

Vol. 15



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Development & Regional Co-operation
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS
1997

January 1998

(Price Rs. 100.00)

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1997

Foreword

This is the fifteenth 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 (1994 - 1997) and a series of the main economic and social indicators for 76 - 97. The provisional estimates for 1996 and forecast for 1997 are subject to revision in later issues. This issue also presents major revisions in the table on Gross Domestic Product by expenditure where data on imports and exports of goods have been adjusted to include the activities of enterprises in the Freeport Zone.

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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January 1998

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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 1997)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1995	Revised estimates
1996	Preliminary estimates
1997	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 1997 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1995	Revised estimates
1996	Provisional estimates
1997	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 1994 to 1997. 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.

(iii) 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). Some new terminology as defined in the 1993 SNA have been introduced.

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.

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 taxes on production and imports 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 inventories includes the value of the physical change in stocks of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by private producers.

Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and of government.

Government final consumption expenditure consists of collective and individual consumption expenditure. **Collective** expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole e.g security and defence whereas individual expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals e.g health and education. (1993 SNA).

Expenses incurred by Government to provide collective services is termed **Actual Government final consumption expenditure**.

Actual private final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure actually made on goods and services by households and government expenditure on the provision of individual services. The actual private final consumption expenditure is a better indicator of the standard of living of country. (1993 SNA)

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 by the whole economy, plus imports of services and direct purchases abroad on current account, made by resident households and by government. Exports of goods and services are defined to be parallel to the definition of imports given above

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 of 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.

Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies

Taxes are 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 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 tax.

Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)

Imputed bank service charges in the 1993 SNA renamed FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM 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 10% of Gross Domestic Product in 1996. 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 6% and export of sugar represents around 26% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugarcane accounts for about 85% 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 1996, they numbered 17 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 40,418 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 28,240 owner-planters who cultivate around 33,950 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 1994/95 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1994.

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"
- "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 1996 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 taxes on production and imports 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 R 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 1996 around 55% 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 45% 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 taxes on imports, 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 Group	Industry 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	Community, social & personal 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 inventories	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. Taxes on production and imports	
(a) for taxes on production 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 for example University of Mauritius.

- (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. Overall growth rates

The previous estimates of the overall growth rates for the years 1995 and 1996 are maintained at 5.6% and 5.8% respectively in spite of changes at sectoral levels as higher performances in some sectors were offset by lower growth in others.

Taking into account information now available on expected performance in the key sectors and in the light of the trade figures for the first semester 1997, the growth of the economy this year is forecast at 5.0% compared to 5.8% in 1996.

1.1. Year 1996 (Revised estimates)

Output

GDP at current factor cost increased in nominal terms by 12.0% to reach R 67,863 million in 1996 from R 60,587 million in 1995. After elimination of the effects of price increases estimated at 5.9%, GDP in real terms grew by 5.8%.

GDP at market prices, inclusive of R 9,292 million of taxes on products net of subsidies, attained R 77,155 million.

Gross National Product (GNP) which takes account of flows of income from the rest of the world, in fact an outflow of R 719 million in 1996, stood at R 76,436 million. GNP per capita therefore attained R 67,430 against R 61,172 in 1995.

1.11 Sectoral growth rates

With the exception of "Other agriculture", all other sectors witnessed positive growths ranging between 3.5% and 16.0% (Table 1.6 refers)

(a) The 4.1% growth in the agricultural sector is the combined effect of a 9.0% increase in sugarcane and a drop of 2.0% in that of "Other agriculture". Reductions in foodcrops: -8.1%, tea: -38.3%, tobacco: -13.6%, milk: -12.0% and fish: -27.1% largely contributed to the negative growth recorded in this sub sector.

(b) The Manufacturing sector performed at 6.2% reflecting growths of its three main sub sectors as follows:-

Sugar milling : +9.0% (588,455 tonnes against 539,521 tonnes
in 1995)

EPZ : +7.0% (R 21,000 million exports earnings against
R 18,267 million)

Other : +4.9%

- (c) Value added generated in the public utilities sector "Electricity, gas and water" dropped by 3.2% in nominal terms (7.5 % volume and price - 10.0%) from R 1,514 million to R 1,465 million mainly due to increase in the cost of fuel and other imported inputs.
- (d) The "Construction" sector recovered by 4.5% after suffering setbacks the previous year (-2.0%). The implementation of some new projects mainly in the public utilities, transport and telecommunications sectors as well as the construction and renovation of hotels were the main contributors to growth.
- (e) Activities in the Wholesale and retail trade sector were up by 5.5% in line with higher imports .
- (f) Restaurants and Hotels, a major component of the tourism industry grew at a high rate of 16.0%. resulting from the 486,867 tourists arrivals bringing in R 9,048 million against 422,463 tourist arrivals and R 7,472 million earnings in 1995.
- (g) The "Financial, insurance , real estate and business services" sector fared well at 6.2% with financial institutions performing at 8.0%.
- (h) The "Transport, storage and communication" grew by 6.2%. in volume terms and only 1.0% in prices. The 10.0% nominal decrease in the value added of the air transport following higher cost of inputs was the main reason for the downward revision.
- (i) Producers of government services maintained a 3.5% growth but following the implementation of the CSAT award, the price effect works out to 8.8% It is recalled that for National Accounts purposes, payments are recorded on an accrual basis so that arrears for 1996 are shown in 1996 figures.
- (j) Activities in the "Community, social and personal services" sector slowed down to 4.5% after high growth of 10.0% and 5.7% achieved in 1994 and 1995 respectively.

1.12 Consumption and Savings

Aggregate consumption expenditure increased to R 58,750 million, representing an 11.0% increase over the R 52,974 million in 1995. After elimination of price effects, aggregate consumption grew by 4.1%.

Household consumption expenditure represented 84.0% of this total and amounted to R 49,325 million and that of government, R 9,425 million.

Gross Domestic Savings (GDS), which is obtained as the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate consumption, yielded R 18,405 million against R 16,001 million the previous year. Consequently the savings rate, the ratio of GDS to GDP improved to 23.9% from 23.2% in 1995.

1.13 National income and its appropriation

As shown in Table 1.9, the two components of value added, compensation of employees amounted to R 31,217 million or 46.0% and gross operating surplus R 36,646 million or 54.0%.

1.14 Investment

Investment also termed Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased, in nominal terms, by 20.0% to reach R 20,125 million from the R 16,750 million of 1995. After elimination of price effects, the growth in GDFCF worked out to 15.0%.

From Table 1.16 on GDFCF by type of capital goods, it is observed that whilst the growth of investment in building and construction works was only 3.8%, expenditure on machinery and equipment grew by 32.4%.

After the decline of 4.5% experienced in 1995 in construction of building and other construction work, investment in 1996 picked up by 3 8 % with "residential building" growing by 1.5%, "non - residential building", 5 6% and "Other construction works", 6.1 % The total amount spent on building and construction work was R 11,060 million.

For the acquisition of machinery and equipment, R 9,065 million was utilised, representing an increase of 38.9% over the previous year (32.4% in volume) Of this total, R 1,965 million was spent on "Transport equipment" and R 7,100 million on "Other machinery and equipment"

In the total investment of R 20,125 million, the public sector shared 35 8% or R 7,200 million and the private sector, the remaining 64.2% or R 12,925 million

The high investment by the public sector comprised the purchase of generators, a patrol - boat and telecommunication equipment Table 1 15 on investment by industrial use, shows higher capital expenditure by the "Wholesale and retail, Restaurant and hotel" sector (new hotels and renovation of existing ones) and "Financial, insurance, real estate and business services" sector (for example alternative computerisation system) .

The investment level, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, therefore improved to 26 1% from 24.3% in 1995.

1.2 Year 1997 (revised forecast)

1.21 Output

Additional information now available on likely output in the key sectors, namely sugar, EPZ and tourism indicate an overall growth of 5.0% in 1997.

The main contributors to the overall growth are as follows:-

Main assumptions		
Sector	Output indicators	Value added growth rate
(a) Sugar	Production of 610,000 tonnes instead of 620,000 tonnes forecast earlier	+3.7%
(b) EPZ	Exports attaining R 23,000 million	+6.0%
(c) Tourism	Forecast of 550,000 tourist arrivals bringing in about R 10,500 million	+14.0%
(d) Other sectors		+4.4%
Overall		+5.0%

GDP at factor cost, in 1997, will increase by around 10.0% to reach R 74,800 million. As taxes on product net of subsidies are expected to yield 18.4% more, or R 11,000 million, GDP at market prices will total R 85,800 million.

1.22 Consumption and savings.

Aggregate consumption is estimated at R 65,150 million, 10.9% higher than the R 58,750 million of 1996

Consequently, Gross domestic savings will yield R 20,650 million thus improving the Savings rate to 24.1% from 23.9% in 1996.

1.23 Investment.

Information gathered from public and private organisations, coupled with trade data available for the first semester of 1997, show that GDFCF in 1997 may attain R 23,350 million. This amount includes R 3,245 million, representing the purchase of three aircraft and one reefer ship. After eliminating price effects of around 4%, GDFCF will grow by 11% but however, exclusive of the aircraft, a decline of 2% is expected.

Expenditure on building and construction work will amount to R 11,220 million, showing a nominal increase of 1.4% but a decline of 2.4% in volume terms. With the public sector investing less in housing projects, construction of residential building will suffer setbacks of 4.7%. Investment in "Non - residential buildings" is also expected to decline by 8.5%. On the other hand, higher spending by the public sector on infrastructural work will result in a growth of 12.6% for "Other construction work".

Purchase of machinery and equipment will total R 12,130 million (inclusive of aircraft and reefer), showing a substantial increase of 33.8% over the R 9,065 million of 1996.

Consequently, the share of the public sector in GDFCF will fall to 26.6% from 35.8% the previous year. Investment level, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, will thus improve to 27.2% from 26.1% in 1996 and 24.3% in 1995.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil

... : Not available

ABBREVIATIONS

R : Mauritian rupees

R M : Rupees Million

000 : Thousand

M/T : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos

H/Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres

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, 1994-1997

	Unit	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	R M	54,365	60,587	67,863	74,800
at market prices	R M	62,922	68,975	77,155	85,800
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	R M	-443	-332	-719	-700
3. Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	R M	53,922	60,255	67,144	74,100
at market prices	R M	62,479	68,643	76,436	85,100
4. Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	R M	64,175	70,321	78,414	87,100
5. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	R	48,465	53,698	59,234	64,728
at market prices	R	56,155	61,172	67,430	74,336
6. Per capita GDP					
at factor cost	R	48,863	53,994	59,868	65,339
at market prices	R	56,554	61,468	68,065	74,948
7. Compensation of employees	R M	26,238	28,360	31,217	34,410
8. Final consumption expenditure incurred by	R M	48,223	52,974	58,750	65,150
households	R M	(40,361)	(44,631)	(49,325)	(54,950)
general government	R M	(7,862)	(8,343)	(9,425)	(10,200)
Actual final consumption expenditure of	R M	48,223	52,974	58,750	65,150
households*	R M	(43,096)	(47,669)	(52,540)	(58,450)
general government	R M	(5,127)	(5,305)	(6,210)	(6,700)
9. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	19,350	16,750	20,125	23,350
private sector	R M	(13,655)	(11,235)	(12,925)	(17,145)
public sector	R M	(5,695)	(5,515)	(7,200)	(6,205)
10. Gross Domestic Savings	R M	14,699	16,001	18,405	20,650
11. Gross National Savings	R M	15,952	17,347	19,664	21,950
12. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	-5,599	-1,728	-972	-3,005
Exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	36,249	41,205	49,340	53,170
Imports of goods & non-factor services	R M	41,848	42,933	50,312	56,175

* adjusted for government expenditure on individual services (health & education) - 1993 SNA

