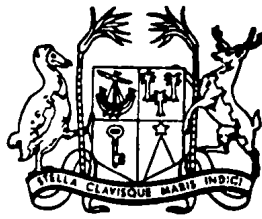


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Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS
1988**

November 1988

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1988

Foreword

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

This publication is intended to present the latest available data describing the performance of the economy over the past few years. This is done in the present issue in the form of a series of detailed production and Income and Outlay Accounts for the period 1985 to 1987 together with forecasts of aggregates for the year 1988. Also included is a section on the methodology, describing the various concepts and definitions as well as the sources and methods used.

It must however be pointed out that the section on Budgetary Central Government, usually appearing in this report, is henceforth published separately in the new C.S.O. publication : "Digest of Public Finance Statistics", the first issue of which came out in August 1988.

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

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

(D. Zmanay)
Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office
Rose Hill
MAURITIUS

November 1988

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

1. General

National Accounting provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the systematic and integrated recording of all the transaction flows relating to production, consumption and accumulation within the domestic territory and the rest of the world. The framework is presented in the three main accounts, namely the Production Account, the Income and Outlay Account and the Capital Finance Account.

It therefore contains a wealth of information indispensable for any economic analysis and for the formulation and assessment of economic policies.

2. Historical background

National accounts data have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) since 1952. Data, up to 1975, have been compiled according to the recommendations of the 1952 System of National Accounts (Old SNA). From 1976 onwards, the CSO has adopted the 1968 New SNA which is a revision and an extension of the former one. National Accounts statistics are now compiled according to the recommendations of the United Nations manual, 'A System of National Accounts, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 2 Rev. 3'.

3. Data collection, compilation and publication

The data required for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected mainly through an annual census of industrial production in August and through various surveys in January. In addition various organisations, both public and private are regularly contacted to obtain the latest available information in the most important sectors of the economy. All the data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act which lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

All the tables are compiled and presented, as far as possible, according to the recommendations of the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). A brief description of the Sources and Methods used for the preparation of the Accounts is given in Section A of this report.

National Accounts data are produced and published twice yearly - in March and in September. The status of the figures at each issue is as follows:

March issue (year 1988)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1986	Final estimates
1987	Preliminary estimates
1988	First forecast

The results are disseminated in two ways. As soon as they become available they appear in a special issue of the "Economic Indicators" published by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development; later on they are included in the Digest of Statistics published by the Central Statistical Office.

September issue (year 1988 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1986	Definite results
1987	Provisional estimates
1988	Revised forecast

The September figures are also disseminated in two ways. As soon as they become available the summary results appear in a special issue of the "Economic Indicators". The present report is the second source of publication and contains the detailed results of the September version.

4. The report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1985 to 1988. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions, sources and methods used for the computation of the estimates are given in the first part of the report, whereas the statistical tables grouped as shown below are contained in the second part.

Section I - National accounts - main tables

Section II - Institutional sector accounts

Section III - Trade statistics

Section IV - Production data and selected indicators

5. Economic Performance

5.1 Year 1986

(i) Sectoral analysis

The economy's growth rate in 1986 has been again revised upwards, this time to 8.9%. This is mainly because of a higher growth recorded in the EPZ sector, of nearly 35% instead of the 30% previously estimated.

GDP at factor cost thus reached the Rs 16,450 million level, with sugar contributing 15%, compared to 11% each by the EPZ, Transport and Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors. With net indirect taxes totalling Rs 3,250 million, GDP at Market Prices therefore stood at Rs 19,700 million in 1986, that is around 18.5% higher than 1985 in nominal terms.

The growth rates registered in the various sectors were as follows:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Share in GDP</u>	<u>Real growth rate</u>
	<u>%</u>	
1. Agriculture	15	+ 0.7
of which sugar	(12)	+ 13.0)
2. Manufacturing	23	20.2
of which sugar	(4)	(+ 13.0)
EPZ	(12)	(+ 35.0)
5. Wholesale and Retail Trade	11	+ 8.8
6. Restaurants & Hotels	3	+ 14.0
7. Transport	11	+ 7.0
8. Other	37	+ 3.9
	-----	-----
All Sectors	100	+ 8.9
	=====	=====

(ii) Consumption

Private household consumption expenditure grew over 1985 by nearly 6% in volume and 2% in price to reach Rs 12,000 million. With Government consumption expenditure standing at Rs 2,068 million; aggregate consumption expenditure reached Rs 14,068 million - representing 71.4% of GDP at Market Prices, compared to the value of 78.4% in 1985.

(iii) Investment

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation attained Rs 3,890 million in 1986, that is, a 25% nominal increase over the Rs 3,100 million of 1985. In real terms this in fact represents a 20% growth over the period. Nearly 65% of this, that is Rs 2,515 million came from the Private Sector.

Analysis by type of capital goods shows that most important contributions to this growth came in 'Passenger cars', 'Other transport equipment' and 'other construction and works', as follows:

Passenger cars	79%
Other transport equipment	56%
Other construction and works	43%
Machinery and other equipment	25%

As regards industrial use, the main investments were made in the manufacturing sector, with some Rs 1,070 million, arising from the purchase of equipment and the erection of industrial estates. The transport, storage and communications sector totalled investments amounting to Rs 930 million, mainly in connection with the Plaisance airport development and the first Highway Project, as well as the acquisition of the ATR 42.

(iv) Savings

As pointed out previously, Domestic Savings increased a substantial 57% to reach Rs 5,632 million in nominal terms. The saving rate, which was 21.6% in 1985, rose to attain the level of 28.6% in 1986.

(v) Distribution of GDP

Compensation of employees amounted to Rs 7,365 million in 1986, representing 45% of GDP at factor cost.

Gross Operating Surplus of entrepreneurs increased from Rs 7,310 million to Rs 9,085 million.

5.2 Year 1987 (Provisional estimates)

(i) Sectoral Analysis

The estimated 7.4% growth in the economy, previously worked out for 1987, has now been revised upwards to 8.1%. This higher growth is mainly due to the better performance of the non-EPZ manufacturing sector and the wholesale and retail trade group. In the earlier estimates, it was assumed that the former sector was growing at 9%, but according to the latest information available, the non-EPZ manufacturing sector grew by 11.5%. On its side, the wholesale and retail trade sector, previously assumed to grow by 16%, in fact grew by 20%.

On the other hand, the EPZ's performance revealed itself lower than assumed previously, 22% instead of 25%, while the sugar industry's negative growth is confirmed, at -3.5%.

The growth rates recorded in the different sectors of the economy are given below:

Sector	% Real growth rate 1987	
	Previous estimate	Present estimate
1. Agriculture	- 2.2	- 2.3
of which sugar	(3.6)	(- 3.5)
2. Manufacturing	+ 14.5	+ 14.1
of which EPZ	(+ 25.0)	(+ 22.0)
3. Wholesale & retail trade	+ 16.0	+ 20.0
4. Restaurants & hotels	+ 20.8	+ 20.0
5. Construction	+ 6.0	+ 8.5
6. Transport and communication	+ 8.6	+ 9.0
7. Other	+ 3.3	+ 3.9
Overall	+ 7.4 =====	+ 8.1 =====

(ii) Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost reached Rs 19,085 million, confirming a nominal increase of 16% over 1986. This increase works out to 8.1% in real terms. An amount of Rs 8,675 million was paid out as compensation of employees, with the share of labour cost in GDP at factor cost reaching around 45.5%.

Net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 3,900 million, bringing GDP at Market Prices to Rs 22,985 million.

(iii) Consumption

Private consumption Expenditure grew in nominal terms by 16% and reached Rs 13,930 million in 1987 compared to Rs 12,000 million in 1986. Elimination of price effects reveals a growth in volume terms of 15%, a level double that of the overall economy.

Government consumption expenditure too showed a substantial increase of 20% to Rs 2,480 million in nominal terms, following the implementation of the PRB recommendations. Aggregate consumption expenditure thus totalled Rs 16,410 million, with a ratio to GDP at market prices of 71.4% as in 1986.

(iv) Investment

Gross Domestic Capital Formation has increased to Rs 5,090 million in 1987, compared to Rs 3,890 million in the previous year. In real terms, the growth rate, estimated at 20% in the March issue, has now been revised to 24.8%.

Of this total, some Rs 3,375 million were invested by the Private Sector.

Analysis by type of capital goods shows significant increases in volume terms, as follows:

Building and other construction works	9%
Passenger cars	55%
Other transport equipment	41%
Machinery and other equipment	44%

As regards industrial use, important increases have been registered in Manufacturing (32%), Agriculture (117%), Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels (49%), and Transport, Storage and Communication (21%).

It is worth noting here that the development in fisheries with the acquisition of the Lady Sushil II and the shrimp project were the main factors of the growth in the agriculture group, while the construction of civil engineering works started in 1986 contributed to the growth in the transport sector.

(v) Savings

Gross domestic savings grew in nominal terms by 17% to reach Rs 6,575 million in 1987. The savings rate stood at 28.6% - about the same level as in 1986.

5.3 Year 1988 (revised forecast)

(i) General

According to the latest information available, it is now estimated that in 1988 the economy will grow by 5.4%. It is to be recalled that the previous forecast was 5.8%. This slight downward revision is mainly due to a lower anticipated sugar crop for 1988 (620,000 metric tons as against 640,000 metric tons assumed earlier) and to a slightly smaller growth rate in the EPZ Sector (20% against 22% previously).

On present trends, it is estimated that in 1988

- the sugar crop will be around 620,000 metric tons
- Gross EPZ exports will exceed Rs 8,500 million, generating a real growth of about 20% in this sector
- tourist arrivals will reach around 230,000

GDP at factor cost is thus forecast at around Rs 21,480 million. With net indirect taxes amounting to nearly Rs 4,700 million, GDP at market prices may well reach over Rs 26,175 million.

The amount paid out as compensation of employees is expected to be around Rs 9,975 million, with labour cost accounting for 46% of GDP at factor cost in 1988.

(ii) Consumption

The repercussions of last year's high level of consumption goods imports are making themselves felt. It is expected that private consumption expenditure may grow by as much as 10% in real terms, to reach Rs 16,680 million in 1988.

Government consumption is expected to amount to around Rs 2,835 million, thus bringing aggregate consumption expenditure to a level of Rs 19,510 million, that is 74% of GDP at Market Prices. It will be remembered that this ratio stood at 71% for the previous two years.

(iii) Investment

Investment is estimated to grow by around 15% in real terms, to reach nearly Rs 6,465 million, in 1988, as compared to Rs 5,090 million in 1987. The contribution of the private sector may well total Rs 3,850 million, while the public sector's share will be around Rs 2,615 million.

(iv) Savings

Domestic savings is expected to be of the order of Rs 6,665 million, with a savings rate of around 26% in 1988, compared to 28.6% in 1987.

6. Problems and limitations of published data

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

(i) Response rate to the annual enquiries

The response rate to the annual enquiries undertaken by the office continues to improve. However, it appears that the fear of disclosure of data to other authorities still persists among suppliers of data. No information relating to individual units can be revealed to any other authority as the data have been collected under the authority of the Statistics Act which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of the data.

(ii) Non-uniformity of accounting years

The responding firms do not have uniform accounting years; data collected which refer to the last twelve-month period may spread over two or three consecutive years. In some cases, the survey data are adjusted before being incorporated in the National Accounts, the time reference of which is the calendar year.

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

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The production account is divided into three categories:-

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

- (a) Industries comprise all establishments, public and private which produce commodities i.e. goods and services sold in the market at a price normally intended to cover their costs of production. 'Government industries' and 'departmental enterprises' are also included.

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

- (i) Post and Telegraphs
- (ii) Telecommunications
- (iii) Civil Aviation

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

- (b) Producers of government services comprise all departments and other bodies of central and local governments which engage in such activities as administration, defence, health, educational and social services and promotion of economic growth. Social security schemes in respect of large sections of the community and non-profit institutions, entirely or mainly financed or controlled by government, are also included. For example: the National Pension Scheme, the University of Mauritius and the College of the Air.
- (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households comprise bodies which mainly furnish social and community services to households free of charge, or at sales prices not intended to cover fully the costs of producing the services, and are not entirely financed and controlled by the public authorities. For example the Mauritius Red Cross Society, the Mauritius Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Domestic services rendered by one household to another, for example the services of maids, gardeners, etc. are also included in this section.

The last two categories do not in most instances attempt to market the services they produce but themselves meet the cost of these services. The economic activities within each of the categories are then classified into activity groups on the lines of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC).

2. DEFINITION OF MAIN AGGREGATES

The concepts and definitions used in this publication are those stated in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) Manual - A System of National Accounts (Series F, No. 2, Rev. 3 1968).

Gross output

Gross output of industries covers the value in the market of goods and services produced, including work in progress and products for own use. Valuation is usually at producers' prices, that is the value at which the commodity leaves the producer before transport and distribution charges are added on. It also includes rents received on buildings, machinery and equipment (but not on land) and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

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

Intermediate consumption

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

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

Value added (Net output)

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is an aggregate measure of the total value of output (value added) produced by residents within the country in a specified period, usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at factor cost

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

GDP at market prices

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

Gross National Product (GNP)

GDP plus net factor income from abroad which consists mainly of interest payments on foreign loans, gives Gross National Product (GNP).

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

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

Increase in stocks

Increase in stocks includes the value of the physical change in stocks of raw materials, work in progress, and finished goods held by private producers.

Private final consumption expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure consists of the net expenditure on goods and services by households and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes purchases of dwellings by households but includes the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings.

Government final consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure is defined as the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and payments of indirect taxes less the value of own account production of fixed assets and sales of goods and services.

Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports of goods and services include broadly the equivalent of general imports of merchandise as defined in external trade statistics, plus imports of services and direct purchases abroad made by resident households and by the government on current account. Transfers of migrants' personal effects and gifts between households are also included. Exports of goods and services are defined to be parallel to the definition of imports given above. Exports are however, valued f.o.b. whereas imports are valued c.i.f.

Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries to their employees, in kind as well as in cash and of contributions to social security and to private pension, casualty insurance and similar schemes.

Wages and salaries in cash include all payments which employees receive in respect of their work before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. They include commissions, overtime payments, bonuses, cost of living allowances, housing allowances, etc.

Wages and salaries in kind are goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at a markedly reduced cost which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

Operating surplus

Operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation, consumption of fixed capital and indirect taxes reduced by subsidies.

Operating surplus can be earned by industries only. The gross output of producers of government and private non-profit services to households is defined as equivalent to their cost of production.

Indirect taxes less subsidies

Indirect taxes are taxes assessed on producers, i.e. enterprises and government, in respect of production, sale, purchase or use of goods and services, which are charged to the expenses of production. Examples are the export tax on sugar, import and excise duties, taxes on gambling, licences, etc.

Subsidies are grants made on current account by the government to enterprises in order to compensate for losses resulting from price policies. They are shown in the production account and treated as a negative indirect tax. For example, subsidy on fertilisers is included here as it is granted to producers, while subsidy on rice and flour is not included. Subsidy on rice and flour is treated as a 'transfer' to households and appears in the Income and Outlay Account.

SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group - 1987

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounts for about 15% of the Gross Domestic Product. The activities in this sector are grouped under the following headings:-

- Growing of industrial crops
- Growing of foodcrops, fruits and flowers
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Agricultural services
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing

Sources:

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Tea Board
3. Tea Development Authority
4. Tobacco Board
5. Mauritius Meat Authority
6. The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute
7. The Irrigation Authority
8. The Sugar Insurance Fund Board
9. The Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool
10. Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Natural Resources
11. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
12. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
13. Household Expenditure Surveys
14. Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. The methodology adopted varies with the sources of information. Apart from the sugar estates and tea estates, those engaged in agricultural production are mainly small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of income and production costs. Therefore a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

Growing of Industrial Crops

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

Tea and Tobacco: The Tea Board and Tobacco Board provide data on total quantity produced and on prices paid to planters. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on information obtained from the tea estates and a few tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates on inputs to the total area under cultivation.

Growing of foodcrops, fruits and flowers: In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, data on foodcrops production and on acreage harvested are collected on a monthly basis. Estimates of backyard production are made, based on benchmark data obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys. The wholesale and retail prices of about forty foodcrops and fruits are collected weekly by this office. This enables the valuation of the products at market prices. Transport costs and marketing charges are estimated and deducted from the estimates at market prices to yield gross output at producers' prices.

