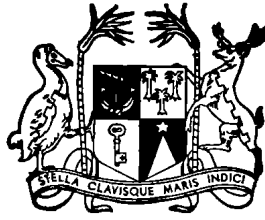


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**Vol. 8**



**MAURITIUS**

**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS  
OF  
MAURITIUS**

**1990**

**December 1990**

**(Price: Rs 100.00)**

National Accounts of Mauritius -- 1990

Foreword

This is the eighth 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 1987 to 1989 together with forecasts of aggregates for the year 1990. As in the past, the first part of the report describes the concepts, methodology and sources of data used in the compilation of the national accounts estimates.

An Input-Output table which provides a snapshot-picture of the Mauritian economy has been constructed for the year 1987 and is presented in Section V of this report.

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  
Port Louis  
M A U R I T I U S

December 1990

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# INTRODUCTION

## 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 economic analyses 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 and through various surveys. In addition many organisations, both public and private are regularly contacted to obtain the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951 which lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

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

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

March issue (year 1990)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1988	Revised estimates
1989	Preliminary estimates
1990	First Forecast

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

September issue (year 1990 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1988	Final results
1989	Provisional estimates
1990	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 year 1987 to 1990. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions, and various 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.

Part I - Methodology

Part II - Statistical Tables

Section I - National accounts - main tables

Section II - Institutional sector accounts

Section III - Trade statistics

Section IV - Production data and selected indicators

## 5. Problems and limitations of published data

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

### (i) Response rate to the annual enquiries

The response rate to the annual enquiries undertaken by the office continues to improve. However, it appears that the fear that the CSO discloses information to other authorities still persists among the suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951, which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to individual units can therefore be revealed to any authority.

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

Firms do not have uniform accounting years so that data collected referring to the last twelve-months period may spread over two or three consecutive years. Only in some cases, have data been adjusted before incorporation in the National Accounts. The time reference of accounts is the calendar year.

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

## 6. Summary of results

### 6.1 Output, 1989

#### 6.1.1 Sectoral growth

GDP at factor cost grew by around 15% in nominal terms from Rs 23,200 million to Rs 26,500 million. Net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 5,100 million bringing GDP at market prices to Rs 31,600 million.

- The sugar sector recorded a negative growth of around 14% with a crop of 508,000 tonnes only, following the two cyclones Firinga and Krissy and the low extraction rate.

The EFZ sector which had sustained an annual growth of around 25% during the past five years, witnessed a slow down in 1989. This sector is estimated to have grown by only 4% last year; the reduced growth is mainly attributable to the sharp decline recorded in the woollen sector where output is estimated to have dropped by 15% whilst the 'other garments' (cotton) sector maintained a high level of growth.

- The Tourism sector continued to grow at around 10% with some 253,000 tourist arrivals yielding Rs 2,800 million of gross foreign earnings.

- Other sectors which have fared well are the construction sector (+ 11%) and the Banking, Insurance and other Business Services Sectors (+ 10%).



### 6.1.2 Cost Component of GDP

The share of compensation of employees in GDP at factor cost stood at 47% and amounted to Rs 12,500 million of which General Government paid out some Rs 3,400 million. Gross Operating Surplus totalled Rs 14,070 million.

### 6.1.3 Consumption and Savings

Total consumption expenditure grew in nominal terms by 20% to reach Rs 24,855 million from Rs 20,724 million a year ago. After removing price effects consumption is estimated to have grown by around 6% compared to 8% in 1988 and 18.0% in 1987.

Consequently, Gross Domestic Savings amounted to around Rs 6,800 million and the savings rate (ratio of savings to GDP at market prices) dropped to 21.5% from 25.5% in 1988 and 27.4% in 1987.

### 6.1.4 Investment (Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, GDFCF)

Investment in building, plant, machinery and transport equipment goods amounted to Rs 8,565 million. Compared with the 1988 figures, inclusive of aircraft, investment in 1989 is estimated to have registered a drop of around 7%. However, exclusive of aircraft, investment grew by 12%. The level of investment in the country as measured by the ratio of investment to GDP at market prices reached 27.1%.

The share of the public sector amounted to Rs 2,285 million representing 26.7% of the total. Investment by the Private Sector reached Rs 6,280 million and included the purchase of two ships costing around Rs 500 million.

Construction of buildings and other works was valued at Rs 4,140 million representing 48% of total GDFCF. The remaining Rs 4,425 million were invested in plant, machinery and transport equipment goods.

## 6.2 Output, 1990 (forecast)

### 6.2.1 Sectoral growth

GDP at factor cost will grow, in nominal terms, by around 16% to reach Rs 30,700 million. Net indirect taxes will amount to Rs 5,800 million bringing GDP at market prices to Rs 36,500 million.

The overall growth forecast of 6.3% for the year 1990 has been arrived at on the basis of the following assumptions made in respect of the main sectors of the economy:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Real Growth Rate (1990. forecast)</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
(i) Sugar Industry	+ 14%	A sugar crop of 640,000 tonnes compared to 568,000 tonnes in 1989
(ii) EPZ Sector	+ 7%	Growth rate revised upward from 4% in March based on exports reaching Rs 11,000 mn from Rs 9,057 mn in 1989
(iii) Tourism Sector (Hotels & restaurants)	+ 8%	Tourist arrivals reaching 285,000 and Rs 3,250 mn of tourist earnings
(iv) Finance, Insurance and Business Services	+ 8%	
Overall economy	----- + 6.3% =====	

### 6.2.2 Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees is expected to increase by Rs 2,000 million to reach Rs 14,500 million. The share of General Government will amount to Rs 3,700 million.

### 6.2.3 Consumption and savings

The high inflation rate expected this year will again push up consumption expenditure which is expected to increase by around 16% in nominal terms to reach Rs 28,700 million. In volume terms, a lower growth of around 4% is expected compared to 6% last year. Consequently, Gross Domestic Savings will amount to Rs 7,800 million and the savings rate will stay at 21.4%.

#### 6.2.4 Investment

Total investment in 1990 is forecast to grow by 18% in real terms to reach Rs 11,215 million from Rs 8,565 million last year. Investment level will consequently increase to slightly over 30% compared to 27% in 1989.

Investment figures for the year 1990 however includes an amount of around Rs 1,200 million representing the purchase of two aircraft by the National airline, another one by National Coast Guard and one marine vessel, viz the 'Mauritius Pride'.

The share of the public sector will amount to around Rs 4,000 million representing 36% of the total. This figure includes the purchase of the above mentioned aircraft and ship.

Construction of residential buildings is forecast to maintain a high growth of around 15%, and non-residential buildings will grow by around 20% mainly on account of hotels construction and aircraft sheds. Investment in construction of buildings and other works will therefore amount to Rs 5,485 million, the remaining Re 5,730 million represent the purchase of plant, machinery and transport equipment.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The production account is divided into three categories:-

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

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

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

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

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

- (b) Producers of government services comprise all departments and other bodies of central and local governments which engage in such activities as administration, defence, health, educational and social services and promotion of economic growth. Social security schemes in respect of large sections of the community and non-profit institutions, entirely or mainly financed or controlled by government, are also included. Examples are the National Pension Scheme, the University of Mauritius and the Mauritius College of the Air.
- (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households comprise bodies which mainly furnish social and community services to households free of charge, or at sales prices not intended to cover fully the cost 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' prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' 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 and capital).

GDP at market prices

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

Gross National Product (GNP)

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

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

Durable goods purchased by households, with the exception of dwellings are not classified as capital formation but are treated as 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 on current account, made by resident households and by government transfers of migrants' personal effects and gifts between households are also included. Exports of goods and services are defined to be parallel to the definition of imports given above. Exports are however, valued f.o.b. whereas imports are valued c.i.f.

### Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees comprises all payments of wages and salaries by producers to their employees. Payments in kind and contributions to social security and to private pension fund, casualty insurance and similar schemes are also included.

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

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

### Operating surplus

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

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

### Indirect taxes less subsidies

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

Subsidies are grants made on current account by the government to enterprises in order to compensate for losses resulting from price policies. They are shown in the production account and treated as a negative indirect tax. For example, subsidy on fertilisers is included here as it is granted to producers, while subsidy on rice and flour is not included. Subsidy on rice and flour is treated as a 'transfer' to households and appears in the Income and Outlay Account. (As from 1987, subsidy on rice and flour has been included in the production account of the State Trading Corporation and is therefore no longer treated as a 'transfer' to households).

## METHODOLOGY

### 1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group

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

The agricultural sector accounted for about 13% of Gross Domestic Product in 1989. The activities in this sector are presented in the following sub-groups:-

- Industrial crops
- Foodcrops, fruits and flowers
- Livestock, poultry and related products
- Agricultural services
- Forestry and hunting
- Fishing

#### Methodology

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

#### Growing of Industrial Crops

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

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

Growing of foodcrops, fruits and flowers: In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, data on foodcrops production and on acreage harvested are collected on a monthly basis. Estimates of backyard production are made, based on benchmark data obtained from Household 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 Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree. This production is valued at producers' prices.

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

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

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

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

Agricultural Services: The Irrigation Authority, the Sugar Insurance Fund Board and the Sugar Planters' Mechanical Pool and 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 cost 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 2,600 in number) who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher cost as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are

sold frozen. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are interviewed by mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information received.

## 1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total G.D.P. is around 12% and export of sugar represents around 34% 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 1989, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 43,323 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 35,550 owner-planters who cultivate around 37,250 hectares of land.

The value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounts purposes, to the following industrial activity groups:

- Agriculture : the final product is 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 : includes only the millers' own account transport of sugar cane, sugar and other inputs and
- Distribution : includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

## Methodology

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

All the sugar estates with factories furnish detailed data on their expenses to the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture which compiles and presents the data in the statements:

- "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estate with Factories" and
- "Analysis of production costs"

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

Agriculture: The end product is 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 cost 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 share of the manufacturing sector in the economy has constantly been increasing following the rapid development of the Export Processing Zone sector (EPZ). Manufacturing enterprises contributed about 23% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1989 compared to 17% fifteen years ago.

### Methodology

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

- (i) Sugar
- (ii) EPZ enterprises
- (iii) Development Certificate enterprises
- (iv) 'Other' enterprises

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

EPZ, DC and the 'other' establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production.

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

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

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

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

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

### 1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises only:

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

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

These two para-statal bodies regularly publish their income and expenditure accounts, so that data required to prepare their production accounts are readily available. Nevertheless, they also have to fill in two questionnaires which are sent to them every year. The first relates to production and asks for detailed information on receipts, employment and labour costs, purchase of goods and services (local and imported) and stocks of materials. The second questionnaire relates to investment on fixed assets. Data 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

#### Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) stock of buildings up-dated from 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. aggregates, paints, cement, iron bars, are cross-checked with production and imports statistics.

### 1.7 Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels

This group contributes around 17% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

Imported goods: The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified itemwise according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revision 3) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and fiscal duties are given. These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Formerly, lists of consumption goods which were controlled by the Ministry of Trade and Shipping were furnished to this office together with their respective margins. Since prices are no longer controlled, margins are now estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price.

Locally manufactured goods: Wholesale and retail margins are estimated using the commodity flow approach. The volume and value of goods manufactured are obtained from the annual Census of Industrial Production conducted by this office. These products are valued at ex-factory prices. The retail prices of these goods are collected from the Consumer Price Unit of this office and the value of these products at purchasers' prices is worked out. Gross output is then obtained as the difference between the final purchasers' prices and the ex-factory prices of the goods.

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

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

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

out and an estimate of the amount consumed by the distributive trade is made on a percentage basis.

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

#### Hotels and Restaurants

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1.8 Transport, storage and communication

This group contributes about 11% 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

#### 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



The Central Bank: The Bank of Mauritius is interviewed by mail questionnaire to collect expenditure data on compensation of employees and the purchase of goods and services. Its gross output is then imputed, based on 'profits' annually transferred to government.

Commercial Banks and other financial institutions

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

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

Estimates of value added in respect of other financial institutions e.g. the Mauritius Housing Corporation, the Sugar Industry Pension Fund are also made along the same line as explained above.

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

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

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

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

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 1983 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the Ministry of Works and the local authorities. Information on rent paid by size of dwellings is obtained from the quarterly Rent Survey conducted by this office. These rents are applied to the total number of residential buildings and the current market value of the existing stock of dwellings is thus computed. This valuation differs from that used in the old series where only additions during the year were valued at current market prices and then added to previous year's figures. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from Income Tax Statistics and returns of establishments surveyed by this office. The total gives the gross output of activities classified in

'Real estate'. The intermediate cost which consists mainly of expenditure on repairs and maintenance is estimated as a percentage of the gross output.

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

#### 1.10 Producers of government services

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

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

#### Methodology

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant-General's Department on a financial year basis and are published in the Financial Report. For National Accounting purposes, revenue and expenditure have to be compiled on a calendar year basis. The monthly abstracts of accounts kept by the Accountant-General's Department are extensively used in this respect. The expenditure items contained in the Recurrent Budget are carefully scrutinized and then classified in categories as defined in the SNA manual, for example compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital formation, transfers. Likewise, items of expenditure in the Capital Budget are carefully examined and classified mainly under capital formation and intermediate consumption.

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

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

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

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

Social, recreational and related community services includes the expenses of the following departments in the Recurrent Budget: schools and

colleges, hospitals and laboratory, veterinary services, Unemployment Hardship Relief Scheme, National Pensions Division, Social Welfare and Social Aid Divisions, Archives, Mauritius Institute, Government Hotel and Catering Training School, Mauritius Government Tourist Office and the Youth Guidance Service.

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

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

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

#### 1.11 Community, social and personal services

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

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

#### 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 cost per vehicle which vary with the 'age' of the vehicles are estimated and applied to the total number of vehicles in each 'age' group to obtain the gross output. The estimates of intermediate consumption expenditure are based on import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works.

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

## 2. Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

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

Compensation of employees comprises all payments 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.

### Methodology

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

In 1989 around 50% of the GDFCF consisted of investment in buildings and other construction works. The number of permits issued and corresponding floor areas for new buildings, additions and reconstructions are obtained from building permits statistics.

