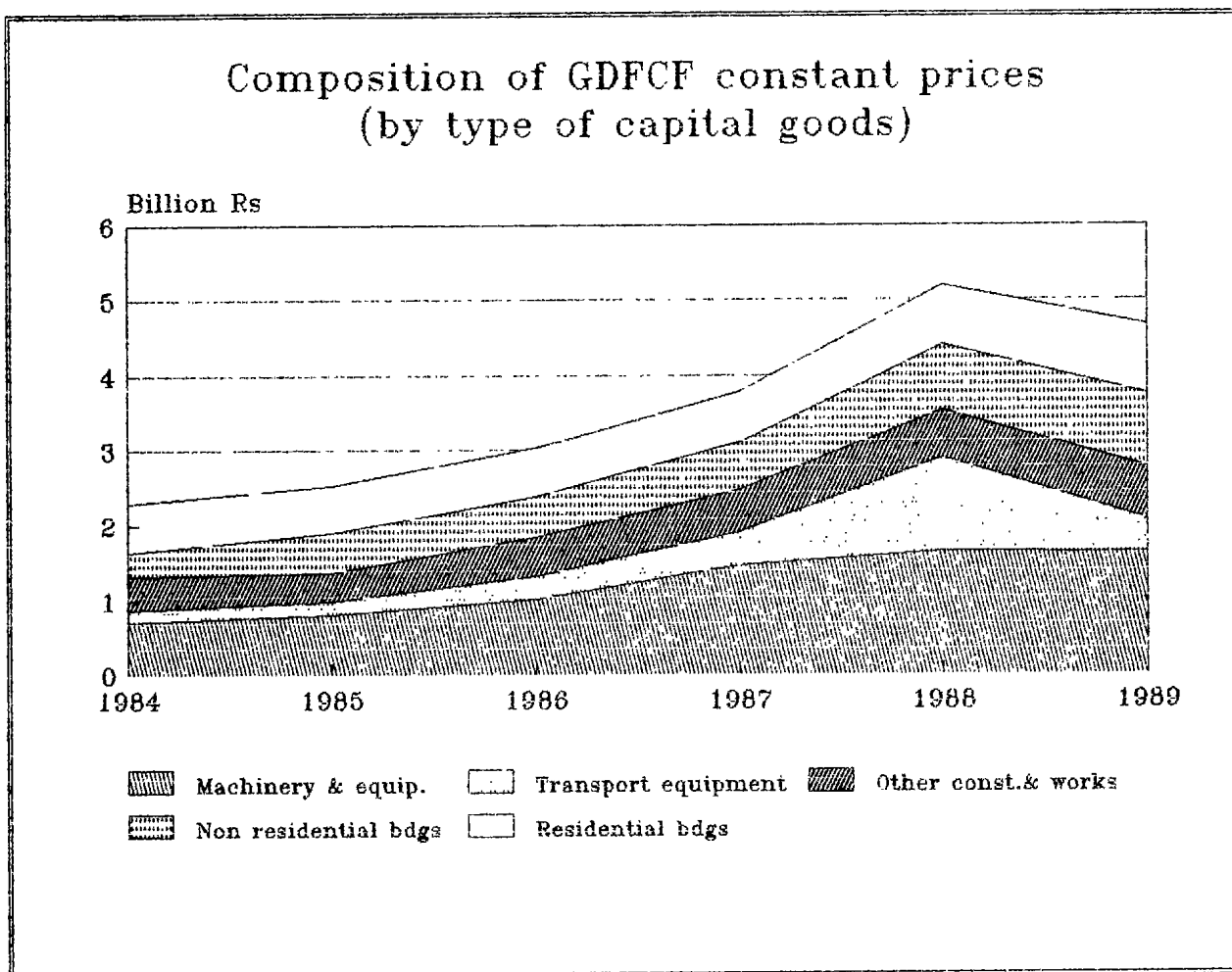


Fig. 6 (ii)

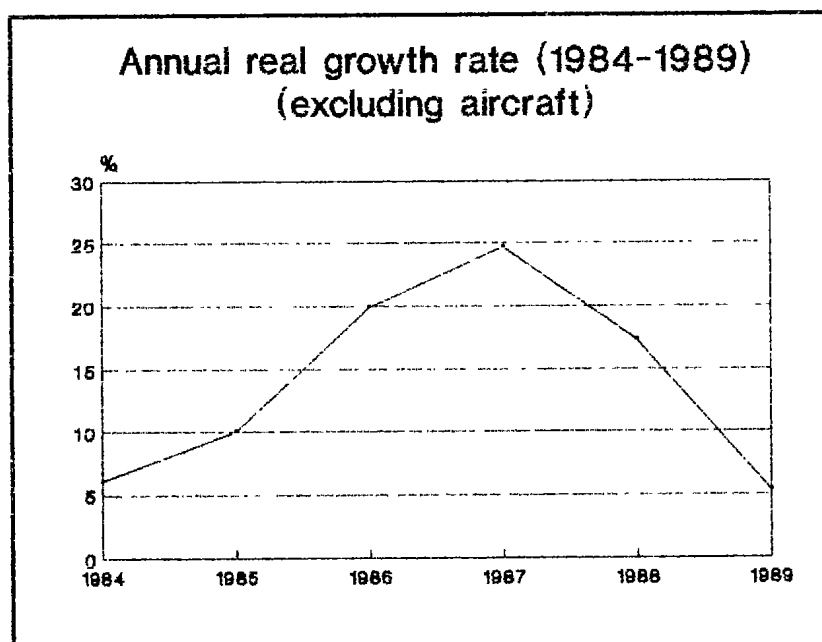


Table 1.24 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates,  
1984 - 1987 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Residential buildings	90.5	85.7	88.4	93.2
Non-residential buildings	126.5	220.4	222.4	257.1
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	92.7	76.0	108.3	116.7
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	88.9	122.2	222.2	344.4
(ii) Other equipment	166.7	173.3	273.3	386.7
Machinery and other equipment	137.5	155.8	195.2	281.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	109.5	120.5	144.5	180.2
% annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+6.1	+10.0	+19.9	+24.7