Adhoc production cost surveys are carried jointly with the Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture which provide the necessary information on inputs. Intermediate consumption expenditure are then estimated by applying appropriate rates of inputs to the total acreage under cultivation. Some of the inputs, for example fertilizers, pesticides, seeds are cross-checked with imports and local production figures.

Fruits and flowers: Production of the two main fruits, banana and pineapple, is estimated along the same lines as described for foodcrops. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing is estimated based on the fruit trees survey undertaken by the Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree. This production is valued at producers' prices.

Estimates are also made for flower production. The main source is exports statistics.

Livestock, poultry and related products: The Mauritius Meat Authority forwards a weekly return on abattoir statistics from which the number and carcass weight of local cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered are obtained. To these, are added the weight of off-abattoir slaughters estimated from permits issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. The total quantity multiplied by a weighted retail price gives the gross output at market prices.

Estimates of intermediate expenditure on cattle feed, salt and water etc. are made and deducted from the gross output to obtain value added.

Poultry and egg production are calculated from data obtained through questionnaires sent to large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Valuation of the production and estimation of intermediate inputs are made according to the methods described above.

Milk production is worked out, based on benchmark data obtained from livestock censuses.

Agricultural Services: The Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Irrigation Authority, the Sugar Insurance Fund Board and the Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool are some of the bodies which provide services to planters. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from published reports or from direct enquiries.

Forestry and hunting: Forestry production is composed mainly of firewood used by households and sugar estates and wood processed by sawmills for construction works. Estimates are made based on consumption data.

Hunting, mainly deer hunting, is undertaken during a specific period of the year. The associations of hunters provide estimates of the number of deers shot. Production of venison is estimated in quantity using an average weight per animal computed from past data. This is valued at producer's prices as for other livestock.

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

Fishing: The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at market prices as the retail prices are readily available from the Consumer Price Index Unit of this office. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at producers' prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen (around 2,700 in number) who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are interviewed by mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information received.

1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total G.D.P. is around 13% and export of sugar represents around 41% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugar cane accounts for about 92% of all lands under cultivation. There are three categories of farmers in the sugar industry namely millers, metayers and other planters.

The millers are owners of sugar factories and of large plots of land around these factories. In 1987, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 43,500 hectares of land. Metayers are normally employees

of the millers who are allowed to grow sugar cane on some of the estates' land. The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugar cane on their own lands. There are about 35,000 owner-planters who cultivate around 41,200 hectares of land.

The value added generated in the sugar industry has been attributed, for national accounts purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

- Agriculture: the final product is sugar cane. Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.
- Manufacturing: the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity. Only millers are engaged in this activity.
- Transport: this is concerned with millers' own account transport of sugar cane, sugar and inputs and
- Distribution: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate engaged in the marketing and export of sugar.

Sources

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
3. Sugar Industry Fund Board
4. Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool Corporation
5. Personal interviews of small planters.

Methodology

The period from the growing stage to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. For national accounts purposes, valuation is done on an accrual basis, so that production relating to crop year n-1/n is treated as production for the calendar year n-1. For example, production of crop year 1985/86 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1985.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on sales of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds, for each crop year. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing, for example, docks and stevedoring, brokerage, shippers' commission are also given.

All the 'Sugar Estates with Factories' furnish detailed data on their expenses to the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture which compiles and presents the data in the statements:

- "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories" and

- "Analysis of production costs"

copies of which are submitted to this office. The items of expenditure therein are scrutinized and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industries namely Agriculture, Manufacturing, Transport and Distribution. Separate production accounts are prepared for each of these activities.

Agriculture; The end product is sugar cane. Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

The gross proceeds from the sales of sugar and its by-products are obtained from the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. The gross output of agriculture comprises 74% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 26% accrues to millers to cover the milling cost.

Intermediate expenses in respect of sugar cane cultivation owned by millers are extracted from the statements provided by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. No such data exist for planters, therefore an estimate of their production cost is worked out at the office. The country is divided into four main regions and detailed production cost per arpent is prepared regionwise based on information collected from personal interviews of planters. Intermediate consumption for the total acreage cultivated by planters is then computed. The estimate also takes into consideration expenditure incurred on new plantations - a 'ratooning' cycle of 10 years is assumed.

Manufacturing: The end product is sugar and only millers are engaged in its production. The gross output is worked out from the gross proceeds of sugar. The main item under goods consumed is sugar cane, other inputs include milling cost and marketing expenses which are obtained from the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

Transport: The sugar estates and millers provide their own means of transport. Most of their canes, sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from the statement, "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories". The total of these aggregates gives the gross output. Transport costs are then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Distribution: The gross output is computed from the related expenditure items as given in the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate report. The cost component consists mainly of elements of value added.

1.3 Mining and quarrying

The activity of mining and quarrying covers salt production and sand quarries. The share of this industry in the Gross Domestic Product is negligible.

Estimates of gross output and value added are made based on information collected through special enquiries.

1.4 Manufacturing

The manufacturing sector has expanded considerably during the last fifteen years mainly due to the setting up of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and to the development of enterprises engaged in the production of import-substitution goods. This sector contributes about 25% to the Gross Domestic Product compared to 15% fifteen years ago.

Sources

1. Annual Census of Industrial Production
2. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
3. The Ministry of Industry
4. Quarterly Employment Survey of EPZ enterprises
5. The Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
6. The Mauritius Export Development and Investment Authority
7. Register of employers of the National Pension Scheme
8. Trade Statistics
9. Household Expenditure Surveys
10. Collection of Statistics of Economic Activities, 1985-1986 (Small Establishments)

Methodology

The manufacturing sector covers the sugar and tea industries, the EPZ and 'Development Certificates' and other industries, and the small manufacturing concerns. It is to be noted that the Printing Department of the Government is also included here.

Sugar; Production account in respect of sugar milling is prepared from annual reports of the Chamber of Agriculture and from financial statements of the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate as explained in section 1.2.

EPZ, DC and other large establishments are defined as those employing ten or more persons. These establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production.

At the beginning of the year, a simplified questionnaire (C:I.P.1) is sent to the establishments requesting information on the quantity of goods produced and their sale value. The value of production or gross output is then derived from the sales figures. A crude estimation of the value added for the current year is then calculated using the working ratio - value added/gross output worked on the previous years' figures - Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available for example employment, imports of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

In September, a detailed questionnaire is sent, which collects information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, stocks and investment. These forms are edited for completeness and consistency. Production accounts are worked out for each of the ISIC groups.

Technical ratios such as labour costs/gross output, value added/gross output and labour costs/value added are also calculated. These are used to make estimates for the non-respondents and also help in forecasting exercises.

The response rate to our enquiries has varied around sixty per cent during the past years. However, in terms of gross output this accounts for nearly eighty per cent.

All the economic data relating to the Manufacturing Sector have been assembled in a separate annual publication - The Digest of Industrial Statistics.

1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises only:

- The Central Electricity Board (C.E.B.) and
- The Central Water Authority (C.W.A.)

The generation and distribution of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the C.E.B. and the C.W.A. is responsible for the storage and supply of water.

These two para-statal bodies regularly publish their income and expenditure accounts, so that data required to prepared their production accounts are readily available. Nevertheless, they also have to fill in two questionnaires which are sent to them every year. The first relates to production and asks for detailed information on receipts, employment and labour costs, purchase of goods and services (local and imported) and stocks of materials. The second questionnaire relates to investment on fixed assets. Data acquisition of assets such as buildings, plant, machinery and transport equipment are collected for the preparation of the table on gross domestic fixed capital formation by type of goods.

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

1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

- General builders and civil engineering contractors
- Small contractors and special trade contractors

- Public authorities engaged in capital works -
Ministry of Works, local authorities and the
Development Works Corporation
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department
3. Trade Statistics
4. 1983 Housing and Population Census
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. Special surveys of building contractors and
para-statal bodies

Methodology

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

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

A few 'small' contractors are interviewed to obtain the price charged per square foot for the construction of dwellings and its breakdown into labour costs and materials consumed. Several such prices are worked out because the cost of construction varies with the size and location of the building.

Similarly, builders and contractors are surveyed to obtain cost of projects completed during the year. These data are supplemented with investment statistics which are collected for the computation the fixed capital formation.

The capital works performed by the Ministry of Works, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation are also included in the construction industry. Data on their activities and expenses are obtained from their respective accounts and also from the financial report of the Accountant-General's Department. Hence production accounts are prepared for the private and public sector.

Another element of the construction industry is the repair and maintenance of buildings, both residential and non-residential, performed by the various contractors and public authorities. Estimates are made from benchmark data from:

- (i) stock of buildings up-dated from 1983 Housing Census
- (ii) repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Expenditure Surveys
- (iii) maintenance costs by industries obtained from returns of the annual Census of Industrial Production

Some items of intermediate consumption, e.g. macadam, paints, cement, iron bars, are cross-checked with production and imports statistics.

1.7 Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels

This group contributes around 15% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

Sources

1. External Trade Statistics
2. Censuses of Industrial Production
3. Agricultural Statistics
4. Income Tax and Sales Tax Statistics
5. Consumer Price Unit of the Central Statistical Office
6. Register of licence holders
7. Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises

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., Revised 2) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and fiscal duties are given. These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Formerly, lists of consumption goods which were controlled by the Ministry of Trade and Shipping were furnished to this office together with their respective margins. Since prices are no longer controlled, margins are now estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price.

Locally manufactured goods : Wholesale and retail margins are estimated using the commodity flow approach. The volume and value of goods manufactured are obtained from the annual Census of Industrial Production conducted by this office. These products are valued at ex-factory prices. The retail prices of these goods are collected from the Consumer Price Unit of

this office and the value of these products at purchasers' prices is worked out. Gross output is then obtained as the difference between the final purchasers' prices and the ex-factory prices of the goods.

Agricultural products : A similar approach as described for locally manufactured goods is used. The main source of data is agricultural statistics compiled at this office. Agricultural products are valued at producers' prices.

Other activities : Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained by lottery and pool organisers, auctioneers and scrap metal dealers. Data in respect of lottery organisers are worked out based on information obtained from the Accountant-General's Department.

Intermediate costs incurred by the distributive trades are estimated on the basis of information collected from different sources. Income tax statistics and special enquiries provide indicators on the cost structure. The distributive trades consume a lot of the output of other industries, e.g. transport, docks and stevedoring, accounting and advertising. The gross output of these service industries is first worked out and an estimate of the amount consumed by the distributive trade is made on a percentage basis.

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

Hotels and Restaurants

All the hotels and some of the restaurants are surveyed by mail questionnaires. Information is asked on receipts from sales of food and beverages, letting of rooms and bungalows, etc. The breakdown of the intermediate costs includes such items as purchase of foodstuff and beverages, compensation of employees, cost of electricity and water.

The number of room nights/bed nights spent during the year is also known. As the response rate is low, the survey data are only used to provide indicators on the hotel activity. A production account is worked out on the basis of gross output, intermediate consumption, and value added per tourist night.

The total tourist nights spent during the year is compiled by the Demography Section of this office. A global figure on gross output and value added is then worked out using the above mentioned derived rates.

The total number of restaurants and cafes operating is obtained from the register of licence holders compiled by the Accountant-General's Department. Estimates of gross output, intermediate costs and value added per restaurant are made, based on information collected from personal interviews of a few owners of restaurants and cafes.

It must be pointed out that consistency checks are performed on the aggregates. Total receipts of hotels and restaurants are compared with a percentage of tourist earnings. Expenditure pattern of tourists is known from an 'Airport Survey' conducted jointly by this office and the Mauritius Government Tourist Office. Total tourists earnings are obtained from the Bank of Mauritius.

1.8 Transport, storage and communication

This group contributes about 10% to the Gross Domestic Product and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

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

Sources

1. National Transport Authority
2. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
3. Mauritius Marine Authority
4. Cargo Handling Corporation
5. Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation
6. Air Mauritius
7. The Overseas Telecommunication Services Co. Ltd
8. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
9. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
10. Household Expenditure Surveys
11. Special enquiries from : docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies
12. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

Methodology

Land transport : The enterprises in this activity consist of operators of buses, lorries, vans, contract cars and taxis.

The large establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire. Gross output, intermediate consumption and labour costs per vehicle are then worked out. The total number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating is obtained from the National Transport Authority. The rates calculated above, are then applied to these totals and estimates of total gross output, intermediate consumption and value added are derived. A similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added of taxis and vans. Information on income and expenditure per vehicle is obtained from personal interviews of taxi and van owners. The estimates of gross output for buses and taxis are cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

The production account for lorries engaged in the transport of sugar cane and sugar is worked out separately, as explained in section 1.2.

Sea transport : Ship owners and shipping agents are interviewed by mail questionnaire. As very scarce information is obtained from this source, indirect methods are used to estimate output. Indicators such as volume of goods loaded and unloaded and statistics on movement of ships are used.

Air transport and travel agencies : The main enterprise engaged in this activity is the Air Mauritius. Data on sales of tickets, handling charges, compensation of employees, fuel costs and other expenses are obtained through a mail questionnaire. Information on the operation of travel agencies is obtained from direct enquiries. Estimates are made for non-response and small units not covered by the annual survey. The activities of the Civil Aviation Department, which is one of the government industries, is also included here. The relevant information for the preparation of its production account is obtained from the Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department.

Docks and stevedoring services : Establishments engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. These are the Mauritius Marine Authority and the Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation and the Cargo Handling Authority. Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added, etc. is obtained through mail questionnaires. The report of the Mauritius Marine Authority also provides useful information relating to port and harbour services.

Communication services : This section comprises mainly the 'government industries' namely the Post and Telegraphs Department and the Telecommunications Department. The Financial Report and the monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department are used to compile the required statistics of the Production Account. The only private enterprise included in this group is the Overseas Telecommunications Services Co. Ltd. Information on the operation of this firm is obtained directly through a mail questionnaire.

1.9 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services

This group covers activities of financial institutions, insurance companies, real estate agencies and bodies providing business services.

Separate production accounts are prepared for activities grouped under the following:-

- Financial institutions
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Business services

Sources

1. Annual Reports of Public Financial Institutions
2. Annual Report of the Registrar General's Department
3. Annual Report of the Registrar of Insurance

4. 1983 Housing and Population Census
5. Income Tax Statistics
6. Special enquiries from insurance companies, banking and other financial institutions, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms

Financial institutions : The Bank of Mauritius is interviewed by mail questionnaire. Data in respect of expenditure, i.e., compensation of employees and purchase of goods and services are thus obtained. Its gross output is imputed, based on 'profits' annually transferred to government.

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

The gross output of commercial banks and similar financial institutions is defined in the SNA Manual as the sum of actual service charges and imputed service charges. Actual service charges consist of income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees etc. Imputed service charges are equal to the excess of interest received over interest paid. Imputed banking service charges must in theory be allocated on a proportional basis to all industries. This procedure involves the collection of detailed figures on credits and deposits which are not easily obtained from the banks. The new SNA manual recommends that the service charges are instead allocated to a nominal banking institution which therefore shows a negative value added. This is the procedure now adopted for the presentation of the estimates.

Similarly, estimates of value added are also made in respect of other financial institutions such as the Mauritius Housing Corporation, the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, etc.

Insurance : Special questionnaires have been designed to collect the required statistics from the insurance companies. Data supplied are used to prepare separate accounts in respect of casualty and life insurances.

The gross output of casualty insurance is calculated as the difference between premiums received and claims paid. This service charge is allocated to the industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry. Details on premiums collected by each class of insurance are obtained from the Registrar of Insurance Report.

The gross output of life insurance is obtained by deducting from premiums received, the claims paid, to which is added the 'net' additions to actuarial reserves exclusive of interest received. Life insurance services are not charged to the production accounts because they are treated as an element of savings and appear in the capital accounts. Estimates of value added which comprise mainly commissions received is also made in respect of assurance agents.

Real Estate : This group comprises the actual rent as well as the imputed rent of buildings.

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 1983 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are up-

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

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

1.10 Producers of government services

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

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

Sources

1. Financial Report and monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department
2. Income and expenditure accounts of local authorities given in their 'Final Accounts'
3. Special enquiries from University of Mauritius, Mahatma Gandhi Institute, Mauritius Institute of Education, Mauritius Examinations Syndicate, Mauritius College of the Air and Private Secondary Schools Authority

Methodology

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant-General's Department on a financial year basis and are published in the Financial Report. For National Accounting purposes, revenue and expenditure have to be compiled on a calendar year basis. The monthly abstracts of accounts kept by

the Accountant-General's Department are extensively used in this respect. The expenditure items contained in the Recurrent Budget are carefully scrutinized and then classified in categories as defined in the SNA manual, for example compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital formation, transfers. Likewise, items of expenditure in the Capital Budget are carefully examined and classified mainly under capital formation and intermediate consumption.