All building permits intended for residential purposes are compiled separately and grouped under 'Residential buildings'. Small contractors are interviewed to derive average cost of construction per square metre charged for dwellings. This cost varies with the location and the size of the building. The value of the investment on residential buildings is then obtained as a product of the floor area and the appropriate cost per square metre. To this investment of the private sector is added the value of construction of dwellings undertaken by the public sector. This information is readily available from the 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 improvement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Also included here is expenditure made on young tea plantations. Information on such construction works is obtained from questionnaires sent to the bodies concerned.

Machinery and equipment, accounted for 50% of the GDFCF. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

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

#### 4. Estimates at Constant Prices

##### 4.1 General

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

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

##### 4.2 Double-deflation method

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

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

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

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

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

<u>ISIC</u> <u>Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
1.	Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing:	
	Sugar and Tea	Double deflation method
	Other	Use of quantity relatives to extrapolate 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. Building 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</u> <u>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

#### 4.3 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>Method 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.



## 5. Institutional Sector Accounts

### 5.1 Institutional Sectors

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

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

### 5.2 (i) Households: The household sector covers :

- (a) individuals as consumers
- (b) entrepreneurs, 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.
- (iii) 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 & Telegraphs & 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.

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, 1987 - 1990

Main aggregates	Unit	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
1. Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	Rs Mn	19,695	23,181	26,570	30,730
Gross domestic product at market prices	"	23,576	27,803	31,646	36,530
Net factor income from the rest of the world	"	- 533	- 593	- 303	- 170
Gross national product (GNP) at factor cost	"	19,162	22,588	26,267	30,560
Gross national product at market prices	"	23,043	27,210	31,343	36,360
2. Per capita GNP at factor cost	Rs	19,090	22,219	25,581	29,502
Per capita GNP at market prices	"	22,956	26,766	30,525	35,102
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	8,895	10,915	12,500	14,500
4. Final consumption expenditure	"	17,117	20,724	24,855	28,710
private	"	(14,395)	(17,215)	(20,925)	(24,310)
government	"	(2,722)	(3,509)	(3,930)	(4,400)
5. Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	"	5,090	7,990 <sup>4/</sup>	8,565	11,215 <sup>4/</sup>
private sector	"	(3,375)	(4,610)	(6,280)	(7,195)
public sector	"	(1,715)	(3,380) <sup>4/</sup>	(2,285)	(4,020) <sup>4/</sup>
6. Gross domestic savings	"	6,459	7,079	6,791	7,820
7. Net exports of goods and non-factor services	"	+ 498	-1,423	-2,474	-2,895
Exports of goods and non-factor services	"	15,639	18,565	21,347	24,750
Imports of goods and non-factor services	"	15,141	19,988	23,821	27,645

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

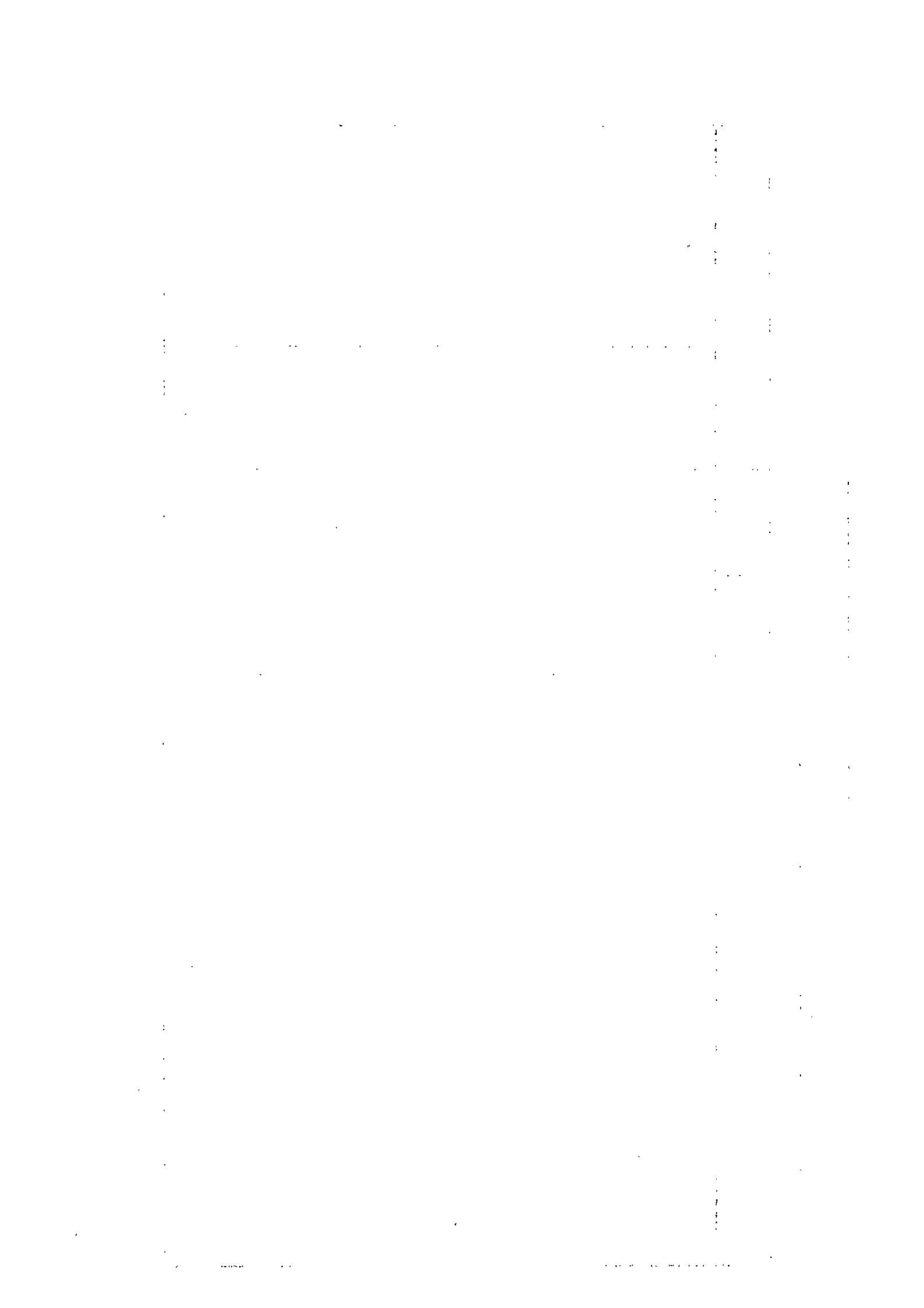


Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost  
(by main sectors)

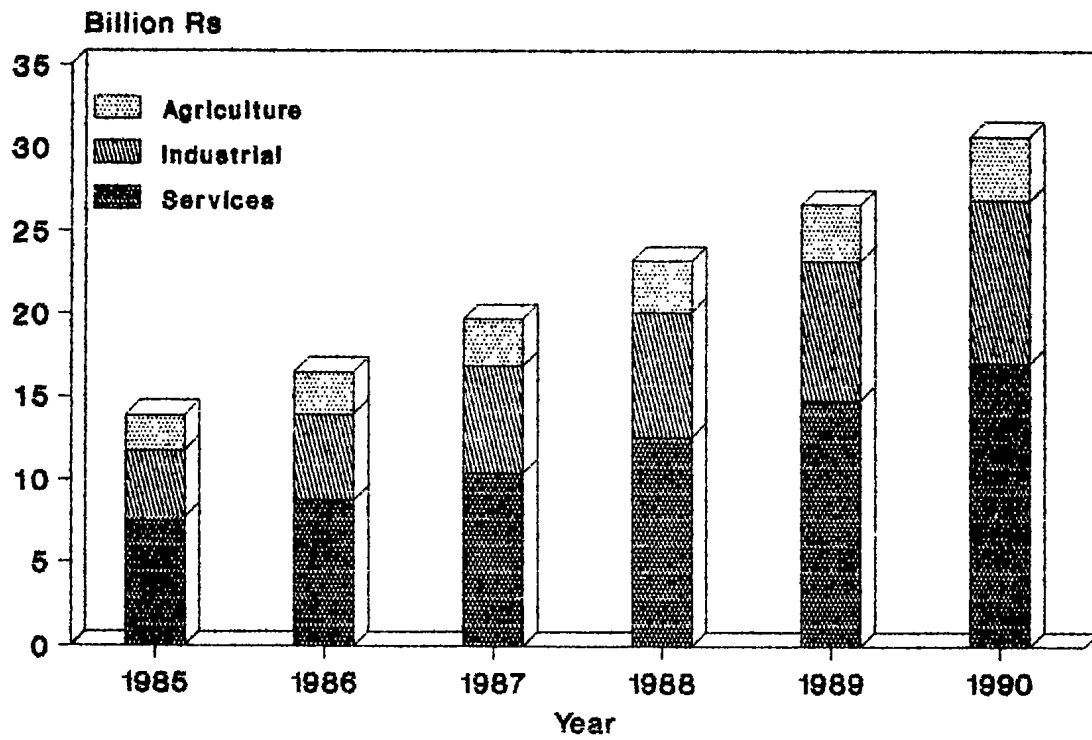


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rates of GDP  
(1985-1990)

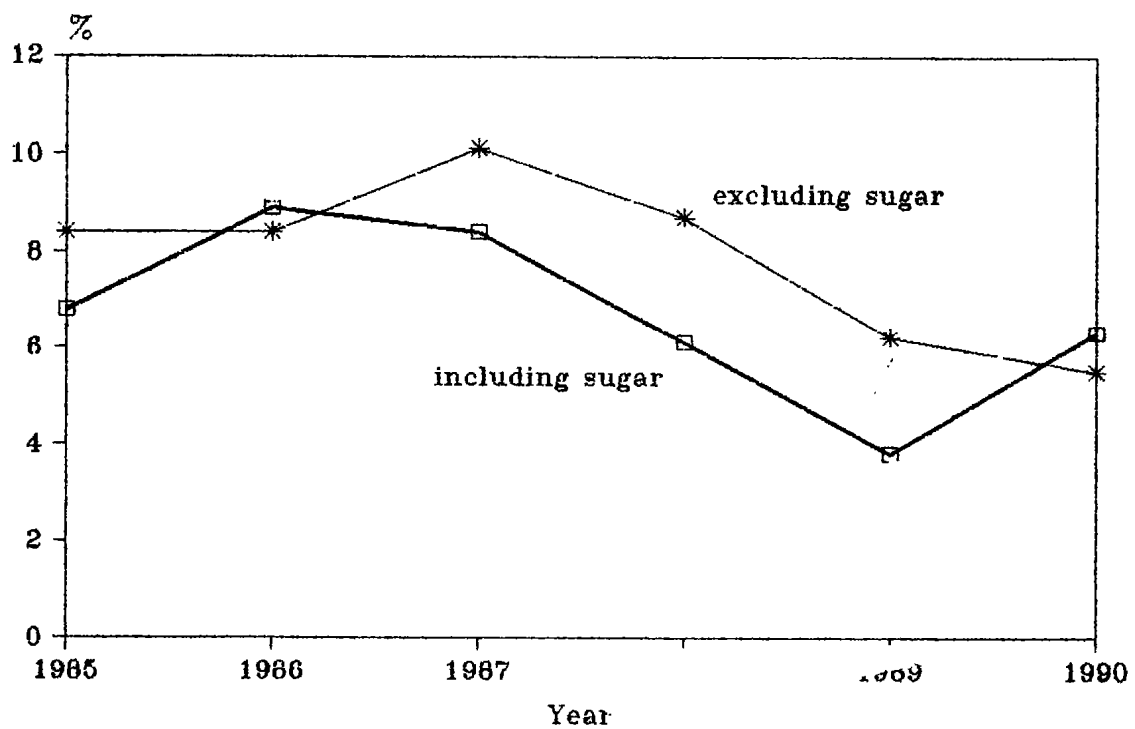


Table 1.2 - Derived rates and ratios, 1987 - 1990

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
1. Annual real growth rate of (%):				
Gross domestic product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 8.4	+ 6.1	+ 3.8	+ 6.3
Final consumption expenditure	+17.8	+ 8.0	+ 5.7	+ 4.2
Private	+19.7	+ 8.6	+ 6.1	+ 4.2
Government	+ 7.0	+ 5.2	+ 3.5	+ 3.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	+24.7	+41.0 <sup>4/</sup>	- 7.1	+18.0 <sup>4/</sup>
GDFCF (excluding boeing only)	+24.7	+17.0	+12.0	+11.5
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	45.2	47.1	47.0	47.3
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	72.6	74.5	78.5	78.6
Private	61.1	61.9	66.1	66.6
Government	11.5	12.6	12.4	12.0
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	21.6	28.7 <sup>4/</sup>	27.1	30.8 <sup>4/</sup>
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	33.7	42.3 <sup>4/</sup>	26.7	35.8 <sup>4/</sup>
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	27.4	25.5	21.5	21.4

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Table 1.3 - Gross domestic product by industry group at current factor cost, 1987 -  
1990

	Rs Million			
	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,884	3,067	3,386	3,875
Sugar	(2,124)	(2,177)	(2,356)	(2,686)
Other	(760)	(890)	(1,030)	(1,189)
Mining and quarrying	25	27	30	35
Manufacturing	4,841	5,627	6,052	7,021
Sugar	(676)	(597)	(652)	(743)
E.P.Z.	(2,585)	(3,125)	(3,300)	(3,800)
Other	(1,580)	(1,905)	(2,100)	(2,478)
Electricity, gas and water	490	517	577	590
Construction	1,045	1,370	1,720	2,160
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,962	3,785	4,605	5,425
Wholesale and retail trade	(2,427)	(3,125)	(3,775)	(4,440)
Restaurants and hotels	(535)	(660)	(830)	(985)
Transport, storage and communication	2,075	2,425	2,920	3,356
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,482	2,723	3,125	3,598
Ownership of dwellings	(1,610)	(1,715)	(1,900)	(2,102)
Other	(872)	(1,008)	(1,225)	(1,496)
Producers of government services	2,035	2,680	2,985	3,330
Other services	856	960	1,170	1,340
Gross domestic product at factor cost	19,695	23,181	26,570	30,730
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	3,881	4,622	5,076	5,800
Gross domestic product at market prices	23,576	27,803	31,646	36,530

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution,  
1987 - 1990

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15	13	13	13
Sugar	(11)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Other	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	25	25	23	23
Sugar	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)
E.P.Z.	(13)	(14)	(13)	(13)
Other	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Electricity, gas and water	3	2	2	2
Construction	5	6	6	7
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	15	16	18	17
Wholesale and retail trade	(12)	(13)	(15)	(14)
Restaurants and hotels	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	11	10	11	11
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12	12	12	12
Ownership of dwellings	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Other	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Producers of government services	10	12	11	11
Other services	4	4	4	4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast



Table 1.5 - Gross domestic product by industry group at constant 1987 prices,

1987 - 1990

Rs Million

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,884	2,732	2,498	2,764
Sugar	(2,124)	(1,924)	(1,664)	(1,897)
Other	(760)	(808)	(834)	(867)
Mining and quarrying	25	26	27	28
Manufacturing	4,841	5,225	5,366	5,742
Sugar	(676)	(608)	(525)	(598)
E.P.Z.	(2,585)	(2,895)	(3,011)	(3,222)
Other	(1,580)	(1,722)	(1,830)	(1,922)
Electricity, gas and water	490	509	569	582
Construction	1,045	1,223	1,358	1,507
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,962	3,305	3,551	3,748
Wholesale and retail trade	(2,427)	(2,706)	(2,895)	(3,040)
Restaurants and hotels	(535)	(599)	(656)	(708)
Transport, storage and communication	2,075	2,262	2,432	2,566
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,482	2,599	2,735	2,860
Ownership of dwellings	(1,610)	(1,644)	(1,685)	(1,725)
Other	(872)	(955)	(1,050)	(1,135)
Producers of government services	2,035	2,116	2,192	2,269
Other services	856	907	966	1,005
Gross domestic product at factor cost	19,695	20,904	21,694	23,071
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	3,881	4,269	4,414	4,674
Gross domestic product at market prices (Production approach)	23,576	25,173	26,108	27,745

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral growth rates  
(indices), 1988 - 1990 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1988 <u>1/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1990 <u>3/</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	94.7	86.6	95.8
Sugar	(90.6)	(78.3)	(89.3)
Other	(106.3)	(109.6)	(114.1)
Mining and quarrying	104.0	108.0	112.0
Manufacturing	107.9	110.8	118.6
Sugar	(89.9)	(77.7)	(88.5)
E.P.Z.	(112.0)	(116.5)	(124.6)
Other	(109.0)	(115.8)	(121.6)
Electricity, gas and water	103.9	116.1	118.8
Construction	117.0	130.0	144.2
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	111.6	119.9	126.5
Wholesale and retail trade	(111.5)	(119.3)	(125.3)
Restaurants and hotels	(112.0)	(122.6)	(132.3)
Transport, storage and communication	109.0	117.2	123.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.7	110.2	115.2
Ownership of dwellings	(102.1)	(104.7)	(107.1)
Other	(109.5)	(120.4)	(130.2)
Producers of government services	104.0	107.7	111.5
Other services	106.0	112.9	117.4
Gross domestic product at factor cost	106.1	110.1	117.1
Annual growth rate of the gross domestic product (%)	+6.1	+3.8	+6.3

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1988 - 1990

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1988 <u>1/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1990 <u>3/</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	112.3	135.5	140.2
Sugar	(113.1)	(141.6)	(141.6)
Other	(110.1)	(123.5)	(137.1)
Mining and quarrying	103.8	111.1	125.0
Manufacturing	107.7	112.8	122.3
Sugar	(98.2)	(124.2)	(124.2)
E.P.Z.	(107.9)	(109.6)	(117.9)
Other	(110.6)	(114.8)	(128.9)
Electricity, gas and water	101.6	101.4	101.4
Construction	112.0	126.7	143.3
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	114.5	129.7	144.7
Wholesale and retail trade	(115.5)	(130.4)	(146.1)
Restaurants and hotels	(110.2)	(126.5)	(139.1)
Transport, storage and communication	107.2	120.1	130.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	104.8	114.3	125.8
Ownership of dwellings	(104.3)	(112.8)	(121.9)
Other	(105.5)	(116.7)	(131.8)
Producers of government services	126.7	136.2	146.8
Other services	105.8	121.1	133.3
Gross domestic product at factor cost deflator	110.9	122.5	133.2

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Cost components of the gross domestic product at current prices, 1987 - 1990

Rs Million

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Compensation of employees	8,895	10,915	12,500	14,500
of which paid by government*	(2,370)	(3,050)	(3,370)	(3,700)
Operating surplus	10,800	12,266	14,070	16,230
of which government industries	(103)	(79)	(37)	(40)
Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	...	...
Gross domestic product at factor cost	19,695	23,181	26,570	30,730
Net indirect taxes	3,881	4,622	5,076	5,800
Indirect taxes paid	(4,071)	(4,889)	(5,432)	(6,198)
Subsidies received	(190)	(267)	(356)	(398)
Gross domestic product at market prices	23,576	27,803	31,646	36,530

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

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

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1987 - 1990

Rs Million

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	14,395	17,215	20,925	24,310
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,722	3,509	3,930	4,400
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	3,375	4,610	6,280	7,195
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	1,715	3,380 <sup>4/</sup>	2,285	4,020 <sup>4/</sup>
Increase in stocks	+871	+512	+700	-500
Exports of goods and non-factor services	15,639	18,565	21,347	24,750
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(11,493)	(13,455)	(15,164)	(17,500)
Non-factor services	(4,146)	(5,110)	(6,183)	(7,250)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	15,141	19,988	23,821	27,645
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(11,701)	(15,628)	(18,384)	(21,645)
Non-factor services	(3,440)	(4,360)	(5,437)	(6,000)
Gross domestic product at market prices	23,576	27,803	31,646	36,530

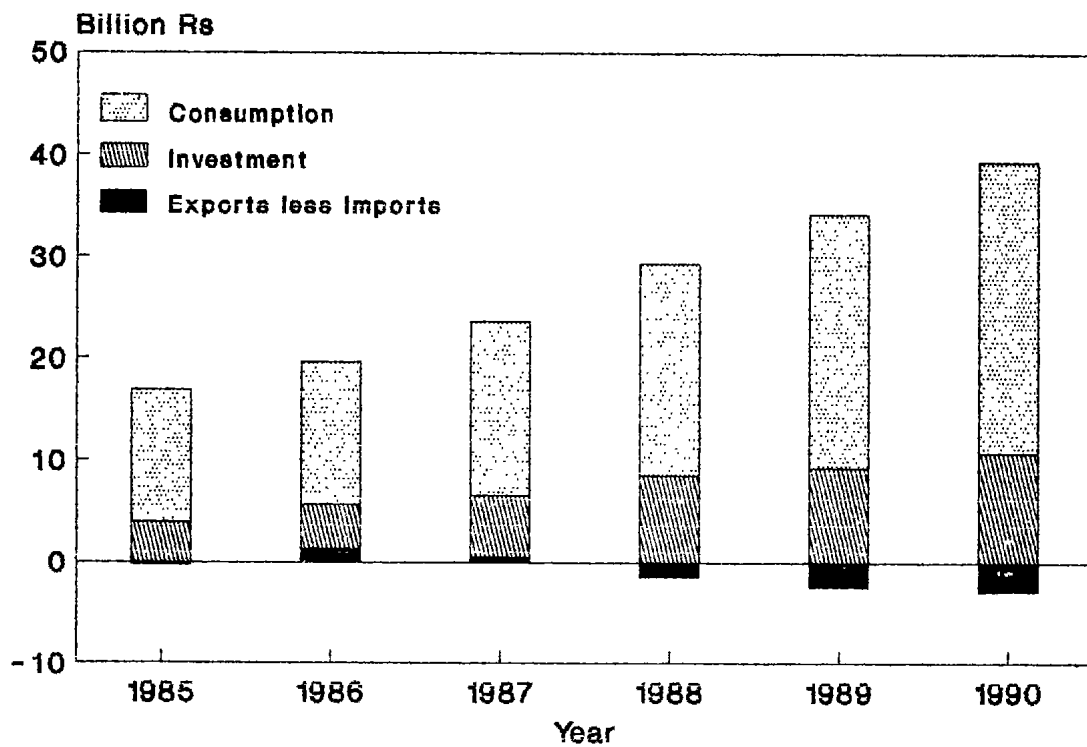
1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

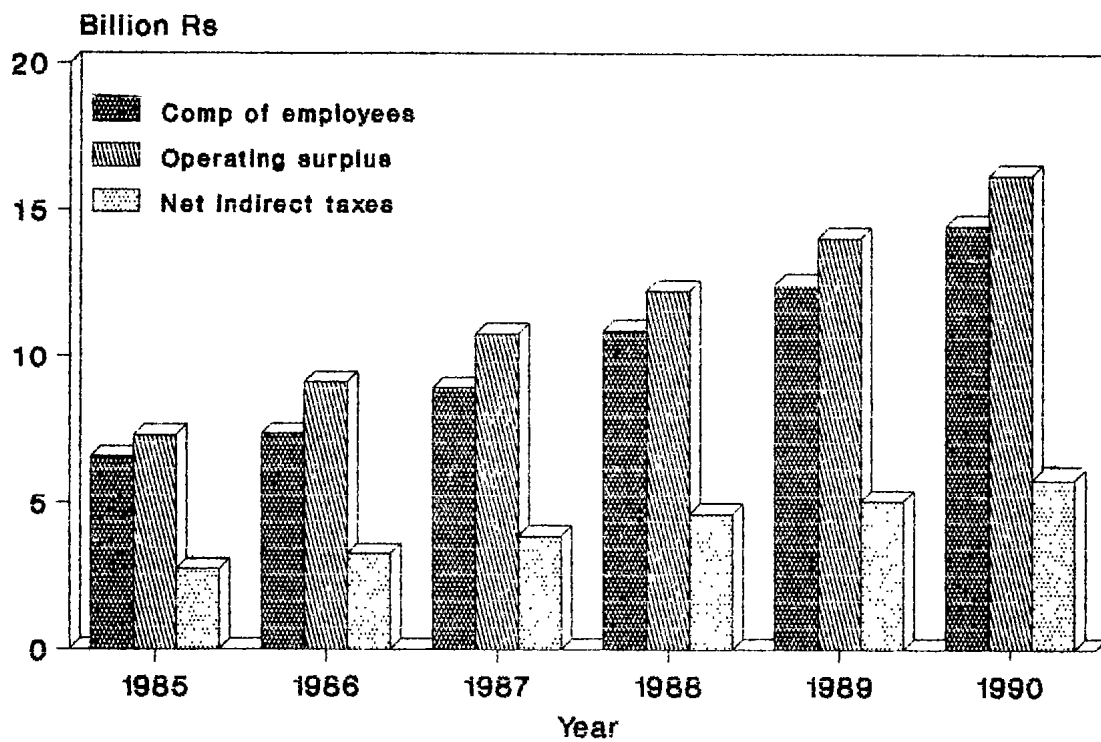
3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

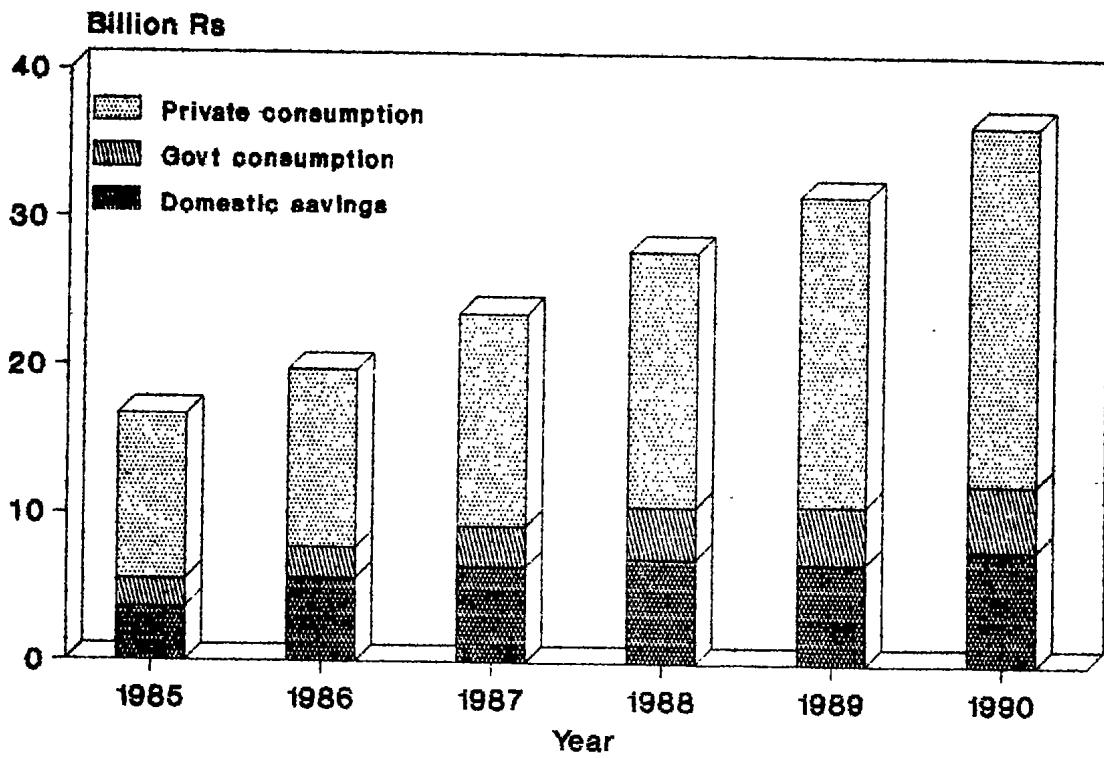
### Fig 3 - Expenditure on GDP (at market prices)



