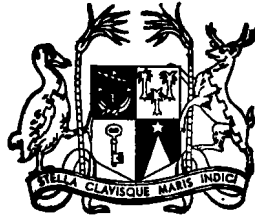


**Vol. 9**



**MAURITIUS**

**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**1991**

**December 1991**

**(Price: Rs 100.00)**

# National Accounts of Mauritius - 1991

## Foreword

This is the ninth issue of a 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 1988 to 1989 together with provisional figures for 1990 and forecasts of aggregates for the year 1991. As in the past, the first part of the report describes the concepts, methodology and sources of data used in the compilation of the national accounts estimates.

An Input-Output table which provides a snapshot-picture of the Mauritian economy, constructed for the year 1987 is also presented in Section V of this report.

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.

(D. Zmanay)  
Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office,  
Port Louis,  
MAURITIUS

December 1991

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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 (C.S.O.) 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 1991)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1989	Revised estimates
1990	Preliminary estimates
1991	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 1991 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1989	Final results
1990	Provisional estimates
1991	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 1988 to 1991. 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

Section V - Input - Output table

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 C.S.O. 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. Summary of results

6.1 *Output, 1990*

6.1.1 Overall growth

Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) at factor cost recorded a 17% nominal increase and amounted to Rs 31,500 million; net indirect taxes fetched an additional Rs 1,000 million and totalled Rs 6,200 million bringing G.D.P. at market prices to Rs 37,700 million. After eliminating price effects, the real growth for 1990 works out to 7.1% compared to 4.5% in 1989.

This erratic movement of the overall performance of the economy is mainly due to the fluctuating output of the sugar industry which is highly dependent on climatic conditions. Exclusive of sugar, the remaining sectors have in fact, sustained a growth of around 7% during the last four years.

Gross National Product (G.N.P.) per capita rose by 16.4% to Rs 36,400 in 1990, from Rs 31,000 a year earlier.

6.1.2 Sectoral growth

Agricultural output recorded a 10% growth over 1989 which, it is recalled, was a cyclonic year. 624,302 tonnes of sugar was produced compared with 568,000 tonnes in 1989, and foodcrop production was some 6% higher, yielding 65,840 tonnes.

The Manufacturing Sector achieved a combined growth of around 8% contributed by its main sub-sectors as follows:-

(i) Sugar Milling	+ 10.4%
(ii) EPZ	+ 8.0%
(iii) DC and others	+ 6.5%

The setting up of vertically integrated units in the "Textile Yarn and Fabrics" Sector helped to increase the share of value added derived in the EPZ Sector. The non-woollen sector is estimated to have recorded a growth of 8% and the woollen sector, 5%. Output of the food sector was fairly high with the coming into operation of the flour mill and other food processing units. Industries linked with construction activities fared very well, growing at a high level of around 15%.



The Construction Sector maintained a high growth of around 12.5% following the 17% achieved in 1988 and 11%, in 1989.

The Services Sector covers a wide range of activities including distributive trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, banking, insurance, business and personal services.

Value added of the service industries represented 55% of G.D.P. in 1990 and the overall growth was around 6%. Fairly high growths were recorded in the following activities:

Hotels and Restaurants, a major component of the tourism sector grew by 10% following a substantive increase in tourist arrivals (292,000) and earnings (Rs 3,500 million).

The Finance, Insurance and Business Services sector also sustained a high growth of 10%; employment in this sector increased by around 20% in 1990.

Transport, Storage and Communication services which act as support services to the industrial sector rose by 8%, mainly attributable to a substantial growth of around 16% in air transport and allied services.

#### 6.1.3 Cost component of G.D.P.

Compensation of employees, a major component of labour cost maintained its previous year's level, i.e., 47% of G.D.P. at factor cost. An amount of Rs 14,930 million was paid out to workers compared to Rs 12,810 million in 1989, i.e., 16% higher.

Gross Operating Surplus (including depreciation) also increased to Rs 16,570 million from Rs 14,100 million in 1989.

#### 6.1.4 Consumption expenditure

Aggregate final consumption expenditure increased by nearly 19% over 1989 to around Rs 29,300 million and represented 78% of G.D.P. at market prices. After removing the effect of price increases, in volume terms, consumption is estimated to have grown at a slightly lower rate of 5.5%.

The growth rates for the last four years are as follows: + 17.8% in 1987, + 8% in 1988, + 6.5% in 1989 and + 5.5% in 1990.

#### 6.1.5 Savings

Gross Domestic Savings (G.D.P. at market prices less total consumption expenditure) increased by some Rs 1,000 million to Rs 8,400 million in 1990. The savings rate declined by one percentage point to 22.2% from 23.1% in 1989 and 25.5% in 1988.

#### 6.1.6 Investment

The year 1990 was marked by a surge in investment as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (G.D.F.C.F.). Investment level (G.D.F.C.F. as % of G.D.P.) attained a peak of 31.5% which compares with around 18% in the early eighties and 27% in 1989.

Capital expenditure increased by around 38% to reach Rs 11,865 million from Rs 8,565 million in 1989. In volume terms, the growth works out to around 23%. The total includes around Rs 1,200 million representing the purchase of aircraft and ship by the national airline and the Government. Exclusive of these irregular items, the growth rate for the year 1990 was 16% which compares with 10% in 1989 and 17% in 1988.

The high investment level reckoned in 1990 was largely contributed by the public sector. Capital expenditure by public enterprises and general government has nearly doubled: Rs 4,365 million compared with Rs 2,285 million in 1989. The share of public sector in the total consequently rose to 37% from 27% in the previous year.

Construction works which accounted for 47% of total G.D.F.C.F. increased by about 35% to Rs 5,570 million. Residential buildings however continued to grow at a high rate of around 20%.

The following sectors have recorded considerable increase in investment:

	<u>(Rs Million)</u>	
<u>Sector</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Transport, storage and Communication	1,855	3,235
Ownership of dwellings	1,495	2,060
Distributive trade including hotels	1,305	1,930
Construction	250	615
Producers of government services	325	845

## 6.2 *Output 1991 (forecast)*

### 6.2.1 Overall growth

It is now most probable that the economy this year will grow by around 4.5% compared to 7.1% in 1990.

### 6.2.2 Sectoral growth

The Agricultural Sector has been adversely affected by the drought that prevailed during the vegetative stage of sugar cane and other foodcrops. The sugar industry is expected to experience a negative growth of around 5% resulting from a lower production of between 580,000 and 590,000 tonnes of sugar against 624,302 tonnes in 1990. Foodcrop production is also expected to drop by 1%.

The E.P.Z. Sector's growth has been revised downward to 6%: the earlier forecast of exports reaching Rs 13,000 million is now reduced to around Rs 12,200 million.

The Hotels and Restaurant Sector, a major component of the tourism sector, is expected to grow at a lower rate of 4% only instead of 8%. The Gulf War seems to have affected tourist arrivals, the earlier estimate of 315,000 tourists is now revised downward to 305,000.

The drops noted in the abovementioned sectors have however been offset by a higher performance in a few other sectors: Construction Sector (+ 8%), Electricity and Water (+ 11%) and Financial, Insurance and Business Services Sector (+ 10%).

G.D.P. at factor cost will amount to Rs 35,260 million, net indirect taxes, Rs 6,900 million, bringing G.D.P. at market prices to Rs 42,160 million. G.N.P. per capita will increase to around Rs 40,000 from Rs 36,100 in 1990.

#### 6.2.3 Cost component of G.D.P.

Compensation of employees is expected to increase by Rs 2,000 million to reach around Rs 17,000 million, representing 48% of G.D.P. at factor cost.

Gross operating surplus will consequently reach Rs 18,000 million.

#### 6.2.4 Investment

The investment level in 1991 is expected to stay at around 30% of G.D.P. at market prices. G.D.F.C.F. will increase by 3% in nominal terms and reach Rs 12,250 million. In volume terms, a drop of around 3% is envisaged but exclusive of aircraft and ship, the growth works out to 7%.

The share of the public sector will amount to Rs 4,070 million representing 33% of the total and that of the private sector, Rs 8,180 million.

Construction work will account for over half of the total with residential buildings growing by around 25%.

#### 6.2.5 Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure of private households will register a slightly lower growth of around 3% compared to 5.5% in 1990 and 7% in 1989. Total consumption inclusive of Government expenditure will amount to Rs 32,410 million.

#### 6.2.6 Savings

Gross Domestic Savings will consequently increase to Rs 9,750 million. The savings rate which had fallen to 22.2% in 1990 from 25.5% in 1988 and 23.1% in 1989 will improve by one percentage point, to 23.1% in 1991.

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 Mauritius 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 sale prices not intended to cover fully the cost of producing the services. These bodies are not entirely financed and controlled by the public authorities. Examples are the Mauritius Red Cross Society and 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 economic activities within each of the categories (b) and (c) are further 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, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes rent on land.

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

### Intermediate consumption

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

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

### Value added (Net output)

The value added is equal to the gross output at producers' prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

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

G.D.P. 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.

### G.D.P. at factor cost

G.D.P. 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).

### G.D.P. at market prices

G.D.P. at market prices is equal to the G.D.P. at factor cost plus indirect taxes net of subsidies.

Gross National Product (G.N.P.)

G.D.P. plus net factor income from abroad which consists mainly of interest payments on foreign loans, gives Gross National Product (G.N.P.)

Gross domestic fixed capital formation (G.D.F.C.F.) 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 comprise all payments which employees receive in respect of their work before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. Other payments e.g. refund of travelling to work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

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 previously treated as a 'transfer' to households is now included in the operating surplus of enterprises.

## METHODOLOGY

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

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

The agricultural sector accounted for about 12% of Gross Domestic Product in 1990. 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 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 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 deer 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 2,700 in number) who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher 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 11% and export of sugar represents around 30% 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 1990, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 43,282 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 33,740 owner-planters who cultivate around 37,185 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 Estate 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 76% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 24% 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 is 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 23% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1990 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.I) 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 prepare their production accounts are readily available. Nevertheless, they also have to fill in two questionnaires which are sent to them every year. The first relates to production and asks for detailed information on receipts, employment and labour costs, purchase of goods and services (local and imported) and stocks of materials. The second questionnaire relates to investment on fixed assets. Data 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 of 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., Revision 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/beds 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 Tourism Unit 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 11% to the Gross Domestic Product and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

- Land transport
- Sea transport
- Air transport and travel agencies
- Docks and stevedoring services
- Communication services

### 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 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
- Post 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 1.15

In 1990 around 47% 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 metre 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 metre. 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, accounted for 53% 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 (P.P.I.)
- (ii) Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.)
- (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 Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
1	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing:	
	Sugar and Tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extrapolate base year value added
3	Manufacturing:	
	Sugar and black tea	Double deflation method.
	E.P.Z.	Deflation by specific price indices such as export price index or weighted index of inputs and salary
	D.C. 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. Building permits statistics also used as indicator.
6	Wholesale and retail, restaurants and hotels:	
	Wholesale and retail	Deflation by weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index.
	Restaurants and hotels	Extrapolation of the base year value added by tourist nights series.
7	Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel; (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles.



<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 G.D.P. at constant prices by type of expenditure are as listed below:

<u>Type of expenditure</u>	<u>Method used</u>
1. Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage.
2. Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index.
3. Capital formation	
(a) Buildings, construction and other works	Deflation by a weighted price index of main inputs such as cement and iron bars and a salary index.
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods
(c) Changes in stocks	Deflation by the 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 G.D.P. 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 and non-financial corporate and 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 (N.P.I.) serving households.

The main resources of the N.P.I.'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 and Telegraphs and 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 AND 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
- Mb/kwb : 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 Rights (S.D.R.):

- 1 S.D.R.: 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23rd October, 1979
- 1 S.D.R.: 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24th 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 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1988 - 1991

Main aggregates	Unit	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 3/
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	Rs Mn	23,161	26,954	31,500	35,260
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	27,603	32,145	37,700	42,160
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	- 593	- 303	- 304	- 250
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	22,568	26,651	31,196	35,010
Gross national product at market prices	"	27,210	31,842	37,396	41,910
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	22,219	25,955	30,088	33,375
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	26,766	31,011	36,068	39,950
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	10,915	12,810	14,930	16,900
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	20,724	24,716	29,324	32,410
private	"	(17,215)	(20,780)	(24,890)	(27,430)
government	"	(3,509)	(3,936)	(4,434)	(4,980)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	7,990 4/	8,565	11,065 4/	12,250
private sector	"	(4,610)	(6,280)	(7,500)	(8,180)
public sector	"	(3,380) 4/	(2,285)	(4,365) 4/	(4,070)
6. Gross domestic savings	"	7,079	7,429	8,376	9,750
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	- 1,423	- 2,438	- 2,880	- 1,915
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	10,565	21,363	25,264	27,135
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	19,988	23,801	28,144	29,050

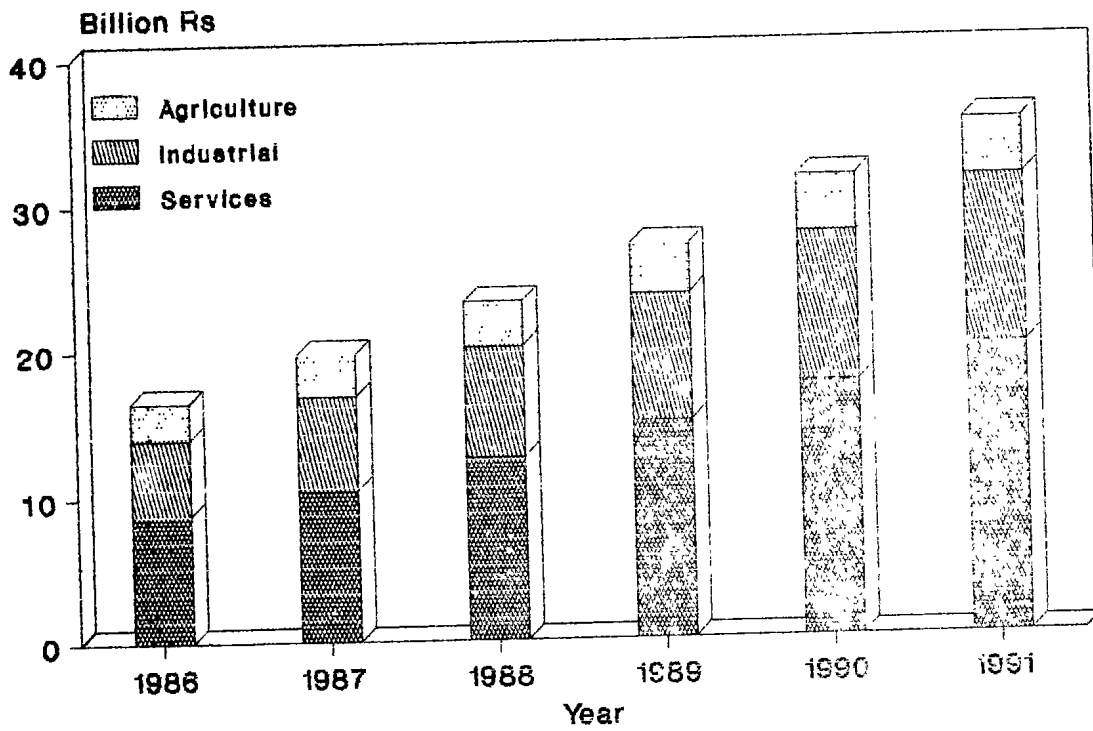
1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

**Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost  
(by main sectors)**



**Fig 2 - Annual real growth rates of GDP  
(1986-1991)**

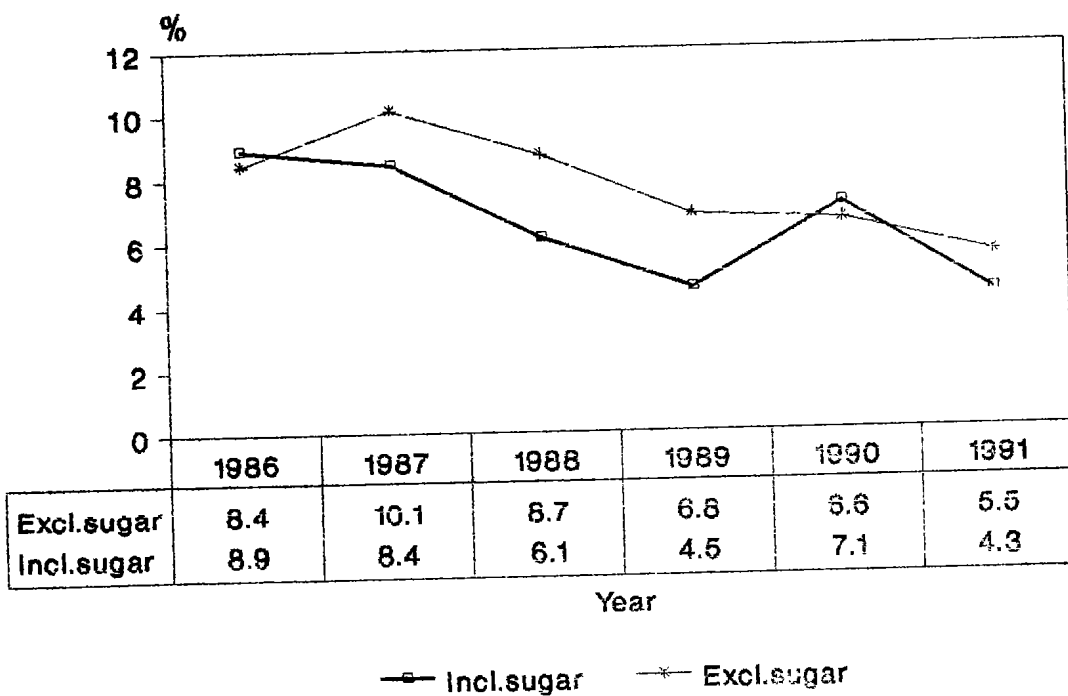


Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1988 - 1991

	1988	1989 <u>1/</u>	1990 <u>2/</u>	1991 <u>3/</u>
1. Annual real growth rate of (%) :				
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 5.1	+ 4.5	+ 7.1	+ 4.3
Final consumption expenditure	+ 6.0	+ 6.5	+ 5.5	+ 3.2
Private	+ 6.5	+ 7.0	+ 5.5	+ 3.0
Government	+ 5.2	+ 3.6	+ 5.3	+ 4.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDGFCF)	+ 41.3 <sup>4/</sup>	+ 7.1	+ 23.3 <sup>4/</sup>	+ 3.0
GDGFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 17.0	+ 9.0	+ 15.5	+ 7.1
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	47.1	47.5	47.4	47.9
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	74.5	76.9	77.6	76.9
Private	61.9	64.6	66.0	65.1
Government	12.6	12.3	11.6	11.0
GDGFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	28.7 <sup>4/</sup>	26.6	31.5 <sup>4/</sup>	29.1
Public sector's investment as a % of GDGFCF	42.3 <sup>4/</sup>	26.7	36.3 <sup>4/</sup>	33.2
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	25.5	23.1	22.2	23.1

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

**Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1988 - 1991**

Rs Million

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,067	3,370	3,880	3,887
Sugar	(2,177)	(2,355)	(2,670)	(2,540)
Other	( 890)	(1,015)	(1,210)	(1,347)
Mining and quarrying	27	30	36	43
Manufacturing	5,627	6,365	7,375	8,205
Sugar	( 597)	( 652)	( 735)	( 705)
E.P.Z.	(3,125)	(3,450)	(4,000)	(4,500)
Other	(1,905)	(2,263)	(2,640)	(3,000)
Electricity, gas and water	517	577	553	705
Construction	1,370	1,735	2,220	2,570
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,785	4,540	5,480	6,140
Wholesale and retail trade	(3,125)	(3,725)	(4,460)	(5,010)
Restaurants and hotels	( 660)	( 815)	(1,020)	(1,130)
Transport, storage and communication	2,365	2,880	3,450	4,060
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,723	3,210	3,735	4,265
Ownership of dwellings	(1,715)	(1,900)	(2,100)	(2,305)
Other	(1,008)	(1,310)	(1,635)	(1,960)
Producers of government services	2,680	2,987	3,291	3,700
Other services	1,020	1,260	1,480	1,685
<b>Gross domestic product at factor cost</b>	<b>23,181</b>	<b>26,954</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>35,260</b>
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	4,622	5,191	6,200	6,900
<b>Gross domestic product at market prices</b>	<b>27,803</b>	<b>32,145</b>	<b>37,700</b>	<b>42,160</b>

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution,  
1988 - 1991**

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	13	12	12	11
Sugar	(9)	(6)	(3)	(7)
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	24	23	23
Sugar	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)
E.P.Z.	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Other	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	2	2
Construction	6	6	7	7
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	16	17	17	17
Wholesale and retail trade	(13)	(14)	(14)	(14)
Restaurants and hotels	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	10	11	11	12
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12	12	12	12
Ownership of dwellings	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Other	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Producers of government services	12	11	11	11
Other services	5	5	5	5
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 1987 prices,  
1988 - 1991

Rs Million

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,732	2,518	2,759	2,681
Sugar	(1,924)	(1,684)	(1,881)	(1,768)
Other	(808)	(834)	(878)	(913)
Mining and quarrying	26	27	29	31
Manufacturing	5,225	5,478	5,900	6,190
Sugar	(608)	(532)	(587)	(556)
E.P.Z.	(2,895)	(3,069)	(3,314)	(3,513)
Other	(1,722)	(1,877)	(1,999)	(2,119)
Electricity, gas and water	509	569	575	641
Construction	1,223	1,357	1,527	1,649
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,305	3,552	3,777	3,959
Wholesale and retail trade	(2,706)	(2,896)	(3,055)	(3,258)
Restaurants and hotels	(599)	(656)	(722)	(751)
Transport, storage and communication	2,262	2,431	2,626	2,757
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,599	2,754	2,903	3,064
Ownership of dwellings	(1,644)	(1,685)	(1,727)	(1,770)
Other	(955)	(1,069)	(1,176)	(1,294)
Producers of government services	2,116	2,193	2,290	2,382
Other services	907	966	1,016	1,056
Gross domestic product at factor cost	20,904	21,845	23,402	24,410
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	4,269	4,440	4,773	4,965
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	25,173	26,285	28,175	29,375

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral growth rates  
(indices), 1988 - 1991 (Base year: 1987= 100)

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	94.7	87.3	95.7	93.0
Sugar	(90.6)	(79.3)	(88.6)	(83.2)
Other	(106.3)	(109.7)	(115.5)	(120.1)
Mining and quarrying	104.0	109.2	114.7	122.7
Manufacturing	107.9	113.2	121.9	127.9
Sugar	(89.9)	(78.7)	(86.8)	(82.5)
E.P.Z.	(112.0)	(118.7)	(128.2)	(135.9)
Other	(109.0)	(118.8)	(126.5)	(134.1)
Electricity, gas and water	103.9	116.1	117.4	130.8
Construction	117.0	129.9	146.1	157.8
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	111.6	119.9	127.5	133.6
Wholesale and retail trade	(111.5)	(119.3)	(125.9)	(132.2)
Restaurants and hotels	(112.0)	(122.6)	(134.9)	(140.3)
Transport, storage and communication	109.0	117.2	126.5	132.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.7	111.0	117.0	123.5
Ownership of dwellings	(102.1)	(104.7)	(107.3)	(110.0)
Other	(109.5)	(122.6)	(134.9)	(148.4)
Producers of government services	104.0	107.7	112.5	117.0
Other services	106.0	112.9	118.6	123.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	106.1	110.9	118.8	123.9
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	+6.1	+4.5	+7.1	+4.3

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1988 - 1991  
(Base year: 1987= 100)

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	112.3	133.8	140.6	145.0
Sugar	(113.1)	(139.8)	(141.9)	(143.7)
Other	(110.1)	(121.7)	(137.8)	(147.5)
Mining and quarrying	103.8	111.1	124.1	138.7
Manufacturing	107.7	116.2	125.0	132.6
Sugar	(98.2)	(122.6)	(125.2)	(126.3)
E.P.Z.	(107.9)	(112.4)	(120.7)	(128.1)
Other	(110.6)	(120.6)	(132.1)	(141.6)
Electricity, gas and water	101.6	101.4	96.2	110.0
Construction	112.0	127.9	145.4	155.9
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	114.5	127.8	145.1	155.1
Wholesale and retail trade	(115.5)	(128.6)	(146.0)	(156.2)
Restaurants and hotels	(110.2)	(124.2)	(141.3)	(150.5)
Transport, storage and communication	104.6	118.5	131.4	147.3
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.8	116.6	128.7	139.2
Ownership of dwellings	(104.3)	(112.8)	(121.6)	(130.2)
Other	(105.5)	(122.5)	(139.0)	(151.5)
Producers of government services	126.7	136.2	143.7	155.3
Other services	112.5	130.4	145.7	159.6
Gross domestic product at factor cost - deflator	110.9	123.4	134.6	144.4

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1988 - 1991

Rs Million

	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 3/
Compensation of employees	10,915	12,810	14,930	16,900
of which paid by government*	(3,050)	(3,364)	(3,676)	(4,110)
Operating surplus	12,266	14,144	16,570	18,360
of which government industries	(79)	(41)	(65)	(62)
Consumption of fixed capital	....	...	...	...
Gross domestic product at factor cost	23,161	26,954	31,500	35,260
Net indirect taxes	4,622	5,191	6,200	6,900
Indirect taxes paid	(4,890)	(5,535)	(6,600)	(7,310)
Subsidies received	(268)	(344)	(400)	(410)
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,803	32,145	37,700	42,160

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1988 - 1991

Rs Million

	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	17,215	20,780	24,390	27,430
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	3,559	3,936	4,434	4,960
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	4,610	6,280	7,500	8,180
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	3,380 <sup>4/</sup>	2,285	4,365 <sup>4/</sup>	4,070
Increase in stocks**	+ 512	+ 1,302	- 609	- 585
Exports of goods and non-factor services	18,565	21,363	25,264	27,135
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(13,455)	(15,166)	(17,602)	(18,500)
Non-factor services	(5,110)	(6,197)	(7,662)	(8,635)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	19,986	23,801	28,144	29,050
Goods (f.o.o. value)	(15,628)	(18,384)	(21,821)	(22,135)
Non-factor services	(4,360)	(5,417)	(6,323)	(6,915)
Gross domestic product at market prices	27,803	32,145	37,700	42,160

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

\*\* includes all statistical discrepancies

Fig 3 - Expenditure on GDP  
(at market prices)