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

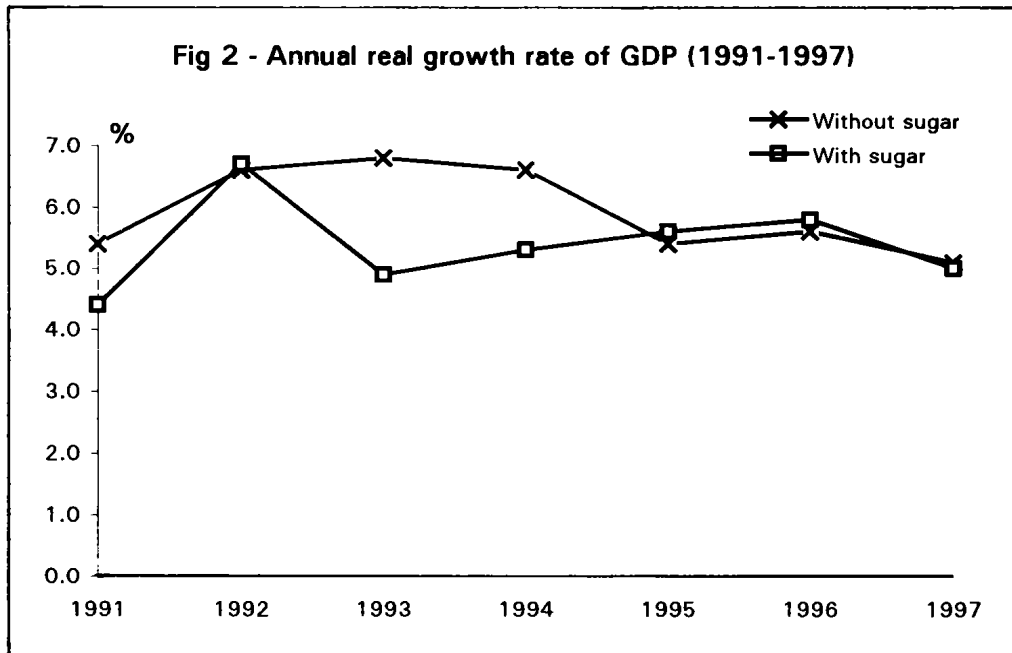
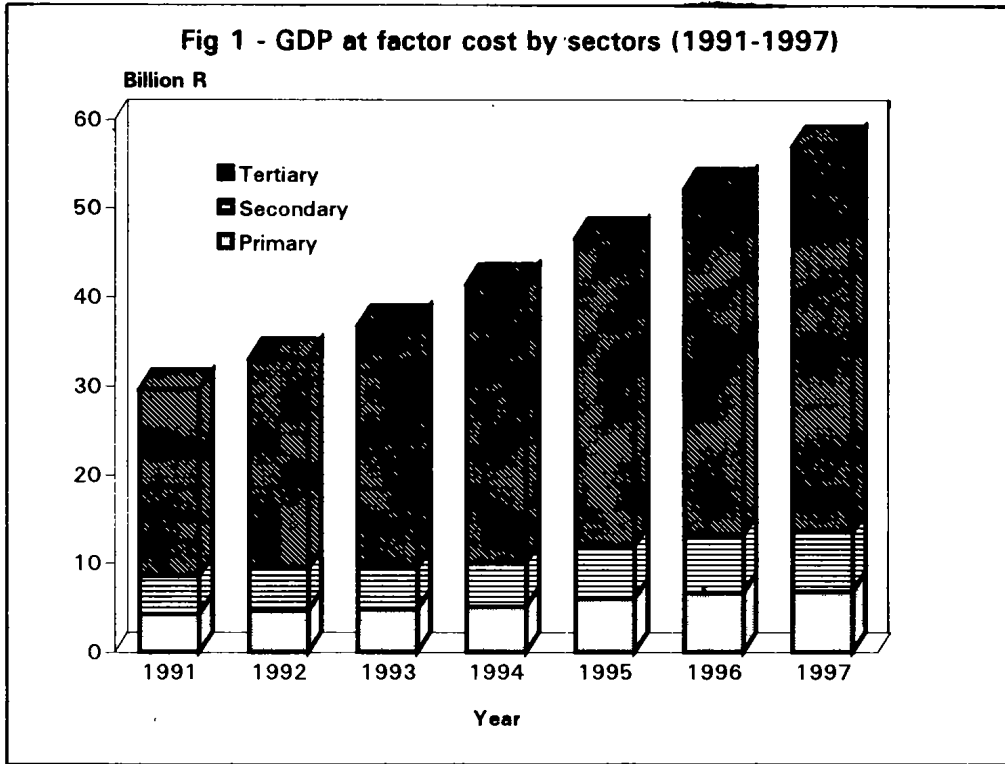
Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1994 -1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 5.3	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.0
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+ 5.0	+ 4.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.8
<i>Households</i>	+ 5.3	+ 4.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.9
<i>General Government</i>	+ 3.7	+ 3.3	+ 4.8	+ 3.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+ 12.5	-14.7	+ 15.0	+ 11.0
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 3.5	-5.9	+ 14.1	-2.0
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees / GDP at factor cost	48.3	46.8	46.0	46.0
Final consumption expenditure / GDP at market prices	76.6	76.8	76.1	75.9
<i>Households</i>	64.1	64.7	63.9	64.0
<i>General Government</i>	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.9
GDFCF/ GDP at market prices	30.8	24.3	26.1	27.2
Public sector' s investment / GDFCF	29.4	32.9	35.8	26.6
Gross domestic savings / GDP at market prices	23.4	23.2	23.9	24.1

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast



With Sugar	4.4	6.7	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.0
Without Sugar	5.4	6.6	6.8	6.6	5.4	5.6	5.1

Fig 3 - Consumption and Domestic Savings (1991 -1997)

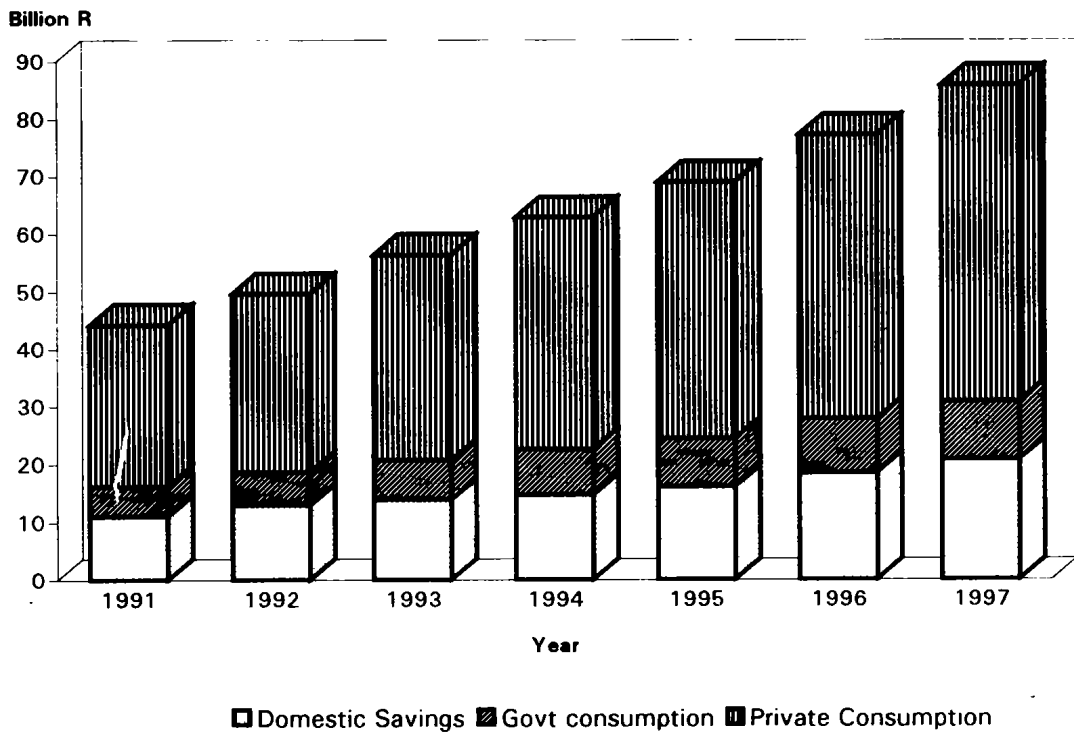


Fig 4 - Savings and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 1991-1997

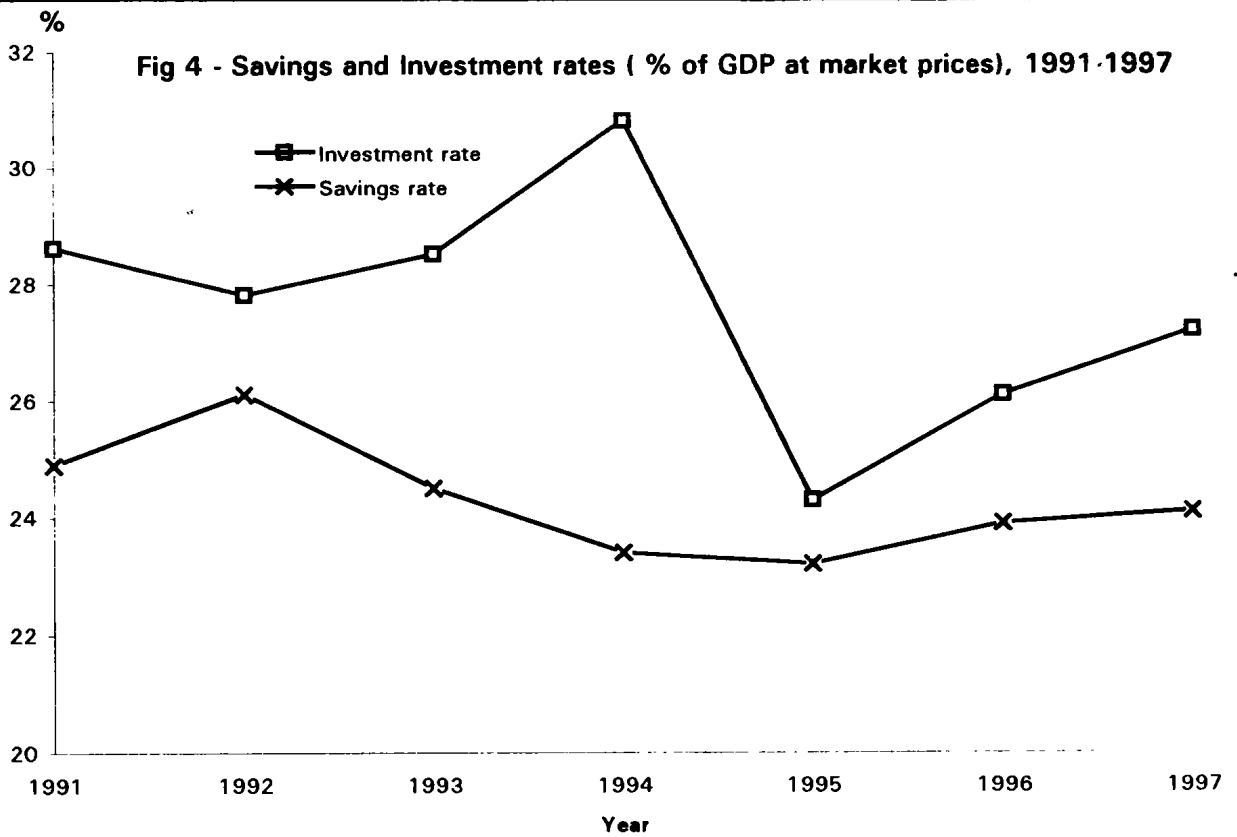


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost, 1994-1997

(R million)

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,960	5,860	6,495	6,640
Sugarcane	(2,855)	(3,573)	(4,120)	(4,060)
Other	(2,105)	(2,287)	(2,375)	(2,580)
Mining and quarrying	90	100	110	120
Manufacturing	12,686	14,383	16,419	18,480
Sugar milling	(810)	(1,010)	(1,165)	(1,145)
E.P.Z	(6,373)	(7,096)	(8,163)	(9,345)
Other	(5,503)	(6,277)	(7,091)	(7,990)
Electricity , gas and water	1,297	1,514	1,465	1,500
Construction	4,019	4,060	4,433	4,600
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	9,067	10,052	11,724	13,345
Wholesale and retail trade	(6,935)	(7,567)	(8,670)	(9,692)
Restaurants and hotels	(2,132)	(2,485)	(3,054)	(3,653)
Transport , storage and communication	6,265	7,075	7,589	8,585
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,545	9,823	10,994	12,240
Ownership of dwellings	(3,069)	(3,302)	(3,554)	(3,805)
Financial institutions	(3,020)	(3,502)	(4,000)	(4,550)
Insurance and other business services	(2,456)	(3,019)	(3,440)	(3,885)
Producers of government services	6,023	6,425	7,235	7,900
Community, social & personal services	3,286	3,548	3,949	4,290
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-1,873)	(-2,253)	(-2,550)	(-2,900)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	54,365	60,587	67,863	74,800
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,557	8,388	9,292	11,000
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	62,922	68,975	77,155	85,800

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution
1994 - 1997**

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.1	9.7	9.6	8.8
Sugarcane	5.2	5.9	6.1	5.4
Other	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	23.3	23.7	24.1	24.7
Sugar milling	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
E.P.Z	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.5
Other	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.7
Electricity , gas and water	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0
Construction	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.1
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	16.7	16.6	17.3	17.9
Wholesale and retail trade	12.8	12.5	12.8	13.0
Restaurants and hotels	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.9
Transport , storage and communication	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15.7	16.2	16.2	16.4
Ownership of dwellings	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1
Financial institutions	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1
Insurance and other business services	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.2
Producers of government services	11.1	10.6	10.7	10.6
Community, social & personal services	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7
Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-3.4	-3.7	-3.8	-3.9
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, 1994 - 1997

(R million)

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,961	4,294	4,471	4,595
Sugarcane	(2,175)	(2,392)	(2,607)	(2,703)
Other	(1,786)	(1,902)	(1,864)	(1,892)
Mining and quarrying	80	85	90	94
Manufacturing	10,908	11,547	12,266	12,944
Sugar milling	(616)	(681)	(742)	(769)
E.P.Z	(5,537)	(5,814)	(6,222)	(6,595)
Other	(4,755)	(5,052)	(5,302)	(5,580)
Electricity, gas and water	1,131	1,229	1,322	1,421
Construction	3,444	3,375	3,527	3,562
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	8,121	8,574	9,250	9,880
Wholesale and retail trade	(6,336)	(6,628)	(6,993)	(7,307)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,785)	(1,946)	(2,257)	(2,573)
Transport, storage and communication	5,754	6,088	6,465	6,834
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,537	8,194	8,700	9,204
Ownership of dwellings	(2,758)	(2,855)	(2,954)	(3,043)
Financial institutions	(2,592)	(2,825)	(3,051)	(3,295)
Insurance and other business services	(2,187)	(2,514)	(2,695)	(2,866)
Producers of government services	4,569	4,733	4,898	5,067
Community, social & personal services	2,842	3,004	3,139	3,280
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-1,531)	(-1,669)	(-1,819)	(-1,963)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	46,816	49,454	52,309	54,918
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	7,644	7,568	7,811	8,202
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	54,460	57,022	60,120	63,120