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of  
capital goods, 1984 - 1987 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1984	1985	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>
Residential buildings	111.3	115.9	119.2	124.1
Non-residential buildings	112.9	117.6	121.1	127.0
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	111.2	116.4	122.1	127.7
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	137.5	154.5	155.0	164.5
(ii) Other equipment	116.0	142.3	153.7	162.1
Machinery and other equipment	113.3	128.4	133.0	136.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	112.8	122.5	128.2	134.5

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

Table 1.26 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates,  
1988 - 1989 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Residential buildings	114.7	132.4
Non-residential buildings	137.5	158.8
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	114.7	123.1
Transport equipment		
(i) Passenger cars	105.9	107.8
(ii) Other equipment	374.5 <sup>3/</sup>	94.7
Machinery and other equipment	112.5	111.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	141.0	122.4
% Annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+41.0	-13.2
% Annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation (excluding aircrafts)	+17.0	+ 4.6

Table 1.27 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1988 - 1989 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Residential buildings	110.3	123.6
Non-residential buildings	110.5	123.2
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	111.6	124.4
Transport equipment		
(i) Passenger cars	109.3	123.6
(ii) Other equipment	111.9	125.8
Machinery and other equipment	112.0	128.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	111.4	125.6

1/ provisional estimates

2/ revised forecast

3/ includes purchase of two aircrafts

Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1986						
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	<u>3,437.8</u>	<u>281.5</u>	<u>2,456.3</u>	<u>- 53.7</u>	<u>2,510.0</u>	<u>1,059.0</u>	<u>1,451.0</u>
of which sugar cane	2,583.5	678.5	1,905.0	-	1,905.0	889.0	1,016.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	240.4	52.6	187.8	- 6.2	194.0	34.0	160.0
livestock	339.1	157.0	182.1	- 3.5	185.6	30.0	155.6
fishing	131.2	44.0	87.2	-	87.2	31.0	56.2
2. Mining and quarrying	<u>48.6</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>11.0</u>
3. Manufacturing	<u>14,427.5</u>	<u>9,741.1</u>	<u>4,686.4</u>	<u>856.8</u>	<u>3,829.6</u>	<u>1,695.8</u>	<u>2,133.8</u>
of which sugar milling	4,284.3	3,127.2	1,157.1	552.1	605.0	179.8	425.2
EPZ industries	5,884.5	3,984.5	1,900.0	-	1,900.0	975.0	925.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	<u>847.0</u>	<u>385.0</u>	<u>462.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>462.0</u>	<u>161.0</u>	<u>301.0</u>
5. Construction	<u>2,400.0</u>	<u>1,527.3</u>	<u>872.7</u>	<u>- 7.3</u>	<u>880.0</u>	<u>545.0</u>	<u>335.0</u>

Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1986						
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	<u>3,639.0</u>	<u>1,252.2</u>	<u>2,386.1</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>2,300.4</u>	<u>749.5</u>	<u>1,550.2</u>
of which wholesale and retail trade	2,669.0	778.3	1,890.7	5.7	1,885.0	575.5	1,309.5
restaurants and hotels	970.0	474.6	495.4	80.0	415.4	174.0	241.4
7. Transport, storage & communication	<u>3,258.0</u>	<u>1,470.0</u>	<u>1,788.0</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>1,775.0</u>	<u>862.2</u>	<u>912.8</u>
of which transport & storage	2,960.0	1,434.0	1,526.0	13.0	1,513.0	778.5	734.5
communication	298.0	36.0	262.0	-	262.0	83.7	178.3
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	<u>3,258.5</u>	<u>576.5</u>	<u>2,682.0</u>	<u>41.0</u>	<u>2,641.0</u>	<u>356.0</u>	<u>2,285.0</u>
of which financial institution	714.0	111.0	603.0	-	603.0	205.8	397.2
ownership of dwellings	1,840.0	222.5	1,617.5	37.5	1,580.0	-	1,580.0
9. Community, social & personal services	<u>1,100.6</u>	<u>310.9</u>	<u>789.7</u>	<u>115.2</u>	<u>674.4</u>	<u>264.7</u>	<u>409.7</u>
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+306.0	-306.0	-	-306.0	-	-306.0
Sub-total (a)	32,417.0	16,577.8	15,839.2	1,050.8	14,788.4	5,704.2	9,084.2



Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1986							Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	175.4	(b) 15.3	160.1	-	160.1	160.1	-	
9. Community, social and personal services	1,757.3	357.7	1,399.6	-	1,399.6	1,399.6	-	
of which public administration and defence	885.8	254.2	631.6	-	631.6	631.6	-	
sanitary and similar services	92.3	9.0	83.3	-	83.3	83.3	-	
social, recreational & related community services	779.2	94.5	684.7	-	684.7	684.7	-	
Sub-total (b)	1,932.7	373.0	1,559.7	-	1,559.7	1,559.7	-	
9. Community, social and personal services	112.3	10.7	101.6	-	101.6	101.6	-	
of which social, recreational and related community services	37.3	10.7	26.6	-	26.6	26.6	-	
domestic services to households	75.0	-	75.0	-	75.0	75.0	-	
Sub-total (c)	112.3	10.7	101.6	-	101.6	101.6	-	
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	34,462.0	16,961.5	17,500.5	1,050.8	16,449.7	7,365.5	9,084.2	
Export Taxes + Sales Tax	2,199.2	-	2,199.2	2,199.2	-	-	-	
TOTAL	36,661.2	16,961.5	19,699.7	3,250.0	16,449.7	7,365.5	9,084.2	

Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987						
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	3,864.1	1,092.0	2,772.1	- 112.2	2,884.4	1,188.2	1,696.2
of which sugar cane	2,857.9	733.5	2,124.4	-	2,124.4	993.2	1,131.2
foodcrops, fruits & flowers	264.7	46.0	218.7	-9.7	228.4	33.5	194.9
livestock	404.8	187.8	217.0	-7.0	224.0	30.0	194.0
fishing	165.2	57.4	107.8	-	107.8	39.3	68.5
2. Mining and quarrying	55.2	30.2	25.0	-	25.0	12.0	13.0
3. Manufacturing	17,663.1	11,849.5	5,813.6	972.6	4,841.0	2,084.6	2,756.4
of which sugar milling	4,759.9	3,471.9	1,288.0	612.0	676.0	199.6	476.4
Exp.Z industries	7,960.1	5,375.1	2,585.0	-	2,585.0	1,275.0	1,310.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	912.0	422.0	490.0	-	490.0	193.0	297.0
5. Construction	2,765.0	1,728.8	1,036.2	- 8.8	1,045.0	640.0	405.0

Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987						
	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	4,680.0	1,624.3	3,055.7	23.7	2,962.0	960.0	2,002.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	3,400.0	999.3	2,400.7	- 26.3	2,427.0	1 735.0	1,692.0
restaurants & hotels	1,280.0	625.0	655.0	120.0	535.0	225.0	310.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	4,050.6	1,960.0	2,090.6	15.6	2,075.0	235.0	1,140.0
of which transport & storage	3,719.8	1,918.1	1,801.7	15.6	1,786.1	855.9	930.2
communication	330.8	41.9	288.9	-	288.9	79.1	209.8
8. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	3,547.5	622.9	2,924.6	37.5	2,887.1	437.1	2,450.0
of which financial institutions	925.3	137.9	787.4	-	787.4	263.1	524.3
ownership of dwellings	1,875.0	224.0	1,651.0	41.0	1,610.0	-	1,610.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,196.3	316.1	880.2	131.9	748.3	302.3	446.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institution)	-	+405.0	-405.0	-	-405.0	-	-405.0
Sub-total (a)	38,733.8	20,050.8	18,683.0	1,130.2	17,552.8	6,752.2	10,800.6

Table 1.28 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1986 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987							Gross operating surplus
	Gross Output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	223.3	20.7	202.6	-	202.6	202.6	202.6	-
9. Community, social & personal services	2,317.8	485.5	1,832.3	-	1,832.3	1,832.3	1,832.3	-
of which public administration & defence	1,170.0	318.1	851.9	-	851.9	851.9	851.9	-
sanitary & similar services	189.2	43.2	146.0	-	146.0	146.0	146.0	-
social, recreational & related community services	958.6	124.2	834.4	-	834.4	834.4	834.4	-
Sub-total (b)	2,541.1	506.2	2,034.9	-	2,034.9	2,034.9	2,034.9	-
9. Community, social & personal services	115.3	7.6	107.7	-	107.7	107.7	107.7	-
of which social, recreational and related community services	38.2	7.6	30.6	-	30.6	30.6	30.6	-
domestic services to households	77.1	-	77.1	-	77.1	77.1	77.1	-
Sub-total (c)	115.3	7.6	107.7	-	107.7	107.7	107.7	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	41,390.2	20,564.6	20,825.6	1,130.2	19,695.4	8,894.8	10,800.6	-
Import duties + sales tax	2,750.8	-	2,750.8	2,750.8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44,141	20,564.6	23,576.4	3,881.0	19,695.4	8,894.8	10,800.6	-

Table 1.29 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1986 - 1988

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1986									
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus		
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	18.8	12.8	6.0	-	N.A.	6.0	6.0	-		
Printing	18.8	12.8	6.0	-		6.0	6.0	-		
5. <u>Construction</u>	213.0	38.5	174.5	-	N.A.	174.5	174.5	-		
Ministry of Works	145.2	11.0	134.2	-		134.2	134.2	-		
'Public Works Committee' (Local Govt.)	61.8	26.3	35.5	-		35.5	35.5	-		
Electrical Services Division	6.0	1.2	4.8	-		4.8	4.8	-		
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	50.9	12.3	38.6	-	N.A.	38.6	18.9	19.7		
Civil aviation	50.9	12.3	38.6	-		38.6	18.9	19.7		
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	145.0	16.7	128.3	-	N.A.	128.3	49.6	78.7		
Post & Telegraphs	40.4	10.5	29.9	-		29.9	22.7	7.2		
Telecommunications	104.6	6.2	98.4	-		98.4	26.9	71.5		
8. <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	N.A.	1.8	1.8	-		
Post office savings bank	1.9	0.1	1.8	-		1.8	1.8	-		
TOTAL	429.6	80.4	349.2	-	N.A.	349.2	250.8	98.4		

Table 1.29 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1986 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs. Million

Kind of economic activity	1987							
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	17.6	9.7	7.9	-	N.A.	7.9	7.9	-
Printing	17.6	9.7	7.9	-	-	7.9	7.9	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	261.8	31.4	230.4	-	N.A.	230.4	230.4	-
Ministry of Works	185.5	14.6	170.9	-	-	170.9	170.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	69.1	16.2	52.9	-	-	52.9	52.9	-
Electrical Services Division	7.2	0.6	6.6	-	-	6.6	6.6	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	72.8	14.1	58.7	-	N.A.	58.7	24.7	34.0
Civil Aviation	72.8	14.1	58.7	-	-	58.7	24.7	34.0
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	156.6	18.3	138.3	-	N.A.	138.3	69.5	68.8
Post and telegraphs	41.9	10.8	31.1	-	-	31.1	30.9	0.2
Telecommunications	114.7	7.5	107.2	-	-	107.2	38.6	68.6
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.7	0.2	2.5	-	N.A.	2.5	2.5	-
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.2	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5	-
T O T A L	511.5	73.7	437.8	-	N.A.	437.8	335.0	102.8

