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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

OF

MAURITIUS

1996

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1996

Foreword

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

This publication presents the latest available data describing the performance of the economy over the last four years (1993 - 1996) and a series of the main economic and social indicators for 76 - 96. The provisional estimates for 1995 and forecast for 1996 are subject to revision in later issues. Following the publication of the results of the 1992 Census of Economic Activities, a major revision has been made to data concerning the intercensal period 1987 - 1991 and the new series given in table 4.6. For detailed data, please refer to the thirteenth issue.

Concept, methodology and main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates are given in Part I and II. Tables on the detailed production accounts by activity and Income and Outlay accounts by main institutional sectors are given in Section I and Section II. A revised table on "Labour Productivity at national level" is given in Section IV. The new estimates have been worked out from the findings of the 1995 Labour Force Sample Survey. An input-output table presenting the economy in 1992 is included in Section V.

The Central Statistical Office makes considerable effort to provide objective, reliable and timely information for the benefit of users. It is hoped that the data herewith published will prove valuable to decision makers, planners and researchers. Any constructive criticism or suggestion for improvement of this report will be most welcome.

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

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts which describe the functioning of the national economy in such areas as production, distribution, consumption and accumulation. It has been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National income accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time

2. Need for international standards - the System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts is defined to consist of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro economic accounts based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.

The need of international organisations for comparable data about their members prompted the development of international standards for national accounting in the late 1940's.

The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts" which was later revised (1968).

2.1 The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA)

The SNA has recently undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty five years since the last revision. The new version, the 1993 SNA has already been published and countries have been advised to implement the new system as soon as possible. Whilst the basic structure has remained more or less the same, certain changes have been brought to take account of new developments and concerns. Examples are the introduction of Environment or Green Accounting and Human Resource Accounting which can now be produced in what is termed "Satellite" Account

The National Accounts of Mauritius are prepared on the basis of the International recommendations stated in the United Nations Manual - A System of National Account (SNA), 1968. It is intended to implement the 1993 SNA by phase. After consolidating the Production and Income and Outlay Accounts on the new format, steps will be taken to enable production of capital and financial account such that the complete set of accounts are prepared in the near future

3. National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of National income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 where Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at some Rs 300 million. The measures were then confined to "Value Added" figures only and were published in the Year Book and later, in the Digest of Statistics

Estimates for 1948 to 1975 were based on the 1953 system of National Accounts. In 1983, following the availability of more detailed data which were collected through an Annual Census of Production a new series was produced for the years 1976 onwards based on the 1968 SNA

4. 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 1996)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1994	Revised estimates
1995	Preliminary estimates
1996	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 1996 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1994	Revised estimates
1995	Provisional estimates
1996	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.

5. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1993 to 1996. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions and various methods used for the computation of the estimates are given in the first two parts of the report, whereas the statistical tables grouped as shown below, are contained in the third part. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis.

Part I	Concepts and Definitions
Part II	Sources and Methods
Part III	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.

6. Problems and limitations of published data

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

(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

PART I - 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)

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 (ex factory) prices that is, exclusive of transport and distribution charges. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

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 accounts 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 (G D P).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at factor cost

GDP at factor cost is that part of the cost of producing the gross domestic product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land and capital).

GDP at market prices

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

Gross National Product (GNP)

GDP plus net factor income from abroad gives Gross National Product (GNP), also termed Gross National Income (GNI).

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

The sum of Gross National Income (GNI) and net transfers from the rest of the world gives Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) consists of the net additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year. These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' value. Non-reproducible tangible assets such as land and mineral deposits are not included in gross capital formation. However, outlays on improvement of land and development of mining sites are considered as gross domestic fixed capital formation.

Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings are not classified as capital formation but are treated as consumption expenditure.

Increase in inventories

Increase in stocks inventories 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.

Gross Domestic Savings and National Savings

GDP at market prices less total consumption expenditure (private and government) gives Gross Domestic Savings. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total consumption gives Gross National Savings.

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 of 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

Imputed bank service charges

Imputed bank service charges is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate bank service charges to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of bank charges is imputed to a nominal industry with a negative value added

PART II - SOURCES AND METHODS

1 Production Account of each Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounted for about 9% of Gross Domestic Product in 1995. 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

Sources:

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
3. Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
4. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household budget Surveys
6. Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. The methodology adopted varies with the sources of information. Apart from sugar, tea and tobacco, 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 Budget 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 Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources 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 2,800 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 GDP is around 8% and export of sugar represents around 25% of total domestic exports

Cultivation of sugarcane accounts for about 90% 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 1995, they numbered 17 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 40,505 hectares of land. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on some of the estates' land. The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugarcane on their own lands. There are about 28,600 owner-planters who cultivate around 34,415 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 sugarcane. 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 sugarcane, 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 1993/94 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1993.

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 sugarcane. 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 sugarcane 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 sugarcane; 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 accounted for 24% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1995 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

Sources

1. Annual Census of Industrial Production
2. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
3. Trade Statistics
4. Household Budget Surveys
5. Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

Methodology

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

- (i) Sugar Milling
- (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 (CIP1) 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 on acquisition of assets such as buildings, plant, machinery and transport equipment are collected for the preparation of the table on gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of goods.

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

1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

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

Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department
3. Trade Statistics
4. 1990 Housing and Population Census
5. Household Budget Surveys
6. Special surveys of building contractors and para-statal bodies

Methodology

The gross output of the construction industry is the value of investment on residential and non-residential buildings, roads, electricity and communications networks, land improvement and reclamation, maintenance and repair services, etc. The methodology adopted varies with the type of construction and the source of statistical information

The main source of data is the records of building permits kept by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. The total volume (floor area) of building construction, whether performed by contractors or individuals, is compiled at the office, from these records.

A few 'small' contractors are interviewed to obtain the price charged per square 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 the 1990 Housing Census
- (ii) repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget 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.

Sources

1. Census of Industrial Production
2. Register of licence holders
3. Trade Statistics
4. Agricultural Statistics
5. Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities
7. Sales Tax Department

Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is defined as the difference between sale and purchase values of goods sold. Also included are the activities of brokers, lottery organisers, auctioneers and scrap dealers.

Imported goods The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified itemwise according to the Standard 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 Index 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 Local Authorities. 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 11.5% to the Gross Domestic Product and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

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

Sources

1. National Transport Authority
2. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
3. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
4. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. Special enquiries from Mauritius Telecommunications Services Ltd, docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies
7. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners
8. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

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 sugarcane 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 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 the Post and Telegraphs Department, a government industry, and the Mauritius Telecommunication Services. The Financial Report and the monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department are used to compile the required statistics for the Post and Telegraphs Department. Information on the operation of the Mauritius Telecommunication Services 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

Sources

1. Bank of Mauritius -
2. Annual Report of the Registrar General's Department
3. Annual Report of the Registrar of Insurance
4. 1990 Housing and Population Census
5. Special enquiries from insurance companies, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms
6. Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority (MOBAA)
7. Mauritius Freeport Authority

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 1990 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. Information on rent paid by size of dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. This valuation differs from that used in the old series where only additions during the year were valued at current market prices and then added to previous year's figures. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from Income Tax Statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in 'Real estate'. The intermediate cost which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance is estimated as a percentage of the gross output

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

1.10 Producers of government services

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

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

Sources

- Financial Report and monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department
- Income and expenditure accounts of local authorities given in their 'Estimates'

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

Sources

1. Register of licence holders
2. Register of pools and lottery organisations
3. Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme
4. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Budget Surveys
6. 1990 Housing and Population Census
7. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

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 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 1990 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 made by producers as 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 1995 around 61% 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 National Housing Development Corporation (NHDC).

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 39% of the GDFCF. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

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

4. Estimates at Constant Prices

4.1 General

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

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

4.2 Double-deflation method

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

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

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

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

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

ISIC Groups	Industry Group	Method used
1	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing:	
	Sugar and tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extra-polate base year value added
3	Manufacturing:	
	Sugar and black tea	Double deflation method.
	E.P.Z.	Deflation by specific price indices such as export price index or weighted index of inputs and salary.
	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 are 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.

ISIC Industry Group Group	Method used
7 Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel; (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles.
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:

Type of expenditure	Method used
1. Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage.
2. Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index.
3. Capital formation (a) Buildings, construction and other works	Deflation by a weighted price index of main inputs such as cement and iron bars and a salary index and construction price 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.

Type of expenditure	Method used
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. implicit price index.

The construction of a new series of specific price indices such as export price index, construction price index, producer price index (manufacturing and agricultural) has improved the calculation of estimates at constant prices with availability of more detailed data. Other price indices can be constructed thus improving the calculation of constant price estimates.

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, individual 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 and Post and Telegraphs 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.

PART III - ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

1. Revised growth rates

1. The final accounts for 1994 have now been completed and the growth rate revised slightly up to 5.3% instead of 5.1%.

As regards the economic performance of 1995 and 1996, output and trade data available for the first six months of 1996 indicate that the economy will grow at a higher level of 5.8% compared to 5.3% in 1995.

1.1. GDP, 1995

Output

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased by 10% in nominal terms to reach Rs 60,142 million in 1995 from Rs 54,549 million in 1994. GDP at market prices, that is inclusive of net indirect taxes (Rs 8,358 million), attained Rs 68,500 million. After elimination of price effects estimated at 4.7%, GDP, in real terms, grew by 5.3% .

Gross National Product per capita in 1995 works out to Rs 60,750 against Rs 56,321, the previous year.

1.11 Sectoral growth

As shown in Table 1.6, all sectors, with the exception of construction, have registered positive growths ranging between 3.7% and 8%.

- (a) The Agricultural sector which was adversely affected by climatic conditions in the previous year, recovered by 7.3%: "Sugar cane" growing by 8% (539,521 tonnes of sugar in 1995 against 500,209 tonnes in 1994) and "Other Agriculture", 6.5%.
- (b) The Manufacturing sector progressed by 5.7% compared to 4.6% in the previous year. This overall growth was the combined effect of the recovery in the sugar milling sector (8%) and higher performance of exporting enterprises (5%). The "other" manufacturing industries, which produce food and household goods, construction materials, etc for the local market witnessed a slight slow down to 6.1% after registering growths of above 7% in the previous two years.
- (c) Electricity, gas and water maintained an 8% growth.
- (d) Construction activities which were expanding by 6% in 1993 and 1994 registered a decline of 2% mainly due shortage of inputs and the fact that most of the major projects were completed.
- (e) The 5.9% growth in the "Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels" reflects the performance of its two subsectors Wholesale & retail and Restaurants & hotels:

- Wholesale & retail trade grew at a slightly lower rate of 5%.

- Restaurants & hotels, a major component of the tourism industry maintained a high level of 9% with 422,463 tourists bringing in Rs 7,472 million against 400,526 arrivals and tourist earnings of Rs 6,415 million in 1994.

- (f) The "Transport, storage and communication" sector which achieved a high growth of 11.1% in 1994 due to major developments in the telecommunication services, performed at 6.5%.
- (g) "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" sector grew by 6.6% with the banking sector remaining buoyant at 9% and other business services, 7.5%.
- (h) Producers of government services which include central, local government and non-profit institutions mainly financed by government, grew by 3.7%
- (i) Establishments engaged in provision of personal services mainly to households fared well with growth attaining 6%

1.12 Consumption and Savings

Private and Government consumption expenditure increased by 9.8% to Rs 52,962 million in 1995 from Rs 48,223 million in 1994 but in real terms, the growth rate works out to 4.2%. Consumption expenditure by households accounted for 84% or Rs 44,592 million and general government, the remaining 16% or Rs 8,370 million.

Gross Domestic Savings, obtained as the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate consumption yielded Rs 15,538 million, some 4.4% higher than the Rs 14,883 million in 1994. Consequently the Savings ratio, that is the ratio of Savings to GDP (at market prices), declined to 22.7% in 1995 from 23.6%, a year ago.

1.13 Cost component of GDP

Table 1.10 on the cost composition of GDP shows the distribution of value added between labour and entrepreneurship. Compensation of employees increased by 10% to Rs 28,862 million and represented about 48% of GDP. The remaining 52% or Rs 31,280 million constituted Gross Operating Surplus of enterprises, which includes consumption of fixed capital.

The Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) which takes account of flows (transfers and factor income) with the rest of the world amounted to Rs 69,893 million and include a net inflow of Rs 1,725 million representing unrequited transfers to households and a net outflow of Rs 332 million of factor income.

1.14 Investment

During 1995, investment, public and private, as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) totalled Rs 16,750 million. Compared with the Rs 19,350 million of 1994, this represents a drop of 13.4% but after elimination of price effects (capital goods only) estimated at 1.8%, the decline, in real terms, works out to 14.7%. However, comparison with 1994 figure exclusive of aircraft shows a decline of 5.9%.

Consequently, investment level, that is the share of GDFCF in GDP at market prices fell to 24.5% in 1995 from 30.7% in 1994 (inclusive of aircraft).

Table 1.15 on detailed GDFCF by type shows that expenditure on building and construction work constituted around 60% of the total with Rs 10,225 million and machinery and equipment, the remaining Rs 6,525 million.

Investment in residential buildings and other construction works declined by 6.4% and 8.1% respectively following shortage of inputs and delay in implementation of projects. Non-residential buildings grew marginally by less than 1%, largely attributable to major renovation works in hotels.

In the total investment of Rs 16,750 million, the share of the public sector was 33% or Rs 5,515 million and that of the private sector, 67% or Rs 11,235 million.

1.2 GDP, 1996 (Revised forecast)

1.21 Growth rates

Data now available on the key sectors show that the economy in 1996 will grow at a higher rate 5.8% compared to 5.3% in 1994 and 1995. The main contributors to this overall growth are the export-led sectors namely Sugar, EPZ and Tourism. New assumptions used are as follows:

	Sector	Assumption	Real Growth rate
(a)	Sugar	Production estimated at 1,610,000 tonnes	+13%
(b)	EPZ	Exports attaining Rs 20,500 million	+6%
(c)	Tourism	Forecast of 470,000 tourists arrivals bringing in Rs 9,200 million	12%
		Overall	+5.8%

1.22 Output

GDP at factor cost for 1996 will amount to Rs 67,170 million increasing in nominal terms by 11.7% over 1995. With net indirect taxes yielding Rs 9,280 million, GDP at market prices will amount to Rs 76,450 million.

1.23 Consumption and Savings

Aggregate consumption expenditure in 1996 is expected to increase in nominal terms by around 10% to Rs 58,250 million but its share in GDP (at market prices) will drop to 76.2% from 77.3% in 1995.

Consequently Domestic savings will yield Rs 18,200 million and Savings rate will improve to 23.8% from 22.7% in 1995.

1.24 Investment

Information gathered through an "Investment intention" survey and trade data for the first semester of 1996 show that GDFCF for the current year will pick up to Rs 18,730 million, 11.8% higher than the level of 1995. After elimination of price effects estimated at 4.7%, the volume of investment is expected to grow by 6.8%.

Expenditure on building and construction work is estimated at Rs 10,810 million showing a 5.7% increase over that of 1995. In real terms, investment in construction will grow by 1.5% with a recovery of 1% in residential buildings and 3.8% in other works.

As regards investment in machinery and equipment, a substantial increase of 21% from Rs 6,525 million to Rs 7,920 million, is expected following public sector's acquisition of equipment (generator, "patrol - boat" etc.). The share of the public sector will therefore rise to 35% from 33% in 1995.