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-7.4	+8.4	+4.1	+2.8
Sugarcane	(-12.0)	(+10.0)	(+9.0)	(+3.7)
Other	(-1.0)	(+6.5)	(-2.0)	(+1.5)
Mining and quarrying	+7.0	+6.0	+6.0	+5.0
Manufacturing	+4.6	+5.9	+6.2	+5.5
Sugar milling	(-12.0)	(+10.5)	(+9.0)	(+3.7)
E.P.Z	(+4.2)	(+5.0)	(+7.0)	(+6.0)
Other	(+7.7)	(+6.2)	(+4.9)	(+5.2)
Electricity, gas and water	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+7.5
Construction	+6.0	-2.0	+4.5	+1.0
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	+6.7	+5.6	+7.9	+6.8
Wholesale and retail trade	(+5.9)	(+4.6)	(+5.5)	(+4.5)
Restaurants and hotels	(+10.0)	(+9.0)	(+16.0)	(+14.0)
Transport, storage and communication	+11.1	+5.8	+6.2	+5.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+7.2	+8.7	+6.2	+5.8
Ownership of dwellings	(+4.0)	(+3.5)	(+3.5)	(+3.0)
Financial institutions	(+9.0)	(+9.0)	(+8.0)	(+8.0)
Insurance and other business services	(+9.2)	(+15.0)	(+7.2)	(+6.3)
Producers of government services	+4.6	+3.6	+3.5	+3.5
Community, social & personal services	+10.0	+5.7	+4.5	+4.5
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+5.3	+5.6	+5.8	+5.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1994 - 1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	86.3	93.6	97.4	100.1
Sugarcane	(74.8)	(82.3)	(89.7)	(93.0)
Other	(106.1)	(113.0)	(110.8)	(112.4)
Mining and quarrying	115.0	121.9	128.0	135.3
Manufacturing	109.6	116.0	123.2	130.1
Sugar milling	(75.0)	(82.9)	(90.4)	(93.7)
E.P.Z	(110.5)	(116.0)	(124.2)	(131.6)
Other	(115.4)	(122.6)	(128.7)	(135.4)
Electricity, gas and water	119.1	129.4	139.1	149.5
Construction	112.4	110.1	115.1	116.2
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	115.3	121.8	131.3	140.3
Wholesale and retail trade	(113.3)	(118.5)	(125.0)	(130.7)
Restaurants and hotels	(123.2)	(134.3)	(155.8)	(177.6)
Transport, storage and communication	118.3	125.2	132.9	140.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	114.7	124.7	132.4	140.0
Ownership of dwellings	(108.2)	(111.9)	(115.9)	(119.3)
Financial institutions	(118.5)	(129.1)	(139.4)	(150.6)
Insurance and other business services	(119.2)	(137.0)	(146.9)	(146.9)
Producers of government services	109.8	113.8	117.7	121.8
Community, social & personal services	119.3	126.1	131.8	137.7
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	110.4	116.6	123.4	129.6
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+ 5.3	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1994 - 1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	(Base year: 1992)			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	125.2	136.5	145.3	144.5
Sugarcane	(131.3)	(149.4)	(158.0)	(150.2)
Other	(117.9)	(120.2)	(127.4)	(136.4)
Mining and quarrying	112.5	118.4	123.6	130.0
Manufacturing	116.3	124.6	133.9	142.8
Sugar milling	(131.5)	(148.3)	(156.9)	(148.8)
E.P.Z	(115.1)	(122.0)	(131.2)	(141.7)
Other	(115.7)	(124.2)	(133.7)	(143.2)
Electricity, gas and water	114.7	123.2	110.8	105.6
Construction	116.7	120.3	125.7	129.1
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	111.6	117.2	126.8	135.1
Wholesale and retail trade	(109.5)	(114.2)	(124.0)	(132.6)
Restaurants and hotels	(119.4)	(127.7)	(135.3)	(142.0)
Transport, storage and communication	108.9	116.2	117.4	125.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	113.4	119.9	126.4	133.0
Ownership of dwellings	(111.3)	(115.7)	(120.3)	(125.0)
Financial institutions	(116.5)	(124.0)	(131.1)	(138.1)
Insurance and other business services	(112.3)	(120.1)	(127.6)	(135.6)
Producers of government services	131.8	135.8	147.7	155.9
Community, social & personal services	115.6	118.1	125.8	130.8
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	116.1	122.5	129.7	136.2
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	111.9	110.8	119.0	134.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	115.5	121.0	128.3	135.9

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1994 - 1997

	(R million)			
	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Compensation of employees	26,238	28,360	31,217	34,410
of which paid by general government	(6,408)	(6,820)	(7,660)	(8,345)
Gross operating surplus	28,127	32,227	36,646	40,390
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	54,365	60,587	67,863	74,800
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,557	8,388	9,292	11,000
Taxes on production and imports	(8,763)	(8,688)	(9,700)	(11,650)
Subsidies	(-206)	(-300)	(-408)	(-650)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	62,922	68,975	77,155	85,800
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-443	-332	-719	-700
Gross National Product at market prices(GNI)	62,479	68,643	76,436	85,100
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+ 1,696	+ 1,678	+ 1,978	+ 2,000
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	64,175	70,321	78,414	87,100
Less:Final consumption expenditure	48,223	52,974	58,750	65,150
Households	(40,361)	(44,631)	(49,325)	(54,950)
General government	(7,862)	(8,343)	(9,425)	(10,200)
Gross National Savings	15,952	17,347	19,664	21,950

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

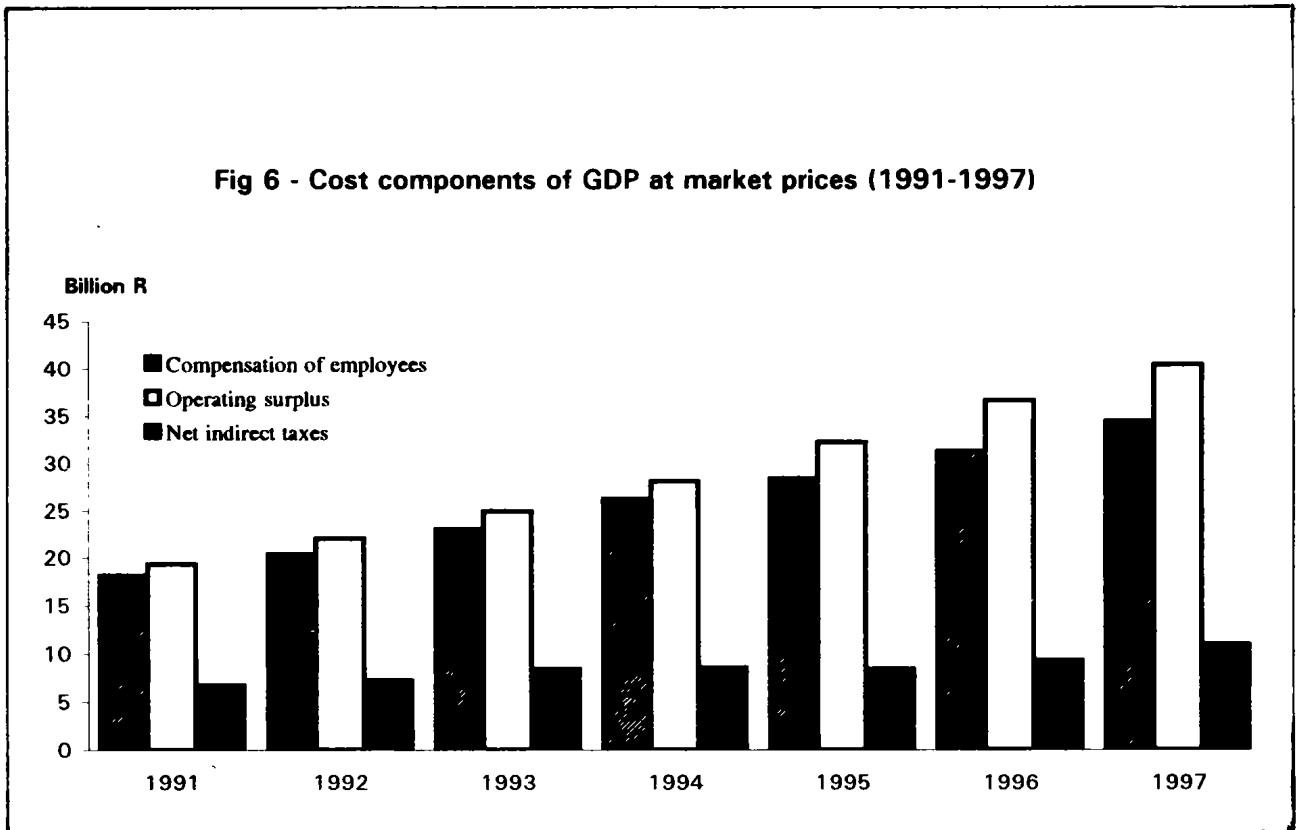
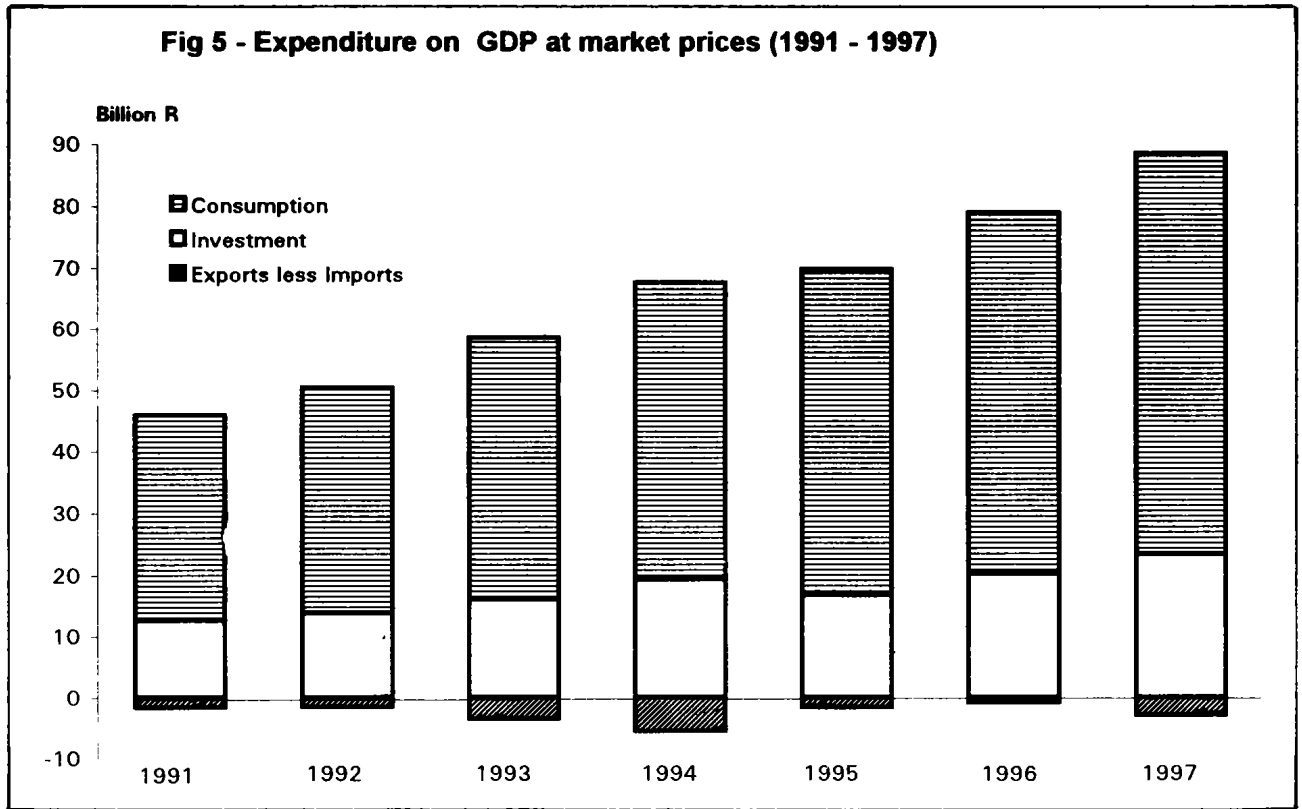


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1994 - 1997

(R million)

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	48,223	52,974	58,750	65,150
Households	(40,361)	(44,631)	(49,325)	(54,950)
General government	(7,862)	(8,343)	(9,425)	(10,200)
<i>Individual</i>	(2,735)	(3,038)	(3,215)	(3,500)
<i>Collective</i>	(5,127)	(5,305)	(6,210)	(6,700)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	19,350	16,750	20,125	23,350
Private sector	(13,655)	(11,235)	(12,925)	(17,145)
Public sector	(5,695)	(5,515)	(7,200)	(6,205)
Increase in inventories*	948	979	-748	305
Exports of goods & non-factor services	36,249	41,205	49,340	53,170
Goods (f.o.b)**	(24,885)	(27,684)	(33,035)	(34,970)
Non-factor services	(11,364)	(13,521)	(16,305)	(18,200)
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	41,848	42,933	50,312	56,175
Goods (f.o.b)**	(32,035)	(31,783)	(38,116)	(42,850)
Non-factor services	(9,813)	(11,150)	(12,196)	(13,325)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	62,922	68,975	77,155	85,800

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution, 1994 - 1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	76.6	76.8	76.1	75.9
Households	64.1	64.7	63.9	64.0
General government	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	30.8	24.3	26.1	27.2
Private sector	21.7	16.3	16.8	20.0
Public sector	9.1	8.0	9.3	7.2
Increase in inventories*	1.5	1.4	-1.0	0.4
Exports of goods & non-factor services**	57.6	59.7	64.0	62.0
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services**	66.5	62.2	65.2	65.5
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

** adjusted to include international trade of freeport enterprises

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1994-1997

	(R million)			
	1994	1995 1/ (Base year = 1992)	1996 2/ (Base year = 1992)	1997 3/
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	40,549	42,303	44,030	45,698
Households	(34,322)	(35,870)	(37,290)	(38,753)
General government	(6,227)	(6,433)	(6,740)	(6,945)
<i>Individual</i>	(2,219)	(2,397)	(2,346)	(2,427)
<i>Collective</i>	(4,008)	(4,036)	(4,394)	(4,518)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,285	13,890	15,980	17,745
Private sector	(11,545)	(9,325)	(10,260)	(13,030)
Public sector	(4,740)	(4,565)	(5,720)	(4,715)
Increase in inventories*	14	-113	-1,420	-813
Exports of goods & non-factor services	33,100	35,339	38,876	40,555
Goods (f.o.b) **	(22,521)	(23,808)	(25,686)	(26,399)
Non-factor services	(10,579)	(11,531)	(13,190)	(14,156)
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	35,488	34,397	37,346	40,065
Goods (f.o.b) **	(26,863)	(25,332)	(28,131)	(30,384)
Non-factor services	(8,625)	(9,065)	(9,215)	(9,681)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	54,460	57,022	60,120	63,120

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

* includes all statistical discrepancies

** adjusted to include international trade of freepport enterprises

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1994-1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	110.5	115.3	120.0	124.5
Households	110.7	115.7	120.3	125.0
General government	109.3	113.0	118.3	121.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	117.9	100.6	115.7	128.5
Private sector	127.4	102.9	113.2	143.8
Public sector	99.8	96.1	120.4	99.3
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	111.2	118.7	130.6	136.3
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	113.1	109.6	119.0	127.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	109.7	114.9	121.1	127.2

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1994-1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	118.9	125.2	133.4	142.6
Households	117.6	124.4	132.3	141.8
General government	126.3	129.7	139.8	146.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	118.8	120.6	125.9	131.6
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	109.5	116.6	126.9	131.1
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	117.9	124.8	134.7	140.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	115.5	121.0	128.3	135.9

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1994 -1997**

	(R million)			
	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	10,375	10,225	11,060	11,220
Residential building	4,825	4,650	4,915	4,870
Non-residential building	3,370	3,510	3,875	3,690
Other construction work	2,180	2,065	2,270	2,660
B. Machinery and equipment	8,975	6,525	9,065	12,130
Passenger car	890	860	915	985
Other transport equipment	2,720	635	1,050	4,045
Other machinery and equipment	5,365	5,030	7,100	7,100
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,350	16,750	20,125	23,350
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	610	660	630	535
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,475	2,245	2,745	3,310
of which : EPZ	(900)	(815)	(930)	(1,000)
Electricity, gas and water	1,115	1,210	1,935	1,235
Construction	425	375	425	410
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,290	2,430	2,925	2,715
Transport, storage and communication	4,535	2,635	3,215	6,785
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6,120	5,425	5,880	5,690
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,825)	(4,650)	(4,915)	(4,870)
Producers of government services	1,275	1,235	1,760	2,105
Community, social & personal services	505	535	610	565

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 7 - GDFCF by type of capital goods (1991-1997)

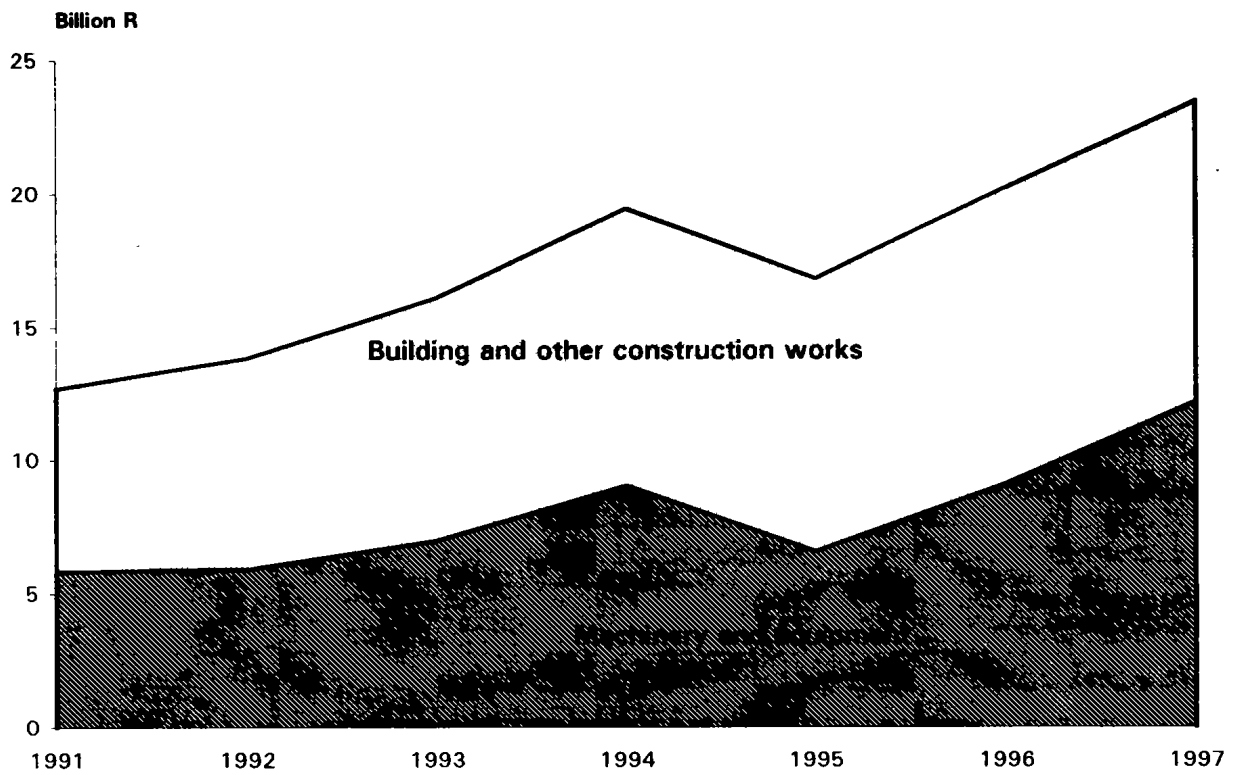


Fig 8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (1991 - 1997)

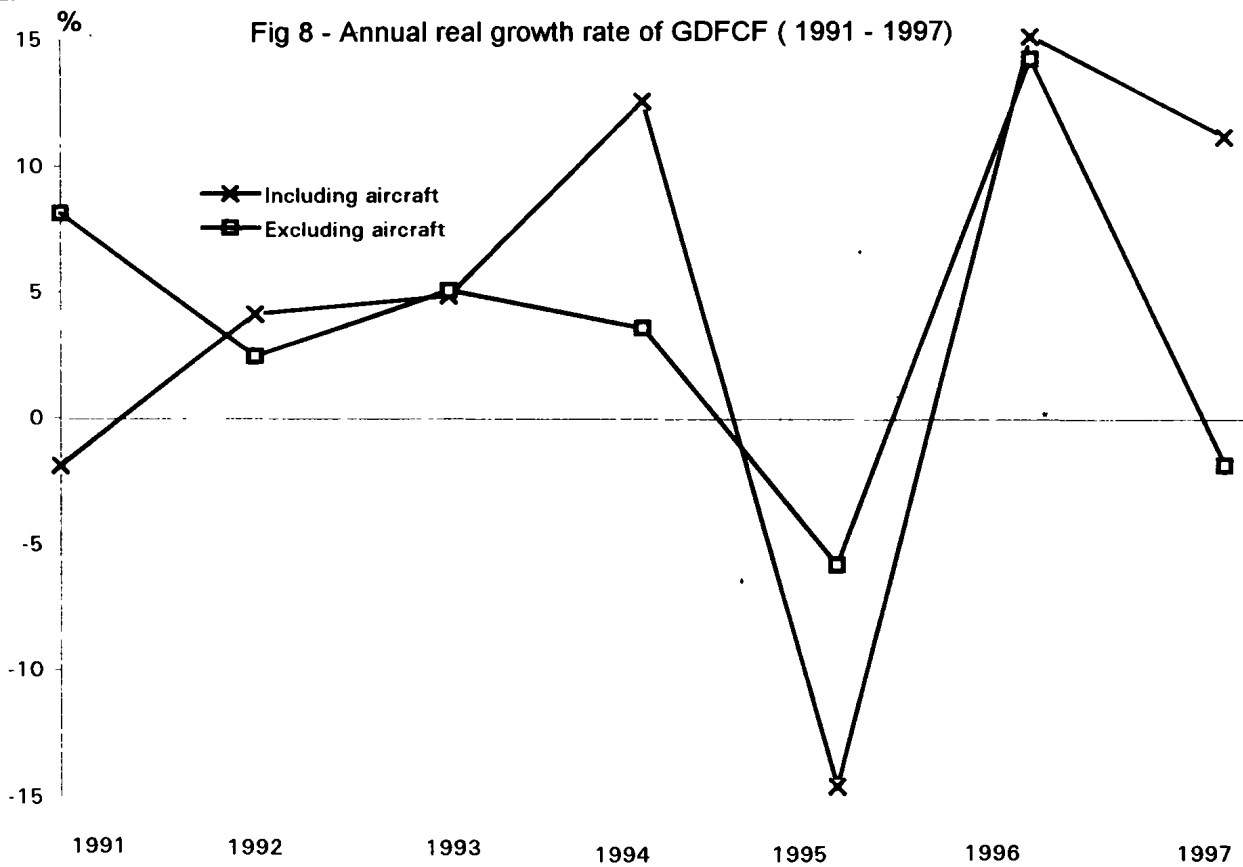


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 1996

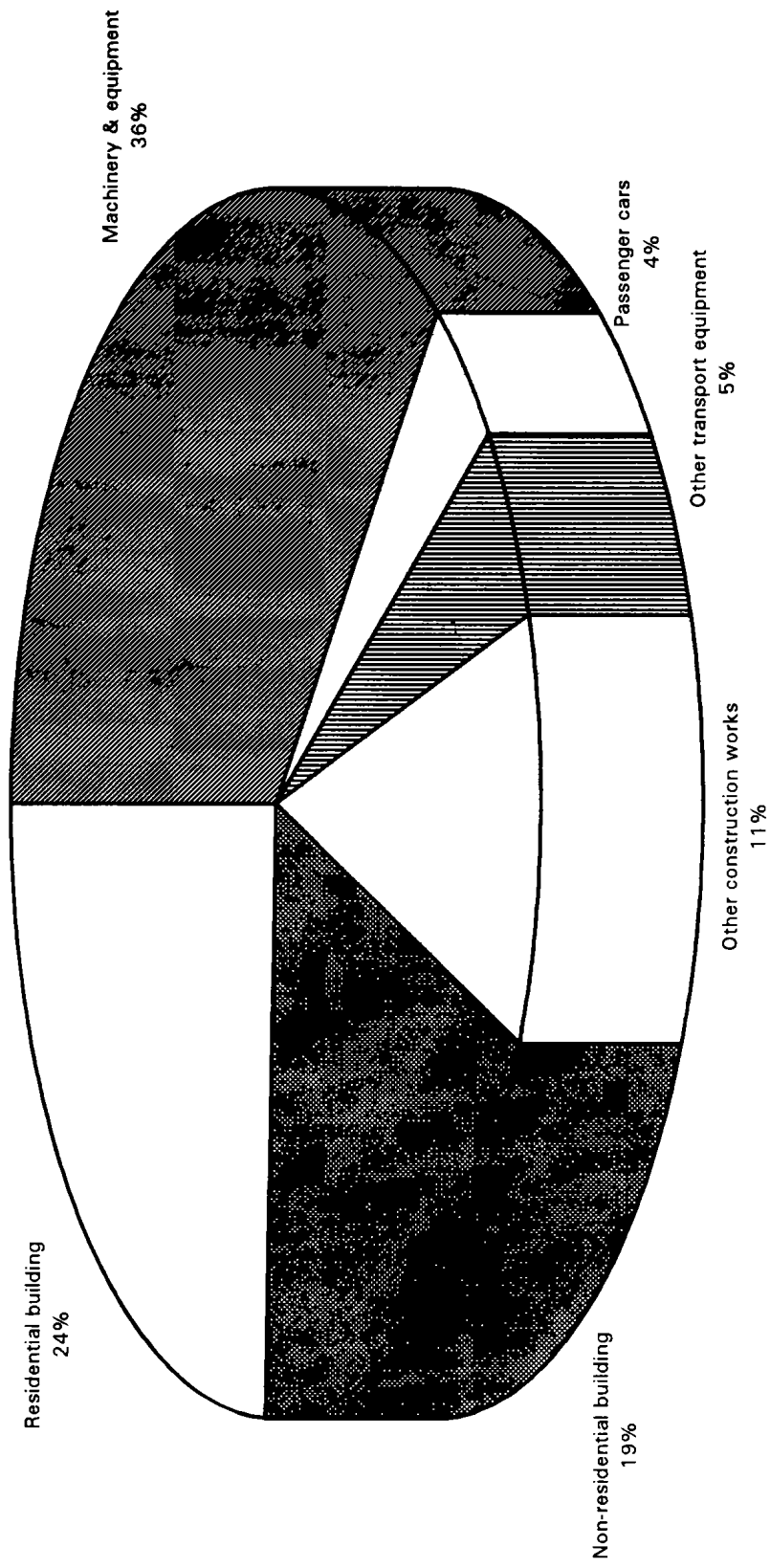


Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use, 1994 -1997

	(R million)			
	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	8,845	8,445	8,770	8,560
Residential building	4,140	3,875	3,935	3,750
Non-residential building	2,835	2,850	3,010	2,755
Other construction work	1,870	1,720	1,825	2,055
B. Machinery and other equipment	7,440	5,445	7,210	9,185
Passenger car	720	665	685	715
Other transport equipment	2,205	490	785	2,895
Other machinery and equipment	4,515	4,290	5,740	5,575
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	16,285	13,890	15,980	17,745
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	510	540	480	395
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,100	1,910	2,195	2,540
of which : EPZ	(740)	(665)	(720)	(745)
Electricity, gas and water	930	1,000	1,510	930
Construction	355	315	335	315
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,910	1,990	2,270	2,015
Transport, storage and communication	3,775	2,160	2,500	5,070
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,215	4,510	4,850	4,505
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,140)	(3,875)	(3,935)	(3,750)
Producers of government services	1,065	1,020	1,390	1,575
Community, social & personal services	425	445	450	400

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1994 -1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	111.7	106.7	110.8	108.1
Residential building	108.4	101.4	103.0	98.2
Non-residential building	117.9	118.5	125.2	114.6
Other construction work	110.7	101.8	108.0	121.6
B. Machinery and equipment	126.2	92.4	122.3	155.8
Passenger car	125.2	115.7	119.1	124.3
Other transport equipment	183.8	40.8	65.4	241.3
Other machinery and equipment	109.6	104.1	139.3	135.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	117.9	100.6	115.7	128.5
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	+ 12.5	-14.7	+ 15.0	+ 11.0
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	+ 3.5	- 5.9	+ 14.1	- 2.0

Table 14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators,1994 -1997

	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}	1997 ^{3/}
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	117.3	121.1	126.1	131.1
Residential building	116.5	120.0	124.9	129.9
Non-residential building	118.9	123.2	128.7	133.9
Other construction work	116.6	120.1	124.4	129.4
B. Machinery and equipment	120.6	119.8	125.7	132.1
Passenger car	123.6	129.3	133.6	137.8
Other transport equipment	123.4	129.6	133.8	139.7
Other machinery and equipment	118.8	117.2	123.7	127.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	118.8	120.6	125.9	131.6

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, 1994-1996

(R million)

	1994			1995 1/			1996 2/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
A. By type of capital goods									
Residential building	330	4,495	4,825	250	4,400	4,650	440	4,475	4,915
Non-residential building	1,425	1,945	3,370	1,165	2,345	3,510	1,240	2,635	3,875
Other construction work	2,055	125	2,180	1,885	180	2,065	2,050	220	2,270
Passenger cars	100	790	890	160	700	860	165	750	915
Other transport equipment	320	2,400	2,720	180	455	635	380	670	1,050
Machinery and other equipment	1,465	3,900	5,365	1,875	3,155	5,030	2,925	4,175	7,100
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,695	13,655	19,350	5,515	11,235	16,750	7,200	12,925	20,125
B. By industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	140	470	610	215	445	660	200	430	630
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	15	2,460	2,475	30	2,215	2,245	75	2,670	2,745
Electricity, gas and water	1,105	10	1,115	1,210	-	1,210	1,935	-	1,935
Construction	35	390	425	35	340	375	10	415	425
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	80	2,210	2,290	5	2,425	2,430	5	2,920	2,925
Transport, storage and communication	1,935	2,600	4,535	1,825	810	2,635	2,280	935	3,215
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,045	5,075	6,120	685	4,740	5,425	830	5,050	5,880
of which ownership of dwellings	330	4,495	4,825	250	4,400	4,650	440	4,475	4,915
Producers of government services	1,275	-	1,275	1,235	-	1,235	1,760	-	1,760
Community, social & personal services	65	440	505	275	260	535	105	505	610

* 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, 1994 -1995

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,030.4	2,107.9	4,922.5	-37.3	4,959.8	2,563.0	2,396.8
sugarcane	4,084.2	1,229.2	2,855.0	-	2,855.0	2,158.0	697.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	837.5	103.9	733.6	-7.8	741.4	80.0	661.4
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	518.9	112.2	406.7	-25.4	432.1	132.0	300.1
2. Mining and quarrying	102.5	12.5	90.0	-	90.0	25.0	65.0
3. Manufacturing	41,210.7	27,360.5	13,850.2	1,164.7	12,685.5	6,288.0	6,397.5
sugar milling	5,926.3	5,116.8	809.5	-	809.5	500.0	309.5
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, 1994-1995

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1994						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
6. Wholesale and retail trade							
restaurants and hotels	13,836.8	4,325.1	9,511.7	444.7	9,067.0	3,286.0	5,781.0
wholesale and retail trade	8,903.9	1,908.0	6,995.9	60.9	6,935.0	2,212.0	4,723.0
restaurants and hotels	4,932.9	2,417.1	2,515.8	383.8	2,132.0	1,074.0	1,058.0
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	1,595.0	6,950.0
of which financial institutions	3,565.0	540.0	3,025.0	5.0	3,020.0	754.0	2,266.0
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	1,257.8	1,661.8
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	1,873.0	-1,873.0	-	-1,873.0	-	-1,873.0
Sub-total (a)	103,438.6	53,313.7	50,124.9	2,149.5	47,975.4	19,850.6	28,124.8

Table 1.20 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1994-1995

Kind of economic activity	1994						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of 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)	111,453.7	54,939.4	56,514.3	2,149.5	54,364.8	26,237.8	28,127.0
Import duties + sales tax	6,407.7	-	6,407.7	6,407.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	117,861.4	54,939.4	62,922.0	8,557.2	54,364.8	26,237.8	28,127.0

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1994 -1995

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1995						
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,253.3	2,429.9	5,823.4	-36.4	5,859.8	2,746.0	3,113.8
sugarcane	5,011.0	1,438.0	3,573.0	-	3,573.0	2,321.0	1,252.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,009.6	118.4	891.2	-9.2	900.4	90.9	809.5
livestock & poultry	1,228.8	601.3	627.5	-10.7	638.2	115.0	523.2
fishing	452.6	147.6	305.0	-	305.0	92.0	213.0
other	551.3	124.6	426.7	-16.5	443.2	127.1	316.1
2. Mining and quarrying	114.0	14.0	100.0	-	100.0	28.0	72.0
3. Manufacturing	47,171.8	31,607.8	15,564.0	1,180.6	14,383.4	6,924.0	7,459.4
sugar milling	7,120.0	6,110.0	1,010.0	-	1,010.0	541.0	469.0
EPZ industries	22,179.2	15,054.2	7,125.0	28.6	7,096.4	3,940.0	3,156.4
other	17,872.6	10,443.6	7,429.0	1,152.0	6,277.0	2,443.0	3,834.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,501.4	987.2	1,514.2	-	1,514.2	495.0	1,019.2
5. Construction	11,289.2	7,222.2	4,067.0	7.0	4,060.0	2,050.0	2,010.0

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1994-1995

Kind of economic activity	1995						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
6. Wholesale and retail trade							
restaurants and hotels	15,055.9	4,669.9	10,386.0	334.0	10,052.0	3,546.0	6,506.0
wholesale and retail trade	9,525.9	2,000.9	7,525.0	-42.0	7,567.0	2,430.0	5,137.0
restaurants and hotels	5,530.0	2,669.0	2,861.0	376.0	2,485.0	1,116.0	1,369.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	13,926.7	6,783.2	7,143.5	68.5	7,075.0	2,510.0	4,565.0
transport & storage	11,765.7	6,120.3	5,645.4	54.1	5,591.3	2,160.0	3,431.3
communication	2,161.0	662.9	1,498.1	14.4	1,483.7	350.0	1,133.7
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	12,848.3	2,921.0	9,927.3	104.3	9,823.0	1,896.0	7,927.0
of which financial institutions	4,173.0	666.0	3,507.0	5.0	3,502.0	909.0	2,593.0
ownership of dwellings	3,934.7	500.0	3,434.7	132.7	3,302.0	-	3,302.0
9. Community, social & personal services	4,790.8	1,160.0	3,630.8	481.5	3,149.3	1,343.5	1,805.8
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,253.0	-2,253.0	-	-2,253.0	-	-2,253.0
Sub-total (a)	115,951.4	60,048.2	55,903.2	2,139.5	53,763.7	21,538.5	32,225.2

Table 1.20 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1994-1995

Kind of economic activity	1995						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	632.0	92.0	540.0	-	540.0	540.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	7,514.0	1,629.0	5,885.0	-	5,885.0	5,885.0	-
public administration and defence	4,212.0	1,055.0	3,157.0	-	3,157.0	3,157.0	-
sanitary and similar services	382.0	106.0	276.0	-	276.0	276.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	2,920.0	468.0	2,452.0	-	2,452.0	2,452.0	-
Sub-total (b)	8,146.0	1,721.0	6,425.0	-	6,425.0	6,425.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	426.4	27.7	398.7	-	398.7	396.2	2.5
social, recreational and related community services	196.4	27.7	168.7	-	168.7	166.2	2.5
domestic services to households	230.0	-	230.0	-	230.0	230.0	-
Sub-total (c)	426.4	27.7	398.7	-	398.7	396.2	2.5
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	124,523.8	61,796.9	62,726.9	2,139.5	60,587.4	28,359.7	32,227.7
Import duties + sales tax	6,248.7	-	6,248.7	6,248.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	130,772.5	61,796.9	68,975.6	8,388.2	60,587.4	28,359.7	32,227.7

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1995-1996

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1995						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of 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	416.2	83.6	332.6	-	332.6	332.6	-
Ministry of Works	247.4	19.7	227.7	-	227.7	227.7	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	149.0	60.0	89.0	-	89.0	89.0	-
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	797.0	163.5	633.5	-	633.5	537.3	96.2

Table 1.21 (cont'd)- Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1995-1996

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1996						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	38.3	19.4	18.9	-	18.9	18.9	-
Printing	38.3	19.4	18.9	-	18.9	18.9	-
5. Construction	432.7	82.2	350.5	-	350.5	350.5	-
Ministry of Works	257.7	17.5	240.2	-	240.2	240.2	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	152.5	60.0	92.5	-	92.5	92.5	-
Electrical Services Division	22.5	4.7	17.8	-	17.8	17.8	-
7.1 Transport	67.9	23.7	44.2	-	44.2	44.2	-
Civil Aviation	65.0	23.7	41.3	-	41.3	41.3	-
Marine services	2.9	-	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	-
7.2 Communication	118.5	27.3	91.2	-	91.2	90.3	0.9
Posts and telegraphs	118.5	27.3	91.2	-	91.2	90.3	0.9
8. Financial institutions	24.1	0.2	23.9	-	23.9	3.7	20.2
Post office savings bank	24.1	0.2	23.9	-	23.9	3.7	20.2
9. Sanitary & similar services	51.5	7.8	43.7	-	43.7	43.7	-
Waste water unit	51.5	7.8	43.7	-	43.7	43.7	-
TOTAL	733.0	160.6	572.4	-	572.4	551.3	21.1

Table 1.22 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product , 1994-1995

Kind of economic activity	(R million)									
	1994					1995				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Producers of govt services			Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Total		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	184	4,776	4,960	-	-	204	5,656	5,860
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	100	100
Manufacturing	-	17	51	12,618	12,686	-	18	53	14,312	14,383
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	1,297	-	1,297	-	-	1,514	-	1,514
Construction	-	334	150	3,535	4,019	-	333	190	3,537	4,060
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	173	8,894	9,067	-	-	176	9,876	10,052
Transport, storage and communications	-	243	2,108	3,914	6,265	-	222	2,169	4,684	7,075
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	17	1,598	6,930	8,545	-	23	1,720	8,080	9,823
Producers of government services	6,023	-	-	-	6,023	6,425	-	-	-	6,425
Community, social & personal services	-	32	124	3,130	3,286	-	39	124	3,385	3,548
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	...	...	...	-1,462	-1,873	...	...	...	-1,779	-2,253
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)			11,940	42,425	54,365				12,736	60,587
As a % of G.D.P			22.0	78.0	100.0				21.0	100.0

Table 1.23 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1995-1996

Function		Type		1995							Total current disbursements
				Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total		
				Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services					
1.	General public services	1,569.9	464.5	63.6	1,970.8	7.0	43.8	2,021.6			
2.	Defence	149.0	88.8	-	237.8	-	-	237.8			
3.	Public order and safety	1,049.2	243.7	31.4	1,261.5	-	4.3	1,265.8			
4.	Education	1,524.1	207.3	53.0	1,678.4	-	831.0	2,509.4			
5.	Health	1,086.6	303.9	2.4	1,388.1	-	11.4	1,399.5			
6.	Social security and welfare	184.4	59.8	51.4	192.8	-	2,722.1	2,914.9			
7.	Housing and community amenities	297.5	139.9	42.8	394.6	-	14.2	408.8			
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	107.4	111.3	3.1	215.6	-	97.7	313.3			
9.	Fuel and energy	6.2	0.9	-	7.1	-	6.3	13.4			
10.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	588.8	102.2	28.9	662.1	65.3	16.6	744.0			
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	59.6	29.3	5.4	83.5	10.1	0.3	93.9			
12.	Transport and communication	74.9	46.0	20.4	100.5	52.5	4.3	157.3			
13.	Other economic affairs	122.8	27.9	0.1	150.6	195.0	9.0	354.6			
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,843.0	1,843.0			
TOTAL		6,820.4	1,825.5	302.5	8,343.4	329.9	5,604.0	14,277.3			

(R million)

Table 1.23 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1995 - 1996

(R million)

Function		Type		1996						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
				Final consumption expenditure			Total	Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income				Total current disbursements
				Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services							
1.	General public services	1,786.4	574.3	45.5	2,315.2	6.8	87.5	2,409.5					
2.	Defence	170.4	99.6	-	270.0	-	-	270.0					
3.	Public order and safety	1,254.5	286.1	38.1	1,502.5	-	4.8	1,507.3					
4.	Education	1,653.1	204.0	52.4	1,804.7	-	889.2	2,693.9					
5.	Health	1,200.1	367.4	2.8	1,564.7	-	13.0	1,577.7					
6.	Social security and welfare	211.2	63.4	53.5	221.1	-	3,297.8	3,518.9					
7.	Housing and community amenities	330.6	143.4	58.7	415.3	-	15.3	430.6					
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	117.2	60.1	0.1	177.2	-	89.0	266.2					
9.	Fuel and energy	6.7	0.8	-	7.5	-	4.7	12.2					
10.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	643.7	101.8	32.7	712.8	77.5	14.8	805.1					
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	64.4	37.7	1.9	100.2	41.6	0.3	142.1					
12.	Transport and communication	95.8	42.9	11.4	127.3	51.1	7.2	185.6					
13.	Other economic affairs	123.7	85.5	2.9	206.3	406.2	15.8	628.3					
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,955.0	1,955.0					
TOTAL		7,657.8	2,067.0	300.0	9,424.8	583.2	6,394.4	16,402.4					

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 1994 the enterprise sector received R 76,675 million as gross output and used R 43,764 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and R 15,891 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 taxes on production. 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 1994, the Government Sector, the Enterprise Sector and the Household Sector had to borrow R 417 million, R 3,618 million and R 285 million respectively from the Rest of the world which had a surplus of R 4,320 million

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 - 1993

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				33,515	Exports (goods & services)	33,515							Production	
				37,020	Imports (goods & services)	37,020								
				99,894	Gross Output	99,894								
				49,689	Intermediate Consumption	49,689								
				50,205	Gross value added *	50,205								
				23,040	Compensation of employees	23,040								
				6,188	Customs duties & sales tax	6,188								
				2,237	Other taxes on production	2,237								
				24,928	Gross Operating Surplus	24,928								
				0	Operating surplus of govt ent.	0								
Income				11,861	Interest, dividend,rent	11,861								
				555	Insurance premiums	555								
				555	Insurance claims	555								
				1,461	Current taxes on income	1,461								
				782	Other current taxes	782								
				793	Social security contributions	793								
				1,448	Social security benefits & grants	1,448								
				1,120	Unfunded employee welfare	1,120								
				907	Government transfers	907								
				113	Compulsory fees	113								
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				2,117	Current transfers n.e.c	2,117								
				1,065	-to/from rest of the world **	1,065								
				58,101	-to/ from other sectors	58,101								
				42,560	Gross disposable income	42,560								
				15,541	Final consumption	15,541								
				348	Gross savings	348								
				16,065	Capital transfers **	16,065								
				1,273	G.D.F.C.F	1,273								
				0	Change in inventories	0								
				0	Net purchase of land	0								
Use				1,770	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	1,770								
				134,730	Grand total	134,730								
				129,670		129,670								
				37,451		37,451								
				38,428		38,428								
				143,102		143,102								
				483,381		483,381								
				33,515		33,515								
				37,020		37,020								
				99,894		99,894								
			49,689		49,689									
			50,205		50,205									
			23,040		23,040									
			6,188		6,188									
			2,237		2,237									
			24,928		24,928									
			0		0									
			11,861		11,861									
			555		555									
			555		555									
			1,461		1,461									
			782		782									
			793		793									
			1,448		1,448									
			1,120		1,120									
			907		907									
			113		113									
			2,117		2,117									
			1,065		1,065									
			58,101		58,101									
			42,560		42,560									
			15,541		15,541									
			348		348									
			16,065		16,065									
			1,273		1,273									
			0		0									
			0		0									
			1,770		1,770									
			134,730		134,730									
			129,670		129,670									
			37,451		37,451									
			38,428		38,428									
			143,102		143,102									
			483,381		483,381									

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

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

Table 2.2 - Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1994

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources			Total	Account	
	Institutional sectors			Enter-prise				House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world			Goods & Services
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt										
Production					Exports (goods & services)	36,249	36,249				36,249	Production	
					Imports (goods & services)	41,848	41,848				41,848		
					Gross Output	111,454	111,454				111,454		
					Intermediate Consumption	54,940	54,940				54,940		
					Gross value added *	56,514	56,514				56,514		
					Compensation of employees	26,238	26,238				26,238		
					Customs duties & sales tax	6,408	6,408				6,408		
					Other taxes on production	2,150	2,150				2,150		
					Gross Operating Surplus	28,126	28,126				28,126		
					Operating surplus of govt ent.	0	0				0		
Income					Interest, dividend,rent	12,751	12,751				12,751	Income	
					Insurance premiums	1,168	1,168				1,168		
					Insurance claims	1,168	1,168				1,168		
					Current taxes on income	1,696	1,696				1,696		
					Other current 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	1,374				1,374		
					Government transfers	902	902				902		
					Compulsory fees	121	121				121		
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution					Current transfers n.e.c	2,586	2,586				2,586	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
					-to/from rest of the world **	1,729	1,729				1,729		
					-to/ from other sectors	64,175	64,175				64,175		
					Gross disposable income	48,223	48,223				48,223		
					Final consumption	15,952	15,952				15,952		
					Gross savings	352	352				352		
					Capital transfers **	19,350	19,350				19,350		
					G.D.F.C.F	948	948				948		
					Change in inventories	0	0				0		
					Net purchase of land	0	0				0		
Use					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0	0				0	Use	
					Grand total	539,807	539,807				539,807		
						150,196	150,196				150,196		
						145,964	145,964				145,964		
						40,631	40,631				40,631		
						43,306	43,306				43,306		
						159,710	159,710				159,710		
						539,807	539,807				539,807		
						150,196	150,196				150,196		
						145,964	145,964				145,964		
Capital					Capital transfers **	352	352				352	Capital	
					G.D.F.C.F	19,350	19,350				19,350		
					Change in inventories	948	948				948		
					Net purchase of land	0	0				0		
					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0	0				0		
					Grand total	539,807	539,807				539,807		
						150,196	150,196				150,196		
						145,964	145,964				145,964		
						40,631	40,631				40,631		
						43,306	43,306				43,306		

* 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 - 1995

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources			Total	Account			
	Institutional sectors			Enter-prise				Household	General Govt	Rest of world			Goods & Services	Institutional sectors	
	Enter-prise	Household	General Govt											Household	General Govt	Rest of world
Production	49,302	10,676	1,819	41,205	Exports (goods & services)	41,205					41,205	Production			
	35,558	20,393	6,776	61,797	Imports (goods & services)	42,933	42,933				42,933				
	17,267	4,317	6,776	28,360	Gross Output	124,524	124,524				124,524				
	1,823	317		62,727	Intermediate Consumption	61,797	61,797				61,797				
	16,468	15,759		28,360	Gross value added *	62,727	62,727				62,727				
	10,831	2,206	1,843	6,249	Compensation of employees	6,249	6,249				6,249				
	510	276		2,140	Customs duties & sales tax	2,140	2,140				2,140				
	786			32,227	Other taxes on production	32,227	32,227				32,227				
	987	911		0	Gross Operating Surplus	0	0				0				
	342	513		15,788	Operating surplus of govt ent.	15,788	15,788				15,788				
		982		786	Interest, dividend, rent	786	786				786				
				786	Insurance premiums	786	786				786				
				1,898	Insurance claims	1,898	1,898				1,898				
				855	Current taxes on income	855	855				855				
				982	Other current taxes	982	982				982				
				1,985	Social security contributions	1,985	1,985				1,985				
				712	Social security benefits & grants	712	712				712				
				1,022	Social security contributions	1,022	1,022				1,022				
				25	Social security benefits & grants	25	25				25				
				732	Unfunded employee welfare	732	732				732				
				234	Government transfers	234	234				234				
				1,181	Compulsory fees	1,181	1,181				1,181				
				11,897	Current transfers n.e.c	11,897	11,897				11,897				
				44,631	-to/from rest of the world **	44,631	44,631				44,631				
				4,667	-to/ from other sectors	4,667	4,667				4,667				
				70,321	Gross disposable income	70,321	70,321				70,321				
				52,974	Final consumption	52,974	52,974				52,974				
				17,347	Gross savings	17,347	17,347				17,347				
				379	Capital transfers **	379	379				379				
				16,750	G.D.F.C.F	16,750	16,750				16,750				
				980	Change in inventories	980	980				980				
				0	Net purchase of land	0	0				0				
				0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0	0				0				
				171,243	Grand Total	171,243	173,706	44,930	40,077	161,227	173,706	591,183			

* 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, 1993 - 1995

EXPENDITURE	(R million)			
	1993	1994	1995	INCOME
Private consumption expenditure	35,738	40,361	44,631	Compensation of employees
Interest, dividend and rent	1,265	1,577	2,046	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings
Net casualty insurance premiums	195	411	276	Interest, dividend and rent
Current taxes on income	657	805	911	Casualty insurance claims
Other current taxes	470	492	513	Government transfers to household
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	90	96	96	- social security benefits and grants
Social security contributions	793	881	982	- unfunded employee welfare benefits
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	560	687	712	- other
Current transfers to :	368	621	966	Government transfers to non-profit institutions
-other resident sectors	(169)	(208)	(234)	Current transfers from :
-Rest of the World	(199)	(413)	(732)	-other resident sectors
Gross savings	4,160	4,579	4,667	- Rest of the World
Appropriation of disposable income	44,296	50,510	55,800	Disposable income
				44,296
				50,510
				55,800

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1993 - 1995

EXPENDITURE	(R million)						
	1993	1994	1995	INCOME			
Final consumption expenditure	6,822	7,862	8,343	Operating surplus of government enterprises	120	116	96
-compensation of employees	(5,375)	(6,408)	(6,820)	Interest, dividend and rent	1,091	1,501	1,512
-consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-	Taxes on production and imports	8,740	8,763	8,718
-goods and services purchased, net	(1,447)	(1,454)	(1,523)	-import duties	(5,070)	(5,171)	(5,034)
Interest paid	1,284	1,452	1,843	-export duties	(400)	-	-
Subsidies to producers	315	206	330	-excise duties	(1,105)	(1,113)	(1,131)
Transfers to households	2,693	3,005	3,409	-sales tax	(1,120)	(1,237)	(1,310)
-social security benefits & social assistance grants	(1,448)	(1,684)	(1,985)	-other	(1,045)	(1,242)	(1,243)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits	(560)	(687)	(712)	Current taxes	2,243	2,516	2,753
-other	(685)	(634)	(712)	-taxes on income : Individuals	(657)	(805)	(911)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	222	268	310	Companies	(804)	(891)	(987)
Transfers to Rest of the World	37	32	25	-other current taxes	(782)	(820)	(855)
Transfers n.e.c.	6	6	16	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	113	121	121
Gross savings	2,410	1,890	783	Social security contributions	793	881	982
				Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	560	687	712
				Current transfers n.e.c	129	136	165
				-from Rest of the World	(37)	(30)	(49)
				-from other resident sectors	(92)	(106)	(116)
Appropriation of disposable income	13,789	14,721	15,059	Disposable income	13,789	14,721	15,059

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1993-1995

EXPENDITURE	(R million)						
	1993	1994	1995	INCOME	1993	1994	1995
Interest, dividend and rent	8,077	9,152	10,991	Gross operating surplus	12,405	14,174	16,468
Current taxes on income	804	891	987	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	-120	-116	-96
Other current taxes	312	328	342	Interest, dividend and rent	5,999	6,083	7,980
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	23	25	25				
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	555	1,168	786	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	555	1,168	786
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	360	757	510	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	360	757	510
Current transfers to :	890	1,515	1,181	Current transfers from :	793	1,253	1,071
-other resident sectors	(890)	(1,515)	(1,181)	-other resident sectors	(793)	(1,253)	(1,071)
-Rest of the World	...	...	...	-Rest of the World	...	...	...
Gross savings	8,971	9,483	11,897				
Appropriation of disposable income	19,992	23,319	26,719	Disposable income	19,992	23,319	26,719

Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1993 - 1995

EXPENDITURE	(R million)				INCOME	(R million)			
	1993	1994	1995			1993	1994	1995	
Private consumption expenditure	35,738	40,361	44,631		Compensation of employees	23,040	26,238	28,360	
Government consumption expenditure	6,822	7,862	8,343		Gross operating surplus	24,928	28,127	32,227	
Gross national savings	15,541	15,952	17,347		Net factor income from Rest of the World	63	-443	-332	
Appropriation of disposable income	58,101	64,175	70,321		Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,425	8,557	8,388	
					Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,645	1,696	1,678	
					Disposable income	58,101	64,175	70,321	

* 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, 1994-1996

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1994		1995		1996	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
						1/
Sugar	5,742	24	6,326	24	8,347	26
Molasses	115	-	117	-	79	-
Tea	83	-	50	-	28	-
EPZ	16,533	69	18,267	68	21,001	67
Other	723	3	1,026	4	1,342	4
Re-exports	901	4	970	4	916	3
TOTAL	24,097	100	26,756	100	31,713	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (R M)	600		570		600	
Adjustment for freeport activities	155		358		725	

1/ provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1994 - 1996

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1994		1995		1996 1/	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	4,241	12	4,673	14	5,922	14
1	Beverages and tobacco	201	1	221	1	212	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,004	3	1,209	3	1,598	4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,133	6	2,401	7	3,212	8
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	415	1	441	1	464	1
5	Chemicals	2,442	7	2,688	8	3,163	9
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	11,828	34	12,587	37	13,715	33
7	Machinery and transport equipment	8,887	26	6,658	19	8,917	21
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,101	9	3,245	9	3,271	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	296	1	240	1	418	1
	TOTAL	34,548	100	34,363	100	40,892	100
	Adjustment for freeport activities	175		275		655	

1/ provisional

Table 3.3- Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1995 - 1996

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1995 (R 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 3.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1995-1996

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1996				(R million)
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation	
11	Agriculture	1,360.4	1,010.2	345.7	4.5	
12	Forestry and logging	32.0	32.0	-	-	
13	Fishing	544.7	429.5	115.2	-	
29	Mining and quarrying	428.7	428.7	-	-	
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4,444.2	882.8	3,561.4	-	
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	10,583.0	9,876.9	706.1	-	
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	608.8	555.5	53.3	-	
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,295.4	904.4	391.0	-	
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	7,188.9	5,497.8	1,691.1	-	
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,536.1	1,471.4	64.7	-	
37	Basic metal industries	1,304.9	1,304.9	-	-	
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	9,440.0	2,700.8	1,209.0	5,530.2	
39	Other manufacturing industries	1,100.6	680.8	419.8	-	
94	Recreational and cultural services	32.0	2.6	29.4	-	
	TOTAL	39,899.7	25,778.3	8,586.7	5,534.7	

* 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, 1994-1996

Economic categories	1994		1995		1996 ^{1/}	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	20,253	61.0	21,906	66.1	25,778	64.6
Final consumption of household	6,528	19.6	7,353	22.2	8,587	21.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	6,442	19.4	3,885	11.7	5,535	13.9
TOTAL	33,223	100.0	33,144	100.0	39,900	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 (1992-1996)

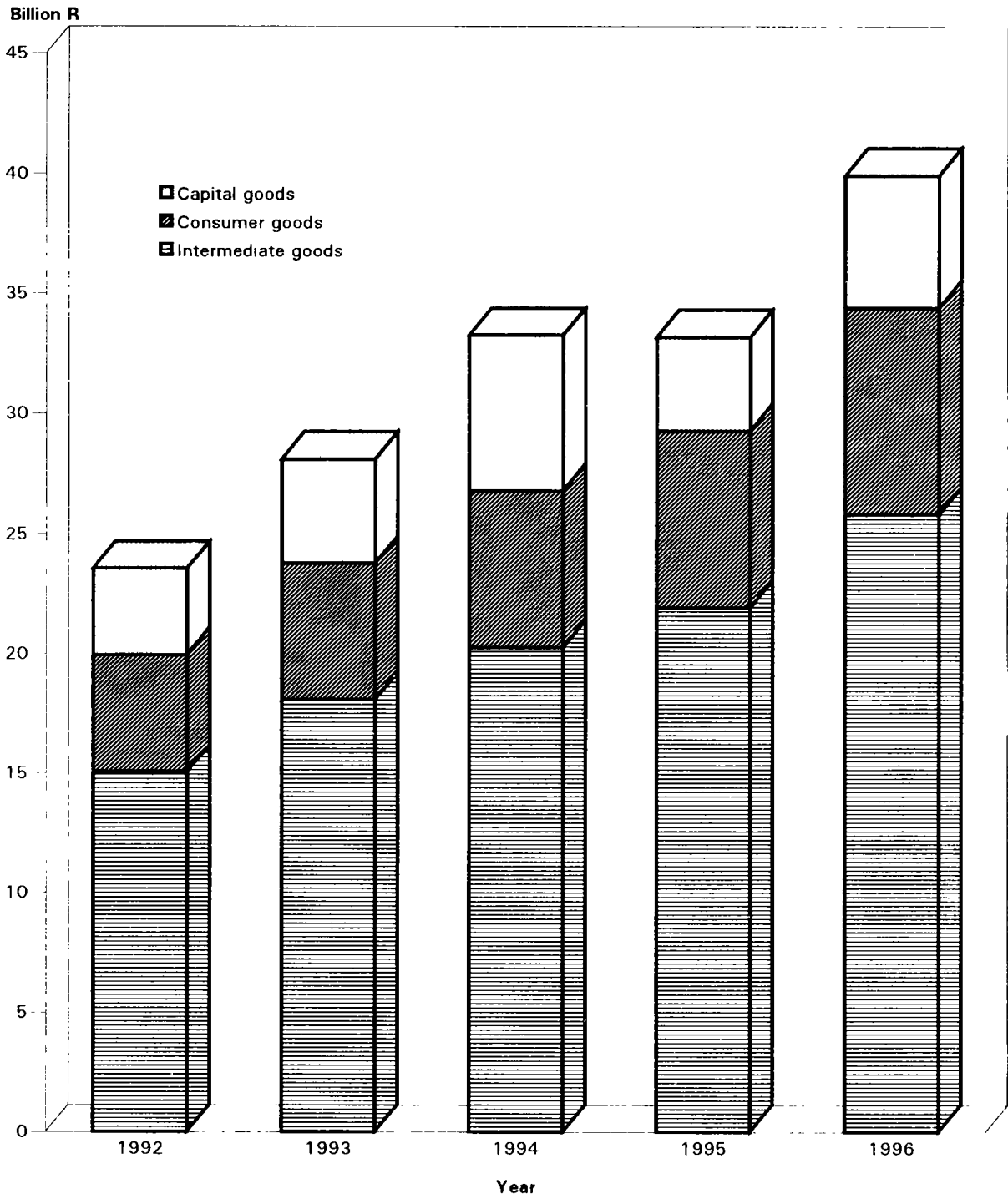


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1995-1996

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}
Domestic exports	+ 6.0	+ 11.0
Sugar	+ 8.0	+ 9.0
Molasses	+ 26.0	+ 11.0
Tea	- 14.0	+ 20.0
EPZ exports	+ 5.0	+ 10.0
of which Tuna	- 10.5	+ 12.5
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	+ 11.4	+ 20.6
Other garments	+ 5.7	+ 12.4
Optical goods	- 2.7	+ 1.3

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 1995-1996

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}
Domestic exports	+ 5.0	+ 6.0
Sugar	+ 2.0	+ 16.0
Molasses	- 6.0	- 16.0
Tea	- 30.0	- 53.0
EPZ exports	+ 5.0	+ 4.0
of which Tuna	+ 13.2	+ 5.0
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	- 8.9	- 36.3
Other garments	+ 2.6	+ 8.2
Optical goods	+ 28.0	- 11.2

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1995 - 1996

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}
Total Imports	+ 6.2	+ 7.0
Intermediate goods	+ 8.2	+ 6.3
of which fish & fish preparations	- 3.0	+ 8.2
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 18.3	+ 45.7
wheat	+ 25.0	+ 44.9
edible products & preparations	+ 16.0	+ 3.6
textile fibres	+ 20.0	+ 5.0
textile yarn	+ 15.0	- 0.3
fabrics	+ 7.4	+ 3.9
cork & wood	+ 1.0	+ 8.7
petroleum products	-	+ 6.8
chemicals	+ 8.0	+ 4.6
cement	+ 1.0	+ 7.2
Iron & steel	+ 5.0	+ 20.7
other metallic products	+ 9.0	+ 20.4
Consumer goods	+ 7.5	+ 12.4
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 9.0	+ 16.4
dairy products	+ 19.0	+ 16.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 8.3	+ 32.6
rice	+ 17.0	+ 27.4
vegetables & fruits	+ 2.0	+ 14.8
beverages & tobacco	+ 3.0	+ 11.5
petroleum products	- 1.0	+ 22.4
gas	+ 5.0	+ 14.9
chemicals	+ 8.0	+ 4.6
Capital goods	-	- 2.2

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods, 1995 - 1996

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}
Total Imports	-	+ 11.0
Intermediate goods	-	+ 12.6
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 34.0	+ 10.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 1.2	+ 1.0
wheat	- 15.0	+ 9.1
edible products & preparations	+ 14.1	+ 23.8
textile fibres	+ 10.8	+ 20.2
textile yarn	+ 0.9	+ 30.0
fabrics	- 3.2	- 8.9
cork & wood	- 1.3	- 1.8
petroleum products	+ 14.0	- 11.7
chemicals	+ 2.0	+ 12.5
cement	- 1.0	+ 5.3
Iron & steel	- 8.0	+ 17.3
other metallic products	+ 6.6	- 4.5
Consumer goods	+ 0.7	+ 5.4
of which meat & meat preparations	- 11.0	- 8.2
dairy products	+ 2.5	- 4.5
cereals & cereal preparations	- 4.0	+ 26.1
rice	- 29.1	+ 58.9
vegetables & fruits	-	+ 13.8
beverages & tobacco	+ 7.8	- 14.0
petroleum products	+ 15.0	+ 5.8
gas	+ 12.0	+ 0.7
chemicals	- 0.2	+ 12.5
Capital goods	- 1.0	+ 37.0

1/ revised

2/ provisional

SECTION IV

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1994-1996

	Unit	1994	1995 1/	1996 2/
Sugar	M/Tons	500,209	539,521	588,455
Molasses	"	144,510	150,400	152,340
Tea	"	5,089	3,785	2,497
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	18,850	19,325	20,550
Animal feeds	"	84,700	84,072	85,000
Iron bars 3/	"	43,200	47,837	43,624
Denatured spirits 4/				
Power alcohol	H/litres	5,689	5,546	5,205
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,506	2,506	2,895
Beer and stout 4/	"	282,578	308,788	312,118
Wine 4/	"	24,960	27,430	21,491
Perfumed spirits 4/	"	2,180	1,896	1,575
Vinegar 4/	"	1,292	1,360	1,428
Electricity generated	Million kwh	945	1,047	1,151

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ include steel tubes

4/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1994 - 1996

	(Tonnes)		
	1994	1995 ^{1/}	1996 ^{2/}
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	4,813,454	5,159,245	5,260,138
Tea (processed green leaf)	26,126	19,512	12,852
Tobacco leaf ^{3/}	1,024	1,016	878
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,301	1,635	1,876
Creepers ^{4/}	19,632	24,868	22,088
Groundnuts	1,181	1,049	767
Maize	880	289	438
Manioc	150	140	140
Sweet potatoes	270	390	750
Potatoes	17,800	15,718	10,639
Tomatoes	9,166	13,486	10,877
Mixed vegetables ^{5/}	20,474	26,322	29,694
Bananas	6,725	9,437	9,387
Pineapples	3,887	4,199	2,973
Meat			
Beef: Local	343	477	455
Rodrigues	48	115	136
Imported	2,218	1,704	1,730
Goat meat	137	117	130
Mutton	11	10	10
Pork	1,058	1,038	1,112
Poultry	18,850	19,325	20,100
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,613	2,393	2,566
High seas ^{6/}	14,678	13,460	8,330
Ponds and barachois	135	170	164

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 finger, eddoes, brinjal and ginger

6/ includes fish caught for canning industry

Fig 11- Building permits and floor area, residential buildings

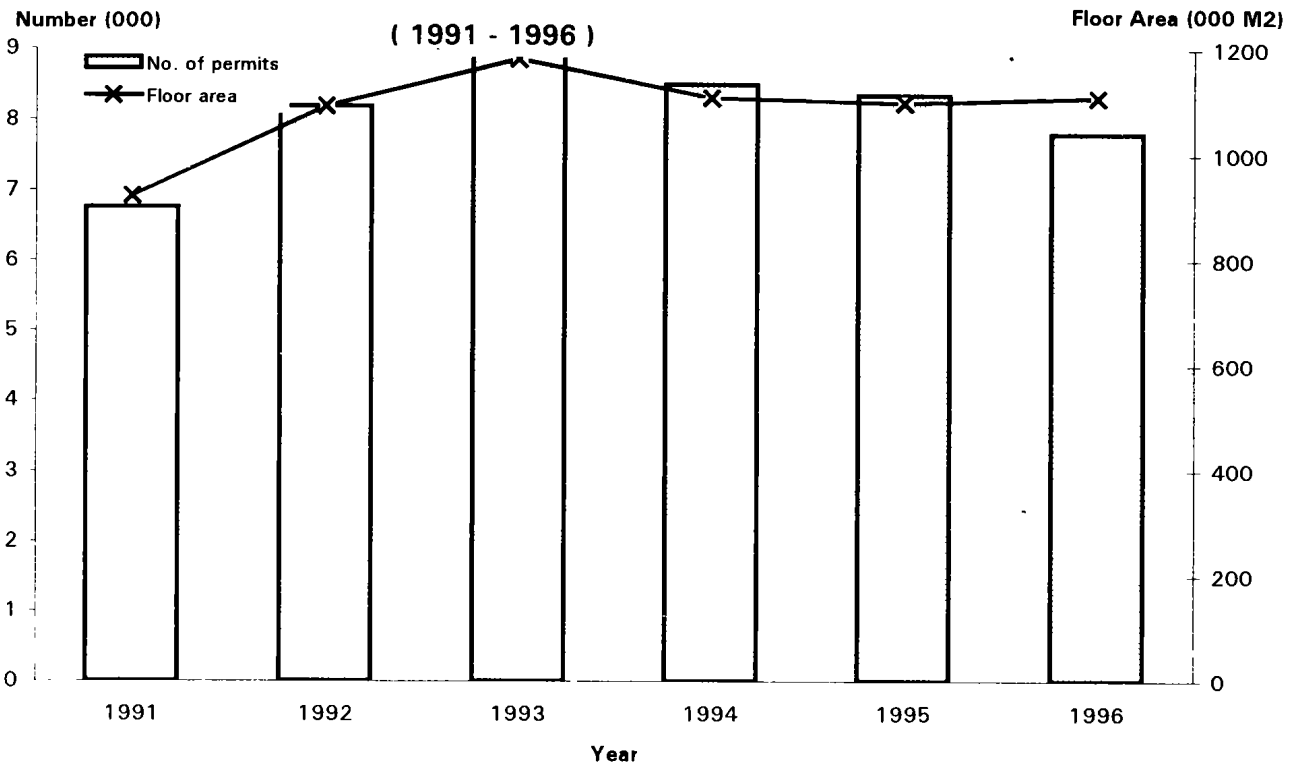


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings

(1991 - 1996)

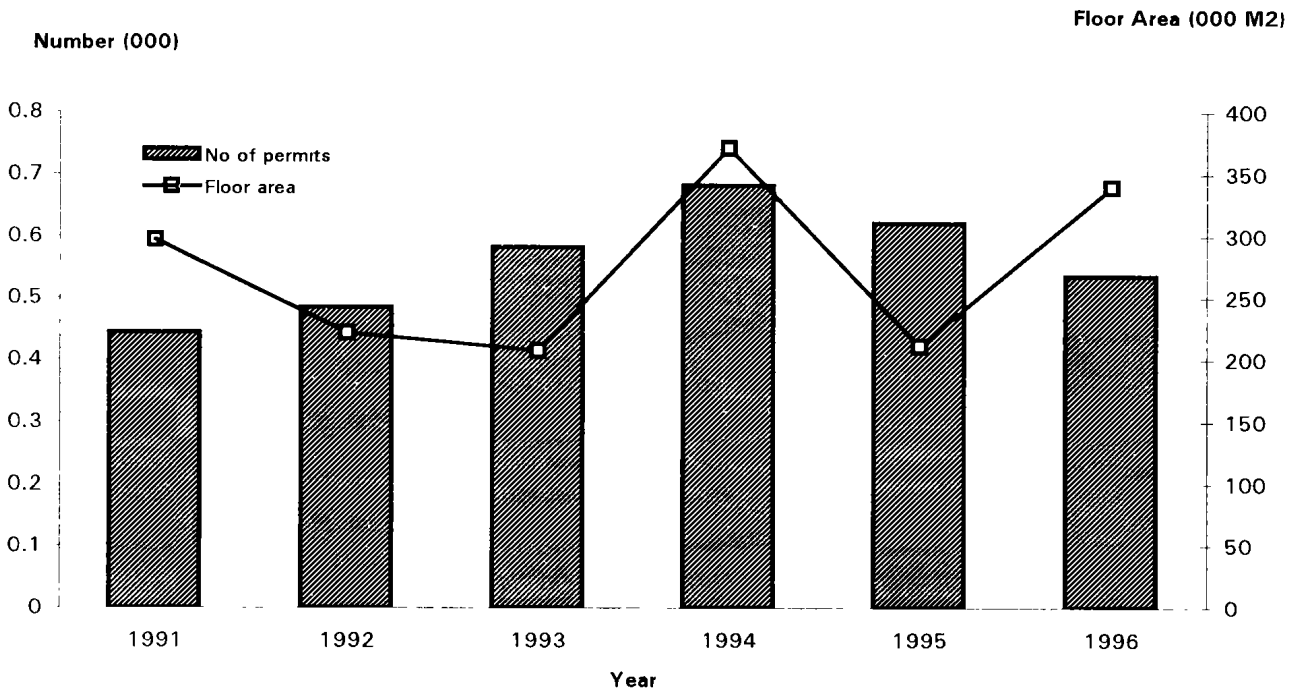


Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1994 - June 1997

Type of building	1994			1995			1996			Jan - June 1997	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	
Residential building	8,496	1,107,648	8,350	1,097,858	7,802	1,108,271	3,142	423,955			
New buildings	5,094	796,727	4,956	786,308	4,689	803,939	1,796	293,145			
Additions	3,402	310,921	3,394	311,550	3,113	304,332	1,346	130,810			
Non-residential building	682	370,525	621	210,755	535	339,219	228	113,339			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	15	4,123	16	5,501	15	3,338	4	1,282			
Manufacturing	64	48,318	85	60,666	62	45,318	25	22,951			
Electricity, gas & water	2	1,569	-	-	1	176	-	-			
Construction	2	2,743	2	2,880	1	278	1	312			
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	498	214,484	442	96,456	352	227,372	150	33,301			
Transport, storage & communications	4	15,614	5	1,611	6	615	6	365			
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	20	56,424	17	21,093	15	29,439	8	4,585			
Community, social & personal services	77	27,250	54	22,548	83	32,683	34	50,543			
TOTAL	9,178	1,478,173	8,971	1,308,613	8,337	1,447,490	3,370	537,294			

* 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, 1994 - June 1997

Region	1994		1995		1996		Jan - June 1997	
	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	4,690	565,234	4,666	576,643	4,130	569,972	1,759	217,659
Port Louis	963	139,226	868	118,133	929	156,692	351	46,632
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	813	111,194	781	113,155	716	105,627	284	41,550
Curepipe	936	94,215	969	110,157	878	107,691	455	51,867
Quatre Bornes	742	102,992	612	88,488	589	80,080	281	35,901
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,236	117,607	1,436	146,710	1,018	116,982	388	41,709
Rural areas	3,806	542,414	3,684	521,215	3,672	538,299	1,383	206,296
Pamplemousses	770	118,996	720	104,980	790	127,799	260	44,774
Riviere du Rempart	576	88,458	530	83,545	608	100,982	195	35,005
Flacq	554	73,792	684	88,763	521	66,714	186	25,957
Grand Port	711	81,210	530	65,951	535	65,256	177	21,367
Savanne	275	32,755	412	50,454	298	34,509	115	15,427
Plaines Wilhems	49	7,014	36	5,228	28	4,089	16	2,167
Moka	427	54,804	394	54,993	379	49,217	162	19,768
Black River	444	85,385	378	67,301	513	89,733	272	41,831
TOTAL	8,496	1,107,648	8,350	1,097,858	7,802	1,108,271	3,142	423,955

* 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, 1994 - June 1997

Region	1994		1995		1996		Jan - June 1997	
	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	301	216,517	293	135,299	235	242,348	104	88,064
Port Louis	90	124,031	74	46,349	89	189,835	36	69,875
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	49	38,839	57	37,444	33	12,261	19	4,739
Curepipe	42	26,541	48	12,593	37	14,495	23	7,689
Quatre Bornes	57	9,116	32	11,570	30	15,088	15	4,908
Vacoas - Phoenix	63	17,990	82	27,343	46	10,669	11	853
Rural areas	381	154,008	328	75,456	300	96,871	124	25,275
Pamplemousses	89	35,251	71	22,016	64	20,048	18	4,403
Riviere du Rempart	66	19,172	72	19,062	57	13,227	21	3,674
Flacq	62	42,943	67	7,194	46	9,522	29	3,486
Grand Port	49	8,239	22	4,204	38	14,294	18	1,638
Savanne	43	5,292	25	4,593	21	3,184	14	1,730
Plaines Wilhems	4	397	-	-	3	1,064	1	49
Moka	32	4,567	34	4,394	31	9,282	7	3,079
Black River	36	38,147	37	13,993	40	26,250	16	7,216
TOTAL	682	370,525	621	210,755	535	339,219	228	113,339

* 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, 1995 - June 1997

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1995			1996			Jan - June 1997			
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Less than 65	1,204	326	1,530	1,108	337	1,445	419	134	553	18
65-139	2,205	2,081	4,286	1,743	1,964	3,707	805	720	1,525	48
140-299	1,066	1,135	2,201	1,012	1,191	2,203	466	454	920	29
300-499	161	121	282	204	156	360	59	58	117	4
500 & over	30	21	51	63	24	87	10	17	27	1
TOTAL	4,666	3,684	8,350	4,130	3,672	7,802	1,759	1,383	3,142	100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1997

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (R M)	Taxes on production & imports net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP (%)	Consumption expenditure (R M)	GDFCF (R M)	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 - 1997

Year	Population 1/ (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (R M)	Taxes on production & imports net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (R M)	GDFCF (R M)	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	47,968	8,425	56,393	+ 4.9	42,560	16,065	+ 4.8
1994	1,112,607	54,365	8,557	62,922	+ 5.3	48,223	19,350	+ 12.5
1995	1,122,118	60,587	8,388	68,975	+ 5.6	52,974	16,750	- 14.7
1996	1,133,551	67,863	9,292	77,155	+ 5.8	58,750	20,125	+ 15.0
1997	1,144,800	74,800	11,000	85,800	+ 5.0	65,150	23,350	+ 11.0

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, 1992 - 1996

Republic of Mauritius		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1.	Population (mid- year) 1/	1,084,401	1,097,305	1,112,607	1,122,118	1,133,551
2.	Annual population growth	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4	+0.8	+1.0
3.	Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6	...
	Female (years)	73.9	74.0	74.0	74.3	...
4.	Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.3
5.	Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8
6.	Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1
7.	Employment 2/	291,721	290,080	292,377	289,185	287,474
8.	Tourist arrivals (Number)	335,400	374,630	400,526	422,463	486,867
9.	Tourist earnings (R M)	4,655	5,362	6,415	7,472	9,050
10.	GNP at market prices (R M)	49,804	56,456	62,479	68,643	76,436
11.	Per capita GNP at market prices(R)	45,928	51,450	56,155	61,172	67,430
12.	Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+6.7	+4.9	+5.3	+5.6	+5.0
13.	Rate of inflation (%)	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6
14.	Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) 3/	25,280	30,319	34,723	34,638	41,547
15.	Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) 4/ of which sugar EPZ	20,744	23,522	24,852	27,684	33,035
		5,841	5,770	5,742	6,326	8,347
		13,081	15,821	16,533	18,267	21,001

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

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

3/ adjusted to include freeport activities

4/ adjusted to include freeport activities

Table 4.8 - Labour Productivity Index at national level (real value added per worker) 1990 - 1997
1990 = 100

Year	Value added at constant 1992 prices (R 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	49,454	129.9	460.5	109.4	118.7
1996	52,309	137.4	466.0	110.7	124.1
1997	54,918	144.3	475.7	113.0	127.6
Growth rate(%) 2/	5.4	5.4	1.8	1.8	3.5

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

2/ average annual growth, 1990 - 1997

Table 4.9 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1996)

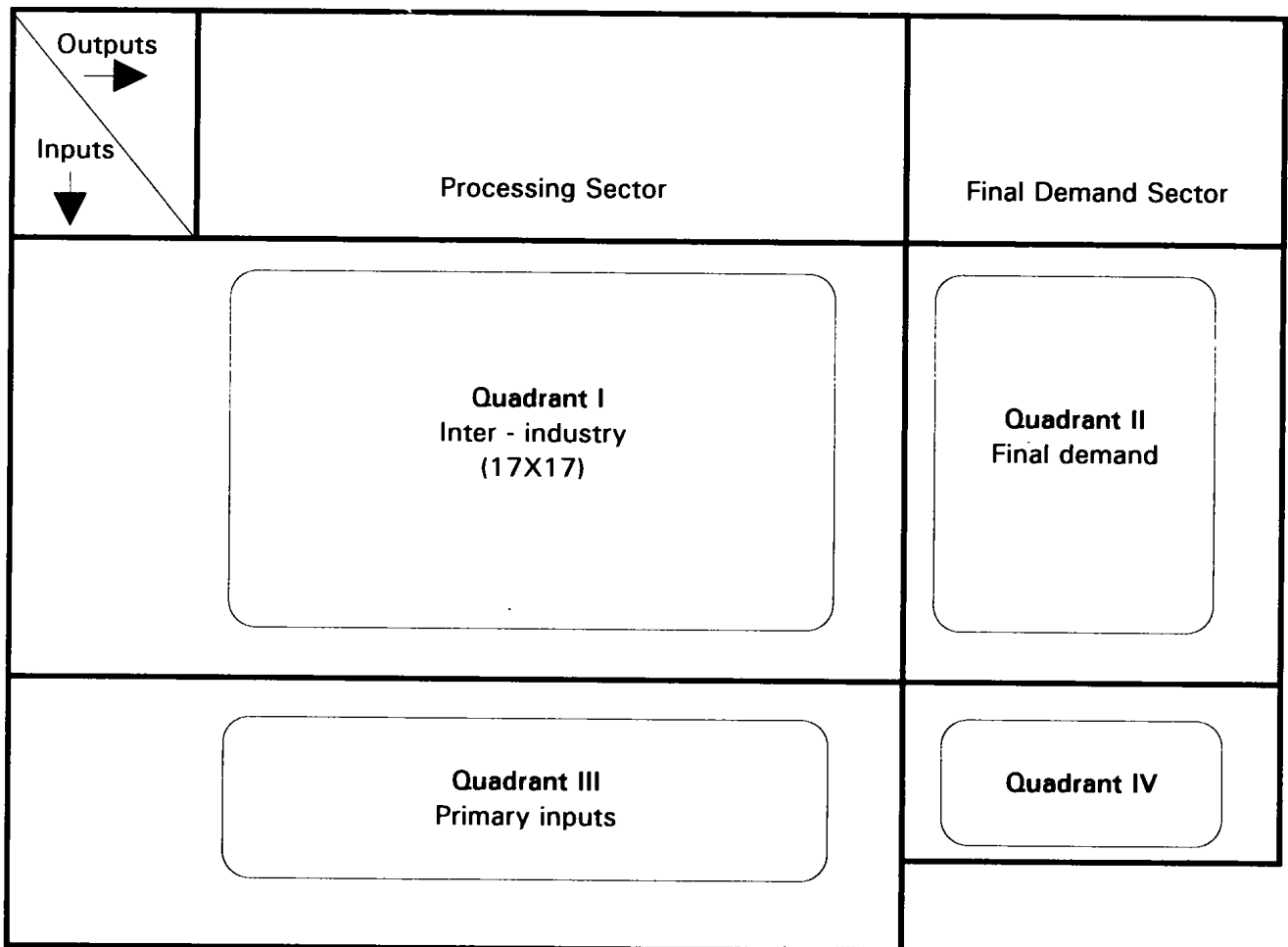
EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER	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	6.6
	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	7.6
	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	30.3
	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	40.7
	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	43.6
	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	46.6
	727.4	609.6	157.0	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	47.5
	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	47.8
	799.1	669.1	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	52.2
	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	58.8
	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	66.7
	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	71.3
	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	74.6
	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	82.5
	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	88.5
	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	93.8
	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	245.5	228.7	213.3	210.5	209.4	191.5	170.1	149.8	140.1	134.0	121.2	113.0	106.6	100.0

SECTION V

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1992



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, taxes on production and imports net of subsidies and gross operating surplus.

Taxes on production and imports have been disaggregated showing import duties, sales tax and "other" taxes. Gross operating surplus includes profits and consumption of fixed capital.

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 from 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 assumptions 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. 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 III : Inverted matrix :(I-A) ⁻¹

		Quadrant I - Inter - Industry																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Output	Input	Sugarcane	Foodcrops and Fruits	Livestock, Poultry and Fishin	Other Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Sugar Milling	EPZ Textiles	EPZ Non-textiles	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	Producers of Government Services	Community, Social & Personal Services
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
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
3	Livestock, Poultry and Fishing	0 002	0 007	1 008	0 012	0 000	0 002	0 000	0 020	0 035	0 000	0 007	0 001	0 027	0 000	0 001	0 001	0 002
4	Other Agriculture	0 012	0 001	0 003	1 002	0 000	0 014	0 000	0 001	0 014	0 001	0 003	0 000	0 002	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	0 000	0 002	0 000	0 007	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	0 001	0 008	0 042	0 002	0 001	0 007	0 000	0 001	0 001	0 001
7	EPZ Textiles	0 001	0 000	0 003	0 001	0 000	0 001	1 150	0 000	0 012	0 000	0 002	0 000	0 002	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	1 000	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	0 009	1 131	0 008	0 213	0 031	0 157	0 008	0 032	0 045	0 066
10	Electricity, Gas & Water	0 008	0 011	0 019	0 022	0 000	0 011	0 021	0 012	0 026	1 023	0 008	0 020	0 048	0 005	0 008	0 015	0 016
11	Construction	0 006	0 000	0 007	0 010	0 000	0 006	0 003	0 004	0 006	0 014	1 003	0 004	0 013	0 001	0 047	0 002	0 004
12	Wholesale and Retail Trade	0 016	0 015	0 029	0 030	0 004	0 019	0 008	0 010	0 103	0 065	0 061	1 011	0 022	0 018	0 007	0 006	0 016
13	Restaurants and Hotels	0 003	0 000	0 000	0 000	0 000	0 004	0 001	0 001	0 001	0 000	0 001	0 001	1 001	0 007	0 001	0 002	0 003
14	Transport, Storage & Communication	0 128	0 013	0 031	0 050	0 064	0 158	0 025	0 027	0 041	0 025	0 101	0 074	0 046	1 018	0 031	0 045	0 024
15	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0 031	0 003	0 035	0 028	0 002	0 034	0 046	0 038	0 046	0 018	0 040	0 063	0 159	0 026	1 261	0 032	0 067
16	Producers of 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
17	Community, Social & Personal services	0 005	0 002	0 007	0 010	0 002	0 007	0 011	0 011	0 022	0 011	0 010	0 016	0 038	0 026	0 013	0 017	1 020

PRINTED BY
Silvio M. Empeigne
Government Printer
La Tour Koenig, Mauritius
February 1998