1/ revised

Table 1.29 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1986 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988							
	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>	20.2	10.9	2.3	-	N.A.	2.3	2.3	-
Printing	20.2	10.9	9.3	-		9.3	9.3	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	296.5	37.5	259.0	-	N.A.	259.0	259.0	-
Ministry of Works	202.8	17.2	185.6	-		185.6	185.6	-
'Public works committee' (Local Govt.)	85.0	19.0	66.0	-		66.0	66.0	-
Electrical services division	8.7	1.3	7.4	-		7.4	7.4	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	70.6	17.7	52.9	-	N.A.	52.9	29.2	23.7
Civil aviation	70.6	17.7	52.9	-		52.9	29.2	23.7
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	137.7	20.8	116.9	-	N.A.	116.9	58.9	58.0
Post & telegraphs	53.3	15.2	38.1	-		38.1	37.0	1.1
Telecommunications	84.4	5.6	78.8	-		78.8	21.9	56.9
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.7	0.1	2.6	-	N.A.	2.6	2.6	-
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.1	2.6	-		2.6	2.6	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	527.7	87.0	440.7	-	N.A.	440.7	359.0	81.7

Table 1.30 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1986 - 1988

RS Million

Function		Type		1986						
				Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
				Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services	Total			
1.	General public services	202.9	133.2	17.2	318.9	-	17.2	336.1		
2.	Defence	32.2	10.0	-	42.2	-	-	42.2		
3.	Public order and safety	233.2	41.0	5.3	268.9	-	0.5	269.4		
4.	Education	445.7	31.2	0.2	476.7	-	146.5	623.2		
5.	Health	272.0	92.5	1.0	363.5	-	3.2	366.7		
6.	Social security and welfare	51.4	16.5	5.2	62.7	-	640.3	703.0		
7.	Housing and community amenities	76.1	8.4	5.4	79.1	9.5	-	88.6		
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	27.0	12.8	0.9	38.9	2.2	7.1	48.2		
9.	Fuel and energy	1.2	0.1	-	1.3	-	2.1	3.4		
10.	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	174.3	16.3	13.2	177.4	74.9	1.4	253.7		
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	161.5	21.6	5.7	177.4	5.7	0.3	183.4		
12.	Transport and communication	7.7	0.8	-	8.5	5.6	1.2	15.3		
13.	Other economic affairs	33.1	19.5	-	52.6	-	45.7	98.3		
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	964.8	964.8		
TOTAL		1,718.3	403.9	54.1	2,068.1	97.9	1,830.3	3,996.3		

Y revised



Table 1.30 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1986 - 1988 (contd)

Rs. Million

F u n c t i o n	T y p e	1 9 8 7 1/2						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure			Less: sales of goods & services					
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Total	Goods and services	Total	Total			
1.	General public services	257.0	146.1	13.0	390.1	20.2	410.3			
2.	Defence	43.0	17.8	-	60.8	-	60.8			
3.	Public order and safety	312.2	55.5	6.1	361.6	1.5	363.1			
4.	Education	579.2	41.2	0.2	620.2	166.1	786.3			
5.	Health	363.4	117.3	1.1	479.6	2.8	482.4			
6.	Social security and welfare	39.0	12.9	2.7	49.2	731.6	780.8			
7.	Housing and community amenities	135.9	46.6	9.4	173.1	10.7	190.8			
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	35.6	18.0	4.9	48.7	2.1	60.5			
9.	Fuel and energy	1.9	0.1	-	2.0	1.7	3.7			
10.	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	218.5	21.7	16.7	223.5	114.7	342.8			
11.	Construction, mining & manufacturing	175.9	2.2	4.7	173.4	7.2	182.1			
12.	Transport and communication	46.9	15.7	-	62.6	5.2	73.6			
13.	Other economic affairs	40.4	37.3	-	77.7	50.2	130.4			
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	917.1	917.1			
TOTAL		2,248.9	532.4	58.8	2,722.5	190.1	4,784.7	1,872.1		

Table 1.30 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1986-1988 (contd)

Rs Million

Function	Type	1988				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services	Total			
		Compensation of employees						
1. General public services		443.1	190.4	17.9	615.6	-	21.3	636.9
2. Defence		54.8	8.0	-	62.8	-	-	62.8
3. Public order and safety		385.6	71.1	6.5	450.2	-	6.3	456.5
4. Education		676.5	59.7	0.1	736.1	-	197.6	933.7
5. Health		434.6	128.4	2.0	561.0	-	4.4	565.4
6. Social security and welfare		46.3	11.1	0.7	56.7	-	882.9	939.6
7. Housing and community amenities		169.5	52.8	11.9	210.4	11.4	0.1	221.9
8. Recreation, culture and religion		45.6	23.5	5.1	64.0	1.9	10.6	76.5
9. Fuel and energy		2.4	2.5	0.5	4.4	-	0.1	4.5
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		260.4	41.8	17.7	284.5	133.7	14.5	432.7
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		192.0	5.8	2.0	195.8	9.0	0.3	205.1
12. Transport and communication		58.0	18.4	-	76.4	7.5	0.4	84.3
13. Other economic affairs		48.1	23.9	-	72.0	104.0	9.6	185.6
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	931.5	931.5
TOTAL		2,816.9	637.4	64.4	3,389.9	267.5	2,079.6	5,737.0

SECTION II - INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Explanatory Notes

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 after the completion of the Capital Accounts.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 2.1 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1986 - 1987

Rs Million

	1986	1987	I N C O M E	1986	1987
E X P E N D I T U R E					
Private consumption expenditure	12,000	14,395	Compensation of employees	7,365	8,695
Interests, dividends and rent	260	460	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	4,545	5,160
Net casualty insurance premiums	40	64	Interests, dividends and rent	778	1,286
Direct taxes on income	219	273	Casualty insurance claims	40	64
Other direct taxes	115	173	Government transfers to households	826	903
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	43	53	Social security benefits & grants	(442)	(501)
Social security contributions	234	268	Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(198)	(223)
Unfunded employees welfare contributions imputed	198	223	Subsidy on rice & flour	(66)	(-)*
Transfers to other resident sectors	109	131	Other	(120)	(179)
Current transfers to Rest of the World	68	99	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	26	32
Gross savings	771	835	Transfers from other resident sectors	7	12
			Current transfers from Rest of the World	470	622
Appropriation of disposable income	14,057	16,974	Disposable income	14,057	16,974

\*no longer treated as a transfer to household, included in subsidies to enterprises