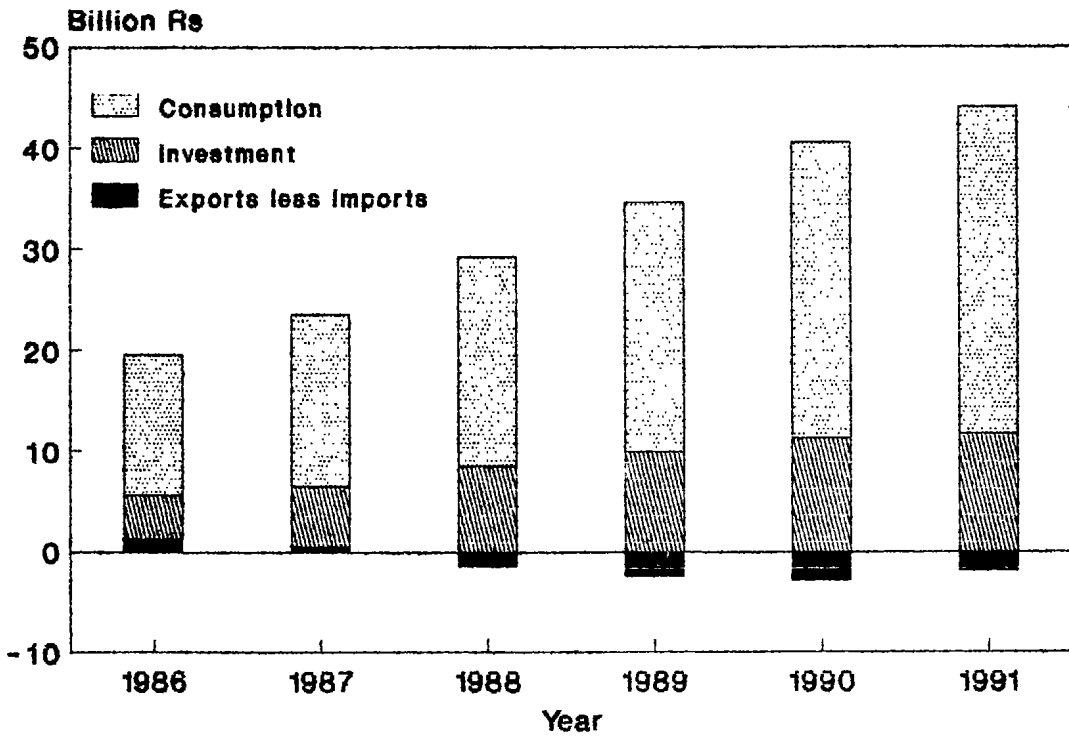
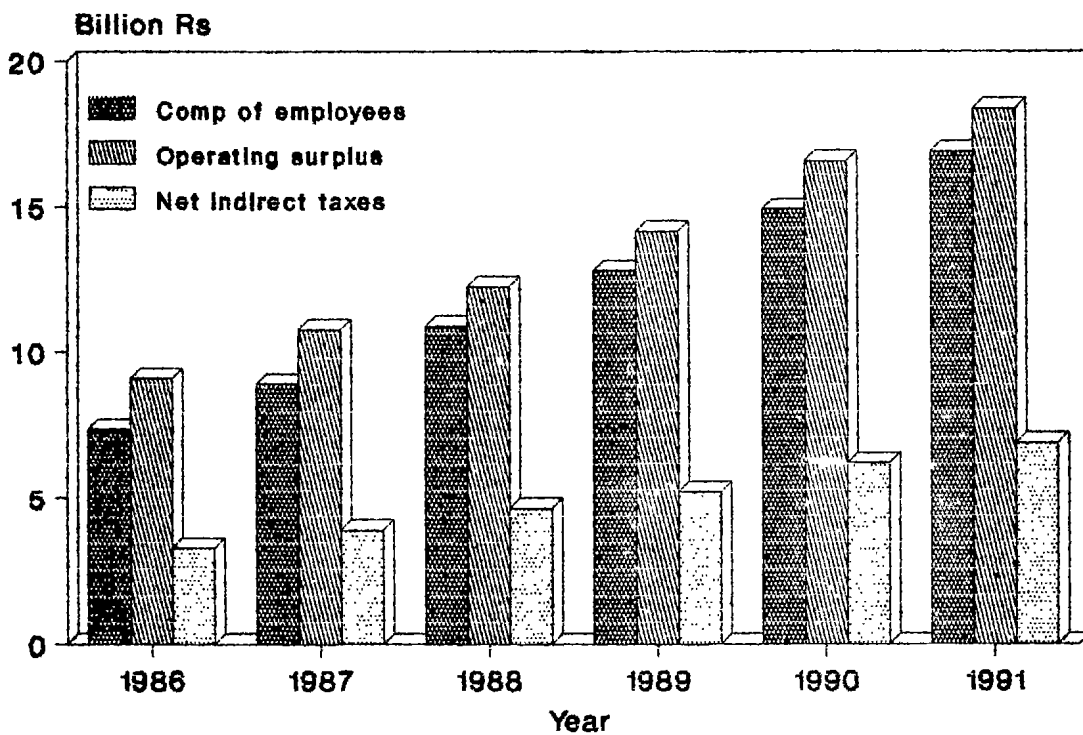
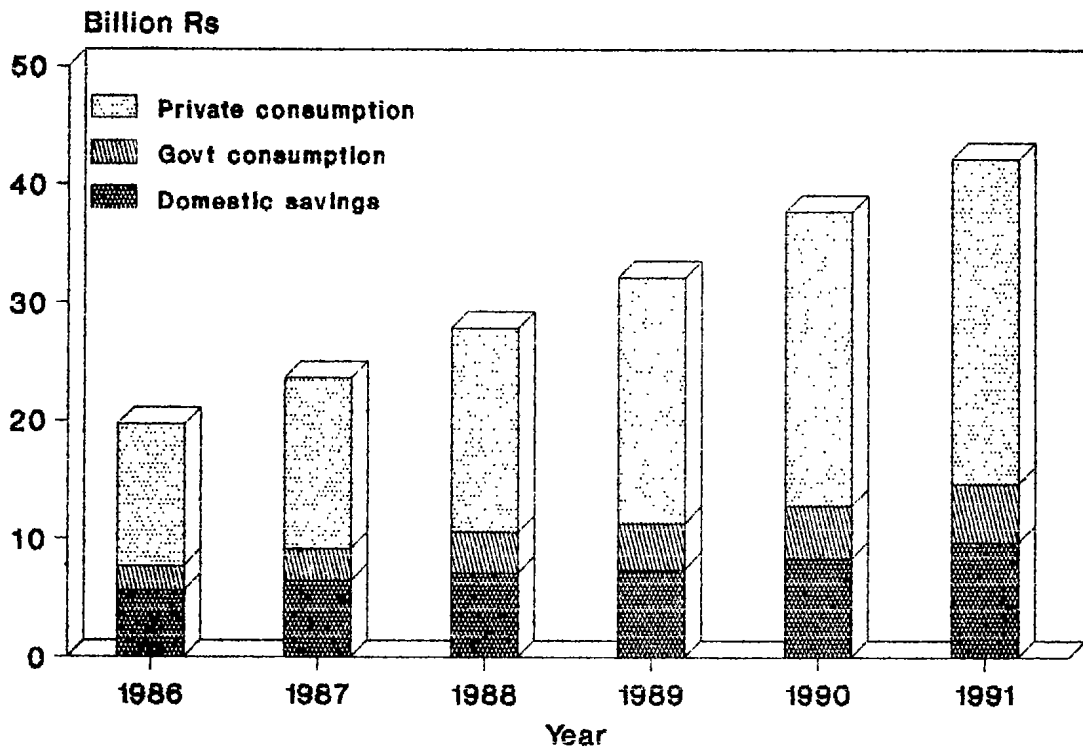


Fig 4 - Cost components of GDP  
(at market prices)



**Fig 5- Consumption and Domestic Savings**  
1986-1991



**Fig 6- Domestic Savings and GDFCF**  
(as a % of GDP at market prices)

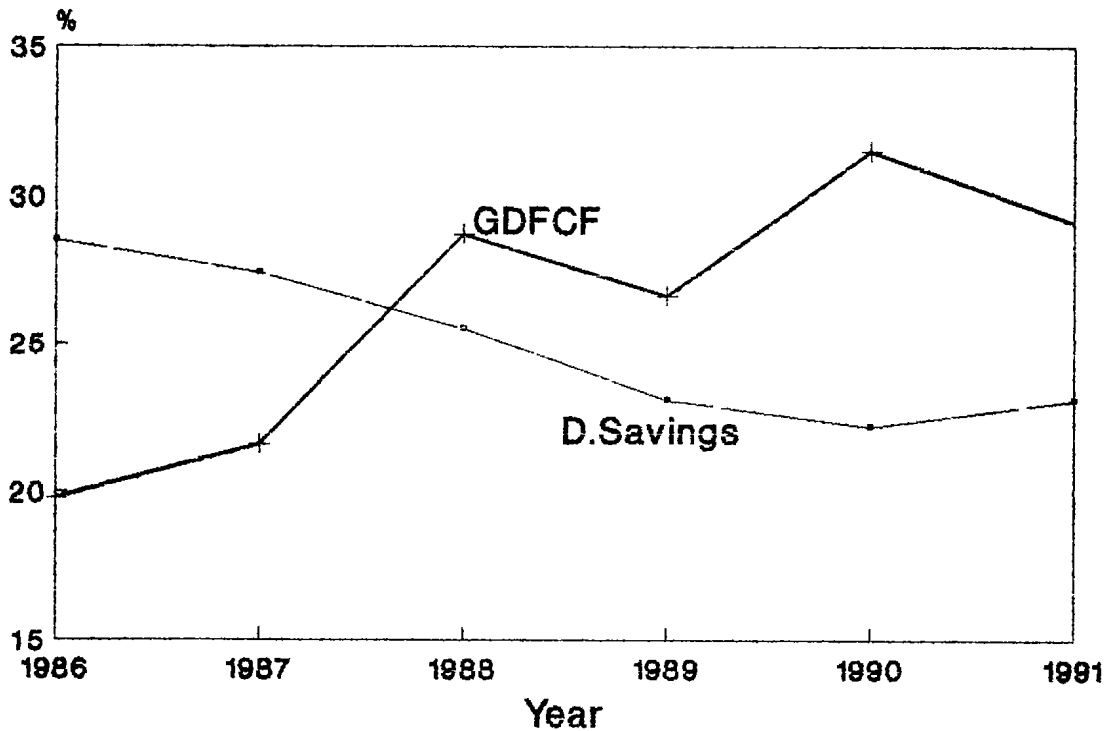


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1988 - 1991

	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	% 62	% 65	% 66	% 65
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	12	12	12	12
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	17	20	20	19
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	12 <sup>4/</sup>	7	12 <sup>4/</sup>	10
Increase in stocks	2	4	-2	-1
Gross domestic expenditure	105	108	108	105
Exports of goods and non-factor services	67	66	67	64
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	72 <sup>4/</sup>	74	75 <sup>4/</sup>	69
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	100	100	100

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel



Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1987 prices, 1988 - 1991

	Rs Million			
	1988	1989 1/	1990 2/	1991 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	15,633	16,727	17,647	18,177
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,863	2,966	3,123	3,254
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	4,140	4,890	5,200	5,330
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector*	3,035 <sup>4/</sup>	1,780	3,025 <sup>4/</sup>	2,650
Increase in stocks**	+ 125	+ 274	+ 182	+ 301
Exports of goods and non-factor services	17,531	18,074	19,249	19,711
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	18,154	18,426	20,251	20,048
Gross domestic product at market prices	25,173	26,285	28,175	29,375

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

\* proportionate to investment at current prices

\*\* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1989 - 1991

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	116.2	122.6	126.3
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	109.0	114.7	119.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	144.9	154.1	157.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	103.8	176.4 <sup>4/</sup>	154.5
Increase in stocks	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	115.6	123.1	126.0
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	121.7	133.7	132.4
Gross domestic product at market prices	111.5	119.5	124.6

- <sup>1/</sup> final estimates
- <sup>2/</sup> provisional forecast
- <sup>3/</sup> revised forecast
- <sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1989 - 1991

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	124.2	141.0	150.9
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	132.7	142.0	153.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	128.4	144.3	153.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	...	...	...
Increase in stocks	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	118.2	131.2	137.7
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	129.2	139.0	144.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	122.3	133.8	143.5

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.14 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1988 - 1990

Rs Million

	1988			1989 <sup>1/</sup>			1990 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>								
a. Residential buildings	17	1,058	1,075	18	1,477	1,495	13	2,047	2,060
b. Non-residential buildings	403	812	1,215	247	1,373	1,620	558	1,582	2,140
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	865	50	915	960	65	1,025	1,247	123	1,370
d. Transport equipment	46	249	295	57	323	380	42	433	475
(i) Passenger cars	1,454 <sup>3/</sup>	516	1,970	82	733	815	1,390 <sup>3/</sup>	730	2,120
(ii) Other transport equipment	595	1,925	2,520	921	2,309	3,230	1,115	2,585	3,700
e. Machinery and other equipment									
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,380	4,610	7,990	2,285	6,280	8,565	4,365	7,500	11,865
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	45	185	230	44	156	200	53	217	270
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	75	1,800	1,875	33	2,097	2,130	42	2,028	2,070
4. Electricity, gas and water	455	-	455	605	-	605	375	10	385
5. Construction	40	125	165	45	205	250	37	578	615
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	5	745	750	7	1,298	1,305	8	1,922	1,930
7. Transport, storage and communication	2,395 <sup>3/</sup>	465	2,860	1,072	783	1,855	2,783 <sup>3/</sup>	452	3,235
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services of which ownership of dwellings	65	1,140	1,205	57	1,633	1,690	111	2,189	2,300
9. Producers of government services	(17)	(1,058)	(1,075)	(18)	(1,477)	(1,495)	(13)	(2,047)	(2,060)
10. Other services	275	-	275	325	-	325	845	-	845
	25	150	175	97	108	205	111	104	215
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,380	4,610	7,990	2,285	6,280	8,565	4,365	7,500	11,865

\* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

Table 1.15 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices by type and use, 1988 - 1991

	Rs Million			
	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>I - By Type</b>				
A. Buildings and construction work	3,205	4,140	5,570	6,500
Residential buildings	1,075	1,495	2,060	2,750
Non-residential buildings	1,215	1,620	2,140	2,325
Other construction work	915	1,025	1,370	1,425
B. Plant, machinery and equipment	4,785	4,425	6,295	5,750
Passenger cars	295	380	475	475
Other transport equipment	1,970 <sup>4/</sup>	815	2,120 <sup>4/</sup>	975
Machinery and other equipment	2,520	3,230	3,700	4,300
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7,990	8,565	11,865	12,250
<b>II - By Use</b>				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	230	200	270	410
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,875	2,130	2,070	2,190
4. Electricity, gas and water	455	605	385	1,010
5. Construction	165	250	615	455
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	750	1,305	1,930	1,790
7. Transport, storage and communication	2,860 <sup>4/</sup>	1,855	3,235 <sup>4/</sup>	2,310
8. Financing, insurance real estate and business services	1,205	1,690	2,300	2,940
of which: ownership of dwellings	(1,075)	(1,495)	(2,060)	(2,750)
9. Producers of government services	275	325	845	900
10. Other services	175	205	215	245
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7,990	8,565	11,865	12,250

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Fig 7- Investment in Construction and Machinery

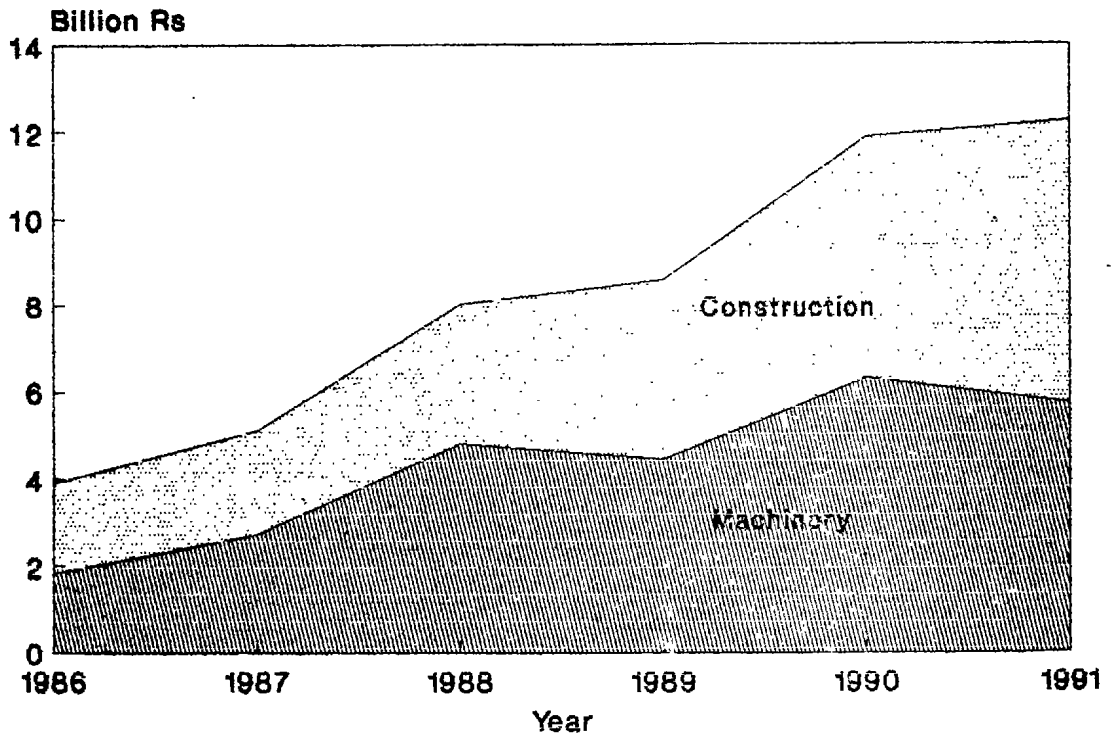


Fig 8-Annual real growth rate of GDFCF

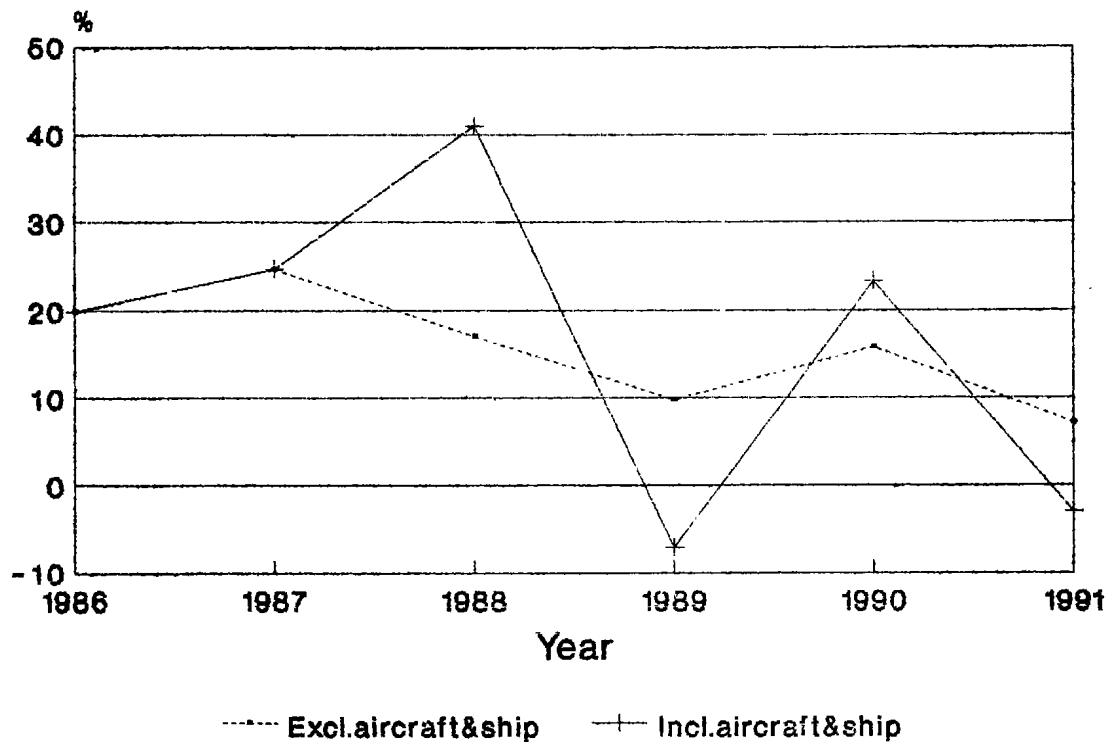


Fig 9 - Composition of GDPCF, 1990

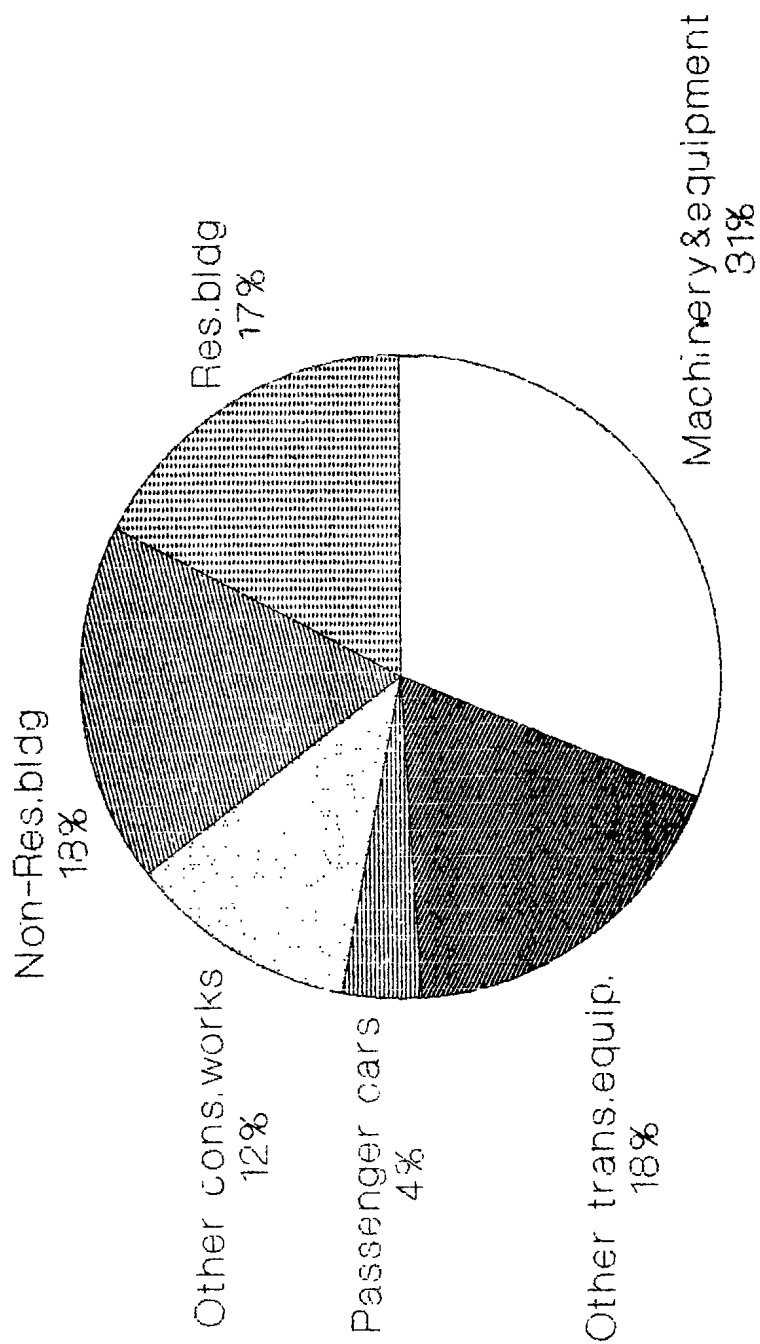


Table 1.16 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1987 prices by type and use, 1988 - 1991

	Rs Million			
	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
I - By Type				
A. Buildings and construction work	2,895	3,275	3,830	4,160
Residential buildings	975	1,190	1,440	1,795
Non-residential buildings	1,100	1,270	1,445	1,455
Other construction work	820	815	945	910
B. Plant, machinery and equipment	4,280	3,395	4,395	3,820
Passenger cars	270	300	340	325
Other transport equipment	1,760 <sup>4/</sup>	630	1,490 <sup>4/</sup>	655
Machinery and other equipment	2,250	2,465	2,565	2,840
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7,175	6,670	8,225	7,980
II - By use				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	205	155	185	265
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,680	1,635	1,435	1,440
4. Electricity, gas and water	405	470	265	655
5. Construction	150	195	435	305
6. Wholesale & retail trade restaurants and hotels	680	1,025	1,325	1,150
7. Transport, storage and communication	2,560 <sup>4/</sup>	1,440	2,250 <sup>4/</sup>	1,510
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,095	1,345	1,610	1,925
of which: ownership of dwellings	(975)	(1,190)	(1,440)	(1,795)
9. Producers of government services	245	250	575	575
10. Other services	155	155	145	155
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7,175	6,670	8,225	7,980

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel



Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1988-1991  
(Base year: 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
A. Buildings and construction work	<u>122.4</u>	<u>138.5</u>	<u>161.9</u>	<u>175.9</u>
Residential buildings	114.7	140.0	169.4	211.2
Non-residential buildings	137.5	158.8	180.6	181.9
Other construction work	114.7	114.0	132.2	127.3
B. Plant, machinery and equipment	<u>157.1</u>	<u>124.6</u>	<u>161.5</u>	<u>140.2</u>
Passenger cars	105.9	117.6	133.5	127.5
Other transport equipment	374.54 <sup>4/</sup>	134.0	317.04 <sup>4/</sup>	139.4
Machinery and other equipment	112.5	123.2	128.2	142.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	141.0	131.0	161.6	156.8
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF(%)	+41.0	-7.1	+23.3	-3.0
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel(%)	+17.0	+9.6	+15.3	+7.1

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1988-1991 (Base year: 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>	1991 <sup>3/</sup>
A. Buildings and construction work	<u>110.7</u>	<u>126.4</u>	<u>145.4</u>	<u>156.2</u>
Residential buildings	110.3	125.6	143.1	153.2
Non-residential buildings	110.5	127.6	148.1	159.8
Other construction work	111.6	125.8	145.0	156.6
B. Plant, machinery and equipment	<u>111.8</u>	<u>130.3</u>	<u>143.2</u>	<u>150.5</u>
Passengers cars	109.3	126.7	139.7	146.2
Other transport equipment	111.9	129.4	142.3	148.8
Machinery and other equipment	112.0	131.0	144.2	151.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	111.4	128.4	144.3	153.5

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1988 - 1989

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988						
	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	4,200.6	1,240.4	2,960.2	- 106.5	3,066.7	1,394.0	1,672.7
of which sugar cane	2,987.6	810.9	2,176.7	-	2,176.7	1,177.4	999.3
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	370.0	68.8	301.2	- 4.2	305.4	40.0	265.4
livestock	452.3	232.9	219.4	-10.2	229.6	35.0	194.6
fishing	208.1	63.5	144.6	-	144.6	46.4	98.2
2. Mining and quarrying	59.6	32.6	27.0	-	27.0	13.5	13.5
3. Manufacturing	20,230.4	13,490.2	6,740.2	1,113.1	5,627.1	2,543.9	3,083.2
of which sugar milling	4,831.6	3,634.2	1,197.4	600.4	597.0	241.7	355.3
EPZ industries	9,500.2	6,375.2	3,125.0	-	3,125.0	1,579.7	1,545.3
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,017.0	500.0	517.0	-	517.0	232.0	284.0
5. Construction	3,730.0	2,370.5	1,359.5	- 10.5	1,370.0	750.0	620.0

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1988 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988						
	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 of which wholesale and retail trade	5,862.0	2,016.3	3,845.7	60.7	3,785.0	1,210.0	2,575.0
restaurants and hotels	4,247.0	1,225.3	3,021.7	-103.3	3,125.0	930.0	2,195.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	1,615.0	791.0	824.0	164.0	660.0	280.0	380.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	4,762.5	2,383.7	2,378.8	13.8	2,365.0	1,015.0	1,350.0
of which transport & storage	4,384.9	2,325.4	2,059.5	13.8	2,045.7	974.6	1,071.1
communication	377.6	58.3	319.3	-	319.3	40.4	278.9
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,997.8	687.0	3,310.8	36.0	3,274.8	516.0	2,758.8
of which financial institutions	1,169.5	165.5	1,004.0	-	1,004.0	306.0	698.0
ownership of dwellings	1,995.0	238.0	1,757.0	42.0	1,715.0	-	1,715.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,437.3	391.6	1,045.7	150.9	894.8	434.8	460.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+552.0	-552.0	-	-552.0	-	-552.0
Sub-total (a)	45,297.2	23,664.3	21,632.9	1,257.5	20,375.4	8,110.2	12,265.2



Table 1.15 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1948 - 1959 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989						
	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	4,621.9	1,322.4	3,299.5	-71.0	3,370.5	1,515.0	1,855.5
of which sugar cane	3,245.8	669.9	2,555.9	-	2,555.9	1,279.2	1,276.7
of which foodcrops, fruits & flowers	471.8	66.9	404.9	-3.9	408.6	50.5	358.5
of which livestock	528.2	271.1	257.1	-2.0	259.1	40.0	219.1
of which fishing	175.7	34.4	141.3	-	141.3	38.7	102.6
2. Mining and quarrying	66.1	36.1	30.0	-	30.0	15.0	15.0
3. Manufacturing	23,047.0	15,661.5	7,385.5	1,020.7	6,364.8	2,905.9	3,458.9
of which sugar milling	4,991.9	3,966.6	1,025.3	373.5	651.6	263.4	388.4
of which E.P.Z industries	10,887.8	7,437.8	3,450.0	-	3,450.0	1,765.0	1,685.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,120.0	543.0	577.0	-	577.0	270.0	299.0
5. Construction	4,698.0	2,970.5	1,727.5	-7.5	1,735.0	963.0	775.0

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1968 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989						
	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	6,914.7	2,384.9	4,529.3	-10.2	4,540.0	1,510.0	3,030.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	4,935.3	1,415.9	3,519.4	-205.6	3,725.0	1,160.0	2,565.0
restaurants & hotels	1,979.4	969.0	1,010.4	195.4	815.0	350.0	465.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	6,011.4	3,115.0	2,896.4	16.4	2,880.0	1,292.0	1,588.0
of which transport & storage	5,505.6	3,049.5	2,535.1	16.4	2,519.7	1,146.3	1,371.4
communication	425.8	65.5	361.3	-	360.3	143.7	216.6
8. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	4,813.3	859.8	3,953.5	50.2	3,903.3	652.0	3,251.3
of which financial institutions	1,488.2	209.5	1,278.7	-	1,278.7	378.3	900.4
ownership of dwellings	2,401.7	295.0	2,106.7	56.7	2,050.0	-	2,050.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,609.5	424.1	1,265.4	172.2	1,093.2	526.2	565.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 693.3	- 693.3	-	- 693.3	-	- 693.3
Sub-total (a)	52,981.9	28,010.6	24,971.3	1,170.8	23,800.5	9,656.1	14,144.4

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1988 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989						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	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	<u>334.1</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>295.7</u>	-	<u>295.7</u>	<u>295.7</u>	-
2. Community, social & personal services of which public administration & defence	<u>3,377.2</u>	<u>686.1</u>	<u>2,691.1</u>	-	<u>2,691.1</u>	<u>2,691.1</u>	-
sanitary & similar services	1,681.0	419.0	1,262.0	-	1,262.0	1,262.0	-
social, recreational & related community services	229.8	57.3	172.5	-	172.5	172.5	-
Sub-total (a)	3,711.3	724.5	2,986.8	-	2,986.8	2,986.8	-
3. Community, social & personal services of which social, recreational and related community services to households	<u>176.4</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>166.8</u>	-	<u>166.8</u>	<u>166.8</u>	-
Sub-total (c)	176.4	9.6	166.8	-	166.8	166.8	-
Total (a) + (c)	56,869.6	28,744.7	28,124.9	1,170.8	26,954.1	12,809.7	14,144.4
Import duties + sales tax	4,020.1	-	4,020.1	4,020.1	-	-	-
TOTAL	60,889.7	28,744.7	32,145.0	5,190.9	26,954.1	12,809.7	14,144.4

Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1988 - 1990.

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	Gross operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	20.3	10.8	9.5	-	-	2.5	9.5	-
Printing	20.3	10.8	9.5	-	-	2.5	9.5	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	307.7	40.2	267.5	-	-	267.5	267.5	-
Ministry of Works	211.6	17.2	194.4	-	-	194.4	194.4	-
'Public works committee' (Local Government)	87.3	21.6	65.7	-	-	65.7	65.7	-
Electrical services division	8.8	1.4	7.4	-	-	7.4	7.4	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	70.6	17.7	52.9	-	-	52.9	29.6	23.3
Civil aviation	70.6	17.7	52.9	-	-	52.9	29.6	23.3
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	137.7	20.8	116.9	-	-	116.9	61.5	55.4
Post & telegraphs	53.2	15.1	38.1	-	-	38.1	39.5	-1.4
Telecommunications	84.5	5.7	78.8	-	-	78.8	22.0	56.8
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.7	0.1	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.1	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-
T O T A L	539.0	89.6	449.4	-	-	449.4	370.7	78.7



Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1988 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989									
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus		
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-		
Printing	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-		
5. <u>Construction</u>	328.9	42.8	286.1	-	-	286.1	286.1	-		
Ministry of Works	224.0	16.1	207.9	-	-	207.9	207.9	-		
'Public Works Committee' (Local Govt.)	95.1	25.3	69.8	-	-	69.8	69.8	-		
Electrical Services Division	9.8	1.4	8.4	-	-	8.4	8.4	-		
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	93.7	20.6	73.1	-	-	73.1	34.6	38.5		
Civil Aviation	93.7	20.6	73.1	-	-	73.1	34.6	38.5		
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	60.2	13.6	46.6	-	-	46.6	43.7	2.9		
Post & Telegraphs	60.2	13.6	46.6	-	-	46.6	43.7	2.9		
8. <u>Financial institutions</u>	3.1	0.3	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-		
Post office savings bank	3.1	0.3	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-		
T O T A L	503.7	84.9	418.8	-	-	418.8	377.4	41.4		

revised

Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1988 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1990							
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	16.6	6.2	10.4	-	-	10.4	10.4	-
Printing	16.6	6.2	10.4	-	-	10.4	10.4	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	332.0	48.3	284.7	-	-	284.7	284.7	-
Ministry of Works	217.7	17.1	200.6	-	-	200.6	200.6	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	103.0	28.0	75.0	-	-	75.0	75.0	-
Electrical Services Division	12.3	3.2	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	110.8	17.7	93.1	-	-	93.1	40.8	52.3
Civil Aviation	110.8	17.7	93.1	-	-	93.1	40.8	52.3
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	70.7	12.9	57.8	-	-	57.8	45.4	12.4
Post and telegraphs	70.7	12.9	57.8	-	-	57.8	45.4	12.4
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
Post office savings bank	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
TOTAL	534.1	85.3	448.8	-	-	448.8	384.1	64.7

1/ provisional

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1980 - 1990

Rs Million

Function	1980						Total current disbursements
	Final consumption expenditure						
	Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods and services	Total	Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	
1. General public services	409.9	108.1	17.9	590.1	-	22.4	602.5
2. Defence	55.7	8.0	-	53.7	-	-	63.7
3. Public order and safety	407.8	71.7	6.5	473.0	-	6.3	475.3
4. Education	728.5	60.0	0.1	768.4	-	226.9	1,015.3
5. Health	448.1	128.4	2.0	574.5	-	4.4	576.9
6. Social security and welfare	68.2	17.5	0.7	85.0	-	364.1	949.1
7. Housing and community amenities	158.2	49.6	11.9	195.9	11.5	0.4	207.8
8. Recreation, culture and religion	51.2	24.1	5.1	70.2	1.9	10.8	82.9
9. Fuel and energy	3.2	2.5	0.5	5.2	-	0.1	5.3
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	279.7	42.0	17.7	304.0	106.1	14.5	424.6
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing	204.1	6.4	2.0	208.5	9.1	9.3	217.9
12. Transport and communication	60.2	20.4	-	80.6	9.6	9.9	91.1
13. Other economic affairs	53.3	26.2	-	79.5	128.5	10.3	218.3
14. Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	897.0	897.0
TOTAL	2,928.1	644.9	54.4	3,508.6	266.7	2,058.4	5,833.7

Table 1.2i - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1988 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Type  Function		1988 1/						Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods and services	Total			
1.	General public services	406.6	217.3	30.4	594.2	3.0	19.9	617.1
2.	Defence	58.5	28.4	-	86.9	-	-	86.9
3.	Public order and safety	490.9	99.3	4.5	585.7	-	6.4	592.1
4.	Education	857.3	67.8	0.2	924.9	-	283.5	1,205.4
5.	Health	521.7	141.2	1.1	661.8	-	6.2	668.0
6.	Social security and welfare	78.3	15.3	0.0	92.8	-	1,063.3	1,161.1
7.	Housing and community amenities	150.9	58.4	13.5	195.8	11.4	0.4	207.6
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	57.1	27.0	5.2	78.9	1.8	13.5	94.2
9.	Fuel and energy	2.5	2.0	0.1	4.4	-	0.2	4.6
10.	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	296.7	39.8	22.7	315.8	73.4	1.6	390.8
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	212.7	5.0	2.3	215.4	10.8	0.5	226.7
12.	Transport and communication	55.7	22.6	-	88.3	13.0	0.7	102.0
13.	Other economic affairs	56.6	32.9	-	91.5	230.2	9.3	331.0
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,161.0	1,161.0
TOTAL		3,259.7	757.5	56.0	3,936.4	343.6	2,563.5	6,848.5

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1988 - 1990(cont'd)

Rs Million

F u n c t i o n	T y p e		1 9 9 0					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
			Final consumption expenditure				Total			
			Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less of sales of goods & services	Total				
1. General public services	571.5	258.1	42.6	787.0	4.0	820.4	29.4	820.4		
2. Defence	66.2	76.4	-	142.6	-	142.6	-	142.6		
3. Public order and safety	523.9	100.2	7.4	616.7	-	622.0	5.3	622.0		
4. Education	832.1	56.5	0.2	888.4	-	1,252.1	363.7	1,252.1		
5. Health	556.2	196.4	1.8	750.8	-	754.3	3.5	754.3		
6. Social security and welfare	88.3	19.8	0.9	107.2	-	1,331.2	1,224.0	1,331.2		
7. Housing and community amenities	161.1	64.5	17.4	208.2	14.3	223.1	0.6	223.1		
8. Recreation, culture and religion	62.2	35.0	6.6	90.6	1.6	108.0	15.8	108.0		
9. Fuel and energy	3.2	0.4	0.2	3.4	-	7.0	3.6	7.0		
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	326.7	51.1	23.2	354.6	79.6	436.9	2.7	436.9		
11. Construction, mining & manufacturing	233.1	20.6	2.7	251.0	8.0	259.4	0.4	259.4		
12. Transport and communication	68.1	31.2	-	99.3	7.5	109.1	2.3	109.1		
13. Other economic affairs	84.8	50.0	-	134.8	285.0	430.1	10.3	430.1		
14. Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,472.7	1,472.7	1,472.7		
T O T A L	3,577.4	960.2	103.0	4,434.6	400.0	7,968.9	3,134.3	7,968.9		

1/ provisional

SECTION II - INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Explanatory Notes

(i) Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation presents in a concise form (in the form of a T table), the Production, Income and Outlay and Capital/Finance Account of the Institutional Sectors of the economy. The Institutional Sectors are: the Enterprise, Household, Government and the Rest of the World. A column referring to Goods and Services has been added to show the equilibrium on goods and services and for balancing the table.

Each column represents an institutional sector. Receipts are recorded on the right whilst payments are shown on the left. For example in 1987 the enterprise sector received Rs 28,582 million as gross output and used Rs 16,930 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 5,025 million was paid as compensation of employees.

Each line represents a transaction or a residual balancing item. Gross value added, gross operating surplus, gross disposable income, gross savings and gross lending/borrowing are balancing items derived from the accounts.

The balancing item appears twice, both as a resource and as a use. For example gross operating surplus is calculated in the production account as the difference between valued added and compensation of employees and indirect taxes. It therefore appears on the left in the production account. Gross operating surplus also constitutes a resource for the Income Account. It therefore appears on the right in that account.

One important balancing item is lending (+)/borrowing (-). A positive sign means that the sector has an excess of resources and can lend to other sectors while a negative sign indicates a need for borrowing fund from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.1, we can see that in 1987, both the Enterprise Sector and the Government Sector had an excess of Rs 406 million and Rs 449 million respectively whilst Households and the Rest of the World had to borrow Rs 150 million and Rs 705 million respectively.

Data on current and capital transfers of the Government sector have been compiled from the Accountant General's Report as these data are different from those appearing in the Balance of Payments accounts prepared by the Bank of Mauritius. The Rest of the World sector therefore does not tally with those of the Balance of Payments.

The Capital Account has been prepared on the basis of provisional data and will be revised in the light of more reliable information "land transfers" and "capital transfers" obtained later. Also, it has not been possible to include the Financial Account in the table because of the limited data available on Financial flows between Institutional Sectors.

(ii) Institutional Sector Accounts

1. Classification

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

- (i) The Household Sector: This sector comprises not only of the household but also of the unincorporated enterprises e.g. planters, show 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 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1987 (Rs million)

Account	Uses			Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources			Goods & Services	Total Account				
	Institutional Sectors		Rest of World				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.			Rest of World	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.
	Enter-prise	House-hold													
Production			15639	15639		Exports ( goods & services)					15639	15639			
				15141	15141	Imports ( goods & services)				15141		15141			
				41403	41403	Gross output					2781	2781			
		16930	3117	531	20578	Intermediate consumption						20578			
		11652	6923	2250	20825	Gross value added					2250	2250			
		5025	1620	2250	8895	Compensation of employees						8895			
		1077	53		2751	Customs duties & sales tax					2751	2751			
		5550	5250	0	1130	Other indirect taxes (net)					1130	1130			
					10800	Gross operating surplus					0	0	10800		
					0	Oper. surplus of govt. ent.					103	103	4077		
Income		2520	460	917	4077	Interest, dividend, rent						4077			
		95	64		159	Insurance premiums						159			
		159			159	Insurance claims						159			
		366	273		639	Direct taxes on income						639			
		106	173		279	Other direct taxes						279			
			268		268	Social security contr.						268			
					501	Social sec. benefits & grants						501			
					446	Unfunded employee welfare						446			
					211	Government transfers						211			
			13	53	66	Compulsory fees						66			
Capital				0	770	Current transfers n.e.c.						770			
					303	-to/from rest of the world						303			
					23577	-to/from other sectors						23577			
					17117	Gross disposable income						17117			
					6460	Final consumption						6460			
					306	Gross savings						306			
					5090	Capital transfers						5090			
					871	G.D.F.C.F.						871			
					0	Change in stock						0			
					0	Net purchase of land						0			
					Lending (+) / Borrowing(-)										
	56458	50289	16447	15972	198461	Grand total					198461				

\* at market prices, but excluding import duties and sales tax

\*\* figures do not tally with balance of payments data due to lack of information on the flow of transfers to recipient institutions



(Rs. million)

Table 2.2 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1988

Account	Uses				Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources			Goods & Services	Total	Account	
	Institutional Sectors		Rest of World	General Govt.				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.				Rest of World
	Enter-prise	House-hold												
Production			18565		18565		Exports ( goods & services)				18565	Production		
					19988	19988	Imports ( goods & services)			19988				
		3857	645		48720	48720	Gross output		3573					
		19780	2928		24282	24282	Intermediate consumption							
		13515	2928		24438	24438	Gross value added		2928		24282			
		6267	2928		10915	10915	Compensation of employees		7995		24438			
			0		3365	3365	Customs duties & sales tax		10915		10915			
		1120			1257	1257	Other indirect taxes (net)		3365		3365			
		6128			12266	12266	Gross operating surplus		1257		12266			
					0	0	Oper. surplus of govt. Enterp.		0		0			
Income Generation, Appropriation & Distribution		490	897	357	5232	5232	Interest, dividend, rent		79		3365			
		154			234	234	Insurance premiums		425		1257			
		234			234	234	Insurance claims		950		1257			
		499			863	863	Direct taxes on income				12266			
		140			360	360	Other direct taxes		80		863			
					331	331	Social security contr.				360			
					582	582	Social sec. benefits & grants				331			
					275	275	Unfunded employee welfare		582		582			
		14			271	271	Government transfers		275		271			
					71	71	Compulsory fees		71		71			
Use		121	33	1157	1311	1311	Current transfers n.e.c.				1311			
		430			545	545	-to/from rest of the world		74		545			
		4313			28213	28213	-to/from other sectors		17		28213			
					23721	23721	Gross Disposable Income		5959		28213			
		4313			7489	7489	Final consumption				20724			
					299	299	Gross savings				7489			
		5840			7999	7999	Capital transfers		1550		299			
		430			512	512	G.D.P.C.F.		179		7999			
		-38			0	0	Change in stock				512			
		-1799			0	0	Net purchase of land				0			
Capital				834	834	Lending (+) / Borrowing(-)					834			
	64828	61208	20406	21092	239607	239607	Grand total	64828	61208	20406	21092	239607		

\*at market prices, but excluding import duties and sales tax

\*\* figures do not tally with balance of payments data due to lack of information on the flow of transfers to recipient institutions

(Rs. million)

Table 2.3 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1989

Account	Uses				Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources				Goods & Services	Total Account	
	Institutional Sectors		Rest of World	Household				Enter-prise	General Govt.	Household	General Govt.			Rest of World
	Enter-prise	Household												
Production			21363		21363	Exports ( goods & services)						21363	Production	
					23801	Imports ( goods & services)					23801	23801		
Income					56870	Gross output								
					28745	Intermediate consumption								
					28125	Gross value added								
					12810	Compensation of employees								
					4020	Customs duties & sales tax								
					1171	Other indirect taxes (net)								
					14144	Gross operating surplus								
					0	Oper. surplus of govt. Enterp.								
					6877	Interest, dividend, rent								
					289	Insurance premiums								
					289	Insurance claims								
					1099	Direct taxes on income								
				445	Other direct taxes									
				387	Social security contr.									
				666	Social sec. benefits & grants									
				790	Unfunded employee welfare									
				316	Government transfers									
				82	Compulsory fees									
				1291	Current transfers n.e.c.									
				840	-to/from rest of the world									
				32938	-to/from other sectors									
				24716	Gross Disposable Income									
				8222	Final consumption									
				250	Gross savings									
				8565	Capital transfers									
				1302	G.D.F.C.F.									
				0	Change in stock									
				73	Net purchase of land									
					Lending (+) / Borrowing(-)									
Capital					76290	Grand total								

\*at market prices, but excluding import duties and sales tax

\*\* figures do not tally with balance of payments data due to lack of information on the flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1988 - 1989

Rs Million

EXPENDITURE	1988	1989	INCOME	1988	1989
Private consumption expenditure	17,215	20,780	Compensation of employees	10,915	12,810
Interests, dividends and rent	490	597	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	6,138	7,175
Net casualty insurance premiums	80	100	Interests, dividends and rent	1,477	1,997
Direct taxes on income	364	482	Casualty insurance claims	80	100
Other direct taxes	220	267	Government transfers to households	1,085	1,338
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	57	66	Social security benefits & grants	(582)	(666)
Social security contributions	331	387	Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(275)	(395)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	275	395	Other	(228)	(277)
Transfers to other resident sectors	115	130	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	43	39
Current transfers to Rest of the World	121	111	Transfers from other resident sectors	73	149
Gross savings	1,626	1,442	Current transfers from Rest of the World	1,083	1,149
Appropriation of disposable income	20,894	24,757	Disposable income	20,894	24,757

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1988 - 1989

R Million

EXPENDITURE	1988	1989	INCOME	1988	1989
Final consumption expenditure	3,509	3,936	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	79	41
Compensation of employees	(2,928)	(3,260)	Interests, dividends and land rent	425	409
Consumption of fixed capital	(-)	(-)	Indirect taxes	4,889	5,534
Goods and services purchased, net	(581)	(676)	Import duties	(2,847)	(3,379)
Interests paid	897	1,161	Export duties	(600)	(373)
Subsidies to producers	267	343	Excise duties	(488)	(618)
Transfers to households	1,085	1,338	Sales Tax	(518)	(641)
<b>Social security benefits &amp; social assistance grants</b>	(582)	(666)	Other	(436)	(523)
<b>Unfunded employee welfare benefits</b>	(275)	(395)	Direct taxes	1,223	1,544
<b>Other</b>	(228)	(277)	Taxes on income: Individuals	(364)	(482)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	43	39	Companies	(499)	(617)
Transfers to Rest of the World	33	23	Other direct taxes	(360)	(445)
Transfers n.e.c	-	4	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	71	82
Gross savings	1,550	1,686	Social security contributions	331	387
Appropriation of disposable income	7,384	8,530	Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	275	395
			Current transfers n.e.c	91	138
			From Rest of the World	(74)	(81)
			From other resident sectors	(17)	(57)
			Disposable income	7,384	8,530

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1988 - 1989

		Rs Million			
E X P E N D I T U R E	I N C O M E	1988	1989	1988	1989
Interests, dividends and rent	Gross operating surplus	3,488	4,341	6,128	6,969
Direct taxes on income	Less operating surplus of governmental enterprises	499	617	-79	-41
Other direct taxes	Interests, dividends and rent	140	178	2,380	3,390
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	14	16	234	289
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	234	289	154	189
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	Current transfers from :	154	189	455	634
Current transfers to :	Other resident sectors	430	706	(455)	(634)
Other resident sectors	Rest of the World	(430)	(706)	(-)	(-)
Rest of the World		(-)	(-)		
Gross savings		4,313	5,094		
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	9,272	11,430	9,272	11,430

Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1988 - 1989

		Rs Million				
		1988	1989	I N C O M E	1988	1989
E X P E N D I T U R E						
	Private consumption expenditure	17,215	20,780	Compensation of employees	10,915	12,810
	Government consumption expenditure	3,509	3,936	Gross operating surplus	12,266	14,144
				Net factor income from Rest of the World	-593	-303
	Gross national savings	7,489	8,222	Net indirect taxes	4,622	5,191
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World*	1,003	1,096
	Appropriation of disposable income	28,213	32,938	National disposable income	28,213	32,938

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

Table 2.8 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1988 - 1989

		Rs Million			
P A Y M E N T S	1988	1989	R E C E I P T S	1988	1989
Imports of goods and services	19,988	23,802	Exports of goods and services	16,565	21,363
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	950	1,081	Factor income received from Rest of the world	357	778
Current transfers to Rest of the World by:	154	134	Current transfers from Rest of the World by:	1,157	1,230
General government	(33)	(23)	General government	(74)	(81)
Other resident sectors	(121)	(111)	Other resident sectors	(1,083)	(1,149)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-1,013	-1,646			
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	20,079	23,371	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	20,079	23,371

SECTION III - TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1988 - 1990

Commodities	1988		1989		1990	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	4,467	33	4,946	33	5,104	29
Molasses	92	1	66	-	102	1
Tea	88	-	87	1	84	-
EPZ exports	8,176	61	9,057	60	11,474	65
Other	642	5	893	6	805	5
TOTAL	13,465	100	15,049	100	17,569	100



Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section- c.i.f. value, 1988 - 1990

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1988		1989		1990	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,745	10	2,347	12	2,611	11
1	Beverages and tobacco	66	-	75	-	90	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	523	3	748	4	765	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,009	6	1,509	7	1,939	8
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	163	1	220	1	233	1
5	Chemicals	1,083	6	1,320	7	1,619	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	6,130	36	7,580	38	8,360	35
7	Machinery and transport equipment	5,342	30	4,639	23	6,366	26
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,362	8	1,684	8	1,869	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	37	-	95	-	167	1
	TOTAL IMPORTS	17,460	100	20,217	100	24,019	100

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption <sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1988 - 1990

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1988			
		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	30.2	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	1,972.8	1,561.8	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		16,250.1	10,083.0	2,571.3	3,595.8

<sup>1/</sup> Note: Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows: Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel.

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption/ by industrial origin and use, 1988 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1989			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	441.5	311.8	126.7	3.0
12	Forestry and logging	51.3	51.3	-	-
13	Fishing	91.3	22.4	68.9	-
29	Mining and quarrying	168.4	167.3	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2,106.8	503.7	1,603.1	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	5,661.3	5,540.2	121.1	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	163.4	157.3	6.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	377.0	266.9	110.1	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	2,763.7	2,281.6	482.1	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	570.5	545.1	25.4	-
37	Basic metal industries	631.8	631.8	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	5,338.6	1,604.3	685.7	3,048.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	537.8	446.7	91.1	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	14.8	1.9	12.9	-
	T O T A L	18,918.2	12,532.3	3,334.3	3,051.6

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse  
 Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption/ by industrial origin and use, 1988 - 1990

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1990 <sup>2/</sup>			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	505.0	376.6	122.0	6.4
12	Forestry and logging	68.0	68.0	-	-
13	Fishing	169.4	78.9	90.5	-
29	Mining and quarrying	226.5	224.7	1.8	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2,242.9	406.1	1,836.8	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	5,888.3	5,672.7	215.6	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	244.5	227.0	17.5	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	434.9	312.2	122.7	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	3,437.1	2,833.8	603.3	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	746.6	717.0	29.6	-
37	Basic metal industries	645.1	645.1	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	6,670.0	2,289.5	783.6	3,796.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	530.9	452.4	78.5	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	23.6	3.6	20.0	-
	T O T A L	22,052.8	14,307.6	3,921.9	3,803.3

1/ Note: Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows: Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

2/ provisional

Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption 1/ classified by economic categories, 1988 - 1990

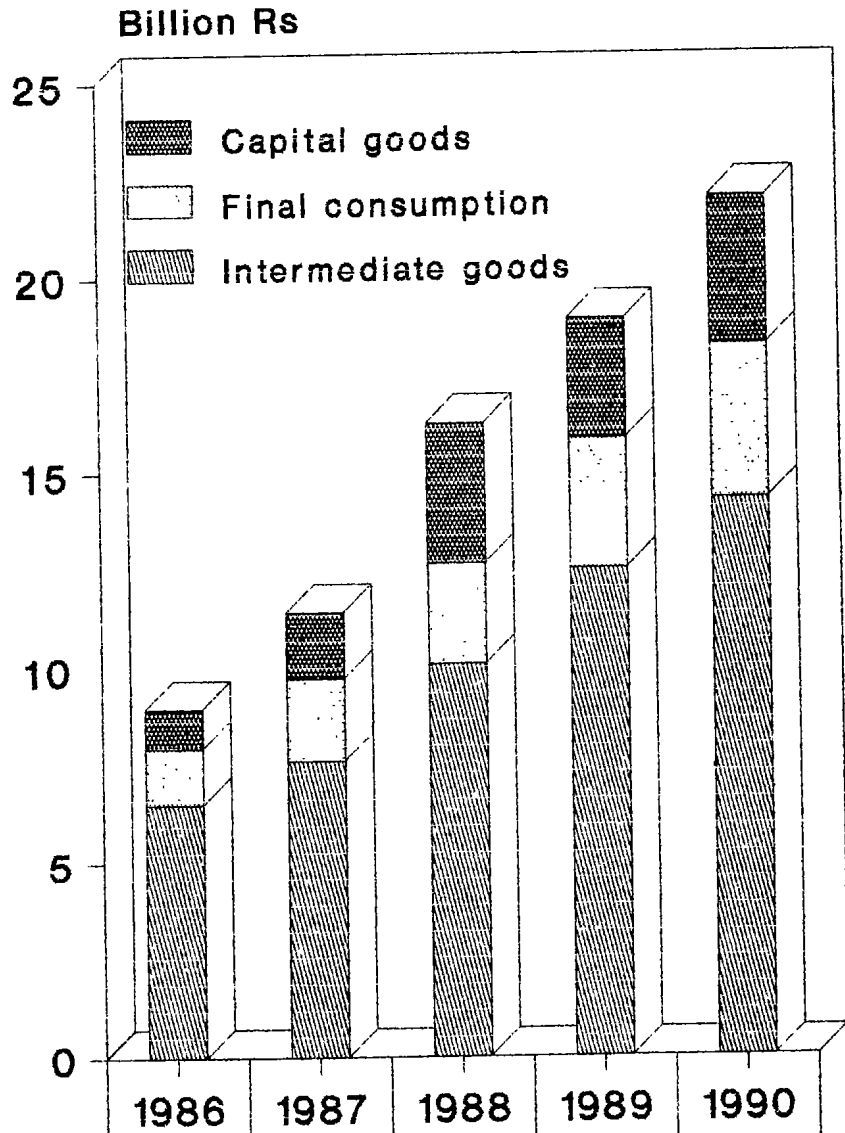
Economic categories	1988		1989		1990 <u>2/</u>	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	10,083	62.1	12,532	66.3	14,308	64.9
Final consumption of household	2,571	15.8	3,334	17.6	3,922	17.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,596	22.1	3,052	16.1	3,803	17.3
T O T A L	16,250	100	18,918	100	22,033	100

1/ Note: Figures for imports into consumption are **obtained** as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse  
Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel.

2/ provisional

**Fig 10 -Imports by economic categories  
(1986-1990)**



Capital goods	1.032	1.712	3.596	3.052	3.803
Final consumption	1.442	2.117	2.571	3.334	3.922
Intermediate goods	6.489	7.593	10.083	12.532	14.308

Year

Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1988 - 1990

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)		
	1988	1989	1990 <sup>1/</sup>
Total exports	+ 7.0	+ 11.0	+ 12.0
Sugar	+ 4.0	+ 9.0	+ 8.0
Molasses	- 4.0	- 4.0	+ 23.0
Tea	+ 18.0	+ 17.0	+ 4.0
EPZ exports	+ 11.2	+ 11.0	+ 15.0
of which Tuna	...	+ 0.6	- 6.5
Textile yarn	...	+ 5.2	+ 7.5
Knitted goods	...	+ 7.1	+ 7.5
Other garments	...	+ 9.2	+ 23.8
Optical goods	...	+ 19.8	+ 12.0
Watches & clocks	...	+ 43.6	+ 5.1

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1988 - 1990

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1988	1989	1990 <sup>1/</sup>
Total exports	+ 9.0	-	+ 3.0
Sugar	- 1.0	+ 2.0	- 5.0
Molasses	+ 19.0	- 25.0	+ 42.0
Tea	- 17.0	- 15.0	- 11.0
EPZ exports	+ 12.0	-	+ 10.0
of which Tuna	...	+ 9.4	- 21.7
Textile yarn	...	+ 52.9	+ 12.7
Knitted goods	...	- 10.6	- 4.0
Other garments	...	+ 9.5	+ 8.4
Optical goods	...	+ 29.0	- 18.8
Watches & clocks	...	+ 43.1	- 44.7

<sup>1/</sup> provisional

... figures are not available because of change in classification to harmonised system in 1988

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1988 - 1990

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1988	1989	1990 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ <u>11.0</u>	+ <u>18.4</u>	+ <u>6.0</u>
of which Flour	...	+ 32.8	- 19.2
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	...	+ 45.5	+ 24.7
Textile fibres	...	+ 14.0	- 15.6
Textile yarn	...	- 1.2	+ 16.3
Fabrics	...	+ 30.2	+ 2.1
Cement	...	+ 28.7	+ 22.3
Iron & steel goods	...	+ 21.8	+ 1.4
Petroleum products	...	+ 46.7	+ 23.9
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ <u>10.0</u>	+ <u>21.2</u>	+ <u>7.1</u>
of which Meat and meat preparations	...	+ 18.4	+ 12.8
Dairy products	...	+ 37.4	+ 18.0
Fish and fish preparations	...	+ 22.1	+ 13.5
Rice	...	+ 9.7	+ 7.1
Vegetables and fruits	...	+ 15.9	+ 5.1
Made-up garments	...	- 1.0	- 1.7
Petroleum products	...	+ 32.7	+ 16.2
Gas	...	+ 3.3	- 52.1
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ <u>12.7</u>	+ <u>15.2</u>	+ <u>7.9</u>

<sup>1/</sup> provisional

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988



Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,  
1988 - 1990

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1988	1989	1990 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	<u>+ 11.9</u>	<u>+4.7</u>	<u>+7.0</u>
of which Flour	...	-43.2	-81.9
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	...	-17.5	-22.5
Textile fibres	...	+22.2	-0.9
Textile yarn	...	+25.4	-12.0
Fabrics	...	-5.4	-10.7
Cement	...	+28.1	+17.4
Iron & steel goods	...	+33.7	-7.1
Petroleum products	...	+6.3	-9.5
<u>Consumer goods</u>	<u>+7.8</u>	<u>+6.5</u>	<u>+10.3</u>
of which Meat and meat preparations	...	+10.0	+27.8
Dairy products	...	+19.3	-7.4
Fish and fish preparations	...	+12.8	+22.8
Rice	....	+25.0	-12.5
Vegetables and fruits	...	+5.4	+14.9
Made-up garments	...	+22.9	+17.4
Petroleum products	...	+25.5	-57.7
Gas	...	+3.4	+176.1
<u>Capital goods</u>	<u>+60.1<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>-26.3</u>	<u>+15.3<sup>3/</sup></u>

<sup>1/</sup> provisional

<sup>2/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

<sup>3/</sup> excludes purchase of capital goods by Central Government

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1988 - 1990

	Unit	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>	1990 <sup>2/</sup>
Sugar	M/Tons	634,224	568,301	624,302
Molasses	"	179,622	177,000	179,000
Tea	"	6,854	5,500	5,751
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	9,000	10,500	12,500
Animal feeds	"	50,200	54,000	53,295
Iron bars	"	21,690	24,580	26,340
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	28,537	26,187	...
Denatured spirits <sup>3/</sup>				
Power alcohol	"	4,478	4,860	4,754
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	4,145	5,059	4,050
Beer and stout <sup>3/</sup>	"	261,127	254,080	281,243
Wine <sup>3/</sup>	"	31,624	28,486	26,736
Perfumed spirits <sup>3/</sup>	"	1,614	1,571	1,505
Vinegar <sup>3/</sup>	"	1,020	1,088	1,156
Matches	Gross boxes	227,989	227,150	227,342
Lime	M/Tons	5,800	6,080	5,300
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	545	584	667
Canned tuna <sup>4/</sup>	M/Tons	4,205	4,598	3,600
Outer garments <sup>4/</sup>	000	43,079	43,784	48,192
Under garments <sup>4/</sup>	"	47,651	62,413	66,924

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

4/ export figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1988 - 1990

(M.tons)

	1988	1989	1990
<u>Industrial crops</u>			
Tea (processed green leaf)	34,750	28,540	29,610
Tobacco leaf <u>1/</u>	967	1,036	789
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>			
Beans and peas	1,115	1,140	1,280
Creepers <u>2/</u>	6,335	9,340	9,330
Groundnuts	1,685	1,505	1,755
Maize	3,790	2,395	2,265
Manioc	315	210	190
Sweet potatoes	390	380	325
Potatoes	12,770	19,690	17,820
Rice	20	20	-
Tomatoes	7,315	9,195	11,570
Mixed vegetables <u>3/</u>	11,240	12,225	13,815
Bananas	7,920	4,640	6,135
Pineapples	1,465	1,540	1,355
<u>Meat and fish</u>			
Beef :			
Local	780	531	389
Rodrigues	179	58	61
Imported	602	1,053	1,599
Goat meat	138	101	134
Mutton	42	31	21
Pork	660	660	830
Poultry	9,000	10,500	12,500
<u>Fish</u>			
Lagoon and off lagoon	2,429	2,494	2,587
Bank : <u>4/</u>			
Local vessels	12,966	12,785	10,393

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

2/ includes margoze, calabash, chou chou, cucumber, patate, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

4/ includes fish caught for the canning industry

Table 4.3 - Total<sup>1/</sup> number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1988 - June 1991

Type of building	1988		1989		1990		Jan - June 1991	
	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>	4,786	589,432	5,901	785,687	6,108	867,230	3,400	464,461
New buildings	3,646	506,463	4,377	665,918	4,388	743,134	2,409	377,912
Additions	1,140	82,969	1,524	119,769	1,720	144,046	999	86,549
<u>Non-residential</u>	606	360,297	606	371,437	485	227,340	210	169,556
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	24	9,915	10	6,313	12	8,960	7	1,424
Manufacturing	120	101,552	86	130,166	67	40,331	33	25,766
Electricity, gas & water	1	304	2	779	1	82	1	4,200
Construction	1	1,068	2	740	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	413	205,372	393	155,973	333	137,448	135	131,506
Transport, storage & communication	15	4,300	16	8,455	5	3,357	1	466
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5	1,335	13	33,530	20	22,944	0	7,122
Other services	107	36,441	78	27,481	47	14,218	25	19,072
<b>T O T A L</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>949,719</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>1,157,124</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>1,114,570</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>654,017</b>

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

Fig 11 - Number of permits issued and floor area for residential buildings

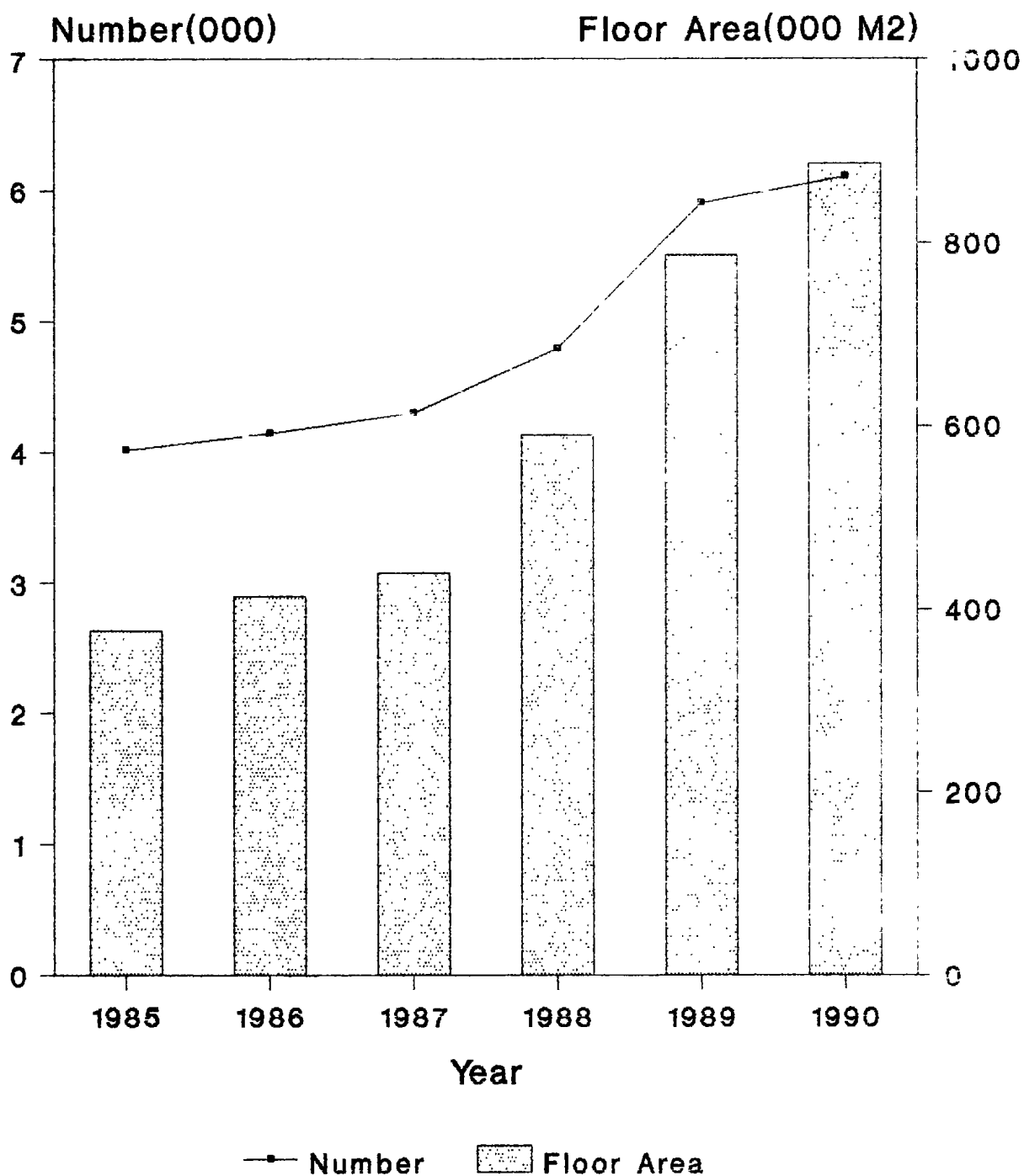


Table 4.4 - Total<sup>1/</sup> number of permits and floor area by region, 1968-1991

Region	1968		1989		1990		Jan - June 1991	
	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>	<u>3,011</u>	<u>467,409</u>	<u>3,537</u>	<u>673,486</u>	<u>3,636</u>	<u>595,022</u>	<u>1,904</u>	<u>262,552</u>
Port Louis	715	111,105	572	100,630	627	119,225	307	60,600
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	630	103,243	772	141,068	854	156,010	413	50,307
Curepipe	600	101,807	740	106,394	686	100,307	393	50,929
Quatre Bornes	557	87,720	592	57,221	721	127,930	410	61,503
Vacoas-Phoenix	501	50,454	763	170,165	746	91,470	379	51,733
<u>Rural areas</u>	<u>2,461</u>	<u>480,310</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>403,638</u>	<u>2,957</u>	<u>519,540</u>	<u>1,714</u>	<u>371,465</u>
Pamplemousses	479	70,599	759	105,963	701	130,152	329	94,132
Rivière du Rempart	320	163,563	511	126,221	413	79,090	215	54,919
Flacq	547	127,225	531	66,245	513	87,542	217	29,696
Moka	242	43,745	326	46,006	272	43,506	217	31,116
Grand Port	214	25,162	250	32,792	312	35,370	107	22,680
Savanne	227	32,303	190	21,735	197	27,399	100	11,406
Plaines Wilhems	239	29,481	203	26,934	240	40,260	228	35,241
Black River	193	39,752	193	55,742	309	68,219	223	92,145
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>5,472</b>	<b>949,719</b>	<b>6,507</b>	<b>1,157,124</b>	<b>6,593</b>	<b>1,114,570</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>654,017</b>

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

Table 4.5 - Number of permits and floor area for new buildings by region, 1960 - June 1991

R e g i o n	1960		1969		1990		Jan - June 1991	
	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>	<u>2,090</u>	<u>403,476</u>	<u>2,102</u>	<u>568,302</u>	<u>2,192</u>	<u>471,179</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>211,189</u>
Port Louis	662	107,578	564	183,799	544	114,817	263	56,638
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	366	86,280	474	113,822	482	121,252	211	39,320
Curepipe	409	89,803	341	78,927	333	72,457	184	33,451
Quatre Bornes	368	73,787	477	141,355	407	96,296	217	42,404
Vacoas/Phoenix	285	46,026	326	50,399	426	66,357	203	39,376
<u>Rural Areas</u>	<u>2,242</u>	<u>463,274</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>459,053</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>499,345</u>	<u>1,541</u>	<u>356,279</u>
Pamplemousses	412	73,169	700	101,406	651	133,920	296	50,733
Riviere du Rempart	288	95,880	477	125,369	372	75,589	198	53,699
Fiacq	516	125,515	521	65,744	445	83,684	207	28,698
Moka	222	42,572	314	45,004	258	42,371	192	29,127
Grand Port	192	23,690	239	30,524	291	34,224	163	20,582
Savanne	197	30,252	161	19,160	160	24,477	76	9,231
Plaine Wilhems	228	29,099	194	26,261	221	39,043	207	33,417
Black River	187	39,097	187	55,257	283	66,037	202	90,792
Total	4,332	866,750	4,983	1,007,355	4,873	970,524	2,619	567,468

Notes to Table 4.6 "Series of selected indicators, 1970 - 1991"

National Accounts data 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 4.6. Major revisions have been brought to estimates of the Industry group "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" and to "net indirect taxes". The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings has been revalued at current market value instead of at historical cost. Output of "Other financial institutions" have been revised upwards to be in line with the 1976 estimates. Figures on net indirect taxes have been adjusted to include export duty on sugar. This was formerly treated as a direct tax.

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Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1970 - 1991

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)
1970	805,489	1,017	175	1,192	- 0.2	1,025	145	419	384
1971	816,561	1,114	192	1,306	+ 4.9	1,086	184	462	362
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	+10.6	1,278	229	636	574
1973	846,089	1,768	246	2,014	+11.6	1,524	480	916	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	3,470	+10.8	2,288	750	1,756	1,786
1975	867,824	3,351	455	3,806	- 0.1	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,839
1976	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	+16.7	3,579	1,287	2,408	1,770
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	+ 7.0	4,391	1,510	2,951	2,041
1978	907,779	5,494	764	6,258	+ 4.0	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987
1979	922,807	6,540	1,100	7,640	+ 3.6	6,153	1,965	3,634	2,433
1980	937,886	7,389	1,308	8,697	-10.1	7,786	2,028	4,721	3,341

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1970 - 1991 (cont'd)

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsi- dies (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)
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	23,181	4,622	27,803	+ 6.1	20,724	7,990	17,460	13,854
1989	1,026,813	26,954	5,191	32,145	+ 4.5	24,716	8,565	20,217	15,517
1990	1,036,833	31,500	6,200	37,700	+ 7.1	29,324	11,865	24,019	18,057
1991	1,048,561	35,260	6,900	42,160	+ 4.3	32,410	12,250	...	...

Table 4.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq kms)					
1. Population (mid-year)	993,851	1,003,794	1,016,596	1,026,813	1,036,833
2. Annual population growth (%)	+0.9	+1.0	+1.3	+1.0	+1.0
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	...	64.7	...	...	...
Female (years)	...	72.2	...	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.4	21.0
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	26.3	24.2	22.0	21.6	19.9
7. Employment (large establishments only as at September)	238,285	259,656	271,237	273,152	280,190
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	165,310	207,570	239,300	262,790	291,550
9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)	1,190	1,786	2,381	2,796	3,500
10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)	18,971	23,043	27,210	31,842	37,396
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rupees)	19,088	22,956	26,766	31,011	36,068
12. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+8.9	+8.4	+6.1	+4.5	+7.1
13. Rate of inflation (%)	1.8	0.6	9.2	12.6	13.5
14. Total imports (c.i.f.: Rs Mn)	9,119	13,042	17,460	20,217	24,019
15. Total exports (f.o.b.: Rs Mn)	9,063	11,497	13,854	15,517	18,057

Table 4.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1990)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1962	100	83.5	21.6	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9
1970	119.3	100	25.7	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5
1980	463.2	380.3	100	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4	58.1	51.6	45.5
1983	624.0	523.0	134.7	100	93.2	87.3	85.8	85.3	78.1	69.4	61.1
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	107.3	100	93.7	92.0	91.4	83.7	74.3	65.5
1985	714.5	590.8	153.2	114.5	106.7	100	98.2	97.6	89.4	79.4	70.0
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	116.6	108.6	101.8	100	99.4	91.0	80.6	71.2
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	100	91.6	81.3	71.6
1988	799.1	669.7	172.4	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	100	88.8	78.2
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	144.2	134.4	125.9	123.7	123.0	112.6	100	88.1
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	163.7	152.5	142.9	140.4	139.6	127.8	113.5	100

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

## SECTION V: INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE - 1987

### 1. Introduction

An Input-Output (I.O.) table provides a snapshot picture of the economy for a particular year. It is a matrix representation of all economic transactions during a given period as compiled for National Accounts purposes. The row entries show how the output of each industry is distributed among other countries and sectors of the economy. At the same time, the column entries show the inputs that each industry buys from other industries and sectors.

The I.O. table compiled for the year 1987 is a simplified one; all economic activities have been summarised into 15 industry groups only.

### 2. Methodology

2.1 The construction of the Mauritian Input-Output table is based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the United Nations through its manual 'A System of National Accounts' (1968).

#### 2.2 **Main Assumptions**

The use of the I.O. table is based on two main assumptions known as homogeneity and proportionality. The homogeneity assumption required that each sector produces a single output with a single input structure. The proportionality assumption states that the inputs of each sector vary in direct proportion to that sector's total output.

#### 2.3 **Valuation**

All inputs and outputs in the I.O. table are valued at producer's prices (i.e. exclusive of trade and transport margins). In the case of trade activities output is defined as 'gross margins' i.e. mark up on the goods handled, by trade establishments rather than the total value of all transactions.

### 3. Data Sources

Detailed data required for the construction of the I.O. table were collected mainly through the 1985-1986 Census of Economic Activities and the 1987 Census of Industrial Production.

#### 4. Salient features

##### 4.1 **Gross Domestic Output**

In 1987, the Mauritian economy produced around Rs 41,400 million worth of goods and services. The goods sector accounted for slightly over 60 per cent and the services sector, the remaining 40 per cent. The major industry was Manufacturing, which contributed 41 per cent of the total gross domestic output. It was followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade including Restaurants and Hotels with 11 per cent; Transport, 10 per cent; Agriculture, 9 per cent and Finance and Business Services, 9 per cent.

A large proportion of the gross domestic output (Rs 30,700 million) or 74 per cent was sold to the Final Demand Sector which comprise Exports, Household and Government Consumption and Gross Capital Formation. The remaining Rs 10,700 million or 26 per cent was sold to industries as intermediate inputs.

Exports of goods and services which amounted to some Rs 15,000 million constituted the major destination of gross domestic output. It accounted for 36 per cent of total output and 49 per cent of all final demand reflecting the economy's export orientatedness. Exports of goods amounted to Rs 11,395 million or 76 per cent of total exports, the major products were EPE goods (Rs 6,067 million or 44 per cent) and sugar (Rs 4,409 million or 29 per cent). Exports of services, totalled Rs 3,594 million representing 24 per cent of total exports.

Household consumption of locally produced goods and services amounted to nearly Rs 9,800 million representing 68 per cent of total household consumption. Government consumption stood at Rs 2,700 million.

Capital Expenditure also known as Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation which consists mainly of expenditure on locally produced machinery and construction amounted to Rs 3,206 million inclusive of an increase in stock of goods estimated at around Rs 440 million.

##### 4.2 **Inputs**

###### ... *Local Intermediate Inputs*

Intermediate inputs supplied by domestic industries amounted to Rs 10,700 million representing 26 per cent of total output. The goods sector, being the major supporting industries accounted for 74 per cent of this and the Services sector, the remaining 26 per cent.

Agricultural activities contributed 30 per cent of all domestically produced inputs and was almost entirely used by the Manufacturing sector especially sugar milling.

Manufacturing activities contributed 23 per cent of all inputs and 48 per cent of this was used by itself. It also contributed 41 per cent of all domestically produced inputs used by Agriculture, 44 per cent used by Construction and 15 per cent used by the Services sector.

*Imported Inputs*

Imported goods and services used by industries in their production processes amounted to Rs 9,871 million (inclusive of import duties and sales tax) and represented 24 per cent of total output. The goods sector used 73 per cent of these imported inputs with Manufacturing alone, especially EPZ, accounting for 61 per cent. The Services sector used the remaining 27 per cent.

... *And Value Added*

Payments for primary inputs or what is commonly known as value added, the total of which gives Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.), amounted to Rs 20,825 million representing 50 per cent of total output.

Compensation of employees accounted for 43 per cent of G.D.P.; Gross Operating Surplus, 52 per cent and Other Indirect Taxes (exclusive of import duties and sales tax) the remaining 5 per cent.

The services sector contributed 51 per cent of G.D.P. and the goods sector, 49 per cent. The largest sector was Manufacturing contributing 28 per cent of G.D.P. followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels, 15 per cent; Community, Social and Personal Services, 15 per cent; Agriculture, 13 per cent; Finance, Insurance and Business Services, 12 per cent; Transport, Storage and Communication, 10 per cent.

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Table 5.1 INPUT OUTPUT TABLE (The Mauritian Economy - 1987)

Industry group	(Rupees million)															Total Demand						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		Total Interm. consum.	H/hold Consum -tion	Govt. Consum -tion	GDFCF	Change in stock	Exports in goods & services
Product group at producers' prices	15					2843									4	53	2858	0				2858
Sugar cane	1	1					7				40				4	53	193	193			12	258
Foodcrops and fruits	2	2	3	1		87	57				30				4	184	381	381			5	570
Livestock and fishing	3					11	119									156	156	3			32	191
Other agriculture	4	26	1				68			60					1	130	145	17		-92	4409	55
Mining and quarrying	5		3			39	2		32		10					145	73	73		133	6667	4760
Sugar milling	6						771	12								783	110	110		400		7960
EPZ	7						38	253	5	450	86	90	122	29	100	1563	3050	3050	60	270		4943
Other manufacturing	8	12	162	22	9	18	109	117	48	2	109	62	34	20	74	618	294	294				912
Electricity and water	9	4	6	3	4	13	9	34	15	2	5	8	1	100	6	205	0	195	2365			2765
Construction	10	11	3	2		40	35	465	67	187	35	65	278	53	100	1393	1561		340	106	3400	
Wholesale and retail	11	49	5	6		5	5	3		1	3	1	6	1	10	39	150			1091	1280	
Restaurants and hotels	12	4				5	87	50	8	250	317	36	118	44	81	1591	875			1585	4051	
Transp. storage & commun.	13	290	3	15	13	11	268	87	50	8	60	30	72	418	5	806	2007			734	3547	
Finance, insur., busi. serv.	14	30	1	1	1	20	55	43	6	60	64	30	15	51	15	183	1065	2527		78	3853	
Other Services incl. gov.	15	2	1	2	4	1	14	20	10	5	30	15	5	5	15	183	1065	2527		78	3853	
Total-local int. consumption	611	28	205	52	26	3274	1212	1303	191	1017	649	387	682	670	400	10707	9779	2722	2765	441	14989	41403
Imported goods & services	102	15	42	18	4	154	4163	1286	184	527	301	203	951	308	343	8601	3581		1879	430	650	15141
Import duties (incl. sales tax)	21	2	5	4		44		414	47	185	49	35	327	50	87	1270	1035		446			2751
Total intermediate consumption	734	45	252	74	30	3472	5375	3003	422	1729	999	625	1960	1028	830	20578	14395	2722	5090	871	15639	59295
Compensation of employees	993	33	69	93	12	200	1275	610	193	640	735	225	935	437	2445	8895						
Net indirect taxes		-10	-7	-96		612		361		-9	-26	120	16	37	132	1130						
Gross operating surplus	1131	190	256	120	13	476	1310	969	297	405	1692	310	1140	2045	446	10800						
Value added at market prices	2124	213	318	117	25	1288	2585	1940	490	1036	2401	655	2091	2519	3023	20825						
Gross output at producers' prices	2858	258	570	191	55	4760	7960	4943	912	2765	3400	1280	4051	3547	3853	41403						

Gross Domestic Product (market prices)  
 = 20825 + 2751  
 = 23576 (Rs million)

\* provisional



Fig 12- Supply & Demand on Gross Output,1987

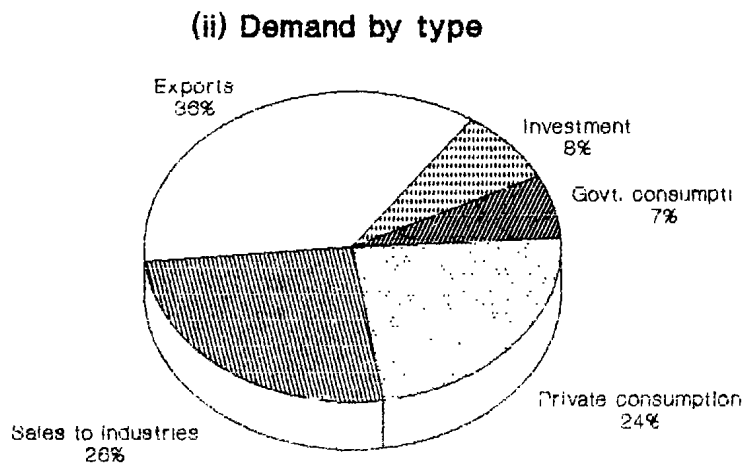
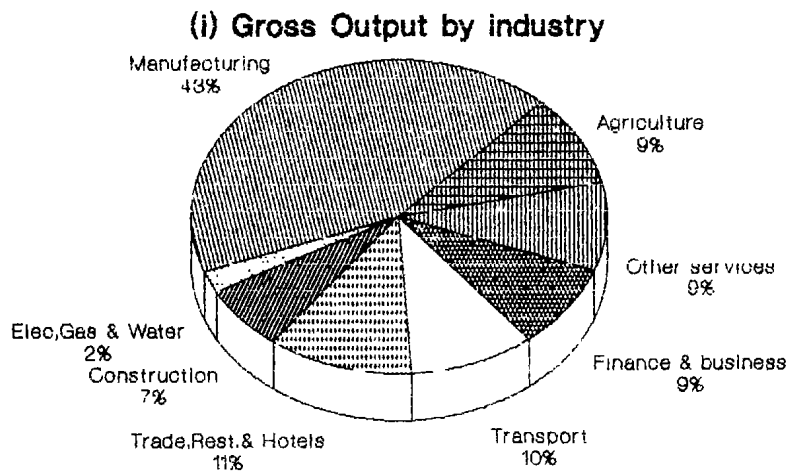
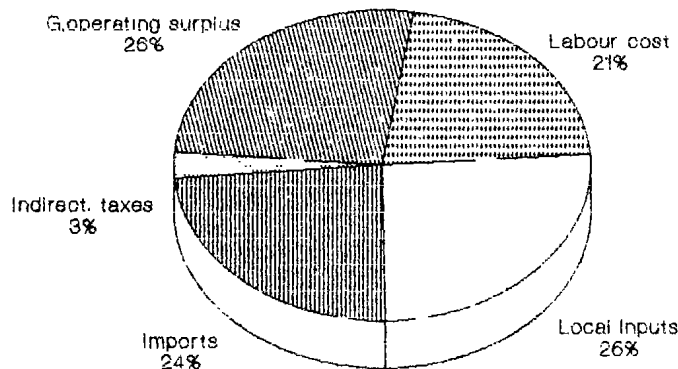


Fig 13- Inputs of the overall economy,1987



Source: Input-Output Table -1987