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**Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services & Corporate Affairs**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS  
2000**

**January 2001**

**(Price Rs. 100.00)**

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**2000**

# National Accounts of Mauritius - 2000

## Foreword

**National Accounts of Mauritius - 2000** is the eighteenth issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by the Central Statistical Office. This publication presents data available up to September 2000 on the performance of the economy over the last four years, 1997 to 2000. Provisional estimates for year 1999 and forecasts for 2000 are subject to revision in later issues.

The methodology and main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates are given in Parts I and II and the statistical tables and analysis in Part III. In addition a Social Accounting Matrix (a schematic presentation), relating to the year 1998, has been constructed and is given on page 127.

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

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January 2001

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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 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 first revised in 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 revision in 1968. 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" Accounts.

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 in phases. After consolidating the Production and Income and Outlay Accounts on the new format, steps will be taken to enable the 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 when Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at some R 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 for obtaining the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951 which also 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 each year in (i) January via "The National Accounts of Mauritius, (ii) March via "Economic and Social Indicators" and (iii) September via "Economic and Social Indicators".

The "National Accounts of Mauritius" gives detailed results of the last "Economic and Social Indicators" issued in September of the previous year. The "Economic and Social Indicators" gives estimates for the previous three years and forecasts for the current year. The status for the figures given in the "Economic and Social Indicators" published in year 2000 is as follows:

	March issue	September issue
1997	Final estimates	Final estimates
1998	Revised estimates	Revised estimates
1999	Preliminary estimates	Provisional estimates
2000	First forecast	Revised forecast

All three publications are published by the Central Statistical Office. The latest "Economic and Social Indicator" may also be accessed via the internet at the following website:  
<http://ncb.intnet.mu/medrc.htm>

#### 5. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1997 to 2000. 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
Section VI	-	Social Accounting Matrix

## 6. Problems and limitations of published data

The Central Statistical Office's problem in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

### (i) *Response rate to the C.S.O. enquiries*

The fear that the C.S.O. disclose their information to third parties/authorities, though completely unfounded, still persists among the data suppliers. This renders improvement in the response rate increasingly more tedious and time-consuming, all the more since the Statistics Act forbids such disclosure.

### (ii) *Non-uniformity of accounting years*

All firms do not have uniform accounting years. Data referring to the last "twelve-months" period may in fact 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 the accounts is the calendar year.

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

## PART I - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### 1. Classification by kind of economic activity

The production account is divided into three categories:-

- (a) Industries
- (b) Producers of government services
- (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households

*(a) Industries* comprise all establishments ( public and private) which produce goods and services sold in the market at prices normally intended to cover their cost of production. 'Government industries' and 'Departmental enterprises' are also included.

'Government industries' encompass all government departments mainly engaged in producing and/or selling the kinds of goods and services which are normally produced by private establishments. Departments classified here are:-

- (i) General Post Office
- (ii) Civil Aviation

'Departmental enterprises' comprise government departments which furnish to the government itself, goods and services of a kind which are usually provided by private establishments. Examples are the Government Printing Department and the repair and construction activity of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure.

*(b) Producers of government services* - comprise all departments and other bodies of central and local governments which engage in such activities as administration, defence, health, educational and social services and promotion of economic growth. Social security schemes in respect of large sections of the community and non-profit institutions, entirely or mainly financed or controlled by government, are also included. Examples are the National Pension Scheme, the University of Mauritius and the Mauritius College of the Air.

*(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households* - comprise bodies which mainly furnish social and community services to households free of charge, or at sale prices not intended to cover fully the cost of producing the services. These bodies are not entirely financed and controlled by the public authorities. Examples are the Mauritius Red Cross Society and the Mauritius Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Domestic services rendered by one household to another, for example the services of maids, gardeners, etc. are also included in this section.

The economic activities within each of the categories (b) and (c) are further classified into activity groups on the lines of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

## 2. Definition of main aggregates

The concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual - A system of National Accounts (Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3 1968). 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 producer's (ex factory) prices, that is exclusive of transport and distribution charges. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

Gross output for "producers of government services" and for "private non-profit services to households" are computed as 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 and includes 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 and include 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.

### *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*

The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P). It represents 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' prices. 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.

### ***Final consumption expenditure***

Total final 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 directly 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 nation. (1993 SNA).

### ***Gross Domestic Saving and National Saving***

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

### *Exports and Imports of goods and Non factor services*

Both exports and imports are measured f.o.b.

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country, in exports. However, for the sake of continuity and consistency gross imports and exports through the customs and the free zone area are shown separately.

### *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. Payments such as refund of travelling of work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

Payments in kind include goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at markedly reduced costs which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

### *Gross operating surplus*

Gross operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

Gross 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, and are charged to the expenses of production. Examples are the import and excise duties, taxes on gambling, licences, etc.

Subsidies are grants on current account made by the government to compensate enterprises for losses resulting from price policies. They are shown in the production account and treated as a negative tax.

### *Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (Imputed bank service charges in 1968 SNA)*

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 Economic Activity Group

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

The agricultural sector contributed around 5% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1999. 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

#### *Data sources*

- Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
- Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)
- Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC)
- Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- 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 source of information. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

#### *Industrial crops*

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

*Tea and Tobacco* : Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on information obtained from a few tea estates and tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

### *Foodcrops, fruits and flowers*

*Foodcrops* : Since July 1997, monthly data on foodcrops production and area harvested are obtained from the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit ( AREU), which accounts for about 80% of total production. Estimates of backyard production are made on the basis of consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. Retail prices of about forty foodcrops and fruits are collected weekly by the Consumer Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the products at retail prices. Transport costs and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the estimates at retail prices to yield gross output at producers' prices.

Adhoc production cost surveys are regularly carried out to 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* : Monthly production of banana and pineapple and area harvested are obtained from AREU. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing age is estimated based on the "1985 Fruit Trees Survey" carried out by the Extension Service Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, fisheries and Natural Resources. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at producers' prices.

The main source of data for estimating production of flower production is exports data from the Foreign Trade unit

### *Livestock, poultry and related products*

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a weekly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir. 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 average 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 the questionnaires sent to all large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Estimates of backyard production are based on the number of broilers sold by the large establishments and on the quantity of feeds sold

Estimates of milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### *Agricultural Services*

The Irrigation Authority and the Sugar Planters Mechanical Pool Corporation 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 surveys.



### *Forestry and hunting*

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis information obtained from the Forestry Department 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 producers' prices as for other livestock.

Intermediate cost for both forestry and hunting are negligible so that the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

### *Fishing*

The Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at retail prices available from the Consumer Prices unit. 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 who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are surveyed by a mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information thus received.

## **1.2 The Sugar Industry**

Because of the severe drought in 1999, the share of the sugar industry in GDP was only around 4% and export of sugar represented around 20% of total domestic exports. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 87% of total land under cultivation

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry namely miller, metayer and other planters. Millers are owners of sugar factories and large plots of land around these factories. In 1999, they numbered 13 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 36,529 hectares. 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 lands. There were 26,967 owner-planters who cultivated 40,853 hectares of land.

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting 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

**Distribution**: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

### *Methodology*

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year (n-1)/n is treated as production for calendar year n-1. For example, production of crop year 1999/2000 is included in calendar year 1999

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on value and price of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given.

Production accounts of all sugar estates with factories are worked out from the aggregated data on expenditure presented in the statements : " Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estate with Factories" and "Analysis of production costs", compiled by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

The items of expenditure therein are scrutinized and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industries as mentioned above.

### *Production Account of Sugar cane*

Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 76% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 24% accrues to millers to cover the milling cost.

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugarcane cultivation owned by millers are extracted from the statements provided by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. As regards owner planters, 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 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" published by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. 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 around 25% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1999 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

### *Sources*

Annual Census of Industrial Production

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Trade Statistics

Household Budget Surveys

Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries

1992 Census of Economic Activities

Quarterly Employment Survey in EPZ and Pioneer Status Enterprises

### *Methodology*

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

Sugar Milling

EPZ enterprises

Development Certificate enterprises

'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 to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, stocks and investment. 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. 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.

## 1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises only:

Central Electricity Board (C.E.B.)

Central Water Authority (C.W.A.)

The generation and distribution of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the C.E.B. 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. They also have to fill in two questionnaires which are sent to them every year. The first relates to production and collects details of 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.

## 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 Infrastructure, local authorities and the  
Development Works Corporation

Own-account construction carried out by individuals

### *Sources*

Building permits statistics

Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department

Trade Statistics

1990 Housing and Population Census

Household Budget Surveys

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 Public Infrastructure 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 Public Infrastructure, 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:

stock of buildings up-dated from the 1990 Housing Census

repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

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 contributed around 18% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

#### ***Sources***

Census of Industrial Production

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises

1992 Census of Economic Activities

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 requested 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.

Data on the number of room nights/beds nights spent during the year is also collected. 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 obtained from the survey of outgoing tourists conducted jointly by this office and the Ministry of Tourism. Total tourists earnings are obtained from the Bank of Mauritius.

### **1.8 Transport, storage and communication**

This group contributed about 13% 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***

National Transport Authority

Financial Report of the Accountant- General's Department

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Expenditure Surveys

Special enquiries from: Mauritius Telecommunications Services Ltd., docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies

Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

1992 Census of Economic Activities

#### ***Methodology***

*Land transport:* The enterprises in this activity group 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:* All establishments engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. These are the Mauritius Ports Authority, 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 Ports Authority also provides useful information relating to port and harbour services.

*Communication services:* This section comprises the General Post office, 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 General Post office. Information on the operation of the Mauritius Telecom 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*

Bank of Mauritius

Annual report of the Register General's Department

Report of the Controller of Insurance

1990 Housing and Population Census

Special enquiries from insurance companies, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms

Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority (MOBAA)

Mauritius Freeport Authority (MFA)

*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 and Offshore Banks and other financial institutions*

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

The gross output of commercial and offshore banks and similar financial institutions is defined in the SNA Manual as the sum of actual service charges and FISIM (Financial Intermediation Indirectly Measured). Actual service charges consist of income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees etc. The total value of FISIM is measured as total property income receivable minus total interest payable excluding the value of any property income receivable from the investment of own fund. FISIM 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 FISIM is 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 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 Report of the Controller of Insurance.

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 Infrastructure 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

Financial accounts of local authorities given in their 'Estimates'.

#### **Methodology**

The government accounts are prepared and published by the Accountant-General's Department on a financial year basis in an Annual 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, which are compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital formation and 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 is 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, Ministry of Tourism 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'

Government Printing Department

Building and repair activity of the Ministry of Public Infrastructure

General Post Office

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*

Register of licence holders  
 Register of pools and lottery organisations  
 Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme  
 Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings  
 Household Budget Surveys  
 1990 Housing and Population Census  
 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. 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. National Income and its appropriation

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 1999 around 45% 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 55% 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

Machinery and equipment imported by government are also obtained from external trade statistics. These are however supplemented with expenditure data from 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 tables on capital formation are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data had been thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

#### **4. Estimates at Constant Prices**

##### *4.1 General*

The National Accounts of the country as explained earlier are initially prepared at current prices. However, 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:-

Physical quantities of goods produced

Physical quantities of materials used

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:-

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Construction Price Index

Wage/Salary Index

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:-

<i>ISIC Groups</i>	<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Method used</i>
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.

<i>ISIC Groups</i>	<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Method used</i>
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 and construction price index are also used as indicator..
6	Wholesale and retail, restaurants and hotels	
	Wholesale and retail	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index.
	Restaurants and hotels	Extrapolation of the base year value added by tourist nights series.
7	Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel;  (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles.
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 follows:

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Method used</i>
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.
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 serving households (N.P.ISH).

The main resources of the N.P.I.S.H.'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 General Post office) are classified under public enterprises
- (b) Social Security Schemes
- (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

### General.

This publication provides National Accounts data for the years 1997 to 2000. While the figures for 1997 are final, those for 1998 and 1999 are revised estimates. A revised forecast for 2000 as at September 2000 is also given. The main National Accounts aggregates, growth rates and ratios are presented in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 while details by industry group are shown in Tables 1.3 to 1.8.

### 2. Overall growth rates

The growth rates for the years 1998 and 1999 have been revised in the light of recent data available as at September this year. The economy in 1998 grew at 5.8% instead of 5.7% estimated in the March issue of the economic indicator on National Accounts. The growth rate for the year 1999 works out to 2.6% which is slightly lower than what was estimated in March 2000 (2.7%).

Following a revision of the assumptions for the main sectors (Sugar, EPZ and Tourism) as detailed at paragraph 4.1, the economy is more likely to grow by 8.3% than the 8.0% estimated earlier in March. It is observed that, although the value added in real terms for the main sectors have been revised upwards, earnings are not expected to grow in the same proportion because of the decline of the Euro.

The growth rate of the economy, exclusive of sugar, works out to 6.4 % compared to 5.6% in 1999 (Table 1.6)

### 3. Year 1999 (Revised estimates)

#### 3.1 Output, 1999

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased in nominal terms by 7.5% to R 91,395 million in 1999. In real terms it grew by 2.6 % (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 15,100 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports, increased by 8.8% to reach R 106,495 million.

Gross National Product (GNP) at current market prices, which takes account of a net outflow of R 466 million to the rest of the world, stood at R 106,029 million representing an increase of 9.1%.

GNP per capita at current market prices increased by 7.7% to reach R 90,270 from R 83,805 in 1998.

#### 3.2. Sectoral growth rates, 1999

With the exception of the Agricultural sector as well as "Sugar milling" and Public Utilities sector (Electricity, gas and water), which were severely affected by drought, all the other sectors recorded positive growths ranging from 3.0% to 8.5% (Table 1.6).

- (a) The Agricultural sector registered a decline of 28.1% following a negative growth of 45.0% in "Sugarcane" and no growth in "Other agriculture".

(b) The Manufacturing sector witnessed a growth of 3.0%, reflecting the performances of its sub - sectors as follows.

Sugar milling	-32.5% (373,294 tonnes of sugar compared to 628,588 tonnes in 1998)
EPZ	+6.0% (Exports of R 28,952 million compared to R 26,074 million in 1998)
Other manufacturing	+5.1% (in line with increase in final and intermediate consumption)

(c) The Public Utilities sector experienced no growth because of severe water shortages and lower electricity production .

(d) The Construction sector achieved a growth rate of 8.0%, as many projects started as planned and others reached completion.

(e) "Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels" grew by 5.0%, with distributive trade growing by 4.6%. "Restaurants & hotels", a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 6.0%, as in 1998, in line with increases in tourist arrivals (578,085 in 1999 against 558,195 in 1998) and tourist earnings (R 13,668 million in 1999 as compared to R 11,890 million in 1998).

(f) "Transport, storage & communication" grew by 7.6% as compared to 12.1% in 1998. This is the result of lower growth rates in "air transport" and "land transport".

(g) "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" grew by 6.7% against 6.0% in 1998. The level of activity has increased in "banking" and "business services", with the coming into operation of new companies

(h) "Producers of government services" performed at 4.0%

(i) "Community, social and personal services" grew by 7.5 %.

### 3.3 Consumption and Saving, 1999

Final consumption expenditure increased by 11.7% to reach R 82,167 million. In real terms, it grew by 4.7%. Of the final consumption expenditure, household expenditure amounted to R 69,527 million or 84.6%, and the rest represented general government expenditure which stood at R 12,640 million (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS), which is the difference between GDP at market prices and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 24,328 million, nearly the same amount as in 1998. However, the Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GDS to GDP at market prices, declined to 22.8% from 24.8% in 1998

### 3.4 National disposable income and its appropriation, 1999

Table 1.9 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees reached R 42,900 million, showing an increase of 11.0% over R 38,633 million recorded in 1998. This represents 46.9% of GDP at factor cost compared to 45.4% in 1998.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of factor income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 10.2% to reach R 109,645 million compared to R 99,483 million in 1998.

Gross National Saving (GNS), the difference between GNDI and final consumption, increased to R 27,478 million from R 25,941 million in 1998.

### 3.5 Investment (GDFCF), 1999

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 28.6% to reach R 29,665 million as compared to R 23,075 million in 1998. In real terms it grew by 21.6%. However, exclusive of investment in an aircraft worth R 2,700 million in 1999, the growth rate in real terms works to 10.7% compared to 7.7% in 1998 (Tables 1.15 to 1.18).

The investment rate as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, increased from 23.6% in 1998 to 27.9% in 1999.

As shown in Table 1.17, investment in "Building & construction work" registered a growth of 8.3% against 5.1% in 1998. This was the result of a high growth of 25.9% in "Non-residential building", a 3.3% growth in "Residential building" and a decline of 4.8% in "Other construction work".