Rs Million

Table 2.2 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1986 - 1987

E X P E N D I T U R E	1986	1987	I N C O M E	1986	1987
Final consumption expenditure	2,076	2,722	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	98	103
Compensation of employees	(1,726)	(2,249)	Interests, dividends and land rent	328	403
Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	Indirect taxes	3,347	4,071
Goods and services purchased, net	(350)	(473)	Import duties	(1,888)	(2,345)
Interests paid	965	917	Export duties	(538)	(599)
Subsidies to producers	98	190	Excise duties	(293)	(344)
Transfers to households	826	903	Sales Tax	(311)	(406)
Social security benefits & social assistance grants	(442)	(501)	Other	(317)	(377)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(198)	(223)	Direct taxes	650	918
Subsidy on rice and flour	(66)	(-)*	Taxes on income : Individuals	(219)	(273)
Other	(120)	(179)	Companies	(241)	(366)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	26	32	Other direct taxes	(190)	(279)
Transfers to Rest of the World	13	20	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	54	66
Gross savings	935	1,296	Social security contributions	234	268
			Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	198	223
			Current transfers n.e.c.	30	28
			From Rest of the World	(30)	(28)
			From other resident sectors	(-)	(-)
Appropriation of disposable income	4,939	6,080	Disposable income	4,939	6,080

\*included in subsidies above

Table 2.3 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1986 - 1987

Rs Million

E X P E N D I T U R E		1986	1987	I N C O M E		1986	1987
Interests, dividends and rent		1,923	2,520	Gross operating surplus		4,442	5,537
Direct taxes on income		241	366	Interests, dividends and rent		1,373	1,670
Other direct taxes		75	106	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies		113	159
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		11	13	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises		73	95
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies		113	159	Current transfers from :		255	291
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises		73	95	Other resident sectors		(255)	(291)
Current transfers to :		153	172	Rest of the World		(-)	(-)
Other resident sectors		(153)	(172)				
Rest of the World		(-)	(-)				
Gross savings		3,607	4,321				
Appropriation of disposable income		6,196	7,752	Disposable income		6,196	7,752

Table 2.4 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1986 - 1987

		Rs Million				
		1986	1987	I N C O M E	1986	1987
E X P E N D I T U R E		1986	1987			
Private consumption expenditure		12,000	14,395	Compensation of employees	7,365	8,895
Government consumption expenditure		2,076	2,722	Gross operating surplus	9,085	10,800
Gross national savings		5,313	6,452	Net factor income from Rest of the World	- 729	- 538
				Net indirect taxes	3,249	3,881
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World*	419	531
Appropriation of disposable income		19,389	23,569	National disposable income	19,389	23,569

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

Table 2.5 -- Rest of the World - Current account, 1986 - 1987

Rs. Million

	P A Y M E N T S		R E C E I P T S	
	1986	1987	1986	1987
Imports of goods and services	10,607	15,141	11,919	15,639
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	805	718	76	180
Current transfers to Rest of the World by:	81	119	500	650
General government	(13)	(20)	(30)	(28)
Other resident sectors	(68)	(99)	(470)	(622)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	1,002	491		
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	12,495	16,469	12,495	16,469



## SECTION III - TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1986 - 1988

Commodities	1986		1987		1988	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	3,553	39	4,328	38	4,449	33
Molasses	90	1	81	-	92	1
Tea	104	1	90	1	88	-
EPZ exports	4,951	55	6,567	57	8,176	61
Other	365	4	431	4	649	5
TOTAL	9,063	100	11,497	100	13,454	100

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1986 - 1988

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1986		1987		1988	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,182	13	1,471	11	1,745	10
1	Beverages and tobacco	34	-	57	1	66	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	365	4	408	3	523	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	706	8	978	8	1,009	6
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	159	2	147	1	163	1
5	Chemicals	598	6	830	6	1,083	6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	3,830	42	5,211	40	6,130	36
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,583	17	2,886	22	5,128	30
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	734	8	1,040	8	1,363	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	8	-	14	-	37	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	9,199	100	13,042	100	17,247	100

Table 3.3 - classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption/ by industrial origin and use, 1986 - 1988

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1986			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	125.8	82.8	39.6	3.4
12	Forestry and logging	3.7	3.7	-	-
13	Fishing	59.7	1.8	57.9	-
29	Mining and quarrying	35.0	34.2	0.8	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,150.2	378.7	771.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	2,849.7	2,815.6	34.1	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	76.3	74.8	1.5	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	193.2	155.6	37.6	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,646.6	1,397.6	249.0	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	314.4	300.0	14.4	-
37	Basic metal industries	294.4	294.4	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	1,932.6	708.0	196.5	1,028.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	268.6	233.1	35.5	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	12.0	8.6	3.4	-
	T O T A L	8,962.2	6,488.9	1,441.8	1,031.5

Note: Figures for imports into consumption are arrived as follows:  
 Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse  
 Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircrafts and vessels.

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1986 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1987 <sup>2/</sup>			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	185.2	114.9	66.9	3.4
12	Forestry and logging	7.6	7.6	-	-
13	Fishing	53.7	2.0	51.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	35.1	34.7	0.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,335.3	380.3	955.0	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	3,998.7	3,919.7	79.0	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	91.6	88.0	3.6	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	261.4	203.7	57.7	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,661.8	1,388.6	273.2	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	306.1	288.2	17.9	-
37	Basic metal industries	343.2	343.2	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	3,244.6	980.7	555.3	1,708.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	267.5	215.9	51.6	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.7	5.4	4.3	-
	T O T A L	11,801.5	7,972.9	2,116.6	1,712.0