Investment level, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, will however remain at 24.5%.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout:

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXCHANGE RATE

Conversion rate to Special Drawing 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 1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

MAIN TABLES

Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1993-1996

	Unit	1993	1/ 1994	2/ 1995	3/ 1996
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	Rs M	48,068	54,549	60,142	67,170
at market prices	Rs M	56,493	63,106	68,500	76,450
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	Rs M	+63	-443	-332	-425
3. Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	Rs M	48,131	54,106	59,810	66,745
at market prices	Rs M	56,556	62,663	68,168	76,025
4. Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	Rs M	58,201	64,359	69,893	77,775
5. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	Rs	43,862	48,630	53,301	58,884
at market prices	Rs	51,540	56,321	60,750	67,071
6. Per capita GDP					
at factor cost	Rs	43,804	49,028	53,597	59,259
at market prices	Rs	51,482	56,719	61,046	67,445
7. Compensation of employees	Rs M	23,040	26,260	28,862	32,480
8. Final consumption expenditure	Rs M	42,560	48,223	52,962	58,250
private (households)	Rs M	(35,738)	(40,361)	(44,592)	(49,275)
government	Rs M	(6,822)	(7,862)	(8,370)	(8,975)
9. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs M	16,065	19,350	16,750	18,730
private sector	Rs M	(11,630)	(13,655)	(11,235)	(12,145)
public sector	Rs M	(4,435)	(5,695)	(5,515)	(6,585)
10. Gross domestic savings	Rs M	13,933	14,883	15,538	18,200
11. Gross national savings	Rs M	15,641	16,136	16,931	19,525
12. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	-3,505	-5,579	-1,811	-270
Exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	33,515	36,094	40,847	47,690
Imports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	37,020	41,673	42,658	47,960

Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1993-1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 4.9	+ 5.3	+ 5.3	+ 5.8
Final consumption expenditure	+ 5.2	+ 5.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.4
<i>Private</i>	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 4.4	+ 4.4
<i>Government</i>	+ 5.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.4	+ 4.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+ 4.8	+ 12.5	-14.7	+ 6.8
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 5.0	+ 3.5	-5.9	+ 5.6
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees / GDP at factor cost	47.9	48.1	48.0	48.4
Final consumption expenditure / GDP at market prices	75.3	76.4	77.3	76.2
<i>Private</i>	63.3	64.0	65.1	64.5
<i>Government</i>	12.0	12.4	12.2	11.7
GDFCF/ GDP at market prices	28.4	30.7	24.5	24.5
Public sector' s investment / GDFCF	27.6	29.4	32.9	35.2
Gross domestic savings / GDP at market prices	24.7	23.6	22.7	23.8

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost by sectors (1990-1996)

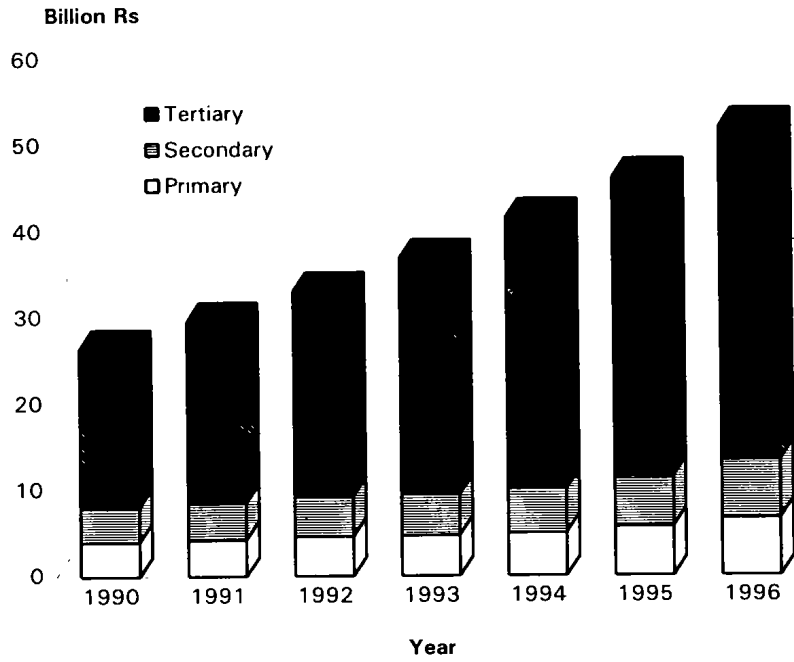
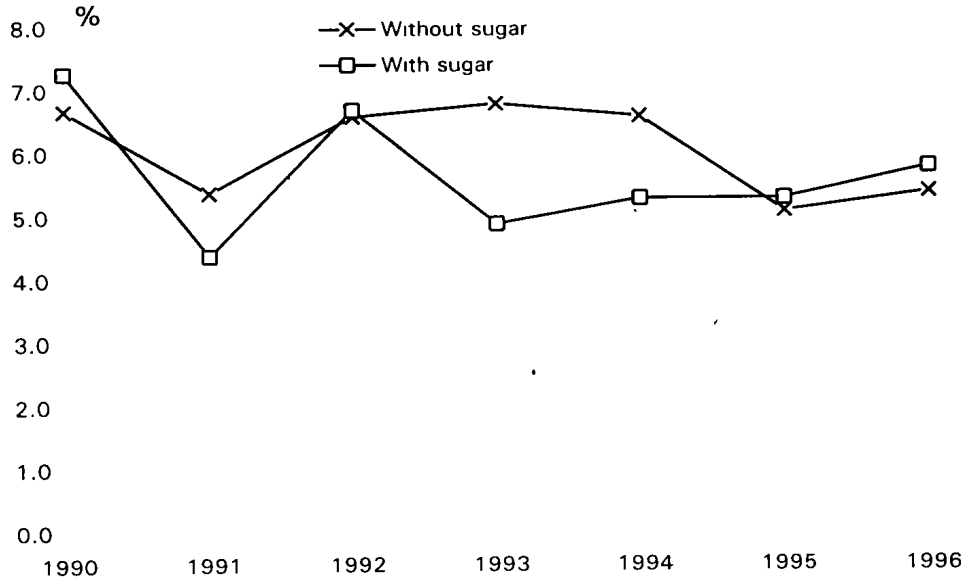


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (1990-1996)



With Sugar	7.3	4.4	6.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.8
Without Sugar	6.7	5.4	6.6	6.8	6.6	5.1	5.4

Fig 3 - Consumption and Domestic Savings (1990-1996)

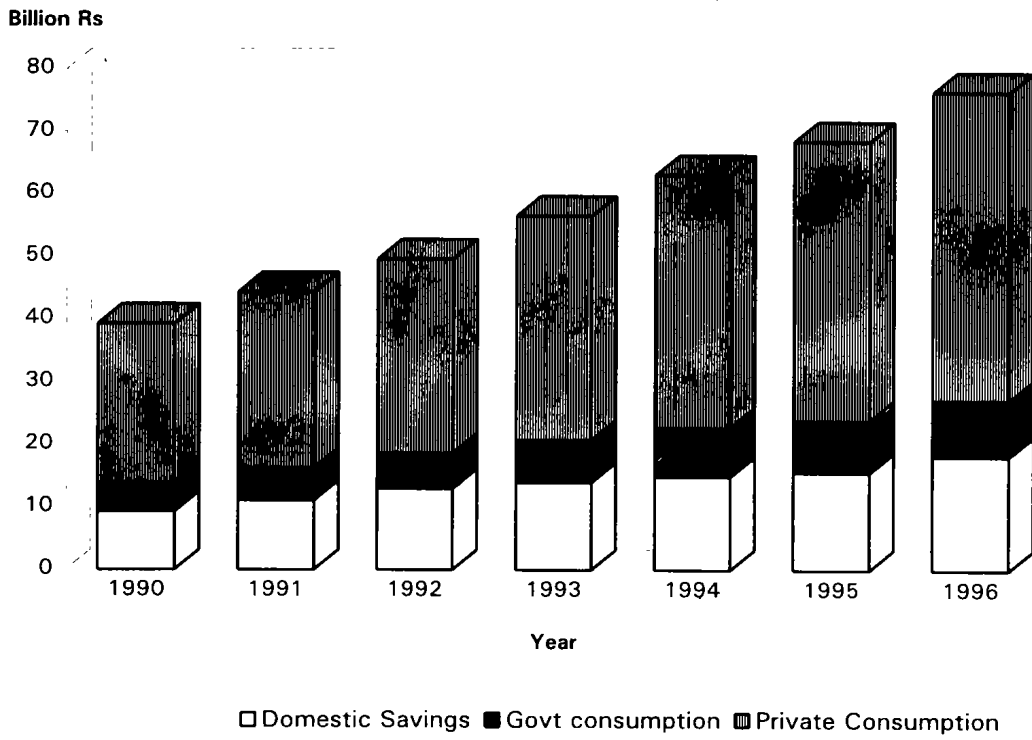
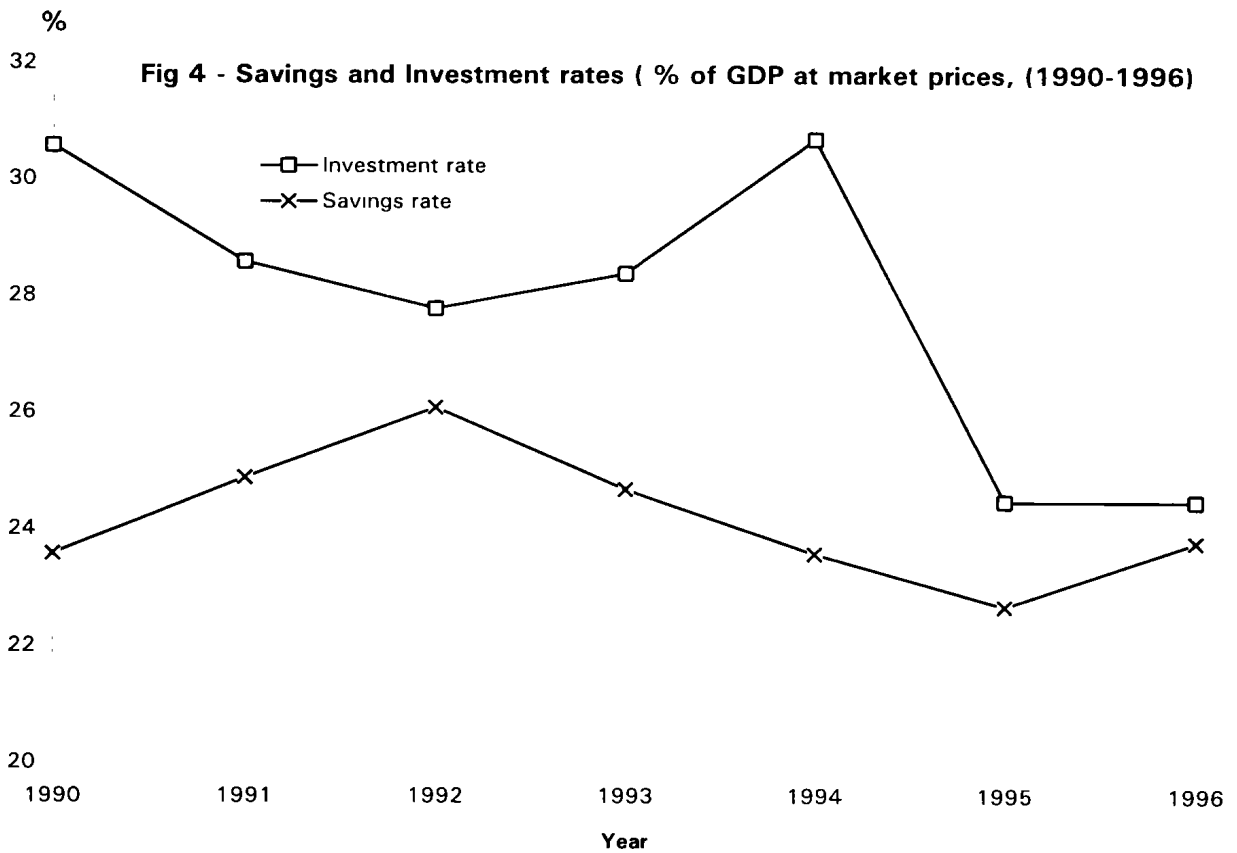


Fig 4 - Savings and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices, (1990-1996)



1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1993-1996

(Rs million)

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,670	4,960	5,665	6,600
Sugarcane	(2,740)	(2,855)	(3,375)	(4,120)
Other	(1,930)	(2,105)	(2,290)	(2,480)
Mining and quarrying	80	90	100	110
Manufacturing	11,188	12,686	14,247	15,995
Sugar milling	(773)	(810)	(960)	(1,170)
E.P.Z	(5,705)	(6,373)	(7,093)	(7,895)
Other	(4,710)	(5,503)	(6,194)	(6,930)
Electricity , gas and water	1,205	1,297	1,400	1,515
Construction	3,540	4,019	4,060	4,365
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	8,222	9,251	10,257	11,670
Wholesale and retail trade	(6,431)	(7,119)	(7,773)	(8,650)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,791)	(2,132)	(2,484)	(3,020)
Transport , storage and communication	5,386	6,265	6,911	7,700
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,539	8,545	9,619	10,830
Ownership of dwellings	(2,811)	(3,069)	(3,302)	(3,555)
Financial institutions	(2,612)	(3,020)	(3,520)	(4,100)
Insurance and other business services	(2,116)	(2,456)	(2,797)	(3,175)
Producers of government services	5,021	6,023	6,433	6,890
Community, social & personal services	2,757	3,286	3,660	4,070
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>-1,540</i>	<i>-1,873</i>	<i>-2,210</i>	<i>-2,575</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	48,068	54,549	60,142	67,170
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	8,425	8,557	8,358	9,280
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	56,493	63,106	68,500	76,450

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution,
1993- 1996**

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.7	9.1	9.4	9.8
Sugarcane	5.7	5.2	5.6	6.1
Other	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	23.3	23.3	23.7	23.8
Sugar milling	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
E.P.Z	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8
Other	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.3
Electricity , gas and water	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Construction	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.5
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	17.1	16.9	17.0	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.9
Restaurants and hotels	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.5
Transport , storage and communication	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15.7	15.6	16.0	16.1
Ownership of dwellings	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.3
Financial institutions	5.4	5.5	5.9	6.1
Insurance and other business services	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7
Producers of government services	10.4	11.0	10.7	10.2
Community, social & personal services	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.1
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	-3.2	-3.4	-3.7	-3.8
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1992 prices, 1993-1996

(Rs million)

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,276	3,961	4,251	4,579
Sugarcane	(2,472)	(2,175)	(2,349)	(2,656)
Other	(1,804)	(1,786)	(1,902)	(1,923)
Mining and quarrying	75	80	85	89
Manufacturing	10,425	10,908	11,526	12,215
Sugar milling	(700)	(616)	(665)	(752)
E.P.Z	(5,312)	(5,537)	(5,815)	(6,164)
Other	(4,413)	(4,755)	(5,046)	(5,299)
Electricity, gas and water	1,051	1,131	1,221	1,321
Construction	3,249	3,444	3,375	3,488
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	7,608	8,121	8,599	9,165
Wholesale and retail trade	(5,985)	(6,336)	(6,653)	(6,986)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,623)	(1,785)	(1,946)	(2,179)
Transport, storage and communication	5,179	5,754	6,128	6,502
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,033	7,537	8,031	8,536
Ownership of dwellings	(2,652)	(2,758)	(2,855)	(2,955)
Financial institutions	(2,378)	(2,592)	(2,825)	(3,080)
Insurance and other business services	(2,003)	(2,187)	(2,351)	(2,501)
Producers of government services	4,368	4,569	4,738	4,927
Community, social & personal services	2,584	2,842	3,014	3,195
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>-1,392</i>	<i>-1,531</i>	<i>-1,684</i>	<i>-1,853</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	44,456	46,816	49,284	52,164
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	7,880	7,644	7,567	7,794
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	52,336	54,460	56,851	59,958

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year)