Ministries, departments and institutions included in 'Producers of government services' are classified according to the ISIC groups as follows:-

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing consist of all expenses (excluding administrative) incurred by the departments of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries. Expenditure on research and experimentation from the Capital Budget are also included.

Public administration and defence includes the administrative expenses of the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and all other ministries and departments performing administrative work only. The administrative work of the local authorities and of the Private Secondary Schools Authority are also included here

Sanitary and similar services includes the expenses of the Public Health Department, sewerage disposal and other sanitary services of the Ministry of Works and the 'Public Health Committee' of local authorities.

Social, recreational and related community services includes the expenses of the following departments in the Recurrent Budget: schools and colleges, hospitals and laboratory, veterinary services, Unemployment Hardship Relief Scheme, National Pensions Division, Social Welfare and Social Aid Divisions, Archives, Mauritius Institute, Government Hotel and Catering Training School, Mauritius Government Tourist Office and the Youth Guidance Service.

Also included are the expenses of the 'Welfare Services Committee' of the local authorities and expenses incurred by the University of Mauritius, the Mahatma Gandhi Institute, the Mauritius College of the Air, the Mauritius Institute of Education and the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate.

It is to be noted that the following departments whose accounts appear in the Financial Report are not classified under 'Producers of Government services', but included in 'Industries':

- Printing Department
- Building and repair activity of the Ministry of Works
- Posts and Telegraphs Department
- Telecommunications Department
- Civil Aviation Department
- Post Office Savings Bank

1.11 Community, social and personal services

This section deals with community, social and personal services included under 'Industries' and 'Non-profit' services to households performed by private enterprises. Similar activities undertaken by government are classified in 'Producers of government services'. The main services included are :

- Educational services
- Medical, dental and other health services
- Personal and household services (repair of motor vehicles, repair of footwear, laundry services, etc.)
- Motion picture and other recreational services
- Miscellaneous personal services

Sources

1. Register of licence holders
2. Register of pools and lottery organisations
3. Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme
4. Bi-annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. 1983 Housing and Population Census
7. Special enquiries from Private Secondary Schools Authority, Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, private clinics, casinos and clubs, laundry services, garages, etc.
8. Personal interviews of barbers and beauticians, small repair-shop owners and consumers of above services.

Methodology

Computation of gross output, intermediate consumption and value added in respect of the service industries involves a lot of estimation work using different statistical techniques, such as the income approach and the production approach. Most of the private enterprises engaged in the provision of community, social and personal services are small, and their owners do not keep proper records of income and expenditure. Therefore, collection of data cannot be done by mail questionnaire. The necessary information is obtained from personal interviews, administrative records kept by ministries and government departments and the results of the censuses and surveys carried out by this office.

As the gross output of most of the service industries consists principally of compensation of employees and profits, the income approach is most often used. Data on number of persons engaged in each type of service activity are collected and appropriate average rates applied to obtain the yearly

income. The register of licence holders, the registers of employers and employees of the National Pension Scheme and the Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings prove most helpful in this respect. These figures are supplemented with benchmark data on occupation and economic activity obtained from the 1983 Housing and Population Census. The value added generated from the provision of private medical and dental services, hairdressing, private tuition, recreational and amusement services, etc., are estimated along the lines mentioned above. These estimates are then cross-checked with data on consumption of services obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

Various other methods are used to estimate the output of services where the income approach cannot be used. Two of these methods are described below.

For establishments engaged in repair of vehicles, the output is worked out from a table prepared on 'age' distribution of vehicles registered. Repair costs per vehicle which vary with the 'age' of the vehicles are estimated and applied to the total number of vehicles in each 'age' group to obtain the gross output. The estimates of intermediate consumption expenditure are based on import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works.

In the case of establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained by means of mail questionnaires, the production approach is used. Among these are the Private Secondary Schools Authority, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and some large establishments such as private clinics, laundry services and large motor vehicle repair workshops. From returns provided by the Private Secondary Schools Authority, the output of private colleges which accounts for a large proportion of the service industries, is readily estimated.

2. Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

Value added at market prices comprises compensation of employees, operating surplus, the consumption of Fixed capital and the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies. Operating surplus is termed 'gross' because it includes the element of consumption of Fixed Capital.

Compensation of employees comprises all payments by producers of wages and salaries, including payments in kind as well as in cash, and of contribution to Social Security and Pension Funds.

When the Production approach is used to calculate value added, data on compensation of employees are readily available from the questionnaires. Whenever the income approach is used, the number of persons employed is first obtained. The main sources are the surveys of employment and earnings, the National Pension Scheme and the Population Census data.

Appropriate wage rates are then applied to the employment data to obtain estimates of compensation of employees.

3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It consists of the

value of durable goods intended for non-military purposes each of more than Rs 5,000 in value, acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

Capital formation of industries and producers of government services corresponds to the net additions to their fixed assets, whereas for households only expenditure on construction of dwellings is included. Household expenditure on durable goods such as cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc., is treated as final consumption although the acquisition of similar goods by industries or government are considered as capital goods.

Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
3. Imports and production statistics
4. Special enquiries of building contractors, parastatal bodies and sugar estates.

Methodology

Different methods are used for the valuation of capital formation, based essentially on the commodity approach. Information on investment are collected and compiled on a calendar year basis. These data are classified by type of capital goods such as residential buildings, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, and by industrial use as shown in the table 1.15.

About 50% of the GDFCF is made up of buildings and other construction and works. The number of permits issued and corresponding floor areas for new buildings, additions and reconstructions are obtained from building permits statistics.

All building permits intended for residential purposes are compiled separately and grouped under 'Residential buildings'. Small contractors are interviewed to derive average cost of construction per square foot charged for dwellings. This cost varies with the location and the size of the building. The value of the investment on residential buildings is then obtained as a product of the floor area and the appropriate cost per square foot. To this investment of the private sector is added the value of construction of dwellings undertaken by the public sector. This information is readily available from the Central Housing Authority and the Mauritius Housing Corporation.

Similarly, investment by the private sector on non-residential buildings is computed. The volume of construction is compiled from building permits statistics and the value of projects completed during the year obtained from questionnaires sent to large contractors. Sugar estates and parastatal bodies are interviewed by mail questionnaires which provide data on the value of construction and major repair works undertaken yearly. Expenditure on non-residential buildings constructed for the central government are obtained from figures of capital expenditure in the Financial Report.

All other construction works not included above are grouped under 'other constructions and works'. These include outlays on road constructions, dams, reservoirs, pipe laying, electricity distribution networks, land im-

provement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Also included here is expenditure made on young tea plantations. Information on such construction works is obtained from questionnaires sent to the bodies concerned.

Machinery and equipment constitute about 50% of the GDFCF. As this component is essentially imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing costs, transportation costs, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation costs. They are then classified by industrial use. This is a difficult exercise and very often arbitrary percentages are used. However, consistency checks are performed using data obtained from other sources such as returns of parastatal bodies and sugar estates, imports of the export processing zone.

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

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

As data necessary for the computation of capital formation are obtained from so many sources, great care is exercised at the compilation stage, to avoid double counting.

4. The Income and Outlay Accounts

4.1 Institutional Sectors

For the purpose of the analysis of production, the economy is split into industry groups but to analyse flows affecting income, capital and financial transactions, the different units involved in production, redistribution and consumption are grouped into 'institutional sectors' as follows:-

- (i) Households
- (ii) Financial & non-financial corporate & quasi-corporate enterprises
- (iii) General Government and
- (iv) Rest of the World

4.2 (i) Households: The household sector covers :

- (a) individuals as consumers
- (b) entrepreneurs, proprietors and partnerships
- (c) non-profit institutions (NPI) serving households

The main resources of the NPI's are usually derived from voluntary contributions of households and from property income.

- (ii) Financial corporate enterprises include the Central Bank, commercial banks, other monetary and credit institutions and companies engaged in insurance.

Non-financial corporate enterprises cover all private or public companies and public corporations which are principally engaged in the production of goods and non-financial market services.

- (iii) General Government comprises :

- (a) most ministries and departments of the central and local government (Civil Aviation, Post & Telegraph & Telecommunication Department are classified under public enterprises)

- (b) Social Security Schemes and

- (c) Non-profit institutions entirely or mainly financed by government

- (iv) Rest of the World : The rest of the world accounts provide an overall view of the economic relationships linking the national economy with the rest of the world.

5. ESTIMATES AT CONSTANT PRICES

5.1 General

The National Accounts of the country are initially prepared at current prices. However, for many purposes, estimates are required where the effects of changes in prices are eliminated in order to obtain changes in volume only or as it is usually called real changes. Such estimates are very useful when studying the progress achieved in the economy or when economic forecasts are being undertaken.

To prepare estimates free of the effects of prices, these have to be revalued at the average prices of a selected base year. Estimates at constant prices are worked out using both the production approach and the expenditure approach.

5.2 Production approach

The value added or the net output of an industry is its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product and is obtained by subtracting its intermediate consumption from its gross output. Therefore, to obtain the value added at constant prices, both the gross output and the input of materials, fuels, services and so on have to be revalued at the constant prices of a base year. This method, the ideal one, is known as the "double-deflation" method. However, the "double-deflation" method requires complete and reliable data on both inputs and outputs which, in practice, are very difficult to obtain. Therefore, other methods have to be used. The "double-deflation" method is,

however, used for the calculation of constant price estimates of two sectors, namely the Agricultural Sector and the Electricity, Gas and Water Industry Group.

In practice, therefore, value added at constant prices must generally be estimated by the use of other series to indicate the changes in net output. The "proxy" indicators most often used are:-

(i) Proxy indicator based on gross output

- (a) Physical quantities
- (b) Deflated values

If the ratio of net output to gross output remains unchanged at constant prices, changes in net output at constant prices can be measured by changes in gross output at constant prices.

In case of industries which produce homogeneous products, quantity relatives worked from data on physical quantity of goods produced can be used to extrapolate the base year value added - e.g. litres of alcoholic or soft beverages, tons of cigarettes, number of pairs of gloves.

As most industries produce a large number of products, it is not possible to obtain separate physical output series. The gross output value series are therefore deflated by an appropriate price index to obtain a constant price or volume series e.g. the gross output of wholesale and retail trade is deflated by a weighted index of Consumer Price and Import Price Index.

(ii) Proxy Indicator based on inputs

- (a) Materials used in production - physical quantities or deflated values
- (b) Employment

Changes in net output may also be estimated by changes in inputs. The inputs chosen may be materials used or employment. An employment index is used for the 'service' industries. This index, however does not take account of any increase in labour productivity and therefore tends to underestimate increase in net output.

The following table lists the specific methods presently being used for the estimation of G.D.P. by 'industry' group at constant price.

<u>ISIC</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
p 1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing:	
	Sugar and Tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extra- polate base year value added
3.	Manufacturing:	
	Sugar and black tea	Double deflation method
	E.P.Z.	Deflation by specific price indices such as export price index or weighted index of inputs and salary
	DC and other	(i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products (ii) Deflation by specific retail price indices for the majority of products groups
4.	Electricity, gas and water	Double deflation method
5.	Construction	Deflation by a weighted price index of inputs and a salary index. Build- ing permits statistics also used as indicator
6.	Wholesale and retail, restaurant and hotel:	
	Wholesale and retail	Deflation by weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index
	Restaurants and hotels	Extrapolation of the base year value added by tourist nights series
7.	Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles

<u>ISIC Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
8.	Insurance, finance and business services	(i) Deflation by a weighted salary index and Consumer Price Index (ii) Extrapolation using index based on employment data
9.	Producers of government services	(i) Deflation by a salary index (ii) Extrapolation using index based on employment data
10.	Other services	Extrapolation by an employment index

5.3 Expenditure approach

The methods used for the estimation of GDP at constant prices by type of expenditure are as listed below:

<u>Type of expenditure</u>	<u>Methods used</u>
1. Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage
2. Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index
3. Capital formation	
(a) Buildings, construction and other works	Deflation by a weighted price index of main inputs such as cement and iron bars and a salary index
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods
(c) Changes in stocks	Deflation by the imports price index
4. Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices
5. Indirect taxes:	
(a) for commodity taxes such as excise duty and export duty	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and sales tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the GDP implied price index

'Deflators' or price indices are now computed on an 'ad hoc' basis. The availability of series of detailed data on inputs will enable the construction of specific price indices as for example a producers' price index or an input price index for agriculture or industries.

The availability of series of properly constructed specific price indices will further improve the calculation of estimates at constant prices.

SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout :

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

ABBREVIATIONS

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

EXCHANGE RATE

Conversion rate to Special Drawing Right (S.D.R.) :

1 S.D.R. : 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23 October 1979

1 S.D.R. : 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24 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 - National Accounts - Main aggregates, 1985 - 1988

Main aggregates	Unit	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	Rs Mn	13,380	16,450	19,085	21,480
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	16,618	19,700	22,985	26,175
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	-700	-729	-538	-500
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	13,180	15,721	18,547	20,980
Gross national product at market prices	"	15,918	18,971	22,447	25,675
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	13,378	15,918	18,477	20,728
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	16,157	19,088	22,362	25,366
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	6,570	7,365	8,675	9,975
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	13,033	14,068	16,410	19,510
private	"	(11,118)	(12,000)	(13,930)	(16,680)
government	"	(1,915)	(2,068)	(2,480)	(2,830)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	3,100	3,890	5,090	6,465
private sector	"	(2,100)	(2,515)	(3,375)	(3,850)
public sector	"	(1,000)	(1,375)	(1,715)	(2,615)
6. Gross domestic savings	"	3,585	5,632	6,575	6,665
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	-315	+1,312	+605	-
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	3,895	11,919	15,745	18,850
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	9,210	10,607	15,140	18,850

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Fig. 1 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES
AND FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
(COST COMPONENTS & GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS) 1982-1988**

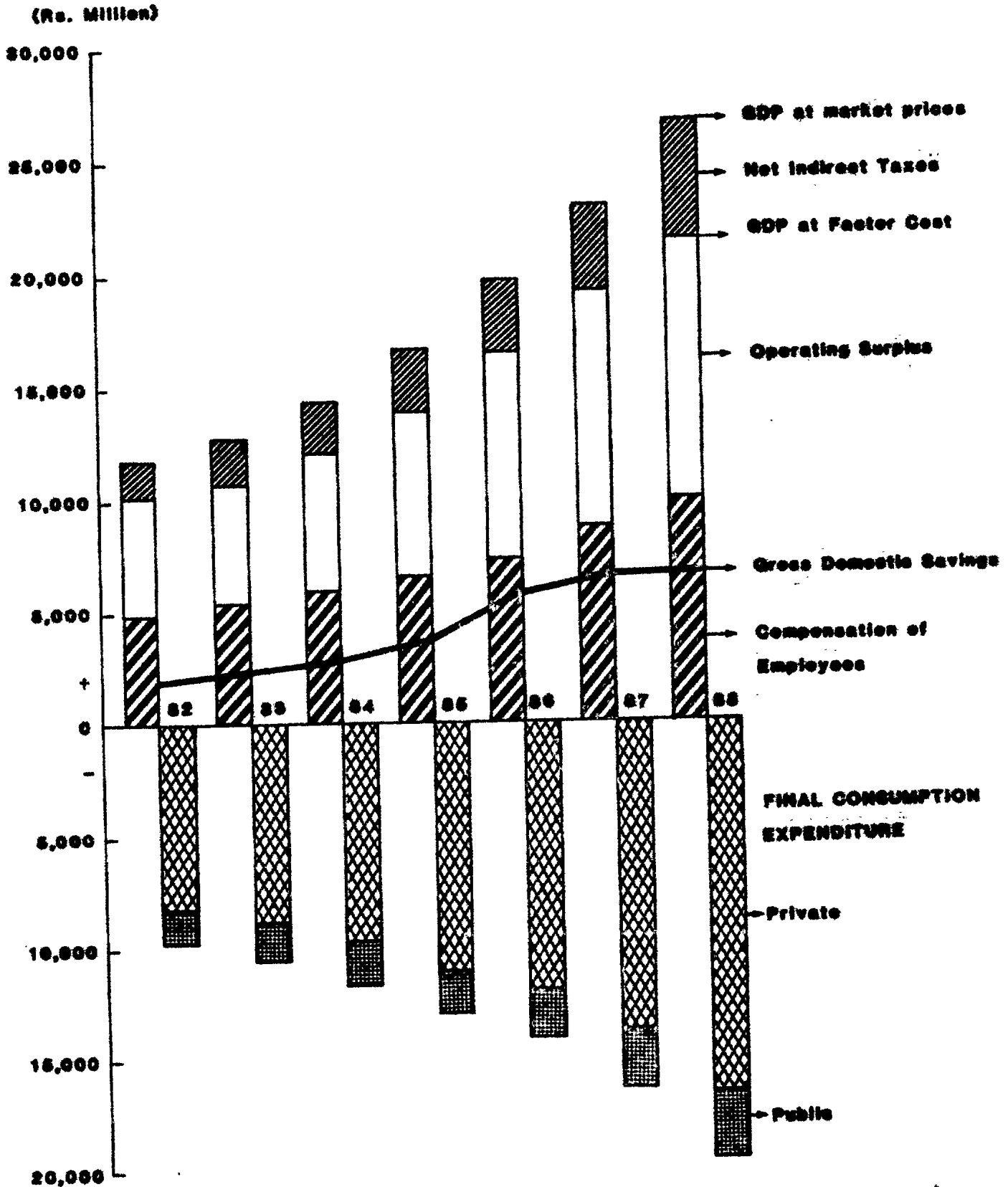


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios, 1985 - 1988

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost (%)	+ 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.1	+ 5.1
Final consumption expenditure (%)				
Private	+ 5.1	+ 5.8	+ 15.0	+ 10.0
Government	-	+ 1.7	+ 7.1	+ 3.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) - (%)	+ 10.0	+ 19.8	+ 24.8	+ 15.4
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	47.3	44.8	15.5	46.4
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	78.4	71.4	71.4	71.5
Private	66.9	60.9	60.6	63.7
Government	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.8
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	18.6	19.8	22.2	24.7
Private sector	12.6	12.8	14.7	14.7
Public sector	6.0	7.0	7.5	10.0
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	28.6	28.6	25.5