<sup>1/</sup> see footnote on page 84

<sup>2/</sup> provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1986 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1988 <sup>2/</sup>			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	225.5	122.8	100.3	2.4
12	Forestry and logging	50.2	30.2	-	-
13	Fishing	44.0	6.6	37.4	-
29	Mining and quarrying	85.3	84.2	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,517.9	415.1	1,102.8	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	4,485.4	4,357.1	128.3	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	126.6	122.1	4.5	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	410.7	332.9	77.8	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	2,347.8	1,936.8	411.0	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	369.8	351.7	18.1	-
37	Basic metal-industries	491.5	491.5	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	6,086.2	1,895.7	597.1	3,593.4
39	Other manufacturing industries	392.2	309.8	82.4	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	12.0	1.5	10.5	-
T O T A L		16,625.1	10,458.0	2,571.3	3,595.3

<sup>1/</sup> see footnote on page 84

<sup>2/</sup> provisional

Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f.) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> classified by economic categories, 1986 - 1988

Economic categories	1986		1987		1988 <sup>2/</sup>	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	6,488.9	72	7,972.9	68	10,458.0	63
Final consumption of household	1,441.8	16	2,116.6	18	2,571.3	15
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,031.5	12	1,712.0	14	3,595.8	22
TOTAL	8,962.2	100	11,801.5	100	16,625.1	100

<sup>1/</sup> see footnote on page 84

<sup>2/</sup> provisional

Fig. 7 - Imports by economic categories  
(1984-1988)

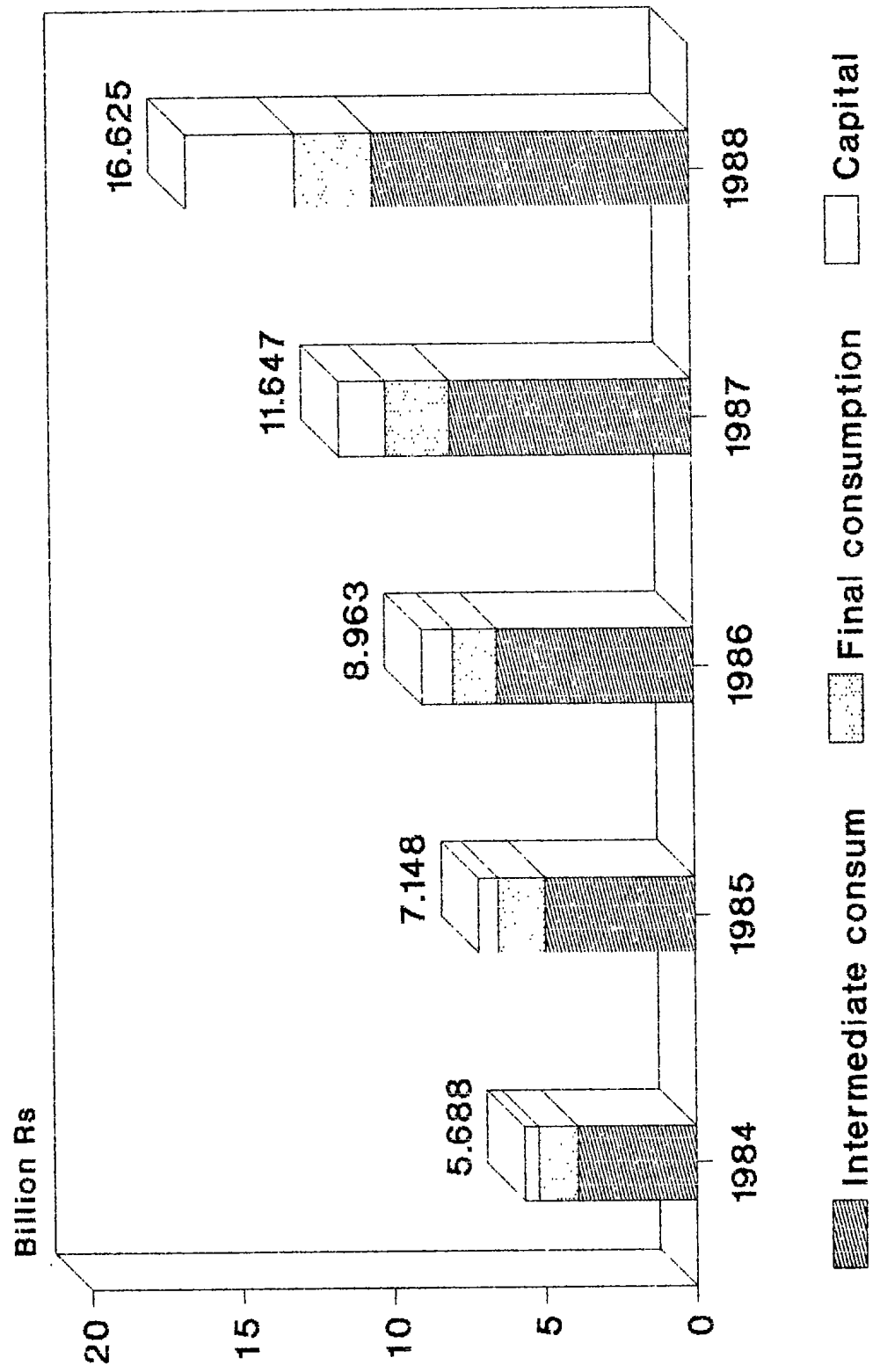


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1986 - 1988

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>
Sugar	+ 7.1	+ 16.0	+ 3.4
Molasses	+ 18.4	- 11.4	- 3.4
Tea	- 36.3	- 16.3	+17.5
EPZ exports	+ 7.5	+ 9.5	+ 8.0
Of which Tuna	- 6.3	- 5.4	...
Textile yarn	+ 6.2	+ 2.8	...
Knitted goods	+ 10.1	+ 6.7	...
Other garments	+ 1.4	+ 17.4	...
Optical goods	- 7.2	- 0.4	...
Watches & clocks	+ 34.2	- 17.8	...

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1986 - 1988

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>
Sugar	+ 15.7	+ 5.0	- 0.6
Molasses	- 14.6	+ 1.6	+17.6
Tea	- 9.8	- 3.5	-16.8
EPZ exports	+ 15.7	+ 22.1	+ 12.0
of which Tuna	- 10.3	+ 7.3	...
Textile yarn	+ 9.1	+ 12.0	...
Knitted goods	+ 15.7	+ 38.8	...
Other garments	+ 81.1	+ 3.2	...
Optical goods	+ 17.9	+ 1.6	...
Watches & clocks	+ 25.4	+ 57.8	...