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-6.8	-7.4	+7.3	+7.7
Sugarcane	(-15.0)	(-12.0)	(+8.0)	(+13.0)
Other	(+7.2)	(-1.0)	(+6.5)	(+1.1)
Mining and quarrying	+7.5	+7.0	+6.0	+5.0
Manufacturing	+4.8	+4.6	+5.7	+6.0
Sugar milling	(-14.7)	(-12.0)	(+8.0)	(+13.0)
E.P.Z	(+6.0)	(+4.2)	(+5.0)	(+6.0)
Other	(+7.1)	(+7.7)	(+6.1)	(+5.0)
Electricity, gas and water	+10.6	+7.6	+8.0	+8.2
Construction	+6.0	+6.0	-2.0	+3.4
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	+8.0	+6.7	+5.9	+6.6
Wholesale and retail trade	(+7.0)	(+5.9)	(+5.0)	(+5.0)
Restaurants and hotels	(+12.0)	(+10.0)	(+9.0)	(+12.0)
Transport, storage and communication	+6.5	+11.1	+6.5	+6.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+7.0	+7.2	+6.6	+6.3
Ownership of dwellings	(+4.0)	(+4.0)	(+3.5)	(+3.5)
Financial institutions	(+8.7)	(+9.0)	(+9.0)	(+9.0)
Insurance and other business services	(+9.1)	(+9.2)	(+7.5)	(+6.4)
Producers of government services	+5.0	+4.6	+3.7	+4.0
Community, social & personal services	+8.5	+10.0	+6.0	+6.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+4.9	+5.3	+5.3	+5.8

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1993 - 1996

	1993	1/ 1994	2/ 1995	3/ 1996
	(Base year: 1992)			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	93.2	86.3	92.6	99.8
Sugarcane	(85.0)	(74.8)	(80.8)	(91.4)
Other	(107.2)	(106.1)	(113.0)	(114.3)
Mining and quarrying	107.5	115.0	121.9	128.0
Manufacturing	104.9	109.6	115.8	122.7
Sugar milling	(85.3)	(75.0)	(81.0)	(91.6)
E.P.Z	(106.0)	(110.5)	(116.0)	(123.0)
Other	(107.1)	(115.4)	(122.5)	(128.6)
Electricity, gas and water	110.6	119.0	128.6	139.1
Construction	106.0	112.4	110.1	113.8
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	108.0	115.3	122.1	130.2
Wholesale and retail trade	(107.0)	(113.3)	(119.0)	(124.9)
Restaurants and hotels	(112.0)	(123.2)	(134.3)	(150.4)
Transport, storage and communication	106.5	118.3	126.0	133.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	107.0	114.7	122.2	129.9
Ownership of dwellings	(104.0)	(108.2)	(111.9)	(115.9)
Financial institutions	(108.7)	(118.5)	(129.1)	(140.7)
Insurance and other business services	(109.1)	(119.2)	(128.1)	(136.3)
Producers of government services	105.0	109.8	113.9	118.4
Community, social & personal services	108.5	119.3	126.5	134.1
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>122.1</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>147.7</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	104.9	110.4	116.3	123.0
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+4.9	+5.3	+5.3	+5.8

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1993 - 1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	(Base year: 1992)			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	109.2	125.2	133.3	144.1
Sugarcane	(110.8)	(131.2)	(143.6)	(155.1)
Other	(107.0)	(117.8)	(120.4)	(128.9)
Mining and quarrying	106.8	112.5	118.0	123.6
Manufacturing	107.3	116.3	123.6	130.9
Sugar milling	(110.4)	(131.4)	(144.3)	(155.6)
E.P.Z	(107.4)	(115.1)	(122.0)	(128.1)
Other	(106.7)	(115.7)	(122.7)	(130.8)
Electricity , gas and water	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7
Construction	109.0	116.7	120.3	125.1
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	108.1	113.9	119.3	127.3
Wholesale and retail trade	(107.5)	(112.4)	(116.8)	(123.8)
Restaurants and hotels	(110.4)	(119.4)	(127.7)	(138.6)
Transport , storage and communication	104.0	108.9	112.8	118.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	107.2	113.4	119.8	126.9
Ownership of dwellings	(106.0)	(111.3)	(115.7)	(120.3)
Financial institutions	(109.8)	(116.5)	(124.6)	(133.1)
Insurance and other business services	(105.6)	(112.3)	(119.0)	(127.0)
Producers of government services	114.9	131.8	135.8	139.8
Community, social & personal services	106.7	115.6	121.4	127.4
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>122.3</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>139.0</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	108.1	116.5	122.0	128.8
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	106.9	112.0	110.4	119.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	107.9	115.9	120.5	127.5

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1993 - 1996

(Rs million)

	1993	1994 1/	1995 2/	1996 3/
Compensation of employees	23,040	26,260	28,862	32,480
of which paid by government	(5,500)	(6,490)	(6,977)	(7,440)
Gross operating surplus	25,028	28,289	31,280	34,690
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	48,068	54,549	60,142	67,170
Net Indirect taxes	8,425	8,557	8,358	9,280
Taxes on products	(8,740)	(8,763)	(8,688)	(9,735)
Subsidies	(-315)	(-206)	(-330)	(-455)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	56,493	63,106	68,500	76,450
Net factor income from the rest of the world	+ 63	-443	-332	-425
Gross National Product at market prices(GNI)	56,556	62,663	68,168	76,025
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+ 1,645	+ 1,696	+ 1,725	+ 1,750
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	58,201	64,359	69,893	77,775
Less:Final consumption expenditure	42,560	48,223	52,962	58,250
private (households)	(35,738)	(40,361)	(44,592)	(49,275)
government	(6,822)	(7,862)	(8,370)	(8,975)
Gross National Savings	15,641	16,136	16,931	19,525

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 5 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices (1990 - 1996)

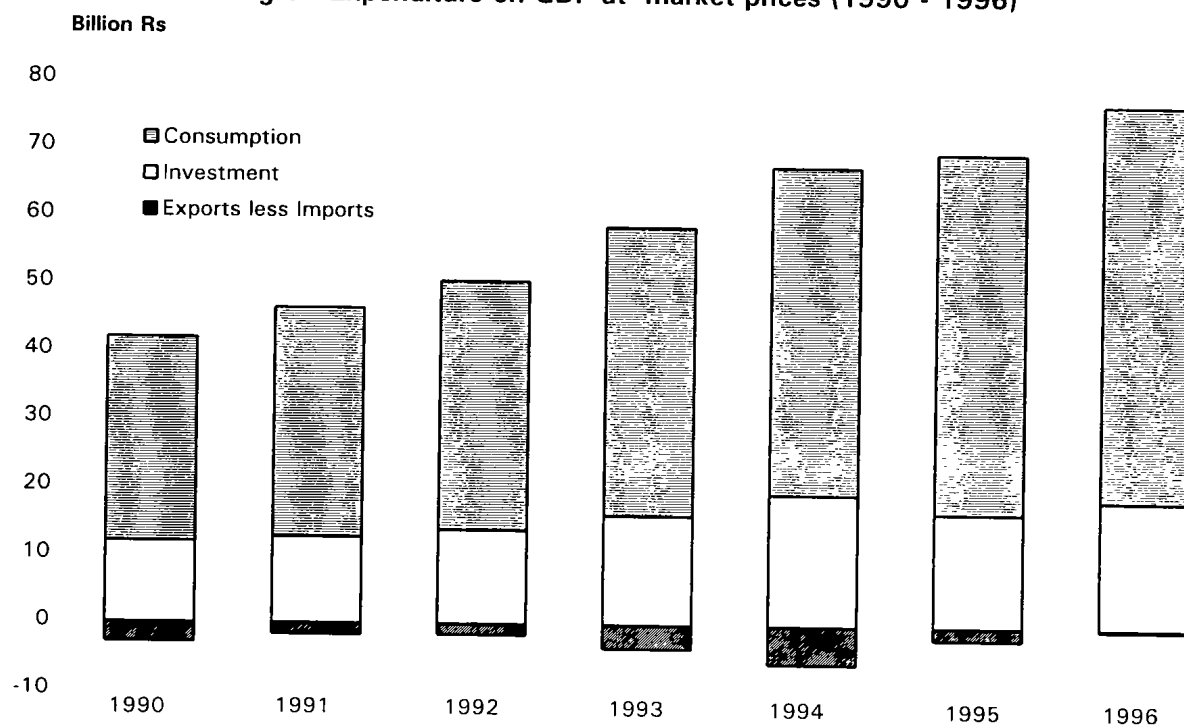


Fig 6 - Cost components of GDP at market prices (1990-1996)

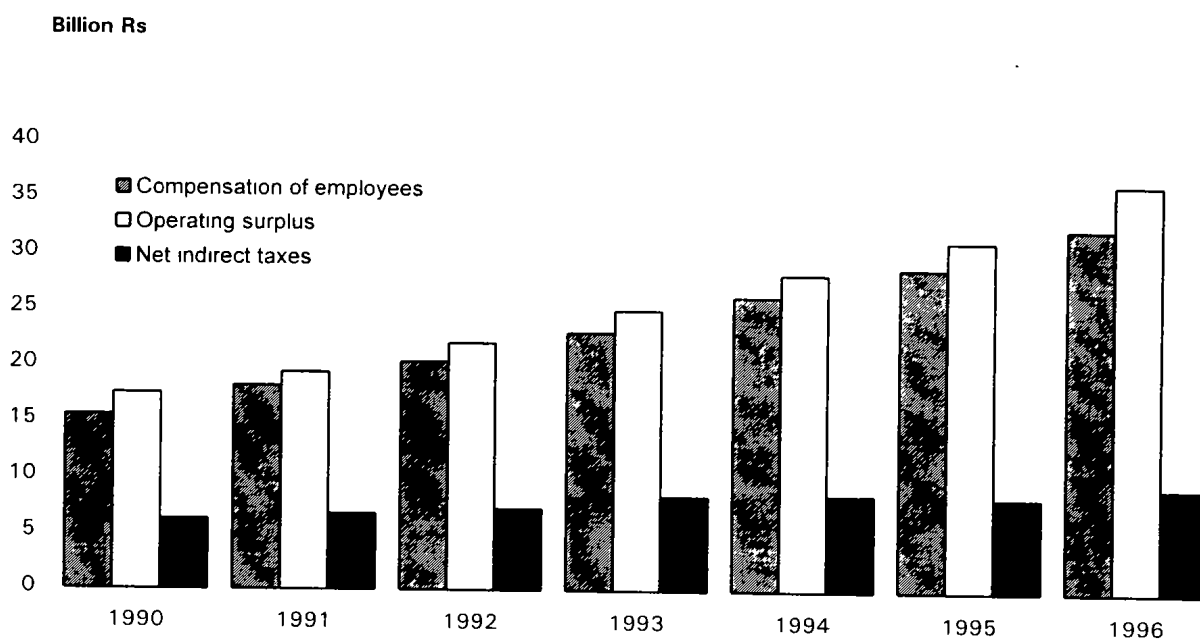


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1993-1996

(Rs million)

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	42,560	48,223	52,962	58,250
Private	(35,738)	(40,361)	(44,592)	(49,275)
General government	(6,822)	(7,862)	(8,370)	(8,975)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,065	19,350	16,750	18,730
Private sector	(11,630)	(13,655)	(11,235)	(12,145)
Public sector	(4,435)	(5,695)	(5,515)	(6,585)
Increase in inventories*	1,373	1,112	599	-260
Exports of goods & non-factor services	33,515	36,094	40,847	47,690
Goods (f.o.b)	(22,992)	(24,130)	(26,756)	(31,040)
Non-factor services	(10,523)	(11,964)	(14,091)	(16,650)
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	37,020	41,673	42,658	47,960
Goods (f.o.b)	(27,507)	(31,601)	(31,246)	(35,060)
Non-factor services	(9,513)	(10,072)	(11,412)	(12,900)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	56,493	63,106	68,500	76,450

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution, 1993 - 1996

(Rs million)

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	75.4	76.4	77.3	76.2
Private	63.3	63.9	65.1	64.5
General government	12.1	12.5	12.2	11.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	28.4	30.6	24.5	24.5
Private sector	20.5	21.6	16.4	15.9
Public sector	7.9	9.0	8.1	8.6
Increase in inventories*	2.4	1.8	0.9	-0.3
Exports of goods & non-factor services	59.3	57.2	59.6	62.3
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	65.5	66.0	62.3	62.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1993-1996

	(Rs million)			
	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/} (Base year: 1992)	1996 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	38,608	40,549	42,272	44,118
Private	(32,604)	(34,322)	(35,836)	(37,418)
General government	(6,004)	(6,227)	(6,436)	(6,700)
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	14,475	16,285	13,890	14,840
Private sector	(10,475)	(11,545)	(9,325)	(9,620)
Public sector	(4,000)	(4,740)	(4,565)	(5,220)
Increase in inventories*	780	14	-892	-1,972
Exports of goods & non-factor services	32,145	33,100	35,617	38,493
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	33,672	35,488	34,036	35,521
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	52,336	54,460	56,851	59,958

1/ revised estimates 2/ provisional estimates 3/ revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1993-1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	105.2	110.5	115.2	120.2
Private	105.2	110.7	115.6	120.7
General government	105.4	109.3	113.0	117.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	104.8	117.9	100.6	107.5
Private sector	115.6	127.4	102.9	106.2
Public sector	84.2	99.8	96.1	109.9
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	108.0	111.2	119.7	129.3
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	107.3	113.1	108.4	113.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	105.3	109.6	114.4	120.7

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1993-1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	110.2	118.9	125.3	132.0
Private	109.6	117.6	124.4	131.7
General government	113.6	126.3	130.0	133.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	111.0	118.8	120.6	126.2
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	104.3	109.0	114.7	123.9
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	109.9	117.4	125.3	135.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	107.9	115.9	120.5	127.5

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1993-1996**

	(Rs million)			
	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	9,105	10,375	10,225	10,810
Residential building	4,510	4,825	4,650	4,885
Non-residential building	2,780	3,370	3,510	3,700
Other construction work	1,815	2,180	2,065	2,225
B. Machinery and equipment	6,960	8,975	6,525	7,920
Passenger car	640	890	860	800
Other transport equipment	1,205	2,720	635	1,160
Other machinery and equipment	5,115	5,365	5,030	5,960
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	16,065	19,350	16,750	18,730
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	625	610	660	535
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,640	2,475	2,245	2,335
of which : EPZ	(900)	(900)	(815)	(950)
Electricity, gas and water	565	1,115	1,210	1,790
Construction	425	425	375	365
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,820	2,290	2,430	2,670
Transport, storage and communication	2,915	4,535	2,635	3,010
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,395	6,120	5,425	5,525
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,510)	(4,825)	(4,650)	(4,885)
Producers of government services	1,220	1,275	1,235	1,880
Community, social & personal services	460	505	535	620

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 7 - GDFCF by type of capital goods (1990-1996)

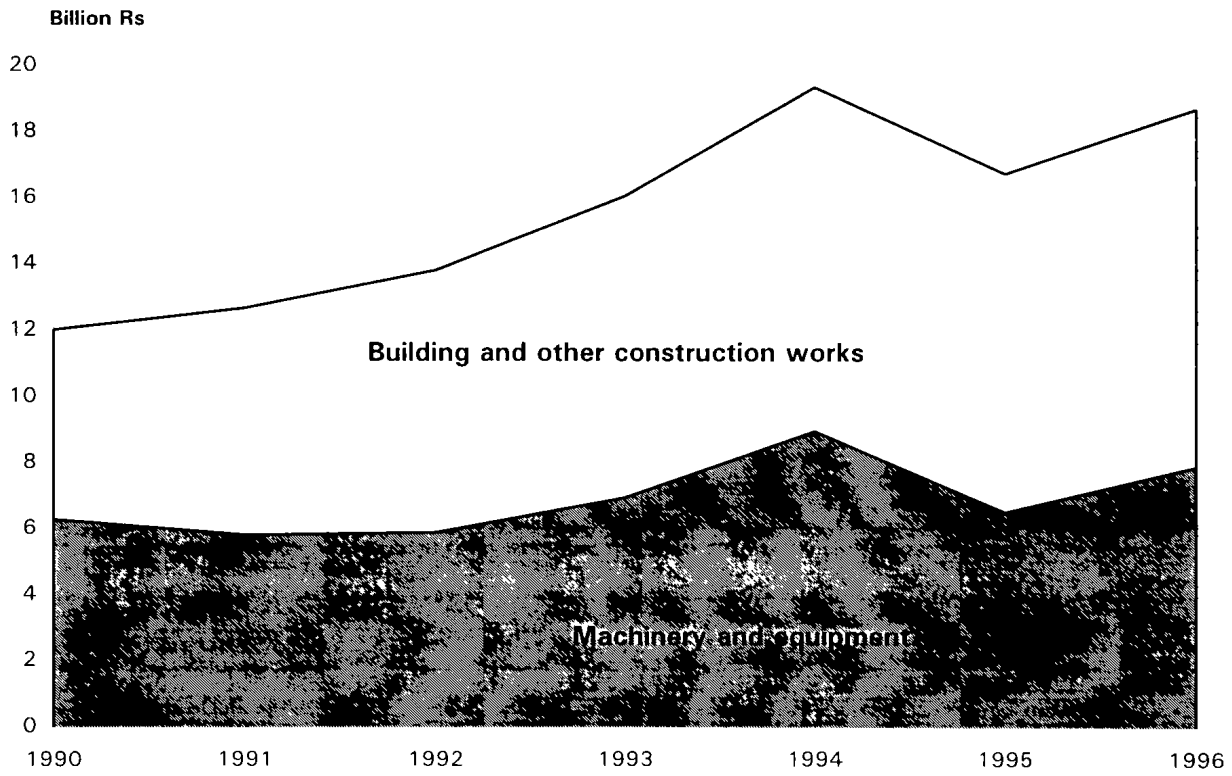


Fig 8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (1990-1996)