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost,
1985 - 1988

Rs Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,123	2,510	2,830	2,835
Sugar	(1,538)	(1,905)	(2,145)	(2,090)
Other	(585)	(605)	(685)	(745)
Mining and quarrying	20	22	25	27
Manufacturing	2,864	3,830	4,605	5,432
Sugar	(438)	(605)	(680)	(657)
E.P.Z.	(1,333)	(1,900)	(2,425)	(3,100)
Other	(1,093)	(1,325)	(1,500)	(1,675)
Electricity, gas and water	397	462	490	510
Construction	775	880	1,000	1,170
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,834	2,300	2,930	3,512
Wholesale and retail trade	(1,494)	(1,885)	(2,400)	(2,878)
Restaurants and hotels	(340)	(415)	(530)	(640)
Transport, storage and communication	1,510	1,775	2,035	2,308
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,190	2,335	2,475	2,640
Ownership of dwellings	(1,535)	(1,580)	(1,610)	(1,650)
Other	(655)	(755)	(865)	(990)
Producers of government services	1,447	1,560	1,840	2,100
Other services	720	776	855	940
Gross domestic product at factor cost	13,880	16,450	19,085	21,480
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	2,738	3,250	3,900	4,695
Gross domestic product at market prices	16,618	19,700	22,985	26,175

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig. 2 - DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, 1962-1988

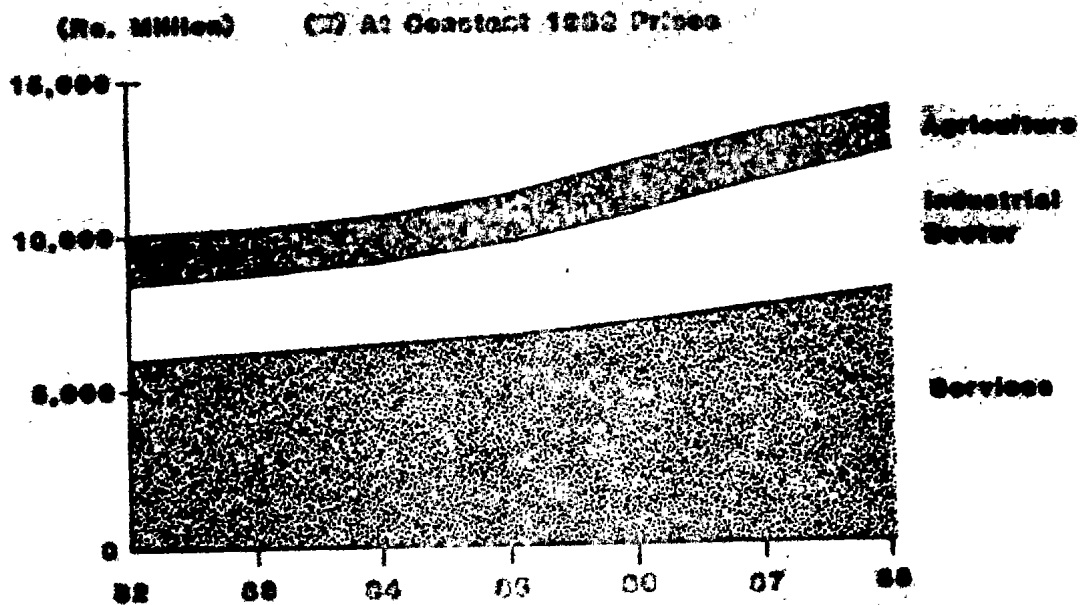
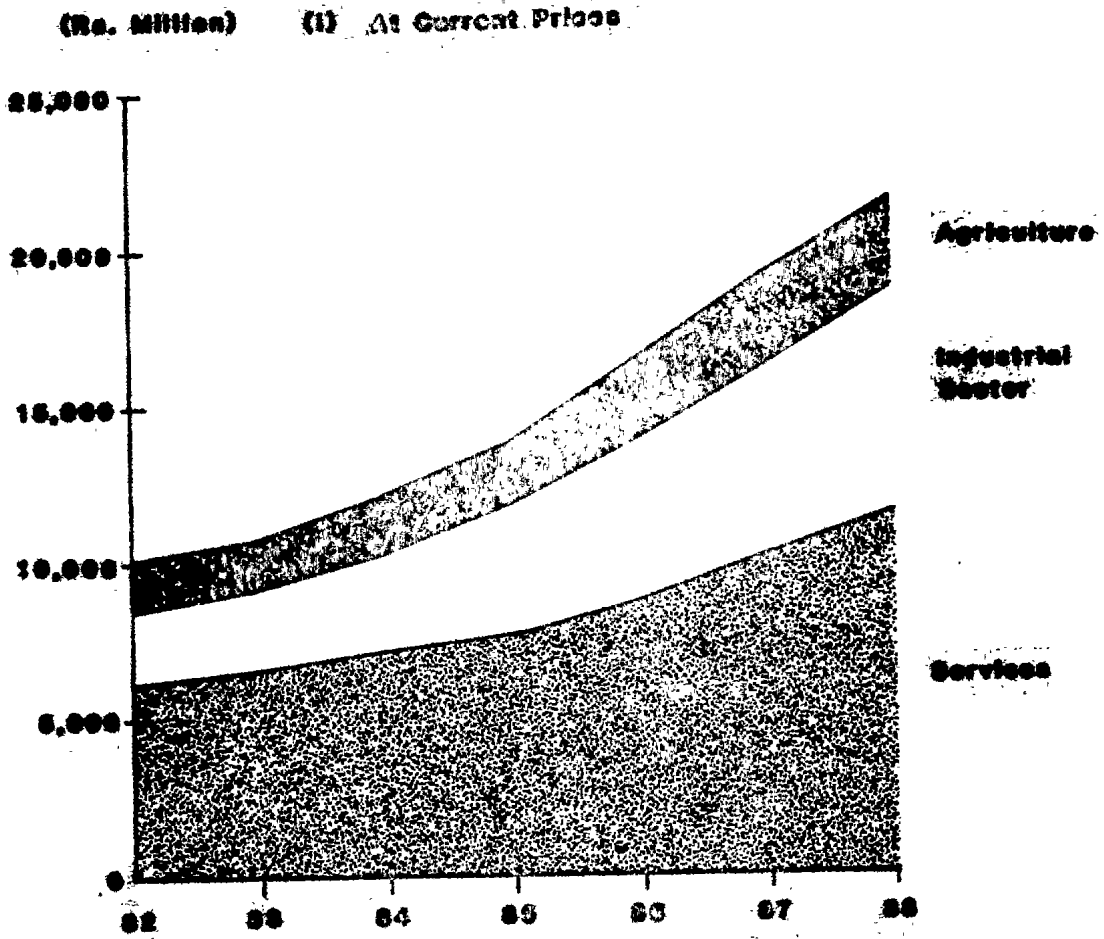


Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1985 - 1988

	1985	1986 ^{1/}	1987 ^{2/}	1988 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	15	15	13
Sugar	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)
Mining and quarrying	..7	.7	..7	.7
Manufacturing	21	23	24	25
Sugar	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)
E.P.Z.	(10)	(11)	(13)	(14)
Other	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Electricity, gas and water	3	3	3	2
Construction	6	5	5	6
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	13	14	15	17
Wholesale and retail trade	(11)	(11)	(12)	(14)
Restaurants and hotels	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	11	11
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16	14	13	12
Ownership of dwellings	(11)	(10)	(8)	(8)
Other	(5)	(4)	(5)	(4)
Producers of government services	10	10	10	10
Other services	5	5	4	4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1982 prices, -
1985 - 1988

Rs Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1 1,492	1,652	1,614	1,486
Sugar	2 (1,008)	(1,139)	(1,099)	(945)
Other	3 (484)	(513)	(515)	(541)
Mining and quarrying	4 17	18	19	20
Manufacturing	5 2,038	2,450	2,795	3,102
Sugar	6 (293)	(330)	(315)	(268)
E.P.Z.	7 (845)	(1,140)	(1,390)	(1,668)
Other	8 (900)	(980)	(1,090)	(1,166)
Electricity, gas and water	9 315	343	360	360
Construction	10 698	768	834	905
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	11 1,527	1,677	2,010	2,211
Wholesale and retail trade	12 (1,215)	(1,322)	(1,585)	(1,743)
Restaurants and hotels	13 (312)	(355)	(425)	(468)
Transport, storage and communication	14 1,260	1,345	1,465	1,582
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	15 1,935	1,993	2,070	2,150
Ownership of dwellings	16 (1,366)	(1,390)	(1,415)	(1,436)
Other	17 (569)	(603)	(655)	(714)
Producers of government services	18 1,330	1,343	1,383	1,411
Other services	19 652	675	710	745
Gross domestic product at factor cost	20 11,264	12,264	13,260	13,972
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	21 + 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.1	+ 5.4

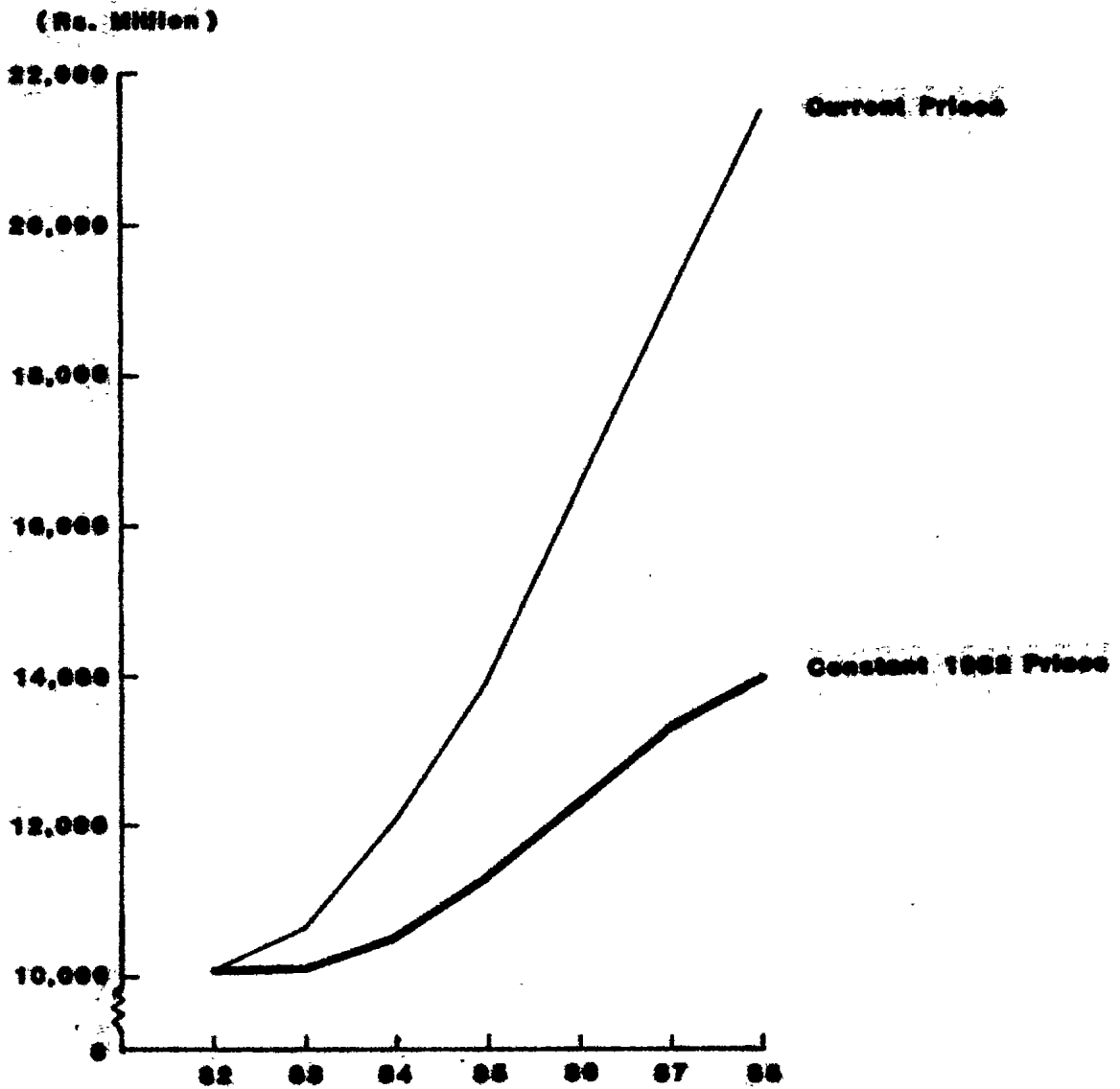
1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig. 3 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, 1982 - 1988

(I) Current and Constant 1982 Prices



(II) % Annual Real Growth Rate

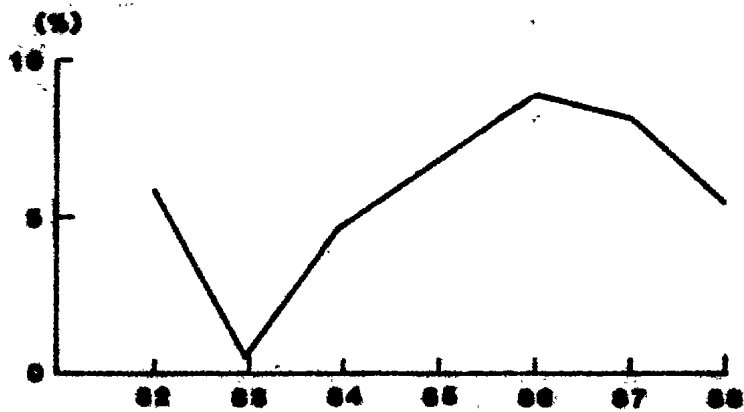


Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral growth rate (indices), 1985 -1988 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	97.5	107.9	105.4	97.0
Sugar	(88.3)	(99.8)	(96.3)	(82.8)
Other	(124.0)	(131.4)	(132.1)	(138.7)
Mining and quarrying	105.0	111.3	116.9	122.7
Manufacturing	130.6	157.0	179.1	198.8
Sugar	(93.6)	(105.8)	(101.0)	(85.9)
E.P.Z.	(188.2)	(254.1)	(310.0)	(372.0)
Other	(112.8)	(123.0)	(137.1)	(146.7)
Electricity, gas and water	121.2	132.1	138.7	138.7
Construction	111.7	122.9	133.4	144.8
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	118.4	130.0	156.0	171.6
Wholesale and retail trade	(115.8)	(126.0)	(151.2)	(166.3)
Restaurants and hotels	(130.2)	(148.4)	(178.1)	(195.9)
Transport, storage and communication	113.3	121.2	132.1	142.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	110.3	113.6	118.2	122.8
Ownership of dwellings	(107.5)	(109.5)	(111.6)	(113.3)
Other	(117.3)	(124.3)	(135.5)	(147.7)
Producers of government services	104.5	105.5	108.7	110.9
Other services	109.5	113.3	119.0	124.9
Gross domestic product at factor cost	112.4	122.4	132.3	139.5
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	+ 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.1	+ 5.4