### Fig 4 - Cost components of GDP (at market prices)



**Fig 5- Consumption and Domestic Savings**  
1985-1990



**Fig 6- Domestic Savings**  
(as a % of GDP at market prices)

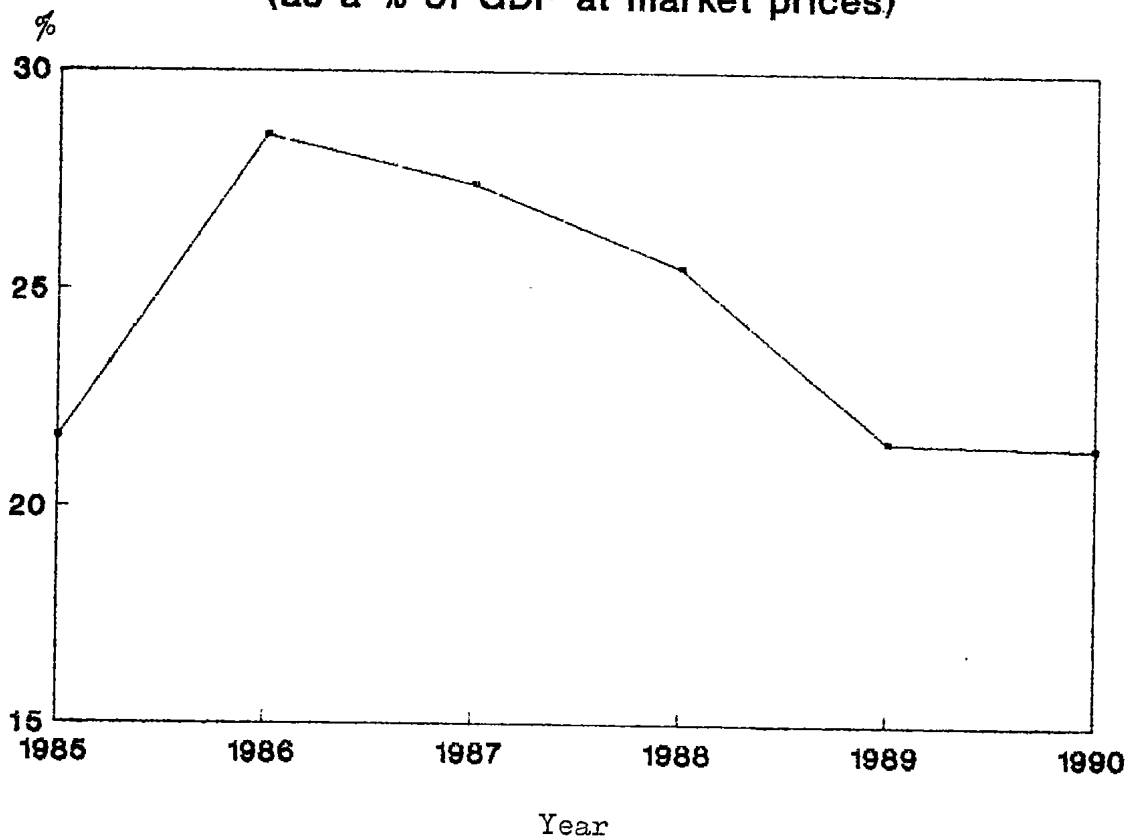


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1987 - 1990

	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	% 61	% 62	% 66	% 66
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	12	12	12	12
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	14	17	20	20
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	7	12 <sup>4/</sup>	8	11 <sup>4/</sup>
Increase in stocks	4	2	2	-1
Gross domestic expenditure	98	105	108	108
Exports of goods and non-factor services	66	67	67	68
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	64	72 <sup>4/</sup>	75	76
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	100	100	100

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel



Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1987 prices, 1987 - 1990

Rs Million

	1987	1988 <u>1/</u>	1989 <u>2/</u>	1990 <u>3/</u>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	14,395	15,633	16,587	17,284
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,722	2,863	2,964	3,076
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	3,375	4,140	4,890	5,055
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector*	1,715	3,035 <u>4/</u>	1,780	2,815 <u>4/</u>
Increase in stocks**	+871	+125	+185	+142
Exports of goods and non-factor services	15,639	17,531	18,110	19,033
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	15,141	18,154	18,408	19,660
Gross domestic product at market prices	23,576	25,173	26,108	27,745

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

\* proportionate to investment at current prices

\*\* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1988 - 1990

Base Year : 1987 = 100

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	108.6	115.2	120.1
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	105.2	108.9	113.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	122.7	144.9	149.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	177.0 <sup>4/</sup>	103.8	164.1 <sup>4/</sup>
Increase in stocks	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	112.1	115.8	121.7
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	119.9	121.6	129.8
Gross domestic product at market prices	106.8	110.7	117.7

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional forecast

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1988 - 1990

Base year : 1987 = 100

	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	110.1	126.2	140.7
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	122.6	132.6	143.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	111.4	128.4	142.5
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	...	...	...
Increase in stocks	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	105.9	117.9	130.0
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	110.1	129.4	140.6
Gross domestic product at market prices	110.4	121.2	131.7

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

Table 1.14 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

	1987			1988 <sup>1/</sup>			1989 <sup>2/</sup>		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>									
a. Residential buildings	11	839	850	17	1,058	1,075	18	1,477	1,495
b. Non-residential buildings	265	535	800	403	812	1,215	247	1,373	1,620
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	665	50	715	865	50	915	960	65	1,025
d. Transport equipment									
(i) Passenger cars	20	235	255	46 <sup>3/</sup>	249	295	57	323	380
(ii) Other transport equipment	160	310	470	1,454 <sup>2/</sup>	516	1,970	82	733	815
e. Machinery and other equipment	594	1,406	2,000	595	1,925	2,520	921	2,309	3,230
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,715	3,375	5,090	3,380	4,610	7,990	2,285	6,280	8,565
<b>B. By industrial use</b>									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	115	175	290	45	185	230	44	156	200
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	60	1,400	1,460	75	1,800	1,875	33	2,097	2,130
4. Electricity, gas and water	310	-	310	455	-	455	605	-	605
5. Construction	30	85	115	40	125	165	45	205	250
6. Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	30	455	485	5 <sup>3/</sup>	745	750	7	1,298	1,305
7. Transport, storage and communication	925	255	1,180	2,395 <sup>2/</sup>	465	2,860	1,072	783	1,855
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	45	915	960	65	1,140	1,205	57	1,633	1,690
of which ownership of dwellings	(11)	(839)	(850)	(17)	(1,058)	(1,075)	(18)	(1,477)	(1,495)
9. Producers of government services	200	-	200	275	-	275	325	-	325
10. Other services	-	90	90	25	150	175	97	108	205
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,715	3,375	5,090	3,380	4,610	7,990	2,285	6,280	8,565

\* Includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> includes purchase of two aircraft

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at current prices,  
1987 - 1990

	Rs Million			
	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>				
(a) Residential buildings	850	1,075	1,495	1,965
(b) Non-residential buildings	800	1,215	1,620	2,265
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	715	915	1,025	1,255
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	255	295	380	470
(ii) Other equipment	470	1,970 <sup>4/</sup>	815	1,760 <sup>4/</sup>
(e) Machinery and other equipment	2,000	2,520	3,230	3,500
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>11,215</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	290	230	200	235
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,460	1,875	2,130	2,180
4. Electricity, gas and water	310	455	605	405
5. Construction	115	165	250	430
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	485	750	1,305	1,760
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,180	2,860 <sup>4/</sup>	1,855	2,915 <sup>4/</sup>
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	960	1,205	1,690	2,200
of which: ownership of dwellings	(850)	(1,075)	(1,495)	(1,965)
9. Producers of government services	200	275	325	920
10. Other services	90	175	205	170
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>8,565</b>	<b>11,215</b>

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

4/ includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Fig 7- Investment in Construction and Machinery

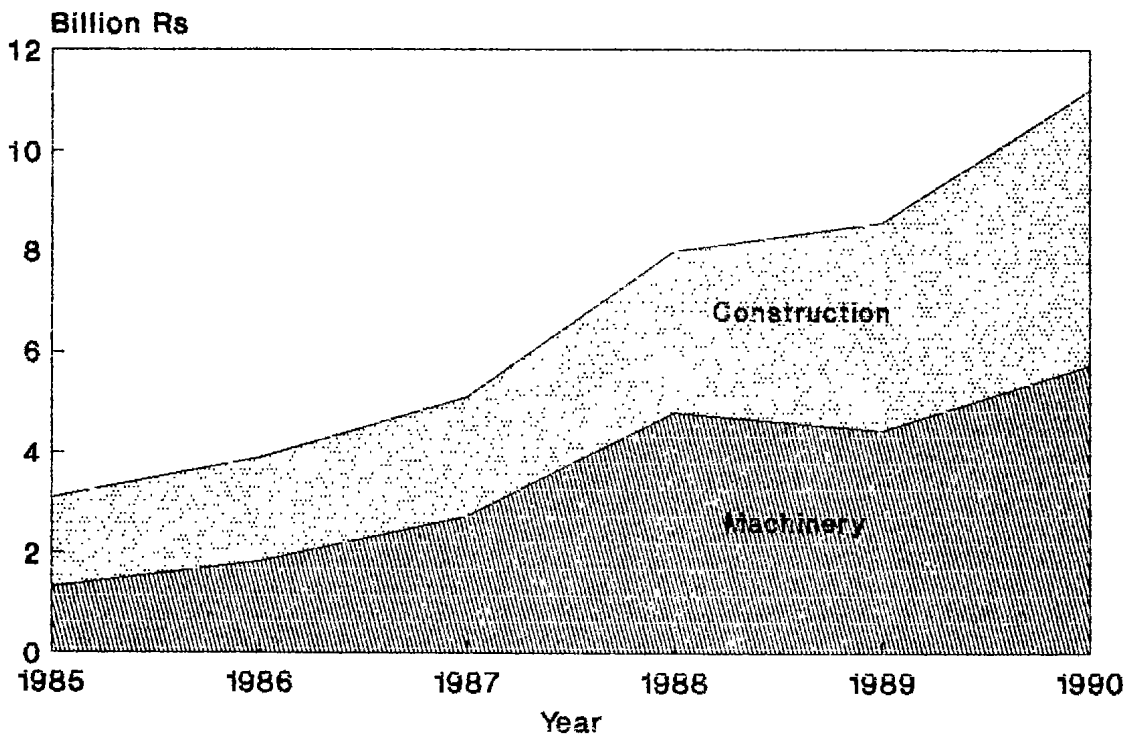


Fig 8-Annual real growth rate of GDFCF

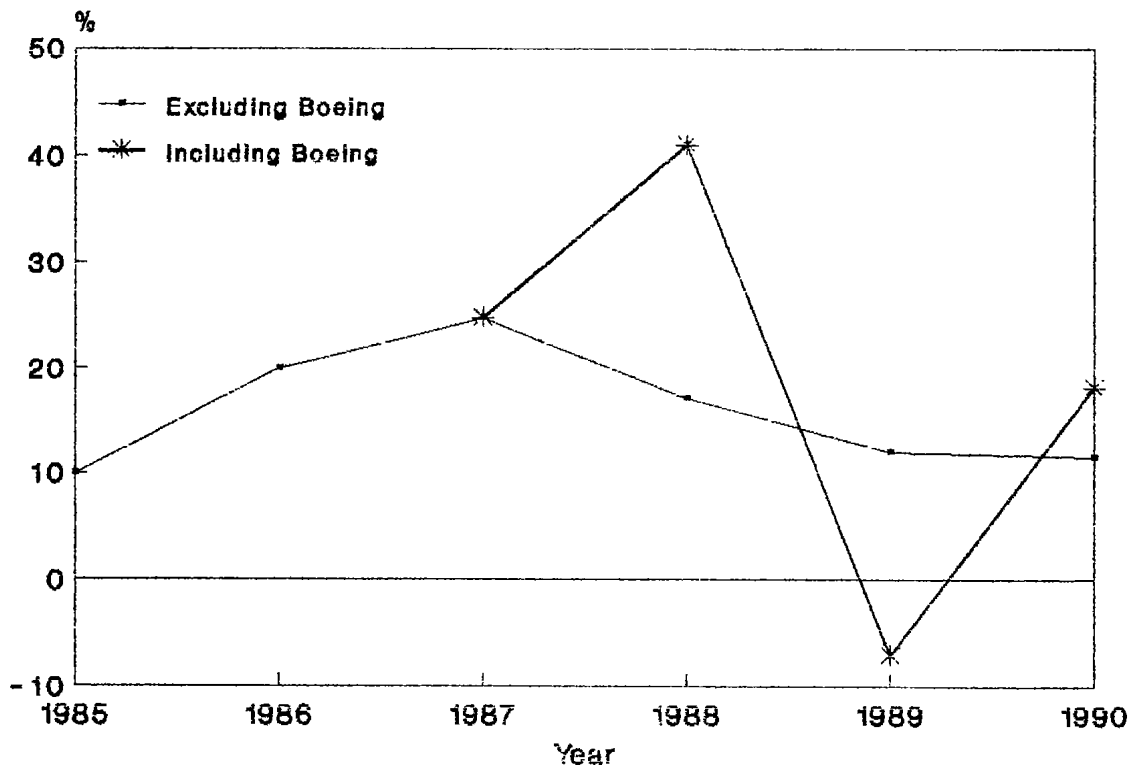


Table 1.16 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation at constant 1987 prices, 1987 - 1990

	Rs Million			
	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
<b>A. By type of capital goods</b>				
(a) Residential buildings	850	975	1,190	1,370
(b) Non-residential buildings	800	1,100	1,270	1,535
(c) Other construction and works (including land improvement)	715	820	815	895
(d) Transport equipment				
(i) Passenger cars	255	270	300	345
(ii) Other equipment	470	1,760 <sup>4/</sup>	630	1,260 <sup>4/</sup>
(e) Machinery and other equipment	2,000	2,250	2,465	2,465
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>7,870</b>
<b>B. By industrial use</b>				
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	290	205	155	165
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	1,460	1,680	1,635	1,540
4. Electricity, gas and water	310	405	470	285
5. Construction	115	150	195	310
6. Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	485	680	1,025	1,220
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,180	2,560 <sup>4/</sup>	1,440	2,065 <sup>4/</sup>
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	960	1,095	1,345	1,540
of which: ownership of dwellings	(950)	(975)	(1,190)	(1,370)
9. Producers of government services	200	245	250	630
10. Other services	90	155	155	115
<b>Gross domestic fixed capital formation</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>7,175</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>7,870</b>

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel

Table 1.17 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - real growth rates, 1988 - 1990  
(Base year : 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Residential buildings	114.7	140.0	161.2
Non-residential buildings	137.5	158.8	191.9
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	114.7	114.0	125.2
Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	105.9	117.6	135.3
(ii) Other equipment	374.5 <sup>4/</sup>	134.0	268.1 <sup>4/</sup>
Machinery and other equipment	112.5	123.2	123.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	141.0	131.0	154.6
% Annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+41.0	-7.1	+18.0
% Annual real growth rate of Gross domestic fixed capital formation (excluding boeing only)	+17.0	+12.0	+11.5

Table 1.18 - Gross domestic fixed capital formation - deflators by type of capital goods, 1988 - 1990 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

Type of capital goods	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>	1990 <sup>3/</sup>
Residential buildings	110.3	125.6	143.4
Non-residential buildings	110.5	127.6	147.6
Other construction and works (including land improvement)	111.6	125.8	140.2
Transport equipment			
(i) Passenger cars	109.3	126.7	136.2
(ii) Other equipment	111.9	129.4	139.7
Machinery and other equipment	112.3	131.0	142.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	111.4	128.4	142.5

<sup>1/</sup> final estimates

<sup>2/</sup> provisional estimates

<sup>3/</sup> revised forecast

<sup>4/</sup> includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel



Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987						
	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 & fishing	3,876.9	1,104.8	2,772.1	- 112.3	2,884.4	1,188.2	1,696.2
of which sugar cane	2,857.9	733.5	2,124.4	-	2,124.4	993.2	1,131.2
foodcrops, fruits & flowers	277.3	49.1	228.2	- 9.7	237.9	36.4	201.5
livestock	404.9	194.6	210.3	- 7.0	217.3	30.0	187.3
fishing	165.2	57.4	107.8	-	107.8	39.3	68.5
2. Mining and quarrying	55.2	30.2	25.0	-	25.0	12.0	13.0
3. Manufacturing	17,663.1	11,849.5	5,813.6	972.6	4,841.0	2,084.6	2,756.4
of which sugar milling	4,759.9	3,471.9	1,288.0	612.0	676.0	199.6	476.4
E.P.Z industries	7,960.1	5,375.1	2,585.0	-	2,585.0	1,275.0	1,310.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	912.0	422.0	490.0	-	490.0	193.0	297.0
5. Construction	2,765.0	1,728.8	1,036.2	- 8.8	1,045.0	640.0	405.0

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987						
	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 of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants & hotels	4,680.0	1,624.3	3,055.7	93.7	2,962.0	960.0	2,002.0
7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication	4,050.6	1,960.0	2,090.6	15.6	2,075.0	935.0	1,140.0
8. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	3,547.5	622.2	2,924.6	37.5	2,887.1	437.1	2,450.0
9. Community, social & personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	1,196.3	316.1	880.2	131.9	748.3	302.3	446.0
	-	+405.0	-405.0	-	-405.0	-	-405.0
Sub-total (a)	38,746.6	20,063.6	18,683.0	1,130.2	17,552.8	6,752.2	10,800.6

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

1987								
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	<u>223.3</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>202.6</u>	-	<u>202.6</u>	<u>202.6</u>	-	
2. Community, social & personal services	<u>2,317.8</u>	<u>485.5</u>	<u>1,832.3</u>	-	<u>1,832.3</u>	<u>1,832.3</u>	-	
of which public administration & defence	1,170.0	318.1	851.9	-	851.9	851.9	-	
sanitary & similar services	189.2	43.2	146.0	-	146.0	146.0	-	
social, recreational & related community services	958.6	124.2	834.4	-	834.4	834.4	-	
Sub-total (b)	2,541.1	506.2	2,034.9	-	2,034.9	2,034.9	-	
			(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households					
3. Community, social & personal services	<u>115.3</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>107.7</u>	-	<u>107.7</u>	<u>107.7</u>	-	
of which social, recreational and related community services	38.2	7.6	30.6	-	30.6	30.6	-	
domestic services to households	77.1	-	77.1	-	77.1	77.1	-	
Sub-total (c)	115.3	7.6	107.7	-	107.7	107.7	-	
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	41,403.0	20,577.4	20,825.6	1,130.2	19,695.4	8,894.8	10,800.6	
Import duties + sales tax	2,750.8	-	2,750.8	2,750.8	-	-	-	
TOTAL	44,153.8	20,577.4	23,576.4	3,881.0	19,695.4	8,894.8	10,800.6	

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988						
	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	<u>4,200.6</u>	<u>1,240.4</u>	<u>2,960.2</u>	<u>- 106.5</u>	<u>3,066.7</u>	<u>1,394.0</u>	<u>1,672.7</u>
of which sugar cane	2,987.6	810.9	2,176.7	-	2,176.7	1,177.4	999.3
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	370.0	68.8	301.2	- 4.2	305.4	40.0	265.4
livestock	452.3	232.9	219.4	- 10.2	229.6	35.0	194.6
fishing	208.1	63.5	144.6	-	144.6	46.4	98.2
2. Mining and quarrying	<u>59.6</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>13.5</u>
3. Manufacturing	<u>20,230.4</u>	<u>13,490.2</u>	<u>6,740.2</u>	<u>1,113.1</u>	<u>5,627.1</u>	<u>2,543.9</u>	<u>3,083.2</u>
of which sugar milling	4,831.6	3,634.2	1,197.4	600.4	597.0	241.7	355.3
EPZ industries	9,500.2	6,375.2	3,125.0	-	3,125.0	1,579.7	1,545.3
4. Electricity, gas and water	<u>1,017.0</u>	<u>500.0</u>	<u>517.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>517.0</u>	<u>233.0</u>	<u>284.0</u>
5. Construction	<u>3,718.0</u>	<u>2,358.5</u>	<u>1,359.5</u>	<u>- 10.5</u>	<u>1,370.0</u>	<u>750.0</u>	<u>620.0</u>

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988						
	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	5,860.0	2,016.3	3,845.7	60.7	3,785.0	1,210.0	2,575.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	4,247.0	1,225.3	3,021.7	- 103.3	3,125.0	930.0	2,195.0
restaurants and hotels	1,615.0	791.0	824.0	164.0	660.0	280.0	380.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	4,822.5	2,383.7	2,438.8	13.8	2,425.0	1,075.0	1,350.0
of which transport & storage	4,384.9	2,325.4	2,059.5	13.8	2,045.7	974.6	1,071.1
communication	437.6	58.3	379.3	-	379.3	100.4	278.9
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,997.8	687.0	3,310.8	36.0	3,274.8	516.0	2,758.8
of which financial institutions	1,169.5	165.5	1,004.0	-	1,004.0	306.0	698.0
ownership of dwellings	1,995.0	238.0	1,757.0	42.0	1,715.0	-	1,715.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,377.3	391.6	985.7	150.9	834.8	374.8	460.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+ 552.0	- 552.0	-	- 552.0	-	- 552.0
Sub-total (a)	45,285.2	23,652.3	21,632.9	1,257.5	20,375.4	8,110.2	12,265.2

Table 1.19 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1987 - 1988 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988							
	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	
			(b) Producers of government services					
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	294.7	40.3	254.4	-	254.4	254.4	-	
9. Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational & related community services	2,994.0	568.6	2,425.4	-	2,425.4	2,425.4	-	
	1,500.7	398.1	1,102.6	-	1,102.6	1,102.6	-	
	217.0	47.5	169.5	-	169.5	169.5	-	
	1,276.3	123.0	1,153.3	-	1,153.3	1,153.3	-	
Sub-total (b)	3,288.7	608.9	2,679.8	-	2,679.8	2,679.8	-	
			(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households					
9. Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	134.1	8.9	125.2	-	125.2	125.2	-	
	39.1	8.9	30.2	-	30.2	30.2	-	
	95.0	-	95.0	-	95.0	95.0	-	
Sub-total (c)	134.1	8.9	125.2	-	125.2	125.2	-	
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	48,708.0	24,270.1	24,437.9	1,257.5	23,180.4	10,915.2	12,265.2	
Import duties + Sales Tax	3,364.5	-	3,364.5	3,364.5	-	-	-	
T O T A L	52,072.5	24,270.1	27,802.4	4,622.0	23,180.4	10,915.2	12,265.2	

Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1987							
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	17.6	9.7	7.2	-	-	7.2	7.2	-
Printing	17.6	9.7	7.9	-	-	7.9	7.9	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	261.8	31.4	230.4	-	-	230.4	230.4	-
Ministry of Works	185.5	14.6	170.9	-	-	170.9	170.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	69.1	16.2	52.9	-	-	52.9	52.9	-
Electrical Services Division	7.2	0.6	6.6	-	-	6.6	6.6	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	72.8	14.1	58.7	-	-	58.7	24.7	34.0
Civil Aviation	72.8	14.1	58.7	-	-	58.7	24.7	34.0
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	156.6	18.3	138.3	-	-	138.3	69.5	68.8
Post and telegraphs	41.9	10.8	31.1	-	-	31.1	30.9	0.2
Telecommunications	114.7	7.5	107.2	-	-	107.2	38.6	68.6
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.7	0.2	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5	-
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.2	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.5	-
T O T A L	511.5	73.7	437.8	-	-	437.8	335.0	102.8

Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1987 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1988/							
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	20.3	10.8	9.5	-	-	9.5	9.5	-
Printing	20.3	10.8	9.5	-	-	9.5	9.5	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	307.7	40.2	267.5	-	-	267.5	267.5	-
Ministry of Works	211.6	17.2	194.4	-	-	194.4	194.4	-
Public works committee' (Local Government)	87.3	21.6	65.7	-	-	65.7	65.7	-
<b>Electrical</b> services division	8.8	1.4	7.4	-	-	7.4	7.4	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	70.6	17.7	52.9	-	-	52.9	29.6	23.3
Civil aviation	70.6	17.7	52.9	-	-	52.9	29.6	25.3
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	137.7	20.8	116.9	-	-	116.9	61.5	55.4
Post & telegraphs	55.2	15.1	38.1	-	-	38.1	39.5	-1.4
Telecommunications	84.5	5.7	78.8	-	-	78.8	22.0	56.8
8.1 <u>Financial institutions</u>	2.7	0.1	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-
Post office savings bank	2.7	0.1	2.6	-	-	2.6	2.6	-
T O T A L	539.0	89.6	449.4	-	-	449.4	370.7	78.7

L/ revised



Table 1.20 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1987-1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989							
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. <u>Manufacturing</u>	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-
Printing	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-
5. <u>Construction</u>	330.9	41.6	289.3	-	-	289.3	289.3	-
Ministry of Works	224.0	16.1	207.9	-	-	207.9	207.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Govt.)	97.1	24.1	73.0	-	-	73.0	73.0	-
Electrical Services Division	9.8	1.4	8.4	-	-	8.4	8.4	-
7.1 <u>Transport</u>	93.7	20.6	73.1	-	-	73.1	34.6	38.5
Civil aviation	93.7	20.6	73.1	-	-	73.1	34.6	38.5
7.2 <u>Communication</u>	60.2	10.6	49.6	-	-	49.6	51.4	-1.8
<u>Post &amp; Telegraphs</u>	60.2	10.6	49.6	-	-	49.6	51.4	-1.8
8. <u>Financial institutions</u>	3.1	0.3	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
Post office savings bank	3.1	0.3	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
T O T A L	505.7	80.7	425.0	-	-	425.0	388.3	36.7

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

Function	Type	1987						
		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		257.0	146.1	13.0	320.1	-	20.2	410.3
2. Defence		43.0	17.8	-	60.8	-	-	60.8
3. Public order and safety		312.2	55.5	6.1	373.8	-	1.5	363.1
4. Education		579.2	41.2	0.2	620.6	-	166.1	786.9
5. Health		363.4	117.3	1.1	481.8	-	2.6	484.4
6. Social security and welfare		39.0	12.9	2.7	49.2	-	731.6	780.8
7. Housing and community amenities		135.9	46.6	9.4	173.1	10.7	7.0	190.8
8. Recreation, culture and religion		35.6	18.0	4.9	48.7	2.1	9.7	60.5
9. Fuel and energy		1.9	0.1	-	2.0	-	1.7	3.7
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		218.5	21.7	16.7	223.5	114.7	4.6	342.8
11. Construction, mining & manufacturing		175.9	2.2	4.7	173.7	7.2	1.5	182.1
12. Transport and communication		46.9	15.7	-	62.6	5.2	5.8	73.6
13. Other economic affairs		40.4	37.3	-	77.7	50.2	2.5	130.4
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	917.1	917.1
TOTAL		2,248.9	532.4	58.8	2,722.5	190.1	1,872.1	4,784.7

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1987 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Function	Type	1988 1/						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure				Total				
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less: sales of goods and services	Total					
1. General public services		409.9	188.1	17.9	580.1	-	22.4	602.5		
2. Defence		55.7	8.0	-	63.7	-	-	63.7		
3. Public order and safety		407.8	71.7	6.5	473.0	-	6.3	479.3		
4. Education		728.5	60.0	0.1	788.4	-	226.9	1,015.3		
5. Health		448.1	128.4	2.0	574.5	-	4.4	578.9		
6. Social security and welfare		68.2	17.5	0.7	85.0	-	864.1	949.1		
7. Housing and community amenities		158.2	49.6	11.9	195.9	11.5	0.4	207.8		
8. Recreation, culture and religion		51.2	24.1	5.1	70.2	1.9	10.8	82.9		
9. Fuel and energy		3.2	2.5	0.5	5.2	-	0.1	5.3		
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		279.7	42.0	17.7	304.0	106.1	14.5	424.6		
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		204.1	6.4	2.0	208.5	9.1	0.3	217.9		
12. Transport and communication		60.2	20.4	-	80.6	9.6	0.9	91.1		
13. Other economic affairs		53.3	26.2	-	79.5	128.5	10.3	218.3		
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	897.0	897.0		
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,928.1</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>3,508.6</b>	<b>266.7</b>	<b>2,058.4</b>	<b>5,833.7</b>		

Table 1.21 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

		1 9 8 9						
F u n c t i o n	T y p e	Final consumption expenditure				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		404.0	211.7	30.4	585.3	-	19.9	605.2
2. Defence		58.5	28.4	-	86.9	-	-	86.9
3. Public order and safety		491.8	99.3	4.5	595.6	-	6.4	593.0
4. Education		846.6	64.9	0.2	911.7	-	280.7	1,192.0
5. Health		521.7	141.2	1.1	661.8	-	3.5	665.3
6. Social security and welfare		74.5	20.7	0.6	94.4	-	1,082.4	1,176.8
7. Housing and community amenities		165.4	57.2	12.5	210.1	6.1	0.4	216.6
8. Recreation, culture and religion		57.8	25.6	5.2	78.2	1.8	13.5	93.5
9. Fuel and energy		2.5	2.0	0.1	4.4	-	0.2	4.6
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining		299.1	40.0	22.7	316.4	106.7	1.6	424.7
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		212.7	5.0	2.3	215.4	10.8	0.5	226.7
12. Transport and communication		65.7	22.6	-	88.3	10.1	0.7	99.1
13. Other economic affairs		50.3	34.7	-	93.0	220.7	9.3	323.0
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,202.0	1,202.0
T O T A L		3,258.6	753.3	79.8	3,932.1	356.2	2,621.1	6,909.4

provisional

## SECTION II - INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS

### Explanatory Notes

#### (i) Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation

The Integrated Economic Accounts of the Nation presents in a concise form (in the form of a T table), the Production, Income and Outlay and Capital/Finance Account of the Institutional Sectors of the economy. The Institutional Sectors are: the Enterprise, Household, Government and the Rest of the World. A column referring to Goods and Services has been added to show the equilibrium on goods and services and for balancing the table.

Each column represents an institutional sector. Receipts are recorded on the right whilst payments are shown on the left. For example in 1987 the enterprise sector received Rs 28,582 mn as gross output and used Rs 16,930 mn for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 5,025 mn was paid as compensation of employees.

Each line represents a transaction or a residual balancing item. Gross value added, gross operating surplus, gross disposable income, gross savings and gross lending/borrowing are balancing items derived from the accounts.

The balancing item appears twice, both as a resource and as a use. For example gross operating surplus is calculated in the production account as the difference between valued added and compensation of employees and indirect taxes. It therefore appears on the left in the production account. Gross operating surplus also constitutes a resource for the Income Account, it therefore appears on the right in that account.

One important balancing item is lending (+)/borrowing (-). A positive sign means that the sector has an excess of resources and can lend to other sectors while a negative sign indicates a need for borrowing fund from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.1, we can see that in 1987 both the Enterprise Sector and the Government Sector had an excess of Rs 326 mn and Rs 529 mn respectively whilst Households and the Rest of the World had to borrow Rs 150 mn and Rs 705 mn respectively.

Data on current and capital transfers of the Government sector have been compiled from the Accountant General's Report as these data are different from those appearing in the Balance of Payments accounts prepared by the Bank of Mauritius. The Rest of the World sector therefore does not tally with those of the Balance of Payments.

The Capital Account has been prepared on the basis of provisional data and will be revised in the light of more reliable information "land transfers" and "capital transfers" obtained later. Also, it has not been possible to include the Financial Account in the table because of the limited data available on Financial flows between Institutional Sectors.

(ii) Institutional Sector Accounts

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.

\*\*\*\*\*

(Rs million)

Table 2.1 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1987

Account	Uses				Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources				Goods & Services	Total	Account						
	Institutional Sectors		General					Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.	Rest of World				Institutional Sectors		Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.	Rest of World
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.	Rest of World											Enter-prise	House-hold				
Production					15639		Exports ( goods & services)								15639	Production				
					15141	15141	Imports ( goods & services)							15141		15141				
Income					41403	41403	Gross output													
					20578	20578	Intermediate consumption													
					20825	20825	Gross value added *													
					8895	8895	Compensation of employees													
					2751	2751	Customs duties & sales tax													
					1130	1130	Other indirect taxes (net)													
					10800	10800	Gross operating surplus													
					103	103	Oper. surplus of govt. ent.													
					4077	4077	Interest, dividend, rent													
					159	159	Insurance premiums													
					159	159	Insurance claims													
					639	639	Direct taxes on income													
					279	279	Other direct taxes													
					268	268	Social security contr.													
				501	501	Social sec. benefits & grants														
				446	446	Unfunded employee welfare														
				211	211	Government transfers														
				66	66	Compulsory fees														
				0	0	Current transfers n.e.c.														
				770	770	-to/from rest of the world**														
				303	303	-to/from other sectors														
				23577	23577	Gross disposable income														
				17117	17117	Final consumption														
				6460	6460	Gross savings														
				226	226	Capital transfers **														
				5090	5090	G.D.F.C.F.														
				+871	+871	Change in stock														
				0	0	Net purchase of land														
				0	0	Lending (+) / Borrowing(-)														
				198484	198484	Grand total														
				56481	56481															
				50289	50289															
				16447	16447															
				59295	59295															
				15972	15972															
				198484	198484															

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

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

(Rs. million)

Table 2.2 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1988

Account	Uses			Goods & Services			Total	Transactions	Resources			Goods & Services	Total Account		
	Institutional Sectors			Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.			Rest of World	Enter-prise	House-hold			General Govt.	Rest of World
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.												
Income	Production			18565	19988	48708	18565	Exports ( goods & services)	18565	11840	3573	19988	18565	Production	
	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution			19780	48708	48708	19988	Imports ( goods & services)	19988	33295	3573	19988	19988	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
	Use			13515	48708	48708	48708	Gross output	48708	11840	3573	19988	48708	Use	
				6267	48708	48708	48708	Intermediate consumption	48708	7995	2928	2928	48708		
				1120	48708	48708	48708	Gross value added*	48708	7995	2928	2928	48708		
				6128	48708	48708	48708	Compensation of employees	48708	10915	2928	2928	48708		
				79	48708	48708	48708	Customs duties & sales tax	48708	10915	2928	2928	48708		
				3486	48708	48708	48708	Other indirect taxes (net)	48708	3365	3365	3365	48708		
				154	48708	48708	48708	Gross operating surplus	48708	1257	1257	1257	48708		
				234	48708	48708	48708	Oper. surplus of govt. Enterp.	48708	6138	79	79	48708		
Capital	Income			79	79	79	79	Interest, dividend, rent	79	1477	423	950	79	Income	
	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution			3486	3486	3486	3486	Insurance premiums	3486	423	423	423	3486	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
	Use			154	154	154	154	Insurance claims	154	80	863	863	154	Use	
				234	234	234	234	Direct taxes on income	234	863	360	360	234		
				499	499	499	499	Other direct taxes	499	331	331	331	499		
				140	140	140	140	Social security contr.	140	582	275	275	140		
				14	14	14	14	Social sec. benefits & grants	14	271	271	271	14		
				14	14	14	14	Unfunded employee welfare	14	71	71	71	14		
				14	14	14	14	Government transfers	14	1083	74	145	14		
				14	14	14	14	Compulsory fees	14	68	68	68	14		
Capital	Income			0	0	0	0	Current transfers n.e.c.	0	1083	74	145	0	Income	
	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution			423	423	423	423	-to/from rest of the world **	423	68	68	68	423	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
	Use			4327	4327	4327	4327	-to/from other sectors	4327	18855	5040	5040	4327	Use	
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Gross Disposable Income	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Final consumption	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Gross savings	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Capital transfers **	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	G.D.P.C.F.	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Change in stock	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Net purchase of land	4327	1640	1531	1531	4327		
Capital	Income			0	0	0	0	Lending (+) / Borrowing(-)	0	1083	74	145	0	Income	
	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution			4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
	Use			4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327	Use	
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		
				4327	4327	4327	4327	Grand total	4327	61219	20349	21083	4327		

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

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



Table 2.3 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1987 - 1988

		Rs Million			
E X P E N D I T U R E	I N C O M E	1987	1988	1987	1988
Private consumption expenditure	Compensation of employees	14,395	17,215	8,895	10,915
Interests, dividends and rent	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	460	420	5,250	6,138
Net casualty insurance premiums	Interests, dividends and rent	64	80	1,291	1,477
Direct taxes on income	Casualty insurance claims	273	364	64	80
Other direct taxes	Government transfers to households	173	220	903	1,035
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	Social security benefits & grants	53	57	(501)	(582)
Social security contributions	Unfunded employee welfare benefits	268	331	(223)	(275)
Unfunded employees welfare contributions imputed	Subsidy on rice & flour	223	275	(-)*	(-)*
Transfers to other resident sectors	Other	131	105	(179)	(228)
Current transfers to Rest of the World	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	98	112	32	43
Gross savings	Transfers from other resident sectors	931	1,640	12	68
	Current transfers from Rest of the World			522	1,033
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	17,069	20,989	17,069	20,889

\* no longer treated as a transfer to household, included in subsidies to enterprises

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1987 - 1988

Rs Million

	1987	1988	I N C O M E	1987	1988
E X P E N D I T U R E					
Final consumption expenditure	2,722	3,509	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	103	79
Compensation of employees	(2,249)	(2,928)	Interests, dividends and land rent	403	423
Consumption of fixed capital	-	-	Indirect taxes	4,071	4,889
Goods and services purchased, net	(473)	(581)	Import duties	(2,345)	(2,847)
Interests paid	917	897	Export duties	(595)	(600)
Subsidies to producers	190	267	Excise duties	(344)	(488)
Transfers to households	903	1,085	Sales Tax	(406)	(518)
Social security benefits & social assistance grants	(501)	(582)	Other	(377)	(436)
Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(223)	(275)	Direct taxes	918	1,223
Other	(179)	(228)	Taxes on income : Individuals	(273)	(364)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	32	43	Companies	(366)	(499)
Transfers to Rest of the World	20	33	Other direct taxes	(279)	(360)
Gross savings	1,298	1,531	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	66	71
			Social security contributions	268	331
			Unfunded employee welfare contributions imputed	223	275
			Current transfers n.e.c.	(30)	74
			From Rest of the World	(30)	(74)
			From other resident sectors	(-)	(-)
Appropriation of disposable income	6,082	7,365	Disposable income	6,082	7,365

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1987 - 1988

Rs Million

E X P E N D I T U R E		1987	1988	I N C O M E		1987	1988
Operating surplus of Governmental Enterprises		103	79	Gross operating surplus		5,550	6,128
Interests, dividends and rent		2,520	3,486	Interests, dividends and rent		1,670	2,380
Direct taxes on income		366	499	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies		159	234
Other direct taxes		106	140	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises		95	154
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		13	14	Current transfers from :		291	460
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies		159	234	Other resident sectors		(291)	(460)
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises		95	154	Rest of the World		(-)	(-)
Current transfers to :		172	423				
Other resident sectors		(172)	(423)				
Rest of the World		(-)	(-)				
Gross savings		4,231	4,327				
Appropriation of disposable income		7,765	9,356	Disposable income		7,765	9,356

Table 2.6 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1987 - 1988

Rs Million

	1987	1988	I N C O M E	1987	1988
E X P E N D I T U R E					
Private consumption expenditure	14,395	17,215	Compensation of employees	8,895	10,915
Government consumption expenditure	2,722	3,509	Gross operating surplus	10,800	12,266
Gross national savings	6,460	7,498	Net factor income from Rest of the World	- 533	- 593
Appropriation of disposable income	23,577	23,222	Net indirect taxes	3,881	4,622
			Net current transfers from Rest of the World*	534	1,012
			National disposable income	23,577	23,222

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

Table 2.7 - Rest of the World - Current 1987 - 1988

P A Y M E N T S	1987	1988	P E C E I P T S	1987	1988
Imports of goods and services	15,141	19,988	Exports of goods and services	15,639	18,565
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	713	950	Factor income received from Rest of the World	180	357
Current transfers to Rest of the World by :	118	145	Current transfers from Rest of the World by :	652	1,157
General government	(20)	(33)	General government	(30)	(74)
Other resident sectors	(98)	(112)	Other resident sectors	(622)	(1,083)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	499	-1,004			
Payments to Rest of the World and surplus on current transactions	16,471	20,079	Receipts from Rest of the World on current transactions	16,471	20,079

SECTION III - TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports (f.o.b. value) by selected commodities, 1987 - 1989

Commodities	1987		1988		1989	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	4,328	38	4,467	33	4,946	33
Molasses	81	-	92	1	60	-
Tea	90	1	88	-	87	1
EPZ exports	6,567	57	8,176	61	9,057	60
Other	431	4	642	5	893	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,497</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,465</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15,049</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1987 - 1989

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1987		1988		1989	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	1,471	11	1,745	10	2,347	12
1	Beverages and tobacco	57	1	66	-	75	-
2	Crude materials, inexcise, except fuels	408	3	523	3	700	4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	978	8	1,009	6	1,509	7
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	147	1	163	1	226	1
5	Chemicals	630	6	1,083	6	1,520	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5,211	40	6,130	36	7,566	38
7	Machinery and transport equipment	2,886	22	5,342	30	4,639	23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,040	8	1,362	8	1,057	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	14	-	37	-	95	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	13,042	100	17,460	100	20,217	100

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1987 - 1989

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1987 <sup>2/</sup>			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	185.2	114.9	66.9	3.4
12	Forestry and logging	7.6	7.6	-	-
13	Fishing	53.7	2.0	51.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	35.1	34.7	0.4	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,335.3	380.3	955.0	-
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	203.7	57.7	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,281.6	1,008.4	273.2	-
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	3,244.6	980.7	555.3	1,708.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	267.5	215.9	51.6	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	9.7	5.4	4.3	-
	T O T A L	11,421.3	7,592.7	2,116.6	1,712.0

<sup>1/</sup> 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 vessel

<sup>2/</sup> provisional



Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption<sup>1/</sup> by industrial origin and use, 1987 - 1989 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C. Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1988 <sup>2/</sup>			
		Total	Inter- mediate consump- tion	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	225.5	122.8	100.3	2.4
12	Forestry and logging	30.2	30.2	-	-
13	Fishing	44.0	6.6	37.4	-
29	Mining and quarrying	85.3	84.2	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	1,517.9	415.1	1,102.8	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	4,485.4	4,357.1	128.3	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	126.6	122.1	4.5	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	410.7	332.9	77.8	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	1,972.8	1,561.8	411.0	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	369.8	351.7	18.1	-
37	Basic metal industries	491.5	491.5	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	6,086.2	1,895.7	597.1	3,593.4
39	Other manufacturing industries	392.2	309.8	82.4	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	12.0	1.5	10.5	-
	T O T A L	16,250.1	10,083.0	2,571.3	3,595.8

<sup>1/</sup> Note: Figures for imports into consumption are arrived as follows: Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse  
<sup>2/</sup> Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel.

<sup>2/</sup> provisional

Table 3.3 - classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption 1/ by industrial origin and use, 1987 - 1989 (cont'd)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1989 2/			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	441.5	311.8	126.7	3.0
12	Forestry and logging	51.3	51.3	-	-
13	Fishing	91.3	22.4	68.9	-
29	Mining and quarrying	168.4	167.3	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2,106.8	503.7	1,603.1	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	5,661.3	5,540.2	121.1	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products including furniture	163.4	157.3	6.1	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	377.0	266.9	110.1	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	2,763.7	2,281.6	482.1	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	570.5	545.1	25.4	-
37	Basic metal industries	631.8	631.8	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	5,338.6	1,604.3	685.7	3,048.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	537.8	446.7	91.1	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	14.8	1.9	12.9	-
T O T A L		18,918.2	12,532.3	3,334.3	3,051.6

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 vessel.

2/ Provisional

Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (C.i.f. value) into consumption <sup>1/</sup>classified by economic categories, 1987 - 1989

Economic categories	1987 <sup>2/</sup>		1988 <sup>2/</sup>		1989 <sup>2/</sup>	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	7,592.7	66.5	10,083.0	62.1	12,532.3	66.3
Final consumption of household	2,116.6	18.5	2,571.3	15.8	3,334.3	17.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	1,712.0	15.0	3,595.8	22.1	3,051.6	16.1
T O T A L	11,421.3	100	16,250.1	100	18,918.2	100

<sup>1/</sup> 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 vessel.

<sup>2/</sup> provisional

**Fig 9-Imports by economic categories  
(1985-1989)**

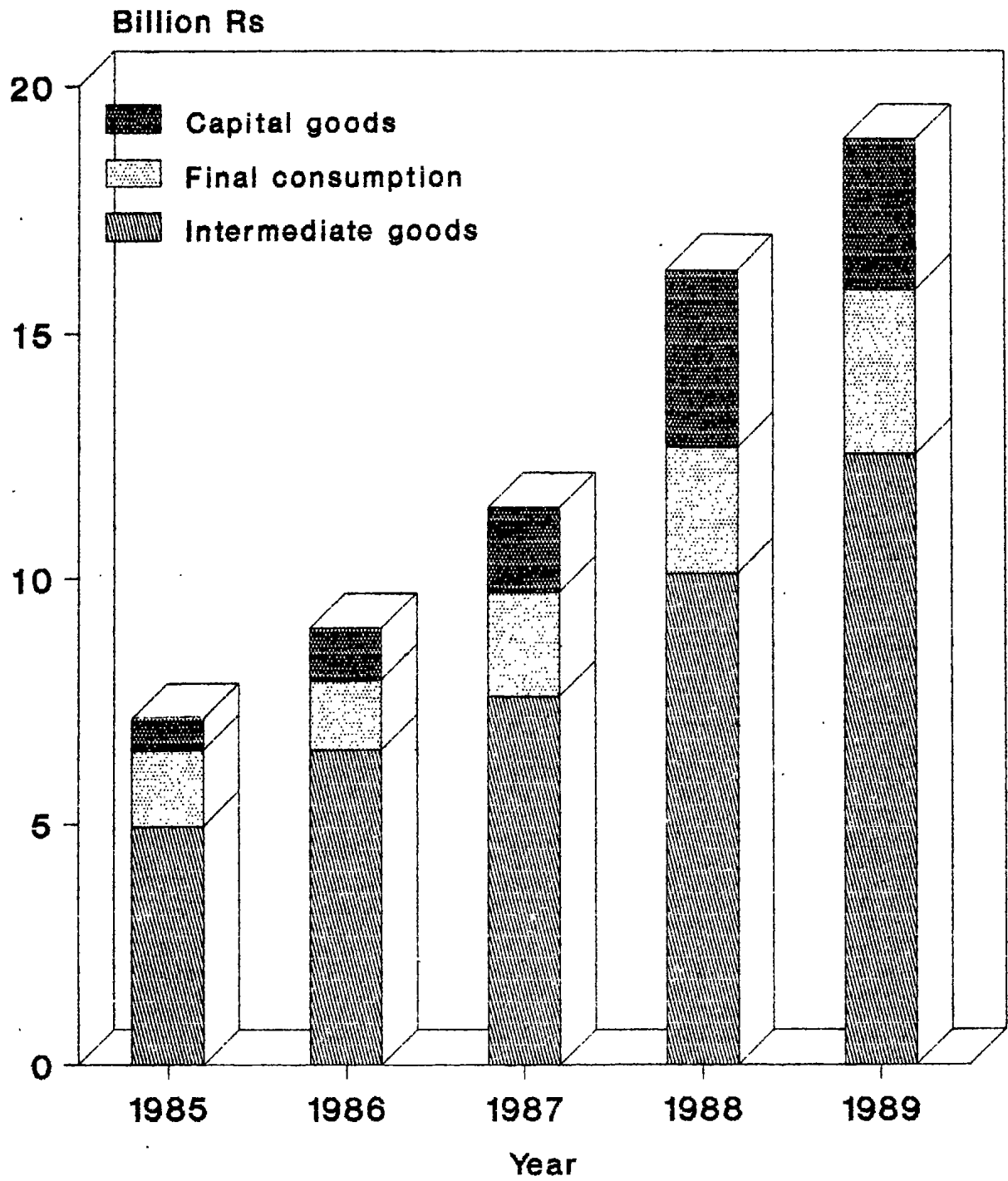


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1987 - 1989

Exported goods	Annual change(%)		
	1987	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>
GPR	+13.0	+3.8	+13.5
Molasses	-11.0	-3.4	-11.6
Tea	+16.3	+17.5	+17.4
EPZ exports	+9.7	+11.2	+9.7
Of which Tuna	-5.4	...	0.6
Textile yarn	+2.0	...	5.2
Knitted goods	+5.7	...	7.1
Other garments	+17.4	...	+9.2
Optical goods	-8.4	...	19.8
Watches & clocks	-17.0	...	43.6

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1987 - 1989

Exported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1987	1988	1989 <sup>1/</sup>
Sugar	+5.0	-0.6	-2.5
Molasses	+11.6	+17.6	-18.8
Tea	+3.5	-16.8	-13.6
EPZ exports	+22.0	+12.0	+1.0
of which Tuna	+7.3	...	9.1
Textile yarn	+12.0	...	52.9
Knitted goods	+30.0	...	-10.6
Other garments	+5.2	...	9.5
Optical goods	+1.0	...	29.0
Watches & clocks	+57.0	...	43.1

<sup>1/</sup> provisional

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988

Table 3.7 Annual change in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1987-1989

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 9.2	+ 11.0	+ 18.4
of which Flour	- 17.5	...	+ 32.8
Fixed vegetable oil & fats	- 7.9	...	+ 45.5
Textile fibres	+ 11.4	...	+ 14.0
Textile yarn	- 12.1	...	- 1.2
Fabrics	- 10.0	...	+ 30.2
Cement	- 16.2	...	+ 28.7
Iron & steel goods	+ 14.8	...	+ 21.8
Petroleum products	+ 11.1	...	+ 46.7
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 1.4	+ 11.0	+ 21.2
of which Meat and meat preparations	- 2.9	...	+ 18.4
Dairy products	+ 5.8	...	+ 37.4
Fish and fish preparations	+ 9.1	...	+ 22.1
Rice	+ 10.5	...	+ 9.7
Vegetables and fruits	+ 10.2	...	+ 15.9
Made-up garments	- 1.0	...	- 1.0
Petroleum products	- 1.2	...	+ 32.7
Gas	- 24.8	...	+ 3.3
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 5.4	+ 12.7	+ 15.2

1/ provisional

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988

Table 3.8 -- Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,  
1987 = 1989

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1987 <sup>1/</sup>	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+ 28.3	+ 11.9	+ 4.7
of which Flour	+ 10.4	...	- 43.2
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	- 10.9	...	- 17.5
Textile fibres	+ 0.8	...	+ 22.2
Textile yarn	+ 45.3	...	+ 25.4
Fabrics	+ 56.0	...	- 5.4
Cement	+ 3.9	...	+ 28.1
Iron & steel goods	- 3.0	...	+ 33.7
Petroleum products	+ 6.4	...	+ 6.3
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+ 45.4	+ 7.8	+ 6.5
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 38.6	...	+ 10.0
Dairy products	+ 14.2	...	+ 19.3
Fish and fish preparations	- 16.7	...	+ 12.8
Rice	+ 12.2	...	+ 25.0
Vegetables and fruits	+ 37.7	...	+ 5.4
Made-up garments	+ 48.4	...	+ 22.9
Petroleum products	- 32.5	...	+ 25.5
Gas	+132.9	...	+ 3.4
<u>Capital goods</u>	+ 31.5	+ 60.1 <sup>2/</sup>	- 26.3

1/ provisional

2/ including purchase of aircraft

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1987 - 1989

	Unit	1987	1988 <sup>1/</sup>	1989 <sup>2/</sup>
Sugar	M/Tons	691,134	634,224	568,301
Molasses	"	191,946	179,622	164,718
Tea	"	7,147	6,854	5,500
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	8,100	9,000	10,300
Animal feeds	"	43,600	50,200	54,000
Iron bars	"	20,000	21,690	24,580
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L.	H/Litres	22,292	28,537	26,187
Denatured spirits <sup>3/</sup>				
Power alcohol	"	4,713	4,478	4,860
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	3,530	4,145	5,059
Beer and stout <sup>3/</sup>	"	233,090	261,127	254,080
Wine <sup>3/</sup>	"	40,723	31,624	28,486
Perfumed spirits <sup>3/</sup>	"	1,178	1,935	1,900
Vinegar <sup>3/</sup>	"	1,088	1,020	1,088
Matches	Gross boxes	236,472	227,989	227,150
Lime	M/Tons	5,700	5,800	6,080
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	467	545	584
Canned tuna <sup>4/</sup>	M/Tons	2,936	4,205	4,598
Outer garments <sup>4/</sup>	000	...	43,079	43,784
Under garments <sup>4/</sup>	"	...	19,979	20,324

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

4/ export figures

... figures are not available because of change in classification to Harmonised System in 1988



Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1987 - 1989

(M.tons)

	1987	1988	1989
<u>Industrial crops</u>			
Tea (processed green leaf)	37,246	34,750	28,540
Tobacco leaf 1/	908	967	1,058
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>			
Beans and peas	780	1,115	1,140
Creepers 2/	6,040	6,335	9,340
Groundnuts	1,645	1,685	1,505
Maize	3,865	3,790	2,395
Manioc	285	315	210
Sweet potatoes	290	390	380
Potatoes	15,535	12,770	19,690
Rice	40	20	20
Tomatoes	6,825	7,315	9,195
Mixed vegetables 3/	8,890	11,240	12,225
Bananas	7,920	7,920	4,640
Pineapples	1,015	1,465	1,540
<u>Meat and fish</u>			
Beef :			
Local	994	780	531
Rodrigues	193	179	58
Imported	229	602	1,053
Goat meat	136	138	101
Mutton	36	42	31
Pork	732	660	660
Poultry	8,100	9,000	10,500
<u>Fish</u>			
Lagoon and off lagoon	2,297	2,429	2,494
Bank : 4/			
Local vessels	13,790	13,428	12,297
Foreign vessels	-	-	-

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

2/ includes yam, soze, calabash, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash,

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

4/ includes fish caught for the canning industry

Table 4.3 - Number of permits 1/ and floor area by type of building, 1987 - June 1990

Type of building	1987		1988		1989		Jan - June 1990	
	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)
<u>Residential</u>	<u>4,298</u>	<u>438,603</u>	<u>4,786</u>	<u>589,432</u>	<u>5,901</u>	<u>785,687</u>	<u>2,814</u>	<u>373,368</u>
New buildings	3,266	369,320	3,646	506,463	4,377	665,918	2,059	310,855
Additions	1,032	69,283	1,140	82,969	1,524	119,769	755	62,513
<u>Non-residential</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>222,949</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>360,287</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>371,437</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>102,761</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	40	3,040	24	9,915	16	6,313	9	8,167
Manufacturing	84	103,015	120	101,552	86	138,166	29	16,695
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	1	304	2	779	-	-
Construction	2	210	1	1,068	2	740	-	-
Wholesale/retail trade & restaurants/ hotels	323	77,119	413	205,372	393	155,973	156	52,489
Transport, storage & communication	10	12,541	15	4,300	16	8,455	3	2,399
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16	10,254	5	1,335	13	33,530	10	13,848
Other services	77	16,770	107	36,441	78	27,481	22	9,163
T O T A L	4,850	661,552	5,472	949,719	6,507	1,157,124	3,043	476,129

1/ issued by Municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Table 4.4 - Number of permits<sup>1/</sup> and floor area by region, 1987 - June 1990

Region	1987		1988		1989		Jan - June 1990	
	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)
<u>Urban Areas</u>	<u>1,644</u>	<u>276,440</u>	<u>2,090</u>	<u>403,476</u>	<u>2,182</u>	<u>568,302</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>225,767</u>
Fort Louis	460	77,936	662	107,578	564	183,799	277	57,808
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	289	63,558	366	86,280	474	113,822	237	54,393
Curepipe	279	33,438	409	89,803	341	78,927	145	34,284
Quatre Bornes	286	44,094	368	73,787	477	141,355	199	48,468
Vacoas/Phoenix	330	57,414	285	46,028	326	50,599	207	30,814
<u>Rural Areas</u>	<u>2,174</u>	<u>315,829</u>	<u>2,242</u>	<u>463,274</u>	<u>2,801</u>	<u>469,053</u>	<u>1,223</u>	<u>187,849</u>
Pamplerousses	350	69,618	412	73,169	708	101,486	328	45,911
Riviere du Rempart	305	45,255	288	99,880	477	125,389	187	28,592
Flacq	416	52,418	516	125,515	521	65,944	226	38,625
Moka	244	32,330	222	42,572	314	45,004	108	14,793
Grand Port	198	25,292	192	23,690	239	30,524	107	12,210
Savanne	261	32,552	197	30,252	161	19,188	64	13,320
Plaine Wilhems/Black River	400	58,364	415	68,136	381	81,518	203	34,398
<u>TOTAL</u>								
New buildings	3,818	592,269	4,332	866,750	4,983	1,037,355	2,288	413,616
Additions	1,032	69,283	1,140	82,969	1,524	119,769	755	62,513
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>4,850</u>	<u>661,552</u>	<u>5,472</u>	<u>949,719</u>	<u>6,507</u>	<u>1,157,124</u>	<u>3,043</u>	<u>476,129</u>

<sup>1/</sup> issued by municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Notes to Table 4.5 "Series of selected indicators, 1966 - 1990"

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, 1966 - 1990

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)
1966	753,276	805	123	928	-3.6	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	452	362
1972	826,199	1,378	198	1,576	+10.6	1,278	229	536	574
1973	846,089	1,766	246	2,014	+11.6	1,524	480	910	748
1974	857,063	3,065	405	3,470	+18.0	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
1976	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	+16.7	3,579	1,287	2,496	1,770
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	+7.0	4,391	1,510	2,954	2,041

Table 4.5 - Series of selected indicators, 1966 - 1990 (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)
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	14,076	3,890	9,119	9,063
1987	1,003,794	19,695	3,881	23,576	+ 8.4	17,117	5,090	13,042	11,497
1988	1,016,596	23,181	4,622	27,803	+ 6.1	20,724	7,990	17,460	13,854
1989	1,026,813	26,570	5,076	31,646	+ 3.8	24,855	8,565	20,217	15,517
1990	1,035,853	30,730	5,800	36,530	+ 6.3	28,710	11,215	....	....

Table 4.6 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1985 - 1989

Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq kms)	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1. Population (mid-year)	985,210	993,851	1,003,794	1,016,596	1,026,813
2. Annual population growth (%)	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.0
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	64.4	...	64.7	...	...
Female (years)	71.9	...	72.2	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	18.8	18.3	19.1	19.7	20.4
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	23.8	26.3	24.2	22.0	21.6
7. Employment (large establishments only, as at September)	215,388	258,285	259,656	271,237	273,152
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	148,860	165,310	207,570	239,300	262,790
9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)	845	1,190	1,786	2,374	2,796
10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)	15,918	18,971	23,043	27,210	31,343
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rupees)	16,157	19,088	22,956	26,766	30,525
12. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+ 6.8	+ 8.9	+ 8.4	+ 6.1	+ 3.8
13. Rate of inflation (%)	6.7	1.8	0.6	9.2	11.6
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn)	8,119	9,119	13,042	17,460	20,217
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn)	6,644	9,063	11,497	13,854	15,517

Table 4.7 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1989)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

Year	1962	1970	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1962	<u>100</u>	119.3	21.6	17.0	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.8	11.2
1970		<u>100</u>	25.7	20.1	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.0	13.1
1980	463.2	305.3	<u>100</u>	78.4	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4	50.2	51.6
1982	590.9	495.3	127.6	<u>100</u>	94.7	86.3	82.8	81.3	80.8	74.0	65.7
1983	624.0	525.0	134.7	105.6	<u>100</u>	93.2	87.3	85.8	85.3	76.1	69.4
1984	669.6	536.2	144.5	113.3	107.3	<u>100</u>	93.7	92.0	91.4	83.7	74.3
1985	714.5	595.0	153.2	120.9	114.5	106.7	<u>100</u>	98.2	97.6	89.0	79.4
1986	727.4	639.6	157.0	123.1	116.6	109.1	101.8	<u>100</u>	99.4	91.0	80.8
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	123.8	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	<u>100</u>	91.0	81.3
1988	799.1	669.7	172.4	135.2	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	<u>100</u>	88.8
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	152.2	144.2	134.0	125.9	123.7	123.0	112.3	<u>100</u>

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER



## SECTION V : INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE - 1987

### 1. Introduction

An Input-Output (I-O.) table provides a snapshot picture of the economy for a particular year. It is a matrix representation of all economic transactions during a given period as compiled for National Accounts purposes. The row entries show how the output of each industry is distributed among other industries and sectors of the economy. At the same time, the column entries show the inputs that each industry buys from other industries and sectors.

The I-O table compiled for the year 1987 is a simplified one; all economic activities have been summarised into 15 industry groups only.

### 2. Methodology

2.1 The construction of the Mauritian Input-Output table is based on the concepts and definitions recommended by the United Nations through its manual 'A System of National Accounts' (1968).

#### 2.2 Main Assumptions

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

#### 2.3 Valuation

All inputs and outputs in the I-O table are valued at producer's prices (i.e. exclusive of trade and transport margins). In the case of trade activities output is defined as 'gross margins' i.e. mark up on the goods handled by trade establishments rather than the total value of all transactions.

### 3. Data Sources

Detailed data required for the construction of the I-O table were collected mainly through the 1985-1986 Census of Economic Activities and the 1987 Census of Industrial Production.

### 4. Salient features

#### 4.1 Gross Domestic Output

In 1987, the Mauritian economy produced around Rs 41,400 million worth of goods and services. The goods sector accounted for slightly over 60 per cent and the services sector, the remaining 40 per cent. The major industry was Manufacturing, which contributed 41 per cent of the total gross domestic output. It was followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade including Restaurants and Hotels with 11 per cent; Transport, 10 per cent; Agriculture, 9 per cent and Finance and Business services, 9 per cent.

A large proportion of the gross domestic output (Rs 30,700 million) or 74 per cent was sold to the Final Demand Sector which comprise Exports, Household and Government Consumption and Gross Capital Formation. The remaining Rs 10,700 million or 26 per cent was sold to industries as intermediate inputs.

Exports of goods and services which amounted to some Rs 15,000 million constituted the major destination of gross domestic output. It accounted for 36 per cent of total output and 49 per cent of all final demand reflecting the economy's export orientedness. Exports of goods amounted to Rs 11,395 million or 76 per cent of total exports, the major products were EPZ goods (Rs 6,067 million or 44 per cent) and sugar (Rs 4,409 million or 29 per cent). Exports of services totalled Rs 3,594 million representing 24 per cent of total exports.

Household consumption of locally produced goods and services amounted to nearly Rs 9,800 million representing 68 per cent of total household consumption. Government consumption stood at Rs 2,700 million.

Capital Expenditure also known as Gross Domestic Capital Formation which consists mainly of expenditure on locally produced machinery and construction amounted to Rs 3,206 million inclusive of an increase in stock of goods estimated at around Rs 440 million.

#### 4.2 Inputs

##### ... Local Intermediate Inputs

Intermediate inputs supplied by domestic industries amounted to Rs 10,700 million representing 26 per cent of total output. The goods sector, being the major supporting industries accounted for 74 per cent of this and the services sector, the remaining 26 per cent.

Agricultural activities contributed 30 per cent of all domestically produced inputs and was almost entirely used by the manufacturing sector especially sugar milling.

Manufacturing activities contributed 23 per cent of all inputs and 48 per cent of this was used by itself. It also contributed 41 per cent of all domestically produced inputs used by Agriculture, 44 per cent used by Construction and 15 per cent used by the services sector.

##### ... Imported Inputs

Imported goods and services used by industries in their production processes amounted to Rs 9,871 million (inclusive of import duties and sales tax) and represented 24 per cent of total output. The goods sector used 73 per cent of these imported inputs with manufacturing alone, especially EPZ, accounting for 61 per cent. The services sector used the remaining 27 per cent.

##### ... And Value Added

Payments for primary inputs or what is commonly known as value added, the total of which gives Gross Domestic Product (GDP), amounted to Rs 20,825 million representing 50 per cent of total output.

Compensation of employees accounted for 43 per cent of GDP; Gross Operating Surplus, 52 per cent and Other Indirect Taxes (exclusive of import duties and sales tax) the remaining 5 per cent.

The services sector contributed 51 per cent of GDP and the goods sector, 49 per cent. The largest sector was Manufacturing contributing 28 per cent of GDP followed by Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels, 15 per cent; Community, Social and Personal services, 15 per cent; Agriculture, 13 per cent; Finance, Insurance and Business services, 12 per cent; Transport, Storage and Communication, 10 per cent.

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Table 5.1

## INPUT OUTPUT TABLE (The Mauritian Economy - 1987\*)

(Rupees million)

Industry/group	Product group at producers' prices															Total Intern. consum	H/hold Consum-tion	Govt. Consum-tion	GDPCF	Change in stock	Exports goods & services	Total Demand		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15									
Sugar cane	1	15				2843										2853	0					2853		
Foodcrops and fruit	2	1	1				7					40				53	193					12	253	
Livestock and fishing	3	2	3	1			57					30				184	381					5	570	
Other agriculture	4	26					119									156	3					32	191	
Mining and quarrying	5		1				68		60							130	17					55	55	
Sugar milling	6	4	3				55					10				145	73					4760	4760	
EPZ	7						12									783	110					7960	7960	
Other manufacturing	8	167	12	162	22	9	771									1363	3050	60				4943	4943	
Electricity and water	9	13	4	6	3	4	38					90				613	294					912	912	
Construction	10	11	3	2			117					62				205	0	195				2365	2765	
Wholesale and retail	11	49	5	8	6		34					8				1561	1561	340				3400	3400	
Restaurants and hotels	12	4					465					65				39	150					106	1091	
Transp. storage & commun.	13	290	3	15	13	11	5					1				875	150					1280	1280	
Finance, insur., busi. serv.	14	30	1	1	1	1	50					36				118	44					4051	4051	
Other Services incl. govt.	15	2	1	2	4		20					15				805	2007	2527				734	3547	
Total-local int. consumption		611	28	205	52	26	3274	1303	191	1017	649	387	682	670	400	10707	9779	2722	2765	+441	14989	41403	41403	
Imported goods & services		102	15	42	18	4	154	4163	184	527	301	203	951	308	343	8601	3581	1879	+430		650	15141	15141	
Import duties (incl. sales tax)		21	2	5	4		44	414	47	185	49	35	327	50	87	1270	1035	446				2751	2751	
Total intermediate consumption		734	45	252	74	30	3472	5375	422	1729	999	625	1960	1028	830	20578	14395	2722	5090	+871	15639	59295	59295	
Compensation of employees		993	33	69	93	12	260	1275	193	640	735	225	935	437	2445	8895								
Net indirect taxes**			-10	-7	-96		612	361		-9	-26	120	16	37	132	1130								
Gross operating surplus		1131	190	256	120	13	476	1310	969	297	405	310	1140	2045	446	10800								
Value added at market prices		2124	213	318	117	25	1258	2585	1940	490	1036	655	2091	2519	3023	20825								
Gross output at producers' prices		2858	258	570	191	55	4760	7960	4943	912	2765	3400	4051	3547	3853	41403								

Gross Domestic Product (market prices)  
 = 20825 + 2751  
 = 23576 (Rs million)

\* provisional

\*\* excluding import duties and sales tax

Fig 10- Supply & Demand on Gross Output,1987

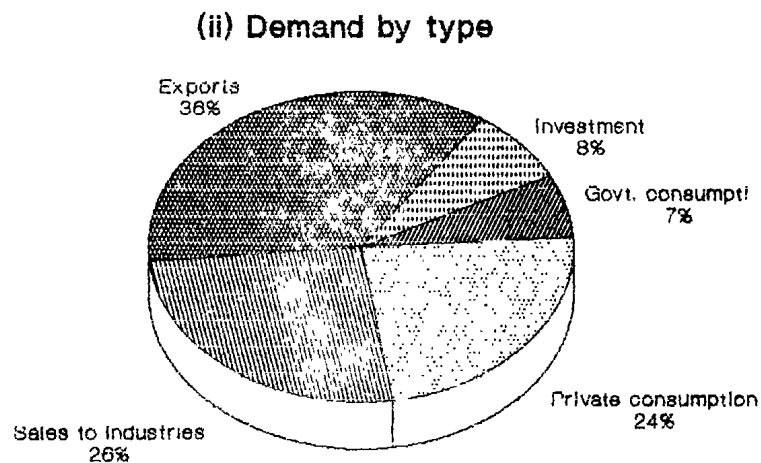
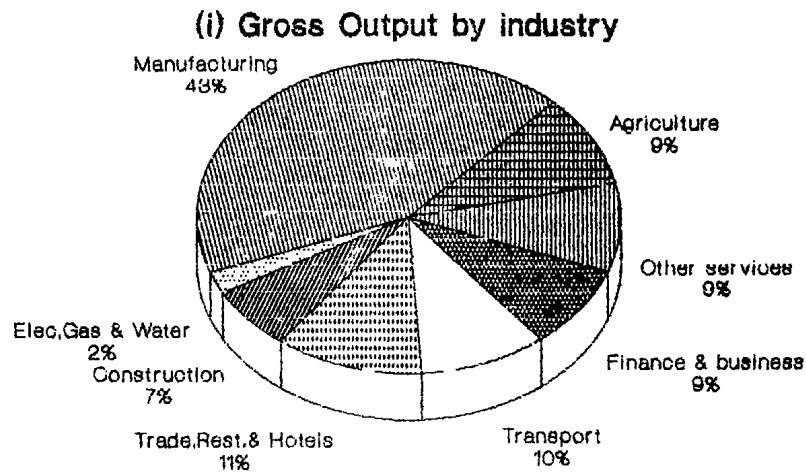
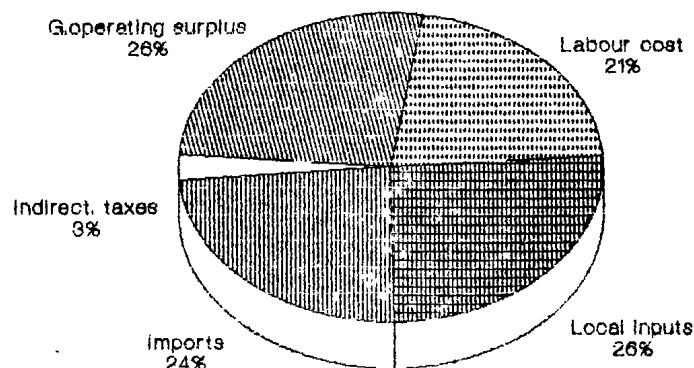


Fig 11-Inputs of the overall economy,1987



Source: Input-Output Table -1987