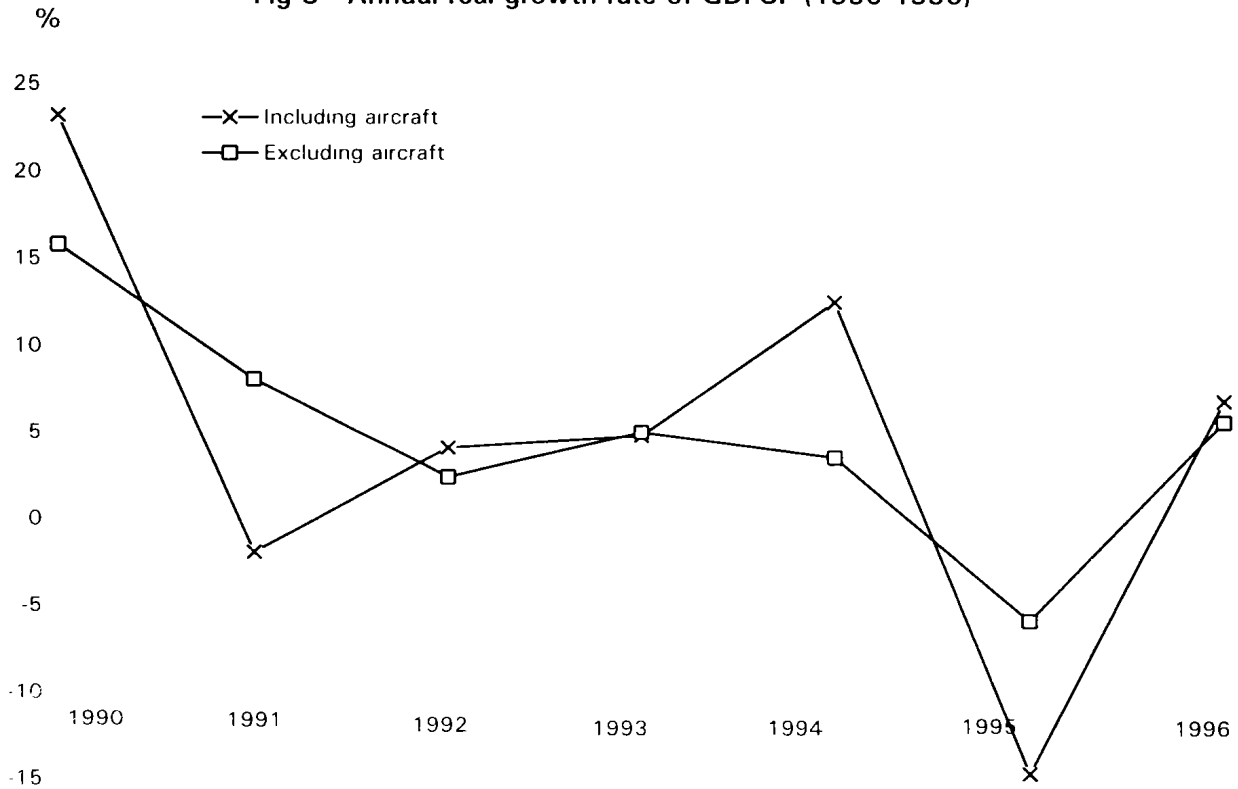


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF , 1995

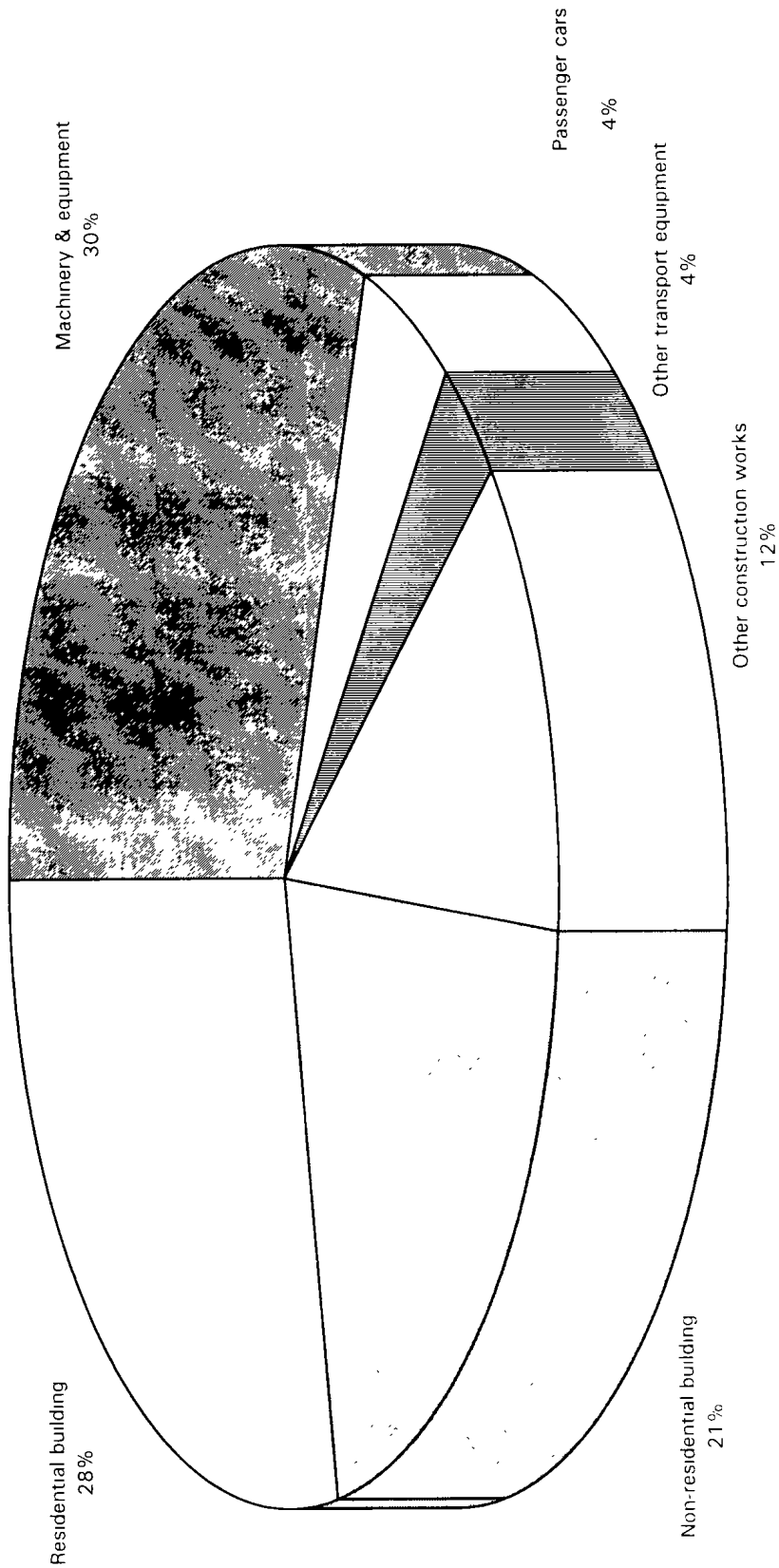


Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use, 1993-1996

	(Rs million)			
	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	8,345	8,845	8,445	8,575
Residential building	4,140	4,140	3,875	3,915
Non-residential building	2,525	2,835	2,850	2,875
Other construction work	1,680	1,870	1,720	1,785
B. Machinery and other equipment	6,130	7,440	5,445	6,265
Passenger car	570	720	665	620
Other transport equipment	1,075	2,205	490	895
Other machinery and equipment	4,485	4,515	4,290	4,750
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	14,475	16,285	13,890	14,840
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	560	510	540	420
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,330	2,100	1,910	1,875
of which : EPZ	(805)	(740)	(665)	(730)
Electricity , gas and water	510	930	1,000	1,400
Construction	370	355	315	290
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	1,635	1,910	1,990	2,090
Transport , storage and communication	2,625	3,775	2,160	2,365
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,930	5,215	4,510	4,415
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,140)	(4,140)	(3,875)	(3,915)
Producers of government services	1,105	1,065	1,020	1,495
Community, social & personal services	410	425	445	490

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1993 -1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	105.4	111.7	106.7	108.3
Residential building	108.4	108.4	101.4	102.5
Non-residential building	105.0	117.9	118.5	119.5
Other construction work	99.4	110.7	101.8	105.6
B. Machinery and equipment	104.0	126.2	92.4	106.3
Passenger car	99.1	125.2	115.7	107.8
Other transport equipment	89.6	183.8	40.8	74.6
Other machinery and equipment	108.9	109.6	104.1	115.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	104.8	117.9	100.6	107.5
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	+ 4.8	+ 12.5	-14.7	+ 6.8
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	+ 5.0	+ 3.5	- 5.9	+ 5.6

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators,1993-1996

	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}	1996 ^{3/}
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	109.1	117.3	121.1	126.1
Residential building	108.9	116.5	120.0	124.8
Non-residential building	110.1	118.9	123.2	128.7
Other construction work	108.0	116.6	120.1	124.6
B. Machinery and equipment	113.5	120.6	119.8	126.4
Passenger car	112.3	123.6	129.3	129.0
Other transport equipment	112.1	123.4	129.6	129.6
Other machinery and equipment	114.0	118.8	117.2	125.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	111.0	118.8	120.6	126.2

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.19 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1993-1995

(Rs million)

	1993			1994 1/			1995 2/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	A. By type of capital goods								
Residential building	270	4,240	4,510	330	4,495	4,825	250	4,400	4,650
Non-residential building	1,130	1,650	2,780	1,425	1,945	3,370	1,165	2,345	3,510
Other construction work	1,625	190	1,815	2,055	125	2,180	1,885	180	2,065
Passenger cars	100	540	640	100	790	890	160	700	860
Other transport equipment	225	980	1,205	320	2,400	2,720	180	455	635
Machinery and other equipment	1,085	4,030	5,115	1,465	3,900	5,365	1,875	3,155	5,030
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	4,435	11,630	16,065	5,695	13,655	19,350	5,515	11,235	16,750
B. By industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	110	515	625	140	470	610	215	445	660
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	45	2,595	2,640	15	2,460	2,475	30	2,215	2,245
Electricity, gas and water	565	-	565	1,105	10	1,115	1,210	-	1,210
Construction	40	385	425	35	390	425	35	340	375
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	55	1,765	1,820	80	2,210	2,290	5	2,425	2,430
Transport, storage and communication	1,640	1,275	2,915	1,935	2,600	4,535	1,825	810	2,635
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	720	4,675	5,395	1,045	5,075	6,120	685	4,740	5,425
of which ownership of dwellings	270	4,240	4,510	330	4,495	4,825	250	4,400	4,650
Producers of government services	1,220	-	1,220	1,275	-	1,275	1,235	-	1,235
Community, social & personal services	40	420	460	65	440	505	275	260	535

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ final results

2/ provisional

Table 1.20 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1993						
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6,536.8	1,906.5	4,630.3	-39.7	4,670.0	2,345.0	2,325.0
sugarcane	3,900.0	1,160.0	2,740.0	-	2,740.0	1,958.0	782.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	872.3	102.2	770.1	-8.0	778.1	80.0	698.1
livestock & poultry	974.8	438.5	536.3	-5.5	541.8	94.0	447.8
fishing	404.8	115.4	289.4	-	289.4	75.2	214.2
other	384.9	90.4	294.5	-26.2	320.7	137.8	182.9
2. Mining and quarrying	91.0	11.0	80.0	-	80.0	23.0	57.0
3. Manufacturing	38,080.6	25,337.4	12,743.2	1,555.6	11,187.6	5,601.0	5,586.6
sugar milling	6,083.0	4,910.0	1,173.0	400.4	772.6	451.0	321.6
EPZ industries	17,819.0	12,106.0	5,713.0	8.0	5,705.0	3,304.0	2,401.0
other	14,178.6	8,321.4	5,857.2	1,147.2	4,710.0	1,846.0	2,864.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,098.5	893.5	1,205.0	-	1,205.0	442.0	763.0
5. Construction	10,034.6	6,508.1	3,526.5	-14.0	3,540.5	1,760.5	1,780.0

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1993						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	11,988.8	3,490.3	8,498.5	276.5	8,222.0	2,933.0	5,289.0
wholesale and retail trade	7,937.1	1,570.8	6,366.3	-64.7	6,431.0	2,009.0	4,422.0
restaurants and hotels	4,051.7	1,919.5	2,132.2	341.2	1,791.0	924.0	867.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	11,144.1	5,703.3	5,440.8	54.8	5,386.0	2,186.5	3,199.5
transport & storage	9,715.3	5,090.9	4,624.4	54.6	4,569.8	1,925.7	2,644.1
communication	1,428.8	612.4	816.4	0.2	816.2	260.8	555.4
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9,532.8	1,914.2	7,618.6	79.6	7,539.0	1,398.5	6,140.5
of which financial institutions	3,098.0	481.0	2,617.0	5.0	2,612.0	680.0	1,932.0
ownership of dwellings	3,306.0	405.9	2,900.1	89.1	2,811.0	-	2,811.0
9. Community, social & personal services	3,654.4	858.5	2,795.9	324.2	2,471.7	1,048.4	1,423.3
Imputed bank service charges	-	1,540.0	-1,540.0	-	-1,540.0	-	-1,540.0
Sub-total (a)	93,161.6	48,162.8	44,998.8	2,237.0	42,761.8	17,737.9	25,023.9

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1993						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	543.6	73.3	470.3	-	470.3	470.3	-
9. Community, social and personal services	6,006.4	1,456.2	4,550.2	-	4,550.2	4,550.2	-
public administration and defence	3,271.4	943.9	2,327.5	-	2,327.5	2,327.5	-
sanitary and similar services	346.0	81.0	265.0	-	265.0	265.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	2,389.0	431.3	1,957.7	-	1,957.7	1,957.7	-
Sub-total (b)	6,550.0	1,529.5	5,020.5	-	5,020.5	5,020.5	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	307.0	21.7	285.3	-	285.3	281.6	3.7
social, recreational and related community services	119.5	21.7	97.8	-	97.8	94.1	3.7
domestic services to households	187.5	-	187.5	-	187.5	187.5	-
Sub-total (c)	307.0	21.7	285.3	-	285.3	281.6	3.7
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	100,018.6	49,714.0	50,304.6	2,237.0	48,067.6	23,040.0	25,027.6
Import duties + sales tax	6,188.0	-	6,188.0	6,188.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	106,206.6	49,714.0	56,492.6	8,425.0	48,067.6	23,040.0	25,027.6

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
	(a) Industries						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,014.2	2,091.7	4,922.5	-37.3	4,959.8	2,505.0	2,454.8
sugarcane	4,068.0	1,213.0	2,855.0	-	2,855.0	2,100.0	755.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	842.1	103.9	738.2	-7.8	746.0	80.0	666.0
livestock & poultry	1,147.7	531.3	616.4	-4.1	620.5	110.0	510.5
fishing	442.1	131.3	310.8	-	310.8	83.0	227.8
other	514.3	112.2	402.1	-25.4	427.5	132.0	295.5
2. Mining and quarrying	102.5	12.5	90.0	-	90.0	25.0	65.0
3. Manufacturing	41,172.4	27,322.2	13,850.2	1,164.7	12,685.5	6,278.0	6,407.5
sugar milling	5,888.0	5,078.5	809.5	-	809.5	490.0	319.5
EPZ industries	19,561.0	13,165.8	6,395.2	22.2	6,373.0	3,635.0	2,738.0
other	15,723.4	9,077.9	6,645.5	1,142.5	5,503.0	2,153.0	3,350.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,268.0	971.0	1,297.0	-	1,297.0	479.8	817.2
5. Construction	11,368.7	7,342.7	4,026.0	6.5	4,019.5	2,000.0	2,019.5

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						
	Gross output at producer's 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	14,020.8	4,325.1	9,695.7	444.7	9,251.0	3,400.0	5,851.0
wholesale and retail trade	9,087.9	1,908.0	7,179.9	60.9	7,119.0	2,209.0	4,910.0
restaurants and hotels	4,932.9	2,417.1	2,515.8	383.8	2,132.0	1,191.0	941.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	12,625.0	6,296.5	6,328.5	63.5	6,265.0	2,356.0	3,909.0
transport & storage	10,720.4	5,591.2	5,129.2	63.0	5,066.2	2,057.9	3,008.3
communication	1,904.6	705.3	1,199.3	0.5	1,198.8	298.1	900.7
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10,632.6	1,997.3	8,635.3	90.3	8,545.0	1,569.0	6,976.0
of which financial institutions	3,565.0	540.0	3,025.0	5.0	3,020.0	741.0	2,279.0
ownership of dwellings	3,630.4	450.0	3,180.4	111.4	3,069.0	-	3,069.0
9. Community, social & personal services	4,363.9	1,027.2	3,336.7	417.1	2,919.6	1,259.8	1,659.8
Imputed bank service charges	-	1,873.0	-1,873.0	-	-1,873.0	-	-1,873.0
Sub-total (a)	103,568.1	53,259.2	50,308.9	2,149.5	48,159.4	19,872.6	28,286.8

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	611.0	79.0	532.0	-	532.0	532.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	7,012.0	1,521.0	5,491.0	-	5,491.0	5,491.0	-
public administration and defence	3,959.0	1,017.0	2,942.0	-	2,942.0	2,942.0	-
sanitary and similar services	396.0	100.0	296.0	-	296.0	296.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	2,657.0	404.0	2,253.0	-	2,253.0	2,253.0	-
Sub-total (b)	7,623.0	1,600.0	6,023.0	-	6,023.0	6,023.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	392.1	25.7	366.4	-	366.4	364.2	2.2
social, recreational and related community services	179.1	25.7	153.4	-	153.4	151.2	2.2
domestic services to households	213.0	-	213.0	-	213.0	213.0	-
Sub-total (c)	392.1	25.7	366.4	-	366.4	364.2	2.2
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	111,583.2	54,884.9	56,698.3	2,149.5	54,548.8	26,259.8	28,289.0
Import duties + sales tax	6,407.7	-	6,407.7	6,407.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	117,990.9	54,884.9	63,106.0	8,557.2	54,548.8	26,259.8	28,289.0

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1994-1995

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	35.0	17.7	17.3	-	17.3	17.3	-
Printing	35.0	17.7	17.3	-	17.3	17.3	-
5. Construction	414.6	80.9	333.7	-	333.7	333.7	-
Ministry of Works	248.9	21.2	227.7	-	227.7	227.7	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	148.0	56.7	91.3	-	91.3	91.3	-
Electrical Services Division	17.7	3.0	14.7	-	14.7	14.7	-
7.1 Transport	197.4	30.3	167.1	-	167.1	64.0	103.1
Civil Aviation	195.1	30.3	164.8	-	164.8	61.7	103.1
Marine services	2.3	-	2.3	-	2.3	2.3	-
7.2 Communication	97.1	21.1	76.0	-	76.0	76.0	-
Posts and telegraphs	97.1	21.1	76.0	-	76.0	76.0	-
8. Financial institutions	17.3	0.4	16.9	-	16.9	3.6	13.3
Post office savings bank	17.3	0.4	16.9	-	16.9	3.6	13.3
9. Sanitary & similar services	35.6	3.6	32.0	-	32.0	32.0	-
Waste water unit	35.6	3.6	32.0	-	32.0	32.0	-
TOTAL	797.0	154.0	643.0	-	643.0	526.6	116.4

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1994-1995

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1995						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	32.4	14.7	17.7	-	17.7	17.7	-
Printing	32.4	14.7	17.7	-	17.7	17.7	-
5. Construction	422.2	83.6	338.6	-	338.6	338.6	-
Ministry of Works	247.4	19.7	227.7	-	227.7	227.7	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	155.0	60.0	95.0	-	95.0	95.0	-
Electrical Services Division	19.8	3.9	15.9	-	15.9	15.9	-
7.1 Transport	178.6	31.3	147.3	-	147.3	64.3	83.0
Civil Aviation	175.8	31.3	144.5	-	144.5	61.5	83.0
Marine services	2.8	-	2.8	-	2.8	2.8	-
7.2 Communication	101.2	26.8	74.4	-	74.4	80.2	-5.8
Posts and telegraphs	101.2	26.8	74.4	-	74.4	80.2	-5.8
8. Financial institutions	23.3	0.4	22.9	-	22.9	3.9	19.0
Post office savings bank	23.3	0.4	22.9	-	22.9	3.9	19.0
9. Sanitary & similar services	45.3	6.7	38.6	-	38.6	38.6	-
Waste water unit	45.3	6.7	38.6	-	38.6	38.6	-
TOTAL	803.0	163.5	639.5	-	639.5	543.3	96.2

Table 1.22 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product , 1993-1994

Kind of economic activity	(Rs million)											
	1993					1994						
	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Total	Private sector	Grand Total	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Total	Private sector	Grand Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	174	174	4,496	4,670	-	-	184	184	4,776	4,960
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	90	90
Manufacturing	-	15	64	79	11,109	11,188	-	17	51	68	12,618	12,686
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	1,205	1,205	-	1,205	-	-	1,297	1,297	-	1,297
Construction	-	307	174	481	3,059	3,540	-	334	150	484	3,535	4,019
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	199	199	8,023	8,222	-	-	173	173	9,078	9,251
Transport, storage and communications	-	234	2,469	2,703	2,683	5,386	-	243	3,308	3,551	2,714	6,265
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	13	1,400	1,413	6,126	7,539	-	17	1,634	1,651	6,894	8,545
Producers of government services	5,021	-	-	5,021	-	5,021	6,023	-	-	6,023	-	6,023
Community, social & personal services	-	31	146	177	2,580	2,757	-	32	124	156	3,130	3,286
Imputed bank service charges	...	...	...	-367	-1,173	-1,540	...	...	...	-451	-1,422	-1,873
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)				11,085	36,983	48,068				13,136	41,413	54,549
As a % of G.D.P				23.1	76.9	100.0				24.1	75.9	100.0

Table 1.23- General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1994 - 1995

(Rs million)

		1994						
Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services	Total			
1. General public services		1,480.6	414.8	58.8	1,836.6	5.1	65.4	1,907.1
2. Defence		139.7	86.7	-	226.4	-	0.4	226.8
3. Public order and safety		962.1	239.0	32.4	1,168.7	-	6.0	1,174.7
4. Education		1,416.3	174.4	48.9	1,541.8	-	706.9	2,248.7
5. Health		1,013.9	270.2	6.9	1,277.2	-	12.9	1,290.1
6. Social security and welfare		172.2	55.9	1.4	226.7	-	2,371.3	2,598.0
7. Housing and community amenities		288.9	148.9	39.1	398.7	-	17.7	416.4
8. Recreation, culture and religion		101.6	35.6	2.4	134.8	-	91.1	225.9
9. Fuel and energy		5.4	0.7	-	6.1	-	7.3	13.4
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		574.0	90.7	35.4	629.3	69.9	16.4	715.6
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		56.9	28.5	3.9	81.5	14.5	2.4	98.4
12. Transport and communication		80.9	45.4	18.7	107.6	53.8	3.6	165.0
13. Other economic affairs		115.1	111.8	0.2	226.7	62.6	9.2	298.5
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,452.0	1,452.0
TOTAL		6,407.6	1,702.6	248.1	7,862.1	205.9	4,762.6	12,830.6

Table 1.23 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1994-1995

		1995						(Rs million)	
Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements		
		Compen-sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services				Total	
1. General public services		1,573.9	473.5	61.6	1,985.8	7.0	41.8	2,034.6	
2. Defence		149.0	88.8	-	237.8	-	-	237.8	
3. Public order and safety		1,048.2	243.7	31.4	1,260.5	-	4.3	1,264.8	
4. Education		1,525.1	169.3	53.0	1,641.4	-	819.0	2,460.4	
5. Health		1,086.6	303.9	2.4	1,388.1	-	11.4	1,399.5	
6. Social security and welfare		183.4	52.8	1.4	234.8	-	2,660.1	2,894.9	
7. Housing and community amenities		302.5	128.9	41.8	389.6	-	15.2	404.8	
8. Recreation, culture and religion		109.4	111.3	3.1	217.6	-	94.7	312.3	
9. Fuel and energy		6.2	0.9	-	7.1	-	6.3	13.4	
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		588.8	104.2	28.9	664.1	65.7	15.6	745.4	
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		60.6	33.3	5.4	88.5	10.1	0.3	98.9	
12. Transport and communication		77.9	47.0	18.4	106.5	52.5	4.3	163.3	
13. Other economic affairs		120.8	27.9	0.1	148.6	198.1	9.0	355.7	
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,869.0	1,869.0	
TOTAL		6,832.4	1,785.5	247.5	8,370.4	333.4	5,551.0	14,254.8	

SECTION II

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

ACCOUNTS

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 1993 the enterprise sector received Rs 68,115 million as gross output and used Rs 39,530 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 14,158 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 value 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 2.2, we can see that in 1993, the Government Sector had an excess of Rs 207 million whilst the Enterprise Sector and a Household Sector had to borrow Rs 1,597 million and Rs 380 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's account therefore does not tally with the Balance of Payments.

(ii) **Institutional Sector Accounts**

Classification

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 households but also of the unincorporated enterprises e.g. planters, shop owners and of the non-profit institutions serving households e.g. the Red Cross Society.
- (ii) **The Government Sector**. This sector comprises 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 both the financial (banks, insurance companies) and the non-financial enterprises; and
- (iv) **The Rest of the World** Account which presents a summary of all the external transactions of the country.

(iii) **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 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 - 1992

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources				Total	Account
	Institutional sectors							Institutional sectors					
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world		
Production				29,759	Exports (goods & services)	29,759					29,759	Production	
				31,386	Imports (goods & services)	31,386	31,386					31,386	
				88,474	Gross Output	88,474			5,863			88,474	
				44,237	Intermediate Consumption	44,237			4,475			44,237	
				44,237	Gross value added *	44,237			4,475			44,237	
				20,359	Compensation of employees	20,359			5,396			20,359	
				5,396	Customs duties & sales tax	5,396			1,844			5,396	
				1,844	Other indirect taxes	1,844						1,844	
				22,034	Gross Operating Surplus	22,034						22,034	
				0	Operating surplus of govt ent.	0			77			0	
Income				11,806	Interest, dividend, rent	11,806			1,044		1,044	1,246	
				713	Insurance premiums	713						713	
				713	Insurance claims	713						713	
				1,465	Direct taxes on income	1,465			1,465			1,465	
				650	Other direct taxes	650			650			650	
				688	Social security contributions	688			688			688	
				1,258	Social security benefits & grants	1,258						1,258	
				972	Unfunded employee welfare	972			486			972	
				605	Government transfers	605			605			605	
				90	Compulsory fees	90			90			90	
			1,915	Current transfers n.e.c	1,915						1,915		
			716	-to/from rest of the world **	716						716		
			51,221	-to/ from other sectors	51,221						51,221		
			36,694	Gross disposable income	36,694						36,694		
			14,527	Final consumption	14,527						14,527		
			335	Gross savings	335						335		
			13,810	Capital transfers **	13,810			67			13,810		
			756	G.D.F.C.F	756						756		
			0	Change in stock	0						0		
			0	Net purchase of land	0						0		
			0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0						0		
			426,660	Grand Total	426,660						426,660		
			121,206		121,206						121,206		
			114,199		114,199						114,199		
			33,118		33,118						33,118		
			32,881		32,881						32,881		
			125,256		125,256						125,256		
			426,660		426,660						426,660		
			121,206		121,206						121,206		
			114,199		114,199						114,199		
			33,118		33,118						33,118		
			32,881		32,881						32,881		
			125,256		125,256						125,256		
			426,660		426,660						426,660		

* 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 flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.2- Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1993

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors						Goods & Services	Enter-prise	House-hold	Institutional sectors			Goods & Services	
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world						General Govt				Rest of world
Production					33,515	Exports (goods & services)								
					37,020	Imports (goods & services)					37,020			
	39,530	8,560	1,624		100,019	Gross Output								
	28,585	16,378	5,342		49,714	Intermediate Consumption								
	14,158	3,540	5,342		50,305	Gross value added *								
	1,922	315			23,040	Compensation of employees								
	12,505	12,523			6,188	Customs duties & sales tax								
	8,077	1,265	1,284	1,235	2,237	Other indirect taxes								
	360	195			25,028	Gross Operating Surplus								
	555	657			0	Operating surplus of govt ent.								
	804	470			11,861	Interest, dividend, rent								
	312	793			555	Insurance premiums								
		560			555	Insurance claims								
		907			1,461	Direct taxes on income								
		199			782	Other direct taxes								
		169			793	Social security contributions								
		39,898	9,232		1,448	Social security benefits & grants								
		35,738	6,822		1,120	Unfunded employee welfare								
		4,160	2,410		907	Government transfers								
		9,071			113	Compulsory fees								
		890			2,117	Current transfers n.e.c								
		9,071			1,065	-to/from rest of the world **								
		39,898	9,232		58,201	-to/ from other sectors								
		9,071			42,560	Gross disposable income								
		4,160	2,410		15,641	Final consumption								
		4,360	1,845	27	348	Gross savings								
		137			16,065	Capital transfers **								
		43			1,373	G.D.F.C.F								
		-107			0	Change in stock								
		-1,597	-380	207	1,770	Net purchase of land								
		135,255	129,670	37,451	38,428	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)								
		129,670	37,451	38,428	484,031	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 flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.3- Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1994

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources				Total	Account			
	Institutional sectors							Household	General Govt	Rest of world	Institutional sectors			Goods & Services		
	Enterprise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world							Enterprise				Household	General Govt	Rest of world
Production				36,094	Exports (goods & services)	36,094						36,094	Production			
				41,673	Imports (goods & services)	41,673	41,673				41,673			41,673		
		43 719	9,467	1,699	Gross Output	111,583				8,073				111,583		
		32 050	18,274	6,374	Intermediate Consumption	54,885								54,885		
		15,909	3,977	6,374	Gross value added *	56,698				6,374				56,698		
		1,846	303		Compensation of employees	26,260			26,260					26,260		
		14,295	13,994		Customs duties & sales tax	6,408	6,408			6,408				6,408		
		9,085	1,552	1,452	Other indirect taxes	2,149				2,149				2,149		
		780	423		Gross Operating Surplus	28,289			13,994					28,289		
		1,203	805		Operating surplus of govt ent.	0			-120	120				0		
Income Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				570	Interest, dividend, rent	12,659		570					12,659			
					Insurance premiums	1,203				1,460			1,203			
					Insurance claims	1,203					1,013		1,203			
					Direct taxes on income	1,696				1,696			1,696			
					Other direct taxes	820				820			820			
					Social security contributions	881				881			881			
					Social security benefits & grants	1,684				1,684			1,684			
					Unfunded employee welfare	1,374				687			1,374			
					Government transfers	902				902			902			
					Compulsory fees	121				121			121			
Use					Current transfers n.e.c	2,586				30			2,586			
					-to: from rest of the world **	1,729		2,141			445		1,729			
					-to: from other sectors	64,359				106			64,359			
					Gross disposable income	48,223				370			48,223			
					Final consumption	16,136				9,711			16,136			
					Gross savings	352				1,849			352			
					Capital transfers **	19,350				26			19,350			
					G.D.F.C.F	1,112							1,112			
					Change in stock	0							0			
					Net purchase of land	0							0			
Capital					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0						0				
					Grand total	540,429	159,664	43,131	145,560	40,511	43,131	159,664	540,429			

* 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 flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1992 - 1994

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)			
	1992	1993	1994	INCOME
Private consumption expenditure	30,999	35,738	40,361	20,359
Interest, dividend and rent	1,271	1,265	1,552	11,061
Net casualty insurance premiums	250	195	423	3,306
Direct taxes on income	655	657	805	250
Other direct taxes	390	470	492	2,182
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	72	90	96	(1,258)
Social security contributions	688	793	881	(486)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	486	560	687	(438)
Current transfers to :	379	368	621	167
-other resident sectors	(159)	(169)	(208)	1,652
-Rest of the World	(220)	(199)	(413)	(62)
Gross savings	3,787	4,160	4,422	(1,590)
Appropriation of disposable income	38,977	44,296	50,340	Disposable income
				38,977
				44,296
				50,340
				26,260
				13,994
				3,909
				423
				3,005
				(1,684)
				(687)
				(634)
				268
				2,481
				(370)
				(2,111)

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1992 - 1994

		(Rs million)					
EXPENDITURE		1992	1993	1994	INCOME		
		1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
Final consumption expenditure		5,695	6,822	7,862	77	120	116
-compensation of employees		(4,477)	(5,375)	(6,408)	1,044	1,091	1,460
-consumption of fixed capital		-	-	-	7,718	8,740	8,763
-goods and services purchased, net		(1,218)	(1,447)	(1,454)	(4,424)	(5,070)	(5,171)
Interest paid		1,314	1,284	1,452	(434)	(400)	-
Subsidies to producers		478	315	206	(981)	(1,105)	(1,113)
Transfers to households		2,182	2,693	3,005	(974)	(1,120)	(1,237)
-social security benefits & social assistance grants		(1,258)	(1,448)	(1,684)	(905)	(1,045)	(1,242)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits		(486)	(560)	(687)	2,115	2,243	2,516
-other		(438)	(685)	(634)	(655)	(657)	(805)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions		167	222	268	(810)	(804)	(891)
Transfers to Rest of the World		29	37	32	(650)	(782)	(820)
Transfers n.e.c.		8	6	6	90	113	121
Gross savings		2,541	2,410	1,849	688	793	881
					486	560	687
					196	129	136
					(76)	(37)	(30)
					(120)	(92)	(106)
Appropriation of disposable income		12,414	13,789	14,680	12,414	13,789	14,680

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1992-1994

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)			
	1992	1993	1994	INCOME
Interest, dividend and rent	7,804	8,077	9,085	Gross operating surplus
Direct taxes on income	810	804	891	Less operating surplus of government enterprises
Other direct taxes	260	312	328	Interest, dividend and rent
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	18	23	25	
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	713	555	1,203	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	463	360	780	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises
Current transfers to :	549	890	1,515	Current transfers from :
-other resident sectors	(549)	(890)	(1,515)	-other resident sectors
-Rest of the World	...	...	...	-Rest of the World
Gross savings	8,199	9,071	9,865	
Appropriation of disposable income	18,816	20,092	23,692	Disposable income
				1992 1993 1994
				10,973 12,505 14,295
				-77 -120 -116
				6,210 5,999 6,277
				713 555 1,203
				463 360 780
				534 793 1,253
				(534) (793) (1,253)
				...
				...
				18,816 20,092 23,692

Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1992 - 1994

		(Rs million)					
EXPENDITURE	1992	1993	1994	INCOME	1992	1993	1994
Private consumption expenditure	30,999	35,738	40,361	Compensation of employees	20,359	23,040	26,260
Government consumption expenditure	5,695	6,822	7,862	Gross operating surplus	22,034	25,028	28,289
Gross national savings	14,527	15,641	16,136	Net factor income from Rest of the World	171	63	-443
Appropriation of disposable income	51,221	58,201	64,359	Net indirect taxes	7,240	8,425	8,557
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,417	1,645	1,696
				Disposable income	51,221	58,201	64,359

* 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, 1992 - 1994

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)					
	1992	1993	1994	INCOME		
				1992	1993	1994
Imports of goods and services	31,386	37,020	41,673	29,759	33,515	36,094
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,246	1,172	1,013	1,417	1,235	570
Current transfers to Rest of the World * :	249	236	445	1,666	1,881	2,141
- general government	(29)	(37)	(32)	(76)	(37)	(30)
- other resident sectors	(220)	(199)	(413)	(1,590)	(1,844)	(2,111)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-39	-1,797	-4,326			
Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions	32,842	36,631	38,805	32,842	36,631	38,805
				Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions		

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

SECTION III

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports by selected commodities, 1993-1995

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1993		1994		1995 ^{1/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	5,770	25	5,742	24	6,326	24
Molasses	93	-	115	-	117	-
Tea	103	1	83	-	50	-
EPZ	15,821	69	16,533	69	18,267	68
Other	656	3	723	3	1,026	4
Re-exports	549	2	901	4	970	4
TOTAL	22,992	100	24,097	100	26,756	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (Rs Mn)	530		600		750	

1/ provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1993 - 1995

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1993		1994		1995 1/	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	3,744	12	4,241	12	4,673	14
1	Beverages and tobacco	152	1	201	1	221	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	951	3	1,004	3	1,209	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,109	7	2,133	6	2,401	7
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	290	1	415	1	441	1
5	Chemicals	2,216	7	2,442	7	2,688	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	11,039	36	11,828	34	12,587	37
7	Machinery and transport equipment	6,787	22	8,887	26	6,658	19
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,871	10	3,101	9	3,245	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	160	1	296	1	240	1
	TOTAL	30,319	100	34,548	100	34,363	100

1/ provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption * by industrial origin and use, 1994-1995

(Rs million)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1994			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,006.1	747.2	254.9	4.0
12	Forestry and logging	55.2	55.2	-	-
13	Fishing	343.6	256.9	86.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	279.1	277.2	1.9	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3,419.1	651.9	2,767.2	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	8,122.9	7,747.5	375.4	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	497.2	435.0	62.2	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	831.6	561.4	270.2	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	5,358.5	4,226.8	1,131.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,265.2	1,220.2	45.0	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,077.3	1,077.3	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	10,084.0	2,364.7	1,281.4	6,437.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	832.4	625.6	206.8	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	50.9	6.2	44.7	-
	TOTAL	33,223.1	20,253.1	6,528.1	6,441.9

* 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(cont.d) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1994 - 1995

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1995 (Rs million)			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,130.7	839.6	286.9	4.2
12	Forestry and logging	26.6	26.6	-	-
13	Fishing	452.5	356.8	95.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	356.1	356.1	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3,691.6	733.3	2,958.3	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	8,790.8	8,204.3	586.5	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	505.7	461.4	44.3	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,076.0	751.2	324.8	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	5,971.5	4,566.8	1,404.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,276.0	1,222.3	53.7	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,083.9	1,083.9	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	7,841.4	2,736.0	1,224.8	3,880.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	914.2	565.5	348.7	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	26.6	2.2	24.4	-
	TOTAL	33,143.6	21,906.0	7,352.8	3,884.8

* 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 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption * classified by economic categories, 1993-1995

Economic categories	1993		1994		1995 ^{1/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	18,075	64.4	20,253	61.0	21,906	66.1
Final consumption of household	5,683	20.2	6,528	19.6	7,353	22.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	4,330	15.4	6,442	19.4	3,885	11.7
TOTAL	28,088	100.0	33,223	100.0	33,144	100.0

* 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

^{1/} provisional

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1991-1995)

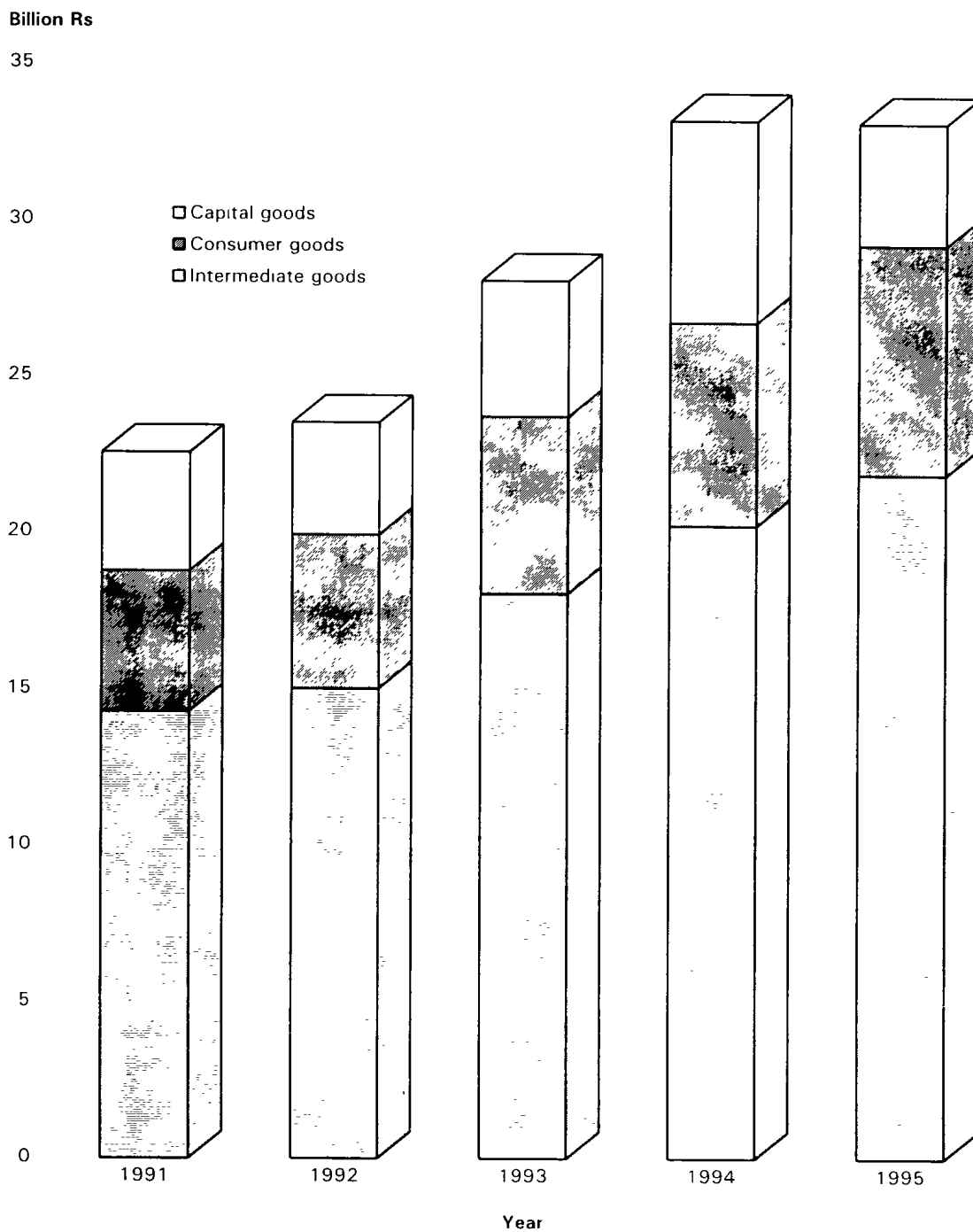


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1994-1995

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Domestic exports	+ 5.0	+ 6.0
Sugar	+ 6.0	+ 8.0
Molasses	+ 27.0	+ 26.0
Tea	- 17.0	- 14.0
EPZ exports	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
of which Tuna	+ 14.0	- 10.5
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	+ 31.7	+ 11.4
Other garments	+ 9.8	+ 5.7
Optical goods	+ 7.5	- 2.7

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 1994-1995

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Domestic exports	- 1.0	+ 5.0
Sugar	- 6.0	+ 2.0
Molasses	- 2.0	- 6.0
Tea	- 3.0	- 30.0
EPZ exports	-	+ 5.0
of which Tuna	+ 18.1	+ 13.2
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	- 18.0	- 8.9
Other garments	- 8.0	+ 2.6
Optical goods	-	+ 28.0

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1994 - 1995

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Total Imports	+ 7.0	+ 6.2
Intermediate goods	+ 7.7	+ 8.2
of which fish & fish preparations	-	- 3.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 12.1	+ 18.3
wheat	+ 15.0	+ 25.0
edible products & preparations	+ 5.4	+ 16.0
textile fibres	+ 12.0	+ 20.0
textile yarn	+ 3.0	+ 15.0
fabrics	+ 28.8	+ 7.4
cork & wood	+ 18.0	+ 1.0
petroleum products	- 4.0	-
animal oils & fats	+ 1.0	+ 42.0
chemicals	+ 11.0	+ 8.0
cement	+ 2.0	+ 1.0
Iron & steel	-	+ 5.0
other metallic products	- 7.0	+ 9.0
Consumer goods	+ 4.0	+ 7.5
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 13.0	+ 9.0
dairy products	- 2.0	+ 19.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 2.3	+ 8.3
rice	+ 2.0	+ 17.0
vegetables & fruits	+ 4.0	+ 2.0
beverages & tobacco	-	+ 3.0
petroleum products	- 4.0	- 1.0
gas	- 2.0	+ 5.0
chemicals	+ 17.0	+ 8.0
Capital goods	+ 9.0	-

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods, 1994 - 1995

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Total Imports	-	-
Intermediate goods	- 0.8	-
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 22.6	+ 34.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 2.7	+ 1.2
wheat	+ 8.7	- 15.0
edible products & preparations	+ 6.3	+ 14.1
textile fibres	+ 1.8	+ 10.8
textile yarn	-	+ 0.9
fabrics	- 13.3	- 3.2
cork & wood	- 19.4	- 1.3
petroleum products	+ 4.6	+ 14.0
animal oils & fats	- 28.0	- 36.0
chemicals	-	+ 2.0
cement	+ 4.5	- 1.0
Iron & steel	+ 17.5	- 8.0
other metallic products	+ 1.1	+ 6.6
Consumer goods	+ 7.7	+ 0.7
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 17.7	- 11.0
dairy products	+ 17.3	+ 2.5
cereals & cereal preparations	- 11.5	- 4.0
rice	- 15.7	- 29.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 6.7	-
beverages & tobacco	+ 32.0	+ 7.8
petroleum products	+ 4.5	+ 15.0
gas	+ 11.7	+ 12.0
chemicals	- 10.5	- 0.2
Capital goods	- 6.0	- 1.0

1/ revised

2/ provisional

SECTION IV

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1993-1995

	Unit	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Sugar	M/Tons	565,026	500,209	539,521
Molasses	"	162,000	144,510	145,935
Tea	"	5,931	5,089	3,985
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	17,000	18,850	19,500
Animal feeds	"	81,199	84,700	84,072
Iron bars ^{3/}	"	42,800	43,200	47,837
Denatured spirits ^{4/}				
Power alcohol	H/litres	4,945	5,689	5,546
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,542	3,506	2,506
Beer and stout ^{4/}	"	291,640	282,578	308,788
Wine ^{4/}	"	30,898	24,960	27,430
Perfumed spirits ^{4/}	"	1,985	2,180	1,896
Vinegar ^{4/}	"	1,224	1,292	1,360
Electricity generated	Mn kwh	869	945	1,047

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ include steel tubes

4/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1993 - 1995

	(M.tons)		
	1993	1994 ^{1/}	1995 ^{2/}
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,402,401	4,813,454	5,159,244
Tea (processed green leaf)	30,900	27,204	21,419
Tobacco leaf ^{3/}	1,015	1,025	1,017
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,211	1,301	1,635
Creepers ^{4/}	15,168	19,632	24,868
Groundnuts	868	1,181	1,049
Maize	1,816	880	289
Manioc	224	150	140
Sweet potatoes	333	270	390
Potatoes	13,780	17,800	15,718
Tomatoes	13,001	9,166	13,486
Mixed vegetables ^{5/}	18,845	20,474	26,322
Bananas	9,880	6,725	9,437
Pineapples	4,048	3,887	4,199
Meat			
Beef: Local	386	343	477
Rodrigues	41	48	105
Imported	2,096	2,218	1,704
Goat meat	124	137	117
Mutton	15	11	10
Pork	1,054	1,058	1,038
Poultry	17,000	18,850	19,500
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,533	2,613	2,393
High seas ^{6/}	16,307	14,678	12,947
Ponds and barachois	83	135	170

1/ revised

2/ provisional

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

4/ includes margoze, calebasse, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

6/ includes fish caught for canning industry

Fig 11- Building permits and floor area, residential buildings

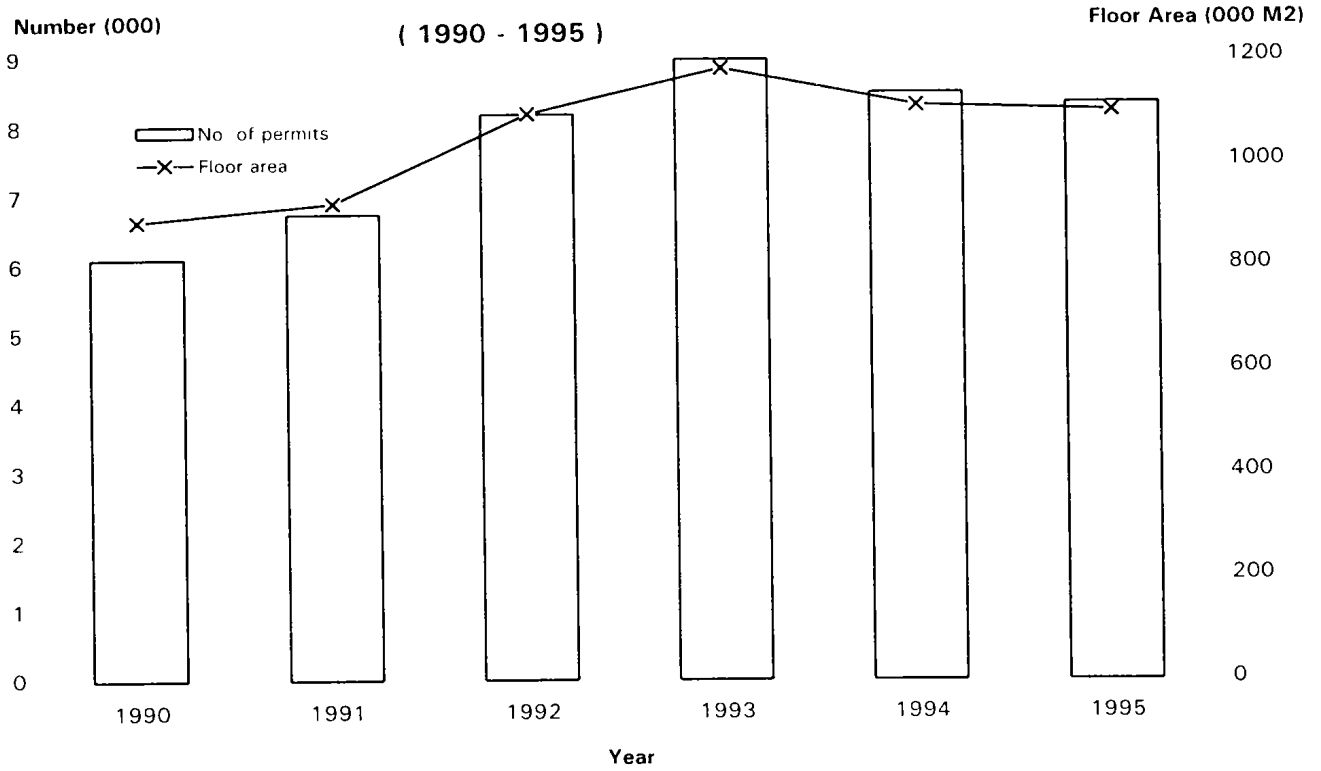


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings

(1990 - 1995)

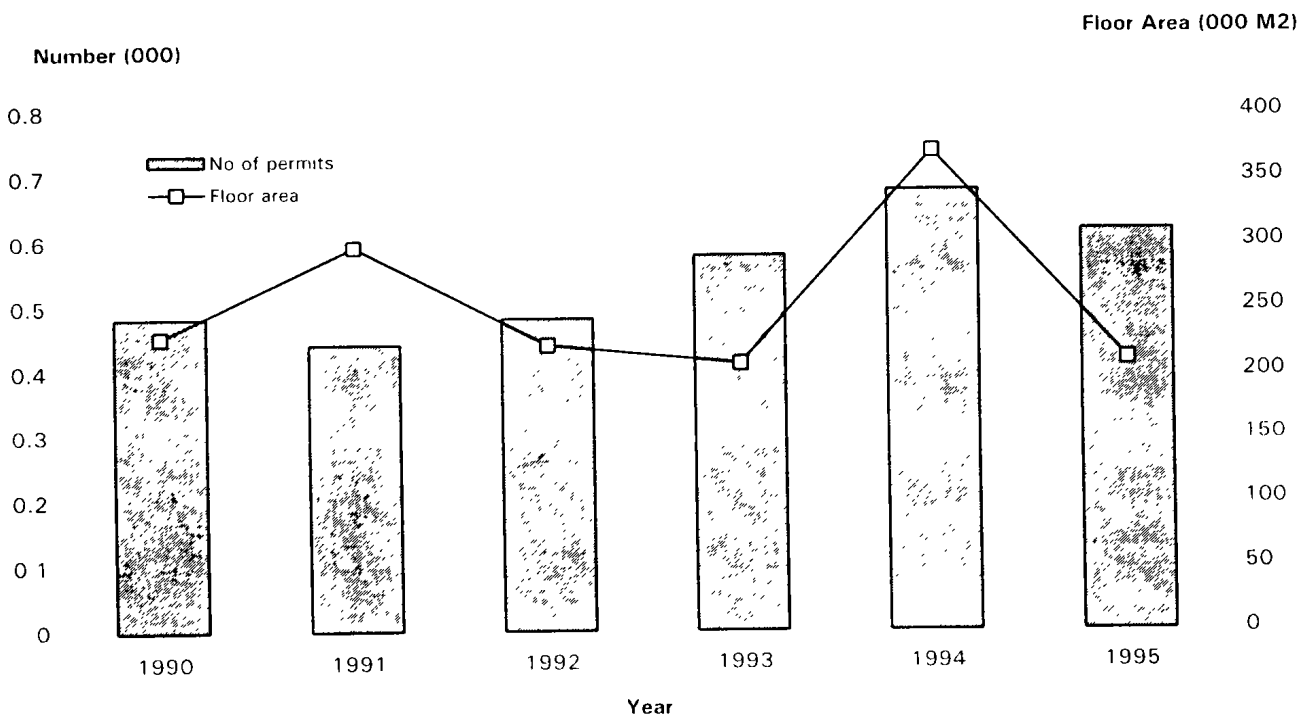


Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1993 - June 1996

Type of building	1993		1994		1995		Jan - June 1996	
	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)
Residential building	8,975	1,179,295	8,496	1,107,648	8,350	1,097,858	3,892	543,869
New buildings	5,606	877,912	5,094	796,727	4,956	786,308	2,353	396,863
Additions	3,369	301,383	3,402	310,921	3,394	311,550	1,539	147,006
Non-residential building	581	207,119	682	370,525	621	210,755	259	120,249
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	17	18,101	15	4,123	16	5,501	8	2,120
Manufacturing	60	53,896	64	48,318	85	60,666	31	24,168
Electricity, gas & water	1	16	2	1,569	-	-	-	-
Construction	2	2,100	2	2,743	2	2,880	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	414	95,187	498	214,484	442	96,456	175	65,151
Transport, storage & communications	3	696	4	15,614	5	1,611	2	468
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	12	3,132	20	56,424	17	21,093	7	11,641
Community, social & personal services	72	33,991	77	27,250	54	22,548	36	16,701
TOTAL	9,556	1,386,414	9,178	1,478,173	8,971	1,308,613	4,151	664,118

* includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Works

Table 4.4(a) - Total * number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 1993 - June 1996

Region	1993		1994		1995		Jan - June 1996	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	5,297	650,245	4,690	565,234	4,666	576,643	2,045	273,445
Port Louis	1,277	165,683	963	139,226	868	118,133	446	67,535
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	1,007	154,222	813	111,194	781	113,155	296	42,530
Curepipe	1,124	117,040	936	94,215	969	110,157	468	58,243
Quatre Bornes	799	102,226	742	102,992	612	88,488	313	40,697
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,090	111,074	1,236	117,607	1,436	146,710	522	64,440
Rural areas	3,678	529,050	3,806	542,414	3,684	521,215	1,847	270,424
Pamplemousses	866	129,522	770	118,996	720	104,980	378	65,034
Riviere du Rempart	493	77,534	576	88,458	530	83,545	333	55,401
Flacq	612	83,027	554	73,792	684	88,763	262	32,872
Grand Port	472	51,914	711	81,210	530	65,951	301	37,051
Savanne	267	30,778	275	32,755	412	50,454	155	17,336
Plaines Wilhems	65	7,465	49	7,014	36	5,228	15	2,017
Moka	382	67,611	427	54,804	394	54,993	165	21,961
Black River	521	81,199	444	85,385	378	67,301	238	38,752
TOTAL	8,975	1,179,295	8,496	1,107,648	8,350	1,097,858	3,892	543,869

* includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Works

Table 4.4(b) - Total * number of permits and floor area by region for non - residential buildings, 1993 - June 1996

Region	1993		1994		1995		Jan - June 1996	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	238	92,333	301	216,517	293	135,299	119	61,928
Port Louis	82	27,788	90	124,031	74	46,349	51	37,384
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	35	15,230	49	38,839	57	37,444	21	6,040
Curepipe	32	11,503	42	26,541	48	12,593	16	10,586
Quatre Bornes	45	13,305	57	9,116	32	11,570	12	3,137
Vacoas - Phoenix	44	24,507	63	17,990	82	27,343	19	4,781
Rural areas	343	114,786	381	154,008	328	75,456	140	58,321
Pamplemousses	94	27,639	89	35,251	71	22,016	27	8,417
Riviere du Rempart	58	29,227	66	19,172	72	19,062	28	8,853
Flacq	64	13,448	62	42,943	67	7,194	20	6,012
Grand Port	25	14,064	49	8,239	22	4,204	18	9,350
Savanne	34	5,031	43	5,292	25	4,593	12	1,002
Plaines Wilhelms	6	963	4	397	-	-	1	19
Moka	28	14,772	32	4,567	34	4,394	15	4,081
Black River	34	9,642	36	38,147	37	13,993	19	20,587
TOTAL	581	207,119	682	370,525	621	210,755	259	120,249

* includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Works

Table 4.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings* by range of floor area, 1994 - June 1996

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1994			1995			Jan - June 1996					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number			
Less than 65	1,229	420	1,649	20	1,204	326	1,530	18	476	162	638	16
65-139	2,293	2,146	4,439	52	2,205	2,081	4,286	51	962	1,016	1,978	51
140-299	996	1,045	2,041	24	1,066	1,135	2,201	27	517	575	1,092	28
300-499	135	154	289	3	161	121	282	3	73	85	158	4
500 & over	37	41	78	1	30	21	51	1	17	9	26	1
TOTAL	4,690	3,806	8,496	100	4,666	3,684	8,350	100	2,045	1,847	3,892	100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1996

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)	GDFCF (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF
1976	903,610	4,165	539	4,704	+ 16.7	3,579	1,287	+ 10.1
1977	918,005	4,776	666	5,442	+ 7.0	4,391	1,510	+ 6.4
1978	933,499	5,494	764	6,258	+ 4.0	5,107	1,770	+ 7.3
1979	949,888	6,540	1,100	7,640	+ 3.6	6,153	1,965	- 6.3
1980	966,039	7,389	1,308	8,697	- 10.1	7,786	2,028	- 18.7
1981	980,462	8,765	1,444	10,209	+ 6.4	8,699	2,240	- 7.1
1982	992,521	10,020	1,705	11,725	+ 5.8	9,925	2,100	- 14.0
1983	1,001,691	10,613	2,150	12,763	+ 0.4	10,580	2,300	+ 3.2

Table 4.6(cont'd) - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1996

Year	Population 1/ (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 (RsMn)	GDFCF (RsMn)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF
1984	1,012,221	12,050	2,310	14,360	+4.7	11,676	2,595	+6.1
1985	1,020,528	13,880	2,738	16,618	+6.8	13,033	3,100	+10.0
1986	1,028,360	16,450	3,250	19,700	+8.9	14,424	3,965	+20.0
1987	1,036,082	20,341	3,881	24,222	+8.5	17,525	5,175	+25.6
1988	1,043,239	24,061	4,622	28,683	+6.2	21,209	8,090	+40.3
1989	1,051,260	28,083	5,191	33,274	+4.6	25,358	8,680	-6.3
1990	1,058,775	33,030	6,245	39,275	+7.3	29,987	12,030	+23.3
1991	1,070,128	37,553	6,763	44,316	+4.4	33,275	12,680	-1.9
1992	1,084,401	42,393	7,240	49,633	+6.7	36,694	13,810	+4.1
1993	1,097,305	48,068	8,425	56,493	+4.9	42,560	16,065	+4.8
1994	1,112,777	54,549	8,557	63,106	+5.3	48,223	19,350	+12.5
1995	1,122,288	60,142	8,358	68,500	+5.3	52,962	16,750	-14.7
1996	1,133,721	67,170	9,280	76,450	+5.8	58,250	18,730	+6.8

1/ figures for 1984 onwards have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population Census data

Table 4.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1991- 1995

Republic of Mauritius		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1.	Population (mid year) 1/	1,070,128	1,084,401	1,097,305	1,112,777	1,122,288
2.	Annual population growth	+1.1	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4	+0.8
3.	Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	65.6	...	...	...	...
	Female (years)	73.4	...	...	...	...
4.	Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	20.7	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.3
5.	Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7
6.	Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	18.6	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7
7.	Employment *	287,628	291,721	290,080	292,377	289,185
8.	Tourist arrivals (Number)	300,670	335,400	374,630	400,526	422,463
9.	Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)	3,940	4,655	5,362	6,415	7,472
10.	GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)	44,405	49,804	56,556	62,663	68,168
11.	Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs)	41,495	45,928	51,540	56,321	60,750
12.	Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+4.4	+6.7	+4.9	+5.3	+5.3
13.	Rate of inflation (%)	+7.0	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0
14.	Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn)	24,383	25,280	30,319	34,548	34,363
15.	Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn)	18,700	20,244	22,992	24,097	26,756
	of which sugar	5,298	5,841	5,770	5,742	6,326
	EPZ	12,136	13,081	15,821	16,533	18,267

1/ figures have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population census data

* figures refer to large establishments only as at March and include foreign workers

Table 4.8 - Labour Productivity Index at national level (real value added per worker) 1990 - 1996
1990 = 100

Year	Value added at constant 1992 prices (Rs million)	Value added index (A)	Employment 1/ (thousands)	Employment Index (B)	Productivity Index (A/B)
1990	38,055	100.0	420.8	100.0	100.0
1991	39,730	104.4	429.4	102.0	102.3
1992	42,393	111.4	437.9	104.1	107.0
1993	44,456	116.8	445.9	106.0	110.2
1994	46,816	123.0	454.8	108.1	113.8
1995	49,284	129.5	460.5	109.4	118.3
1996	52,164	137.1	466.1	110.8	123.8
Growth rate(%) 2/	5.4	5.4	1.7	1.7	3.6