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

(4)

Table (1.7) - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1985 - 1988 (Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	142.3	151.9	175.3	190.8
Sugar	(152.6)	(167.3)	(195.2)	(221.2)
Other	(120.9)	(117.9)	(133.0)	(137.7)
Mining and quarrying	117.6	122.2	131.6	135.0
Manufacturing	140.5	156.3	164.8	175.1
Sugar	(149.5)	(183.3)	(215.9)	(245.1)
E.P.Z.	(157.8)	(166.7)	(174.5)	(185.9)
Other	(121.4)	(135.2)	(137.6)	(143.7)
Electricity, gas and water	126.0	134.7	136.1	141.7
Construction	111.0	114.6	119.9	129.3
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	120.1	137.1	145.8	159.1
Wholesale and retail trade	(123.0)	(142.6)	(151.4)	(165.1)
Restaurants and hotels	(109.0)	(116.9)	(124.7)	(136.8)
Transport, storage and communication	119.8	132.0	138.9	145.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	113.2	117.2	119.6	122.8
Ownership of dwellings	(112.4)	(113.7)	(113.8)	(114.9)
Other	(115.1)	(125.2)	(132.1)	(138.7)
Producers of government services	108.8	116.2	133.0	148.8
Other services	110.4	115.0	120.4	126.2
Gross domestic product at factor cost - deflator	123.2	134.1	143.9	153.6

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.3 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1985 - 1988

Rs. Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
1 Compensation of employees	6,570	7,365	8,675	9,975
2 of which paid by government *	(1,680)	(1,812)	(2,110)	(2,110)
3 Operating surplus	7,510	9,085	10,110	11,505
4 of which government industries	(92)	(98)	(115)	(80)
5 Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	...	...
6 Gross domestic product at factor cost	13,980	16,450	19,085	21,480
7 Net indirect taxes	2,738	3,250	3,900	4,695
8 Indirect taxes paid	(2,784)	(3,348)	(4,054)	(1,855)
9 Subsidies received	(- 46)	(- 98)	(- 154)	(- 160)
10 Gross domestic product at market prices	16,618	19,700	22,985	26,175

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

Table 1.9 Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1985 - 1988

Rs Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	11,118	12,000	13,930	16,680
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,915	2,068	2,480	2,830
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	2,100	2,515	3,375	3,850
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	1,000	1,375	1,715	2,615 4/
Increase in stocks	800	430	880	200
Exports of goods and non-factor services	8,895	11,919	15,745	18,850
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(6,639)	(9,056)	(11,599)	(13,750)
Non-factor services	(2,256)	(2,863)	(4,146)	(5,100)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	9,210	10,607	15,110	18,850
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(7,056)	(8,294)	(11,700)	(14,700)
Non-factor services	(2,154)	(2,313)	(3,410)	(4,150)
Gross domestic product at market prices	16,618	19,700	22,985	26,175

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of one aircraft

FIG. 4 - CONSUMPTION AND GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, 1982-1988

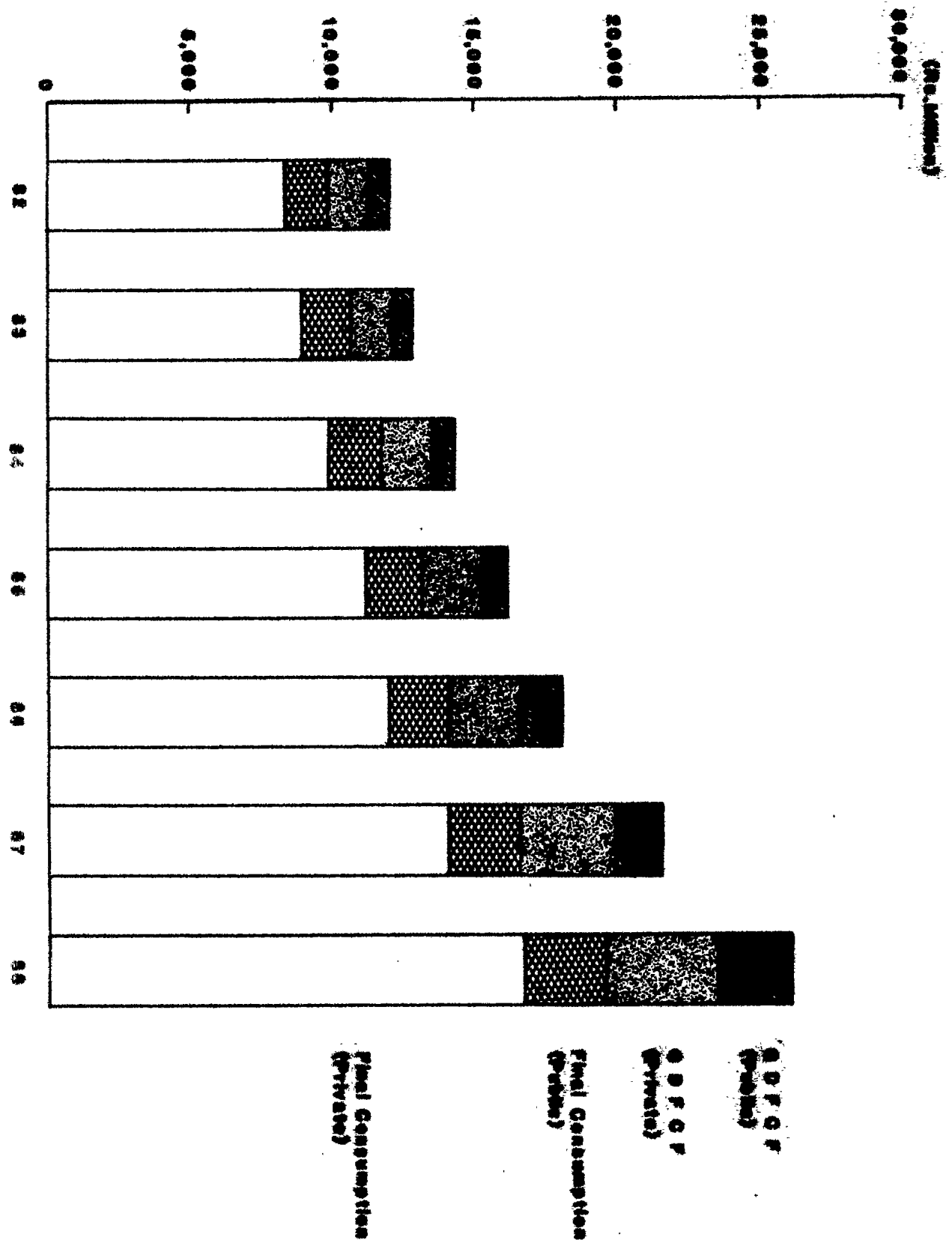


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1985 - 1988

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
	%	%	%	%
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	67	61	60	63
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	11	10	11	11
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	13	13	15	15
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	6	7	7	10
Increase in stocks	5	2	1	1
Gross domestic expenditure	102	93	97	100
Exports of goods and non-factor services	53	61	69	72
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	55	54	66	72
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	100	100	100

1/ final estimates
 2/ provisional estimates
 3/ revised forecast
 4/ includes purchase of one aircraft

4

1988 1987 1986 1985

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	9,295	9,835	11,310	12,440
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	1,727	1,755	1,880	1,935
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	1,716	1,960	2,520	2,645
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	814	1,055	1,265	1,725 4/
Increase in stocks	160	530	1,680	1,795
Exports of goods and non-factor services	6,554	8,756	10,826	13,070
Less Imports of goods and non factor services	7,081	9,384	13,392	15,300
Gross domestic product at market prices	13,185	14,510	16,090	17,510

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of one aircraft

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1985 - 1988

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	112.0	118.5	136.2	119.9
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	106.3	108.1	115.8	119.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	127.6	147.2	187.1	196.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	107.8	139.7	167.6	228.5 4/
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	118.5	158.0	195.8	218.3
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	120.9	160.1	228.6	261.1
Gross domestic product at market prices	112.5	123.8	137.2	147.6

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of one aircraft

4

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1985 -1988

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	119.6	122.0	123.2	134.1
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	110.9	117.8	131.9	146.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	122.4	127.0	133.9	145.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	122.8	130.3	135.6	151.6 4/
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	135.7	136.4	145.4	156.2
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	130.1	113.1	113.1	123.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	126.0	135.8	142.9	151.2

1/ revised

2/ preliminary

3/ forecast

4/ includes purchase of one aircraft

Table 1.1.1. Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation of public and private sector at current prices, 1985-1987
Rs million

	1985			1986 1/			1987 2/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	A. By type of capital goods								
a. Residential buildings	52	678	730	14	761	775	11	839	850
b. Non-residential buildings	260	375	635	288	372	660	265	535	800
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	365	60	425	580	55	635	665	50	715
d. Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	10	75	85	20	135	155	20	235	255
(ii) Other transport equipment	63	122	185	193	122	315	160	340	470
e. Machinery and other equipment	250	790	1,040	280	1,070	1,350	594	1,406	2,000
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,000	2,100	3,100	1,375	2,515	3,890	1,715	3,375	5,090
B. By industrial use									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	49	81	130	30	100	130	115	175	290
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	99	641	740	65	1,005	1,070	60	1,400	1,460
4. Electricity, gas and water	233	52	285	230	-	230	310	-	310
5. Construction	17	63	80	58	77	135	30	85	115
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	2	328	330	-	300	300	30	455	485
7. Transport, storage and communication	345	90	435	800	130	930	925	255	1,180
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	67	748	815	47	828	875	45	915	960
of which ownership of dwellings	(52)	(678)	(730)	(14)	(761)	(775)	(11)	(839)	(850)
9. Producers of government services	150	-	150	145	-	145	200	-	200
10. Other services	38	97	135	-	75	75	-	90	90
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,000	2,100	3,100	1,375	2,515	3,890	1,715	3,375	5,090

* Includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies
1/ final estimates
2/ provisional estimates

4

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices, 1985 - 1988

Rs Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
A. By type of capital goods				
(a) Residential buildings	730	775	850	980
(b) Non-residential buildings	635	660	800	1,060
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	425	635	715	800
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	85	155	255	280
(ii) Other equipment	185	315	470	1,125*
(e) Machinery and other equipment	1,040	1,350	2,000	2,220
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,100	3,890	5,090	6,465
B. By industrial use				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	130	130	290	180
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	740	1,070	1,460	1,635
4. Electricity, gas and water	285	230	310	500
5. Construction	80	135	115	130
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	330	300	485	570
7. Transport, storage and communication	435	930	1,180	1,965*
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	815	875	960	1,090
of which : ownership of dwellings	(730)	(775)	(850)	(980)
9. Producers of government services	150	145	200	250
10. Other services	135	75	90	145
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,100	3,890	5,090	6,465

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes purchase of one aircraft

Fig. 6 - COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED FORMATION
(by type of Capital Goods at Current Prices) , 1966-1988

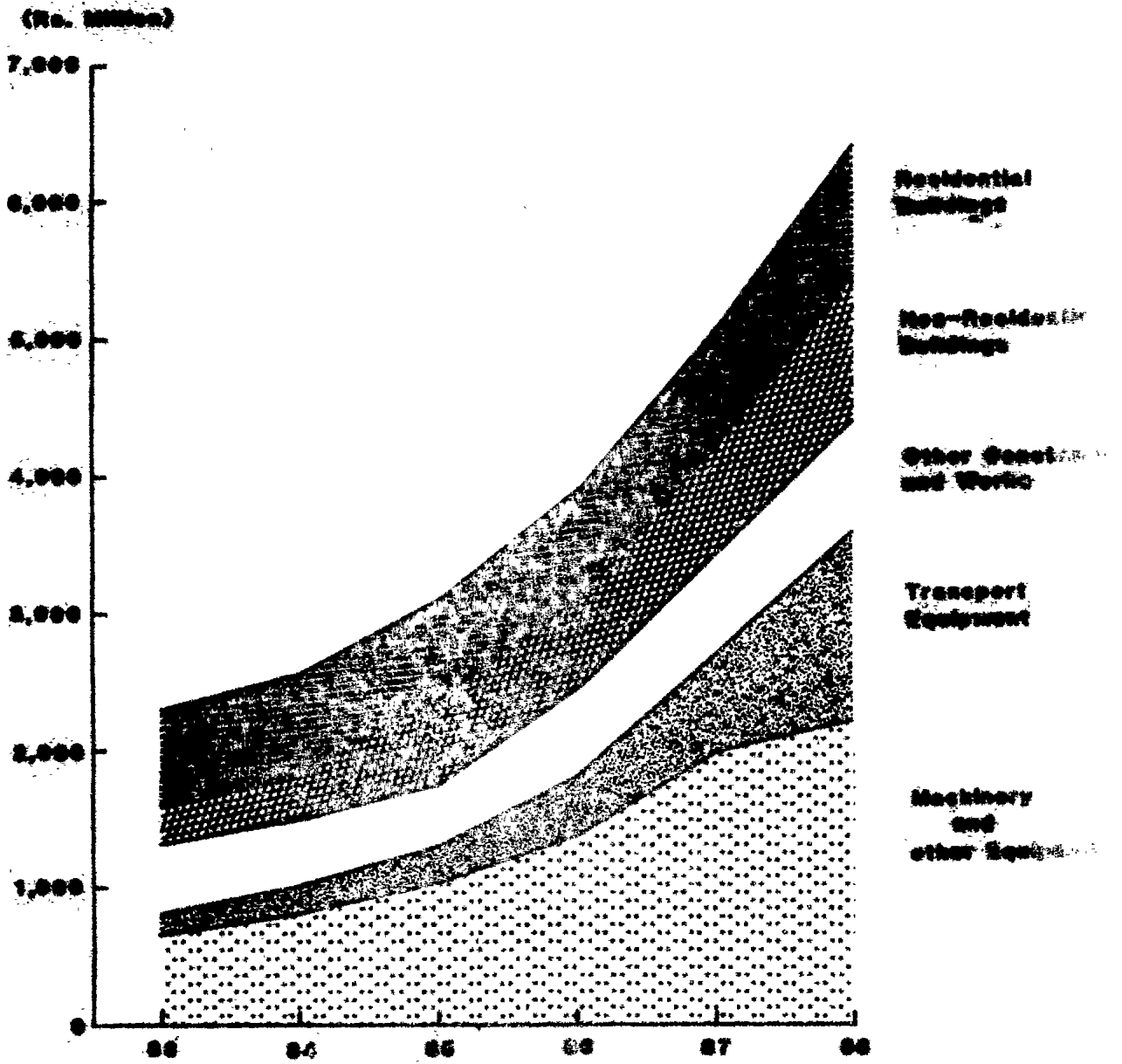


Table 1.16 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1982 prices, 1985 - 1988 Rs Million

	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/	1988 3/
A. By type of capital goods				
(a) Residential buildings	631	650	685	745
(b) Non-residential buildings	540	545	630	780
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement.)	364	520	560	585
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	55	100	155	155
(ii) Other equipment	130	205	290	635*
(e) Machinery and other equipment	810	1,015	1,465	1,470
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,530	3,035	3,785	4,370
B. By industrial use				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	120	115	250	140
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	580	805	1,060	1,080
4. Electricity, gas and water	231	180	235	340
5. Construction	60	95	60	65
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	269	235	350	375
7. Transport, storage and communication	341	705	855	1,290*
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	697	725	750	800
of which : ownership of dwellings	(631)	(650)	(685)	(745)
9. Producers of government services	122	115	155	180
10. Other services	110	60	70	100
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,530	3,035	3,785	4,370

1/ final estimates

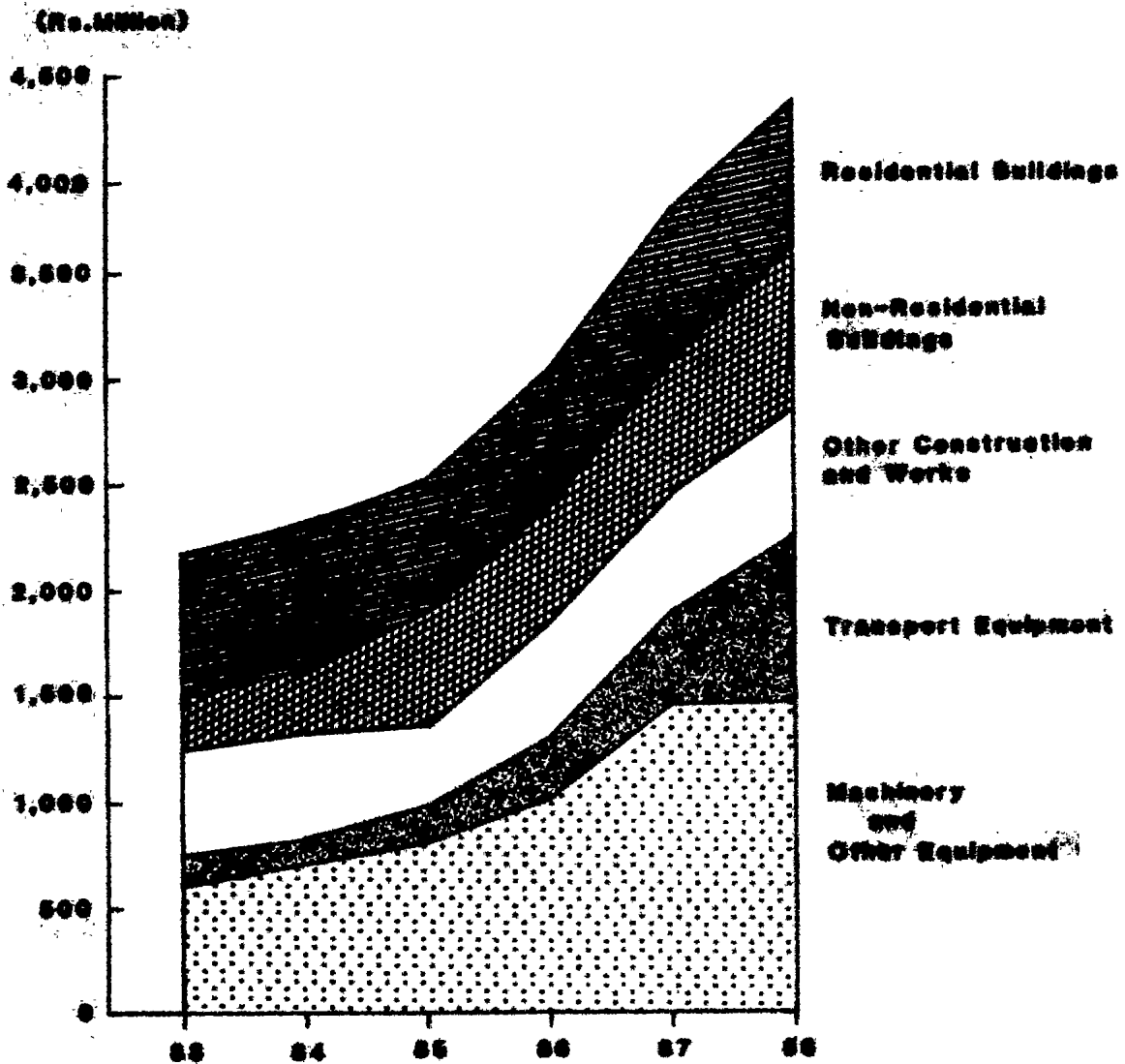
2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes purchase of one aircraft

Fig. 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, 1983-1988

(I) Composition by type of capital goods at constant 1982 prices



(II) % Annual Real Growth Rate

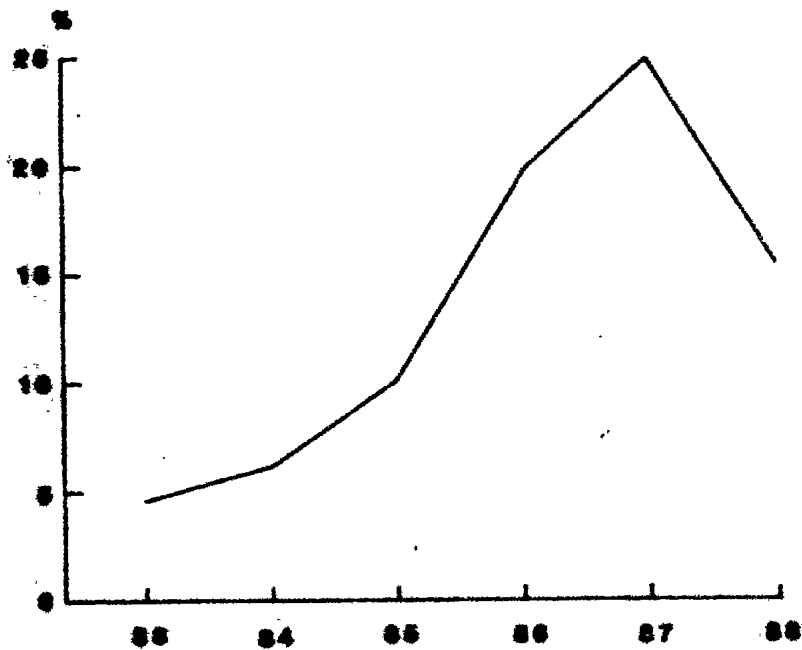


Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1985 - 1988

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1985	1986 1/	1987 /2	1988 /3
Residential buildings	85.9	88.5	93.3	101.5
Non-residential buildings	220.4	221.5	257.4	318.4
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	75.8	108.8	116.2	121.5
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	122.2	218.5	349.6	349.6
(ii) Other equipment	173.3	270.7	388.4	844.4*
Machinery and other equipment	155.8	195.4	281.1	282.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	120.5	144.4	180.2	207.6
% annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+10.0	+19.8	+24.8	+15.4

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1985 - 1988

(Base year : 1982 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1985	1986 /1	1987 /2	1988 /3
Residential buildings	115.7	119.2	124.1	131.5
Non-residential buildings	117.6	121.1	127.0	135.9
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	116.8	122.1	127.7	136.8
Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	154.5	155.0	164.5	180.6
(ii) Other equipment	142.3	153.7	162.1	177.2
Machinery and other equipment	128.4	133.0	136.5	151.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	122.5	128.2	134.5	147.9

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes purchase of one aircraft

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1985						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	3,098.0	990.0	2,108.0	- 15.0	2,123.0	1,043.0	1,080.0
of which sugar cane	2,184.0	646.0	1,538.0	-	1,538.0	883.0	655.0
foodcrops, fruits & flowers	244.1	39.3	204.8	- 12.4	217.2	30.0	187.2
livestock	284.3	147.7	136.6	- 2.6	139.2	18.0	121.2
fishing	131.7	44.6	87.1	-	87.1	13.3	73.8
2. Mining and quarrying	44.2	24.2	20.0	-	20.0	10.5	9.5
3. Manufacturing	11,609.7	7,998.8	3,610.9	747.2	2,863.7	1,320.1	1,543.0
of which sugar milling	3,600.6	2,700.3	900.3	462.5	437.8	182.5	255.3
E.P.Z. industries	4,194.5	2,861.9	1,332.6	-	1,332.6	661.4	571.2
4. Electricity, gas and water	797.0	400.0	397.0	-	397.0	155.0	242.0
5. Construction	2,155.0	1,386.8	768.2	- 6.8	775.0	480.0	295.0

(A)

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985-1986 (continued)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1985						
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,848.9	941.0	1,907.9	74.2	1,833.7	650.3	1,183.4
of which wholesale and retail trade	2,063.9	556.0	1,507.9	14.2	1,493.7	504.3	989.4
restaurants & hotels	785.0	385.0	400.0	60.0	340.0	146.0	194.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	2,890.5	1,371.5	1,519.0	9.0	1,510.0	791.0	719.0
of which transport & storage	2,683.0	1,345.6	1,337.4	9.0	1,328.4	754.0	594.4
communication	207.5	25.9	181.6	-	181.6	57.0	124.6
8. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	3,056.0	573.0	2,483.0	37.1	2,445.9	329.0	2,116.9
of which financial institutions	595.1	93.5	501.6	-	501.6	191.0	310.6
ownership of dwellings	1,785.0	215.0	1,570.0	35.0	1,535.0	-	1,535.0
Community, social & personal services	1,036.6	310.8	725.8	100.9	624.9	249.5	375.4
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institution)	-	+ 255.6	- 255.6	-	- 255.6	-	- 255.6
Sub-total (a)	27,535.9	14,251.7	13,284.2	946.6	12,337.6	5,028.4	7,309.2

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs. Million

1985

Kind of economic activity	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
		(b) Producers of government services					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	165.1	17.8	147.3	-	147.3	147.5	-
9. Community, social & personal services	1,620.1	320.9	1,299.2	-	1,299.2	1,299.2	-
of which public administration & defence	831.6	221.5	610.1	-	610.1	610.1	-
sanitary & similar services	87.6	9.4	78.2	-	78.2	78.2	-
social, recreational & related community services	700.9	90.0	610.9	-	610.9	610.9	-
Sub-total (b)	1,785.2	338.7	1,446.5	-	1,446.5	1,446.5	-
		(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households					
9. Community, social & personal services	99.4	3.9	95.5	-	95.5	95.5	-
of which social, recreational and related community services	30.5	3.9	26.6	-	26.6	26.6	-
domestic services to households	68.9	-	68.9	-	68.9	68.9	-
Sub-total (c)	99.4	3.9	95.5	-	95.5	95.5	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	29,420.5	14,594.3	14,826.2	946.6	13,879.6	6,570.4	7,509.2
Import duties + Sales Tax	1,791.0	-	1,791.0	1,791.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	31,211.5	14,594.3	16,617.2	2,737.6	13,879.6	6,570.4	7,509.2

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 - 1986 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1 9 8 6						
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,437.8	981.5	2,456.3	- 53.7	2,510.0	1,059.0	1,451.0
of which sugar cane	2,583.5	678.5	1,905.0	-	1,905.0	889.0	1,016.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	240.4	52.6	187.8	- 6.2	194.0	34.0	160.0
livestock	339.1	157.0	182.1	- 3.5	185.6	30.0	155.6
fishing	131.2	44.0	87.2	-	87.2	31.0	56.2
2. Mining and quarrying	48.6	26.6	22.0	-	22.0	11.0	11.0
3. Manufacturing	14,427.5	2,741.1	4,686.4	856.8	3,829.6	1,695.8	2,133.8
of which sugar milling	4,284.3	3,127.2	1,157.1	552.1	605.0	179.8	425.2
EPZ industries	5,884.5	3,984.5	1,900.0	-	1,900.0	975.0	925.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	847.0	385.0	462.0	-	462.0	161.0	301.0
5. Construction	2,400.0	1,527.3	872.7	- 7.3	880.0	545.0	335.0

Table 1.1 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 - 1986 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1 9 8 6						
	Gross output at producers' value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,639.0	1,252.9	2,386.1	85.7	2,300.4	749.5	1,550.9
of which wholesale and retail trade	2,669.0	778.3	1,890.7	5.7	1,885.0	575.5	1,309.5
restaurants and hotels	970.0	474.6	495.4	80.0	415.4	174.0	241.4
7. Transport, storage & communication	3,258.0	1,470.0	1,788.0	13.0	1,775.0	862.2	912.8
of which transport & storage	2,960.0	1,434.0	1,526.0	13.0	1,513.0	778.5	734.5
communication	298.0	36.0	262.0	-	262.0	83.7	178.3
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,258.5	576.5	2,682.0	41.0	2,641.0	356.0	2,285.0
of which financial institution	714.0	111.0	603.0	3.5	599.5	205.8	393.7
ownership of dwellings	1,840.0	222.5	1,617.5	37.5	1,580.0	-	1,580.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,100.6	310.9	789.7	115.3	674.4	254.7	409.7
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 306.0	- 306.0	-	- 306.0	-	- 306.0
Sub-total (a)	32,417.0	16,577.8	15,839.2	1,650.8	14,788.4	5,704.2	9,084.2

Table 1.2 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1985 - 1986 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1 9 8 6						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producers' value	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	175.4	15.3	160.1	-	160.1	160.1	-
2. Community, social and personal services	1,757.3	357.7	1,399.6	-	1,399.6	1,399.6	-
3. of which public administration and defence	885.8	254.2	631.6	-	631.6	631.6	-
4. sanitary and similar services	92.3	9.0	83.3	-	83.3	83.3	-
5. social, recreational & related community services	779.2	94.5	684.7	-	684.7	684.7	-
6. Sub-total (b)	1,932.7	373.0	1,559.7	-	1,559.7	1,559.7	-
7. Community, social and personal services	112.3	10.7	101.6	-	101.6	101.6	-
8. of which social, recreational and related community services	37.3	10.7	26.6	-	26.6	26.6	-
9. domestic services to households	75.0	-	75.0	-	75.0	75.0	-
10. Sub-total (c)	112.3	10.7	101.6	-	101.6	101.6	-
11. Total (a) + (b) + (c)	34,462.0	16,961.5	17,500.5	1,050.8	16,449.7	7,365.5	9,084.2
12. Import duties + Sales Tax	2,199.2	-	2,199.2	2,199.2	-	-	-
13. T O T A L	36,661.2	16,961.5	19,699.7	3,250.0	16,449.7	7,365.5	9,084.2

(b) Producers of government services

(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households

Table 1.28 - Contribution of manufacturing enterprises to Gross domestic product and factor income, 1985 - 1987

in Million

Kind of economic activity	1985							Operating surplus
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	13.8	8.2	5.6	-	N.A.	5.6	5.6	-
Printing	13.8	8.2	5.6	-	N.A.	5.6	5.6	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	199.3	35.7	163.6	-	N.A.	163.6	163.6	-
Ministry of Works	138.5	11.6	126.9	-	-	126.9	126.9	-
'Public works committee' (Local Govt.)	56.2	23.7	32.5	-	-	32.5	32.5	-
Electrical services division	4.6	0.4	4.2	-	-	4.2	4.2	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	51.5	9.5	42.0	-	N.A.	42.0	17.1	24.9
Civil aviation	51.5	9.5	42.0	-	-	42.0	17.1	24.9
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	127.1	14.8	112.3	-	N.A.	112.3	45.5	66.8
Post & telegraphs	35.3	8.7	26.6	-	-	26.6	20.7	5.9
Telecommunications	91.8	6.1	85.7	-	-	85.7	24.8	60.9
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	N.A.	1.6	1.6	-
Post office savings bank	1.7	0.1	1.6	-	-	1.6	1.6	-
T O T A L	393.4	68.3	325.1	-	N.A.	325.1	233.4	91.7

Table 1.20 Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1986							Operating surplus
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	18.8	12.8	6.0	-	N.A.	6.0	6.0	-
<u>Printing</u>	18.8	12.8	6.0	-	-	6.0	6.0	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	213.0	38.5	174.5	-	N.A.	174.5	174.5	-
<u>Ministry of Works</u>	145.2	11.0	134.2	-	-	134.2	134.2	-
<u>'Public Works Committee' (Local Govt.)</u>	61.8	26.3	35.5	-	-	35.5	35.5	-
<u>Electrical Services Division</u>	6.0	1.2	4.8	-	-	4.8	4.8	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	50.9	12.3	38.6	-	N.A.	38.6	18.9	19.7
<u>Civil aviation</u>	50.9	12.3	38.6	-	-	38.6	18.9	19.7
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	145.0	16.7	128.3	-	N.A.	128.3	49.6	78.7
<u>Post & Telegraphs</u>	40.4	10.5	29.9	-	-	29.9	22.7	7.2
<u>Telecommunications</u>	104.6	6.2	98.4	-	-	98.4	26.9	71.5
8. <u>Financial institutions</u>	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	N.A.	1.8	1.8	-
<u>Post office savings bank</u>	1.9	0.1	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-
TOTAL	429.6	80.4	349.2	-	N.A.	349.2	250.8	98.4

Table 2.20 Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

in Million

Kind of economic activity	1987							Operating surplus
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	16.6	9.7	6.9	-	N.A.	6.9	6.9	-
<u>Printing</u>	16.6	9.7	6.9	-		6.9	6.9	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	250.0	40.2	209.8	-	N.A.	209.8	209.8	-
<u>Ministry of Works</u>	176.7	14.6	162.1	-		162.1	162.1	-
<u>'Public works committee' (local Government)</u>	67.0	25.0	42.0	-		42.0	42.0	-
<u>Electrical services Division</u>	6.3	0.6	5.7	-		5.7	5.7	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	72.8	14.1	58.7	-	N.A.	58.7	21.6	37.1
<u>Civil aviation</u>	72.8	14.1	58.7	-		58.7	21.6	37.1
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	156.6	18.3	138.3	-	N.A.	138.3	60.6	77.7
<u>Post and telegraphs</u>	41.8	10.8	31.0	-		31.0	26.9	4.1
<u>Telecommunications</u>	114.8	7.5	107.3	-		107.3	33.7	73.6
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.4	0.2	2.2	-	N.A.	2.2	2.2	-
<u>Post office savings bank</u>	2.4	0.2	2.2	-		2.2	2.2	-
TOTAL	498.4	82.5	415.9	-	N.A.	415.9	301.1	114.8

provisional

Table 1.1 General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1985 - 1987

Rs Million

Function	Type	1985					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services	Total				
1. General public services		194.6	118.1	15.0	297.7	-	10.0	307.7	
2. Defence		31.2	7.2	-	38.4	-	-	38.4	
3. Public order and safety		214.5	37.9	5.2	247.2	-	0.2	247.4	
4. Education		413.8	26.8	0.2	440.4	-	147.2	587.6	
5. Health		248.1	89.3	1.3	336.1	-	3.9	340.0	
6. Social security and welfare		47.7	12.5	4.5	55.7	-	562.6	618.3	
7. Housing and community amenities		69.5	8.1	6.1	71.5	8.9	0.8	81.2	
8. Recreation, culture and religion		26.3	9.6	0.8	35.1	2.4	7.1	44.6	
9. Fuel and energy		1.1	-	-	1.1	-	1.4	2.5	
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		160.7	18.6	10.3	169.0	24.4	4.4	197.8	
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		149.4	18.6	4.5	163.5	4.5	-	168.0	
12. Transport and communication		6.9	1.0	-	7.9	6.0	4.6	18.5	
13. Other economic affairs		33.7	17.3	-	51.0	-	137.6	188.6	
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	928.8	928.8	
Total		1,597.5	365.0	47.9	1,914.6	46.2	1,808.6	3,769.4	

Table 21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Function	Type	1986						Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure			Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total	
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services				
1. General public services		202.9	133.2	17.2	318.9	-	17.2	336.1
2. Defence		32.2	10.0	-	42.2	-	-	42.2
3. Public order and safety		233.2	41.0	5.3	268.9	-	0.5	269.4
4. Education		445.7	31.2	0.2	476.7	-	146.5	623.2
5. Health		272.0	92.5	1.0	363.5	-	3.2	366.7
6. Social security and welfare		51.4	16.5	5.2	62.7	-	630.3	693.0
7. Housing and community amenities		76.1	8.4	5.4	79.1	9.5	-	88.6
8. Recreation, culture and religion		27.0	12.8	0.9	38.9	2.2	7.1	48.2
9. Fuel and energy		1.2	0.1	-	1.3	-	2.1	3.4
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		174.3	16.3	13.2	177.4	74.9	1.4	253.7
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		161.5	21.6	5.7	177.4	5.7	0.3	183.4
12. Transport and communication		7.7	0.8	-	8.5	5.6	1.2	15.3
13. Other economic affairs		33.1	19.5	-	52.6	-	70.7	123.3
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	964.8	964.8
TOTAL		1,718.3	403.9	54.1	2,068.1	97.9	1,845.3	4,011.3

1/ revised

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods & services	Total			
1	General public services	255.0	148.2	13.0	390.2	-	17.8	408.0
2	Defence	38.2	17.8	-	56.0	-	-	56.0
3	Public order and safety	277.4	55.5	6.1	326.8	-	1.5	328.3
4	Education	522.2	35.1	0.2	557.1	-	163.8	720.9
5	Health	322.8	117.3	1.1	439.0	-	2.8	441.8
6	Social security and welfare	58.6	17.9	7.7	68.8	-	712.6	781.4
7	Housing and community amenities	88.5	14.4	9.5	93.4	10.5	0.3	104.2
8	Recreation, culture and religion	35.1	16.8	0.1	51.8	2.1	8.4	62.3
9	Fuel and energy	1.7	0.1	-	1.8	-	1.7	3.5
10	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	195.6	21.8	16.7	200.7	128.2	4.6	333.5
11	Construction, mining & manufacturing	195.2	20.7	4.7	211.2	7.2	0.2	218.6
12	Transport and communication	9.7	0.9	-	10.6	5.6	4.2	20.4
13	Other economic affairs	35.9	37.3	-	73.2	-	77.5	150.7
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	912.8	912.8
15	TOTAL	2,035.9	505.8	59.1	2,480.6	153.6	1,908.2	4,542.4

SECTION II - INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

Explanatory Notes

1. Classification

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

- (i) The Household Sector: This sector comprises not only of the household but also of the unincorporated enterprises e.g. planters, shop owners and of the non-profit institutions serving households e.g. the Red Cross Society.
- (ii) The Government Sector: This sector comprises of all departments and Ministries of central and local government, social security schemes and other bodies mainly financed or controlled by government.
- (iii) The Enterprise Sector: This sector comprises of both the financial (Banks, insurance companies) and of the non financial enterprises; and
- (iv) The Rest of the World Account which presents a summary of all the external transactions of the country.

2. Data limitations

Data on income and expenditure flows in respect of each of the sectors mentioned above are very scarce because of the high non-response rate in this area.

The preparation of these tables have required much estimation work based on indirect methods. The Income Tax statistics tabulations, the annual reports of companies and banks were very useful sources.

It has therefore not been possible to check the reliability and consistency of the individual entries and of the balancing item "Gross Saving".

The tables are provisional and will be revised in the light of information on financial flows after the completion of the Capital Accounts.

* * * * *

Table 2.1 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

	1985	1986	I N C O M E	1985	1986
E X P E N D I T U R E					
Private consumption expenditure	11,118	12,000	Compensation of employees	6,570	7,365
Interests, dividends and rent	255	260	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	4,093	4,545
Net casualty insurance premiums	32	40	Interests, dividends and rent	629	778
Direct taxes on income	225	219	Casualty insurance claims	32	40
Other direct taxes	95	115	Government transfers to households	839	841
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	30	43	Social security benefits & grants	(389)	(442)
Social security contributions	213	234	Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(174)	(188)
Unfunded employees welfare contributions imputed	174	188	Subsidy on rice & flour	(134)	(66)
Transfers to other resident sectors	97	109	Other	(142)	(145)
Current transfers to Rest of the World	65	68	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	29	26
Gross savings	321	796	Transfers from other resident sectors	32	7
Appropriation of disposable income	12,625	14,072	Current transfers from Rest of the World	401	470
Disposible income				12,625	14,072

Table 2.2 Income and outlay account of general government, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

EXPENDITURE	1985	1986	INCOME	1985	1986
Final consumption expenditure	1,915	2,068	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	92	98
Compensation of employees	(1,598)	(1,718)	Interests, dividends and land rent	303	328
Consumption of fixed capital	(...)	(...)	Indirect taxes	2,784	3,347
Goods and services purchased, net	(317)	(350)	Import duties	(1,541)	(1,888)
Interests paid	929	965	Export duties	(450)	(538)
Subsidies	46	98	Excise duties	(269)	(293)
Transfers to households	839	841	Sales Tax	(250)	(311)
Social security benefits & social assistance grants	(389)	(442)	Other	(274)	(317)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(174)	(188)	Direct taxes	545	650
Subsidy on rice and flour	(134)	(66)	Taxes on income : Individuals	(225)	(219)
Other	(142)	(145)	Companies	(162)	(241)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	29	26	Other direct taxes	(158)	(190)
Transfers to Rest of the World	12	13	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	38	54
Gross savings	409	918	Social security contributions	213	234
			Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	174	188
			Current transfers n.e.c	30	30
			From Rest of the World	(30)	(30)
			From other resident sectors	(-)	(-)
Appropriation of disposable income	4,179	4,929	Disposable income	4,179	4,929

Table 2.3 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

E X P E N D I T U R E		1985	1986	I N C O M E		1985	1986
1	Interests, dividends and rent	1,604	1,923	1	Gross operating surplus	3,125	4,442
2	Direct taxes on income	162	241	2	Interests, dividends and rent	1,156	1,313
3	Other direct taxes	63	75				
4	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	8	11		Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	93	113
5	Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	93	113		Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	61	73
6	Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	61	73				
7	Current transfers to:	217	153		Current transfers from:	282	255
8	Other resident sectors	(217)	(153)		Other resident sectors	(282)	(255)
9	Rest of the World	(-)	(-)		Rest of the World	(-)	(-)
10	Gross savings	2,509	3,607				
11	Appropriation of disposable income	4,717	6,196		Disposable income	4,717	6,196

Table 2 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

	E X P E N D I T U R E		I N C O M E		1985	1986	1985	1986
Private consumption expenditure	1	11,118	Compensation of employees		6,570	7,355		
Government consumption expenditure	2	1,915	Gross operating surplus		7,310	9,085		
Gross savings	3	3,239	Net factor income from Rest of the World		- 700	- 729		
Appropriation of disposable income	4	16,272	Net indirect taxes		2,738	3,249		
			Net current transfers from Rest of the World*		354	419		
			National disposable income		16,272	19,389		

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

Table 2.5 - Rest of the World - Current account, 1985 - 1986

Rs Million

	1985	1986	R E C E I P T S	1985	1986
P A Y M E N T S					
1 Imports of goods and services	9,210	10,607	Exports of goods and services	8,895	11,919
2 Factor income paid to Rest of the World	730	805	Factor income received from Rest of the World	30	76
3 Current transfers to Rest of the World by:	77	81	Current transfers from Rest of the World by:	431	500
4 General government	(12)	(13)	General government	(30)	(30)
5 Other resident sectors	(65)	(68)	Other resident sectors	(401)	(470)
6 Surplus of the nation on current transactions	- 661	1,002			
7 Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	9,356	12,495	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	9,356	12,495

SECTION III - TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1985 - 1987

Commodities	1985		1986		1987	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
1 Sugar	2,867	43	3,553	39	4,310	37
2 Molasses	89	1	90	1	73	-
3 Tea	178	3	104	1	90	1
4 EPZ exports	3,272	49	4,951	55	6,700	58
5 Other	238	4	365	4	431	4
6 TOTAL	6,644	100	9,063	100	11,604	100

6

Table 3.2 Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1985 - 1987

S.I.T.C. Section	Description	1985		1986		1987	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,348	17	1,182	13	1,471	11
1	Beverages and tobacco	26	-	34	-	57	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	394	5	365	4	408	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,145	14	706	8	978	8
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	262	3	159	2	147	1
5	Chemicals	554	7	598	6	830	6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,646	32	3,830	42	5,211	40
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1,114	14	1,583	17	2,886	22
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	624	8	734	8	1,040	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	6	-	8	-	14	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	8,119	100	9,199	100	13,042	100

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports into consumption^{1/} by industrial origin and use, 1985 - 1987

Rs. Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1985			
		Total	Inter- mediate con- sumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	158.7	105.2	43.5	10.0
12	Forestry and logging	3.4	3.4	-	-
13	Fishing	48.2	10.5	37.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	28.2	27.9	0.3	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,415.6	501.7	913.9	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	1,909.2	1,861.0	48.2	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	68.3	67.2	1.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	167.1	131.9	35.2	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,345.4	1,036.9	308.5	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	277.4	266.1	11.3	-
37	Basic metal industries	259.0	259.0	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	1,247.6	487.2	116.3	644.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	209.3	178.3	31.0	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	10.6	7.7	2.9	-
	T O T A L	7,148.0	4,944.0	1,549.9	654.1

^{1/} Note: Figures for imports into consumption are arrived as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

Less Government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessels

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption by industrial origin and use, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1986				
		Total	Inter- mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation	
11	Agriculture	125.8	82.8	39.6	3.4	
12	Forestry and logging	3.7	3.7	-	-	
13	Fishing	59.7	1.8	57.9	-	
29	Mining and quarrying	35.0	34.2	0.8	-	
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,150.2	378.7	771.5	-	
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	2,849.7	2,815.6	34.1	-	
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	76.3	74.8	1.5	-	
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	193.2	155.6	37.6	-	
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,646.6	1,397.6	249.0	-	
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	314.4	300.0	14.4	-	
37	Basic metal industries	294.4	294.4	-	-	
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	1,932.6	708.0	196.5	1,028.1	
39	Other manufacturing industries	268.6	233.1	35.5	-	
94	Recreational and cultural services	12.0	8.6	3.4	-	
	T O T A L	8,962.2	6,488.9	1,441.8	1,031.5	

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption^{1/} by industrial origin and use, 1985 - 1987 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1987 ^{2/}			
		Total	Inter- mediate con- sumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	191.5	138.1	50.0	3.4
12	Forestry and logging	7.6	7.6	-	-
13	Fishing	54.3	2.0	52.3	-
29	Mining and quarrying	35.1	34.7	0.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,337.2	379.9	957.3	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	3,998.7	3,919.7	79.0	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	91.6	88.0	3.6	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	261.4	203.3	58.1	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,661.8	1,388.4	273.4	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	306.1	288.2	17.9	-
37	Basic metal industries	343.2	343.2	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	3,075.8	974.5	555.2	1,546.1
39	Other manufacturing industries	273.3	221.7	51.6	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.7	4.2	5.5	-
	T O T A L	11,647.3	7,993.5	2,104.3	1,549.5

^{1/} see footnote on page 80

^{2/} provisional

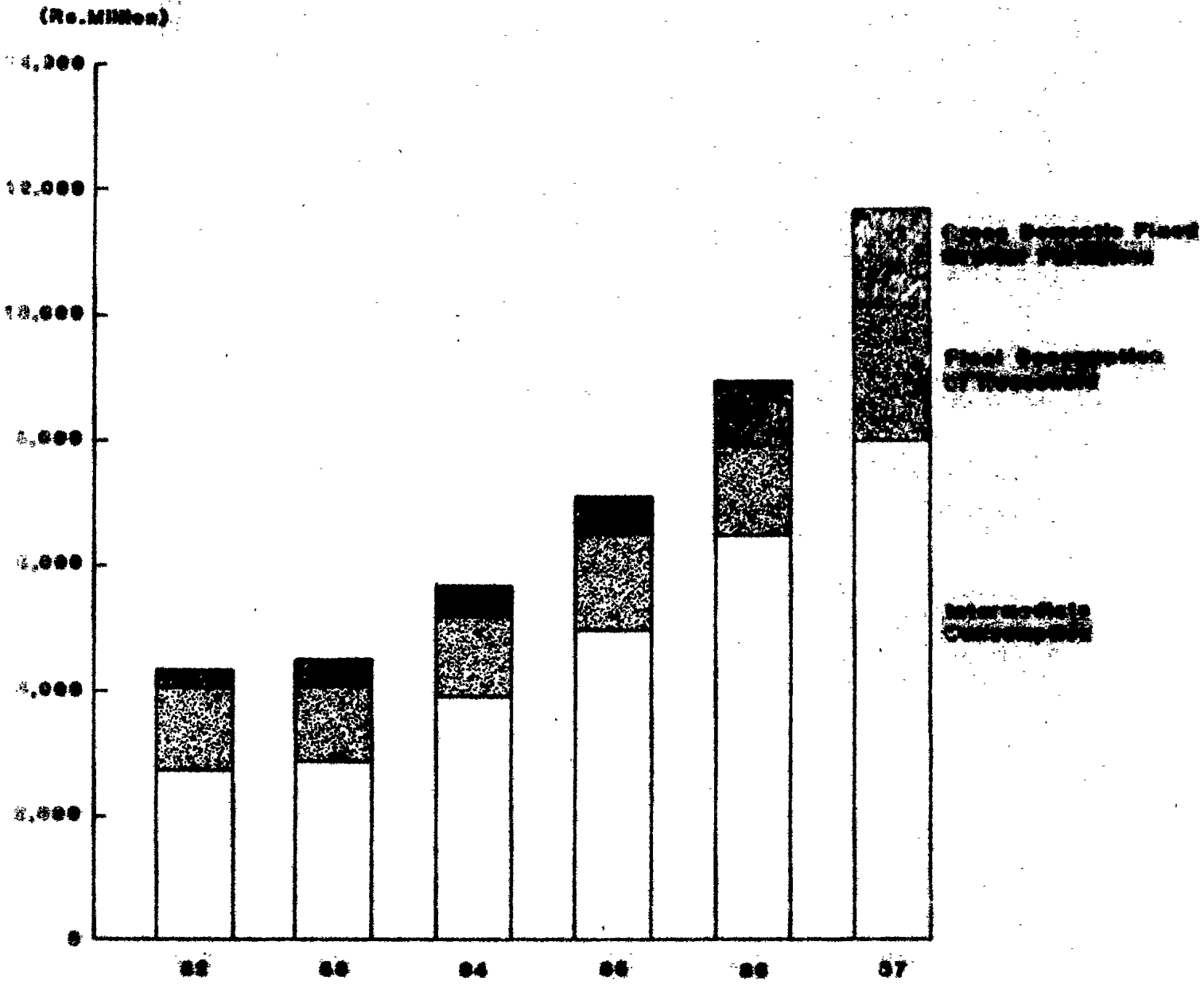
Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f.) into consumption^{1/} classified by economic categories, 1985 - 1987

Economic categories	1985		1986		1987 ^{2/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	4,944.0	69	6,488.9	72	7,993.5	69
Final consumption of household	1,549.9	22	1,441.9	16	2,104.3	18
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	654.1	9	1,031.5	12	1,549.5	13
TOTAL	7,148.0	100	8,962.2	100	11,647.3	100

^{1/} see footnote on page 80

^{2/} provisional

**FIG. 7 - DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTS INTO CONSUMPTION
CLASSIFIED BY ECONOMIC CATEGORIES, 1952-1957**



3

Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1985 - 1987

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/
Sugar 1	+ 11.8	+ 7.6	+ 14.1
Molasses 2	+ 8.2	+ 33.4	- 20.0
Tea 3	- 31.6	- 35.1	- 16.6
EPZ exports 4	+ 17.8	+ 7.5	+ 9.5
of which Tuna 5	+ 2.6	- 6.3	- 5.4
Textile yarn 6	+ 16.3	+ 6.2	+ 2.8
Knitted goods 7	+ 23.2	+ 10.1	+ 6.7
Other garments 8	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	+ 17.4
Optical goods 9	+ 16.0	- 7.2	- 0.4
Watches & clocks 10	+ 56.0	+ 34.2	- 17.8

3

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1985 - 1987

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/
Sugar 1	+ 1.6	+ 15.2	+ 7.5
Molasses 2	+ 19.0	- 14.4	+ 0.8
Tea 3	+ 4.7	- 9.8	+ 3.5
EPZ exports 4	+ 32.0	+ 36.7	+ 22.1
of which Tuna 5	+ 14.6	- 10.3	+ 7.3
Textile yarn 6	- 7.1	+ 9.1	+ 12.0
Knitted goods 7	+ 17.6	+ 15.7	+ 38.8
Other garments 8	+ 76.9	+ 81.1	+ 3.2
Optical goods 9	+ 18.4	+ 17.9	+ 1.6
Watches & clocks 10	+ 14.0	+ 25.4	+ 67.8

1/ Revised figures

2/ Provisional

3

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1985 - 1987

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1985	1986 ^{1/}	1987 ^{2/}
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 5.4	- 12.5	- 0.5
of which Flour	+ 12.1	- 14.6	- 17.8
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	+ 6.3	- 39.5	- 7.9
Textile fibres	+ 22.0	- 10.6	+ 11.4
Textile yarn	+ 4.6	- 7.6	- 12.1
Fabrics	+ 1.7	- 1.4	- 7.0
Cement	+ 1.8	- 24.1	- 16.2
Iron & steel goods	- 5.8	+ 11.2	+ 14.8
Petroleum products	+ 5.4	- 53.7	+ 11.1
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 8.1	- 12.9	- 1.4
of which Meat and meat preparations	- 1.5	- 7.5	- 2.9
Dairy products	+ 7.6	- 6.6	+ 5.8
Fish and fish preparations	+ 23.7	- 7.3	+ 9.1
Rice	+ 10.2	- 30.6	+ 10.5
Vegetables and fruits	- 6.0	- 10.1	+ 10.2
Made-up garments	- 3.6	- 17.9	- 12.0
Petroleum products	+ 5.6	- 49.7	+ 1.2
Gas	+ 7.7	- 33.3	- 24.8
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 10.9	+ 1.4	+ 5.4

1/ revised figures

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,
1985 - 1987

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1985	1986 1/	1987 2/
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 16.8	+ 31.2	+ 28.3
of which Flour	- 3.3	- 4.4	+ 10.4
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	- 7.7	+ 2.8	- 10.9
Textile fibres	+ 10.0	- 4.1	+ 0.8
Textile yarn	+ 42.0	+ 44.6	+ 45.3
Fabrics	+ 41.2	+ 74.7	+ 56.0
Cement	- 4.2	+ 34.2	+ 3.9
Iron & steel goods	+ 40.6	- 2.6	- 3.0
Petroleum products	- 4.4	+ 21.4	+ 6.4
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 5.6	+ 8.5	+ 45.4
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 13.1	+ 11.3	+ 38.6
Dairy products	- 5.8	- 4.4	+ 14.2
Fish and fish preparations	- 17.3	+ 6.7	- 16.4
Rice	- 0.6	- 24.5	+ 12.2
Vegetables and fruits	- 4.1	+ 0.1	+ 37.7
Made-up garments	+ 16.4	+ 40.2	+ 48.4
Petroleum products	+ 56.0	+ 19.3	- 32.5
Gas	- 8.9	+ 108.2	+ 132.9
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 28.4	+ 38.2	+ 34.5

1/ revised figures

2/ provisional

3

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Total production of selected commodities, 1985 - 1987

	Unit	1985	1986	1987
Sugar	M/Tons	645,797	706,839	691,134
Molasses	"	166,899	173,402	180,000
Tea	"	8,115	7,876	7,147
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	6,000	6,800	7,500
Animal feeds	"	30,000	35,400	43,600
Iron bars	"	13,700	16,000	18,500
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	20,667	19,792	22,292
Denatured spirits ^{1/}	"			
Power alcohol	"	2,846	2,752	4,713
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,097	4,303	3,630
Beer and stout ^{1/}	"	171,944	187,620	238,090
Wine ^{1/}	"	42,938	42,100	40,723
Perfumed spirits ^{1/}	"	1,463	1,313	1,178
Vinegar ^{1/}	"	1,156	1,156	1,088
Matches	Gross boxes	196,019	220,295	236,472
Lime	M/Tons	5,400	5,500	5,400
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	398	438	487
Canned tuna ^{2/}	M/Tons	3,234	2,944	2,936
Outer garments, knitted or crocheted ^{2/}	000	14,657	16,787	22,791
Other outer garments ^{2/}	"	9,879	23,330	21,614
Under garments ^{2/}	"	11,518	21,914	36,301

1/ excise figures

2/ export figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1985 - 1987

(M.tons)

	1985	1986	1987
<u>Industrial crops</u>			
Tea (processed green leaf)	1 42,651	40,267	37,246
Tobacco leaf 1/	2 831	948	903
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>			
Beans and peas	3 1,240	970	780
Creepers 2/	4 7,630	7,285	6,040
Groundnuts	5 2,165	2,250	1,645
Maize	6 4,890	7,970	3,865
Manioc	7 320	350	285
Sweet potatoes	8 200	220	290
Potatoes	9 23,305	16,265	15,535
Rice	10 135	175	40
Tomatoes	11 8,985	10,600	6,825
Mixed vegetables 3/	12 10,385	10,805	8,630
Bananas	13 7,150	7,830	7,920
Pineapples	14 790	980	1,015
<u>Meat and fish</u>			
Beef:			
Local	15 498	785	994
Rodrigues	16 89	109	193
Imported	17 362	339	229
Goat meat	18 122	132	136
Mutton	19 24	29	36
Pork	20 540	595	732
Poultry	21 6,000	6,800	7,500
<u>Fish</u>			
Lagoon and off lagoon	22 1,769	1,808	1,905
Bank: 4/			
Local vessels	23 8,971	8,814	13,395
Foreign vessels	24 2,658	3,093	-

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

2/ includes margoze, calabash, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

4/ includes fish caught for the canning industry

Table 4.3 - Number of permits^{1/} and floor area by type of building, 1985 - 1988

Type of building	1985		1986		1987		Jan.-June 1988	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)
Residential	4,012	376,199	4,141	414,148	4,298	438,603	2,238	254,450
New buildings	3,072	325,401	3,203	356,899	3,266	369,320	1,743	218,893
Additions	940	50,798	938	57,249	1,032	69,283	495	35,557
Non-residential	563	130,614	490	158,759	552	222,949	334	198,211
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	102	7,981	74	4,603	40	3,040	9	7,422
Manufacturing	57	42,586	76	71,834	84	103,015	47	43,591
Electricity, gas & water	5	1,143	5	936	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	1,645	2	1,035	2	210	-	-
Wholesale/retail trade & restaurants/hotels	317	47,407	247	50,702	323	77,119	216	127,225
Transport, storage & communications	2	156	2	4,232	10	12,541	11	3,371
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	21	18,396	24	15,487	16	10,254	1	96
Other services	58	11,300	60	9,930	77	16,770	50	16,506
TOTAL	4,575	506,813	4,631	572,907	4,850	661,552	2,572	452,661

1/ issued by Municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Table 4.4 - Number of permits^{1/} and floor area by region, 1985 - 1988

Region	1985		1986		1987		Jan.-June 1988	
	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	1,514	210,320	1,628	264,878	1,644	276,440	1,000	182,041
Port Louis	394	67,829	422	74,574	460	77,936	285	42,787
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	284	40,429	349	69,058	289	63,558	182	50,704
Curepipe	252	37,539	271	36,679	279	33,438	254	46,093
Quatre Bornes	320	40,023	331	50,736	286	44,094	169	28,738
Vacoas/Phoenix	264	24,500	255	33,831	330	57,414	110	13,719
Rural Areas	2,121	245,695	2,065	250,780	2,174	315,829	1,077	235,064
Pamplemousses	448	60,578	408	47,393	350	69,618	192	40,929
Rivière du Rempart	280	37,467	297	51,545	305	45,255	104	40,868
Flacq	396	32,430	435	39,277	416	52,418	260	82,596
Moka	273	36,567	241	38,355	244	32,330	115	13,206
Grand Port	194	22,514	176	17,773	198	25,292	96	12,521
Savanne	161	14,801	124	11,975	261	32,552	110	19,278
Plaine Wilhems/Black River	369	41,336	384	44,462	400	58,364	200	25,666
TOTAL	3,635	456,015	3,693	515,658	3,818	592,269	2,077	417,105
New buildings	940	50,798	938	57,249	1,032	69,283	495	35,557
Additions	4,575	506,813	4,631	572,907	4,850	661,552	2,572	452,662
GRAND TOTAL								

^{1/} issued by municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Notes to Table 4.5 "Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1988"

National Accounts data series

National Accounts aggregates for the years 1970 onwards are not comparable with earlier series. Up to 1969, national accounts statistics were compiled according to the 1953 System of National Accounts (Old SNA). From 1976 onwards, the CSO has adopted the New 1968 UN System of National Accounts (New SNA).

In order to provide a longer comparable series of National Accounts aggregates, figures for the years 1970 - 1975 have been revised and are given in table 4.5. Major revisions have been brought to estimates of the Industry group "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" and to "net indirect taxes". The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings has been revalued at current market value instead of at historical cost. Output of "Other financial institutions" have been revised upwards to be in line with the 1976 estimates. Figures on net indirect taxes have been adjusted to include export duty on sugar. This was formerly treated as a direct tax.

Table 4.5 - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1988

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsidies (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic product at market prices (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation (Rs Mn)	Imports (c.i.f.) (Rs Mn)	Exports (f.o.b.) (Rs Mn)
1965	735,245	823	118	941	+ 5.3	772	155	367	313
1966	753,276	805	123	928	- 3.8	806	133	333	338
1967	767,782	856	131	987	+ 4.5	851	145	371	306
1968	781,615	841	141	982	- 7.0	865	141	421	354
1969	792,893	903	150	1,053	+ 4.8	837	144	376	365
1970	805,489	1,017	175	1,192	- 0.2	1,025	145	419	384
1971	816,561	1,114	192	1,306	+ 4.9	1,086	184	462	362
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	+ 10.6	1,278	229	636	574
1973	846,089	1,768	246	2,014	+ 11.6	1,524	480	916	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	3,470	+ 10.8	2,288	750	1,756	1,786
1975	867,824	3,351	455	3,806	- 0.1	2,694	1,138	1,995	1,839

Table 4.5 - Series of selected indicators, 1965 - 1988 (cont'd)

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (Rs Mn)	Indirect taxes net of subsidies (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic product at market prices (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (Rs Mn)	Gross domestic fixed capital formation (Rs Mn)	Imports (c.i.f.) (Rs Mn)	Exports (f.o.b.) (Rs Mn)
1976	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	16.7	3,579	1,287	2,408	1,770
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	7.0	4,391	1,510	2,951	2,041
1978	907,779	5,494	764	6,258	4.0	5,107	1,770	3,076	1,987
1979	922,807	6,540	1,100	7,640	3.6	6,153	1,965	3,634	2,433
1980	937,886	7,389	1,308	8,697	10.1	7,786	2,028	4,721	3,341
1981	950,785	8,765	1,444	10,209	6.4	8,699	2,240	4,977	2,999
1982	960,994	10,020	1,705	11,725	5.8	9,925	2,100	5,048	3,989
1983	968,609	10,613	2,150	12,763	0.4	10,580	2,300	5,175	4,311
1984	977,129	12,050	2,310	14,360	4.7	11,676	2,595	6,494	5,179
1985	985,210	13,880	2,738	16,618	6.8	13,033	3,100	8,119	6,644
1986	993,851	16,450	3,250	19,700	8.9	14,068	3,890	9,119	9,063
1987	1,003,794	19,085	3,900	22,985	8.1	16,410	5,090	13,042	11,604
1988	1,012,175	21,480	4,695	26,175	5.4	19,510	6,465	...	...

Table 4.6 Selected social and economic indicators, 1983 - 1987

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq kms)					
1. Population (mid-year)	968,609	977,129	985,210	993,851	1,003,794
2. Annual population growth (%)	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.0
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	64.4	...	...	...	...
Female (years)	71.2	...	...	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	20.6	19.7	18.8	18.3	19.1
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	25.6	23.1	23.8	26.3	24.2
7. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	193,827	200,627	215,388	238,285	259,194
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	123,820	139,670	148,860	165,310	207,570
9. GNP at market prices (Rs million)	12,278	13,734	15,918	18,971	22,447
10. Per capital GNP at market prices (Rupees)	12,676	14,055	16,157	19,088	22,362
11. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+ 0.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.1
12. Rate of inflation (%)	5.6	7.3	6.7	1.8	0.6
13. Total imports (c.i.f.) (Rs million)	5,175	6,494	8,119	9,119	13,042
14. Total exports (f.o.b.) (Rs million)	4,311	5,179	6,644	9,063	11,604

Table 4.7 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee, 1962 - 1987

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1962	100.0	83.6	47.1	21.6	18.9	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.6
1970	119.3	100.0	56.2	25.7	23.4	20.1	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2
1975	212.1	177.8	100.0	45.8	40.0	35.9	34.0	31.7	29.7	29.2	29.0
1980	463.2	383.3	218.4	100.0	87.3	78.4	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4
1981	530.4	441.6	250.1	111.5	100.0	89.8	85.0	79.2	74.2	72.9	72.5
1982	590.9	495.0	278.6	127.6	111.4	100.0	91.7	88.3	82.8	81.3	80.5
1983	624.0	523.0	294.2	134.7	117.6	105.6	100.0	93.2	87.3	85.8	85.3
1984	669.6	561.2	313.7	141.5	126.2	113.3	107.3	100.0	93.7	92.0	91.1
1985	714.5	598.8	336.9	151.2	134.7	120.9	111.5	106.7	100.0	98.2	97.5
1986	727.4	609.6	343.0	157.6	137.1	123.1	115.0	108.6	101.3	100.0	99.1
1987	731.8	613.3	345.1	157.3	137.9	123.8	117.3	109.3	102.1	100.6	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER