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National Accounts of Mauritius – 2003

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2003 is the twenty-first issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data available as at January 2004 on the performance of the economy during the years 2000 to 2003.

As from April 2001, the office is implementing the new system of accounting, namely the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) recommended by the United Nations. To facilitate comparison, historical series of main national accounts aggregates according to SNA 1993 have been worked back to 1990, and are given in Part III at Section IV. The office has also adopted the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Revision 3 of 1990 (ISIC Rev. 3) which supersedes ISIC Rev.2.

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. A Supply and Use Table for the year 1997 based on data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities has been compiled and is given in Part III at Section V. An Input - Output table (product by product) for the year 1997 will appear in a separate publication.

The preparation of this report has necessitated the mobilisation of considerable resources and the cooperation on the part of numerous organisations, both public and private. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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PART 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes 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. The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts (SNA)", which was revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty-five years. The new version, the SNA 1993 was published in 1993 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 in, to take account of new developments and concerns.

2.1 *Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 1993)*

Mauritius started the compilation of National accounts based on the SNA 1993 in 2001. As from April 2001, the national accounts data are produced according to the new concepts and the format for the presentation of the accounts will be adopted in due course. Historical series as from the year 1990 have been reworked according to the SNA 1993 and are given at Section 4. The new system could not be adopted earlier than in 2001 because there was need for fine tuning the recommendations to the peculiarities of the region as well as individual countries within the region. The results of the 1997 Census of Economic Activities provided the additional and more detailed data required for implementing the new system.

In addition to the change in the system of accounting, the office has also adopted the latest revision of industrial classification, that is, the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities ISIC, Revision 3 of 1990, for the classification of economic activities. As from April 2001, economic activities are classified according to ISIC Rev. 3 instead of the ISIC Rev. 2. This change in classification will affect the value added of some industry groups but does not affect the overall GDP.

Some of the main changes in terminology, valuation and classification that are relevant to Mauritius are given at paragraph 4.

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. In April 2001, the Central Statistics Office adopted the 1993 SNA, following the availability of updated and more detailed data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities. Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards.

4. Main changes between 1968 SNA and 1993 SNA.

4.1 Terminology

- (i) Taxes on production and imports replaces 'Indirect taxes'. SNA93 argues that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the real incidence of different kinds of taxes, and that the use of the terms 'direct' and 'indirect' taxes has fallen out of favour in economic theory. Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production.
- (ii) Taxes on products and Other taxes on production replaces 'Commodity taxes' and 'Other indirect taxes' respectively and are explained as follows:

Taxes on products are payable on good and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licences and business licences.

- (iii) Change in inventories replaces 'Changes in stocks'.
- (iv) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) replaces 'Imputed bank Service Charges'. The argument is that the service charges exist so that they are not really imputed but it is not possible to measure them through direct observation.
- (v) Primary incomes replaces 'Factor incomes'. Primary incomes are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property income (interest, dividends, etc.) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. The concept of 'factor incomes', comprising the first two categories of primary incomes, is no longer used in SNA 93.
- (vi) Gross National Income (GNI) replaces 'Gross National Product (GNP)'. The rationale behind the change is that this aggregate is a concept of income rather than a concept of production.

4.2 Changes in the valuation of output

Under the SNA 68, GDP was estimated at factor cost. It is that part of the cost of producing the GDP, which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land and capital). This valuation had some limitations in the sense that value added at factor cost is essentially a measure of income and not of output. SNA 93 changes the concept from factor cost to basic prices, which is a better measure of output. SNA93 recommends that output be valued at *basic prices*. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and inclusive of any subsidies on products.

Definitions of the different type of prices and the inter relationship between them:

(i) Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes payable on products and inclusive of subsidies receivable on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight) value, that is, the value at the border of the importing country.

(ii) Producer's price

The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer inclusive of taxes on products (except deductible value added tax) and exclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f value plus any import duties or other taxes on imports (minus any subsidies on imports).

Producer's prices = Basic prices + taxes on products (excluding VAT)
- subsidies on products

(i) Purchaser's price

The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser. This includes trade margins realised by wholesalers and retailers (by definition, their output) as well as transport margins (that is, any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser) and non-deductible VAT.

Purchaser's prices = Producer's prices + trade and transport margins
+ non-deductible VAT

4.3 *Changes in the methods of estimation*

(i) Annual growth rates

The growth rate of GDP worked out so far was calculated using a Fixed Base Laspeyres Index (fixed weight). It was observed that this index could not adapt to change in the structure of the economy. One of the recommendations of SNA 93 is to use a Chain Index, which is equivalent to using the previous year's structure for calculation of growth rates.

(ii) Output of the General Government

Output of General Government is estimated as the sum of production costs, which include mainly salaries paid to staff. Another important cost is the consumption of fixed capital, which was previously not included because of lack of data. For this new series, consumption of fixed capital has been estimated and is included in the value added of General Government.

(iii) Output of the Central Bank

Under SNA 68, the output of the Central Bank was calculated by the income approach, which included salaries and profit of the bank. However, it was observed that the profit declared or transferred varied considerably from year to year and growth rate of the banking sector fluctuated a lot and did not show clearly the growth of that sector. It has therefore been recommended that the output of the Central Bank be measured as the sum of production costs, which include salaries paid to staff and consumption of fixed capital, in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA).

5. Changes in classification by industry group

The most important change brought in by adopting NSIC Rev. 3, is the classification of activities pertaining to the General Government sector to their respective activity groups. When NSIC Rev. 2 was adopted, most of the activities of the General Government sector were classified under the heading 'Producer's of government services', although no such class existed in the International Standard Industrial Classification. This procedure was adopted by many countries, including Mauritius, because of data constraints.

The new ISIC Rev. 3 has been developed to enable the collection of data on sectors (e.g education, health etc.) which, according to analysts and policy makers, are becoming more and more important. Thus establishments previously grouped under 'Producers of government services', are now reclassified in the relevant industry groups according to their activities. As an example, in the new classification, government institutions involved in education activities are grouped under the heading 'Education'.

The main changes by industry group are given below:

- (i) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing: Include part of expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture, previously classified under "Producers of Government Services".
- (ii) Mining and quarrying: No change.
- (iii) Manufacturing: Electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products are still included in sugar milling, while electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of the sugar industry is excluded and shown under "Electricity, gas and water".
- (iv) Electricity, gas and water supply: Include electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
- (v) Construction: Construction works carried out by the "Public works committee" of the Local Government is now transferred to "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security".
- (vi) Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods: Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and of personal and household goods previously under "Community, social and personal services" is now classified here.
- (vii) Hotels and Restaurants: Formerly included in "Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels".

- (viii) Transport, storage and communications: No change
- (ix) Financial intermediation: Activities of financial intermediaries and insurance companies, formerly classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here.
- (x) Real estate, renting and business activities: These activities previously classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here. This sector, also includes activities of the Central Information System Division, which was previously recorded in 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security'.
- (xi) Public administration and defence; compulsory social security: This class includes a variety of government *administrative* activities, including administration of government providing social security programmes. These activities were formerly recorded under the heading 'Producers of government services'.
- (xii) Education: This category includes public as well as private education provided by institutions. Activities of private institutions were previously recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' and those of public institutions under 'Producers of government services'.
- (xiii) Health and social work: This activity group comprises health activities provided by both public and private institutions. Activities of private institutions providing health services were formerly recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' while those provided by public institutions, under 'Producers of government services'. This group also includes activities that are directed to provide a variety of social assistance, counselling and welfare.
- (xiv) Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons: This class includes other service activities which cannot be classified in the above categories. It includes activities of professional organisations, trade unions, religious and political organisations, as well as recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other services such as hairdressing, laundering and funeral activities. These activities were previously classified under "Community, social and personal services".
- (xv) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM): FISIM replaces 'imputed bank service charges' and is measured in the same way as in the 1968 SNA, that is, the total property income receivable (e.g interest) less their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income from their own funds.

The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, because of practical difficulties of allocating FISIM among the different users, FISIM is recorded as intermediate consumption of a nominal industry.

6. Data collection, compilation and publication

Benchmark data for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected through the Census of Economic Activities which is conducted at five year intervals. Annual data are collected through sample surveys of establishments. 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 2000 which also lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

The presentation of the tables broadly follows the recommendations of the United Nations 1993 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 disseminated each year via an annual report entitled "The National Accounts of Mauritius" and in "Economic and Social Indicators". All these publications are published by the Central Statistics Office and are posted on the website of the office (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>)

Economic and Social Indicators on National Accounts used to be published twice a year, in April and October. As from 2003, following request for more frequent updates, they are published four times during the year namely in January, April, July and October. The issue published in April now provides a first forecast of National Accounts aggregates for the current year together with revised figures for three earlier years. Subsequent issues in the course of the year provide for figures updated in the light of latest information available.

7. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 2000 to 2003. 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	-	Trade statistics
Section III	-	Production data and selected indicators
Section IV	-	National accounts aggregates, 1990-1998
Section V	-	Supply and Use Table (SUT), 1997

8. Supply and Use Table (SUT)

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities and other sources, to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 1997. The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

9. Problems and limitations of published data

The main problems of the office in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

(i) *Response rate to enquiries*

The response rate to the annual enquiries undertaken by the office continues to improve. However, it appears that the fear that the Central Statistics Office discloses information to other authorities still prevails among some suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to costs of production, capital employed or profits of an individual enterprise can be revealed to any authority or person.

(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.

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 1993.

(i) *Taxes on production and imports*

Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. There are two categories of taxes, namely taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licenses and business licenses.

(ii) *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 basic prices. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent of imported products is the c.i.f. value at the border of the importing country.

Gross output for "general government" and for "non-profit institutions serving households" are computed as the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption expenditure, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

(iii) *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 and is valued at purchasers' prices.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g deductible value added tax).

"Intermediate consumption of general government" is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts.

(iv) *Value added*

The value added is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

(v) *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.

(vi) GDP at basic prices

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

(vii) GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

(viii) Gross National Income (GNI)

GDP plus net primary income from abroad gives Gross National Income (GNI).

(ix) 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).

(x) 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.

(xi) Change in inventories

Change in inventories includes the value of the physical change in inventories of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods held by producers.

(xii) Final Consumption expenditure

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

Government final consumption expenditure is further disaggregated into collective and individual consumption expenditure. **Collective** expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole, for example, security and defence whereas **individual** expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals, mainly in respect of health and education.

Actual Government final consumption expenditure refers to expenditure incurred for the provision of collective services.

Final consumption expenditure incurred by households comprise the value of goods and services purchased by households including the value of imputed rent of owner occupied dwellings. For a better measure of standard of living, actual private final consumption expenditure is used.

Actual private final consumption expenditure covers goods and services supplied to households, irrespective of whether these goods and services are actually paid by government or households themselves. Consequently, it consists of expenditure incurred by households and government on the provision of individual services.

(xiii) Gross National Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total final consumption expenditure gives Gross National Saving.

(xiv) 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.

(xv) 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.

(xvi) Gross operating surplus

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

(xvii) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries; the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with a negative value added.

PARTII – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed 6.4 % to the Gross Domestic Product in 2002. 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
- Government services

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
- Housing and Population Census

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. 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 flow approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

(i) *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.

(ii) 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 Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the output for each product at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

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, Food Technology 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 basic prices.

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

(iii) 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, Food Technology and Natural Resources. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted average retail price gives the gross output at basic prices (after deducting retail margins and transport costs). 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, Food Technology and Natural Resources.

(iv) 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.

(v) Forestry and hunting

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department.

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 basic 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.

(vi) **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 market prices available from the Prices unit. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at basic 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

The share of the sugar industry in total GDP was 4.3 % and export of sugar represented around 20.6 % of total domestic exports in 2002. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 90% of total land under cultivation.

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry, namely “miller”, “metayer” and “owner” planters. Millers are owners of sugar factories and large plots of land around these factories. In 2002, they numbered 12 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 29,619 hectares. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on their lands. There were 27,713 owner-planters who cultivated 41,575 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 which excludes Independent Power Producers (IPPs). 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 2001/2002 is included in calendar year 2001.

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% accrue 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. 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, stone and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible. Estimates of gross output and value added are 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 22.6 % of the Gross Domestic Product in 2002 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

Census of Economic Activities

Quarterly Employment Survey in EPZ and Pioneer Status Enterprises

Methodology

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

Sugar Milling

EPZ 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 and '*Other*' establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production (CIP).

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. Gross output is thus derived from the sales figures and estimates of value added for the current year is calculated using the working ratio value added/gross output worked out using the previous year's figures. Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available on 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, inventories and investment. The response rate to the enquiries has been on average 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 supply

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises, namely the Central Electricity Board (C.E.B.) and the Central Water Authority (C.W.A.) as well as the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) which provide electricity to the national grid.

The generation of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the C.E.B and the I.P.P's, while its distribution rests solely with the C.E.B. The C.W.A. is responsible for the storage and supply of water.

The enterprises are required to fill in two questionnaires annually. The first relates to the income and expenditure accounts of the current year, requesting detailed data on receipts, employment, labour costs, purchase of goods and services. Through this questionnaire, the enterprise is also requested to give a forecast for the forthcoming year. The second questionnaire, collects information on investment in buildings and machinery for the estimation of GDFCF by type of goods. In addition, the para-statal bodies C.E.B and C.W.A, regularly publish their income and expenditure accounts, which are used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

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

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. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition 'large' builders and contractors are surveyed to obtain value of projects completed during the year. Supplemented with investment statistics, collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation, an estimate of gross output in the private sector is derived .

Data on construction works (value and expenses) carried out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation are obtained from their respective accounts as well as from the Financial Report of the Accountant's General Department. These are used to evaluate gross output of construction in the 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 updated from the 2000 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, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

This group contributed 11.8 % to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2002

Sources

Census of Industrial Production

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, and large distributive enterprises

Census of Economic Activities

Value Added Tax Department

Survey of large establishments

Road transport statistics

Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade: The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is estimated as the gross margins obtained between sale and purchase values of goods sold. These goods can be categorised into two groups: imported goods and locally manufactured goods.

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 available.

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Margins are estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price for each item. Wholesale margins are estimated using available information from 1997 Census of Economic Activities (1997 CEA) and additional data collected through annual special enquiries from "large" enterprises engaged in storage, clearing and forwarding activities. Retail margins are derived from information available from the 1997 CEA.

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 basic prices and also at the retail prices, collected by the Prices Unit of this office. The difference between the two values gives the gross output.

For agricultural products a similar approach is used. The main source of data is agricultural statistics compiled at this office.

Other activities:

Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained from the following:

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar worked out from data obtained by mail questionnaire.

Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the Value Added Tax Department.

Shipchandling activities using value of ships stores supplied.

Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers which are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities.

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.

The production account is then worked out from the aggregated data on gross output and intermediate consumption expenditure.

Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

For establishments engaged in the repair of vehicles, the production account is worked out using data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities, the age distribution of vehicles registered and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works. These are supplemented with a mail survey carried out annually among a few 'large' garages.

Other repair services reported at the census of economic activities concerned mainly repairs of electronic goods. The value added is calculated in line with imports of electronic goods.

1.8 Hotels and Restaurants

In the year 2002 this sector contributed 6.1 % of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

Sources of data

Ministry of Tourism (Survey of outgoing tourists)

Bank of Mauritius

Census of Economic Activities

Register of licenses from local authorities

Special annual enquiries

Methodology

Data on the number of room nights/beds nights spent during the year, collected from the Ministry of Tourism, are used as leading indicators for activities of the hotel industry. Making use of these indicators and estimates of tourist earnings obtained from the Bank of Mauritius, the production account of the hotel industry has been worked out using working ratios (gross output/intermediate consumption, value added/gross output etc.) obtained from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

The total number of restaurants and cafes operating is obtained from the register of license holders compiled by the Local Authorities. Estimates of gross output, intermediate cost and value added per restaurant are made, based on ratios worked out from the 1997 CEA and supplemented with information collected from personal interviews of owners of a few restaurants and cafes.

The aggregates compiled for this sector are checked for consistency with other available sources, namely with data from the survey of outgoing tourists conducted jointly by this office and the Ministry of Tourism.

1.9 Transport, storage and communications

This group contributed 13.5 % to the Gross Domestic Product in 2002 and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

Land transport

Water transport

Services allied to transport, namely cargo handling, ports and airport services, travel agencies and storage and warehousing

Air transport

Communication services

Sources of data

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

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 total number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating, obtained from the National Transport Authority, provides leading indicators. The 'large' establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire and the resulting working ratios are applied to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector.

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.

Water 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.

Services allied to transport:

Most of the enterprises engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. This sector covers mainly activities carried by the Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA), The Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), ports and airport services and storage and warehousing (comprising mainly the Mauritius Bulk Sugar Terminal). Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through mail questionnaires.

The activity 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.

Information on the operation of large travel agencies, forwarding agencies and tour operators is obtained from direct enquiries annually.

Estimates are also made for non-response and small units not covered by the annual survey.

Air transport: The main enterprise engaged in this activity is Air Mauritius which provides data through mail questionnaires for working out the production account of this sector.

Telecommunication services: The main contributor is the Mauritius Telecoms and survey questionnaire is sent annually to obtain information on inputs and outputs. All the other 'large' establishments engaged in telecommunication services are surveyed annually. This activity group also comprises the Mauritius Post Ltd..

1.10 Financial intermediation

The activities in this group can be categorised into two sub groups: (i) insurance corporations, (ii) other financial intermediaries

Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius

The Registrar of Companies

Report of the Controller of Insurance

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Special enquiries from insurance companies

Financial Services Commission

Methodology

(i) Insurance

The activity of insurance is intended to provide customers with protection against certain risks. It is also a form of financial intermediation where funds are collected from policyholders and invested in assets that are held as technical reserves to meet future claims.

The insurance enterprises do not charge a separate fee for the service they provide. Whenever they do charge explicit fees, they are treated as payment for services and included in the output of the enterprise. The value of those services for which there is no explicit charge must be estimated indirectly from total receivables and payables of the enterprises, including the income accruing from investment of their reserves.

Data for the production accounts of insurance companies are collected via mail questionnaires annually and supplemented by information available from the Report of the Controller of Insurance.

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

- + Total premiums earned
- + Total premiums supplements (interest, dividend and rent)
- Claims due
- Changes in actuarial reserves
- = Output of services to policyholders
- + Commission fees explicitly charged

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalizing fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs.

The service charged for general insurance is allocated to industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry.

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of the insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, an estimate based on the life fund is made for changes in actuarial reserves.

(ii) *Other Financial intermediaries*

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising mainly of commercial banks, offshore banks and other financial institutions, are obtained through mail questionnaires. The gross output of these establishments, as defined by SNA 93, is estimated as the sum of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) and their actual service charges (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 investment of own fund. SNA 93 recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, this procedure involves the collection of detailed figures on credits and deposits which are not easily obtained from the banks. As an alternative SNA 93 allows the recording of FISIM as the intermediate consumption of a nominal industry which therefore shows a negative value added. The latter procedure has been adopted for the presentation of the estimates.

In summary the output of other financial intermediaries is measured as

- + Property income receivable
- Property income from own funds
- Interest payable
- = FISIM
- + Fees and commission explicitly charged

The Central Bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs and is also recorded as intermediate consumption of commercial banks.

1.11 Real estate, renting and business activities

Sources of data

Census of Economic Activities.

Financial Services Commission

Mauritius Freeport Authority (MFA)

Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives

The Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA)

Special enquiries from real estate agencies, architects and engineers firms, advertising agencies and auditing firms

Methodology

(i) Real estate and renting

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

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 2000 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the local authorities and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. Information on rent paid by size for 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. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from the 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 (obtained from benchmark data available from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities).

(ii) Business services

The activities of this sector are broadly classified into 3 main components

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, engineering firms, advertising agencies, computer firms, accounting firms and other services such as car and machine rental and photographic activities,
- (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors, etc,
- (c) business activities carried out in the offshore sector and other zones.

For the first category, the large contributors to output are interviewed by mail questionnaires annually and estimates are made for the non-respondents and small firms using benchmark data collected through the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

For the second category, the income approach is used to estimate value added which consists of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The estimates are based on working ratios obtained from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of professionals from their respective associations.

The third category comprises the activities of business enterprises of the Financial Services Commission (FSC), The Mauritius Freeport authority (MFA), The Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA), the Export Service Zone (ESZ) and other offshore companies excluding banking.

The large firms are surveyed annually. Because of the confidentiality and secrecy provisions in the Financial Services Development Act, offshore companies do not provide data directly to CSO. Arrangements have been made for FSC to conduct annual survey and only aggregated data are submitted for national accounts purposes. Data on the Export Service Zone is provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives.

1.12 General Government

The general government sector subdivided into central government and local government consists of all government units and all non-market Non Profit Institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units.

The central government is generally composed of ministries/departments, National Pension Fund and units (Extra Budgetary Units) operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough authority to form additional government units

The local government consists of municipalities and district councils, mainly financed by the central government.

The main functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of services to the community as a whole (collective services) as well as certain individual services (e.g education and health). Government units are normally engaged in the production of non-market goods and services.

Total output, valued as the sum of production costs is estimated as follows

Gross output = intermediate consumption
 + Compensation of employees
 + Consumption of fixed capital

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant General's Department. The expenditure items in the recurrent budget are carefully scrutinized and classified in categories such as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure ,transfers, etc. Likewise, items of expenditure in the capital budget are examined and classified under capital formation, intermediate consumption, capital transfer, etc. For other units, data are extracted from their financial accounts.

All units forming part of general government are classified according to ISIC groups. The main ISIC group is 'Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security' which consists of the executive and legislative administration directly dependent on head of state and Parliament together with all other central and local government bodies, the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and the provision of services to the community as a whole (foreign affairs, defence, public order and compulsory social security activities).

Activities other than administration are classified in their appropriate ISIC groups e.g. education activities are classified under Education, human health activities are classified under Health, agricultural activities under Agriculture.

1.13 Education

Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
Education statistics from the statistics division of the Ministry of Education
Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Surveys
Housing and Population Census
Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of large establishments

Methodology

Education services are provided both by the public and private sector.

The Accountant General's Department provides data on the revenue and expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education. This is extensively used to estimate output of educational activities in the public sector (Government preprimary, primary and secondary schools). Value added is then measured at cost (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital).

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available at the Private Secondary School Authority. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education) and school fees (special enquiries) are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

1.14 Health and social work

Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
Health statistics from the Ministry of Health
Register of licence holders
Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
Household Budget Surveys
Housing and Population Census
Census of Economic Activities
Annual survey of large establishments

Methodology

Like education services public health services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Output of public health services are measured at cost from data available at the Accountant General's Department.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of license holders, Associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings etc.). Benchmark data from the Household Budget

Survey and the 1997 Census of Economic Activities are also extensively used.

Annual estimates for private doctors and dentists are calculated using the number of persons offering private medical services and the average price charged per patient.

Health services provided by private clinics, private laboratories, physiotherapy, veterinary and welfare institutions are obtained by mail questionnaires.

1.15 Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons.

Data Sources

- Register of licence holders
- Register of pools and lottery organisations
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- Housing and Population Census
- Census of Economic Activities
- Value added Tax Department
- Survey of large establishments

Methodology

This section, consisting of services not covered by the activity groups above, deals mainly with community, social and personal services. The main services included are sanitary services, activities of religious organisations, recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other service activities such as laundry, hairdressing and beauty parlour, funeral and domestic services.

Income and expenditure data from the VAT Department is used to measure output for entertainment activities provided by casinos and clubs, pools and lottery and bookmakers which account for the major part of this subgroup.

Data is collected annually through mail questionnaires for establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Among these are, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and some large establishments engaged in laundry services, sporting and cultural activities.

For the other enterprises which are mostly 'small', output is measured indirectly either by the income approach or the production approach. The estimation is based on indicators such as licenses issued by local authorities, employment figures from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and from benchmark censuses and surveys such as 2000 Housing and Population Census and the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

2. Gross 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.

Data on compensation of employees are readily available from questionnaires sent to enterprises. Value added is thus computed by the income approach. 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 acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries 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 1.11

Building and construction

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings is the local authorities which provide to this office statistics on issues of building permits for new buildings, additions and reconstructions. These permits are classified according to type of buildings (residential and non-residential), size of buildings (in terms of floor area) and region. The value of building construction works are thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and cost per square metre obtained from a sample of small contractors. These costs varied according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on residential buildings are obtained from the National Housing Development Company (NHDC), while the financial reports provide estimates on capital expenditure incurred in the construction of non-residential buildings. Costs of large construction projects are estimated from data obtained from questionnaires sent to 'large' contractors, sugar estates and parastatal bodies.

Other construction works

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. Information on such construction works is obtained from questionnaires sent to the bodies concerned.

Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment accounted for 42.8 % 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 estimates on capital formation are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data are thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

4. Estimates of growth rates

Double-deflation method

The value added of an industry is a residual obtained after subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at previous year's prices, both the gross output and the input of goods and services should be revalued at previous year's 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 the growth rates. The indices 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 derive growth rates are given below:-

<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Method used</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing:	
<i>Sugar and tea</i>	<i>Double deflation method</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>Use of quantity relatives</i>
Manufacturing:	
<i>Sugar and black tea</i>	<i>Double deflation method.</i>
<i>E.P.Z.</i>	<i>Deflation by specific price indices such as the export price index or a weighted index of inputs and salary</i>
<i>Other</i>	(i) <i>Quantity relatives for homogeneous products</i> (ii) <i>Deflation by specific price indices for product groups</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	Volume indicator: Units of electricity sold Volume of water sold .
Construction	Building permits statistics and construction price index
Wholesale and retail trade	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index.
Hotels and restaurants	Use of tourist nights/arrival series
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.
Financial intermediation	(i) Deflation by a weighted bank interest rate index and Consumer Price Index (ii) Use of employment data and number of insurance policies

Real estate, renting and business activities	Use of employment data.
Public administration and defence	(i) Deflation by a salary index (ii) Use of employment data.
Education, health and other services	Use of employment data

Expenditure approach

The methods used for the estimation of growth rates for G.D.P. by type of expenditure are as follows:

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Method used</i>
Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage.
Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index.
Capital formation	
(a) Buildings, construction	Building permits statistics and construction price index
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods.
Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices.
Taxes on production and imports	
(a) for taxes on production such as excise duty	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and Value added tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the G.D.P. deflator

PART III- STATISTICAL TABLES AND ANALYSIS

1 Year 2002 (Revised estimates)

1.1 Output

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices reached R 124,694 million in 2002 from R 117,558 million in 2001, representing an increase of 6.1%. In real terms, it grew by 1.9 % (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 16,951 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 7.3 % to reach R 141,645 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes account of a net inflow of R 396 million of primary income from the rest of the world, stood at R 142,041 million representing an increase of 7.2 % over the previous year's level.

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 6.3 % to attain R 117,342 from R 110,358 in 2001.

1.2. Sectoral growth rates

The growths recorded by the different sectors of the economy in 2002 are given in Table 1.5.

- (a) The Agricultural sector registered a negative growth of 14.4%. This is the combined effect of a decline in both "Sugarcane" and "Other agriculture". In 2002 4,874 thousand tonnes of sugarcane were harvested compared to 5,792 thousand tonnes in 2001. The negative growth in "Other agriculture" is mainly due to lower output of foodcrops, particularly onion and pineapple.
- (b) The Manufacturing sector declined by 2.1%, reflecting the performances of its sub-sectors as follows:
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Sugar milling | : -19.3% (520,887 tonnes of sugar compared to 645,598 tonnes in 2001) |
| EPZ | : -6.0% (Exports of R 32,683 million compared to R 33,695 million in 2001. It is to be noted that EPZ exports account for around 90% of EPZ sales. The other 10% being EPZ sales to local market and to free port operators) |
| Other manufacturing | : +4.2% |
- (c) "Electricity, gas and water supply" grew by 2.3% compared to 11.2% in 2001.
- (d) "The Construction sector grew by 7.6% in line with investment in building and construction works. (Investment in building and construction works amounted to R 17,949 million in 2002 as compared to R 15,934 million in 2001)
- (e) "Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods" grew by 3.2%, with distributive trade growing by 3.0%.
- (f) "Hotels and restaurants ", a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 3.2%, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals (681,648 in 2002 against 660,318 in 2001).

- (g) "Transport, storage & communications" grew by 6.7% as compared to 8.9% in 2001.
- (h) "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banking services experienced a growth of 2.0% compared to 11.0% in 2001. This is the net result of a 8.0% growth in Insurance and no growth in other financial intermediation activities. In the latter sector the growths of 5% for commercial banks and 32% for other financial intermediaries have been offset by a negative growth of 14% in offshore banking.
- (i) "Real estate, renting and business services" achieved a lower growth of 6.5% as compared to 7.2% in 2001, mainly as a result of fall in output of offshore management companies.
- (j) The level of activity in "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" expanded by 6.3% compared to 3.9% in 2001.
- (k) "Education" which includes services provided by both public and private operators registered a growth of 5.0% as compared to 4.7% in 2001.
- (l) "Health and social work" grew by 8.3% compared to 5.8% in 2001.
- (m) "Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons" which include mainly recreational and entertainment services grew by 6.0% compared to 6.9% in 2001.
- (n) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) grew by 5.5% compared to 7.0% in 2001.

1.3 National disposable income and its appropriation

Final consumption expenditure increased by 9.7% to reach R 106,240 million from R 96,865 million in 2001. In real terms, it grew by 3.3% compared to 3.2% in 2001. Household expenditure accounted for R 88,038 million or 82.9% of final consumption expenditure and general government expenditure, the remaining R 18,202 million or 17.1%. Of this, R 6,357 million was spent on the provision of education and health services which benefit mainly individuals (Tables 1.8 and 1.10).

Table 1.7 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees totalled R 52,686 million, showing an increase of 6.6% over the R 49,401 million recorded in 2001. The share of compensation of employees in GDP at basic prices stood at 42.3% compared to 42.0% in 2001.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of primary income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 7.7% to R 144,780 million from R 134,413 million in 2001.

Gross National Saving (GNS), which is the difference between Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 38,540 million compared to R 37,548 million in 2001. The Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, decreased from 28.4% in 2001 to 27.2% in 2002.

1.4 Investment

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 5.3% to reach R 31,369 million from R 29,798 million in 2001. In real terms it grew by 1.9% (Tables 1.11 and 1.12). However, exclusive of R 365 million representing the acquisition of an aircraft (R 475 million) and

disposal of another one (R 110 million) in 2002, the growth rate works out to 6.1% against a decline of 2.6% in 2001 (exclusive of an aircraft and a marine vessel together worth R 1,545 million).

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, decreased from 22.6% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2002 (Table 1.2).

As shown in Table 1.12 "Building and construction work" grew by 8.3% compared to 2.0% in 2001. "Residential building" declined by 5.6% after registering a growth of 5.0% in 2001. The high growth of 22.3% in "Non-Residential building", following a decline of 5.7% in 2001, is mainly attributable to government projects such as construction and extension of secondary schools, and the construction/renovation of hotels. "Other construction work" registered a higher growth of 11.4% compared to 10.0% in 2001.

Investment in "machinery and transport equipment" declined by 5.6% after a growth of 3.5% in 2001. However, excluding the acquisition and disposal of aircraft and marine vessel, it grew by 3.3% as against a decline of 8.1% in 2001.

Investment by the private sector is estimated at R 21,590 million (compared to R 20,463 million in 2001) mainly as a result of higher investments in the hotel sector (R 4,008 million compared to R 2,920 million in 2001). In real terms, investment by the private sector grew by 2.0% compared to a decline of 2.7% in 2001.

Public sector investment reached R 9,779 million representing 31.2% of GDFCF. This resulted in a growth rate of 1.3% compared to 16.8% in 2001. However, exclusive of the acquisition of aircraft, the public sector showed a growth of 16.9% against a decline of 2.5% in 2001. The main projects undertaken were: R 2,160 million of investment in the utilities sector (including the completion of the Midlands dam project and sewerage works), R 905 million in the education sector, R 1,285 million in telecommunications, R 280 million in cybercity related projects and R 725 million in road works.

2. Year 2003 (Preliminary estimates)

2.1 Output, 2003

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices reached R 137,095 million in 2003 from R 124,694 million in 2002, representing an increase of 9.9%. In real terms, it grew by 4.4% (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 19,700 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 10.7% to reach R 156,795 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes account of a net outflow of R 450 million of primary income to the rest of the world, stood at R 156,345 million representing an increase of 10.1% over the previous year's level.

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 8.9% to attain R 127,830 from R 117,342 in 2002.

2.2. Sectoral growth rates

The growths recorded by the different sectors of the economy in 2003 are given in Table 1.5.

- (a) The Agricultural sector registered a growth of 1.4%. This is the combined effect of a 2.7% growth in “Sugarcane” and no growth in “Other agriculture”.
- (b) The Manufacturing sector grew by 0.3%, reflecting the performances of its sub-sectors as follows:

Sugar milling : +2.7% (535,000 tonnes of sugar compared to 520,887 tonnes in 2002)

EPZ : -4.0% (Exports of R 32,000 million compared to R32,683 million in 2002. It is to be noted that EPZ exports account for around 90% of EPZ sales, the other 10% being sales on local market and to freeport operators)

Other manufacturing : +4.4%

- (c) “Electricity, gas and water supply” grew by 5.4% compared to 2.3% in 2002.
- (d) The Construction sector grew by 12.0% in line with investment in building and construction works. Investment in building and construction works amounted to R 21,105 million in 2003 as compared to R 17,949 million in 2002.
- (e) “Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods” grew by 3.2%, with distributive trade growing by 3.0%.
- (f) “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 2.7%, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals (700,000 in 2003 against 681,648 in 2002).
- (g) “Transport, storage & communications” grew by 6.4% as compared to 6.7% in 2002.
- (h) “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking services experienced a growth of 6.1% compared to 2.0% in 2002. This is the net result of a 6.2% growth in Insurance and 6.1% in other financial intermediation activities. Commercial banks grew by 4.5% compared to 5.0% in 2002, while the offshore banks recorded a growth of 13.1% after a decline of 14.0%.
- (i) “Real estate, renting and business services” achieved a slightly higher growth of 6.6% as compared to 6.5% in 2002.
- (j) The level of activity in “Public administration and defence; compulsory social security” expanded by 4.8% compared to 6.3% in 2002.
- (k) “Education” which includes services provided by both public and private operators registered a growth of 6.2% as compared to 5.0% in 2002.
- (l) “Health and social work” grew by 7.4% compared to 8.3% in 2002.
- (m) “Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons” which include mainly recreational and entertainment services grew by 7.6% compared to 6.0% in 2002.
- (n) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) grew by 5.1% compared to 5.5% in 2002.

2.3 National disposable income and its appropriation

Final consumption expenditure increased by 10.2% to R 117,050 million from R 106,240 million in 2002. In real terms, it grew by 3.7% compared to 3.3% in 2002. Household expenditure accounted for R 96,350 million or 82.3% of final consumption expenditure and general government expenditure, the remaining R 20,700 million or 17.7%. Of this, R 7,350 million was spent on the provision of education and health services which benefit mainly individuals (Tables 1.8 and 1.10).

Table 1.7 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees totalled R 58,425 million, showing an increase of 10.9% over the R 52,686 million recorded in 2002. The share of compensation of employees in GDP at basic prices stood at 42.6% compared to 42.3% in 2002.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of primary income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 9.0% to R 157,870 million from R 144,780 million in 2002.

Gross National Saving (GNS), which is the difference between Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 40,820 million compared to R 38,540 million in 2002. The Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, decreased from 27.2% in 2002 to 26.0% in 2003.

2.4 Investment

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) reached R 35,860 million (Tables 1.11 and 1.12) compared to R 31,369 million in 2002 representing an increase of 14.3%. In real terms, investment grew by 11.2%. In 2002, an aircraft was purchased for R 475 million, while another one worth R 110 million was disposed of. In 2003, another aircraft costing R 1,070 million was acquired. Excluding these transactions, the growth rate works out to 9.1% compared to 6.1% in 2002.

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices is expected to improve to 22.9% compared to 22.1% in 2002 (Table 1.2).

“Building and construction work” grew by 14.2% compared to 8.3% in 2002. “Residential building” grew by 15.2% after a decline of 5.6% in 2002 and “Non-Residential building” grew by 6.2% compared to 22.3% in 2002. “Other construction work” registered a higher growth of 25.6% compared to 11.4% in 2002.

Investment in “machinery and transport equipment” grew by 7.3% after a decline of 5.6% in 2002. Exclusive of acquisition and disposal of aircraft, the growth rate works out to 2.2% compared to 3.3% in 2002.

Investment by the private sector reached R 20,965 million, representing 58.5% of GDFCF. In real terms, it declined by 5.5% compared to a growth of 2.0% in 2002.

Public sector investment stood at R 14,895 million, representing 41.5% of GDFCF. This results in a growth of 48.2% compared to 1.3% in 2002. However, exclusive of the acquisition and disposal of aircraft, investment by the public sector grew by 42.9% compared to 16.9% in 2002. Public sector investment includes among other things the following: R 1,175 million in the education sector, R 1,605 million in cybercity related projects and R 1,070 million in the acquisition of an aircraft.

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-tons : 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 I

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

MAIN TABLES

Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 2000 -2003

	Unit	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	104,517	117,558	124,694	137,095
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	14,977	14,498	16,951	19,700
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	119,494	132,056	141,645	156,795
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-783	+393	+396	-450
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	103,734	117,951	125,090	136,645
at market prices	R M	118,711	132,449	142,041	156,345
6. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M	+1,662	+1,964	+2,739	+1,525
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	120,373	134,413	144,780	157,870
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	87,380	98,278	103,339	111,723
at market prices	R	99,995	110,358	117,342	127,830
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	88,039	97,951	103,012	112,090
at market prices	R	100,655	110,031	117,015	128,198
10. Compensation of employees	R M	45,942	49,401	52,686	58,425
11. Final consumption expenditure	R M	89,521	96,865	106,240	117,050
households	R M	73,939	80,112	88,038	96,350
general government	R M	15,582	16,753	18,202	20,700
Actual final consumption of	R M	89,521	96,865	106,240	117,050
households	R M	79,456	85,865	94,395	103,700
general government	R M	10,065	11,000	11,845	13,350
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	28,069	29,798	31,369	35,860
private sector	R M	20,340	20,463	21,590	20,965
public sector	R M	7,729	9,335	9,779	14,895
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	30,852	37,548	38,540	40,820
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-672	+7,827	+5,233	+2,990
Exports of goods & services	R M	73,841	90,463	88,301	89,080
Imports of goods & services	R M	74,513	82,636	83,068	86,090

1 revised estimates

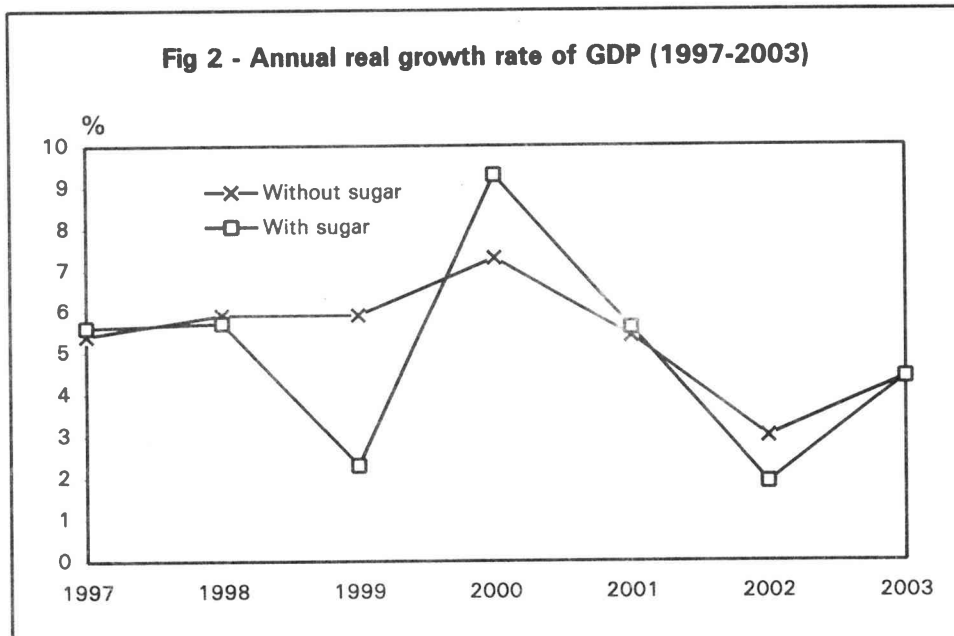
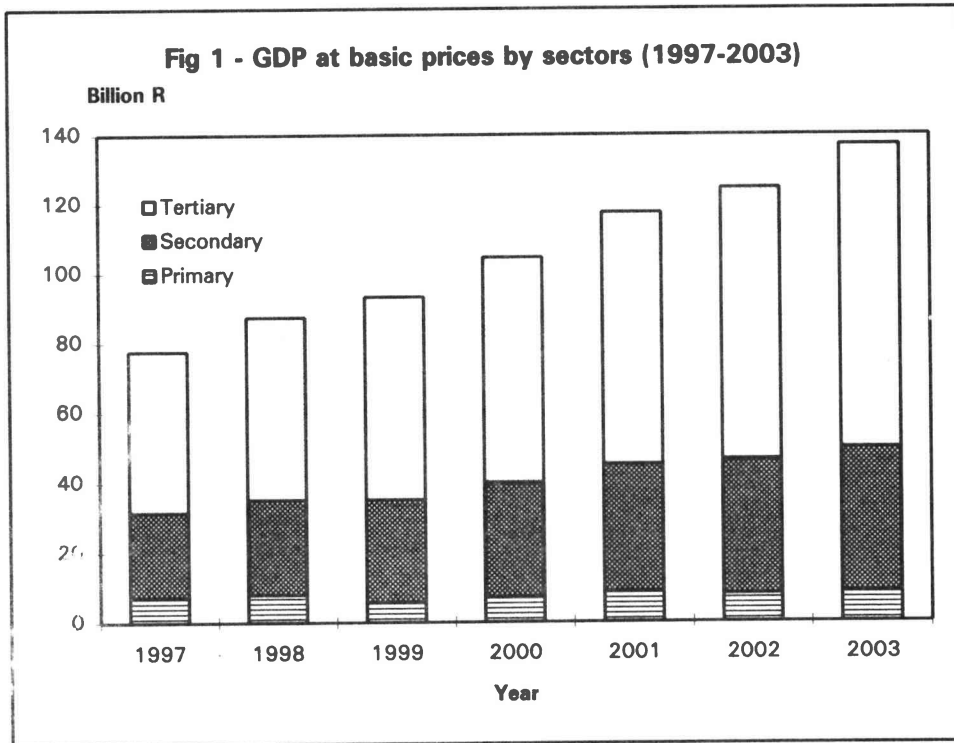
2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+9.3	+5.6	+1.9	+4.4
Final consumption expenditure	+4.0	+3.2	+3.3	+3.7
<i>Households</i>	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6
<i>General Government</i>	+6.5	+5.3	+5.6	+4.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+11.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+1.0	-2.6	+6.1	+9.1
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	44.0	42.0	42.3	42.6
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	74.9	73.4	75.0	74.6
<i>Households</i>	61.9	60.7	62.1	61.4
<i>General Government</i>	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.2
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.5	22.6	22.1	22.9
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	27.5	31.3	31.2	41.5
Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	25.8	28.4	27.2	26.0

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates



With Sugar	5.6	5.7	2.3	9.3	5.6	1.9	4.4
Without Sugar	5.4	5.9	5.9	7.3	5.4	3.0	4.4

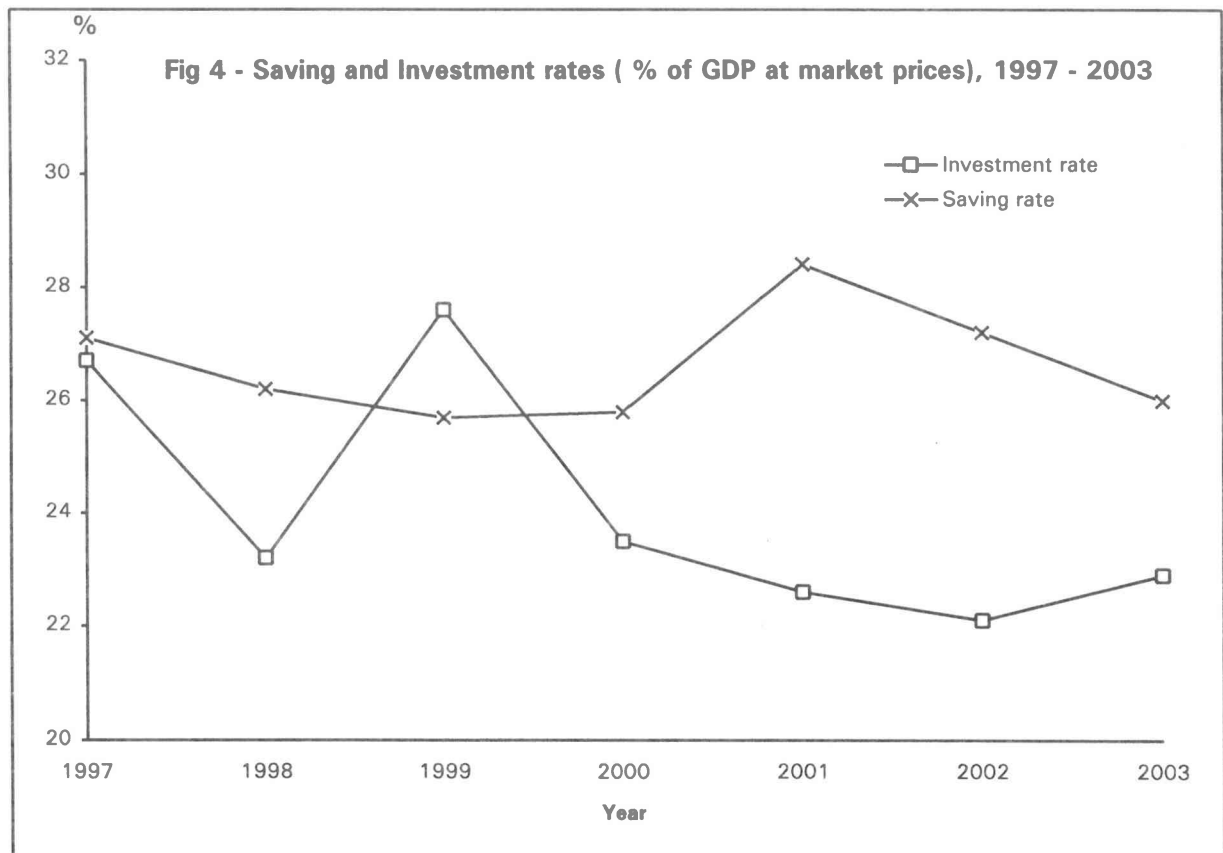
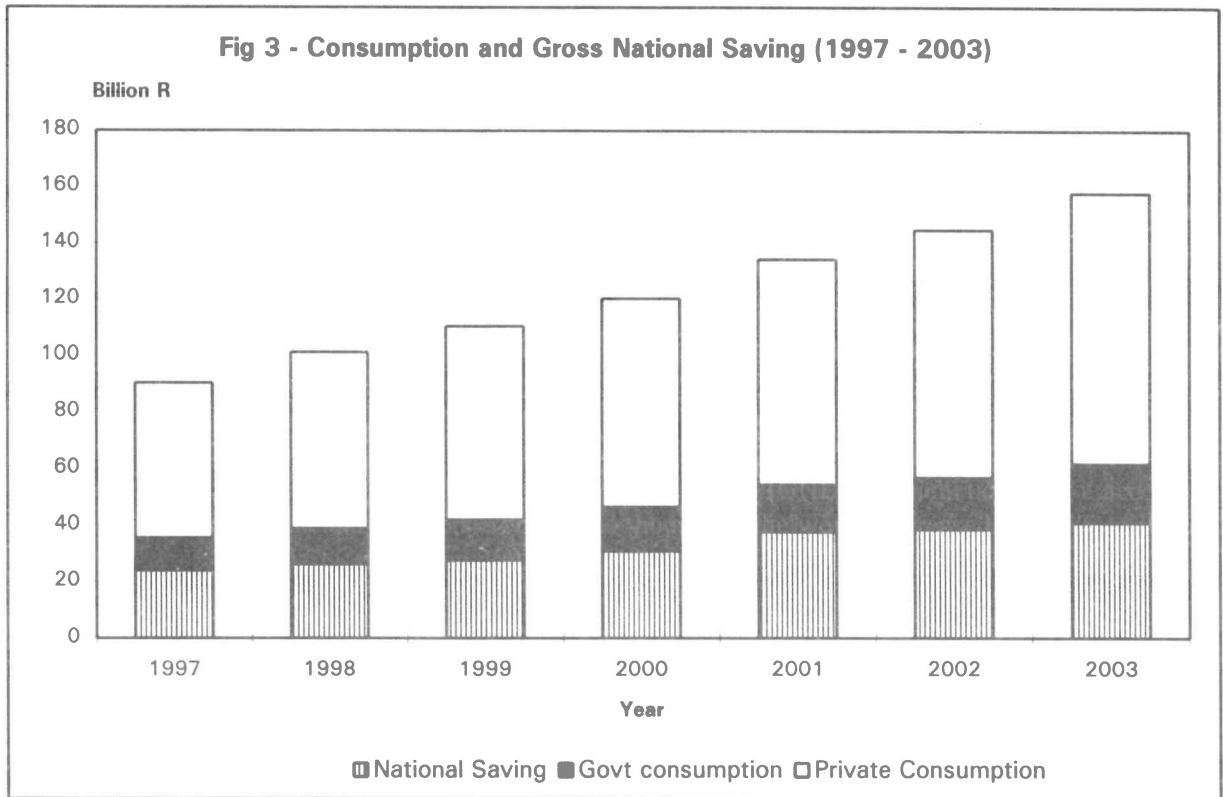


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2000 - 2003

(R million)

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,144	8,434	7,910	8,440
Sugarcane	3,742	4,646	4,102	4,500
Other	3,402	3,788	3,808	3,940
Mining and quarrying	142	150	75	80
Manufacturing	24,702	27,423	28,277	29,400
Sugar	840	1,436	1,268	1,390
E.P.Z products	12,523	13,681	13,600	13,450
Other	11,339	12,306	13,409	14,560
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,820	2,634	2,971	3,365
Construction	6,225	6,540	7,319	8,450
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	13,009	13,745	14,715	16,025
Wholesale and retail trade	12,464	13,125	14,000	15,200
Other	545	620	715	825
Hotels and restaurants	5,860	7,430	7,550	7,990
Transport, storage and communications	13,577	15,124	16,844	18,735
Financial intermediation	9,556	11,473	11,901	13,485
Insurance	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,700
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	7,156	8,622	8,650	9,785
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,372	10,517	11,743	13,145
Owner occupied dwellings	4,672	5,034	5,406	5,805
Other	4,700	5,483	6,337	7,340
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7,000	7,438	8,106	9,315
Education	4,833	5,222	5,661	6,460
Health and social work	3,032	3,311	3,722	4,340
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3,952	4,407	4,868	5,515
FISIM	-5,707	-6,290	-6,968	-7,650
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	104,517	117,558	124,694	137,095
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	14,977	14,498	16,951	19,700
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,494	132,056	141,645	156,795

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.2
Sugarcane	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.3
Other	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	23.7	23.3	22.6	21.4
Sugar	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0
E.P.Z products	12.0	11.6	10.9	9.8
Other	10.9	10.5	10.7	10.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.5
Construction	6.0	5.6	5.9	6.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12.4	11.7	11.8	11.7
Wholesale and retail trade	11.9	11.2	11.2	11.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.8
Transport, storage and communications	13.0	12.9	13.5	13.7
Financial intermediation	9.1	9.8	9.5	9.8
Insurance	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.0	9.0	9.4	9.5
Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
Other	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.7	6.3	6.5	6.8
Education	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7
Health and social work	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
FISIM	-5.5	-5.4	-5.6	-5.6
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+33.3	+7.2	-14.4	+1.4
Sugarcane	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3	+2.7
Other	+9.4	+4.3	-8.4	+0.0
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+3.0	-50.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+7.9	+4.4	-2.1	+0.3
Sugar	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3	+2.7
E.P.Z products	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-4.0
Other	+7.0	+4.1	+4.2	+4.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	+23.2	+11.2	+2.3	+5.4
Construction	+7.5	+1.5	+7.6	+12.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Hotels and restaurants	+13.5	+1.0	+3.2	+2.7
Transport, storage and communications	+11.4	+8.9	+6.7	+6.4
Financial intermediation	+14.6	+11.0	+2.0	+6.1
Insurance	+5.0	+10.0	+8.0	+6.2
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+18.5	+11.4	+0.0	+6.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.4	+7.2	+6.5	+6.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2	+3.2
Other	+9.9	+10.8	+9.5	+9.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.5	+3.9	+6.3	+4.8
Education	+8.8	+4.7	+5.0	+6.2
Health and social work	+6.1	+5.8	+8.3	+7.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+5.3	+6.9	+6.0	+7.6
FISIM	+18.5	+7.0	+5.5	+5.1
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+9.3	+5.6	+1.9	+4.4
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+7.3	+5.4	+3.0	+4.4

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-4.5	+10.1	+9.6	+5.2
Sugarcane	-6.5	+13.0	+9.4	+6.8
Other	-2.2	+6.8	+9.7	+3.5
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+2.7	+0.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+2.1	+6.3	+5.3	+3.7
Sugar	-6.5	+55.6	+9.4	+6.8
E.P.Z products	+1.0	+4.6	+5.7	+3.0
Other	+4.0	+4.3	+4.5	+4.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	+4.6	+30.2	+10.2	+7.4
Construction	+3.0	+3.5	+4.0	+3.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+2.4	+2.4	+3.7	+5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+2.2	+2.2	+3.6	+5.4
Other	+7.4	+5.3	+6.8	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	-8.3	+25.5	-1.6	+3.0
Transport , storage and communications	+7.7	+2.3	+4.4	+4.5
Financial intermediation	+9.7	+8.1	+1.7	+6.8
Insurance	+2.9	+8.0	+5.6	+7.2
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+12.1	+8.2	+0.3	+6.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+4.5	+4.7	+4.8	+5.1
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0
Other	+5.0	+5.3	+5.5	+5.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+4.6	+2.3	+2.5	+9.7
Education	+3.3	+3.2	+3.2	+7.5
Health and social work	+3.8	+3.2	+3.8	+8.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+0.8	+4.3	+4.2	+5.3
FISIM	+10.6	+3.0	+5.1	+4.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+2.4	+6.5	+4.1	+5.3
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.4	-5.6	+13.5	+11.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+2.4	+5.0	+5.1	+6.1

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.7 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 2000 - 2003
(R million)

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Compensation of employees	45,942	49,401	52,686	58,425
of which paid by general government	11,481	12,067	12,900	14,900
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	16,057	15,661	18,217	21,135
Taxes on products ³	15,780	15,346	18,075	20,675
Subsidies on products	(803)	(848)	(1,124)	(975)
Other taxes on production ⁴	1,080	1,163	1,266	1,435
Gross operating surplus	57,495	66,994	70,742	77,235
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,494	132,056	141,645	156,795
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-783	+393	+396	-450
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	118,711	132,449	142,041	156,345
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,662	+1,964	+2,739	+1,525
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	120,373	134,413	144,780	157,870
Less: Final consumption expenditure	89,521	96,865	106,240	117,050
Households	73,939	80,112	88,038	96,350
General government	15,582	16,753	18,202	20,700
Gross National Saving (GNS)	30,852	37,548	38,540	40,820
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	25.8	28.4	27.2	26.0

1 revised estimates 2 preliminary estimates

3 include excise duties, import duties and value added tax

4 include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

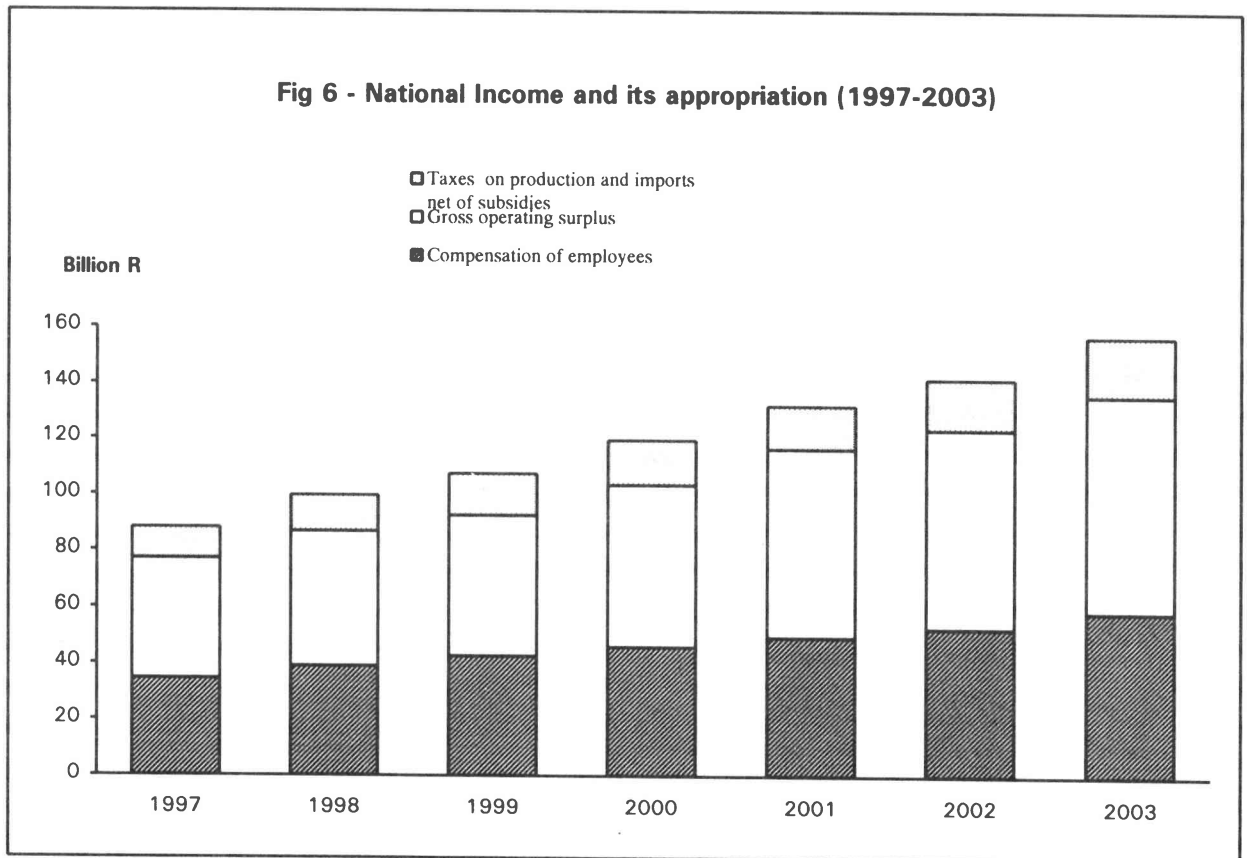
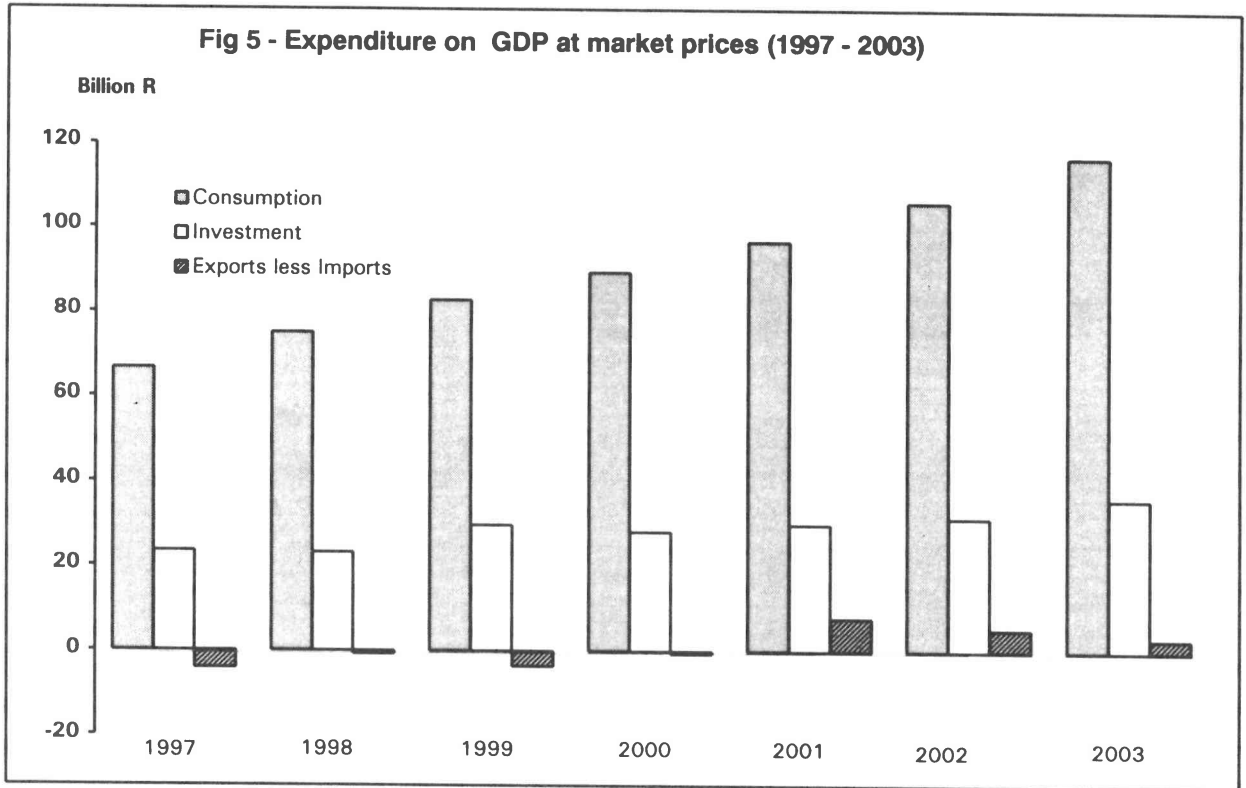


Table 1.8 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 2000 -2003

(R million)

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Final consumption expenditure	89,521	96,865	106,240	117,050
Households	73,939	80,112	88,038	96,350
General government	15,582	16,753	18,202	20,700
<i>Individual</i>	5,517	5,753	6,357	7,350
<i>Collective</i>	10,065	11,000	11,845	13,350
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	28,069	29,798	31,369	35,860
Private sector	20,340	20,463	21,590	20,965
Public sector	7,729	9,335	9,779	14,895
Change in inventories³	2,576	-2,434	-1,197	895
Exports of goods & services	73,841	90,463	88,301	89,080
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	40,882	47,511	47,202	46,800
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	4,825	7,335	6,691	6,860
Services	28,134	35,617	34,408	35,420
Less Imports of goods & services	74,513	82,636	83,068	86,090
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	51,083	53,847	55,134	57,120
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	3,400	5,190	4,192	3,925
Services	20,030	23,599	23,742	25,045
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	119,494	132,056	141,645	156,795

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Final consumption expenditure	74.9	73.4	75.0	74.6
Households	61.9	60.7	62.2	61.4
General government	13.0	12.7	12.8	13.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	23.5	22.6	22.1	22.9
Private sector	17.0	15.5	15.2	13.4
Public sector	6.5	7.1	6.9	9.5
Change in inventories³	2.2	-1.8	-0.8	0.6
Exports of goods & services	61.8	68.5	62.3	56.8
Less Imports of goods & services	62.4	62.7	58.6	54.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 revised estimates 2 preliminary estimates

3 includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.10 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
Final consumption expenditure	+4.0	+3.2	+3.3	+3.7
Households	+3.5	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6
General government	+6.5	+5.3	+5.6	+4.6
<i>Individual</i>	+8.6	+5.6	+7.4	+3.1
<i>Collective</i>	+5.4	+5.1	+4.7	+5.4
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+11.2
Private sector	+0.8	-2.7	+2.0	-5.5
Public sector	-25.6	+16.8	+1.3	+48.2
Exports of goods & services	+4.0	+17.4	-7.0	-3.0
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	+0.1	+11.7	-5.4	-4.7
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+35.5	+46.2	-13.1	-1.4
Services	+6.3	+20.6	-8.0	-1.0
Less Imports of goods & services	-2.2	+4.6	-4.3	-1.3
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	-7.5	-0.6	-2.5	-1.3
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+35.7	+44.0	-23.1	-10.8
Services	+8.8	+11.1	-4.2	+0.5

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

**Table 1.11 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use,
2000 - 2003**

	(R million)			
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	15,167	15,934	17,949	21,105
Residential building	6,035	6,525	6,408	7,605
Non-residential building	5,802	5,635	7,170	7,845
Other construction work	3,330	3,774	4,371	5,655
B. Machinery and equipment	12,902	13,864	13,420	14,755
Aircraft	-	1,100	365	1,070
Marine vessel	-	445	-	-
Passenger car	1,316	1,330	1,601	1,725
Other transport. equipment	1,476	1,636	1,331	1,420
Other machinery and equipment	10,110	9,353	10,123	10,540
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	28,069	29,798	31,369	35,860
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	692	648	827	795
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4,464	4,372	4,872	5,045
<i>of which EPZ</i>	1,702	1,758	1,475	1,615
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,918	1,594	1,371	2,025
Construction	606	509	260	555
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	2,263	2,140	2,551	2,520
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	2,195	2,041	2,493	2,410
Hotels and restaurants	2,915	2,920	4,023	2,660
Transport, storage and communications	4,533	6,547	4,640	6,080
Financial intermediation	544	684	942	850
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,941	7,162	7,159	9,260
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	6,035	6,525	6,408	7,605
<i>Other</i>	906	637	751	1,655
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,278	1,146	1,680	2,010
Education	497	510	1,041	1,270
Health and social work	353	334	607	590
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,065	1,232	1,396	2,200
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	28,069	29,798	31,369	35,860
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.5	22.6	22.1	22.9

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

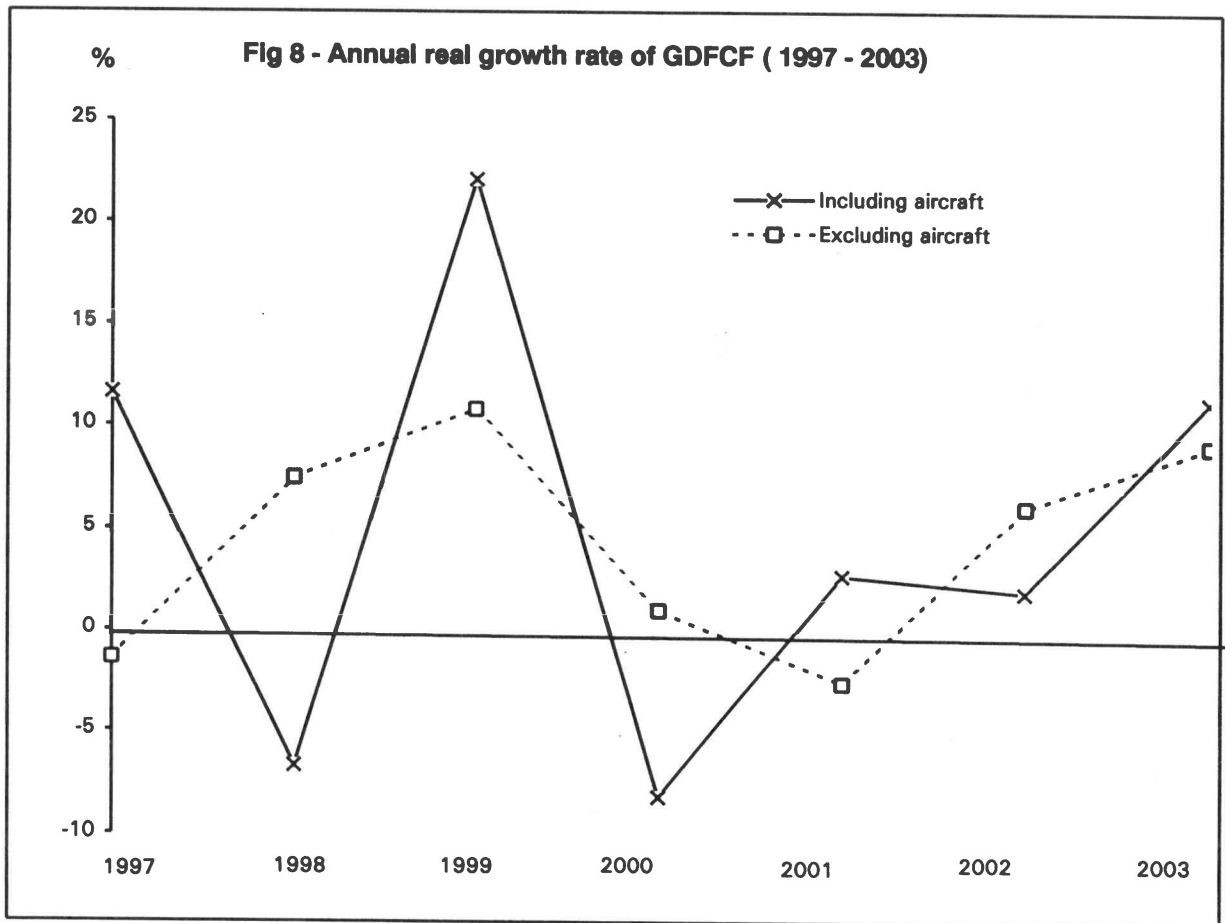
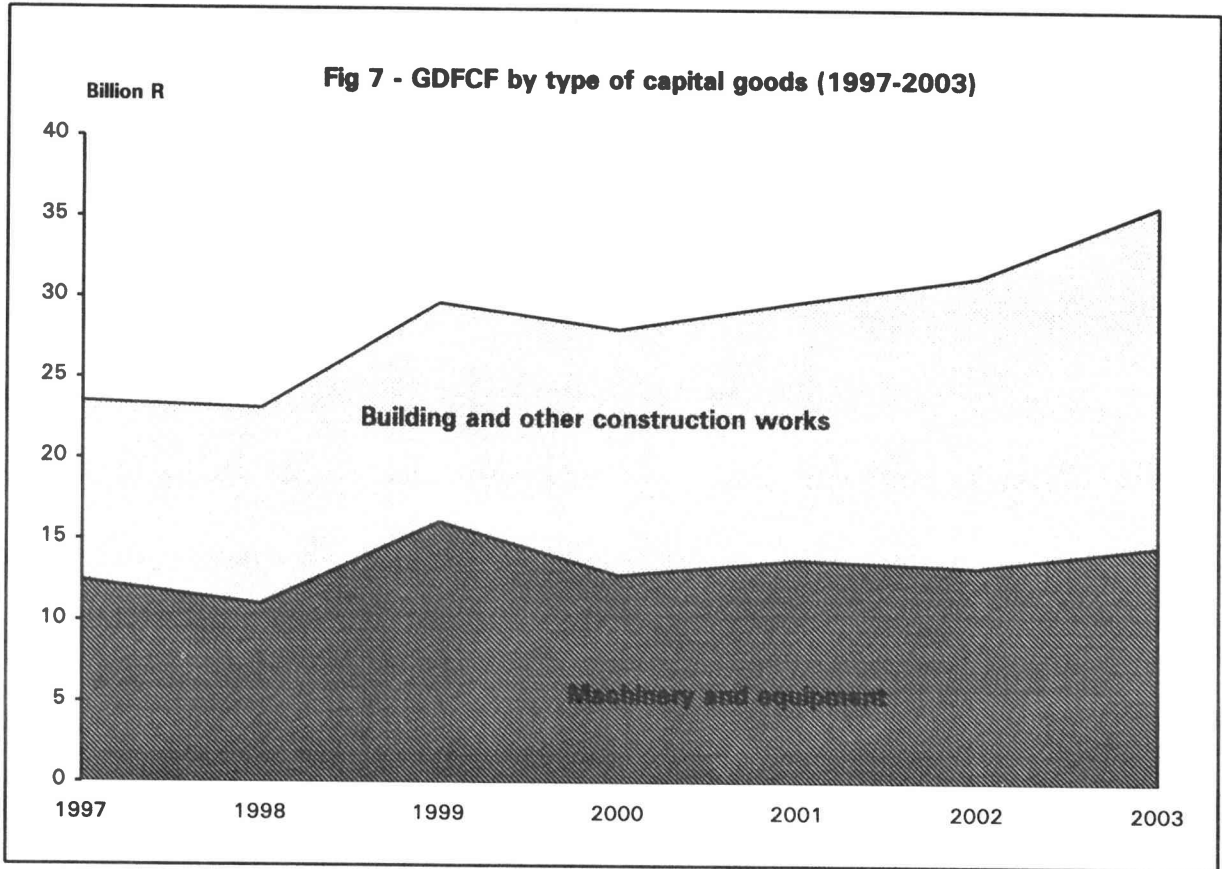
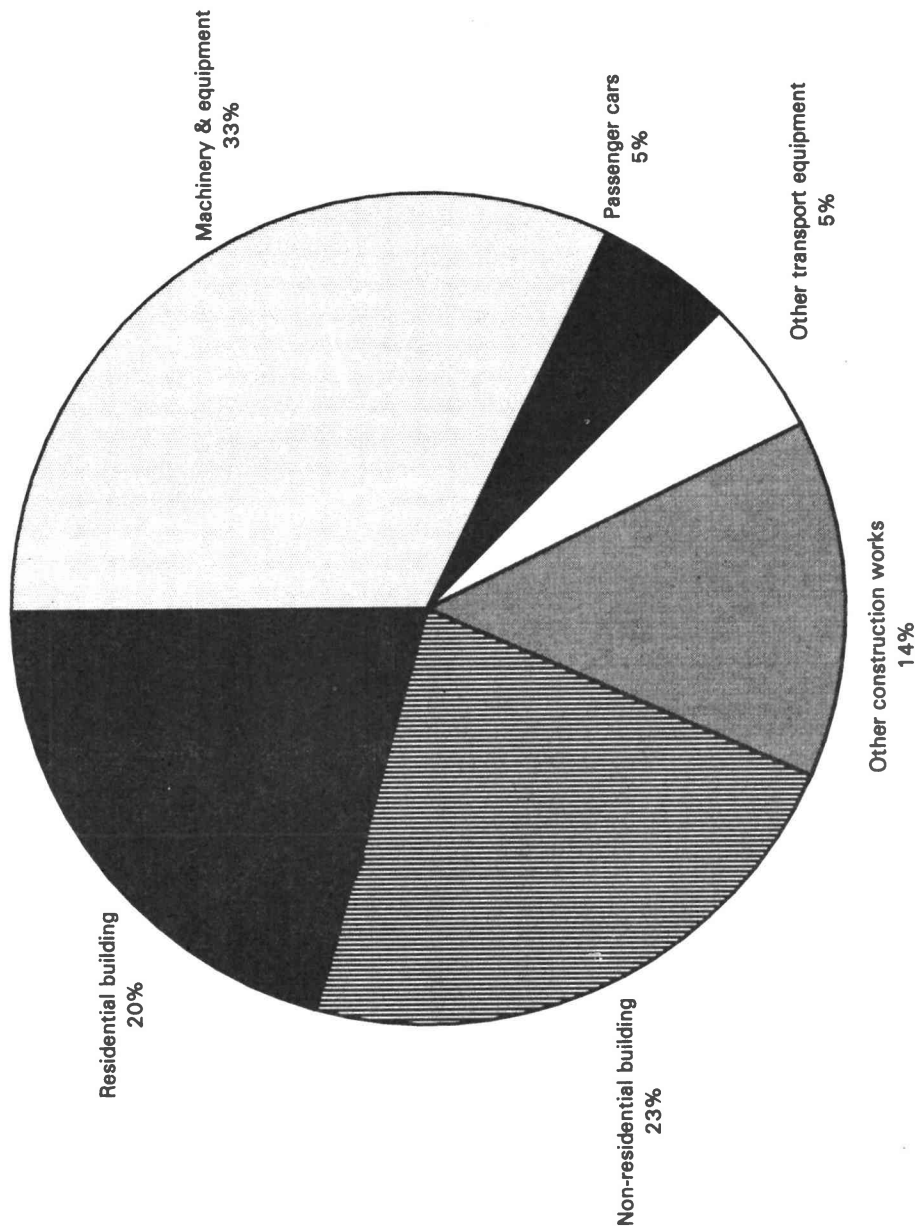


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2002



**Table 1.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates(%)
by type and use, 2000 - 2003**

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+8.5	+2.0	+8.3	+14.2
Residential building	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+15.2
Non-residential building	+11.2	-5.7	+22.3	+6.2
Other construction work	+6.0	+10.0	+11.4	+25.6
B. Machinery and equipment	-22.2	+3.5	-5.6	+7.3
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-6.5	-8.1	+3.3	+2.2
Passenger car	-2.5	-2.4	+19.2	+6.4
Other transport equipment	-65.1	+108.2	-47.2	+45.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+1.8	+7.1	-19.4	+5.6
Other machinery and equipment	-8.1	-11.0	+5.1	+1.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+11.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+1.0	-2.6	+6.1	+9.1
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-22.2	-9.5	+23.9	-6.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-5.6	+8.1	+0.7
of which EPZ	-5.8	-0.5	-18.5	+6.4
Electricity , gas and water supply	-28.8	-19.6	-17.1	+43.5
Construction	+8.0	-19.1	-49.9	+108.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+13.7	-8.5	+15.6	-3.6
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+15.4	-10.0	+18.5	-5.6
Hotels and restaurants	-0.2	-2.9	+32.8	-35.8
Transport , storage and communications	-39.9	+39.4	-31.0	+28.1
Financial intermediation	-16.0	+21.4	+33.8	-12.2
Real estate , renting and business activities	+8.4	+0.1	-3.7	+19.8
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+15.2
<i>Other</i>	+15.9	-32.1	+15.1	+114.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-3.7	-13.1	+41.8	+16.3
Education	+9.7	-0.6	+96.7	+18.5
Health and social work	+45.8	-8.8	+76.2	-5.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+147.4	+12.0	+9.4	+53.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+11.2

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 2000 - 2003

	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Residential building	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Non-residential building	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
Other construction work	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.0	+3.8	+2.5	+2.4
Passenger car	+3.0	+3.5	+1.0	+1.0
Other transport equipment	+3.0	+3.5	+1.0	+1.0
Other machinery and equipment	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+3.0	+3.4	+3.4	+2.8

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.14 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 2001 - 2003
(R million)

	2001			2002 ¹			2003 ²		
	Public ³	Private	Total	Public ³	Private	Total	Public ³	Private	Total
I - By type of capital goods									
A. Building & construction work	4,401	11,533	15,934	5,928	12,021	17,949	9,470	11,635	21,105
Residential building	100	6,425	6,525	233	6,175	6,408	790	6,815	7,605
Non-residential building	1,025	4,610	5,635	1,809	5,361	7,170	3,575	4,270	7,845
Other construction work	3,276	498	3,774	3,886	485	4,371	5,105	550	5,655
B. Machinery and equipment	4,934	8,930	13,864	3,851	9,569	13,420	5,425	9,330	14,755
Passenger car	184	1,146	1,330	231	1,370	1,601	220	1,505	1,725
Other transport equipment	1,917	1,264	3,181	638	1,058	1,696	1,360	1,130	2,490
Other machinery and equipment	2,833	6,520	9,353	2,982	7,141	10,123	3,845	6,695	10,540
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	9,335	20,463	29,798	9,779	21,590	31,369	14,895	20,965	35,860
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	102	546	648	104	723	827	230	565	795
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	4,313	4,372	37	4,835	4,872	135	4,910	5,045
<i>of which EPZ</i>	-	1,758	1,758	-	1,475	1,475	-	1,615	1,615
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,485	109	1,594	1,348	23	1,371	2,010	15	2,025
Construction	9	500	509	22	238	260	15	540	555
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	14	2,126	2,140	115	2,436	2,551	105	2,415	2,520
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	14	2,027	2,041	115	2,378	2,493	105	2,305	2,410
Hotels and restaurants	-	2,920	2,920	15	4,008	4,023	5	2,655	2,660
Transport, storage and communications	4,868	1,679	6,547	3,079	1,561	4,640	4,460	1,620	6,080
Financial intermediation	350	334	684	762	180	942	650	200	850
Real estate, renting and business activities	222	6,940	7,162	378	6,781	7,159	1,875	7,385	9,260
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	100	6,425	6,525	233	6,175	6,408	790	6,815	7,605
<i>Other</i>	122	515	637	145	606	751	1,085	570	1,655
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,146	-	1,146	1,680	-	1,680	2,010	-	2,010
Education	377	133	510	904	137	1,041	1,175	95	1,270
Health and social work	80	254	334	332	275	607	380	210	590
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	623	609	1,232	1,003	393	1,396	1,845	355	2,200
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	9,335	20,463	29,798	9,779	21,590	31,369	14,895	20,965	35,860

Kind of economic activity	2000					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,051.2	2,907.2	7,144.0	28.1	3,509.2	3,606.7
Sugar cane	5,209.0	1,467.0	3,742.0	-	2,177.0	1,565.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,415.8	284.9	1,130.9	8.6	180.0	942.3
Livestock & poultry	1,752.4	936.5	815.9	7.6	185.0	623.3
Fishing	411.5	108.3	303.2	8.9	112.0	182.3
Other	1,262.5	110.5	1,152.0	3.0	855.2	293.8
Mining and quarrying	164.0	22.0	142.0	-	39.0	103.0
Manufacturing	71,048.4	46,346.8	24,701.6	90.1	10,660.3	13,951.2
Sugar milling	7,686.0	6,846.0	840.0	-	535.0	305.0
EPZ industries	36,116.9	23,593.8	12,523.1	21.4	6,350.3	6,151.4
Other	27,245.5	15,907.0	11,338.5	68.7	3,775.0	7,494.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,805.1	2,985.0	1,820.1	2.8	603.6	1,213.3
Construction	16,551.0	10,326.0	6,225.0	23.2	3,470.0	2,731.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	17,294.0	4,285.0	13,009.0	279.9	4,145.0	8,584.1
Wholesale and retail trade	16,464.0	4,000.0	12,464.0	275.9	4,000.0	8,188.1
Other	830.0	285.0	545.0	4.0	145.0	396.0
Hotels and restaurants	9,964.0	4,104.0	5,860.0	39.8	1,963.0	3,857.2
Transport, storage & communications	25,624.9	12,047.9	13,577.0	292.7	5,070.0	8,214.3
Transport & storage	20,384.0	10,153.0	10,231.0	219.5	4,195.5	5,816.0
Communications	5,240.9	1,894.9	3,346.0	73.2	874.5	2,398.3

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2000 - 2001

Kind of economic activity	2000					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	
Financial Intermediation	11,915.0	2,359.0	9,556.0	20.2	1,975.0	7,560.8
Insurance	3,494.0	1,094.0	2,400.0	7.1	432.0	1,960.9
Banking and other financial institutions	8,421.0	1,264.7	7,156.3	13.1	1,543.0	5,599.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,155.8	2,783.8	9,372.0	251.5	1,588.9	7,531.6
Owner occupied dwellings	5,420.0	748.0	4,672.0	222.8	-	4,449.2
Other	6,735.8	2,035.8	4,700.0	28.7	1,588.9	3,082.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,101.4	2,101.1	7,000.3	-	5,786.0	1,214.3
Education	5,299.1	466.4	4,832.7	-	3,402.4	1,430.3
Health and social work	3,937.2	904.9	3,032.3	-	2,092.8	939.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,091.8	1,140.3	3,951.5	51.7	1,637.0	2,262.8
FISIM	-	5,707.0	-5,707.0	-	-	-5,707.0
Total	203,002.9	98,486.1	104,516.8	1,080.0	45,942.2	57,494.6

Table 1.15 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2000 - 2001

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2001					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11,775.0	3,341.0	8,434.0	40.3	3,607.0	4,786.7
Sugar cane	6,212.0	1,566.0	4,646.0	-	2,245.0	2,401.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	2,121.0	479.0	1,642.0	9.4	185.0	1,447.6
Livestock & poultry	1,603.0	778.0	825.0	8.3	190.0	626.7
Fishing	489.0	166.0	323.0	19.1	115.0	188.9
Other	1,350.0	352.0	998.0	3.5	872.0	122.5
Mining and quarrying	173.0	23.0	150.0	-	40.0	110.0
Manufacturing	77,780.8	50,358.3	27,422.5	95.1	11,347.8	15,979.6
Sugar milling	9,089.0	7,653.0	1,436.0	-	540.0	896.0
EPZ industries	38,580.7	24,899.9	13,680.8	36.0	6,820.6	6,824.2
Other	30,111.1	17,805.4	12,305.7	59.1	3,987.2	8,259.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	5,950.0	3,316.0	2,634.0	3.2	658.9	1,971.9
Construction	17,359.0	10,819.0	6,540.0	26.4	3,645.0	2,868.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	18,342.0	4,597.0	13,745.0	298.1	4,360.0	9,086.9
Wholesale and retail trade	17,392.0	4,267.0	13,125.0	293.1	4,200.0	8,631.9
Other	950.0	330.0	620.0	5.0	160.0	455.0
Hotels and restaurants	12,716.0	5,286.0	7,430.0	39.2	2,508.0	4,882.8
Transport, storage & communications	29,581.9	14,457.6	15,124.3	318.2	5,393.4	9,412.7
Transport & storage	23,721.9	12,261.0	11,460.9	233.0	4,529.9	6,698.0
Communications	5,860.0	2,196.6	3,663.4	85.2	863.5	2,714.7

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 2000 - 2001

Kind of economic activity	2001					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Financial Intermediation	14,745.0	3,272.0	11,473.0	21.2	2,310.0	9,141.8
Insurance	4,850.0	1,999.0	2,851.0	7.5	535.0	2,308.5
Banking and other financial institutions	9,895.0	1,273.0	8,622.0	13.7	1,775.0	6,833.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,597.4	3,080.4	10,517.0	268.7	1,671.0	8,577.3
Owner occupied dwellings	5,840.0	806.0	5,034.0	238.6	-	4,795.4
Other	7,757.4	2,274.4	5,483.0	30.1	1,671.0	3,781.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,748.0	2,310.0	7,438.0	-	6,143.0	1,295.0
Education	5,723.0	500.6	5,222.4	-	3,603.0	1,619.4
Health and social work	4,481.0	1,170.0	3,311.0	-	2,225.0	1,086.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,644.0	1,237.0	4,407.0	52.5	1,889.0	2,465.5
FISIM	-	6,290.0	-6,290.0	-	-	-6,290.0
Total	227616.1	110,057.9	117,558.2	1162.9	49401.1	66,994.2

(R million)

Table 1.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2000 - 2001

Kind of economic activity	2000				
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	992.1	137.5	854.6	787.2	67.4
Manufacturing	68.4	18.1	50.3	31.1	19.2
Construction	329.1	29.4	299.7	299.7	-
Transport, storage and communications	321.6	52.0	269.6	195.6	74.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	139.7	69.4	70.3	70.3	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,101.4	2,101.1	7,000.3	5,786.0	1,214.3
Education	2,774.6	207.9	2,566.7	2,319.2	247.5
Health and social work	2,637.6	650.3	1,987.3	1,887.3	100.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	123.9	18.9	105.0	105.0	-
General Government	16,488.4	3,284.6	13,203.8	11,481.4	1,722.4

(R million)

Table 1.16 (cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 2000 - 2001

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	2001				
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,050.0	178.0	872.0	802.0	70.0
Manufacturing	79.0	22.0	57.0	35.0	22.0
Construction	366.0	38.0	328.0	328.0	-
Transport, storage and communications	348.0	60.0	288.0	193.0	95.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	137.0	66.0	71.0	71.0	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,748.0	2,310.0	7,438.0	6,143.0	1,295.0
Education	2,888.0	218.0	2,670.0	2,402.0	268.0
Health and social work	2,989.0	878.0	2,111.0	2,004.0	107.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	116.0	27.0	89.0	89.0	-
General Government	17,721.0	3,797.0	13,924.0	12,067.0	1,857.0

Table 1.17 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 2000 - 2001

(R million)

Industrial activity	2000 ¹					2001 ²				
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	855	146	1,001	6,143	7,144	872	179	1,051	7,383	8,434
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	142	142	-	-	-	150	150
Manufacturing	50	29	79	24,623	24,702	57	30	87	27,336	27,423
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	1,369	1,369	451	1,820	-	2,059	2,059	575	2,634
Construction	300	235	535	5,690	6,225	328	268	596	5,944	6,540
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	-	467	467	12,542	13,009	-	505	505	13,240	13,745
Hotels and restaurants	-	45	45	5,815	5,860	-	55	55	7,375	7,430
Transport, storage and communications	270	7,759	8,029	5,548	13,577	288	8,561	8,849	6,275	15,124
Financial intermediation	-	2,231	2,231	7,325	9,556	-	2,534	2,534	8,939	11,473
Real estate, renting and business activities	70	382	452	8,920	9,372	71	441	512	10,005	10,517
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	7,000	-	7,000	-	7,000	7,438	-	7,438	-	7,438
Education	2,567	-	2,567	2,266	4,833	2,670	-	2,670	2,552	5,222
Health and social work	1,987	-	1,987	1,045	3,032	2,111	-	2,111	1,200	3,311
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	105	835	940	3,012	3,952	89	870	959	3,448	4,407
FISIM	-1,383	-4,324	-5,707	-1,494	-4,796	-6,290
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices			25,319	79,198	104,517			27,932	89,626	117,558
As a % of GDP			24.2	75.8	100.0			23.8	76.2	100.0

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 1.18 - General government current expenditure by function and type, 2000 - 2002

Function		Type		2000							Total current disbursements
				Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total	
				Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services				
General public service		2,341.9	690.1	1 089.4 ¹	89.7	4,031.7	-	120.6	4,152.3		
Defence		216.5	31.2	-	-	247.7	-	-	247.7		
Public order and safety		1,853.9	320.7	-	61.3	2,113.3	-	10.8	2,124.1		
Education		2,546.8	340.1	247.5	133.5	3,000.9	-	1,487.3	4,488.2		
Health		1,877.4	655.9	99.6	4.9	2,628.0	-	17.7	2,645.7		
Social security and welfare		305.9	99.3	-	65.8	339.4	-	6,201.9	6,541.3		
Housing and community amenities		513.6	444.3	125.3	98.9	984.3	-	15.4	999.7		
Recreation, culture and religion		170.4	119.7	-	6.8	283.3	-	122.6	405.9		
Fuel and energy		9.8	5.7	-	-	15.5	-	0.4	15.9		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		882.8	144.4	67.4	140.5	954.1	66.0	25.5	1,045.6		
Construction, mining & manufacturing		141.9	72.7	19.2	5.9	227.9	163.0	3.3	394.2		
Transport and communication		346.4	154.9	74.0	241.2	334.1	77.0	0.7	411.8		
Other economic affairs		274.1	205.6	-	57.9	421.8	497.0	20.9	939.7		
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	4502.0 ²	4,502.0		
TOTAL		11,481.4	3,284.6	1,722.4	906.4	15,582.0	803.0	12,529.1	28,914.1		

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

2 excluding interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

Table 1.18 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure by function and type, 2000 - 2002

(R million)

Function	Type	2001							Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure				Total	Less sales of goods & services				
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital consumption							
General public service		2,391.8	695.3	1165.8 ¹	80.3	4,172.6	-	150.0	4,322.6		
Defence		211.3	68.0	-	-	279.3	-	-	279.3		
Public order and safety		2,039.6	383.7	-	93.6	2,329.7	-	17.1	2,346.8		
Education		2,655.3	356.2	267.2	166.4	3,112.3	-	1,541.1	4,653.4		
Health		2,009.3	875.9	106.1	5.3	2,986.0	-	19.9	3,005.9		
Social security and welfare		329.6	104.7	-	67.2	367.1	-	6,813.2	7,108.3		
Housing and community amenities		474.3	482.8	129.7	121.4	965.4	-	286.0	1,251.4		
Recreation, culture and religion		179.7	139.8	-	9.0	310.5	-	133.9	444.4		
Fuel and energy		10.3	8.3	-	-	18.6	-	-	18.6		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		915.7	194.2	70.4	124.0	1,056.3	80.0	52.7	1,189.0		
Construction, mining & manufacturing		130.4	114.8	22.6	13.7	254.1	175.7	5.2	435.0		
Transport and communication		381.7	130.4	94.8	232.6	374.3	184.6	2.9	561.8		
Other economic affairs		338.4	243.1	-	55.2	526.3	407.8	17.6	951.7		
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	5124.0 ²	5,124.0		
TOTAL		12,067.4	3,797.2	1,856.6	968.7	16,752.5	848.1	14,163.6	31,764.2		

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

2 excluding interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

Table 1.18 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure by function and type, 2000 - 2002

		2002							(R million)	
Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services	Total				
		General public service		2,513.2	792.3	1243.8 ¹	76.0	4,473.3	-	114.8
Defence		232.7	52.1	-	-	284.8	-	-	284.8	
Public order and safety		2,360.3	442.0	-	117.0	2,685.3	-	14.1	2,699.4	
Education		2,802.9	379.5	304.2	136.0	3,350.6	-	1,662.9	5,013.5	
Health		2,171.9	861.6	124.4	6.0	3,151.9	-	40.7	3,192.6	
Social security and welfare		385.7	115.3	-	69.0	432.0	-	7,345.9	7,777.9	
Housing and community amenities		560.2	523.4	130.2	54.0	1159.8	-	13.8	1173.6	
Recreation, culture and religion		190.0	149.1	-	8.0	331.1	-	142.6	473.7	
Fuel and energy		10.0	25.6	-	-	35.6	-	0.7	36.3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		913.7	195.3	71.6	129.0	1051.6	50.8	25.6	1,128.0	
Construction, mining & manufacturing		156.8	130.1	23.8	16.0	294.7	286.2	5.3	586.2	
Transport and communication		307.0	170.1	97.8	158.0	416.9	96.6	9.0	522.5	
Other economic affairs		295.6	293.6	-	55.0	534.2	690.5	17.3	1242.0	
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	4955.6 ²	4,955.6	
TOTAL		12,900.0	4,130.0	1,995.8	824.0	18201.8	1124.1	14,348.3	33,674.2	

1 including consumption not classified among other functions

2 excluding interests paid to Consolidated Sinking Fund

SECTION II

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 2.1 - Distribution of total exports by selected commodities, 2000-2002

Exports (f.o.b. value)	2000		2001 ¹		2002 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	5,544	12	8,557	16	8,869	17
Molasses	46	-	134	-	57	-
Flour	141	-	200	-	199	-
EPZ	30,961	68	33,695	61	32,683	61
Re-exports ³	6,288	14	9,281	17	8,657	16
Ships' stores and bunkers	1,810	4	1,937	4	2,214	4
Other	917	2	1,042	2	1,214	2
TOTAL	45,707	100	54,846	100	53,893	100

1 revised 2 provisional 3 include exports by freeport operators

Table 2.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 2000 - 2002

S.I.T.C Section	Description	2000		2001 ¹		2002 ²	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	6,948	13	8,287	14	11,289	17
1	Beverages and tobacco	369	1	362	1	491	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,654	3	1,787	3	1,813	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	6,450	12	6,504	11	6,634	10
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	455	-	472	1	625	1
5	Chemicals	4,260	8	4,780	8	5,012	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17,570	32	17,611	30	18,744	29
7	Machinery and transport equipment	12,427	23	13,004	23	13,543	21
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,710	8	5,000	9	6,317	10
9	Other commodities and transactions	85	-	133	-	140	-
	TOTAL	54,928	100	57,940	100	64,608	100

1 revised 2 provisional

Table 2.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ by industrial origin and use, 2001 - 2002

(R million)

NSIC Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2001			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	2,339.3	1,626.6	712.7	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	63.3	62.9	0.4	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	93.5	0.9	92.6	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	584.8	584.8	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	7,082.5	2,429.8	4,652.7	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	19.5	-	19.5	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	10,307.2	10,238.4	68.8	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	439.0	153.6	285.4	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	400.4	213.9	186.5	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	652.1	635.0	17.1	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,254.4	1,132.1	122.3	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	430.8	51.3	374.7	4.8
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	5,727.7	4,640.1	1,087.6	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4,563.8	3,277.1	1,286.7	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1,504.9	1,294.6	210.3	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,619.5	1,529.0	90.5	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	1,535.9	1,533.1	-	2.8
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,201.5	1,022.1	142.1	37.3
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	4,026.1	649.1	511.5	2,865.5
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,158.8	551.9	0.2	606.7
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,117.2	881.5	70.0	165.7
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	1,237.3	279.8	376.1	581.4
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	966.3	265.6	98.6	602.1
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2,241.5	173.0	466.4	1,602.1
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	2,051.5	71.4	100.0	1,880.1
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	1,685.0	1,228.1	330.4	126.5
74	Other business activities	18.8	18.8	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	-	-	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	5.4	5.4	-	-
	TOTAL	54,328.0	34,549.9	11,303.1	8,475.0

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

Table 2.3 (cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ by industrial origin and use, 2001 - 2002

NSIC Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2002			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	2,596.1	1,779.9	816.2	-
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	80.9	80.9	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	101.4	2.4	99.0	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	790.3	790.3	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	7,423.1	2,674.9	4,748.2	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	20.7	-	20.7	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	9,843.5	9,765.3	78.2	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	529.8	180.8	349.0	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	372.4	175.3	197.1	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	715.3	694.4	20.9	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,306.3	1,199.3	107.0	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	447.4	50.6	387.6	9.2
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	5,731.2	4,715.9	1,015.3	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	4,634.7	3,223.7	1,411.0	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1,560.0	1,364.9	195.1	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,869.4	1,757.0	112.4	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	1,785.1	1,773.7	11.3	0.1
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,499.2	1,175.2	236.2	87.8
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	4,694.2	1,012.4	659.5	3,022.3
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,142.4	257.0	4.6	880.8
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,288.3	562.3	94.6	631.4
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	1,176.0	330.0	292.7	553.3
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,230.3	355.0	73.1	802.2
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2,319.9	959.1	0.3	1,360.5
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	487.2	9.8	171.4	306.0
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	2,019.0	1,465.1	398.0	155.9
74	Other business activities	16.3	16.3	-	-
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	4.3	4.3	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	6.3	4.9	1.4	-
	TOTAL	55,691.0	36,380.7	11,500.8	7,809.5

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

Table 2.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption¹ classified by economic categories, 2000 -2002

Economic categories	2000		2001 ²		2002 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	33,847	65.7	34,550	63.6	36,381	65.3
Final consumption of household	10,506	20.4	11,303	20.8	11,501	20.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	7,181	13.9	8,475	15.6	7,809	14.0
TOTAL	51,534	100.0	54,328	100.0	55,691	100.0

1 Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

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

2 revised

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1997-2002)

Billion R

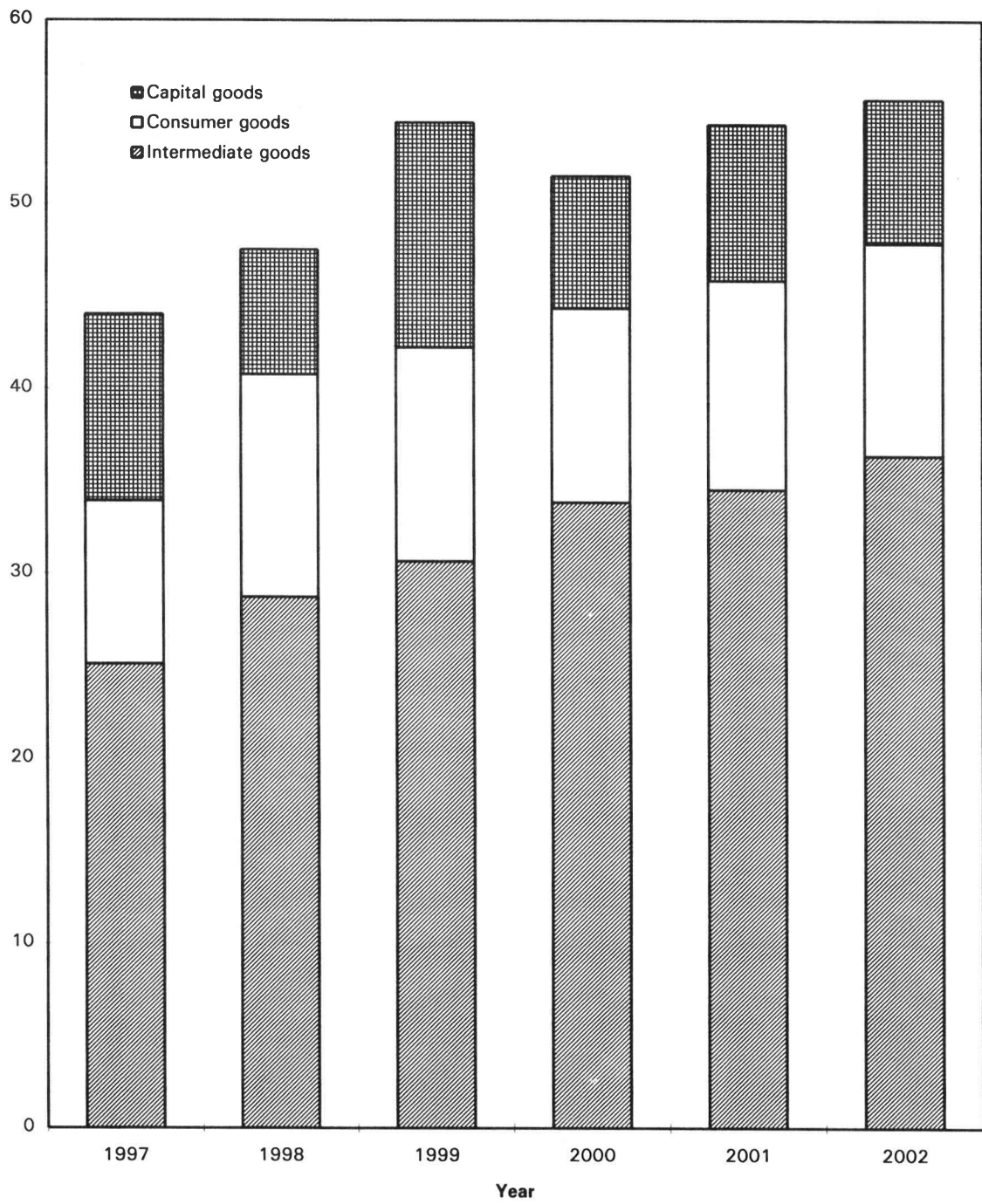


Table 2.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 2001-2002

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Domestic exports	+ 2.2	+ 8.2
Sugar	- 11.4	+ 8.2
EPZ exports	+ 7.3	+ 8.4
of which Tuna	+ 19.4	+ 15.1
Textile yarn	+ 14.7	+ 15.1
Knitted goods	+ 14.9	+ 11.0
Other garments	+ 3.6	+ 8.4
Optical goods	+ 7.9	+ 6.7

Table 2.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 2001-2002

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Domestic exports	+ 18.6	- 8.9
Sugar	+ 74.2	- 4.2
EPZ exports	- 2.6	- 10.6
of which Tuna	+ 59.5	- 2.6
Textile yarn	+ 10.3	- 77.1
Knitted goods	- 10.0	- 8.7
Other garments	+ 0.6	- 9.9
Optical goods	- 11.4	- 24.9

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 2.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 2001 - 2002

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Total Imports	+ 8.0	+ 4.5
Intermediate goods	+ 9.5	+ 3.0
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 35.4	- 1.9
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	+ 33.7	+ 5.7
edible products & preparations	+ 15.0	+ 2.8
textile fibres	+ 24.2	+ 1.0
textile yarn	+ 4.4	- 3.8
fabrics	+ 5.6	+ 1.9
cork & wood	+ 1.0	- 6.5
petroleum products	- 13.3	+ 6.8
chemicals	+ 18.6	+ 0.2
cement	+ 12.7	- 5.5
Iron & steel	+ 26.3	+ 67.7
other metallic products	+ 9.8	+ 4.6
Consumer goods	+ 10.0	+ 7.7
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 8.4	+ 17.1
dairy products	+ 13.3	- 0.6
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 2.6	+ 3.4
rice	- 3.2	+ 2.6
vegetables & fruits	+ 3.8	+ 5.2
beverages & tobacco	+ 39.6	+ 34.2
petroleum products	- 3.5	+ 4.3
gas	+ 7.8	- 18.7
chemicals	+ 18.6	+ 0.2
Capital goods	+ 3.0	+ 2.4

1 revised

2 provisional

**Table 2.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,
2001 - 2002**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Total Imports	- 2.3	+ 6.7
Intermediate goods	- 3.1	+ 7.7
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 22.5	+ 131.6
cereals & cereal preparations(wheat)	- 20.9	+ 28.5
edible products & preparations	- 12.1	+ 16.4
textile fibres	- 10.0	- 12.3
textile yarn	+ 1.5	- 4.4
fabrics	- 11.1	- 1.9
cork & wood	+ 1.6	+ 22.8
petroleum products	+ 0.7	+ 54.0
chemicals	- 5.4	+ 4.6
cement	- 3.0	+ 17.5
Iron & steel	- 14.3	- 28.0
other metallic products	- 6.1	+ 30.5
Consumer goods	- 0.4	+ 11.0
of which meat & meat preparations	- 1.9	- 6.3
dairy products	+ 8.5	+ 7.6
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 12.5	+ 6.9
rice	- 2.9	+ 8.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 2.5	+ 7.7
beverages & tobacco	- 29.7	+ 1.1
petroleum products	+ 1.9	- 2.6
gas	- 6.3	+ 22.2
chemicals	- 5.4	+ 4.6
Capital goods	+ 1.6	+ 1.7

1 revised

2 provisional

SECTION III

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 3.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 2000 - 2002

	Unit	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Sugar	M-Tons	569,289	645,598	520,887
Molasses	"	144,027	174,095	140,814
Tea	"	1,312	1,517	1,381
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	25,600	27,200	29,305
Animal feeds	"	137,049	135,727	138,657
Iron bars and steel tubes	"	46,800	48,700	50,000
Denatured spirits ³				
<i>Power alcohol</i>	H-litres	3,484	3,400	3,641
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	2,901	2,460	2,658
Beer and stout ³	"	374,970	386,000	427,700
Wine ³	"	41,156	41,352	41,500
Perfumed spirits ³	"	1,806	1,385	1,500
Vinegar ³	"	2,161	2,100	1,715
Electricity generated	Million kwh	1,608	1,659	1,647

1 revised

2 provisional

3 excise figures

Table 3.2 - Production of selected commodities, 2000 - 2002

	(Tonnes)		
	2000 ¹	2001 ²	2002 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,109,521	5,792,325	4,873,897
Tea (processed green leaf)	6,440	7,440	6,870
Tobacco leaf ³	563	556	474
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,715	2,006	2,242
Creepers ⁴	27,435	28,984	27,649
Groundnuts	408	323	284
Maize	623	389	295
Manioc	151	186	140
Sweet potatoes	651	675	620
Potatoes	13,843	16,350	13,339
Tomatoes	9,719	12,395	11,738
Mixed vegetables ⁵	48,023	50,795	38,452
Bananas	8,500	11,000	7,200
Pineapples	3,416	6,016	1,917
Meat			
Beef: Local	153	133	62
Rodrigues	87	242	146
Imported	2,298	1,873	2,221
Goat meat	86	74	100
Mutton	16	40	14
Pork	891	882	756
Poultry	25,600	27,200	29,305
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,310	2,025	2,252
High seas ⁶	5,468	6,711	6,843
Ponds and barachois	64	58	41

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), echalotte, 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

(1997 - 2002)

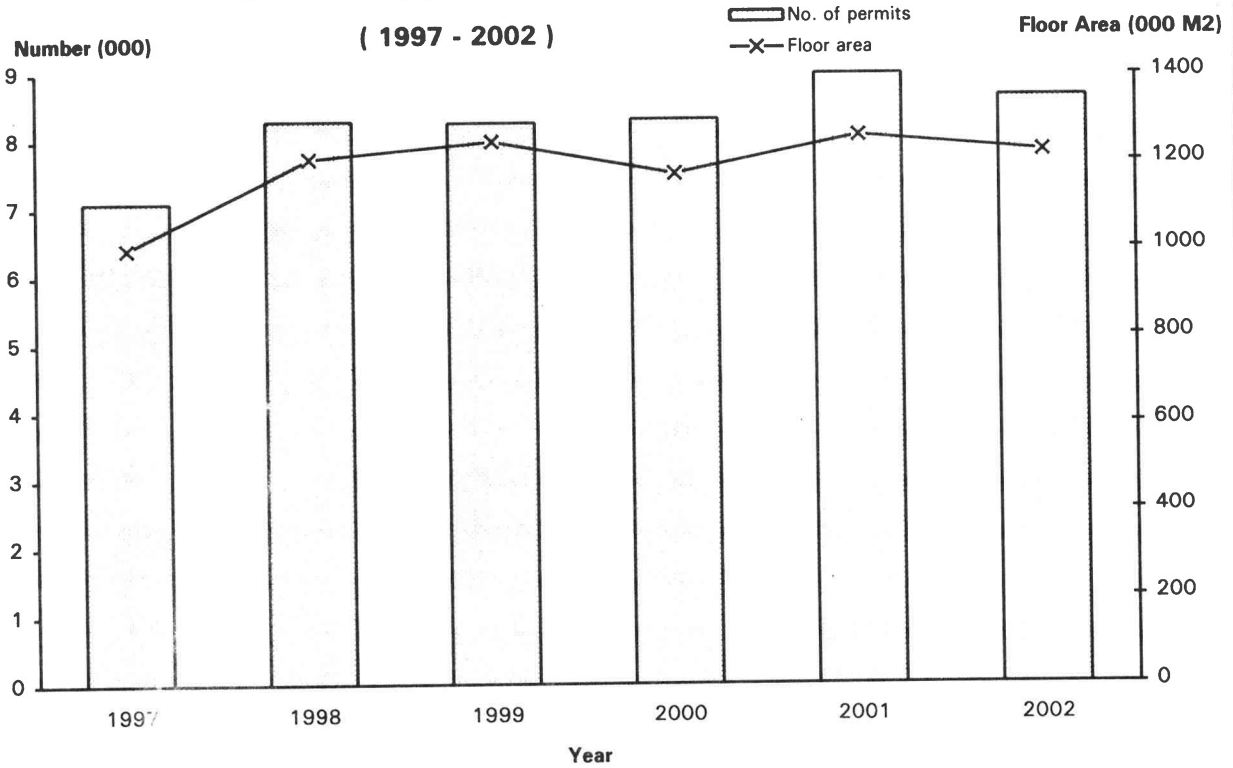


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings

(1997 - 2002)

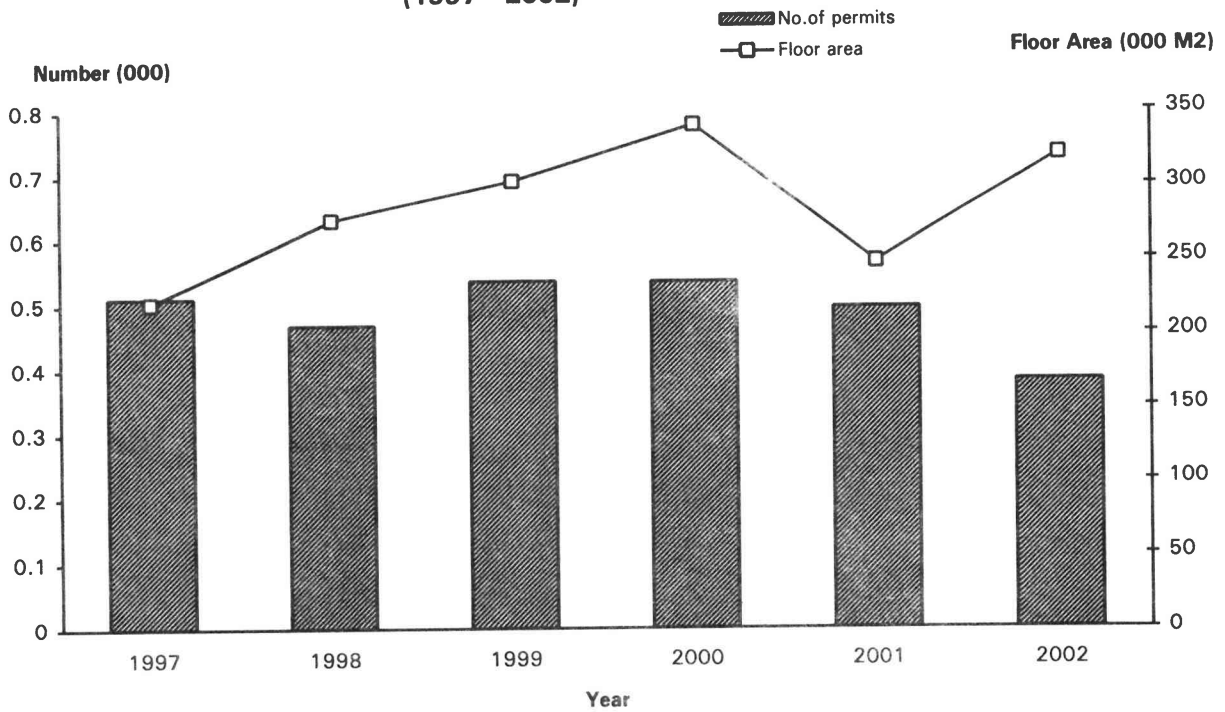


Table 3.3 - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 2000 - June 2003

Type of building	2000		2001		2002		Jan - June 2003	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Residential building	8,331	1,170,023	8,999	1,256,946	8,671	1,222,347	4,361	624,457
New buildings	4,538	784,627	4,459	794,586	4,167	758,397	2,159	395,185
Additions	3,793	385,396	4,540	462,360	4,504	463,950	2,202	229,272
Non-residential building	536	340,450	496	247,603	383	320,253	207	207,486
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14	6,862	15	7,000	11	3,979	4	1,280
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	44	38,573	52	42,351	48	69,546	30	32,420
of which EPZ	4	8,529	3	12,283	4	13,157	3	4,930
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	833	1	2,207	-	-	1	95
Construction	1	68	3	3,607	2	2,204	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	363	111,972	310	118,563	240	117,643	120	96,816
of which Wholesale and retail trade	351	110,930	289	114,376	230	116,526	113	96,084
Hotels and restaurants	19	106,499	28	28,217	11	33,882	21	55,623
Transport, storage and communications	7	3,320	3	725	4	659	3	12,769
Financial intermediation	6	2,929	3	2,230	1	58	1	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	18	30,845	4	1,317	5	57,386	3	2,245
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	19	19,444	18	15,129	11	5,327	4	1,065
Health and social work	14	5,181	5	4,351	3	1,907	6	2,057
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	29	13,924	54	21,906	47	27,662	14	3,016
TOTAL	8,867	1,510,473	9,495	1,504,549	9,054	1,542,600	4,568	831,943

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

Table 3.4(a) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 2000 - June 2003

Region	2000		2001		2002		Jan - June 2003	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	3,664	488,607	3,701	508,794	3,544	476,092	1,784	245,498
Port Louis	940	138,375	984	135,799	947	137,761	447	69,830
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	552	86,613	592	103,452	496	81,820	241	33,722
Curepipe	626	79,876	676	82,357	606	71,639	295	50,820
Quatre Bornes	558	72,276	521	80,338	520	69,644	270	35,970
Vacoas - Phoenix	988	111,467	928	106,848	975	115,228	531	55,156
Rural areas	4,667	681,416	5,298	748,152	5,127	746,255	2,577	378,959
Pamplemousses	840	134,501	1,034	154,912	877	128,203	439	69,283
Riviere du Rempart	704	110,190	923	147,841	773	121,285	493	87,394
Flacq	917	123,023	951	122,660	1,079	134,717	520	64,982
Grand Port	672	76,034	741	82,595	688	81,850	329	40,863
Savanne	399	47,299	504	60,707	519	63,810	266	32,564
Plaines Wilhems	43	7,082	44	5,671	52	7,361	20	2,507
Moka	550	75,181	507	68,560	531	101,685	251	36,481
Black River	542	108,106	594	105,206	608	107,344	259	44,885
TOTAL	8,331	1,170,023	8,999	1,256,946	8,671	1,222,347	4,361	624,457

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

Table 3.4(b) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for non - residential buildings, 2000 - June 2003

Region	2000		2001		2002		Jan - June 2003	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Urban areas	192	103,635	202	137,368	145	175,150	80	78,937
Port Louis	67	49,370	63	41,914	56	47,241	35	35,684
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	28	12,106	57	35,509	29	11,488	12	4,651
Curepipe	28	18,586	28	5,984	26	13,102	9	4,721
Quatre Bornes	35	10,436	19	37,724	14	94,294	7	29,686
Vacoas - Phoenix	34	13,137	35	16,237	20	9,025	17	4,195
Rural areas	344	236,815	294	110,235	238	145,103	127	128,549
Pamplemousses	89	68,298	78	28,896	54	44,883	39	50,035
Riviere du Rempart	49	25,895	25	11,114	26	14,327	17	25,388
Flacq	57	19,931	56	14,129	52	20,048	33	19,116
Grand Port	26	4,264	35	8,652	22	18,347	7	2,879
Savanne	23	8,527	24	10,447	12	2,753	8	3,210
Plaines Wilhems	9	1,567	4	1,137	1	44	1	2,685
Moka	35	12,861	36	11,211	36	18,781	8	1,576
Black River	56	95,472	36	24,649	35	25,920	14	23,660
TOTAL	536	340,450	496	247,603	383	320,253	207	207,486

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

Table 3.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings¹ by range of floor area, 2001 - June 2003

Range of floor area (sq mts)	2001				2002				Jan - June 2003									
	Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Total					
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%				
Less than 65	755	14	484	14	1,239	14	707	14	523	14	1,230	14	389	14	206	14	595	14
65-139	1,734	51	2,879	51	4,613	51	1,658	51	2,729	51	4,387	51	807	51	1,389	51	2,196	50
140-299	1,076	32	1,789	32	2,865	32	1,038	32	1,726	32	2,764	32	509	32	910	32	1,419	33
300-499	107	2	109	2	216	2	109	2	108	2	217	2	54	2	54	2	108	2
500 & over	29	1	37	1	66	1	32	1	41	1	73	1	25	1	18	1	43	1
TOTAL	3,701	100	5,298	100	8,999	100	3,544	100	5,127	100	8,671	100	1,784	100	2,577	100	4,361	100

¹ includes new buildings and additions

Table 3.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1990 - 2003

Year	Mid-year population ¹ (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices (R M)	Taxes on products 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 (%)
1990	1,058,775	33,604	6,025	39,629	+7.3	30,364	12,062	+23.6
1991	1,070,128	38,042	6,623	44,665	+4.4	33,770	12,722	- 1.8
1992	1,084,611	43,285	6,965	50,250	+6.8	37,222	13,848	+4.1
1993	1,097,544	49,549	8,088	57,637	+4.9	43,482	16,101	+4.8
1994	1,113,016	55,870	8,178	64,048	+4.8	49,182	19,400	+12.6
1995	1,122,627	62,296	7,987	70,283	+5.5	53,980	16,798	- 15.0
1996	1,134,166	70,318	8,768	79,086	+6.2	60,324	20,181	+14.9
1997	1,148,046	77,683	10,416	88,099	+5.6	66,564	23,481	+11.6
1998	1,160,591	87,455	12,109	99,564	+5.7	75,084	23,082	- 6.7
1999	1,175,437	93,328	14,116	107,444	+2.3	82,903	29,676	+22.1
2000	1,187,162	104,517	14,977	119,494	+9.3	89,521	28,069	- 8.2
2001	1,200,170	117,558	14,498	132,056	+5.6	96,865	29,798	+2.7
2002	1,210,485	124,694	16,951	141,645	+1.9	106,240	31,369	+1.9
2003	1,223,074	137,095	19,700	156,795	+4.4	117,050	35,860	+11.2

¹ figures for the period 1992 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

Table 3.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1993 - 2002

Republic of Mauritius	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1. Population (mid-year) ¹	1,097,544	1,113,016	1,122,627	1,134,166	1,148,046	1,160,591	1,175,437	1,187,162	1,200,170	1,210,485
2. Annual population growth (%)	+1.2	+1.4	+0.9	+1.0	+1.2	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0	+1.1	+0.9
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.4	66.6	66.9	67.4	68.2	68.4	68.5
Female (years)	74.0	74.0	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.7	75.3	75.3	75.4
4. Crude birth rate ²	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.3	17.4	16.7	17.3	17.0	16.4	16.5
5. Crude death rate ³	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9
6. Infantile mortality rate ⁴	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1	20.3	19.3	19.5	15.9	14.3	14.9
7. Total employment (mid-year) ⁵	445,900	454,800	460,500	462,600	467,200	475,000	480,500	483,600	490,800	490,100
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	374,630	400,526	422,463	486,867	536,125	558,195	578,085	656,453	660,318	681,648
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	5,362	6,415	7,472	9,050	10,068	11,890	13,668	14,234	18,166	18,328
10. GNI at market prices (R M)	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727	98,927	106,850	118,711	132,449	142,041
11. Per capita GNI at market prices (R)	52,572	57,147	62,310	69,035	76,414	85,239	90,902	99,995	110,358	117,342
12. Real annual growth of GDP at basic prices (%)	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6	+5.7	+2.3	+9.3	+5.6	+1.9
13. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6	+6.6	+6.8	+6.9	+4.2	+5.4	+6.4
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ⁶	30,319	34,723	34,638	41,737	48,096	52,997	59,303	58,709	63,619	64,608
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁶	23,522	24,852	27,684	33,037	35,377	43,711	43,140	45,707	54,846	53,893
of which sugar	5,770	5,742	6,326	8,347	7,495	8,907	7,602	5,544	8,557	8,869
EPZ	15,821	16,533	18,267	21,001	23,049	26,075	29,131	30,961	33,695	32,683

1 figures for the period 1993 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

2 live births per thousand of mid-year population

3 deaths per thousand of mid-year population

4 deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births

5 figures include foreign workers

6 adjusted to include freepoint activities

Table 3.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 2002)

		EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER																				
		1962	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	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	5.2	4.9	4.6	
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	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	6.0	5.7	5.4	
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	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	23.9	22.7	21.3	
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	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	36.8	34.9	32.8	
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	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	37.5	35.6	33.4	
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	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	37.6	35.7	33.5	
1988	799.1	669.1	172.4	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	41.2	39.1	36.7	
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	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	46.4	44.0	41.4	
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	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	52.6	49.9	46.9	
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	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	56.2	53.3	50.1	
1992	1,143.1	957.9	246.5	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	58.8	55.8	52.4	
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	272.4	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	65.1	61.8	58.0	
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	292.3	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	69.8	66.2	62.2	
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	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	74.0	70.2	66.0	
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	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	78.8	74.8	70.3	
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	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	84.1	79.8	75.0	
1998	1,743.5	1,461.1	376.0	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	89.7	85.1	80.0	
1999	1,863.8	1,561.9	401.9	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	96.0	91.1	85.6	
2000	1,942.1	1,627.5	418.8	270.6	267.0	265.5	242.8	215.7	190.1	177.7	169.8	153.7	143.4	135.1	126.8	119.0	111.4	104.2	100.0	94.9	89.2	
2001	2,047.0	1,715.4	441.4	285.2	281.4	279.8	255.9	227.3	200.4	187.3	179.0	162.0	151.1	142.4	133.6	125.4	117.4	109.8	105.4	100.0	94.0	
2002	2,178.0	1,825.2	469.7	303.5	299.4	297.7	272.3	241.9	213.2	199.3	190.4	172.4	160.8	151.5	142.2	133.5	124.9	116.9	112.1	106.4	100.0	

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

SECTION IV

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

1990-1998

Table 4.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1990 -1998

Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M 33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,318	77,683	87,455
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M 6,025	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,416	12,109
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M 39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099	99,564
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M -339	89	171	63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637
5. Gross National Income (GNI) at basic prices	R M 33,265	38,131	43,456	49,612	55,427	61,964	69,529	77,311	86,818
at market prices	R M 39,290	44,754	50,421	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727	98,927
6. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M 1,248	1,318	1,417	1,792	1,854	1,763	2,079	2,682	2,278
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M 40,538	46,072	51,838	59,492	65,459	71,714	80,376	90,409	101,205
8. Per capita GNI at basic prices	R 31,418	35,632	40,066	45,202	49,799	55,195	61,304	67,342	74,805
at market prices	R 37,109	41,821	46,488	52,572	57,147	62,310	69,035	76,414	85,239
9. Per capita GDP at basic prices	R 31,739	35,549	39,908	45,145	50,197	55,491	62,000	67,666	75,354
at market prices	R 37,429	41,738	46,330	52,514	57,545	62,606	69,731	76,738	85,788
10. Compensation of employees	R M 15,534	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,514	38,966
11. Final consumption expenditure households	R M 30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084
general government	R M 25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056	62,436
Actual final consumption of households	R M 4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508	12,648
general government	R M 30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084
households	R M 26,993	29,842	32,777	38,525	43,413	47,975	53,362	58,804	66,750
general government	R M 3,371	3,928	4,445	4,957	5,769	6,005	6,962	7,760	8,334
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) private sector	R M 12,062	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082
public sector	R M 7,560	9,030	9,062	11,631	11,576	11,119	12,741	14,530	16,826
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M 4,502	3,692	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,679	7,440	8,951	6,256
14. Net exports of goods & services Exports of goods & services	R M 10,174	12,302	14,616	16,010	16,277	17,734	20,052	23,845	26,121
Imports of goods & services	R M -2,839	-1,674	-1,627	-3,478	-5,584	-1,703	-545	-4,304	-832
	R M 25,619	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711
	R M 28,458	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543

Table 4.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1991 - 1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :								
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6	+5.7
Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+4.9	+5.4	+5.4	+4.6	+5.2	+4.6	+5.7
<i>Households</i>	+5.0	+5.0	+5.3	+5.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.8	+6.1
<i>General Government</i>	+6.3	+4.3	+6.0	+3.7	+3.4	+6.7	+3.8	+3.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-1.8	+4.1	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+8.3	+2.3	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5
2. Ratios								
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	47.8	47.0	46.5	47.7	46.3	45.2	44.4	44.6
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.6	74.1	75.5	76.8	76.8	76.3	75.6	75.4
<i>Households</i>	62.9	61.7	62.5	63.3	63.7	62.9	62.5	62.7
<i>General Government</i>	12.7	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.1	12.7
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	28.5	27.6	27.9	30.3	23.9	25.5	26.7	23.2
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	29.0	34.6	27.8	40.3	33.8	36.9	38.1	27.1
Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	27.5	29.1	27.8	25.4	25.2	25.4	27.1	26.2

Table 4.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1990 - 1998

(R million)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,304	4,435	5,037	5,240	5,490	6,407	7,135	7,216	7,888
Sugarcane	2,675	2,658	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842
Other	1,629	1,777	2,130	2,500	2,635	2,834	2,918	3,038	3,046
Mining and quarrying	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	118	125
Manufacturing	8,143	9,120	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,340	21,044
Sugar	1,150	1,147	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,475
E.P.Z products	3,965	4,390	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,188	10,510
Other	3,028	3,583	4,053	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,905	9,059
Electricity, gas and water supply	507	775	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,451	1,257	1,159
Construction	2,228	2,612	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,520	4,982
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	4,352	4,947	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331	11,330
Wholesale and retail trade	4,207	4,777	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,925
Other	145	170	210	242	281	282	314	349	405
Hotels and restaurants	1,300	1,483	1,770	2,132	2,584	2,861	3,647	4,011	4,861
Transport, storage and communications	3,478	4,172	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,927	10,241
Financial intermediation	1,650	1,910	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209	6,536
Insurance	500	585	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1,150	1,325	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419	4,506
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,205	3,646	3,960	4,312	4,951	5,561	6,123	6,855	7,507
Owner occupied dwellings	2,155	2,339	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,779	4,060
Other	1,050	1,307	1,410	1,501	1,882	2,259	2,568	3,076	3,447
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,116	2,361	2,564	3,102	3,742	4,072	4,683	5,255	5,792
Education	1,392	1,599	1,838	2,149	2,508	2,722	3,000	3,286	3,790
Health and social work	829	972	1,109	1,366	1,625	1,734	1,998	2,104	2,378
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	650	850	1,175	1,538	1,878	2,016	2,379	2,859	3,318
FISIM	-600	-900	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,605	-3,496
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,318	77,683	87,455
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	6,025	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,416	12,109
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099	99,564

Table 4.4 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 1991-1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-1.7	+6.1	-6.1	-5.9	+7.5	+5.7	+3.5	-1.5
Sugarcane	-4.9	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5
Other	+3.7	+4.7	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4	-7.1
Mining and quarrying	+10.0	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+7.0	+6.0	+3.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+4.3	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9	+6.2
Sugar	-1.7	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5
E.P.Z products	+5.0	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9
Other	+5.7	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	+9.5	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+9.3	+10.4
Construction	+8.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9	+6.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+4.7	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.5	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5
Other	+10.0	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0
Hotels and restaurants	+2.9	+12.6	+12.0	+10.0	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2	+6.0
Transport, storage and communications	+5.1	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0	+11.7
Financial intermediation	+7.2	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2	+8.3
Insurance	+6.4	+6.0	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+5.5	+7.0	+5.1	+5.3	+5.6
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.3	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8	+3.2
Other	+9.9	+8.1	+7.2	+8.4	+12.8	+7.4	+8.7	+8.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.4	+3.0	+5.2	+7.1	+5.8	+6.3	+3.4	+3.6
Education	+6.9	+7.4	+3.7	+4.4	+3.7	+1.6	+6.0	+6.0
Health and social work	+8.7	+7.0	+8.7	+5.9	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0	+6.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.3	+12.7	+14.0	+10.0	+6.6	+7.4	+8.0	+6.5
FISIM	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6	+5.7
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+5.4	+6.7	+7.0	+6.2	+5.1	+5.8	+5.4	+5.9

Table 4.5 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1990 - 1998

(R million)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Compensation of employees	15,534	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,514	38,966
of which paid by general government	3,789	4,211	4,555	5,498	6,545	6,965	7,816	8,537	9,502
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	6,342	6,969	7,355	8,552	8,751	8,602	9,447	11,182	12,932
Taxes on products ¹	6,392	6,998	7,576	8,508	8,459	8,369	9,399	11,147	12,823
Subsidies on products	(367)	(375)	(611)	(420)	(281)	(382)	(631)	(731)	(714)
Other taxes on production ²	317	346	390	464	573	615	679	766	823
Gross operating surplus	17,753	19,513	22,541	26,040	28,645	32,835	37,826	42,403	47,666
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099	99,564
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-339	+89	+171	+63	-443	-332	-789	-372	-637
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	39,290	44,754	50,421	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727	98,927
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,248	+1,318	+1,417	+1,792	+1,854	+1,763	+2,079	+2,682	+2,278
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	40,538	46,072	51,838	59,492	65,459	71,714	80,376	90,409	101,205
Less: Final consumption expenditure	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084
Households	25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056	62,436
General government	4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508	12,648
Gross National Saving (GNS)	10,174	12,302	14,616	16,010	16,277	17,734	20,052	23,845	26,121
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	25.7	27.5	29.1	27.8	25.4	25.2	25.4	27.1	26.2

1 include excise duties, import duties and sales tax

2 include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc

Table 4.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1990 -1998

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Final consumption expenditure	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564	75,084
Households	25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056	62,436
General government	4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508	12,648
<i>Individual</i>	<i>(1,623)</i>	<i>(1,757)</i>	<i>(1,778)</i>	<i>(2,528)</i>	<i>(2,889)</i>	<i>(3,208)</i>	<i>(3,603)</i>	<i>(3,748)</i>	<i>(4,314)</i>
<i>Collective</i>	<i>(3,371)</i>	<i>(3,928)</i>	<i>(4,445)</i>	<i>(4,958)</i>	<i>(5,769)</i>	<i>(6,004)</i>	<i>(6,962)</i>	<i>(7,760)</i>	<i>(8,334)</i>
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,062	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082
Private sector	7,560	9,030	9,062	11,631	11,576	11,119	12,741	14,530	16,826
Public sector	4,502	3,692	4,786	4,470	7,824	5,679	7,440	8,951	6,256
Change in inventories ¹	42	-153	807	1,532	1,050	1,208	-874	2,358	2,230
Exports of goods & services	25,619	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194	65,711
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	17,855	18,992	20,772	23,550	24,730	27,326	32,496	33,694	40,051
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities ²	-	-	-	-	155	358	725	1,683	3,660
Services	7,764	8,869	8,987	9,993	11,364	13,521	17,244	18,817	22,000
Less Imports of goods & services	28,458	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498	66,543
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	21,841	22,209	23,250	27,814	31,860	31,508	38,342	42,875	46,386
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities ²	-	-	-	-	160	250	590	1,803	2,930
Services	6,617	7,326	8,136	9,207	9,813	11,150	12,078	13,820	17,227
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099	99,564

1 includes all statistical discrepancies

2 freeport activities started in 1994

Table 4.7 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 1991 - 1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Final consumption expenditure	+5.2	+4.9	+5.4	+5.4	+4.6	+5.2	+4.6	+5.7
Households	+5.0	+5.0	+5.3	+5.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.8	+6.1
General government	+6.3	+4.3	+6.0	+3.7	+3.4	+6.7	+3.8	+3.5
<i>Individual</i>	+1.2	-3.6	+24.5	+1.5	+7.7	+3.8	-1.1	+8.3
<i>Collective</i>	+8.7	+7.9	-1.4	+4.9	+1.3	+8.2	+6.2	+1.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-1.8	+4.1	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7
Private sector	+11.1	-4.1	+15.6	-7.0	-5.7	+9.7	+9.4	+9.9
Public sector	-23.7	+23.9	-15.9	+63.6	-28.8	+25.4	+15.5	-33.7
Exports of goods & services	+4.4	+3.3	+6.7	+2.9	+6.8	+10.5	+3.5	+8.3
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepport activities	+1.8	+5.2	+6.2	+1.4	+5.0	+6.9	-0.1	+4.0
Goods (f.o.b) freepport activities ¹	-	-	-	-	+119.6	+82.1	+123.6	+90.3
Services	+10.3	-0.7	+8.0	+5.1	+9.2	+15.9	+5.3	+8.8
Less Imports of goods & services	-1.6	+2.8	+7.3	+6.0	-2.7	+11.2	+9.7	+7.3
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepport activities	-4.1	+1.6	+9.1	+6.6	-6.0	+12.5	+6.8	+2.8
Goods (f.o.b) freepport activities ¹	-	-	-	-	+48.5	+118.1	+191.9	+54.5
Services	+6.5	+6.3	+2.4	+2.5	+7.2	+5.2	+10.0	+14.8

1. freepport activities started in 1994

Table 4.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1992 - 1998

	(R million)						
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I - By type of capital goods							
A. Building & construction work	7,920	9,111	10,392	10,250	11,106	11,017	12,030
Residential building	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080
Non-residential building	2,409	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706	3,870
Other construction work	1,691	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661	3,080
B. Machinery and equipment	5,928	6,990	9,008	6,548	9,075	12,464	11,052
Passenger car	575	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295
Other transport equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315	1,370
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	875	867	720	510	730	1,215	1,370
Other machinery and equipment	4,153	5,145	5,398	5,052	7,110	6,994	8,387
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	13,523	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381	23,082
II - By Industrial use							
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	631	626	611	662	628	678	790
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,900	2,637	2,478	2,248	2,745	2,894	3,832
<i>of which EPZ</i>	560	900	900	815	930	1,245	1,445
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,217	566	1,115	1,212	1,936	1,450	2,202
Construction	300	423	426	371	427	490	533
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	820	960	1,477	1,226	1,629	1,572	1,681
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	774	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521	1,622
Hotels and restaurants	822	902	813	1,204	1,310	1,338	1,646
Transport, storage and communications	2,263	2,914	4,533	2,633	3,213	6,575	3,745
Financial intermediation	498	758	1,001	558	633	445	635
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,910	4,643	5,118	4,868	5,280	5,089	5,723
Owner occupied dwellings	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080
Other	90	132	292	218	365	439	643
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	896	801	905	887	1,112	1,391	901
Education	221	321	320	345	582	713	499
Health and social work	185	327	302	139	217	303	307
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	185	223	301	445	469	543	588
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082

Table 4.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 1993 - 1998

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
I - By type of capital goods						
A. Building & construction work	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6	+5.0
Residential building	+8.3	-	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	-9.0	+0.4
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4	+11.3
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5	-17.0
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2	+7.8
Other transport equipment	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-11.5	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5
Other machinery and equipment	+8.7	+0.8	-5.2	+33.4	-5.4	+11.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5
II - By Industrial use						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5	+10.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3	+24.0
of which EPZ	+41.2	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0	+42.9
Construction	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1	+1.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4	+2.0
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+3.2	+50.0	-18.9	+27.7	-8.7	+1.8
Hotels and restaurants	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8	+17.2
Transport, storage and communications	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7	-46.1
Financial intermediation	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5	+33.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4	+8.0
Owner occupied dwellings	+8.3	-	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0
Other	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2	+39.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0	-38.1
Education	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8	-33.4
Health and social work	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1	-4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1	+3.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7

SECTION V

SUPPLY AND USE TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1997

The Supply and Use Table (SUT)

1. General

The Supply and Use Table (SUT) is a core table in the System of National Accounts. It presents for the total economy, by product group, the resources and uses of goods and services. The flow of goods and services is therefore traced from their producers to their users. For each product, total supply should balance with total use (in purchasers' price).

The basic equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Output} + \text{Imports (total supply)} &= \text{Intermediate Consumption} + \text{Exports} \\ &+ \text{Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation} + \text{Final consumption} + \text{Changes in inventories} \\ &(\text{total use}) \end{aligned}$$

The SUT therefore provides a framework for checking on the consistency of statistics on the flows of goods and services, obtained from the different sources. The SUT also serves as the foundation for the construction of Input /Output Tables.

2. The SUT 1997 Format

2.1 *The Supply Table (Table 5.1)* gives information about the supply of goods and services.

- In the rows, the various types of products (61) are presented according to the Central Product Classification (CPC).
- In the columns, from the right imports then the output matrix of industries

Since output is valued at basic prices, additional columns for subsidies, taxes on products, transport and trade margins are added to bring supply at purchasers' price. Also, since total imports are valued f.o.b and imports by product, c.i.f., a column on 'adjustment to f.o.b' is added to reconcile the different valuations.

2.2 *The Use Table (Table 5.2)* gives information about the different uses.

- The same classification of products as in the Supply Table is used in the rows.
- The columns show the different uses, namely a matrix of Intermediate Consumption by industries and the final uses: Exports, GDFCF, Final Consumption and Changes in inventories.

Table 5.1- Supply Table, 1997

Rs 000

Products	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Trade margin
1 Products of agriculture, horticulture and market gardening except sugar cane	3,982,887	352,435
2 Sugar cane	5,885,000	0
3 Live animals and animal products	1,852,911	49,342
4 Forestry and logging products	220,292	13,390
5 Fish and other fishing products	1,562,980	7,803
6 Coal and lignite; peat	38,539	0
7 Crude petroleum and natural gas	25,975	0
8 Metal ores	334	0
9 Stone, sand and clay	965,112	0
10 Other minerals	653,275	6,041
11 Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats	7,399,847	434,318
12 Dairy products	1,426,685	158,103
13 Grain mills products, starches and starch products; other food products except sugar	4,615,503	142,799
14 Sugar	8,995,052	56,978
15 Beverages	3,425,072	68,528
16 Tobacco products	1,489,112	6,818
17 Yarn and thread; woven and tufted textile fabrics	12,299,367	448,764
18 Textile articles other than apparel	1,215,115	244,354
19 Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel	22,292,850	274,506
20 Leather and leather products; footwear	850,094	89,573
21 Products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	942,950	31,800
22 Pulp, paper and paper products; printed matter and related articles	3,337,264	15,964
23 Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel	4,976,373	484,234
24 Basic chemicals	2,771,406	116,105
25 Other chemical products; man-made fibres	3,744,159	118,999
26 Rubber and plastic products	2,318,997	77,245
27 Glass and glass products and other non-metallic products n.e.c.	2,133,725	115,873
28 Furniture; other transportable goods n.e.c	3,212,393	365,605
29 Waste or scraps	57,589	4,189
30 Basic metals	3,003,738	133,569
31 Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,906,686	68,871
32 General purpose machinery	1,977,851	203,969
33 Special purpose machinery	3,741,910	490,566
34 Office, accounting and computing machinery	792,686	104,706
35 Electrical machinery and apparatus	2,056,513	260,959
36 Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	2,485,772	145,819
37 Medical appliances, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	1,722,111	166,584
38 Transport equipment	8,833,689	1,160,663
39 Constructions	12,076,700	0
40 Wholesale trade services	0	-3,421,497
41 Retail trade services	0	-2,997,976
42 Lodging; food and beverages serving services	9,048,567	0
43 Land, supporting and auxiliary transport services	5,491,694	0
44 Water transport services	2,456,898	0
45 Air transport services	8,906,362	0
46 Postal and courier services	249,048	0
47 Electricity distribution service; gas and water distribution services through mains	3,111,400	0
48 Financial intermediation, insurance, leasing and auxiliary services	8,414,086	0
49 Real estate services	4,549,800	0
50 Research and development services	196,630	0
51 Professional, scientific and technical services	2,736,191	0
52 Other professional, scientific and technical services	4,851,677	0
53 Telecommunications services; information retrieval and supply services	4,068,501	0
54 Support services	888,880	0
55 Maintenance and repair services	7,047,673	0
56 Public administration and other services to the community as a whole; compulsory social security services	6,926,859	0
57 Education services	3,633,520	0
58 Health and social services	2,632,239	0
59 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and other environmental protection services	583,232	0
60 Services of membership organisations	368,070	0
61 Recreational, cultural, sporting and other services	3,271,756	0
62 Cif/fob adjustment	0	0
Total	220,721,598	0

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Transport margin	Taxes on products	Subsidies on products	Total supply at basic prices	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing				
					Sugar cane	Foodcrops	Fishing	Other agriculture	
								General Government	Other
1	33,540	86,234	-101,900	3,580,578	0	1,344,544	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	5,885,000	5,885,000	0	0	0	0
3	4,156	5,599	0	1,793,814	0	0	0	0	1,516,753
4	1,063	12,113	0	193,726	0	0	0	0	122,848
5	699	5,321	0	1,549,157	0	0	429,900	0	0
6	468	6,853	0	31,218	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	5,756	0	20,219	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	60	0	274	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	4,977	0	960,135	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	55,463	0	591,771	0	0	0	0	0
11	37,104	204,084	0	6,724,341	0	0	0	0	0
12	14,459	13,890	0	1,240,232	0	0	0	0	0
13	12,862	278,755	-419,600	4,600,688	0	63,889	0	0	0
14	4,524	203,955	0	8,729,595	0	0	0	0	0
15	4,100	139,226	0	3,213,218	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	1,639	0	1,480,655	0	0	0	0	0
17	152,792	184	0	11,697,627	0	39,466	0	0	0
18	13,697	74,453	0	882,611	0	0	0	0	0
19	29,185	229,649	0	21,759,510	0	0	0	0	0
20	6,802	144,946	0	608,773	0	0	0	0	0
21	9,956	120,655	0	780,539	0	0	0	0	0
22	21,870	362,079	0	2,937,351	0	0	0	0	0
23	68,578	967,836	0	3,455,725	0	0	0	0	0
24	33,142	303,981	0	2,318,178	0	0	0	0	0
25	32,140	340,653	0	3,252,368	0	0	0	0	0
26	21,730	572,327	0	1,647,695	0	0	0	0	0
27	30,531	358,968	0	1,628,354	0	0	0	0	0
28	57,822	668,188	0	2,120,779	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	2,316	0	51,082	0	0	0	0	0
30	33,740	350,689	0	2,485,740	0	0	0	0	0
31	59,734	414,513	0	1,363,568	0	0	0	0	0
32	76,273	556,922	0	1,140,687	0	0	0	0	0
33	94,448	481,922	0	2,674,974	0	0	0	0	0
34	18,000	84,281	0	585,699	0	0	0	0	0
35	49,755	525,743	0	1,220,055	0	0	0	0	0
36	27,800	443,939	0	1,868,214	0	0	0	0	0
37	28,515	212,460	0	1,314,552	0	0	0	0	0
38	35,500	1,690,468	0	5,947,057	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	-119,000	12,195,700	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	3,421,497	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	2,997,976	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	567,000	0	8,481,567	0	0	0	0	0
43	-1,014,985	0	0	6,506,679	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	-55,000	2,511,898	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	8,906,362	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	249,048	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	3,111,400	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	8,414,086	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	4,549,800	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	196,630	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	2,736,191	0	0	0	772,700	0
52	0	0	0	4,851,677	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	4,068,501	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	888,880	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	7,047,673	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	6,926,859	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	-35,500	3,669,020	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	2,632,239	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	583,232	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	368,070	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	648,900	0	2,654,856	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	11,147,000	-731,000	210,305,598	5,885,000	1,447,899	429,900	772,700	1,639,601

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing							
		Sugar	Manufacturing- EPZ			Manufacturing- Non-EPZ			
			Manufacture of textile	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Other	Manufacture of beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of food products	Manufacture of textiles	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	1,072,660	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	135,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,289	0
11	0	0	0	0	22,110	77,829	4,150,788	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	276,319	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	300,672	18,472	3,360,180	0	0
14	0	8,428,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	2,834,098	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	1,415,252	0	0	0
17	0	0	3,206,365	846,330	5,310	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	41,628	46,568	61,276	0	0	47,859	0
19	0	0	0	19,126,328	1,925	0	0	148,401	0
20	0	0	0	14,434	139,412	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	57,578	23,741	18,367	0	0
22	0	0	1,280	0	154,925	0	0	75	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	125,266	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	162,744	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	3,615	0	107,125	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	2,863	0	0	5,442	0
28	0	0	0	0	439,596	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	6,652	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	12,922	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	6,102	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	13,521	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	474,493	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	135,000	8,428,000	3,378,154	20,033,660	3,041,886	4,369,392	7,825,943	201,777	

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Manufacturing							
	Manufacturing- Non-EPZ							
	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather products	Manufacture of wood products	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Publishing and printing	Manufacture of coke and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of Non-metallic mineral products
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	802,863
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	2,188	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	390	0
19	365,057	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	114,812	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	74,539	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	308,341	1,370,516	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	26,818	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	535,817	0	0
25	0	0	0	80,875	0	1,401,399	0	347
26	52	30,668	0	0	0	1,794	383,336	16,133
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,476
28	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,669
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,726
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	28,955	133,376	9,967	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,572	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,988	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	2,271	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	365,109	145,480	74,706	389,216	1,402,055	2,101,392	441,253	962,214

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Manufacturing				Electricity	water	Construction	
	Manufacturing- Non-EPZ							General Government
	Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	Other manufacturing					
			General Government	Other				
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	
19	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	0	108,509	0	0	0	
22	0	0	0	8,725	0	0	0	
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	18,194	0	0	249	0	0	0	
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	27,803	0	0	121,578	0	0	0	
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	744,441	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	428,832	5,472	0	534	0	0	0	
32	0	5,512	0	0	0	0	0	
33	0	154,250	0	28,159	0	0	0	
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	0	0	0	104,847	0	0	0	
36	0	0	0	192,061	0	0	0	
37	0	0	0	8,450	0	0	0	
38	0	0	0	127,761	0	0	0	
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	293,400	
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
41	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
47	0	0	0	0	2,491,100	620,300	0	
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
51	0	0	0	0	8,000	0	0	
52	0	0	53,200	0	0	0	0	
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
55	74	0	0	7,368	0	0	0	
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
61	0	0	0	1,202	0	0	0	
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1,219,344	165,234	53,200	709,683	2,499,100	620,300	293,400	

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication			Transport, storage and communication	
	Other			Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Post and telecommunication
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	11,902,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	3,417,822	3,675	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	2,997,894	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	6,658,567	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	1,648,110	0	0	2,876,317	0
44	0	0	0	0	277,029	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	8,468,362	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	249,048
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	318,499	253,483	59,906	0	3,094	176,484	1,110
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,305,828
55	0	6,726,752	3,675	0	133,733	0	68,765	12,714
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,902,300	13,461,000	6,919,400	1,708,016	410,762	8,471,456	3,121,566	3,568,700

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation		Real estate, renting and business activities			Real estate, renting and business activities	
	Other transport, storage and communication - General Government	Banking and other financial intermediation	Insurance	Real estate		Business activities	Other real estate, renting and business activities	
				Owner occupied dwellings	Other		General Government	Other
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	230,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	4,391,000	2,798,000	0	0	0	0	341,507
49	0	62,000	0	4,379,400	0	0	108,400	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	196,630	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	20,117	1,063,791	0	25,310
52	0	0	0	0	0	981,206	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	762,673	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	888,567	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	6,165	34,069	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,559
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	230,500	4,453,000	2,798,000	4,379,400	26,282	3,926,942	108,400	407,376

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Product	Public administration and defence	Education		Health and social work		Other services	Other services	
		General government	Other	General government	Other	Activities of membership organisations	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	Other
								General government
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	3,311	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	380	0	8,750	1,741	22,633	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	53,971	0
56	6,886,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	2,018,500	1,650,520	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	1,803,200	829,039	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	204,470	0	163,600
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,432,549	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,886,300	2,018,500	1,650,900	1,803,200	841,100	206,211	2,509,172	163,600

Table 5.1 cont'd - Supply Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Other services	Gross output of all industries at basic prices	C.I.f/f.o.b adjustment	Imports	
	Other			Goods	Services ¹
1	0	1,344,544	0	2,236,034	0
2	0	5,885,000	0	0	0
3	0	1,516,753	0	277,061	0
4	0	122,848	0	70,878	0
5	0	1,502,560	0	46,597	0
6	0	0	0	31,218	0
7	0	0	0	20,219	0
8	0	0	0	274	0
9	0	937,863	0	22,272	0
10	0	20,289	0	571,482	0
11	0	4,250,727	0	2,473,614	0
12	0	276,319	0	963,913	0
13	0	3,743,213	0	857,475	0
14	0	8,428,000	0	301,595	0
15	0	2,836,286	0	275,934	100,998
16	0	1,454,718	0	25,937	0
17	0	4,058,005	0	7,639,622	0
18	0	197,742	0	684,869	0
19	0	19,641,852	0	1,459,258	658,400
20	0	268,658	0	340,115	0
21	0	282,740	0	497,800	0
22	0	1,843,862	0	1,093,489	0
23	0	26,818	0	3,428,907	0
24	0	661,083	0	1,657,095	0
25	0	1,645,365	0	1,607,003	0
26	0	561,166	0	1,086,529	0
27	0	101,781	0	1,526,573	0
28	0	589,173	0	1,531,606	0
29	0	0	0	51,082	0
30	0	798,762	0	1,686,978	0
31	0	449,486	0	914,082	0
32	0	5,512	0	1,135,175	0
33	0	182,409	0	2,492,565	0
34	0	0	0	585,699	0
35	0	283,247	0	936,808	0
36	0	224,154	0	945,058	699,002
37	0	486,254	0	828,298	0
38	0	156,749	0	5,790,308	0
39	0	12,195,700	0	0	0
40	0	3,421,497	0	0	0
41	0	2,997,976	0	0	0
42	0	6,658,567	0	0	1,823,000
43	0	4,754,927	-331,848	0	2,083,600
44	0	277,029	-776,131	0	3,011,000
45	0	8,468,362	0	0	438,000
46	0	249,048	0	0	0
47	0	3,111,400	0	0	0
48	0	7,530,526	-307,440	0	1,191,000
49	0	4,549,800	0	0	0
50	0	196,630	0	0	0
51	193	2,736,191	0	0	0
52	0	1,036,677	0	0	3,815,000
53	0	4,068,501	0	0	0
54	0	888,880	0	0	0
55	387	7,047,673	0	0	0
56	0	6,926,859	0	0	0
57	0	3,669,020	0	0	0
58	0	2,632,239	0	0	0
59	583,232	583,232	0	0	0
60	0	368,070	0	0	0
61	221,105	2,654,856	0	0	0
62	0	0	1,415,419	-1,415,419	0
Total	804,917	151,807,598	0	44,678,000	13,820,000

¹Direct purchases of goods abroad by residents are shown in this column

Table 5.2- Use Table, 1997

Product	Total supply at purchasers' prices	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing					Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	
		Sugar cane	Foodcrops	Fishing	Other agriculture			Sugar	Manufacturing-EPZ
					General Government	Other			Manufacture of textiles
1	3,982,887	0	66,498	0	0	654,501	0	0	0
2	5,885,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,885,000	0
3	1,852,911	0	16,526	0	0	12,536	0	0	0
4	220,292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	1,562,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	38,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	25,975	24,800	4,984	0	0	0	0	17,600	0
8	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	965,112	24,300	0	0	0	0	0	13,900	0
10	653,275	0	0	0	0	2,597	0	0	0
11	7,399,847	0	0	0	0	18,043	0	0	0
12	1,426,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	4,615,503	0	0	0	0	7,264	0	35	0
14	8,995,052	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	3,425,072	15,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1,489,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	12,299,367	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	1,881,474
18	1,215,115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,780
19	22,292,850	0	0	0	16,222	0	0	0	0
20	850,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	942,950	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	2,471
22	3,337,264	7,800	0	0	58,143	469	0	2,500	0
23	4,976,373	0	0	0	0	0	6,996	19	0
24	2,771,406	550,200	101,257	0	0	0	0	53,400	457,540
25	3,744,159	13,500	393	0	0	10,895	0	0	34,384
26	2,318,997	2,400	393	0	0	0	0	35	0
27	2,133,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	3,212,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	57,589	0	0	0	0	3,046	0	0	0
30	3,003,738	0	0	133,600	0	0	0	0	0
31	1,906,686	5,400	3,278	0	0	0	0	7,700	0
32	1,977,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	3,741,910	0	0	0	0	0	0	170,000	0
34	792,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	2,056,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	2,485,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1,722,111	0	0	0	3,319	0	0	0	0
38	8,833,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	12,076,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	9,048,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	5,491,694	642,400	21,379	0	5,174	25,190	0	283,500	0
44	2,456,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	8,906,362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	249,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	3,111,400	0	1,836	0	3,692	24,623	0	1	0
48	8,414,086	43,400	0	0	0	0	0	55,801	0
49	4,549,800	0	0	0	19	1,172	0	0	0
50	196,630	0	0	0	1,918	0	0	0	0
51	2,736,191	25,400	0	0	505	1,172	0	422,400	0
52	4,851,677	233,500	0	0	0	0	0	93,100	0
53	4,068,501	59,800	0	0	2,188	2,695	0	175,100	0
54	888,880	0	656	0	5,901	0	0	0	0
55	7,047,673	34,100	0	0	9,928	27,064	3	909	0
56	6,926,859	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	3,633,520	0	0	0	945	0	0	0	0
58	2,632,239	0	0	0	0	1,386	0	0	0
59	583,232	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0
60	368,070	24,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	3,271,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	220,721,598	1,707,000	217,200	133,600	108,147	792,653	17,000	7,180,999	2,457,053

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Manufacturing							
	Manufacturing- EPZ		Manufacturing- Non- EPZ					
	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Other	Manufacture of beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of food products	Manufacture of textiles	Manufacture of wearing apparel	Manufacture of leather products	Manufacture of wood and wood products
1	0	13,623	473,329	1,651,883	0	786	23	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	23,003	0	225,920	0	0	405	0
4	0	0	28,688	31,320	0	8,245	7,310	471
5	0	756,461	0	58,774	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	2,199	0	20,093	0	0	0	0
11	52,145	43,894	0	1,334,295	0	0	0	0
12	99,100	158	0	81,356	0	0	0	0
13	486	3,351	91,787	375,745	0	9	0	21
14	0	15,010	134,898	29,098	0	0	0	0
15	11,397	0	286,837	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	9,661,598	78,177	0	35,030	85,121	260,399	3,605	11
18	1,302,535	71,021	0	0	31,292	22,123	0	14
19	47,025	2,174	0	0	0	73	0	0
20	17,572	49,249	0	0	0	0	55,224	0
21	15,429	34,021	7,529	73,171	0	0	0	54,610
22	6,957	95,561	843	19,806	100	1,381	51	79
23	0	26	3	715	0	59	31	107
24	593,500	192,123	436	0	0	0	5,669	6,310
25	7,867	48,163	0	1,270	23,527	5	9,041	27
26	41,391	67,777	281,966	225,720	5,783	3,366	8,770	0
27	0	75,490	18,588	572	0	0	0	14
28	11,794	12,346	0	0	0	7,513	14	55
29	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	55,068	75,960	0	0	0	837	14
31	3,743	246,394	27,959	14,443	15,269	841	25	10
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	69,566	0	28,682	11,932	171	11,226	3,307	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	15,743	474	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	31,486	121,045	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	31,486	12,085	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	15,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	1	428	0	105	24	118
48	15,743	0	8	108	2	36	20	208
49	0	0	0	149	15	247	73	94
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	161	0	91	5	142
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	47,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12,777,505	2,030,843	1,482,227	4,244,115	162,168	319,138	96,261	62,928

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Product	Manufacturing							
	Manufacturing- Non- EPZ							
	Manufacture of paper and paper products	Publishing and printing	Manufacture of coke and chemical products	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of basic and fabricated mineral products	Manufacture of machinery and equipment	Other
1	0	0	18,632	27,095	5,524	266,482	4,811	126,999
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,362	174,226
4	246,413	359,300	36,115	3,939	732	15,059	10,951	54
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	284,158	0	0	85
10	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3
11	0	0	25,405	0	0	27,145	3,068	13,689
12	0	0	3,387	0	180,497	0	0	0
13	0	10	1,718	0	23,610	2	0	0
14	0	0	339	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	18,969	118	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	2	0	5,688	0	0	0	8,894
18	0	0	0	5,404	0	28	0	639
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
20	0	0	0	0	0	5,317	0	10,716
21	9,557	6	3,726	548	47	5,342	0	102,218
22	32,492	486,180	24,600	20	1,387	340	0	1,264
23	0	62	16,997	22	50	119	0	618
24	337	12	11,866	112,295	3,041	17,602	5,811	31
25	774	73,843	205,190	5,721	9,497	779	0	29,989
26	16,768	9,183	121,122	125,131	77	6,405	223	25,186
27	0	0	10,075	200	243,017	8,965	0	3,297
28	0	22	0	0	193	0	0	45,541
29	0	0	0	0	23,242	0	0	0
30	0	6	17	4	10,390	1,507,539	8,706	187,487
31	0	6	31,859	30,015	5,500	28,073	3,357	19,153
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,801	0
33	0	47,555	17,187	8,539	23,040	36,865	39,315	174,765
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
35	0	0	0	0	97	9	0	9,275
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,382
37	0	98	0	0	0	2	0	10,375
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43,986
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	92	4	116	124	71	0	181
48	0	4,219	3	12	82	80	0	195
49	0	128	12	36	0	30	0	232
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	70	0	30	57	76	0	17,366
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393
Total	308,191	985,512	572,293	332,660	843,324	1,933,880	113,363	1,046,219

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Electricity	Water	Construction		Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	
			General Government	Other			Land transport	Water transport
1	0	0	0	0	55	182	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
4	26,213	0	0	0	1,374	2,557	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	580	2,260	20,238	74	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	17,808	0	1,166,783	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	3	285	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	215	314	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	103,727	0	257
16	0	0	0	0	0	9,348	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	3,148	35,287	0	0
19	0	1,811	7,764	0	0	0	2,078	0
20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0
22	0	409	958	2	33,491	33,086	4,183	11,623
23	1,138,599	7,400	0	553,117	94,719	12,467	132,704	13,400
24	0	0	0	0	706	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	1	8,037	32,105	3,096	0
26	0	0	0	0	12,017	3	18,916	0
27	0	0	0	1,214,479	10	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	890	0	1,587,215	243	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	291,239	192	40,432	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	3,046	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0
34	0	2,799	0	0	54	0	636	0
35	0	0	0	75,598	523	0	888	0
36	0	0	0	0	12,552	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	1,231	0	54,978	6,046
39	0	0	0	1,741,780	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	391,553	0	0
43	0	0	2,028	151	73,435	852	427	0
44	174,399	23,717	7,098	52,101	890,259	530,646	0	9,337
45	72,014	55,303	0	0	337,760	29,973	77,768	41,472
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	179,775	64,532	1,616	42,110	86,591	130,340	3,423	148
48	0	630	0	683,598	77,302	18,575	27,941	666
49	814	1,500	1,452	24,209	172,808	47,394	1,627	1,258
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	24,884	28,200	0	28,021	126,475	130,078	11,022	27,443
52	0	0	0	12,655	0	0	0	0
53	10,559	7,528	1,033	33,498	106,120	46,376	2,720	960
54	0	0	4,601	18,905	0	0	0	0
55	3,339	15,918	3,634	112,468	878,408	263,845	29,047	709
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	2,839	820	505	6,302	15,965	13,417	470	222
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	191,067	1,015,183	86,145	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,633,435	229,265	30,689	7,644,811	3,130,300	2,908,300	458,143	113,541

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Product	Transport, storage and communication				Financial intermediation		Real estate, renting and business activities	
	Air transport	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	Post and telecommunication	Other transport, storage and communication- General Government	Banking and other financial intermediation	Insurance	Real estate	
							Owner occupied dwellings	Other real estate
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	888	372	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	222	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	4,868	1,067	1,654	7,552	1,943	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	197,395	8,596	14,576	1,614	1,325	634	0	242
23	802,816	28,676	11,098	0	15	35	0	44
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	3,200	347	527	0	4	1	0	5
26	350	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	53,369	32	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	743	0	0	0	3	0	3
35	53,369	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	53,369	0	20,331	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	533,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1,068,362	0	0	0	2,345	4,197	0	0
43	444,752	7,799	1,263	290	257	6,036	0	0
44	61,582	351,250	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	5,367	663,193	20,721	146,174	81,733	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	7,082	19,060	26,269	6,498	40,683	8,272	0	183
48	627,718	23,739	28,598	0	137,507	800,365	0	114
49	14,295	23,476	9,362	902	414,493	18,175	0	948
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1,225,536	82,034	355,122	0	62,726	23,281	0	2,058
52	0	0	0	0	34,083	13,051	0	0
53	71,393	25,483	37,592	4,155	104,937	15,050	0	457
54	0	0	0	3,522	60,551	20,453	0	0
55	652,547	97,562	82,533	1,872	7,152	7,033	600,000	422
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	79,021	5,439	3,574	1,072	10,510	6,626	0	13
58	931	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	3,687	1,113	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	34,523	43,754	0	0	0	0	4,192
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,950,779	720,106	1,299,231	42,300	1,034,000	1,008,000	600,000	8,681

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Real estate, renting and business activities			Public administration and defence	Education		Health and social work	
	Business activities	Other real estate, renting and business activities			General government	Other	General government	Other
		General Government	Other					
1	54	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	180	0	12	0	0	242	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	121	0	1,528
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	109,924	0	0	0	0	5,051	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
13	0	0	0	23,750	0	199	0	34
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
18	4,061	0	0	0	0	2	2,243	0
19	4,030	47	0	103,381	1,562	25	24,466	293
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
22	234,979	63,457	8,318	114,009	28,406	14,711	11,137	1,211
23	21,354	0	26,964	0	0	2,226	0	2,003
24	73	0	0	0	0	3,240	0	0
25	3,590	0	2,197	9,819	0	771	231,232	22,424
26	16	0	547	0	0	2	0	2
27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	98	0	0	0	0	1,561	0	53
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	4	0	677	0	0	132	0	0
31	723	0	0	0	0	59	0	680
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	3,252	0	0	0	204
34	965	0	7	0	0	614	0	0
35	12	0	0	0	0	28	0	0
36	948	0	858	0	0	6	0	0
37	76	0	0	2,637	0	24	42,051	2,275
38	0	0	4	0	0	82	0	0
39	0	0	0	32,130	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	549	0	0	78,139	0	922	0	10,240
43	9,819	136	0	35,263	10,419	62	9,130	0
44	0	0	0	279,577	0	0	0	0
45	230,277	0	48,182	0	0	76,793	0	11,723
46	0	0	0	469	0	0	0	0
47	16,784	326	661	85,408	18,531	6,839	14,344	8,817
48	11,994	0	850	17,374	0	1,137	0	556
49	56,957	0	1,983	160,898	154	14,779	6,152	2,677
50	0	0	0	1,085	0	0	0	0
51	67,123	0	6,622	7,631	26,057	10,181	450	5,654
52	0	515	0	5,677	4,076	0	0	0
53	41,722	2,819	1,478	72,996	33,300	5,811	9,608	6,101
54	0	444	0	110,849	26,138	0	11,996	0
55	248,126	2,378	18,163	305,315	3,880	20,088	1,133	13,000
56	0	0	0	1,666	0	0	0	0
57	16,583	178	160	49,592	32,471	3,250	1,901	486
58	0	0	0	763	0	0	194	0
59	0	0	0	121,762	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	108,384	0	6,506	8,158	0	29,638	15,666	68,935
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,189,727	70,300	124,192	1,631,600	184,994	198,606	381,703	158,897

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Product	Other services				Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	Total intermediate consumption of all industries at purchasers' prices	Exports goods	
	Activities of membership organisations	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	Other services				Goods	Services ¹
			General Government	Other				
1	0	29	0	0	0	3,310,513	164,853	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	5,885,000	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	480,993	134,723	0
4	0	0	0	6,851	0	787,288	3,295	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	815,235	12,270	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	496	0	794	0	73,697	402	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	1,507,758	35	0
10	0	1	0	0	0	139,877	45,992	0
11	0	3	0	0	0	1,517,975	1,532,149	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	364,515	3,955	0
13	0	7	0	0	0	528,557	362,863	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	179,347	7,597,182	0
15	435	86,480	0	0	0	523,720	20,926	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	9,348	8	0
17	0	0	0	1	0	12,025,007	1,198,779	0
18	0	447	0	0	0	1,506,025	119,412	0
19	60	1,842	1,979	524	0	232,979	20,455,304	377,550
20	0	0	0	0	0	138,080	271,711	377,550
21	0	0	0	0	0	313,704	36,024	70,050
22	18,535	3,194	4,419	3,161	0	1,564,585	140,118	0
23	7,924	8,038	0	15,915	0	2,905,338	211,573	0
24	0	0	0	1	0	2,115,451	152,921	0
25	63	38	0	12,395	0	804,718	42,727	0
26	0	240	0	73	0	973,864	88,077	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	1,574,709	163,463	0
28	0	51	0	2	0	132,646	1,283,497	400,550
29	0	0	0	0	0	26,325	96,780	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	3,568,790	23,885	0
31	0	10	0	4	0	776,365	48,300	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	6,847	106,297	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	645,798	132,983	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	5,838	14,991	0
35	0	0	0	0	0	156,017	27,147	0
36	0	83,277	0	0	0	358,254	38,913	593,125
37	0	0	0	0	0	104,436	701,888	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	655,764	143,558	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	1,773,910	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	815	3,776	0	0	0	1,560,898	0	6,336,255
43	2,279	0	553	0	0	1,582,775	0	1,447,800
44	0	50,987	0	0	0	2,434,898	0	22,000
45	10,740	52,398	0	706	0	2,362,297	0	3,962,000
46	0	0	0	0	0	469	0	0
47	1,255	20,462	835	38,842	0	1,372,244	0	0
48	1,014	17,158	0	9,194	2,605,000	5,210,947	0	2,000
49	4,645	12,725	2,485	2,168	0	1,000,807	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	3,003	0	0
51	2,368	21,547	0	5,163	0	2,329,153	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	396,657	0	4,230,000
53	2,162	12,813	534	5,339	0	1,302,906	0	0
54	0	0	672	0	0	266,301	0	0
55	6,270	109,935	1,543	15,605	0	3,591,978	0	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	1,666	0	94,000
57	153	590	18	359	0	253,481	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	0	0
59	0	0	3,213	0	0	129,968	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	24,500	0	0
61	6,143	137,213	0	2,931	0	1,807,305	0	905,120
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64,861	623,759	16,251	120,029	2,605,000	74,124,801	35,377,000	18,818,000

¹ Purchasers of goods by non-residents in the domestic economy is shown in this column

Table 5.2 cont'd- Use Table, 1997

Rs 000

Product	Gross Domestic Fixed Capital formation	Final Consumption Expenditure		Change in inventories ²
		General Government	Household	
1	0	0	2,322,404	-1,814,882
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	1,360,468	-123,273
4	0	0	0	-570,290
5	0	0	770,111	-34,636
6	0	0	0	38,539
7	0	0	0	-48,124
8	0	0	0	334
9	0	0	0	-542,681
10	0	0	12,158	455,249
11	0	0	4,047,712	302,011
12	0	0	1,224,716	-166,502
13	0	0	1,822,362	1,901,721
14	0	0	542,590	675,933
15	0	0	686,685	2,193,741
16	0	0	413,636	1,066,120
17	0	0	1,033,223	-1,957,642
18	0	0	165,989	-576,312
19	0	0	1,002,271	224,746
20	0	0	61,569	1,184
21	0	0	0	523,173
22	0	0	838,272	794,289
23	0	0	2,220,910	-361,448
24	0	0	345,086	157,948
25	0	0	2,428,301	468,413
26	0	0	1,081,162	175,894
27	0	0	470,369	-74,816
28	963,707	0	816,409	-384,416
29	0	0	0	-65,516
30	0	0	35,939	-624,877
31	995,573	0	21,189	65,260
32	1,271,219	0	356,957	236,531
33	1,574,135	0	1,122,233	266,761
34	300,000	0	237,317	234,541
35	829,256	0	1,071,647	-27,554
36	463,341	0	1,495,610	-463,471
37	475,246	0	157,854	282,687
38	6,305,733	0	1,600,471	128,162
39	10,302,790	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	1,151,414	0
43	0	230,500	2,230,619	0
44	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	2,582,065	0
46	0	0	248,579	0
47	0	0	1,739,156	0
48	0	0	3,201,139	0
49	0	108,400	3,440,593	0
50	0	0	193,627	0
51	0	314,032	93,006	0
52	0	53,200	171,820	0
53	0	0	2,765,595	0
54	0	0	622,579	0
55	0	0	3,455,695	0
56	0	6,816,568	14,625	0
57	0	2,018,500	1,361,539	0
58	0	1,803,200	825,765	0
59	0	0	453,264	0
60	0	163,600	179,970	0
61	0	0	559,033	0
62	0	0	0	0
Total	23,481,000	11,508,000	55,056,000	2,356,797



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