<sup>1/</sup> provisional



Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1986 - 1988

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	- 12.5	- 0.5	+ 11.0
of which Flour	- 14.6	- 17.8	...
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	- 39.5	- 7.9	...
Textile fibres	- 10.6	+ 11.4	...
Textile yarn	- 7.6	- 12.1	...
Fabrics	- 1.4	- 7.0	...
Cement	- 24.1	- 16.2	...
Iron & steel goods	+ 11.2	+ 14.8	...
Petroleum products	- 53.7	+ 11.1	...
<u>Consumer goods</u>	- 12.9	- 1.4	+ 10.0
of which Meat and meat preparations	- 7.5	- 2.9	...
Dairy products	- 6.6	+ 5.8	...
Fish and fish preparations	- 7.3	+ 9.1	...
Rice	- 30.6	+ 10.5	...
Vegetables and fruits	- 10.1	+ 10.2	...
Made-up garments	- 17.9	- 12.0	...
Petroleum products	- 49.7	+ 1.2	...
Gas	- 33.3	- 24.8	...
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 1.4	+ 5.4	+ 12.7

<sup>1/</sup> provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,  
1986 - 1988

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1986	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>
Intermediate goods	+ 31.2	+ 28.3	+ 11.9
of which Flour	- 4.4	+ 10.4	...
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	+ 2.8	- 10.9	...
Textile fibres	- 4.1	+ 0.8	...
Textile yarn	+ 44.6	+ 45.3	...
Fabrics	+ 74.7	+ 56.0	...
Cement	+ 34.2	+ 3.9	...
Iron & steel goods	- 2.6	- 3.0	...
Petroleum products	+ 21.4	+ 6.4	...
Consumer goods	+ 8.5	+ 45.4	+ 7.8
of which Meat and meat prepara- tions	+ 11.3	+ 38.6	...
Dairy products	- 4.4	+ 14.2	...
Fish and fish prepara- tions	+ 6.7	- 16.4	...
Rice	- 24.5	+ 12.2	...
Vegetables and fruits	+ 0.1	+ 37.7	...
Made-up garments	+ 40.2	+ 48.4	...
Petroleum products	+ 19.3	- 32.5	...
Gas	+ 108.2	+ 132.9	...
Capital goods	+ 38.2	+ 34.5	+ 60.1 <sup>2/</sup>

1/ provisional

2/ including purchase of two aircrafts

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Total production of selected commodities, 1986 - 1988

	Unit	1986	1987	1988
Sugar	M/Tons	706,839	691,134	634,224
Molasses	"	173,398	191,946	179,622
Tea	"	7,876	7,147	6,857
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	6,800	8,100	9,500
Animal feeds	"	35,400	43,600	50,200
Iron bars	"	16,000	20,000	21,690
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	19,792	22,292	39,000
Denatured spirits <sup>1/</sup>				
Power alcohol	"	2,752	4,713	4,478
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	4,303	3,630	4,145
Beer and stout <sup>1/</sup>	"	187,620	238,090	261,572
Wine <sup>1/</sup>	"	42,100	40,723	31,154
Perfumed spirits <sup>1/</sup>	"	1,313	1,178	1,414
Vinegar <sup>1/</sup>	"	1,156	1,088	1,088
Matches	Gross boxes	220,295	236,472	229,489
Lime	M/Tons	5,500	5,700	5,800
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	438	487	545
Canned tuna <sup>2/</sup>	M/Tons	2,944	2,936	...
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted <sup>2/</sup>	000	16,787	22,791	...
Other outer garments <sup>2/</sup>	"	23,330	21,614	...
Under garments <sup>2/</sup>	"	21,914	36,301	...

1/ excise figures

2/ export figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1986 - 1988

(M. tons)

	1986	1987	1988
<u>Industrial crops</u>			
Tea (processed green leaf)	40,267	37,246	34,750
Tobacco leaf <u>1/</u>	948	912	970
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>			
Beans and peas	970	780	1,010
Creepers <u>2/</u>	7,285	6,040	6,335
Groundnuts	2,250	1,645	1,685
Maize	7,970	3,865	3,790
Manioc	350	285	315
Sweet potatoes	220	290	390
Potatoes	16,265	15,535	12,770
Rice	175	40	20
Tomatoes	10,600	6,825	7,315
Mixed vegetables <u>3/</u>	10,805	8,630	11,170
Bananas	7,830	7,920	7,920
Pineapples	980	1,015	1,335
<u>Meat and fish</u>			
Beef :			
Local	785	994	780
Rodrigues	109	193	179
Imported	339	229	602
Goat meat	132	136	138
Mutton	29	36	42
Pork	595	732	660
Poultry	6,800	8,100	9,500
<u>Fish</u>			
Lagoon and off lagoon	1,806	2,059	2,144
Bank : <u>4/</u>			
Local vessels	8,814	13,790	13,428
Foreign vessels	3,093	-	-

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

4/ includes fish caught for the canning industry

Table 4.3 - Number of permits<sup>1/</sup> and floor area by type of building, 1986 - June 1989

Type of building	1986		1987		1988		Jan - June 1989	
	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)
<u>Residential</u>	<u>4,141</u>	<u>414,148</u>	<u>4,298</u>	<u>438,605</u>	<u>4,786</u>	<u>589,432</u>	<u>2,915</u>	<u>373,689</u>
New buildings	3,203	356,899	3,266	369,320	3,646	506,463	2,157	317,848
Additions	938	57,249	1,032	69,283	1,140	82,969	758	55,841
<u>Non-residential</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>158,759</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>222,949</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>360,287</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>194,565</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	74	4,603	40	3,040	24	9,915	11	5,532
Manufacturing	76	71,834	84	103,015	120	101,552	45	62,158
Electricity, gas & water	5	936	-	-	1	304	1	486
Construction	2	1,035	2	210	1	1,068	-	-
Wholesale/retail trade & restaurants/hotels	247	50,702	323	77,119	415	205,372	221	107,679
Transport, storage & communication	2	4,232	10	12,541	15	4,300	11	5,856
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	24	15,487	16	10,254	5	1,335	1	396
Other services	60	9,930	77	16,770	107	36,441	37	12,458
T O T A L	4,631	572,907	4,850	661,552	5,472	949,719	3,242	568,254