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" reached R 16,095 million as compared to R 11,050 million in 1998. Of this, "transport equipment" represented R 4,135 million (including R 2,700 worth of an aircraft) and "Other machinery and equipment", R 10,650 million and "passenger cars", R 1,310 million.

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show that the share of private sector in the total GDFCF stood at 75.2% (R 22,310 million). The public sector accounted for the remaining 24.8% (R 7,355 million).

## 4. Year 2000 (Revised forecast)

### 4.1 Growth rate, 2000

On the basis of the assumptions given below for the key sectors, the economy is expected to grow at 8.3% as compared to 2.6% in 1999. Exclusive of sugar, the economy will most probably grow by 6.4% compared to 5.6% last year.

The main assumptions are as follows:

	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Main assumption</i>	<i>Value added growth rate</i>
(a)	Sugar cane and sugar	Sugar production of 580,000 tonnes	+56.3%
(b)	EPZ	Exports of R 31,000 million	+6.0%
(c)	Tourism	Tourist arrivals: 640,000 Tourist earnings: R 15,500 million	+11.0%

(d)	Construction	+8.0%
(c)	Other sectors	+6.1%
	<i>Overall growth rate</i>	<b>+8.3%</b>
	<i>Overall growth rate, exclusive of sugar</i>	<b>+6.4%</b>

#### 4.2 Output, 2000

GDP at factor cost in 2000 is expected to increase by 11.2% to reach R 101,655 million as compared to R 91,395 million in 1999. In real terms, this represents a growth of 8.3%.

#### 4.3 Consumption and Saving, 2000

Aggregate final consumption expenditure of households and Government will most likely increase by 8.9% to R 89,465 million from R 82,167 million in 1999 (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

Gross Domestic Saving will increase to R 28,690 million as compared to R 24,328 million in 1999. Consequently the Saving rate is expected to rise to 24.3% from 22.8% in 1999.

Gross National Saving is also expected to increase from R 27,478 million in 1999 to R 30,640 million in 2000 (Table 1.9).

#### 4.4 Investment, 2000

Updated data from surveys and additional information collected on ongoing and new projects to be implemented in 2000, indicate that investment will decline in real terms by 3.6% to reach R 29,715 million (Tables 1.15 to 1.18). However, exclusive of an aircraft worth R 2,700 million in 1999, the growth rate works out to 5.8% for 2000 as compared to 10.7% in 1999.

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, is expected to decrease from 27.9% in 1999 to 25.1% in 2000 (Table 1.2).

Table 1.17 shows that "Building and construction work" is expected to grow by 8.4%. "Residential building" will grow by about 6.7% after a slow growth of 3.3% in 1999. "Non-residential building" will most probably grow by 10.3% as a result of renovation, extension and construction of hotels, schools, hospitals and airport. "Other construction work" is expected to grow by 8.3%, in contrast to a decline of 4.8% in 1999. This is mainly due to higher investments in projects such as sewerage and airport development.

Investment in "machinery and transport equipment" is expected to decline by 14.3% as compared to an increase of 36.4% in 1999. However, if purchase of the aircraft in 1999 is excluded from the accounts, investment in "machinery and transport equipment" is expected to grow by 3.0% in 2000 as compared to 13.4% in 1999.

## 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, 1997 -2000

	Unit	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>					
at factor cost	R M	75,301	85,006	91,395	101,655
at market prices	R M	86,428	97,842	106,495	118,155
<b>2. Net factor income from the rest of the world</b>	R M	-374	-637	-466	-750
<b>3. Net transfer from rest of the world</b>	R M	+2,390	+2,278	+3,616	+2,700
<b>4. Gross National Product (GNP)</b>					
at factor cost	R M	74,927	84,369	90,929	100,905
at market prices	R M	86,054	97,205	106,029	117,405
<b>5. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	R M	88,444	99,483	109,645	120,105
<b>6. Per capita GNP</b>					
at factor cost	R	65,274	72,738	77,413	85,075
at market prices	R	74,968	83,805	90,270	98,988
<b>7. Per capita GDP</b>					
at factor cost	R	65,600	73,287	77,810	85,708
at market prices	R	75,294	84,354	90,666	99,620
<b>8. Compensation of employees</b>	R M	34,679	38,633	42,900	46,705
<b>9. Final consumption expenditure incurred by</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>73,542</b>	<b>82,167</b>	<b>89,465</b>
households	R M	54,865	62,104	69,527	75,845
general government	R M	10,428	11,438	12,640	13,620
<b>Actual final consumption expenditure of</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>73,542</b>	<b>82,167</b>	<b>89,465</b>
households*	R M	58,725	66,284	74,153	80,835
general government	R M	6,568	7,258	8,014	8,630
<b>10. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>29,715</b>
private sector	R M	17,840	17,085	22,310	21,115
public sector	R M	5,590	5,990	7,355	8,600
<b>11. Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)</b>	R M	21,135	24,300	24,328	28,690
<b>12. Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	R M	23,151	25,941	27,478	30,640
<b>13. Net exports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	<b>R M</b>	<b>-4,183</b>	<b>-832</b>	<b>-3,767</b>	<b>-885</b>
Exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	54,357	65,711	69,094	76,015
Imports of goods & non-factor services	R M	58,540	66,543	72,861	76,900

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

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

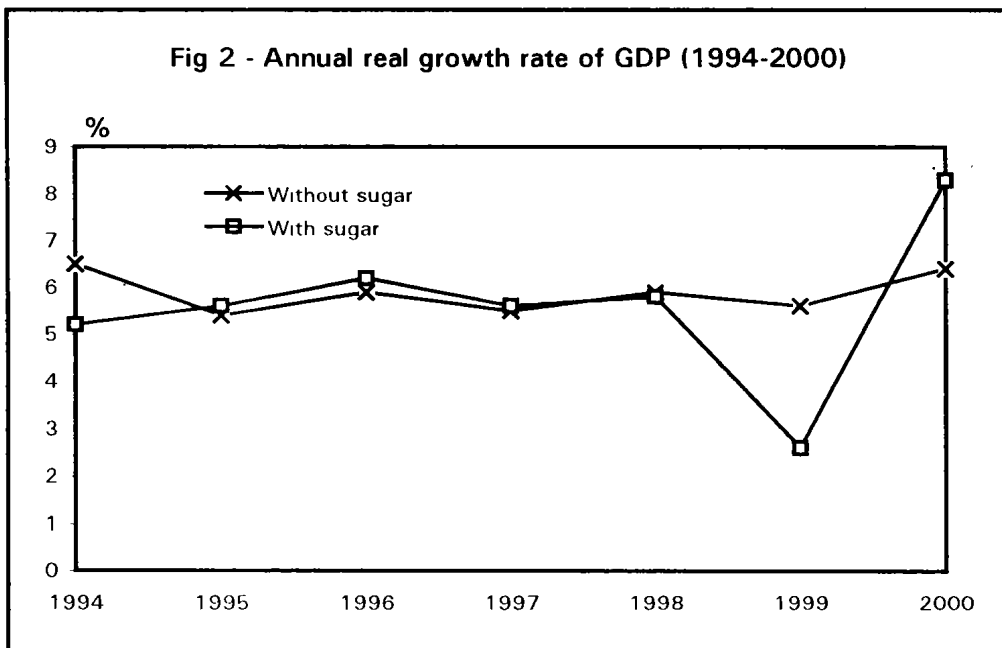
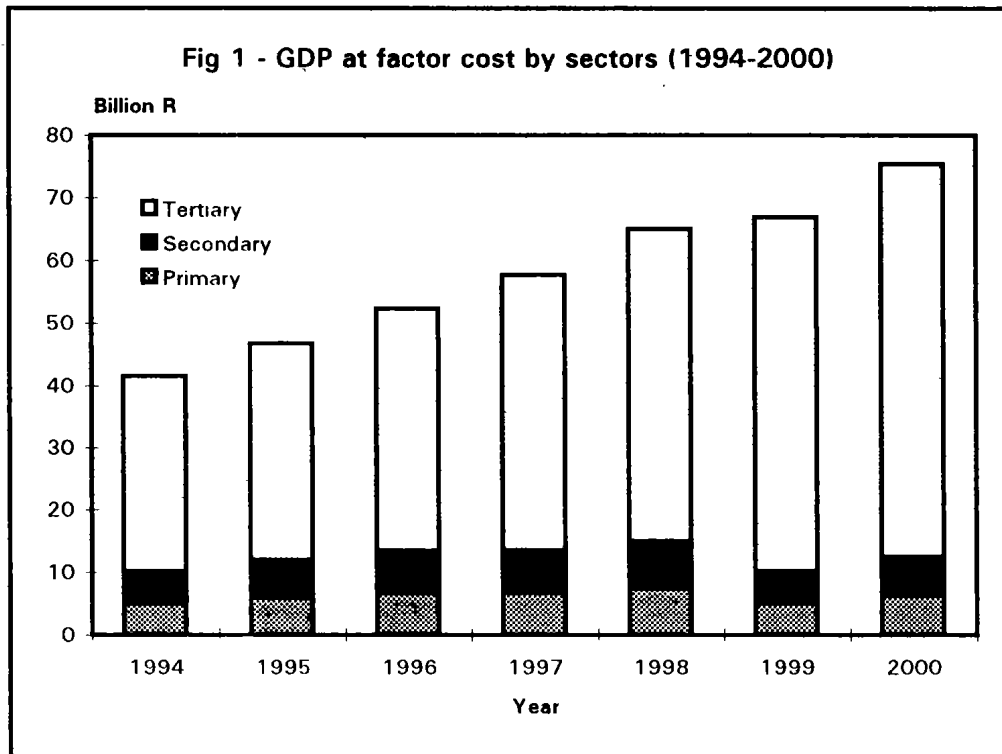
Table 1. 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1997 - 2000

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>1. Annual real growth rate of :</b>				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+5.6	+5.8	+2.6	+8.3
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+4.7	+5.6	+4.7	+4.8
<i>Households</i>	+4.6	+6.0	+4.8	+4.9
<i>General Government</i>	+5.2	+3.1	+3.8	+4.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+10.8	-5.6	+21.6	-3.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	-1.5	+7.7	+10.7	+5.8
<b>2. Ratios</b>				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	46.1	45.4	46.9	45.9
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.5	75.2	77.2	75.7
<i>Households</i>	63.4	63.5	65.3	64.2
<i>General Government</i>	12.1	11.7	11.9	11.5
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	27.1	23.6	27.9	25.1
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	23.9	26.0	24.8	28.9
Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.5	24.8	22.8	24.3

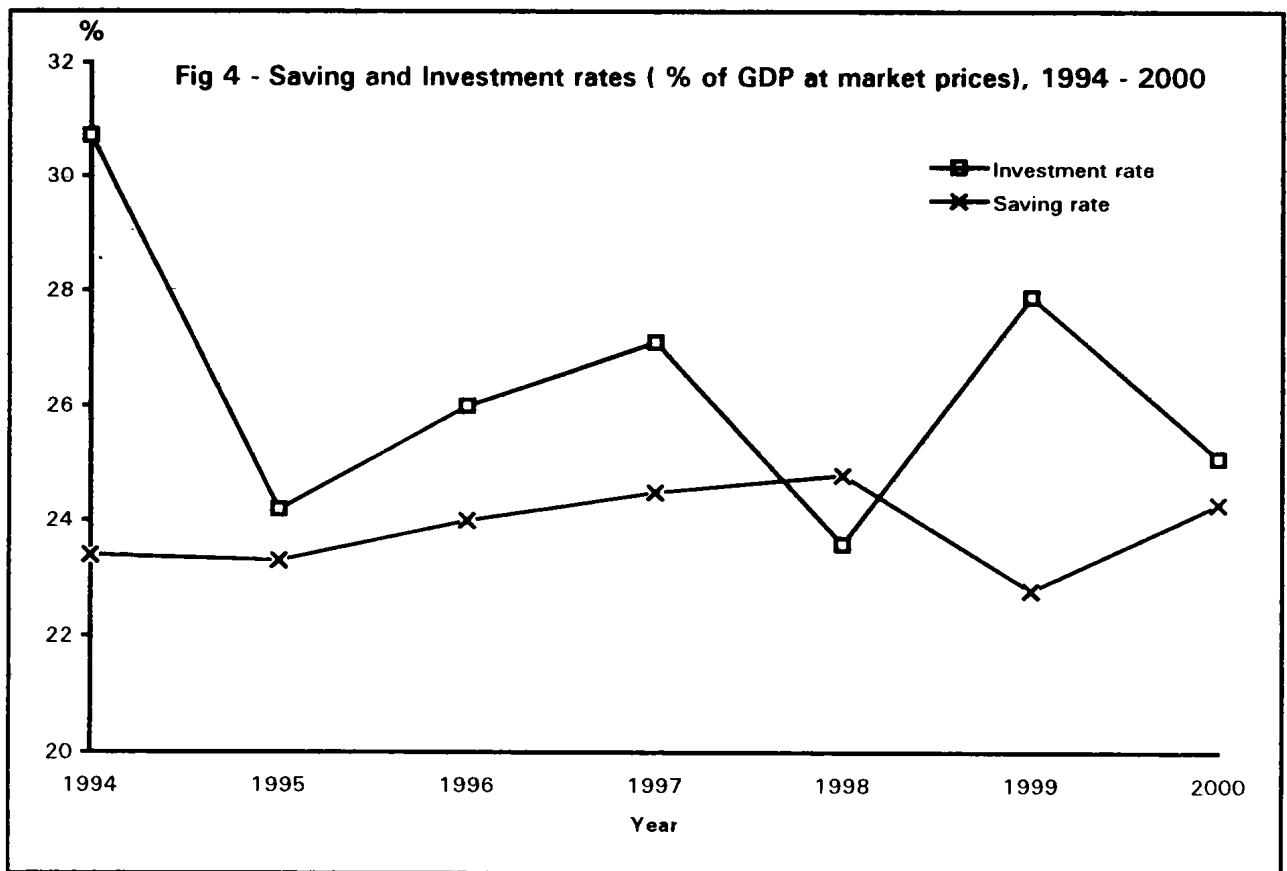
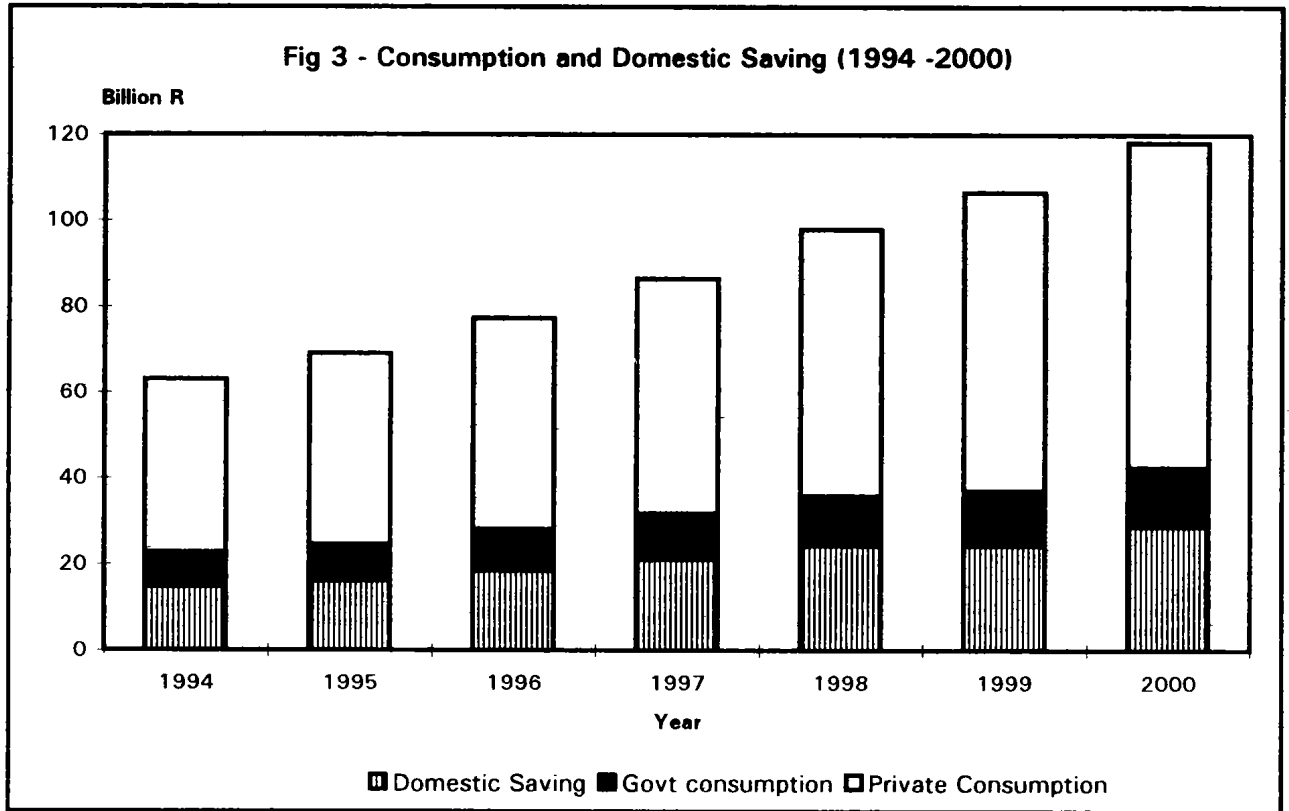
1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast



With Sugar	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.8	2.6	8.3
Without Sugar	6.5	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.4



**Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1997 - 2000**

(R million)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>6,650</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>6,090</b>
Sugarcane	4,179	4,844	2,490	3,500
Other	2,471	2,484	2,457	2,590
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>145</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>18,233</b>	<b>20,996</b>	<b>22,755</b>	<b>24,870</b>
Sugar milling	1,247	1,543	1,000	1,530
E P.Z	9,086	10,393	11,567	12,260
Other	7,900	9,060	10,188	11,080
<b>Electricity , gas and water</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,375</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>5,030</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>6,285</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade , restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>13,192</b>	<b>14,749</b>	<b>16,610</b>	<b>18,120</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	9,769	10,607	11,550	12,500
Restaurants and hotels	3,423	4,142	5,060	5,620
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>8,902</b>	<b>10,368</b>	<b>11,577</b>	<b>12,995</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>12,473</b>	<b>14,209</b>	<b>16,560</b>	<b>18,725</b>
Ownership of dwellings	3,805	4,080	4,375	4,690
Financial institutions	4,486	5,300	6,601	7,660
Insurance and other business services	4,182	4,829	5,584	6,375
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>10,650</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>5,691</b>	<b>6,400</b>
<b>Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)</b>	<b>(-2,722)</b>	<b>(-2,985)</b>	<b>(-3,500)</b>	<b>(-4,000)</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>75,301</b>	<b>85,006</b>	<b>91,395</b>	<b>101,655</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>12,836</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>16,500</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>86,428</b>	<b>97,842</b>	<b>106,495</b>	<b>118,155</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised estimates<sup>2</sup> provisional estimates<sup>3</sup> revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1997 - 2000**

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Sugarcane	5.5	5.7	2.7	3.4
Other	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>
Sugar milling	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.5
E P.Z	12.0	12.2	12.7	12.1
Other	10.5	10.7	11.1	10.9
<b>Electricity , gas and water</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade , restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	13.0	12.5	12.7	12.3
Restaurants and hotels	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.5
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Ownership of dwellings	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.6
Financial institutions	6.0	6.2	7.2	7.5
Insurance and other business services	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.3
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1992 prices, 1997 -2000

(R million)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4,677</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>3,296</b>	<b>4,234</b>
Sugarcane	2,794	2,864	1,575	2,460
Other	1,883	1,721	1,721	1,774
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>13,042</b>	<b>13,909</b>	<b>14,328</b>	<b>15,513</b>
Sugar milling	859	941	635	994
E.P.Z	6,594	7,049	7,472	7,919
Other	5,589	5,919	6,221	6,600
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,641</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>4,317</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade, restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>10,310</b>	<b>10,822</b>	<b>11,531</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	7,344	7,674	8,028	8,429
Restaurants and hotels	2,487	2,636	2,794	3,102
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>7,109</b>	<b>7,969</b>	<b>8,575</b>	<b>9,218</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>9,282</b>	<b>9,838</b>	<b>10,491</b>	<b>11,194</b>
Ownership of dwellings	3,044	3,135	3,229	3,326
Financial institutions	3,295	3,559	3,861	4,189
Insurance and other business services	2,943	3,144	3,401	3,679
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>5,704</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>3,312</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>4,095</b>
<b>Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)</b>	<b>(-1,875)</b>	<b>(-2,025)</b>	<b>(-2,197)</b>	<b>(-2,384)</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>55,466</b>	<b>58,690</b>	<b>60,194</b>	<b>65,166</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies</b>	<b>8,374</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>9,601</b>	<b>10,225</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>63,840</b>	<b>67,580</b>	<b>69,795</b>	<b>75,391</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised estimates<sup>2</sup> provisional estimates<sup>3</sup> revised forecast

**Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year),1997 - 2000**

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>+28.4</b>
Sugarcane	+5.1	+2.5	-45.0	+56.2
Other	+1.0	-8.6	0.0	+3.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+8.3</b>
Sugar milling	+12.3	+9.5	-32.5	+56.5
E.P.Z	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0
Other	+5.4	+5.9	+5.1	+6.1
<b>Electricity , gas and water</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+8.0</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+8.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade , restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.0	+4.5	+4.6	+5.0
Restaurants and hotels	+10.2	+6.0	+6.0	+11.0
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+12.1</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+7.5</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+6.8</b>
Ownership of dwellings	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Financial institutions	+8.0	+8.0	+8.5	+8.5
Insurance and other business services	+8.3	+6.8	+8.2	+8.2
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+7.7</b>
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>+7.0</i>	<i>+8.0</i>	<i>+8.5</i>	<i>+8.5</i>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+8.3</b>
<b>Overall growth excluding sugar sector</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+6.4</b>

1 revised estimates

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3 revised forecast



**Table 1.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1997 - 2000**  
(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>101.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>92.3</b>
Sugarcane	96.1	98.5	54.2	84.6
Other	111.9	102.3	102.3	105.4
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>146.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>155.9</b>
Sugar milling	104.6	114.6	77.3	121.0
E.P.Z	131.6	140.7	149.1	158.0
Other	135.7	143.7	151.0	160.2
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>160.0</b>	<b>172.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>130.4</b>	<b>140.9</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade, restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>139.6</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>163.7</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	131.3	137.2	143.5	150.7
Restaurants and hotels	171.6	181.9	192.8	214.1
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>189.6</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>170.3</b>
Ownership of dwellings	119.4	123.0	126.6	130.4
Financial institutions	150.6	162.6	176.5	191.5
Insurance and other business services	160.4	171.3	185.3	200.5
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>137.1</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>171.9</b>
<b>( Imputed bank service charges )</b>	<b>(149.5)</b>	<b>(161.5)</b>	<b>(175.2)</b>	<b>(190.1)</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>130.8</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>153.7</b>
<b>Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+8.3</b>

1 revised estimates

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Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1997 - 2000

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>159.8</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>143.8</b>
Sugarcane	149.6	169.2	158.1	142.3
Other	131.2	144.3	142.8	146.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>141.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>158.8</b>	<b>160.3</b>
Sugar milling	145.2	164.0	157.4	154.0
E.P.Z	137.8	147.4	154.8	154.8
Other	141.3	153.1	163.8	167.9
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>130.7</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>141.3</b>	<b>145.6</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade, restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>143.1</b>	<b>153.5</b>	<b>157.2</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	133.0	138.2	143.9	148.3
Restaurants and hotels	137.6	157.1	181.1	181.2
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>125.2</b>	<b>130.1</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>141.0</b>
<b>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>167.3</b>
Ownership of dwellings	125.0	130.1	135.5	141.0
Financial institutions	136.1	148.9	171.0	182.9
Insurance and other business services	142.1	153.6	164.2	173.3
<b>Producers of government services</b>	<b>156.2</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>180.5</b>	<b>186.7</b>
<b>Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>142.3</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>156.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>156.0</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>157.3</b>	<b>161.4</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>156.7</b>

1 revised estimates

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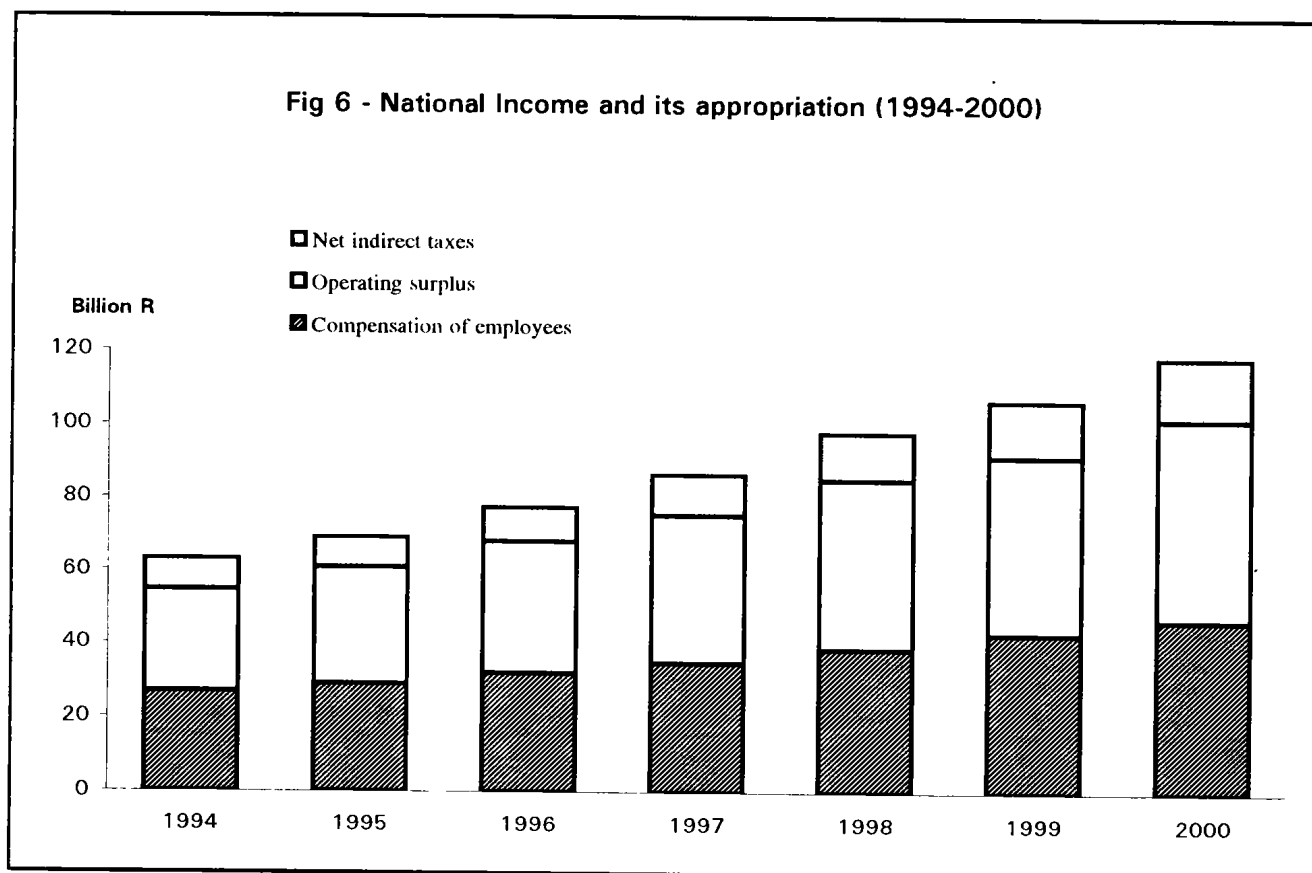
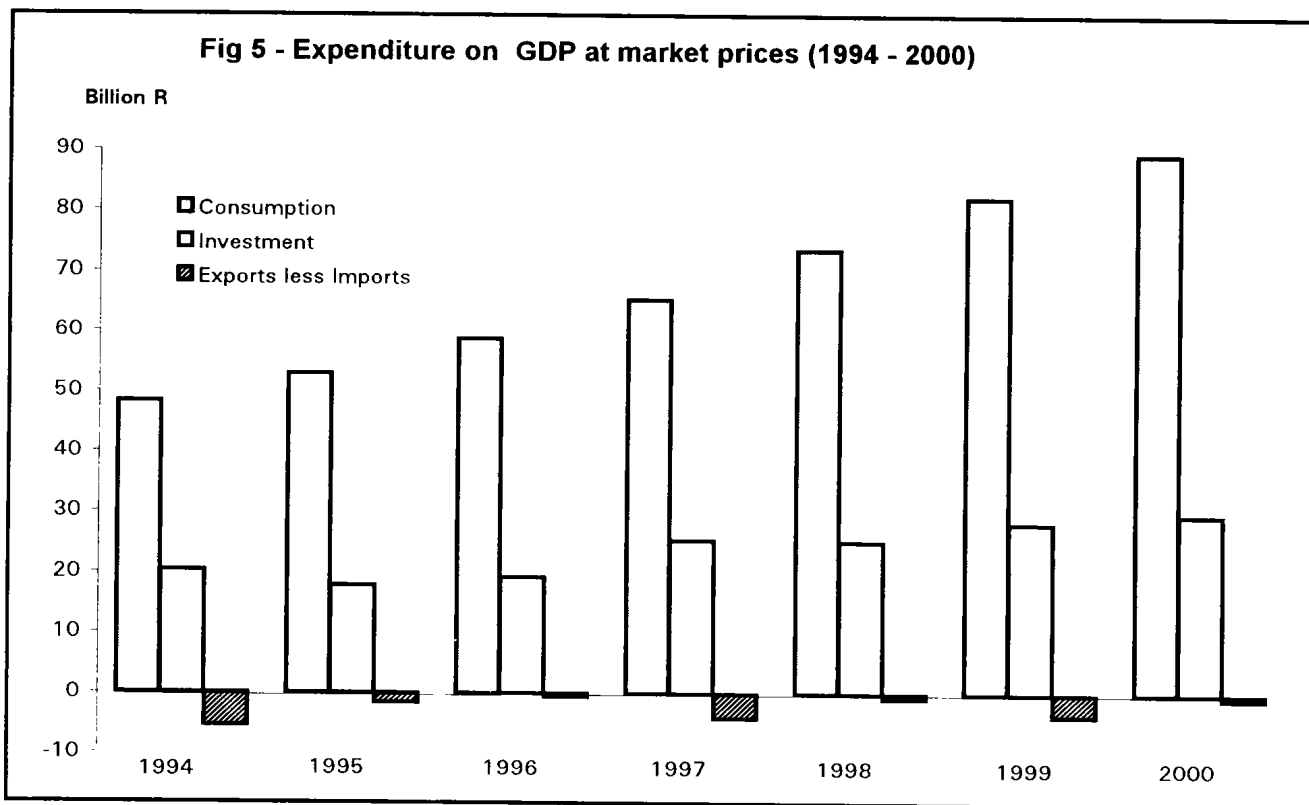
**Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1997 - 2000**

(R million)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>34,679</b>	<b>38,633</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>46,705</b>
of which paid by general government	8,402	9,260	10,314	11,155
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	<b>40,622</b>	<b>46,373</b>	<b>48,495</b>	<b>54,950</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at factor cost</b>	<b>75,301</b>	<b>85,006</b>	<b>91,395</b>	<b>101,655</b>
<b>Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>12,836</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>16,500</b>
Taxes on production and imports	11,913	13,649	15,865	17,200
Subsidies	786	813	765	700
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>86,428</b>	<b>97,842</b>	<b>106,495</b>	<b>118,155</b>
<b>Net factor income from the rest of the world</b>	<b>-374</b>	<b>-637</b>	<b>-466</b>	<b>-750</b>
<b>Gross National Product at market prices (GNI)</b>	<b>86,054</b>	<b>97,205</b>	<b>106,029</b>	<b>117,405</b>
<b>Net transfer from the rest of the world *</b>	<b>+2,390</b>	<b>+2,278</b>	<b>+3,616</b>	<b>+2,700</b>
<b>Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)</b>	<b>88,444</b>	<b>99,483</b>	<b>109,645</b>	<b>120,105</b>
<b>Less: Final consumption expenditure</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>73,542</b>	<b>82,167</b>	<b>89,465</b>
Households	54,865	62,104	69,527	75,845
General government	10,428	11,438	12,640	13,620
<b>Gross National Saving (GNS)</b>	<b>23,151</b>	<b>25,941</b>	<b>27,478</b>	<b>30,640</b>

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\* figure for 1999 includes reinsurance claims from abroad in respect of sugar



**Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1997 -2000**

(R million)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure incurred by</b>	<b>65,293</b>	<b>73,542</b>	<b>82,167</b>	<b>89,465</b>
Households	54,865	62,104	69,527	75,845
General government	10,428	11,438	12,640	13,620
<i>Individual</i>	<i>(3,860)</i>	<i>(4,180)</i>	<i>(4,626)</i>	<i>(4,990)</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>(6,568)</i>	<i>(7,258)</i>	<i>(8,014)</i>	<i>(8,630)</i>
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>29,715</b>
Private sector	17,840	17,085	22,310	21,115
Public sector	5,590	5,990	7,355	8,600
<b>Increase in inventories*</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>-1,570</b>	<b>-140</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	<b>54,357</b>	<b>65,711</b>	<b>69,094</b>	<b>76,015</b>
Goods ( f.o.b ) - excluding freeport activities	33,789	40,051	40,025	42,365
Goods ( f.o.b ) freeport activities	1,683	3,660	3,110	3,700
Non-factor services	18,885	22,000	25,959	29,950
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	<b>58,540</b>	<b>66,543</b>	<b>72,861</b>	<b>76,900</b>
Goods ( f.o.b ) - excluding freeport activities	42,570	46,386	53,088	54,150
Goods ( f.o.b ) freeport activities	1,803	2,930	2,410	3,350
Non-factor services	14,167	17,227	17,363	19,400
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>86,428</b>	<b>97,842</b>	<b>106,495</b>	<b>118,155</b>

**Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution  
1997 - 2000**

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure incurred by</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>75.7</b>
Households	63.5	63.5	65.3	64.2
General government	12.0	11.7	11.9	11.5
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.2</b>
Private sector	20.6	17.5	20.9	17.9
Public sector	6.5	6.1	6.9	7.3
<b>Increase in inventories*</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Exports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.3</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>65.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

1 revised estimates

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\* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1997 - 2000

	(R million)			
	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure incurred by</b>				
Households	46,133	48,710	50,995	53,435
General government	38,994	41,350	43,355	45,474
<i>Individual</i>	7,139	7,360	7,640	7,961
<i>Collective</i>	(2,700)	(2,740)	(2,847)	(2,970)
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>				
Private sector	17,705	16,705	20,305	19,565
Public sector	13,480	12,360	15,270	13,900
<b>Increase in inventories*</b>	4,225	4,345	5,035	5,665
<b>Exports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	668	2,326	-1,797	-160
<b>Exports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	-41,219	-44,834	46,696	-49,259
Goods ( f o b ) - excluding freepport activities	25,264	26,269	26,517	26,987
Goods ( f.o.b ) freepport activities	1,266	2,573	2,207	2,525
Non-factor services	14,689	15,992	17,972	19,747
<b>Less Imports of goods &amp; non-factor services</b>	-41,885	-44,995	-46,404	-46,708
Goods ( f o b ) - excluding freepport activities	30,185	31,029	33,503	32,545
Goods ( f.o.b ) freepport activities	1,408	2,159	1,675	2,217
Non-factor services	10,292	11,807	11,226	11,946
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>63,840</b>	<b>67,580</b>	<b>69,795</b>	<b>75,391</b>

1 revised estimates      2 provisional estimates      3 revised forecast

\* includes all statistical discrepancies

**Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1997-2000**

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure on goods and services</b>	<b>125.7</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>145.6</b>
Households	125.8	133.4	139.9	146.7
General government	125.4	129.2	134.2	139.8
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>
Private sector	148.8	136.4	168.5	153.4
Public sector	88.9	91.5	106.0	119.0
<b>Increase in inventories</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Exports of goods and non-factor services</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>156.9</b>	<b>165.5</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods and non-factor services</b>	<b>133.5</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>148.8</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>151.9</b>

**Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1997-2000**

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>Final consumption expenditure on goods and services</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>151.0</b>	<b>161.1</b>	<b>167.4</b>
Households	140.7	150.2	160.4	166.8
General government	146.1	155.4	165.4	171.1
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>138.1</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>151.9</b>
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
<b>Increase in inventories</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Exports of goods and non-factor services</b>	<b>131.9</b>	<b>146.6</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>154.3</b>
<b>Less Imports of goods and non-factor services</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>147.9</b>	<b>157.0</b>	<b>164.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>156.7</b>

1 revised estimates

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**Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use,  
1997 - 2000**

	(R million)			
	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>12,025</b>	<b>13,570</b>	<b>15,150</b>
Residential building	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,000
Non-residential building	3,700	3,865	5,060	5,750
Other construction work	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,400
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>12,430</b>	<b>11,050</b>	<b>16,095</b>	<b>14,565</b>
Passenger car	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,300
Other transport equipment	4,315	1,370	4,135	1,525
Other machinery and equipment	6,960	8,385	10,650	11,740
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>29,715</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	675	790	865	705
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,345	4,530	5,105	5,390
of which : EPZ	(1,245)	(1,445)	(1,755)	(1,870)
Electricity, gas and water	1,000	1,500	1,855	1,940
Construction	495	535	545	745
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,895	3,325	4,720	5,075
of which : Restaurants and hotels	(1,300)	(1,585)	(2,835)	(2,860)
Transport, storage and communication	6,575	3,750	7,350	5,185
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,525	6,360	6,850	7,645
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,650)	(5,080)	(5,460)	(6,000)
Producers of government services	2,170	1,795	2,050	2,355
Community, social & personal services	750	490	325	675
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>29,665</b>	<b>29,715</b>

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast



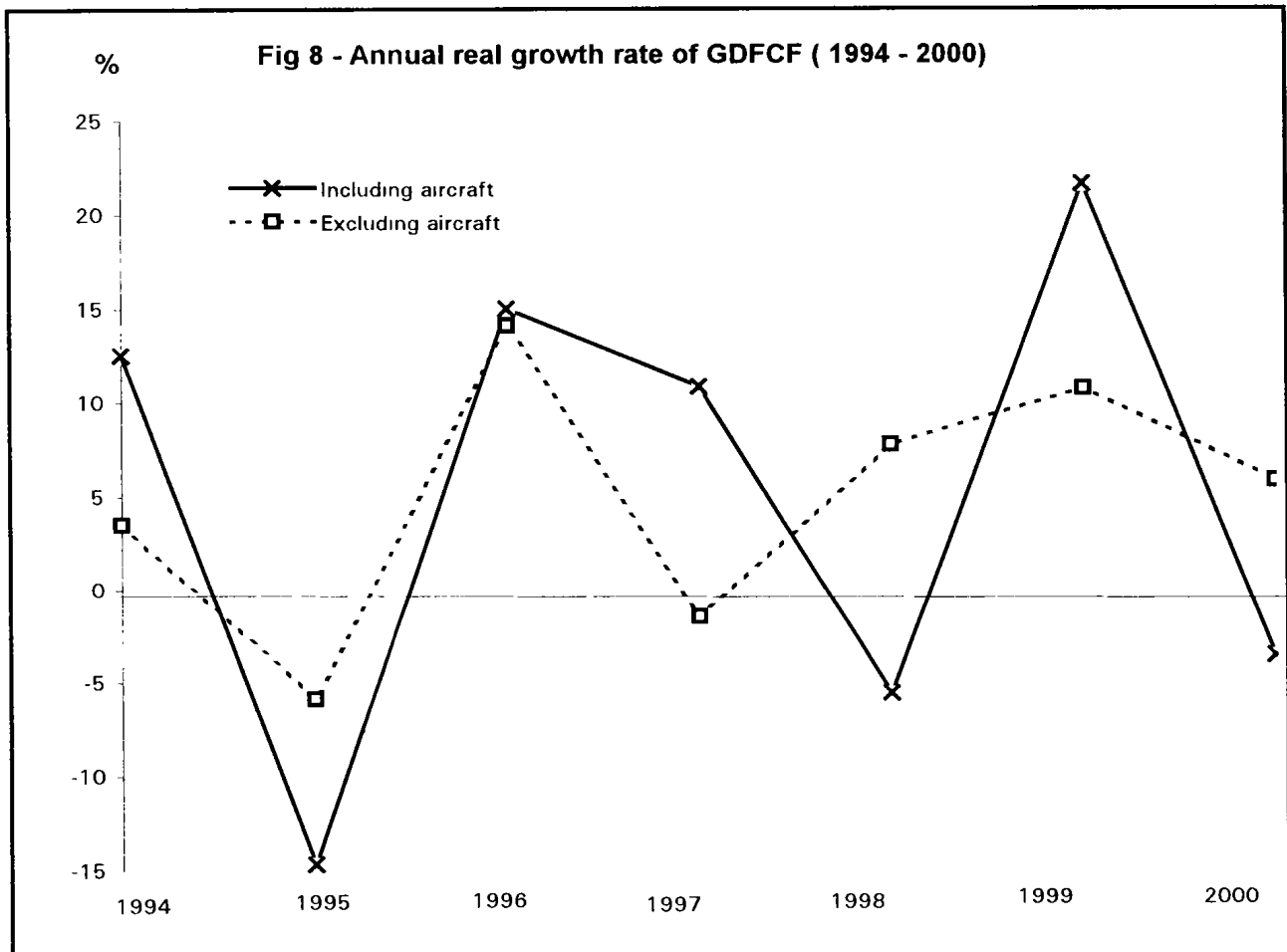
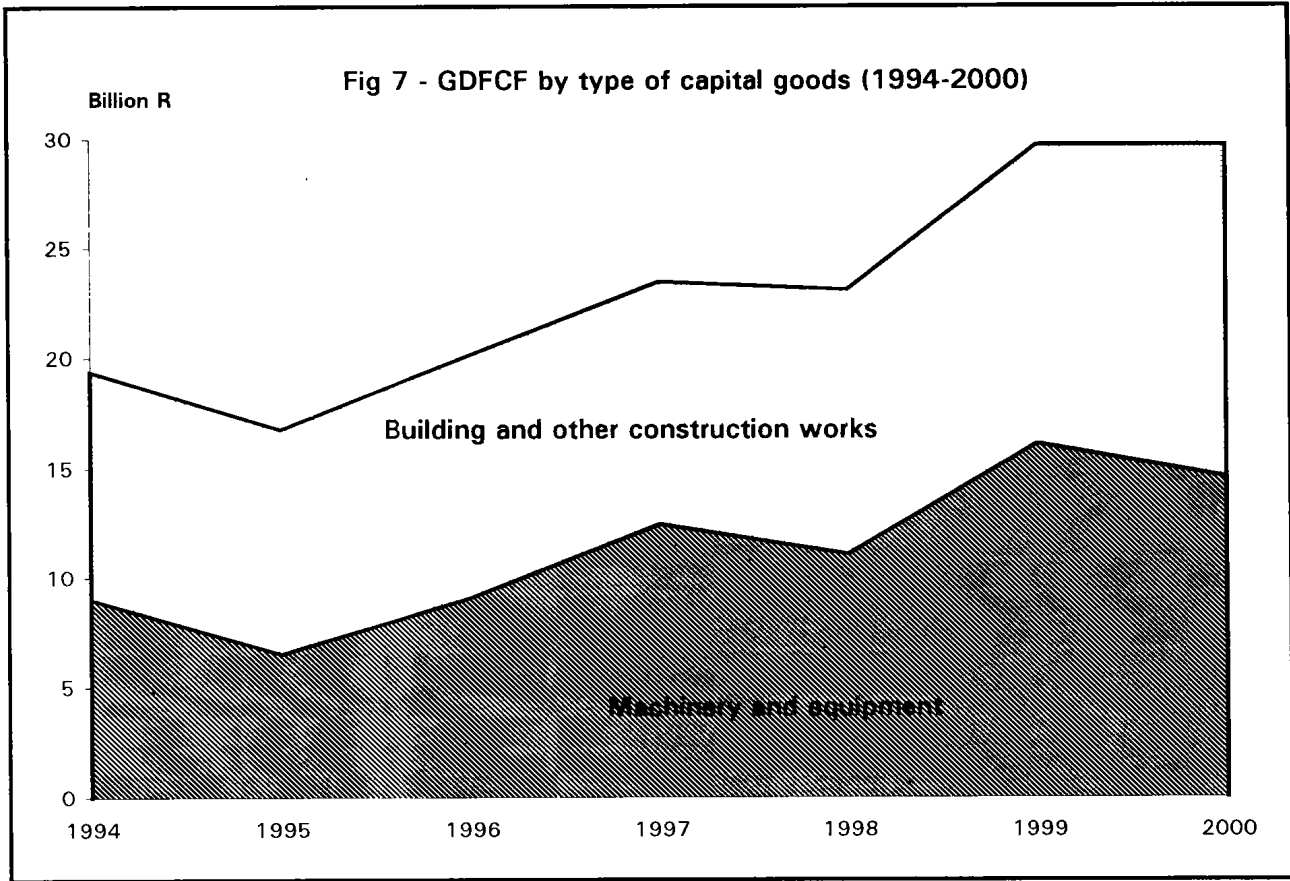


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 1999

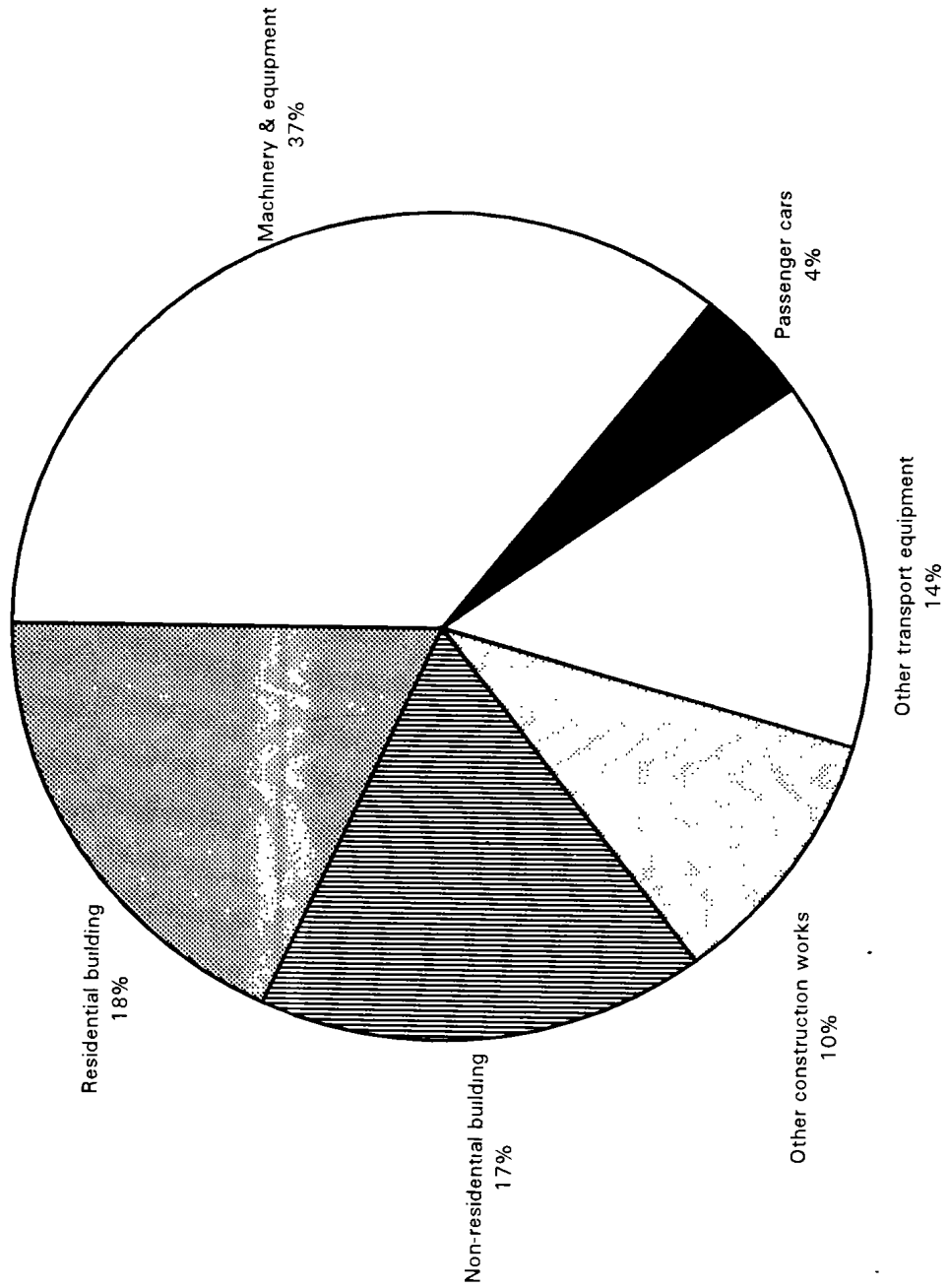


Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use,  
1997 - 2000

	(R million)			
	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>8,395</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>9,560</b>	<b>10,360</b>
Residential building	3,580	3,760	3,885	4,145
Non-residential building	2,765	2,775	3,495	3,855
Other construction work	2,050	2,290	2,180	2,360
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>9,310</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>10,745</b>	<b>9,205</b>
Passenger car	825	890	865	825
Other transport equipment	3,070	945	2,770	985
Other machinery and equipment	5,415	6,045	7,110	7,395
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>20,305</b>	<b>19,565</b>
<b>II - By industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	490	545	570	445
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,555	3,245	3,420	3,450
of which : EPZ	(925)	(1,000)	(1,130)	(1,140)
Electricity, gas and water	750	1,065	1,240	1,240
Construction	370	380	370	480
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,155	2,370	3,210	3,340
of which : Restaurants and hotels	(965)	(1,125)	(1,915)	(1,860)
Transport, storage and communication	4,865	2,630	4,910	3,315
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,370	4,850	4,965	5,320
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,580)	(3,760)	(3,885)	(4,145)
Producers of government services	1,635	1,295	1,415	1,570
Community, social & personal services	515	325	205	405
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>16,705</b>	<b>20,305</b>	<b>19,565</b>

1 revised estimates

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**Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation -Annual real growth rates(%) by type and use, 1997 - 2000**

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	-4.3	+5.1	+8.3	+8.4
Residential building	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+6.7
Non-residential building	-8.1	+0.4	+25.9	+10.3
Other construction work	+12.3	+11.7	-4.8	+8.3
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	+29.1	-15.4	+36.4	-14.3
Passenger car	+20.4	+7.9	-2.8	-4.6
Other transport equipment	+291.1	-69.2	+193.1	-64.4
Other machinery and equipment	-5.7	+11.6	+17.6	+4.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>+21.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>II - By industrial use</b>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+2.1	+11.2	+4.6	-21.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+16.4	+27.0	+5.4	+0.9
of which : EPZ	+28.5	+8.1	+13.0	+0.9
Electricity, gas and water	-50.3	+42.0	+16.4	0.0
Construction	+10.4	+2.7	-2.6	+29.7
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-5.1	+10.0	+35.4	+4.0
of which : Restaurants and hotels	-3.2	+16.6	+70.2	-2.9
Transport, storage and communication	+94.6	-45.9	+86.7	-32.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-9.9	+11.0	+2.4	+7.2
of which : Ownership of dwellings	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+6.7
Producers of government services	+17.6	-20.8	+9.3	+11.0
Community, social & personal services	+14.4	-36.9	-36.9	+97.6
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>+21.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1997 - 2000

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>111.5</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>130.9</b>
Residential building	93.7	98.4	101.7	108.5
Non-residential building	115.0	115.4	145.3	160.3
Other construction work	121.3	135.5	129.0	139.6
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>157.9</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>182.3</b>	<b>156.1</b>
Passenger car	143.5	154.8	150.4	143.5
Other transport equipment	255.8	78.8	230.8	82.1
Other machinery and equipment	131.4	146.7	172.6	179.5
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>
<b>Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>+21.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+5.8</b>

Table 1.19 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators, 1997 - 2000

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>3</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>				
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>136.2</b>	<b>141.6</b>	<b>145.9</b>
Residential building	129.9	135.1	140.5	144.7
Non-residential building	133.8	139.2	144.8	149.1
Other construction work	129.3	134.5	139.9	144.1
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>157.7</b>
Passenger car	140.3	145.9	151.7	157.8
Other transport equipment	140.5	144.7	149.0	155.0
Other machinery and equipment	128.6	138.9	150.0	159.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>151.9</b>

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.20 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1997-1999

	(R million)								
	1997			1998 <sup>1</sup>			1999 <sup>2</sup>		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
Residential building	50	4,600	4,650	-	5,080	5,080	25	5,435	5,460
Non-residential building	800	2,900	3,700	775	3,090	3,865	1,065	3,995	5,060
Other construction work	2,455	195	2,650	2,905	175	3,080	2,865	185	3,050
Passenger cars	235	920	1,155	155	1,140	1,295	225	1,085	1,310
Other transport equipment	200	4,115	4,315	50	1,320	1,370	180	3,955	4,135
Machinery and other equipment	1,850	5,110	6,960	2,105	6,280	8,385	2,995	7,655	10,650
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>17,840</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>17,085</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>22,310</b>	<b>29,665</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	105	570	675	180	610	790	330	535	865
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	3,315	3,345	35	4,495	4,530	40	5,065	5,105
Electricity, gas and water	1,000	-	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,855	-	1,855
Construction	10	485	495	10	525	535	10	535	545
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	10	2,885	2,895	15	3,310	3,325	5	4,715	4,720
Transport, storage and communication	2,000	4,575	6,575	2,115	1,635	3,750	2,550	4,800	7,350
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	220	5,305	5,525	330	6,030	6,360	490	6,360	6,850
of which ownership of dwellings	50	4,600	4,650	-	5,080	5,080	25	5,435	5,460
Producers of government services	2,170	-	2,170	1,795	-	1,795	2,050	-	2,050
Community, social & personal services	45	705	750	10	480	490	25	300	325
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>17,840</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>17,085</b>	<b>23,075</b>	<b>7,355</b>	<b>22,310</b>	<b>29,665</b>

\* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1 final results

2 provisional

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997 -1998

Kind of economic activity	1997						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	
(a) Industries							
<b>1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9,452.8</b>	<b>2,829.7</b>	<b>6,623.1</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>6,650.0</b>	<b>3,152.0</b>	<b>3,498.0</b>
sugarcane	5,885.0	1,706.0	4,179.0	-	4,179.0	2,672.0	1,507.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,174.0	121.0	1,053.0	-12.6	1,065.6	125.0	940.6
livestock & poultry	1,454.9	753.3	701.6	-10.4	712.0	147.0	565.0
fishing	429.9	133.6	296.3	-	296.3	97.0	199.3
other	509.0	115.8	393.2	-3.9	397.1	111.0	286.1
<b>2. Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>87.0</b>
<b>3. Manufacturing</b>	<b>56,943.9</b>	<b>37,253.4</b>	<b>19,690.5</b>	<b>1,457.1</b>	<b>18,233.4</b>	<b>8,205.0</b>	<b>10,028.4</b>
sugar milling	8,428.0	7,181.0	1,247.0	-	1,247.0	605.0	642.0
EPZ industries	26,870.6	17,734.6	9,136.0	49.6	9,086.4	4,700.0	4,386.4
other	21,645.3	12,337.8	9,307.5	1,407.5	7,900.0	2,900.0	5,000.0
<b>4. Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>2,974.8</b>	<b>1,421.6</b>	<b>1,553.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,553.2</b>	<b>593.0</b>	<b>960.2</b>
<b>5. Construction</b>	<b>12,194.2</b>	<b>7,621.7</b>	<b>4,572.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4,563.6</b>	<b>2,300.0</b>	<b>2,263.6</b>

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1998

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1997						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>6. Wholesale and retail trade</b>							
restaurants and hotels	19,557.2	6,075.3	13,481.9	289.9	13,192.0	4,715.0	8,477.0
wholesale and retail trade	12,912.3	3,420.1	9,492.2	-276.8	9,769.0	3,175.0	6,594.0
restaurants and hotels	6,644.9	2,655.2	3,989.7	566.7	3,423.0	1,540.0	1,883.0
<b>7. Transport, storage &amp; communication</b>							
transport & storage	14,098.0	7,223.2	6,874.8	80.2	6,794.6	2,772.3	4,022.3
communication	3,173.4	1,057.3	2,116.1	8.7	2,107.4	501.7	1,605.7
<b>8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</b>							
of which financial institutions	5,380.0	884.0	4,496.0	10.0	4,486.0	1,127.0	3,359.0
ownership of dwellings	4,524.5	562.9	3,961.6	156.6	3,805.0	-	3,805.0
<b>9. Community, social &amp; personal services</b>							
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,722.0	-2,722.0	-	-2,722.0	-	-2,722.0
<b>Sub-total (a)</b>	<b>140,781.8</b>	<b>71,214.2</b>	<b>69,567.6</b>	<b>2,628.0</b>	<b>66,939.6</b>	<b>26,322.4</b>	<b>40,617.2</b>



Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997-1998

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1997						
	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
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	717.0	100.0	617.0	-	617.0	617.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	9,479.0	2,175.0	7,304.0	-	7,304.0	7,304.0	-
public administration and defence	5,403.0	1,579.0	3,824.0	-	3,824.0	3,824.0	-
sanitary and similar services	328.0	129.0	199.0	-	199.0	199.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	3,748.0	467.0	3,281.0	-	3,281.0	3,281.0	-
<b>Sub-total (b)</b>	<b>10,196.0</b>	<b>2,275.0</b>	<b>7,921.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,921.0</b>	<b>7,921.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services							
social, recreational and related community services	206.6	32.0	174.6	-	174.6	169.6	5.0
domestic services to households	266.0	-	266.0	-	266.0	266.0	-
<b>Sub-total (c)</b>	<b>472.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>440.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>440.6</b>	<b>435.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Total (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>151,450.4</b>	<b>73,521.2</b>	<b>77,929.2</b>	<b>2,628.0</b>	<b>75,301.2</b>	<b>34,679.0</b>	<b>40,622.2</b>
Import duties + sales tax	8,499.0	-	8,499.0	8,499.0	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159,949.4</b>	<b>73,521.2</b>	<b>86,428.2</b>	<b>11,127.0</b>	<b>75,301.2</b>	<b>34,679.0</b>	<b>40,622.2</b>

Table 1.21 (cont'd) Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997 -1998

Kind of economic activity	1998							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	Gross operating surplus	
(a) Industries								
<b>1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10,169.2</b>	<b>2,863.1</b>	<b>7,306.1</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>7,328.0</b>	<b>3,345.8</b>	<b>3,982.2</b>	
sugarcane	6,602.1	1,758.1	4,844.0	-	4,844.0	2,848.8	1,995.2	
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,201.4	135.7	1,065.7	-10.3	1,076.0	160.0	916.0	
livestock & poultry	1,483.2	750.6	732.6	-8.4	741.0	161.0	580.0	
fishing	402.6	114.6	288.0	-	288.0	95.0	193.0	
other	479.9	104.1	375.8	-3.2	379.0	81.0	298.0	
<b>2. Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127.0</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>92.0</b>	
<b>3. Manufacturing</b>	<b>62,735.5</b>	<b>39,994.5</b>	<b>22,741.0</b>	<b>1,745.0</b>	<b>20,996.0</b>	<b>9,106.0</b>	<b>11,890.0</b>	
sugar milling	9,735.0	8,192.0	1,543.0	-	1,543.0	676.0	867.0	
EPZ industries	28,570.0	18,117.0	10,453.0	60.0	10,393.0	5,250.0	5,143.0	
other	24,430.5	13,685.5	10,745.0	1,685.0	9,060.0	3,180.0	5,880.0	
<b>4. Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>2,945.0</b>	<b>1,592.8</b>	<b>1,352.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,352.2</b>	<b>630.0</b>	<b>722.2</b>	
<b>5. Construction</b>	<b>13,271.3</b>	<b>8,231.9</b>	<b>5,039.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5,029.9</b>	<b>2,499.9</b>	<b>2,530.0</b>	

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997-1998

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1998						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>6. Wholesale and retail trade</b> restaurants and hotels	22,087.5	6,977.4	15,110.1	361.0	14,749.1	5,398.9	9,350.2
wholesale and retail trade	14,359.0	3,886.0	10,473.0	-134.0	10,607.0	3,535.0	7,072.0
restaurants and hotels	7,728.5	3,091.4	4,637.1	495.0	4,142.1	1,863.9	2,278.2
<b>7. Transport, storage &amp; communication</b>	20,153.9	9,633.2	10,520.7	153.0	10,367.7	3,755.4	6,612.3
transport & storage	16,049.9	8,168.2	7,881.7	148.8	7,732.9	3,097.4	4,635.5
communication	4,104.0	1,465.0	2,639.0	4.2	2,634.8	658.0	1,976.8
<b>8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</b>	18,483.5	4,107.4	14,376.1	167.1	14,209.0	2,608.9	11,600.1
of which financial institutions	6,248.0	932.0	5,316.0	16.0	5,300.0	1,213.0	4,087.0
ownership of dwellings	4,878.0	611.3	4,266.7	186.7	4,080.0	0.0	4,080.0
<b>9. Community, social &amp; personal services</b>	7,044.7	1,763.9	5,280.8	742.4	4,538.4	1,962.2	2,576.2
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,985.0	-2,985.0	-	-2,985.0	-	-2,985.0
<b>Sub-total (a)</b>	<b>157,036.6</b>	<b>78,168.2</b>	<b>78,868.4</b>	<b>3,156.1</b>	<b>75,712.3</b>	<b>29,342.1</b>	<b>46,370.2</b>

Table 1.21 (cont'd)- Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1997-1998

Kind of economic activity	1998						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	732.0	105.0	627.0	-	627.0	627.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	10,480.0	2,307.0	8,173.0	-	8,173.0	8,173.0	-
public administration and defence	6,149.0	1,695.0	4,454.0	-	4,454.0	4,454.0	-
sanitary and similar services	355.0	149.0	206.0	-	206.0	206.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	3,976.0	463.0	3,513.0	-	3,513.0	3,513.0	-
<b>Sub-total (b)</b>	<b>11,212.0</b>	<b>2,412.0</b>	<b>8,800.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,800.0</b>	<b>8,800.0</b>	<b>-</b>
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services							
social, recreational and related community services	218.0	24.3	193.7	-	193.7	190.5	3.2
domestic services to households	300.0	-	300.0	-	300.0	300.0	-
<b>Sub-total (c)</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>493.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>493.7</b>	<b>490.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Total (a) + (b) + (c)</b>	<b>168,766.6</b>	<b>80,604.5</b>	<b>88,162.1</b>	<b>3,156.1</b>	<b>85,006.0</b>	<b>38,632.6</b>	<b>46,373.4</b>
Import duties + Sales tax+VAT	9,680.0	-	9,680.0	9,680.0	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178,446.6</b>	<b>80,604.5</b>	<b>97,842.1</b>	<b>12,836.1</b>	<b>85,006.0</b>	<b>38,632.6</b>	<b>46,373.4</b>

Table 1.22- Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1998-1999

Kind of economic activity	1998						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>3. Manufacturing</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	-	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	-
Printing	40.5	13.5	27.0	-	27.0	27.0	-
<b>5. Construction</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>423.9</b>	-	<b>423.9</b>	<b>423.9</b>	-
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	285.5	23.6	261.9	-	261.9	261.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	204.5	67.0	137.5	-	137.5	137.5	-
Electrical Services Division	28.3	3.8	24.5	-	24.5	24.5	-
<b>7.1 Transport</b>	<b>330.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>310.6</b>	-	<b>310.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>259.6</b>
Civil Aviation	327.0	19.4	307.6	-	307.6	48.0	259.6
Marine services	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
<b>7.2 Communication</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>108.8</b>	-	<b>108.8</b>	<b>111.4</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
Posts and telegraphs	140.5	31.7	108.8	-	108.8	111.4	-2.6
<b>8. Financial institutions</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	-	<b>24.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>
Post office savings bank	25.0	0.3	24.7	-	24.7	4.4	20.3
<b>9. Sanitary &amp; similar services</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-36.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>51.0</b>	-
Waste water unit	23.8	9.4	14.4	-36.6	51.0	51.0	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,078.1</b>	<b>168.7</b>	<b>909.4</b>	<b>-36.6</b>	<b>946.0</b>	<b>668.7</b>	<b>277.3</b>

(R. million)

Table 1.22 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1998 - 1999

(R. million)

Kind of economic activity	1999						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<b>3. Manufacturing</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	-	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	-
Printing	47.8	19.4	28.4	-	28.4	28.4	-
<b>5. Construction</b>	<b>541.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>442.9</b>	-	<b>442.9</b>	<b>442.9</b>	-
Ministry of Public Infrastructure	304.8	24.9	279.9	-	279.9	279.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	210.0	70.0	140.0	-	140.0	140.0	-
Electrical Services Division	26.6	3.6	23.0	-	23.0	23.0	-
<b>7.1 Transport</b>	<b>189.9</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>174.3</b>	-	<b>174.3</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>117.4</b>
Civil Aviation	186.0	14.7	171.3	-	171.3	53.9	117.4
Marine services	3.9	.9	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
<b>7.2 Communication</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>117.0</b>	<b>-28.1</b>	<b>145.1</b>	<b>145.1</b>	-
Posts and telegraphs	154.8	37.8	117.0	-28.1	145.1	145.1	-
<b>8. Financial institutions</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	-	<b>27.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Post office savings bank	27.3	0.3	27.0	-	27.0	5.0	22.0
<b>9. Sanitary &amp; similar services</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-36.4</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>49.7</b>	-
Waste water unit	24.8	11.5	13.3	-36.4	49.7	49.7	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>986.0</b>	<b>183.1</b>	<b>802.9</b>	<b>-64.5</b>	<b>867.4</b>	<b>728.0</b>	<b>139.4</b>

Table 1.23 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 1997-1998

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1997						1998			
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises			Total	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	150	6,500	6,650	-	-	199	7,129	7,328
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	119	119	-	-	-	127	127
Manufacturing	-	23	63	18,147	18,233	-	27	118	20,851	20,996
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	1,553	-	1,553	-	-	1,352	-	1,352
Construction	-	394	152	4,018	4,564	-	424	155	4,451	5,030
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	277	12,915	13,192	-	-	699	14,050	14,749
Transport, storage and communications	-	351	2,900	5,651	8,902	-	419	3,234	6,715	10,368
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	25	2,418	10,030	12,473	-	25	2,389	11,795	14,209
Producers of government services	7,921	-	-	-	7,921	8,800	-	-	-	8,800
Community, social & personal services	-	46	441	3,929	4,416	-	51	358	4,623	5,032
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	...	...	...	-2,139	-2,722	...	...	...	-2,366	-2,985
<b>Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost )</b>			<b>16,131</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>75,301</b>				<b>17,631</b>	<b>85,006</b>
<b>As a % of G.D.P</b>			<b>21.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>				<b>20.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 1.24 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1998-1999

Function \ Type		1998						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		1,983.4	565.2	75.4	2,473.2	7.4	184.3	2,664.9			
2. Defence		182.5	32.1	-	214.6	-	-	214.6			
3. Public order and safety		1,554.4	300.3	55.0	1,799.7	-	8.6	1,808.3			
4. Education		2,060.4	277.2	83.1	2,254.5	-	1,183.7	3,438.2			
5. Health		1,526.0	422.3	3.3	1,945.0	-	35.8	1,980.8			
6. Social security and welfare		274.3	91.6	62.6	303.3	-	4,864.8	5,168.1			
7. Housing and community amenities		365.7	347.6	59.1	654.2	-	10.8	665.0			
8. Recreation, culture and religion		139.4	81.6	6.1	214.9	-	129.0	343.9			
9. Fuel and energy		7.1	5.2	-	12.3	-	-	12.3			
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		751.3	140.1	46.2	845.2	74.5	24.7	944.4			
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		101.1	56.7	5.7	152.1	132.1	4.7	288.9			
12. Transport and communication		117.0	55.6	18.3	154.3	70.8	4.2	229.3			
13. Other economic affairs		197.0	227.5	9.8	414.7	528.2	35.2	978.1			
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	3,051.2	3,051.2			
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>9,259.6</b>	<b>2,603.0</b>	<b>424.6</b>	<b>11,438.0</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>9,537.0</b>	<b>21,788.0</b>			

(R million)



Table 1.24(cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1998-1999

Type		1999						Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
		Compen-sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services				
* Function								
1. General public services		2,245.2	588.2	89.2	2,744.2	-	127.2	2,871.4
2. Defence		192.6	47.0	-	239.6	-	-	239.6
3. Public order and safety		1,723.8	340.4	54.8	2,009.4	-	9.5	2,018.9
4. Education		2,247.1	317.2	83.2	2,481.1	-	1,346.4	3,827.5
5. Health		1,763.2	452.5	64.1	2,151.6	-	34.1	2,185.7
6. Social security and welfare		303.5	106.6	2.0	408.1	-	5,497.5	5,905.6
7. Housing and community amenities		390.8	410.4	63.7	737.5	-	14.1	751.6
8. Recreation, culture and religion		156.4	83.8	6.1	234.1	-	131.4	365.5
9. Fuel and energy		9.6	4.9	-	14.5	-	0.7	15.2
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		807.8	141.9	76.8	872.9	97.1	18.8	988.8
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		117.6	60.1	5.4	172.3	114.8	3.3	290.4
12. Transport and communication		141.1	63.0	19.5	184.6	62.3	1.9	248.8
13. Other economic affairs		214.7	185.5	10.3	389.9	490.8	28.7	909.4
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	2,871.0	2,871.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10,313.4</b>	<b>2,801.5</b>	<b>475.1</b>	<b>12,639.8</b>	<b>765.0</b>	<b>10,084.6</b>	<b>23,489.4</b>

# 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 accounts 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 1996 the enterprise sector received R 93,841 million as gross output and used R 53,993 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and R 19,345 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 saving 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 that it has borrowed fund from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.1, we can see that in 1996, the Government Sector and the Rest of the World had to borrow R 1,734 million and R 532 million respectively from the other sectors.

Data on current and capital transfers of the Government sector have been compiled from the Accountant General's Report. These data are different from those appearing in the Balance of Payments accounts prepared by the Bank of Mauritius. Consequently the Rest of the World's account will 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:-

- (a) *The Household Sector* : This sector comprises not only households but also unincorporated enterprises e.g. planters, shop owners and the non-profit institutions serving households e.g. the Red Cross Society.

- (b) *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.
- (c) *The Enterprise Sector* : This sector comprises both the financial (banks, insurance companies) and the non-financial enterprises; and
- (d) *The Rest of the World Account* 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 - 1996

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account	
	Institutional sectors						Goods & Services	Household	General Govt	Rest of world			Goods & Services
	Enter-prise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world									
Production				50,281	50,281	Exports (goods & services)					50,281	Production	
				50,959	50,959	Imports (goods & services)			50,959				50,959
				137,900	137,900	Gross Output		9,702					137,900
				67,798	67,798	Intermediate Consumption							67,798
				70,102	70,102	Gross value added *		7,589					70,102
				31,771	31,771	Compensation of employees							31,771
				7,207	7,207	Customs duties & sales tax		7,207					7,207
				2,123	2,123	Other taxes on production		2,123					2,123
				36,209	36,209	Gross Operating Surplus							36,209
				0	0	Operating surplus of govt ent.		181					0
Income Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				17,904	17,904	Interest, dividend, rent		2,151		1,348		17,904	
				813	813	Insurance premiums						813	
				813	813	Insurance claims		285				813	
				2,103	2,103	Current taxes on income						2,103	
				964	964	Other current taxes		964				964	
				1,035	1,035	Social security contributions		1,035				1,035	
				2,435	2,435	Social security benefits & grants						2,435	
				1,696	1,696	Unfunded employee welfare		848				1,696	
				1,182	1,182	Government transfers		1,182				1,182	
				133	133	Compulsory fees						133	
Income Use				4,346	4,346	Current transfers n.e.c						4,346	
				1,253	1,253	-to from rest of the world **		43		1,184		1,253	
				78,499	78,499	-to from other sectors		58				78,499	
				58,778	58,778	Gross disposable income						58,778	
				19,721	19,721	Final consumption						19,721	
				459	459	Gross savings		890				459	
				20,125	20,125	Capital transfers **		21				20,125	
				-915	-915	G.D.F.C.F						-915	
				0	0	Change in inventories						0	
				0	0	Net purchase of land						0	
Capital				665,694	665,694	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)						665,694	
				189,478	189,478	Grand total		45,391		53,491		189,478	

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

of information on flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.2 - Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1997

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors			Rest of world			Goods & Services	Institutional sectors	Household	General Govt			Rest of world	Goods & Services
	Enterprise	Household	General Govt											
Production				54,357	54,357	Exports ( goods & services)								
				58,540	58,540	Imports ( goods & services)			58,540					
		58,475	12,662		151,469	Gross Output	103,014	37,715	10,740					
		42,355	24,609	8,337	73,540	Intermediate Consumption								
		21,074	5,268	8,337	75,301	Gross value added *	42,355	24,609	8,337					
					34,679	Compensation of employees		34,679						
		2,184	444		8,499	Customs duties & sales tax			8,499					
		21,281	19,341		2,628	Other taxes on production	21,281	19,341						
					-40,622	Gross Operating Surplus	-201	201						
		13,744	2,897	2,278	19,906	Operating surplus of govt ent.	10,163	6,357	2,025	1,361				
Income		552	298	850	850	Interest, dividend, rent	850							
		850			850	Insurance premiums	552	298						
		891	1,231		2,122	Insurance claims			2,122					
		412	617		1,029	Current taxes on income			1,029					
			1,127		1,127	Other current taxes			1,127					
				3,325	3,325	Social security contributions		3,325						
			968	968	1,936	Social security benefits & grants		968						
				1,347	1,347	Unfunded employee welfare		1,347						
		29	116		145	Government transfers			145					
					6,058	Compulsory fees								
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution		1,774	60	4,224	6,058	Current transfers n e c		4,176	48	1,834				
		818	231	28	1,077	-to from rest of the world **	863	137	77					
					88,444	-to from other sectors	16,212	61,369	10,863					
		16,212	61,369	10,863	65,293	Gross disposable income								
					23,151	Final consumption								
		16,212	54,865	10,428	23,151	Gross savings								
			6,504	435	426	Capital transfers **								
					23,430	G.D.F.C.F								
		16,109	4,904	2,417	1,888	Change in inventories								
		1,699	189	104	0	Net purchase of land								
Use		-181	77		0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)								
		-1,003	1,334	-2,484	0									
					211,713	Grand total	211,713	200,825	49,258	61,735	218,508	742,039		
					200,825									
					49,258									
					61,735									
					218,508									
					742,039									
					218,508									
					742,039									

\* 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 - 1998

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Total	Resources				Total	Account			
	Institutional sectors								Household	General Govt	Rest of world	Household			General Govt	Rest of world	Goods & Services
	Enterprise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world													
Production					Exports ( goods & services)	65,711		65,711				65,711	Production				
					Imports ( goods & services)	66,543	66,543	66,543			66,543		66,543				
					Gross Output	168,767	168,767	168,767					168,767				
					Intermediate Consumption	80,605	80,605	80,605					80,605				
					Gross value added *	88,162	88,162	88,162					88,162				
					Compensation of employees	38,633	38,633	38,633					38,633				
					Customs duties & sales tax	9,680	9,680	9,680					9,680				
					Other taxes on production	3,156	3,156	3,156					3,156				
					Gross Operating Surplus	46,373	46,373	46,373					46,373				
					Operating surplus of govt ent.	0	0	0					0				
Income					Interest, dividend, rent	24,110	1,148	24,110			1,148		24,110				
					Insurance premiums	1,095		1,095					1,095				
					Insurance claims	1,095		1,095					1,095				
					Current taxes on income	2,479		2,479					2,479				
					Other current taxes	1,208		1,208					1,208				
					Social security contributions	1,211		1,211					1,211				
					Social security benefits & grants	3,796	3,796	3,796					3,796				
					Unfunded employee welfare	2,048	1,024	2,048					1,024	2,048			
					Government transfers	1,519	1,519	1,519					1,519				
					Compulsory fees	151	151	151					151				
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution					Current transfers n.e.c	6,628		6,628					6,628				
					-to from rest of the world **	1,319	4,453	1,319			4,453		1,319				
					-to from other sectors	99,483		99,483					99,483				
					Gross disposable income	73,542		73,542					73,542				
					Final consumption	25,941		25,941					25,941				
					Gross savings	507		507					507				
					Capital transfers **	23,075	7	23,075			7		23,075				
					G.D.F.C.F	2,057		2,057					2,057				
					Change in inventories	0		0					0				
					Net purchase of land	0		0					0				
Use					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0		0					0				
					Grand Total	838,894	244,990	838,894			70,503		838,894				
					Enterprise	244,519	223,935	244,519			54,947		244,519				
					Household	223,935	223,935	223,935					223,935				
					General Govt	54,947	54,947	54,947					54,947				
					Rest of world	70,503	70,503	70,503					70,503				
					Goods & Services	244,990	244,990	244,990					244,990				
					Total	838,894	838,894	838,894					838,894				
					Income	244,519	223,935	244,519			54,947		244,519				
					Use	223,935	223,935	223,935					223,935				
Capital					Capital transfers **	507	7	507			7		507				
					G.D.F.C.F	23,075		23,075					23,075				
					Change in inventories	2,057		2,057					2,057				
					Net purchase of land	0		0					0				
					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0		0					0				
					Grand Total	838,894	244,990	838,894			70,503		838,894				
					Enterprise	244,519	223,935	244,519			54,947		244,519				
					Household	223,935	223,935	223,935					223,935				
					General Govt	54,947	54,947	54,947					54,947				
					Rest of world	70,503	70,503	70,503					70,503				

\* 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, 1996 - 1998**

EXPENDITURE	(R million)				INCOME	1996	1997	1998
	1996	1997	1998	1998				
Private consumption expenditure	49,325	54,865	62,104		Compensation of employees	31,771	34,679	38,633
Interest, dividend and rent	2,579	2,897	3,696		Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	17,456	19,341	21,784
Net casualty insurance premiums	285	298	383		Interest, dividend and rent	5,827	6,357	7,390
Current taxes on income	1,068	1,231	1,304		Casualty insurance claims	285	298	383
Other current taxes	578	617	725		Government transfers to household	4,131	5,213	5,860
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	106	116	121		- social security benefits and grants	(2,435)	(3,325)	(3,796)
Social security contributions	1,035	1,127	1,211		- unfunded employee welfare benefits	(848)	(968)	(1,024)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	848	968	1,024		- other	(848)	(920)	(1,040)
Current transfers to	1,377	2,005	2,355		Government transfers to non-profit institutions	334	427	479
-other resident sectors	(251)	(231)	(266)		Current transfers from	3,304	4,313	4,615
-Rest of the World	(1,126)	(1,774)	(2,089)		-other resident sectors	(185)	(137)	(196)
Gross saving	5,907	6,504	6,221		- Rest of the World	(3,119)	(4,176)	(4,419)
<b>Appropriation of disposable income</b>	<b>63,108</b>	<b>70,628</b>	<b>79,144</b>		<b>Disposable income</b>	<b>63,108</b>	<b>70,628</b>	<b>79,144</b>



**Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1996 - 1998**

(R. million)

EXPENDITURE	INCOME		
	1996	1997	1998
Final consumption expenditure	9,453	10,428	11,438
-compensation of employees	(7,662)	(8,402)	(9,260)
-consumption of fixed capital	-	-	-
-goods and services purchased, net	(1,791)	(2,026)	(2,178)
Interest paid	1,949	2,278	3,051
Subsidies to producers	748	786	813
Transfers to households	4,131	5,213	5,860
-social security benefits & social assistance grants	(2,435)	(3,325)	(3,796)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits	(848)	(968)	(1,024)
-other	(848)	(920)	(1,040)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	334	427	479
Transfers to Rest of the World	58	60	86
Transfers n.e.c.	31	28	60
Gross saving	890	435	496
<b>Appropriation of disposable income</b>	<b>17,594</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>22,283</b>
Operating surplus of government enterprises	181	201	277
Interest, dividend and rent	2,151	2,025	2,113
Taxes on production and imports	10,078	11,913	13,649
-import duties	(5,307)	(5,915)	(6,065)
-export duties	-	-	-
-excise duties	(1,219)	(1,403)	(1,653)
-sales tax	(1,900)	(2,584)	(3,615)
-other	(1,652)	(2,011)	(2,316)
Current taxes	3,067	3,151	3,687
-taxes on income : Individuals	(1,068)	(1,231)	(1,304)
Companies	(1,035)	(891)	(1,175)
-other current taxes	(964)	(1,029)	(1,208)
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	133	145	151
Social security contributions	1,035	1,127	1,211
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	848	968	1,024
Current transfers n.e.c	101	125	171
-from Rest of the World	(43)	(48)	(34)
-from other resident sectors	(58)	(77)	(137)
<b>Disposable income</b>	<b>17,594</b>	<b>19,655</b>	<b>22,283</b>

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1996-1998

EXPENDITURE	(R million)				INCOME	1996	1997	1998
	1996	1997	1998	1998				
Interest, dividend and rent	12,817	13,744	16,215	Gross operating surplus	18,753	21,281	24,589	
Current taxes on income	1,035	891	1,175	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	-181	-201	-277	
Other current taxes	386	412	483	Interest, dividend and rent	8,578	10,163	12,822	
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	27	29	30	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	813	850	1,095	
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	813	850	1,095	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	528	552	712	
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	528	552	712	Current transfers from :	1,010	863	986	
Current transfers to :	971	818	993	-other resident sectors	(1,010)	(863)	(986)	
-other resident sectors	(971)	(818)	(993)	-Rest of the World	...	...	...	
-Rest of the World	...	...	...	Gross saving	12,924	16,212	19,224	
Gross saving	12,924	16,212	19,224	<b>Appropriation of disposable income</b>	<b>29,501</b>	<b>33,508</b>	<b>39,927</b>	
<b>Appropriation of disposable income</b>	<b>29,501</b>	<b>33,508</b>	<b>39,927</b>	<b>Disposable income</b>	<b>29,501</b>	<b>33,508</b>	<b>39,927</b>	

**Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1996 - 1998**

		(R million)					
EXPENDITURE	1996	1997	1998	INCOME	1996	1997	1998
Private consumption expenditure	49,325	54,865	62,104	Compensation of employees	31,771	34,679	38,633
Government consumption expenditure	9,453	10,428	11,438	Gross operating surplus	36,209	40,622	46,373
Gross national savings	19,721	23,151	25,941	Net factor income from Rest of the World	-789	-374	-637
				Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	9,330	11,127	12,836
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,978	2,390	2,278
<b>Appropriation of disposable income</b>	<b>78,499</b>	<b>88,444</b>	<b>99,483</b>	<b>Disposable income</b>	<b>78,499</b>	<b>88,444</b>	<b>99,483</b>

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

Table 2.8 - Rest of the world - Current Account, 1996 - 1998

EXPENDITURE	(R. million)			
	1996	1997	1998	INCOME
Imports of goods and services	50,959	58,540	66,543	Exports of goods and services
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,348	1,361	1,785	Factor income received from Rest of the World
Current transfers to Rest of the World * :	1,184	1,834	2,175	Current transfers from Rest of the World * :
- general government	(58)	(60)	(86)	- general government
- other resident sectors	(1,126)	(1,774)	(2,089)	- other resident sectors
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	511	-2,167	809	
<b>Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions</b>	<b>54,002</b>	<b>59,568</b>	<b>71,312</b>	<b>Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions</b>
	<b>54,002</b>	<b>59,568</b>	<b>71,312</b>	

\*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, 1997-1999

Exports (f.o.b value)	1997		1998 <sup>1</sup>		1999 <sup>2</sup>	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	7,495	22	8,907	22	7,602	19
Molasses	102	-	70	-	26	-
Tea	13	-	10	-	8	-
EPZ	23,049	69	26,075	65	29,131	73
Other	1,905	6	3,422	9	1,803	4
Re-exports	1,130	3	1,567	4	1,455	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40,025</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Ships' stores and bunkers (R M)</b>	<b>676</b>		<b>722</b>		<b>865</b>	
<b>Adjustment for freeport activities</b>	<b>1,683</b>		<b>3,660</b>		<b>3,110</b>	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1997 - 1999

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1997		1998 <sup>1</sup>		1999 <sup>2</sup>	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	6,091	13	6,826	14	6,761	12
1	Beverages and tobacco	262	1	312	1	527	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,567	3	1,931	4	1,667	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,471	8	3,145	6	4,046	7
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	484	1	594	1	569	1
5	Chemicals	3,340	7	3,890	8	3,882	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	14,947	33	17,251	35	17,036	30
7	Machinery and transport equipment	11,702	25	11,369	23	17,145	30
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,804	8	4,233	8	4,842	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	425	1	191	-	154	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,093</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49,742</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>56,629</b>	<b>100</b>
	Adjustment for freeport activities	2,003		3,255		2,674	

1 revised

2 provisional

**Table 3.3 - Classification of imports ( c.i.f value) into consumption\* by industrial origin and use, 1998 -1999**

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1998			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,512.1	934.1	569.7	8.3
12	Forestry and logging	45.1	45.1	-	-
13	Fishing	968.4	755.4	213.0	-
29	Mining and quarrying	529.5	529.5	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5,180.5	1,098.0	4,082.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	12,041.3	11,456.9	584.4	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	596.8	528.6	68.2	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,220.6	889.2	331.4	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	8,228.1	6,129.4	2,098.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,829.1	1,695.9	133.2	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,647.5	1,646.7	0.8	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	12,420.8	2,462.8	3,458.2	6,499.8
39	Other manufacturing industries	1,014.7	306.5	460.3	247.9
94	Recreational and cultural services	71.8	3.7	68.1	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,306.3</b>	<b>28,481.8</b>	<b>12,068.5</b>	<b>6,756.0</b>

\* 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, 1998 - 1999**

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1999			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1.723.6	1.091.2	624.8	7.6
12	Forestry and logging	55.3	55.3	-	-
13	Fishing	592.8	399.7	193.1	-
29	Mining and quarrying	489.1	489.1	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5.614.5	958.0	4,656.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	11.450.2	10,711.3	738.9	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	732.3	608.3	124.0	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,279.7	951.8	327.9	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	8,664.1	6,188.9	2,475.2	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,543.9	1,396.4	147.5	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,521.7	1,520.6	1.1	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	19,287.8	3,402.8	3,072.9	12,812.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	1,214.1	652.5	491.5	70.1
94	Recreational and cultural services	78.8	4.4	74.4	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,247.9</b>	<b>28,430.3</b>	<b>12,927.8</b>	<b>12,889.8</b>

\* 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, 1997-1999**

Economic categories	1997		1998 <sup>1</sup>		1999 <sup>2</sup>	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	25,083	57.0	28,482	60.2	28,430	52.4
Final consumption of household	8,833	20.0	12,068	25.5	12,928	23.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	10,119	23.0	6,756	14.3	12,890	23.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44,035</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>47,306</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54,248</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

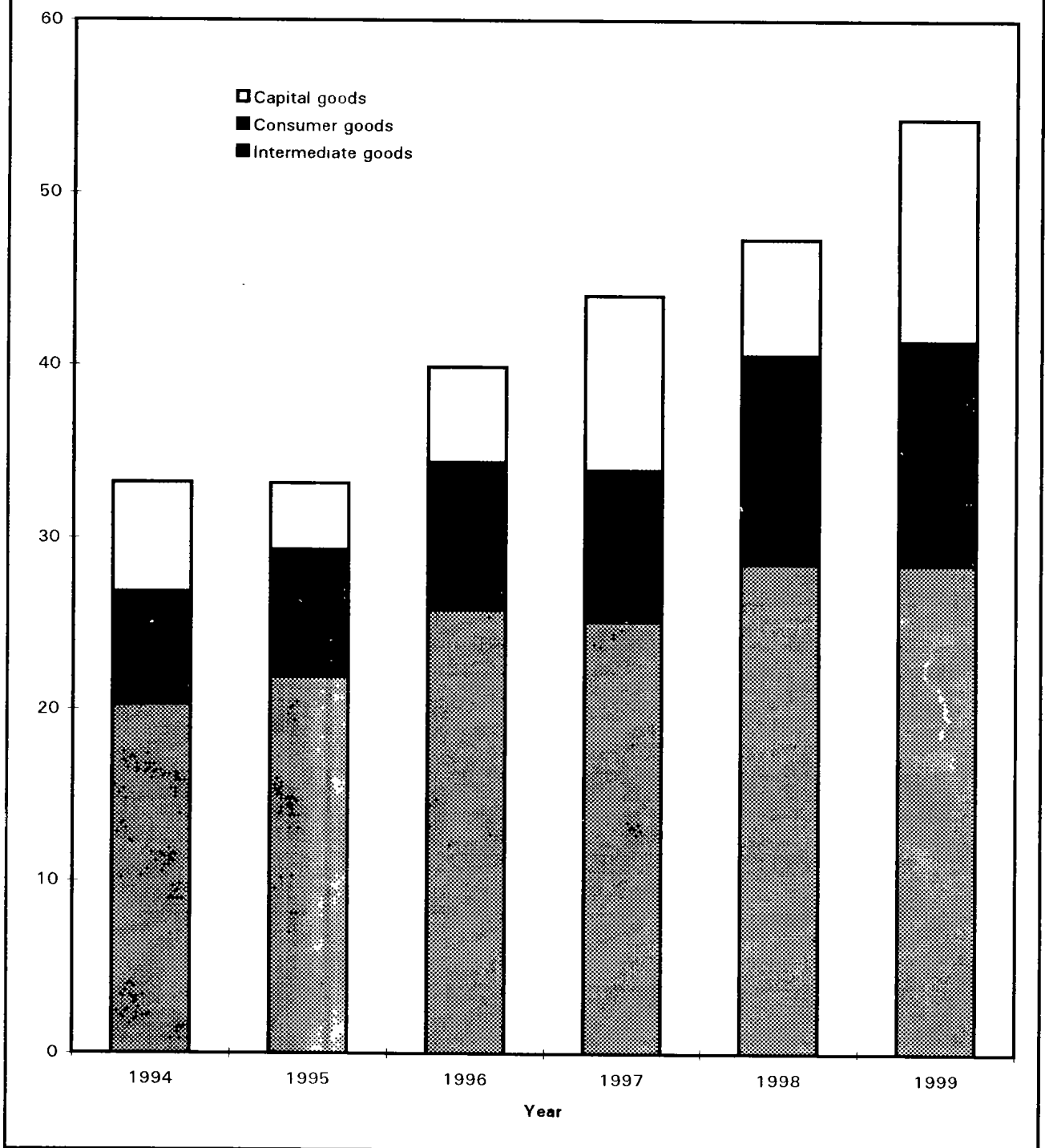
· Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

1 revised

2 provisional

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1994-1999)



**Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1998-1999**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Domestic exports</b>	+ 14.0	- 1.0
Sugar	+ 8.7	+ 6.0
<b>EPZ exports</b>	+ 16.8	- 3.0
of which Tuna	+ 26.5	- 14.7
Textile yarn	+ 17.0	- 5.0
Knitted goods	+ 19.5	- 9.9
Other garments	+ 15.6	- 1.7
Optical goods	+ 16.9	- 5.8

**Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 1998-1999**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Domestic exports</b>	+ 4.0	+ 1.0
Sugar	+ 9.0	- 20.1
<b>EPZ exports</b>	- 3.2	+ 15.2
of which Tuna	- 17.0	+ 18.9
Textile yarn	- 8.7	+ 42.3
Knitted goods	+ 2.2	+ 0.3
Other garments	+ 0.5	+ 12.7
Optical goods	- 17.3	+ 5.1

1 revised

2 provisional

**Table 3.7 - Annual change ( %) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1998 - 1999**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Imports</b>	+ 6.0	+ 6.0
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	+ 8.2	+ 1.9
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 17.1	- 24.0
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 15.5	- 23.9
wheat	+ 15.5	- 23.9
edible products & preparations	+ 4.9	- 0.1
textile fibres	+ 5.5	- 5.8
textile yarn	+ 5.9	+ 4.3
fabrics	+ 10.1	+ 4.7
cork & wood	- 0.2	+ 15.1
petroleum products	- 4.6	- 3.0
chemicals	+ 9.7	+ 8.0
cement	+ 8.8	- 31.4
Iron & steel	+ 3.5	- 2.4
other metallic products	+ 32.8	+ 9.2
<b>Consumer goods</b>	+ 1.0	+ 11.2
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 4.7	- 0.5
dairy products	+ 4.1	+ 1.3
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 12.2	+ 9.8
rice	+ 18.6	+ 18.5
vegetables & fruits	+ 3.6	+ 1.5
beverages & tobacco	+ 6.3	- 3.9
petroleum products	- 18.1	+ 26.5
gas	- 14.3	+ 23.5
chemicals	+ 8.8	+ 8.0
<b>Capital goods</b>	+ 10.6	+ 9.7

1 revised

2 provisional

**Table 3.8 - Annual change ( %) in the import volume indices of selected goods,  
1998 - 1999**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total Imports</b>	+ 9.0	+ 4.0
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	+ 7.9	+ 5.7
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 9.7	- 6.2
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 18.9	+ 27.2
wheat	+ 18.9	+ 27.2
edible products & preparations	+ 2.8	- 2.4
textile fibres	+ 24.2	- 27.7
textile yarn	+ 1.5	+ 4.1
fabrics	+ 9.6	- 12.8
cork & wood	+ 20.9	- 2.0
petroleum products	- 11.3	- 32.8
chemicals	+ 6.2	- 7.6
cement	+ 7.2	- 0.8
Iron & steel	+ 15.4	- 10.7
other metallic products	- 13.9	+ 9.0
<b>Consumer goods</b>	+ 7.8	- 2.4
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 2.5	- 13.8
dairy products	+ 3.4	+ 3.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 7.6	- 2.9
rice	- 7.4	+ 15.9
vegetables & fruits	+ 2.1	+ 10.2
beverages & tobacco	+ 12.0	+ 75.7
petroleum products	+ 10.7	+ 1.7
gas	+ 11.5	- 5.5
chemicals	+ 7.1	- 7.6
<b>Capital goods</b>	+ 10.2	+ 22.7

1 revised

2 provisional

# SECTION IV

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1997 - 1999

	Unit	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
Sugar	M/Tons	620,588	628,588	373,294
Molasses	"	165,802	168,518	124,712
Tea	"	1,787	1,488	1,473
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	20,825	18,300	20,900
Animal feeds	"	111,121	106,981	111,260
Iron bars <sup>3</sup>	"	40,300	42,500	42,700
Denatured spirits <sup>4</sup>				
<i>Power alcohol</i>	H/litres	4,728	4,666	3,378
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	3,393	3,208	2,813
Beer and stout <sup>4</sup>	"	348,372	406,150	358,450
Wine <sup>4</sup>	"	29,043	31,900	42,549
Perfumed spirits <sup>4</sup>	"	1,827	1,657	1,202
Vinegar <sup>4</sup>	"	1,588	1,408	1,916
Electricity generated	Million kwh	1,193	1,396	1,559

1 revised

2 provisional

3 include steel tubes

4 excise figures



**Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1997 - 1999**

	(Tonnes)		
	1997	1998 <sup>1</sup>	1999 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Industrial crops</b>			
Sugarcane	5,787,070	5,781,095	3,882,597
Tea (processed green leaf)	9,026	7,393	7,134
Tobacco leaf <sup>3</sup>	673	671	710
<b>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</b>			
Beans and peas	2,406	1,896	1,301
Creepers <sup>4</sup>	25,693	22,411	20,023
Groundnuts	863	551	341
Maize	232	260	201
Manioc	200	165	111
Sweet potatoes	632	475	400
Potatoes	17,584	14,612	15,322
Tomatoes	12,226	10,729	8,037
Mixed vegetables <sup>5</sup>	30,490	29,715	31,783
Bananas	9,557	9,343	7,550
Pineapples	1,559	1,462	1,014
<b>Meat</b>			
Beef: Local	278	277	206
Rodrigues	17	63	73
Imported	1,979	2,175	2,296
Goat meat	120	112	116
Mutton	8	6	9
Pork	948	752	678
Poultry	20,825	18,300	20,900
<b>Fish</b>			
Coastal fishing	2,196	2,179	2,175
High seas <sup>6</sup>	10,051	7,550	8,339
Ponds and barachois	115	106	58

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

( 1994 - 1999 )

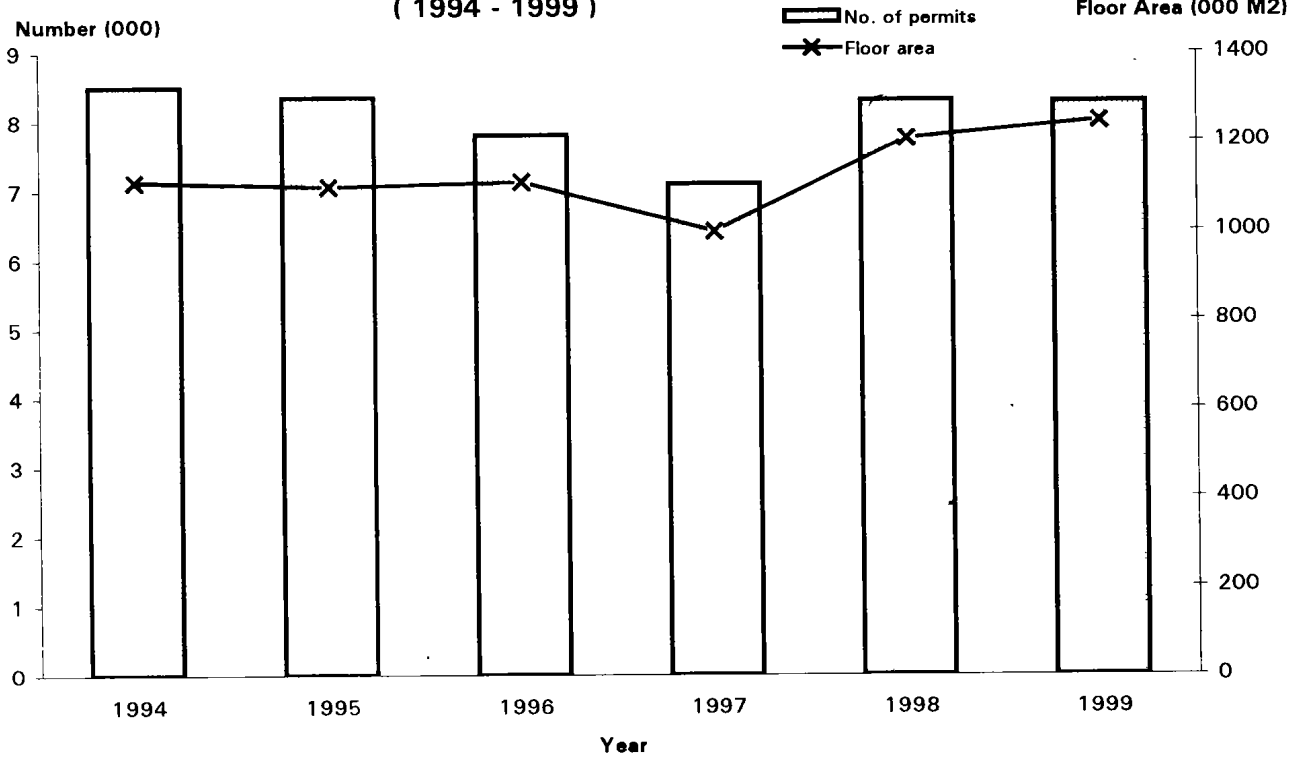


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings

(1994 - 1999)

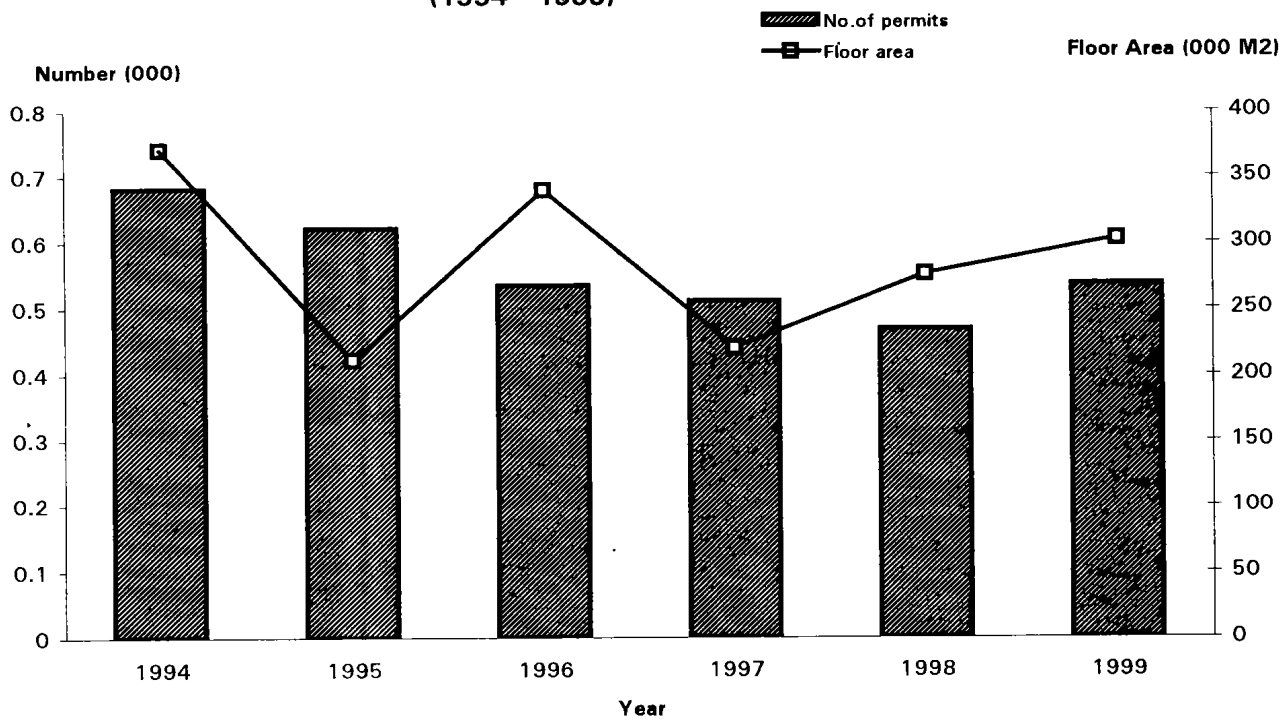


Table 4.3 - Total \* number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1997 - June 2000

Type of building	1997		1998		1999		Jan - June 2000	
	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)
<b>Residential building</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>996,609</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>1,204,125</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>1,243,771</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>538,659</b>
New buildings	4,011	714,055	4,667	839,006	4,657	864,710	2,067	366,134
Additions	3,086	282,554	3,635	365,119	3,623	379,061	1,693	172,525
<b>Non-residential building</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>219,910</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>275,779</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>302,578</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>147,686</b>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	17	5,914	20	11,205	21	13,618	5	3,997
Manufacturing	57	51,378	57	92,393	47	42,697	24	23,131
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	1	4,128	1	308	-	-
Construction	1	312	-	-	1	679	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	335	75,834	310	113,337	392	186,217	177	83,216
Transport, storage & communications	8	2,502	4	474	2	736	4	459
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	18	18,042	15	21,347	20	40,590	14	19,372
Community, social & personal services	75	65,928	62	32,895	53	17,733	32	17,511
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>1,216,519</b>	<b>8,771</b>	<b>1,479,904</b>	<b>8,817</b>	<b>1,546,349</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>686,345</b>

\* 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, 1997 - June 2000

Region	1997		1998		1999		Jan - June 2000	
	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)
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>520,251</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>576,409</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>596,995</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>232,610</b>
Port Louis	847	112,604	1,083	152,783	964	142,448	339	54,342
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	642	107,112	617	93,651	630	93,960	279	49,260
Curepipe	839	95,464	834	97,213	709	103,999	310	38,478
Quatre Bornes	581	92,363	648	103,023	535	104,120	280	36,296
Vacoas - Phoenix	934	112,708	1,134	129,739	1,349	152,468	473	54,234
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>3,254</b>	<b>476,358</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>627,716</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>646,776</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>306,049</b>
Pamplemousses	627	106,897	826	137,759	835	139,268	369	59,977
Riviere du Rempart	458	81,192	645	115,158	685	113,983	307	48,515
Flacq	494	71,044	676	95,666	771	112,410	426	58,697
Grand Port	387	46,039	504	59,108	630	83,431	323	37,461
Savanne	223	29,183	349	44,190	303	41,307	172	21,523
Plaines Wilhems	34	5,063	41	5,607	19	2,623	23	3,899
Moka	397	52,070	427	61,351	383	57,229	218	30,852
Black River	634	84,870	518	108,877	467	96,525	241	45,125
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>996,609</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>1,204,125</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>1,243,771</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>538,659</b>

\* 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, 1997 - June 2000

Region	1997		1998		1999		Jan - June 2000	
	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)
<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>150,335</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>139,791</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>134,005</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>50,485</b>
Port Louis	104	116,291	83	105,183	90	59,506	21	23,664
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	34	7,830	27	8,354	49	10,545	17	3,268
Curepipe	40	11,956	35	11,233	32	19,846	12	11,467
Quatre Bornes	23	10,327	21	6,690	18	7,413	19	4,974
Vacoas - Phoenix	27	3,931	34	8,331	61	36,695	17	7,112
<b>Rural areas</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>69,575</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>135,988</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>168,573</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>97,201</b>
Pamplemousses	56	11,735	52	30,789	62	20,267	44	49,734
Riviere du Rempart	52	15,205	36	38,854	52	34,896	28	10,679
Flacq	53	13,995	37	12,295	61	43,773	26	8,658
Grand Port	33	3,371	46	12,602	31	11,402	14	1,733
Savanne	26	3,533	25	5,854	24	3,696	13	6,271
Plaines Wilhems	2	250	6	2,392	1	13	3	726
Moka	25	5,824	21	7,066	29	8,658	18	3,967
Black River	36	15,662	46	26,136	27	45,868	24	15,433
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>219,910</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>275,779</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>302,578</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>147,686</b>

\* 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, 1998 - June 2000

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1998			1999			Jan - June 2000		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	Number	Number	Number %	Number	Number	Number %	Number	Number	Number %
Less than 65	934	298	1,232 15	806	335	1,141 14	346	182	528 14
65-139	1,950	1,957	3,907 47	1,978	1,975	3,953 48	766	1,064	1,830 49
140-299	1,220	1,518	2,738 33	1,199	1,522	2,721 33	506	747	1,253 33
300-499	180	181	361 4	157	219	376 4	43	67	110 3
500 & over	32	32	64 1	47	42	89 1	20	19	39 1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>8,302 100</b>	<b>4,187</b>	<b>4,093</b>	<b>8,280 100</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>3,760 100</b>

\* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 2000

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 - 2000

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
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	+6.6	36,694	13,810	+4.1
1993	1,097,305	48,145	8,425	56,570	+5.0	42,737	16,065	+4.8
1994	1,112,607	54,486	8,557	63,043	+5.2	48,344	19,350	+12.5
1995	1,122,118	60,694	8,388	69,082	+5.6	52,974	16,750	-14.7
1996	1,133,551	67,980	9,330	77,310	+6.2	58,778	20,125	+15.0
1997	1,147,876	75,301	11,127	86,428	+5.6	65,293	23,430	+10.8
1998	1,159,899	85,006	12,836	97,842	+5.8	73,542	23,075	-5.6
1999	1,174,587	91,395	15,100	106,495	+2.6	82,167	29,665	+21.6
2000	1,186,059	101,655	16,500	118,155	+8.3	89,465	29,715	-3.6



Table 4.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1992 - 1999

Republic of Mauritius		1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1.	Population ( mid- year)	1.084.401	1.097.305	1.112.607	1.122.118	1.133.551	1.147.876	1.159.899	1.174.587
2.	Annual population growth	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4	+0.8	+1.0	+1.2	+1.0	+1.3
3.	Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.4	...	...	...
	Female (years)	73.9	74.0	74.0	74.3	74.4	...	...	...
4.	Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.3	17.4	16.8	17.3
5.	Crude death rate ( deaths per thousand population)	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8
6.	Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1	20.3	19.3	19.5
7.	Employment <sup>1</sup>	291.721	290.080	292.377	289.185	287.474	286.325	292.871	297.318
8.	Tourist arrivals (Number)	335.400	374.630	400.526	422.463	486.867	536.125	558.195	578.085
9.	Tourist earnings (R M)	4.655	5.362	6.415	7.472	9.050	10.068	11.890	13.668
10.	GNP at market prices (R M)	49.804	56.633	62.600	68.750	76.521	86.054	97.205	106.029
11.	Per capita GNP at market prices( R)	45.928	51.611	56.264	61.268	67.506	74.968	83.805	90.270
12.	Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+6.6	+5.0	+5.2	+5.6	+6.2	+5.6	+5.8	+2.6
13.	Rate of inflation (%)	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6	+6.6	+6.8	+6.9
14.	Total imports (c.i.f R M) <sup>2</sup>	25.280	30.319	34.723	34.638	41.737	48.096	52.997	59.303
15.	Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) <sup>3</sup>	20.744	23.522	24.852	27.684	33.037	35.377	43.711	43.135
	of which sugar	5.841	5.770	5.742	6.326	8.347	7.495	8.907	7.602
	EPZ	13.081	15.821	16.533	18.267	21.001	23.049	26.075	28.952

<sup>1</sup> figures refer to large establishments only; as at March and include foreign workers

<sup>2</sup> adjusted to include freeport activities

<sup>3</sup> adjusted to include freeport activities

## EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	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	6.2	5.8	5.4
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	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	7.1	6.6	6.2
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	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	28.4	26.6	24.9
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	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	40.9	38.3	35.8
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	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	43.7	40.9	38.3
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	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	44.6	41.8	39.1
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	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	44.8	41.9	39.2
1988	799.1	669.1	172.4	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	49.0	45.9	42.9
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	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	55.2	51.7	48.4
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	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	62.6	58.6	54.8
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	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	66.9	62.6	58.6
1992	1,143.1	957.9	246.5	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	70.0	65.5	61.3
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	272.4	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	77.4	72.5	67.8
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	292.3	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	83.0	77.7	72.7
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	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	88.0	82.4	77.1
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	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	93.8	87.8	82.1
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	243.8	227.4	224.4	223.2	204.1	181.3	159.7	149.3	142.8	129.2	120.5	113.6	106.6	100.0	93.6	87.6
1998	1,743.5	1,461.1	376.0	260.4	242.9	239.7	238.4	218.0	193.6	170.6	159.5	152.5	138.0	128.7	121.3	113.8	106.8	100.0	93.5
1999	1,863.8	1,561.9	401.9	278.3	259.7	256.2	254.8	233.0	207.0	182.4	170.5	163.0	147.5	137.6	129.7	121.7	114.2	106.9	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

# SECTION V

## INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

*The Mauritian Economy - 1992*

<b>Outputs</b> → <b>Inputs</b> ↓	Processing Sector	Final Demand Sector
	<b>Quadrant I</b> Inter - industry (17X17)	<b>Quadrant II</b> Final demand
	<b>Quadrant III</b> Primary inputs	<b>Quadrant IV</b>

## INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE FOR THE MAURITIAN ECONOMY - 1992

### Introduction

The Input Output (I/O) Table gives the 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 5.1	-	The Mauritian Input Output Table or The Transaction Table
Table 5.2	-	The Table of Coefficients and
Table 5.3	-	The Inverted Matrix.

### 3. The Mauritian Input - Output Table (Table 5.1)

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  $17 \times 17$  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 in the columns and rows. For each activity group, the corresponding column gives the cost structure while the row shows 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. 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 5.2)

Table 5.2 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 5.1 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 predict how much it would have to purchase directly from each of its supplying industries for a specified production total.

### 3.3 The inverted matrix (Table 5.3)

Table 5.2, 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  $(I-A)$  where  $I$  is the identity matrix and  $(A)$  is the  $17 \times 17$  matrix of coefficients of Quadrant I. There are various methods for computing the inverse of this matrix. One is the iterative or step by step method which is very tedious. Fortunately with the use of computers, this task has become relatively easier. The  $(I-A)^{-1}$  matrix 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 industrial classification used 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. It has been worked out 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 also 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 in concepts 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 is considered 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 imputed as a single value 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 neither recorded as inputs for the intermediate consumption nor as 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 S.3 - Inverted matrix :(I-A) -1

		Quadrant I - Inter - Industry																
Input	Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Sugarcane	Foodcrops and Fruits	Livestock, Poultry and Fishing	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

# SECTION VI

## SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX

### **Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)**

A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is an alternative presentation of the whole System of National Accounts (SNA) in a matrix format where each row shows details of receipts for each account, while the columns, having the same headings as the rows record the corresponding expenditures. A SAM provide a coherent framework for the incorporation of both economic and social data relating to a particular year. The availability of a SAM will also provide a useful tool for impact analysis using economic models.

A simplified version of the SAM (a schematic presentation) worked out from provisional figures relating to the year 1998 is given in the present report. A detailed SAM 1997, showing further breakdown of the accounts by product group, industries and institutional sectors will be constructed, based on the results of the 96/97 Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the 1997 Collection of Statistics of Economic Activities.

To be in line with International recommendations, it is intended to use the Central Product Classification (CPC) for the classification of products, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev. 3) for industry groups. As regards Institutional Sectors, the four sectors are Households (sub-divided into two income groups), Corporations, General Government and the Rest of the World.

Table 6.1 - Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), 1998

Accounts (classification)	Rupees Million											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Codes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Goods and services (products)	1	Intermediate Consumption	80,605			Final consumption expenditure	73,542	Changes in inventories	2,057	Exports of goods and services	65,711	244,990
Production (industries)	2	Output	178,447									178,447
Generation of income (value added categories)	3									Compensation of employees from ROW		97,842
Allocation of primary income (institutional sectors)	4		Gross generated income	97,842	Property income	16,991				Property income from ROW		115,981
Secondary distribution of income (institutional sectors)	5				Current taxes and transfers	13,786				Current taxes and transfers from ROW		115,444
Use of income (institutional sectors)	6											99,483
Capital (institutional sectors)	7						Capital transfers				Capital transfers from ROW	28,735
Fixed capital formation (industries)	8		Consumption of fixed capital				Gross fixed capital formation	500				23,075
Financial (financial assets)	9											2,287
Rest of the world, current	10	Imports of goods and services	66,543	Compensation of employees to ROW	1,785	Current taxes and transfers to ROW	2,175					70,503
Rest of the world, capital	11						Capital transfers to ROW	0				-809
<b>Total</b>				97,842	115,981	115,444	99,483	28,735	23,075	2,287	-809	

The format of this matrix follows that of Table 20.4, SNA 1993