1/ mid - year estimates of total employment ; employment includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers and employees (including foreigners)

2/ average annual growth, 1990 - 1996

Table 4.9 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1995)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.1
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4	58.1	51.6	45.5	42.5	40.6	36.7	34.2	32.3
1983	624.0	523.0	134.7	100.0	93.2	87.3	85.8	85.3	78.1	69.4	61.1	57.1	54.6	49.4	46.0	43.4
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	107.3	100.0	93.7	92.0	91.4	83.7	74.3	65.5	61.2	58.5	52.9	49.3	46.5
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	114.5	106.7	100.0	98.2	97.6	89.4	79.4	70.0	65.4	62.5	56.6	52.7	49.7
1986	727.4	609.6	156.0	116.6	108.6	101.8	100.0	99.4	91.0	80.8	71.2	66.5	63.6	57.6	53.7	50.7
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	100.0	91.6	81.3	71.6	66.9	64.0	57.9	54.0	50.9
1988	799.1	669.7	172.4	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	100.0	88.8	78.2	73.1	69.9	63.3	59.0	55.7
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	144.2	134.4	125.9	123.7	123.0	112.6	100.0	88.1	82.3	78.7	71.2	66.4	62.6
1990	1021.3	855.9	220.3	163.7	152.5	142.9	140.4	139.6	127.8	113.5	100.0	93.5	89.4	80.9	75.4	71.1
1991	1092.8	915.8	235.7	175.2	163.2	152.9	150.2	149.4	136.7	121.4	107.0	100.0	95.6	86.5	80.6	76.0
1992	1143.1	957.9	246.5	183.3	170.7	159.9	157.1	156.3	143.0	127.0	111.9	104.6	100.0	90.5	84.3	79.5
1993	1263.1	1058.5	272.4	202.5	188.6	176.7	173.6	172.7	158.0	140.3	123.6	115.6	110.5	100.0	93.2	87.9
1994	1355.3	1135.8	292.3	217.3	202.4	189.6	186.3	185.3	169.5	150.5	132.6	124.0	118.6	107.3	100.0	94.3
1995	1436.6	1203.9	309.8	230.3	214.5	200.1	197.5	196.4	179.7	159.5	140.6	131.4	125.7	113.7	106.0	100.0

INTERNAL PURCHASING POWER

SECTION V

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1992

Outputs ▶		
Inputs ▼	Processing Sector	Final Demand Sector
	Quadrant I Inter industry (17X17)	Quadrant II Final demand
	Quadrant III Primary inputs	Quadrant IV

Input-Output Table for the Mauritian Economy - 1992

Introduction

The Input Output (I/O) Table gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each domestic industry. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on the industrial output or value added

2 Main Tables

The following three main tables have been produced namely:

Table I	-	The Transaction Table
Table II	-	The Table of Coefficients and
Table III	-	The Inverted Matrix.

3 The Mauritian Input - Output Table (Table I)

The transaction or Input-Output flow table contains four quadrants which describe the supply and disposition of production of the entire economy. In addition to the standard 9 ISIC industry groups, Agriculture and Manufacturing are broken down into 4 sub-sectors namely:

Agriculture	-	Sugarcane, Food crops and fruits, Livestock & fishing and Other.
Manufacturing	-	Sugar milling, EPZ textiles, EPZ non-textiles and Other Manufacturing.

3.1 The four Quadrants of the Input - Output Table

Quadrant I is a 17 x 17 matrix showing the flows of goods and services produced and consumed in the process of production.

The inter-linking with respect to local intermediate consumption can be read off in the columns and rows. For each branch, the corresponding column gives the cost structure and the row, the sales structure

Quadrant II represents final demand which consists of Household consumption, Government consumption, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation and Change in inventories. The final demand are also valued at producer's prices

Quadrant III shows all the primary inputs used in production. These include imports of goods and services, compensation of employees, indirect taxes net of subsidies and gross operating surplus.

Indirect taxes have been disaggregated showing import duties and sales tax and "other" taxes. Gross operating surplus includes profits and depreciation.

Quadrant IV gives the imported content of household and government consumption as well as that of GDFCF.

3.2 The Table of Coefficients (Table II)

Table II shows the table of input or technical coefficients derived from the input output table. It represents the inter-relationship among the different sectors of the economy and the cells of the coefficient table are obtained by dividing each cell of quadrants I and III of Table I by the total of the column in which the item appears.

For example, for each rupee output of EPZ textile products (column 7), 14.4 cents of goods is purchased from the EPZ sector itself, (13.1 cents from EPZ textile firms and 1.3 cents for EPZ non-textile firms) other local goods and services amount to 8 cents. Of the remaining 77.6 cents, the import content works out to 42.5 cents, 22 cents is paid out as labour input and 13.1 cents is left as gross operating surplus.

The management of a typical firm can thus tell in advance how much it would have to buy directly from each of its supplying industries when it adds to its own total production.

3.3 The inverted matrix (Table III)

Table II, the table of technical coefficients is of limited use because it shows only the **first round effects** of a change in the output of one industry only, that is the direct effect. The inverted matrix enables the calculation of the combined direct and indirect effects.

The inverted matrix is obtained by inverting the matrix which is obtained after subtracting the (A) matrix from the identity matrix where the (A) matrix is the 17X17 matrix of coefficients of Quadrant I. There are various methods for computing the table. One is the iterative or step by step method which is very lengthy. Fortunately with the use of computers, it is relatively easier to use the inverted matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ which enables the measurement of the **full impact** of any change.

4 Methodology

4.1 Concept

Data have been compiled in accordance with the concepts and definitions recommended in the United Nations Manual . A System of National Accounts SNA 1968. The classification by industry is the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 2)

Due to the data reporting system, it was not possible to construct an Input-Output table on a product basis but it has been based on industrial sectors. Establishments which are engaged in more than one activity, have been assigned to the industrial activity which accounts for the largest share in its turnover. Consequently, the output for secondary activities are also included in the main activity.

For example, output of manufacturing companies includes transportation cost as many manufacturing firms ensure the delivery of their products.

4.2 Main Assumptions

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

4.3 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

4.4 Difference between I/O and National Accounts

In some industrial activity, treatment used in I/O table is different from National Accounts

- (i) For the Insurance sector, the reinsurance paid is considered as an Intermediate Consumption and the reinsurance claims goes into output for I/O purposes. For National Accounts only the net reinsurance goes into Gross Output.
- (ii) Imputed bank service charges also called FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) is the difference between interest received and paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of all sectors of the economy, it is totally imputed to a nominal sector with a negative value added. In the Input Output table, it is netted out from the "Financial, Insurance, Real estate and Business activities" sector itself

4.5 Inter-establishment Consumption

Goods and services produced by an establishment which are fed back as inputs into the production within the same establishment are not recorded as inputs into the intermediate consumption or the output of the establishment

5 Data sources

5.1 1992 Census of Economic Activities

Detailed data required for the construction of the 1992 I/O table were collected through the 1992 Census of Economic Activities

5.2 1991/1992 Household Budget Survey

Data from the 91/92 Household Budget Survey (HBS), adjusted for under reporting and difference in concepts, provided estimates for final consumption of Households

5.3 National Accounts - Supply and disposition table, 1992

The Supply and Disposition table shows how goods and services available in the country either through imports or local production are disposed of:

Imports

Detailed imports of goods valued at C.I.F. prices have been disposed of as Intermediate consumption, final consumption, capital goods and re-exports on the basis of information on the structure of production and consumption. Indirect taxes (customs duty, stamp duty and sales tax) paid on imported goods and trade margins have been disposed of accordingly.

Local production

Output (goods and services) of industries are either used up in production or distributed to the final demand sectors as exports, consumption or investment

5.4 Balance of Payments

The 1992 Balance of Payments prepared by the Bank of Mauritius provided details on imports and exports of services

Table I : Input Output Table (The Mauritian Economy - 1992)

MUR Million

Output	Quadrant I - Inter Industry																	Quadrant II - Final demand					Total Demand		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Household Consumption	Government Consumption	Gdpc	Change in Inventories	Exports of Goods and Services		Total Final Demand	
1 Sugarcane	20.0					4,029.0																		4,049.0	
2 Foodcrops and Fruits		2.3						22.2					75.0											99.5	697.5
3 Livestock, Poultry and Fishing		3.8		2.7			47.6	394.0				75.0											17.0	698.1	1,221.2
4 Other Agriculture	44.0					41.0	2.0	158.8															95.0	340.8	
5 Mining and Quarrying							0.5	18.5		59.5												-15.0		80.0	
6 Sugar Milling	6.8					81.4		80.8	72.5			15.0											45.0	6,333.0	
7 EPZ Textiles						1,661.5	164.0	119.3															200.0	12,728.6	
8 EPZ Non-textiles																							42.0	2,375.6	
9 Other Manufacturing	246.3	23.4	280.9	34.6	0.2	39.2	1.4	1,295.9	1,628.0	163.2	440.2	37.9	127.1	207.0	188.6	4,713.7	6,023.0	300.0	388.2	1,319.0	388.2	8,030.2	12,743.9		
10 Electricity & Water	22.0	6.7	14.9	6.2	28.3	213.9	26.2	248.3	17.5	120.5	148.5	40.1	48.8	73.0	43.8	1,089.6	682.5				98.5	5,933.0	6,076.5		
11 Construction	16.7	6.7	5.2	2.7	11.5	8.9	4.5	40.0	22.3	6.0	7.4	2.0	322.9	2.9	5.0	478.0					32.6	2,136.0	2,211.6		
12 Wholesale and Retail	23.4	7.2	4.0	5.7	0.2	37.0	19.0	1,121.0	340.3	39.3	11.8	163.1	11.0	1.0	29.6	1,986.6	3,877.2						8,272.0	8,750.0	
13 Restaurants and Hotels	6.8					10.9	2.1	6.7	1.0	2.0	1.5	64.0	2.3	7.0	8.0	121.1							115.0	4,758.0	
14 Transport & Communication	488.7	6.9	24.1	14.2	5.0	453.3	240.0	314.2	20.7	769.8	466.2	111.9	171.0	226.7	62.1	3,571.6	2,333.4	280.0					3,932.0	10,103.0	
15 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	76.8		22.5	5.4		51.3	382.7	318.8	15.7	185.0	178.1	1,779.2	120.3	167.9	4,087.2	4,087.2							930.0	8,724.4	
16 Government Services																								130.0	5,468.0
17 Other Services	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.9		7.3	104.6	208.2	16.1	22.3	86.0	110.9	80.8	80.6	57.0	1,043.1	2,240.0						145.0	2,385.0	
A Total Inter-Industry	952.9	51.1	353.0	73.4	5.2	4,790.2	2,853.3	4,346.7	290.8	3,027.4	1,195.0	1,414.6	2,543.1	718.5	562.0	24,297.6	20,696.2	9,240.8	307.1	28,610.0	307.1	28,610.0	64,749.1	89,046.7	
Quadrant III - Primary inputs																									
B1 Imported Goods&Services (cif)	143.3	35.2	115.0	22.7	3.5	222.2	5,408.6	1,570.5	2,369.0	469.9	2,027.1	107.2	231.8	3,815.1	756.8	508.0	173.6	17,979.5	8,420.6	3,848.2	188.7	949.0	13,406.5	31,386.0	
of which Fuel	8.0		24.1	4.0	1.8	7.5	101.8	17.2	155.9	356.0	5.0	68.2	16.0	803.6	25.3		20.6	1,615.0	300.0				390.0	1,945.0	
B2 Import Duties & Sales tax	45.8	10.0	12.5	2.9	1.3	65.6	2.0	893.8	61.4	660.2	39.0	68.9	524.4	36.2	81.5	26.5	2,533.0	1,882.2						2,863.2	
Intermediate Consumption (A+B)	1,142.0	96.3	480.5	99.0	10.0	5,078.0	8,263.9	1,819.5	7,609.5	822.1	5,714.7	1,341.2	1,715.3	5,211.9	3,336.1	1,308.0	762.1	44,810.1	20,696.2	9,240.8	307.1	28,610.0	64,749.1	89,046.7	
C1 Net Indirect taxes		-8.8	-6.9	-83.1		434.2	7.9	1,013.9	-29.5		320.6	-187.6	68.9	28.1			284.0	1,943.6							
C2 Compensation of Employees	1,844.0	64.8	136.0	147.2	32.0	427.0	2,795.1	316.1	1,723.3	355.0	1,656.0	1,740.0	743.0	2,090.0	1,162.9	4,160.0	1,037.9	20,358.3							
C3 Gross Operating Surplus	1,063.0	545.2	611.6	177.7	38.0	393.8	1,661.7	238.1	2,397.2	595.0	-1,479.8	3,853.0	706.0	2,773.0	4,156.5	1,344.1	22,033.7								
Value added (t.c)(C2+C3)	2,907.0	610.0	747.6	324.9	70.0	820.8	4,456.8	554.2	4,120.5	950.0	3,064.8	5,593.0	1,449.0	4,863.0	5,319.4	4,160.0	2,362.0	42,393.0	2,240.0	9,240.8	307.1	28,610.0	64,749.1	89,046.7	
Total Primary Inputs (B+C)	3,096.1	646.4	868.2	267.4	74.8	1,542.8	9,875.3	2,127.6	8,397.2	1,481.3	5,722.6	5,551.6	2,070.3	9,230.6	6,181.3	4,749.5	2,866.1	64,749.1							
Total Inputs (A+B+C)	4,049.0	697.5	1,221.2	340.8	80.0	6,333.0	12,728.6	2,375.6	12,743.9	1,772.1	6,746.6	3,484.9	10,103.0	8,724.4	8,724.4	5,468.0	3,428.1	89,046.7	20,696.2	9,240.8	307.1	28,610.0	64,749.1	89,046.7	

Gdp at market prices= 42393.0 + 1843.6 + 5396.2 =
49632.8

Table III : Inverted matrix :(I-A)

Output Input		Quadrant I - Inter - Industry																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Sugarcane	1.007	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.649	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.027	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
2	Foodcrops and Fruits	0.000	1.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	Livestock, Poultry and Fishing	0.002	0.007	1.008	0.012	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.027	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
4	Other Agriculture	0.012	0.001	0.003	1.002	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.014	0.012	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
5	Mining and Quarrying	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.042	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6	Sugar Milling	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	1.015	0.001	0.008	0.002	0.042	0.002	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
7	EPZ Textiles	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.150	0.012	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
8	EPZ Non-textiles	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9	Other Manufacturing	0.074	0.040	0.262	0.120	0.001	0.057	0.003	1.131	0.008	0.008	0.213	0.031	0.157	0.008	0.032	0.045	0.066	0.066
10	Electricity & Water	0.008	0.011	0.019	0.022	0.000	0.011	0.021	0.026	1.023	1.023	0.008	0.020	0.048	0.005	0.008	0.015	0.016	0.016
11	Construction	0.006	0.000	0.007	0.010	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.014	0.014	1.003	0.004	0.013	0.001	0.047	0.002	0.004	0.004
12	Wholesale and Retail	0.016	0.015	0.029	0.030	0.004	0.019	0.008	0.103	0.065	0.065	0.061	1.011	0.022	0.018	0.007	0.006	0.016	0.016
13	Restaurants and Hotels	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	1.001	0.007	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.003
14	Transport & Communication	0.128	0.013	0.031	0.050	0.064	0.158	0.025	0.041	0.025	0.025	0.101	0.074	0.046	1.018	0.031	0.045	0.024	0.024
15	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0.031	0.003	0.035	0.028	0.002	0.034	0.046	0.046	0.018	0.018	0.040	0.063	0.159	0.026	1.261	0.032	0.067	0.067
16	Government Services	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
17	Other Services	0.005	0.002	0.007	0.010	0.002	0.007	0.011	0.022	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.016	0.038	0.026	0.013	0.017	1.020	1.020