<sup>1/</sup> issued by Municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Table 4.4 - Number of permits<sup>1/</sup> and floor area by region, 1986 - June 1989

R e g i o n	1 9 8 6		1 9 8 7		1 9 8 8		Jan - June 1989	
	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)
<u>Urban Areas</u>								
Port Louis	1,628	264,876	1,644	276,440	2,090	403,476	1,083	243,820
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	422	74,574	460	77,936	662	107,578	253	53,170
Curepipe	349	69,058	289	63,558	366	86,280	253	63,847
Quatre Bornes	271	36,679	279	33,438	409	89,803	182	46,307
Vacoas/Phoenix	331	50,736	286	44,094	368	73,787	226	52,304
	255	33,831	330	57,414	285	46,028	169	28,192
<u>Rural Areas</u>								
Pamplemousses	2,065	250,780	2,174	315,829	2,242	463,274	1,401	268,593
Rivière du Rempart	408	47,393	350	69,618	412	73,169	335	53,895
Flacq	297	51,545	305	45,255	288	99,880	275	92,339
Moka	435	39,277	416	52,418	516	125,515	300	39,674
Grand Port	241	38,355	244	32,330	222	42,572	127	16,420
Savanne	176	17,773	198	25,292	192	23,690	118	14,855
Plaine Wilhems/Flack River	124	11,975	261	32,552	197	30,252	70	8,745
	384	44,462	400	58,364	415	68,196	176	42,665
<b>TOTAL</b>								
New buildings	3,693	515,658	3,818	592,269	4,332	866,750	2,484	512,413
Additions	938	57,249	1,032	69,283	1,140	82,969	758	55,841
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	4,631	572,907	4,850	661,552	5,472	949,719	3,242	568,254

<sup>1/</sup> issued by municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Notes to Table 4.5 "Series of selected indicators, 1966 - 1989"

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 4.5. 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 4.5 - Series of selected indicators, 1960 - 1989

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsidies (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic product at market prices (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation (Rs Mn)	Imports (c.i.f.) (Rs Mn)	Exports (f.o.b.) (Rs Mn)
1966	753,276	805	123	928	+ 5.0	806	133	333	338
1967	767,782	856	131	987	+ 4.5	851	145	371	306
1968	781,615	841	141	982	- 7.0	865	141	421	354
1969	792,893	903	150	1,053	+ 4.8	837	144	376	365
1970	805,489	1,017	175	1,192	- 0.2	1,025	145	419	384
1971	816,561	1,114	192	1,306	+ 4.9	1,086	184	462	362
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	+ 10.6	1,278	229	636	574
1973	846,089	1,780	246	2,014	+ 11.6	1,524	480	916	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	3,470	+ 10.8	2,288	750	1,756	1,786
1975	867,824	3,351	455	3,806	- 0.1	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,839
1976	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	+ 16.7	3,579	1,287	2,408	1,770
1977	985,069	4,776	666	5,442	+ 7.0	4,391	1,510	2,951	2,041



Table 4.5 - Series of selected indicators, 1966 - 1989 (cont'd)

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsidies (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic product at market prices (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation (Rs Mn)	Imports (c.i.f.) (Rs Mn)	Exports (f.o.b.) (Rs Mn)
1978	907,779	5,494	764	6,258	+ 4.0	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987
1979	922,907	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	16,450	3,250	19,700	+ 8.9	14,076	3,890	9,119	9,063
1987	1,003,794	19,695	3,881	23,576	+ 8.4	17,117	5,090	13,042	11,497
1988	1,016,596	22,928	4,632	27,560	+ 5.8	20,440	7,990	17,247	15,454
1989	1,031,913	26,045	5,120	31,165	+ 4.2	23,850	7,825	...	...

Table 4.6 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1984 - 1988

Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq kms)	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. Population (mid-year)	977,129	985,210	993,851	1,003,794	1,016,596
2. Annual population growth (%)	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
3. Life expectancy, at birth - Male (years)	...	...	...	...	...
Female (years)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	19.7	18.8	18.3	19.1	19.7
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	23.1	23.8	26.3	24.2	22.0
7. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	200,627	215,388	238,285	259,656	270,483
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	139,670	148,360	165,310	207,570	239,210
9. GNP at market prices (Rs million)	13,734	15,918	18,971	23,038	26,960
10. Per capital GNP at market prices (Rupees)	14,055	16,157	19,088	22,951	26,520
11. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.4	+ 5.8
12. Rate of inflation (%)	7.3	6.7	1.8	0.6	9.2
13. Total imports (c.i.f.) (Rs million)	6,494	8,119	9,119	13,042	17,247
14. Total exports (f.o.b) (Rs million)	5,179	6,644	9,063	11,497	13,454

Table 4.7 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1988)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	18.9	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	22.4	20.1	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	87.3	78.4	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4	58.1
1981	530.4	444.6	114.5	100.0	89.8	85.0	79.2	74.2	72.9	72.5	66.4
1982	590.9	495.3	127.6	111.4	100.0	94.7	88.3	82.8	81.3	80.8	74.0
1983	624.0	523.0	134.7	117.6	105.6	100.0	93.2	87.3	85.8	85.3	78.1
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	126.2	113.3	107.3	100.0	93.7	92.0	91.4	83.7
1985	714.5	598.8	154.2	134.7	120.9	114.5	106.7	100.0	98.2	97.6	89.4
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	137.1	123.1	116.6	108.6	101.8	100.0	99.4	91.0
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	137.9	123.8	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	100.0	91.6
1988	799.1	669.7	172.4	150.6	135.2	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER