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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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OF
MAURITIUS**

1992

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1992

Foreword

This is the tenth issue of a 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 last four years (1989 - 1992). Data for 1991 and 1992 are provisional and subject to revision in later issues.

The first part of the report describes concepts, methodology and sources of information used in the compilation of the national accounts estimates, and the second part contains detailed economic accounts. An Input-Output table for the year 1987 is also given in section V.

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

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

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Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office,
Port Louis,
M A U R I T I U S

December 1992

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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 analysis and for the formulation and assessment of economic policies.

2. Historical background

National accounts data have been compiled by the Central Statistical Office (C.S.O.) 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 1992)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1990	Revised estimates
1991	Preliminary estimates
1992	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 1992 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1990	Final results
1991	Provisional estimates
1992	Revised forecast

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

4. The report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1989 to 1992. 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

Section V - Input - Output table

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 C.S.O. discloses information to other authorities still persists among the suppliers of data. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act, 1951, which guarantees the absolute confidentiality of all information. No information relating to individual units can therefore be revealed to any authority.

(ii) Non-uniformity of accounting years

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

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, 1991

6.1.1 Overall & sectoral growths

Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) at current factor cost for the year 1991 amounted to Rs 35,950 million and net indirect taxes, Rs 6,800 million, so that G.D.P. at market prices totalled Rs 42,750 million.

The Gross National Product (G.N.P.) per capita at current market prices progressed by 12.5% from Rs 36,748 in 1990 to Rs 41,359 in 1991.

G.D.P. in real terms i.e. after elimination of price effects, grew by 4.7% compared to 7.2 % the previous year.

The main factors which contributed to the relatively low growth in 1991 are:

- (a) fall in sugar output resulting in a negative growth of 3% attributable to severe drought conditions
- (b) a low increase of only 1.1% registered in tourist sector as a direct consequence of the Gulf War.
- (c) a slow down in the construction sector to 2% following high growths of over 12% on average, between 1988 and 1990

The "Financial and Business Services" sector and the "Other Services" sector maintained the same tempo, each recording increases of around 8%.

6.1.2 Cost component of G.D.P.

Compensation of employees which comprises mainly wages and salaries paid in cash and kind, increased by Rs2 085 million or 1% to reach Rs16,975 million. Its share in G.D.P. at factor cost consequently rose from 46.8% in 1990 to 47.2% in 1991.

Disbursements by General Government as wages and salaries totalled Rs 4,016 million accounting for nearly 24% of the total wage bill.

Gross operating surplus inclusive of consumption of fixed capital amounted to Rs 18,975 million and represented 52.8% of G.D.P. at factor cost.

6.1.3 Consumption and Saving

Aggregate consumption expenditure, i.e. expenditure by private households and general government rose by Rs 3,134 million or 10.7% to Rs 32,430 million. After removing the effects of price increases of about 7%, the increase in real terms works out to 3.5%. This lower growth rate compares favourably with those of 1989 and 1990 when they were 6.6% and 5.2% respectively and had a direct bearing on the level of domestic saving.

Gross domestic saving which is the difference between G.P.P. at market prices and aggregate consumption expenditure consequently progressed by 18.7% to Rs 10,320 million from Rs 8,694 million in 1990.

The saving rate (ratio of saving to G.D.P.), an important indicator of the health of the economy, rose to 24.1% after declining to 22.9% in 1990 from 23.2% in 1989.

6.1.4 Investment

Investment as measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (G.D.F.C.F.) which represents expenditure on fixed assets during a period of 12 months, was valued at Rs 12,783 million. Investment level in the country (ratio of G.D.F.C.F. to G.D.P. at market prices) stood at 29% against 31.2% in 1990. It is recalled that the latter figure includes purchase of aircraft and marine vessel.

Compared with 1990 figures inclusive of the high investment, a 3% drop in the real growth level is noted; but exclusive of the aircraft and marine vessel, G.D.F.C.F. in 1991 pursued an increasing trend, growing by 7.3%.

Slightly over half of the total or Rs 6,575 million was spent on construction works. Investment in the construction of residential buildings mainly by private households maintained the same high growth of around 20% as recorded in the past four years.

The purchase of transport equipment and machinery amounted to Rs 5,810 million, representing a nominal rise of 1% over the previous year's figure of Rs 5,405 million (exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel).

Sectors which had incurred high growth in capital expenditure were: "Electricity, Gas and Water" where investment almost tripled to Rs 1,305 million, followed by 'Agriculture', Rs 480 million and 'Other Services', Rs 320 million. Investment by manufacturing enterprises remained at the previous year's level, with the EPZ Sector accounting for Rs 630 million, almost the same amount as in 1990.

The share of the public sector stood at Rs 3,515 million representing 28.4% of the total, while investment by private enterprises and households attained Rs 8,870 million.

6.2 Output 1992 (forecast)

6.2.1 Overall and sectoral growths

It is now almost certain that the level of economic activity this year will be relatively higher than last year. Following recovery in the two main sectors namely sugar and tourism, the economy in 1992 is forecast to grow by 6.4% compared to 4.7% in 1991 and 7.2% in 1990.

G.D.P. at factor cost is expected to total Rs 39,700 million. 'Indirect taxes net of subsidies' has been revised downward to Rs 7,300 million. G.D.P. at market prices will therefore attain Rs 47,000 million.

The above overall growth rate has been arrived at on the basis of the following assumptions on sectoral output:

	<u>Sector</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
(a)	Sugar	-3%	+7%	Sugar crop of 660,000 tonnes
(b)	E.P.Z.	+6%	+6%	E.P.Z. exports of Rs 13,500 million
(c)	Tourism	+2%	+8%	Tourist arrivals reaching 330,000, tourist earnings, Rs 4,400 million
(d)	Construction	+8%	+10%	

(e) Finance, Insurance and Business Services (excluding ownership of dwellings)	+8.5%	+8.5%
Overall real growth	+4.7%	+6.4%

6.2.2 Investment

Information now available on investment intention suggest that the G.D.F.C.E. will grow by 6.9% in 1992 compared to 7.3% in 1991 (exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel).

Investment level however, will continue its upward trend and reach 30.1% from 29% a year ago.

Nearly one third of the total investment will be incurred by the Public sector where investment will amount to Rs 4,525 million against Rs 3,515 million in the previous year.

6.2.3 Consumption and Saving

Aggregate final consumption expenditure is forecast to grow in real terms, by about 3.5%, the same rate as in 1991 and reach Rs 35,375 million at current market prices.

Gross domestic saving will therefore reach Rs 11,625 million, improving the saving rate to 24.7% from 24.4% in 1991.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The production account is divided into three categories:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings, but excludes rent on land.

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 on 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 included 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 (G.D.P.)

G.D.P. 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.

G.D.P. at factor cost

G.D.P. 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).

G.D.P. at market prices

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

Gross National Product (G.N.P.):

G.D.P. plus net factor income from abroad which consists mainly of interest payments on foreign loans, gives Gross National Product (G.N.P.)

Gross domestic fixed capital formation (G.D.F.C.F.) 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 process, 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 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 accounts, 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 and salaries in cash comprise all payments which employees receive in respect of their work before deductions of employees' contributions to social security schemes. Other payments e.g. refund of travelling to work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

Payments in kind include goods and services provided to employees free of charge or at 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 nonprofit 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 excise tax on sugar, import and excise duties, taxes on gambling, licenses, 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 fertilizers is included here as it is granted to producers, while subsidy on rice and flour is not included. Subsidy on rice and flour provisionally created as a transfer to households is not included in the operating surplus of enterprises.

METHODOLOGY

1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounted for about 11% of Gross Domestic Product in 1991. 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 are some of the bodies which provide services to planters. Their respective production accounts are worked out from statistics obtained either from published reports or from direct enquiries.

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

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

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

Fishing: The Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture provides data on the quantity of fish caught. Separate figures are given in respect of lagoon and bank fishing. These are then valued at market prices as the retail prices are readily available from the Consumer Price Index Unit of this office. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from

the market price value to give gross output at producers' prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen (around 2,700 in number) who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher 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 10% and export of sugar represents around 29% 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 1991, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugar cane on an area of 43,425 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 32,300 owner-planters who cultivate around 36,800 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 1989/90 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1989.

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 75% of the gross proceeds as the remaining 24% 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 acre 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 'paying' 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 is then imputed, on a pro-rata basis, to the intermediate consumption expenditure of the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

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

1.3 Mining and quarrying

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

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

1.4 Manufacturing

The share of the manufacturing sector in the economy has constantly been increasing following the rapid development of the Export Processing Zone sector (EPZ). Manufacturing enterprises contributed about 23% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1991 compared to 15% 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.F) 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 enterprise- outv.

- 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 the 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 indications on the cost structure. The distributive trades consume a low level of the output of other industries, e.g. transport, hotels and catering, accounting and advertising. The gross output of these service industries is first worked out and an estimate of the amount consumed by the distributive trade is made on a percentage basis.

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

Hotels and Restaurants

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

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

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

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

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

1.8 Transport, storage and communication

This group contributes about 12% 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 questionnaires. 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. There 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 and 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 estimate.

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 on 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 1983 census 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 covered by mail questionnaire. It also includes the services provided by own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, solicitors, 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, revenues 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, sewage 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 laboratories, veterinary clinics, Unemployment Bursary 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 'Municipal Service Committee' of the local authorities and expenses incurred by the University of Mauritius, the Nehru Gandhi Institute, the Mauritius College of the Air, the Mauritius Institute of Education and the Mauritius Examinations Syndicate.

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

- Printing Department
- Building and repair activities 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 tuitions, 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. Five 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 4.1a.

In 1991 around 52% 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 Bureau, 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, electrical 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 48% of the GFCOF. 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, wholesaler 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 in 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 retained 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 deflated 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 (P.P.I.)
- (ii) Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.)
- (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 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
	D.C. and other	(i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products; (ii) Deflation by specific retail price indices for the majority of products groups.
4	Electricity, gas and water	Double deflation method.
5	Construction	Deflation by a weighted price index of inputs and a salary index. Building permits statistics also used as indicator.
6	Wholesale and retail, restaurants and hotels:	
	Wholesale and retail	Deflation by weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index.
	Restaurants and hotels	Extrapolation of the base year value added by tourist nights series.
7	Transport, storage and communications	(i) Deflation by a price index of bus fares, taxi fares or a retail price index of fuel; (ii) Deflation by a salary index or extrapolation using an index based on registration of vehicles.

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

4.3 Expenditure approach

The methods used for the estimation of G.D.P. at constant prices by type of expenditure are as listed below:

<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 G.D.P. 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 and non-financial corporate and quasi-corporate enterprises

(iii) General Government and

(iv) Rest of the World.

5.2 (i) Households: The household sector covers:

(a) individuals as consumers

(b) entrepreneurs, proprietors and partnerships

(c) non-profit institutions (N.P.I.) serving households.

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

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

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

(iii) General Government comprises:

(a) most ministries and departments of the central and local government (Civil Aviation, Post and Telegraphs and 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 AND 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 Rights (S.D.R.):

- 1 S.D.R.: 7.713759 Mauritian Rupees up to 23rd October, 1979
- 1 S.D.R.: 10.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 24th October, 1979
- 1 S.D.R.: 12.00 Mauritian Rupees as from 28th September, 1981.

On the 28th February, 1983, the Mauritian Rupee was delinked from the S.D.R. and linked to a trade-weighted basket of currencies.

Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1989-1992

	Unit	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	Rs Mn	27,074	31,790	35,950	39,700
at market prices	Rs Mn	32,265	37,990	42,750	47,000
Net factor income from the rest of the world	Rs Mn	-303	-339	+90	+100
Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	Rs Mn	26,771	31,451	36,040	39,800
at market prices	Rs Mn	31,962	37,651	42,840	47,100
2. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	Rs	26,316	30,897	34,794	37,963
at market prices	Rs	31,418	36,748	41,359	44,926
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	12,815	14,890	16,975	18,730
4. Final consumption expenditure	Rs Mn	24,780	29,296	32,430	35,375
private (households)	Rs Mn	(20,850)	(24,640)	(27,500)	(30,015)
government	Rs Mn	(3,936)	(4,456)	(4,930)	(5,360)
5. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs Mn	8,565	11,865	12,385	14,125
private sector	Rs Mn	(6,280)	(7,500)	(8,870)	(9,600)
public sector	Rs Mn	(2,285)	(4,365)	(3,515)	(4,525)
6. Gross domestic saving	Rs Mn	7,479	8,694	10,320	11,625
7. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	-2,439	-2,865	-2,304	-2,174
Exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	21,363	25,669	27,597	29,784
Imports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	23,802	28,534	29,901	31,958

Fig 1- GDP at factor cost by sectors (1987-1992)

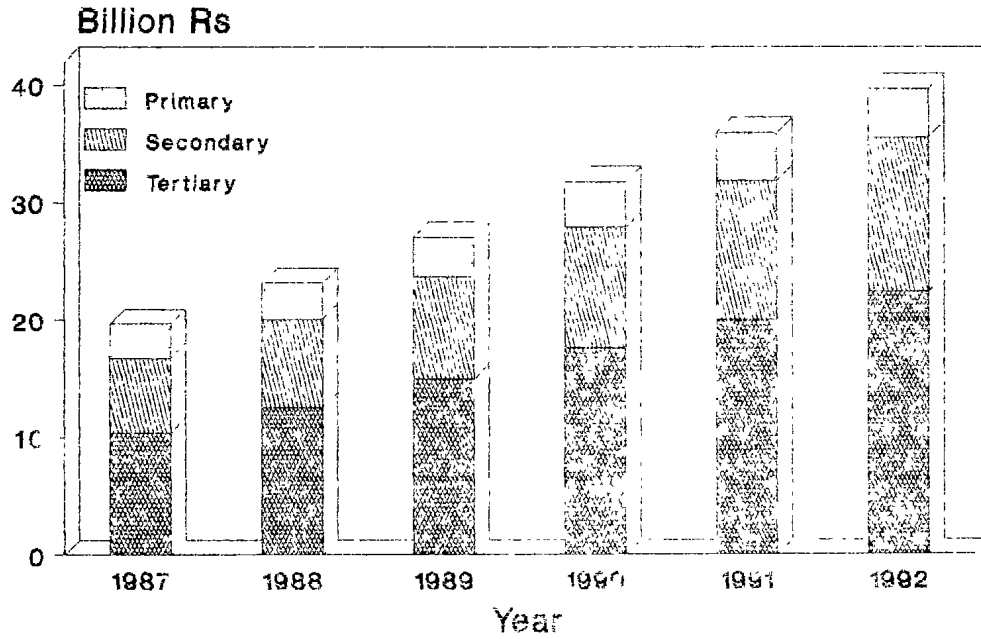


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (1987-1992)

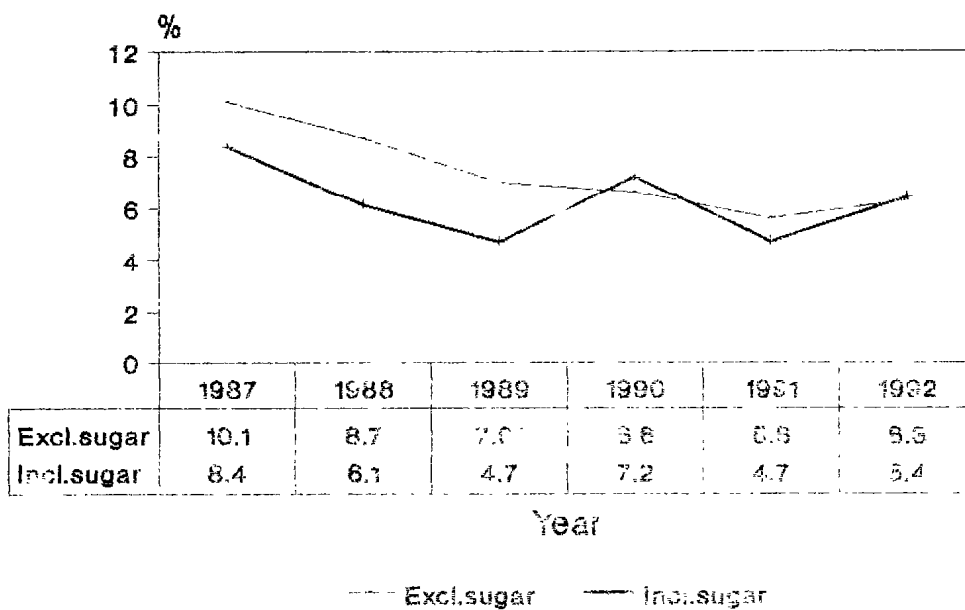


Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1989-1992

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+4.7	+7.2	+4.7	+6.4
Final consumption expenditure	+6.6	+5.2	+3.5	+3.5
<i>Private</i>	+7.2	+5.0	+5.5	+3.5
<i>Government</i>	+3.6	+6.6	+3.4	+3.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-7.1	+23.3	-2.9	+8.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+9.8	+15.8	+7.3	+6.9
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	47.3	46.8	47.2	47.2
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	76.8	77.1	75.8	75.3
<i>Private</i>	64.6	65.4	64.3	63.9
<i>Government</i>	12.2	11.7	11.5	11.4
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market price	26.5	31.2	29.0	30.1
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	26.7	36.8	28.4	32.0
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	23.2	22.9	24.1	24.7

1 final estimates

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3 revised forecast

Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost, 1989-1992

	(Rs. million)			
	1989 ¹	1990 ²	1991 ²	1992 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,370	3,095	4,060	4,125
<i>Sugar</i>	(2,365)	(2,675)	(2,625)	(2,670)
<i>Other</i>	(1,015)	(1,420)	(1,440)	(1,515)
Mining and quarrying	39	37	45	50
Manufacturing	5,365	4,461	6,325	8,135
<i>Sugar</i>	(652)	(732)	(715)	(705)
<i>E.P.Z</i>	(3,450)	(3,557)	(4,570)	(4,805)
<i>Other</i>	(2,263)	(2,773)	(3,230)	(3,925)
Electricity, gas and water	577	467	715	505
Construction	1,715	2,224	3,507	3,020
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,540	3,455	3,100	4,015
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(2,725)	(2,437)	(2,520)	(2,460)
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	(815)	(1,018)	(1,180)	(1,555)
Transport, storage and communication	2,945	3,430	4,255	4,510
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,261	3,000	4,300	4,620
<i>Ownership of dwellings</i>	(1,990)	(2,110)	(2,290)	(2,435)
<i>Other</i>	(1,271)	(1,790)	(2,010)	(2,305)
Producers of government services	2,087	3,262	3,600	3,075
Other services	1,260	1,563	1,877	2,145
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	27,074	30,735	36,650	39,700
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	5,171	6,780	6,800	7,360
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	32,245	37,515	43,450	47,060

1 final estimates

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Table 1.4 - Gross domestic product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1989 - 1992

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
	%	%	%	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	12	12	12	10
Sugar	(9)	(8)	(8)	(6)
Other	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	24	23	25
Sugar	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
E.P.Z.	(13)	(13)	(12)	(12)
Other	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Electricity, gas and water	2	2	2	2
Construction	6	7	7	8
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	17	17	17	17
Wholesale and retail trade	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
Restaurants and hotels	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Transport, storage and communication	11	11	12	12
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	12	12	12	12
Ownership of dwellings	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)
Other	(5)	(5)	(6)	(5)
Producers of government services	11	10	10	10
Other services	5	5	5	6
Gross domestic product at factor cost	100	100	100	100

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1987 prices, 1989-1992

(Rs. million)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,518	2,754	2,745	2,919
<i>Sugar</i>	(1,684)	(1,834)	(1,626)	(1,956)
<i>Other</i>	(852)	(865)	(917)	(953)
Mining and quarrying	21	29	31	34
Manufacturing	5,478	5,971	6,237	6,650
<i>Sugar</i>	(532)	(587)	(585)	(626)
<i>E.P.Z.</i>	(3,069)	(3,284)	(3,481)	(3,690)
<i>Other</i>	(1,877)	(2,020)	(2,171)	(2,324)
Electricity, gas and water	569	581	636	693
Construction	1,357	1,527	1,649	1,814
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	3,552	3,754	3,912	4,114
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(2,896)	(3,023)	(3,163)	(3,305)
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	(656)	(728)	(745)	(809)
Transport, storage and communication	2,443	2,584	2,711	2,920
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2,778	2,981	3,144	3,321
<i>Ownership of dwellings</i>	(1,603)	(1,702)	(1,789)	(1,852)
<i>Other</i>	(1,093)	(1,249)	(1,355)	(1,471)
Producers of government services	2,193	2,292	2,360	2,431
Other services	966	1,043	1,127	1,217
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	21,881	23,451	24,552	26,121
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	4,440	4,751	4,912	5,108
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	26,321	28,203	29,464	31,229

Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product - Sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+7.6	+8.8	+8.7	+6.3
<i>Sugar</i>	(-12.5)	(-11.9)	(-3.0)	(+7.0)
<i>Other</i>	(+9.2)	(+5.5)	(+4.2)	(+5.0)
Mining and quarrying	+1.8	+7.4	+6.9	+5.7
Manufacturing	+4.8	+7.7	+5.7	+6.6
<i>Sugar</i>	(-12.5)	(+12.6)	(-2.0)	(+7.0)
<i>E.P.Z</i>	(+5.0)	(+7.0)	(+6.0)	(+6.0)
<i>Other</i>	(+9.0)	(+7.6)	(+7.5)	(+7.5)
Electricity, gas and water	+11.8	+2.1	+9.1	+9.6
Construction	+11.0	-12.4	+8.0	+10.0
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	+7.5	+5.7	+4.2	+5.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(+7.0)	(+4.5)	(+4.5)	(-4.5)
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	(+9.5)	(+10.9)	(+3.0)	(-8.0)
Transport, storage and communication	+8.0	+5.6	+5.1	+8.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+6.9	+7.3	+5.5	+5.6
<i>Ownership of dwellings</i>	(-2.5)	(+2.8)	(+3.3)	(+3.4)
<i>Other</i>	(+14.5)	(+14.3)	(+8.5)	(+8.5)
Producers of government services	+3.6	+4.5	+3.0	+3.0
Other services	+0.5	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+4.7	+7.2	+4.7	+6.4

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1989 - 1992
(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	87.3	95.8	95.2	101.2
<i>Sugar</i>	(79.3)	(98.7)	(86.1)	(92.1)
<i>Other</i>	(109.7)	115.7	(157.1)	(157.4)
Mining and quarrying	108.0	114.5	123.5	136.0
Manufacturing	113.7	121.9	129.8	137.4
<i>Sugar</i>	(78.1)	(60.4)	(96.6)	(92.7)
<i>E.P.Z</i>	(118.7)	(127.0)	(134.7)	(142.1)
<i>Other</i>	(118.8)	(137.8)	(131.4)	(141.7)
Electricity, gas and water	116.1	116.6	124.8	141.5
Construction	129.9	146.1	157.8	173.6
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	119.9	126.7	132.1	138.9
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(119.3)	(124.7)	(130.3)	(136.2)
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	(122.6)	(136.0)	(140.1)	(151.3)
Transport, storage and communication	117.7	124.3	130.7	141.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	111.9	120.1	126.7	133.0
<i>Ownership of dwellings</i>	(104.7)	(107.9)	(111.1)	(114.3)
<i>Other</i>	(125.3)	(143.3)	(155.4)	(168.7)
Producers of government services	107.0	112.6	116.0	119.5
Other services	112.9	121.3	131.6	142.2
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	111.1	119.1	124.7	132.6
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+4.7	+7.2	+4.1	+6.4

1 final estimates

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Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1989 - 1992
(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	133.8	140.9	147.8	141.3
<i>Sugar</i>	(130.8)	(111.9)	(143.4)	(132.5)
<i>Other</i>	(171.7)	(183.7)	(157.1)	(177.4)
Mining and quarrying	111.1	127.6	138.7	147.1
Manufacturing	116.2	126.4	133.5	137.4
<i>Sugar</i>	(132.1)	(116.0)	(132.1)	(112.5)
<i>E.P.Z</i>	(112.9)	(127.2)	(126.4)	(120.2)
<i>Other</i>	(120.6)	(136.1)	(141.0)	(145.5)
Electricity, gas and water	101.4	97.2	121.8	130.6
Construction	177.9	145.4	157.1	166.5
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	127.8	145.3	155.9	165.6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(128.6)	(125.4)	(153.8)	(164.9)
<i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	(124.2)	(145.0)	(157.5)	(163.6)
Transport, storage and communication	120.7	133.3	154.9	154.3
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	117.4	130.0	139.3	145.2
<i>Ownership of dwellings</i>	(112.8)	(121.3)	(128.0)	(131.3)
<i>Other</i>	(124.5)	(143.2)	(146.2)	(159.3)
Producers of government services	106.2	141.3	152.5	153.4
Other services	130.4	149.7	163.6	176.3
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	123.7	126.3	148.4	152.0
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	115.9	130.5	138.4	142.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	122.8	134.7	145.1	150.5

1 final estimates

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Table 1.9 - Cost components of the Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1989-1992

		(Rs million)			
		1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
Compensation of employees		12,815	14,890	16,975	16,730
	<i>of which paid by government</i>	(3,284)	(3,649)	(4,216)	(4,325)
Gross operating surplus		14,259	16,598	18,875	20,370
	<i>of which government industries</i>	(41)	(65)	(45)	(15)
Consumption of fixed capital		..	..	..	..
Gross domestic product at factor cost		27,074	31,788	35,950	34,730
Net Indirect taxes		5,191	6,210	6,863	7,300
	<i>Indirect taxes</i>	(5,535)	(6,062)	(7,215)	(7,765)
	<i>less subsidies</i>	(344)	(589)	(415)	(465)
Gross domestic product at market prices		32,265	37,990	42,750	47,000

1 final estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

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

Table 1.10 -- Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices, 1989 -- 1992

Rs. billion

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	20,650	24,840	27,500	30,015
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	3,536	4,456	4,930	5,360
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	6,280	7,500	8,870	9,600
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	2,285	4,365	3,515	4,525
Increase in stocks**	+1,353	-306	+239	-320
Exports of goods and non-factor services	21,363	25,669	27,597	29,784
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(15,166)	(17,905)	(18,696)	(20,027)
Non-factor services	(6,197)	(7,764)	(8,901)	(9,757)
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	23,002	28,534	29,901	31,958
Goods (f.o.b. value)	(18,385)	(21,917)	(22,479)	(23,883)
Non-factor services	(5,417)	(6,617)	(7,422)	(8,075)
Gross domestic product at market prices	32,265	37,990	42,750	47,000

^{1/} final estimates

^{2/} provisional estimates

^{3/} revised forecast

** includes all statistical discrepancies

Fig 3 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices (1987-1992)

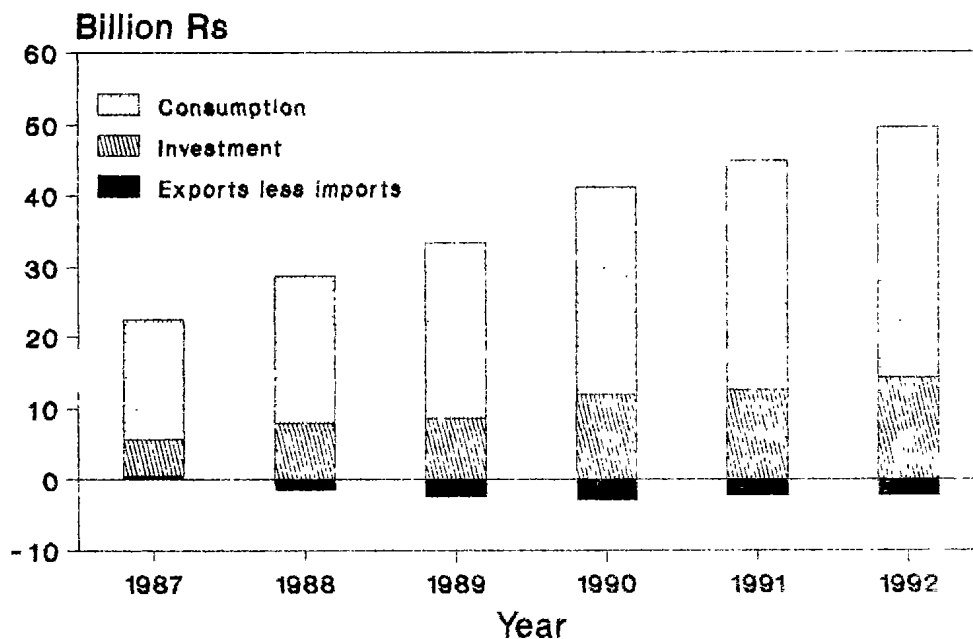


Fig 4 - Cost components of GDP at market prices (1987-1992)

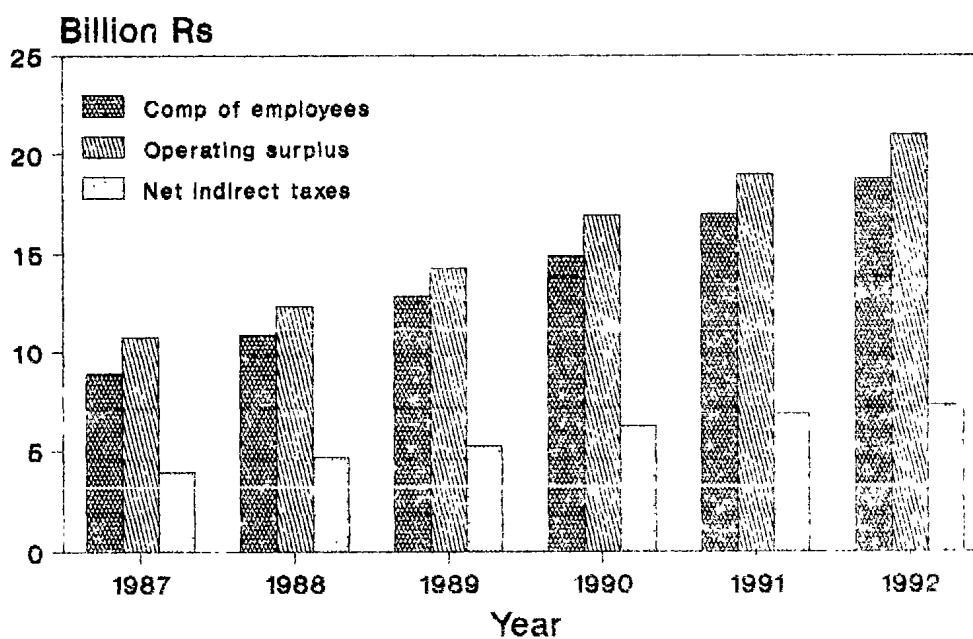


Fig 5 - Consumption and Domestic Saving
(1987-1992)

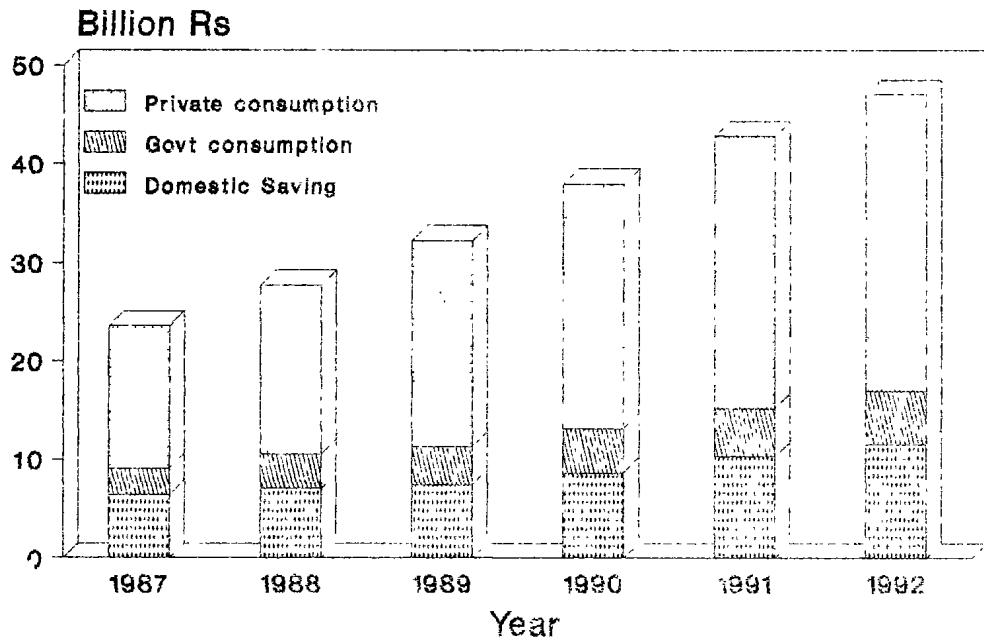


Fig 6 - Domestic Saving and GDFCF
(as a % of GDP at market prices)

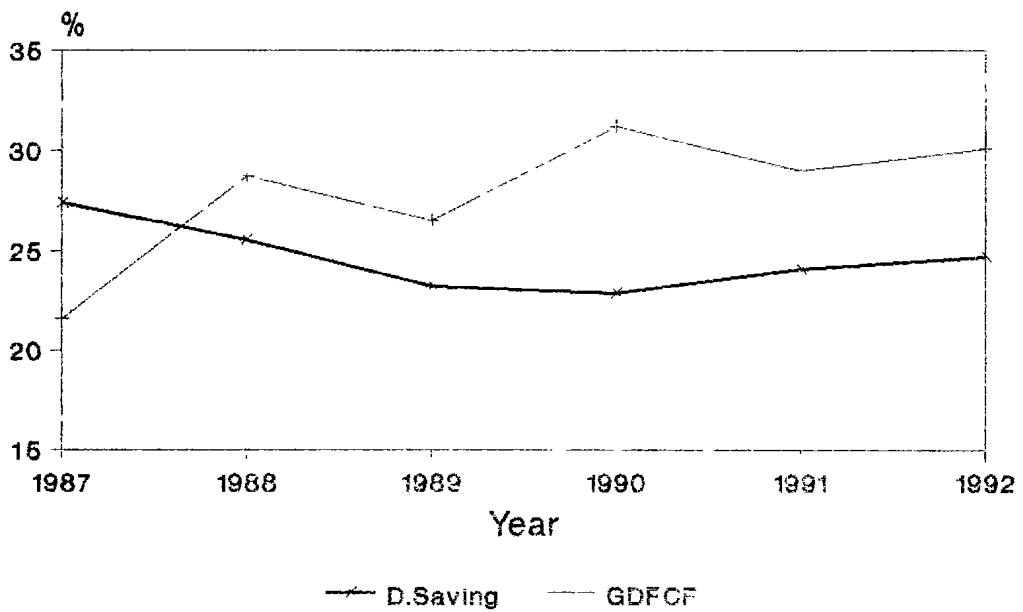


Table 1.11 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1989 - 1992

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	65	65	64	64
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	12	12	11	11
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	20	20	21	21
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	7	11	6	10
Increase in stocks	4	-1	1	-1
Gross domestic expenditure	108	107	105	105
Exports of goods and non-factor services	66	58	65	63
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	74	75	70	68
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	100	100	100

^{1/} final estimates

^{2/} provisional estimates

^{3/} revised forecast

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on gross domestic product at constant 1987 prices, 1989 - 1992

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	16,759	17,555	18,207	18,843
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	2,965	3,162	3,270	3,394
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	4,890	5,200	5,720	5,900
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector*	1,780	3,025	2,270	2,780
Increase in stocks**	+278	+167	+197	+141
Exports of goods and non-factor services	18,074	19,552	20,162	21,098
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	18,426	20,493	20,362	20,927
Gross domestic product at market prices	26,321	29,203	29,464	31,229

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* proportionate to investment at current prices

** includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - growth rates (indices), 1989 - 1992

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	116.4	122.2	126.5	130.9
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	109.0	116.2	120.1	124.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	144.0	154.1	169.5	174.8
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	103.8	176.4	132.4	162.1
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	115.6	125.0	123.9	134.9
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	121.7	135.4	134.5	138.2
Gross domestic product at market prices	111.6	119.6	125.0	132.5

^{1/} final estimates

^{2/} provisional estimates

^{3/} revised forecast

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1989 - 1992

(Base year: 1987 = 100)

	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}	1992 ^{3/}
Private consumption expenditure on goods and services	124.4	141.2	151.0	159.3
General government consumption expenditure on goods and services	132.7	140.9	150.8	157.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the private sector	(128.4	144.3	155.0	162.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation of the public sector	(
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	118.2	131.3	136.9	141.2
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	129.2	139.2	146.8	152.7
Gross domestic product at market prices	122.6	134.7	145.1	150.5

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.15 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1989 - 1991

Rs Million

	1989			1990 1/			1991 2/		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
a. By type of capital goods									
a. Residential buildings	16	1,477	1,495	15	2,047	2,060	21	2,079	2,700
b. Non-residential buildings	247	1,575	1,620	558	1,592	2,140	609	1,810	2,425
c. Other construction and works (including land improvement)	960	65	1,025	1,247	123	1,370	1,307	143	1,450
d. Transport equipment	57	323	380	42	433	475	76	414	490
(i) Passenger cars	82	733	815	1,590	730	2,120	113	672	785
(ii) Other transport equipment	921	2,309	3,230	1,115	2,585	3,700	1,389	3,140	4,535
e. Machinery and other equipment									
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,285	6,280	8,565	4,365	7,500	11,865	3,515	8,070	12,385
b. By industrial use									
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	44	156	200	53	217	270	55	425	480
2. Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Manufacturing	33	2,097	2,130	42	2,028	2,070	55	2,225	2,200
4. Electricity, gas and water	605	-	605	375	10	385	1,305	-	1,305
5. Construction	45	205	250	57	578	615	20	185	205
6. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	7	1,298	1,305	8	1,922	1,930	10	1,995	2,005
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,072	783	1,855	2,703	452	3,235	1,125	895	2,020
8. Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	57	1,633	1,690	111	2,109	2,300	85	2,950	3,035
of which ownership of dwellings	(18)	(1,477)	(1,495)	(13)	(2,047)	(2,060)	(21)	(2,675)	(2,700)
9. Producers of government services	325	-	325	845	-	845	735	-	735
10. Other services	97	108	205	111	104	215	125	195	320
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	2,285	6,280	8,565	4,365	7,500	11,865	3,515	8,070	12,385

1/ includes central government and parastatal bodies

2/ provisional estimates

3/ final estimates

Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1989-1992

(Rs million)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Buildings & construction work	<u>4,140</u>	<u>5,570</u>	<u>6,575</u>	<u>7,785</u>
Residential building	1,495	2,060	2,700	3,630
Non-residential building	1,620	2,140	2,425	2,500
Other construction work	1,025	1,370	1,450	1,655
B. Machinery and other equipment	<u>4,425</u>	<u>6,295</u>	<u>5,810</u>	<u>6,340</u>
Passenger car	380	475	390	520
Other transport equipment	815	2,120	785	1,270
Other machinery and equipment	3,230	3,700	1,635	4,550
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	8,565	11,865	12,385	14,125
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	250	270	480	620
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,130	2,070	2,280	2,395
<i>of which : EPZ</i>	<i>(900)</i>	<i>(950)</i>	<i>(630)</i>	<i>(655)</i>
Electricity, gas and water	805	985	1,305	1,080
Construction	250	615	205	355
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,305	1,330	2,005	1,785
Transport, storage and communication	1,855	3,235	2,020	2,505
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,680	2,300	3,035	4,160
<i>of which : Ownership of dwellings</i>	<i>(1,425)</i>	<i>(2,080)</i>	<i>(2,700)</i>	<i>(3,630)</i>
Producers of government services	325	845	735	1,055
Other services	205	215	320	270
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	8,565	11,865	12,385	14,125

1 final estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Fig 7 - Investment in construction and machinery (1987-1992)

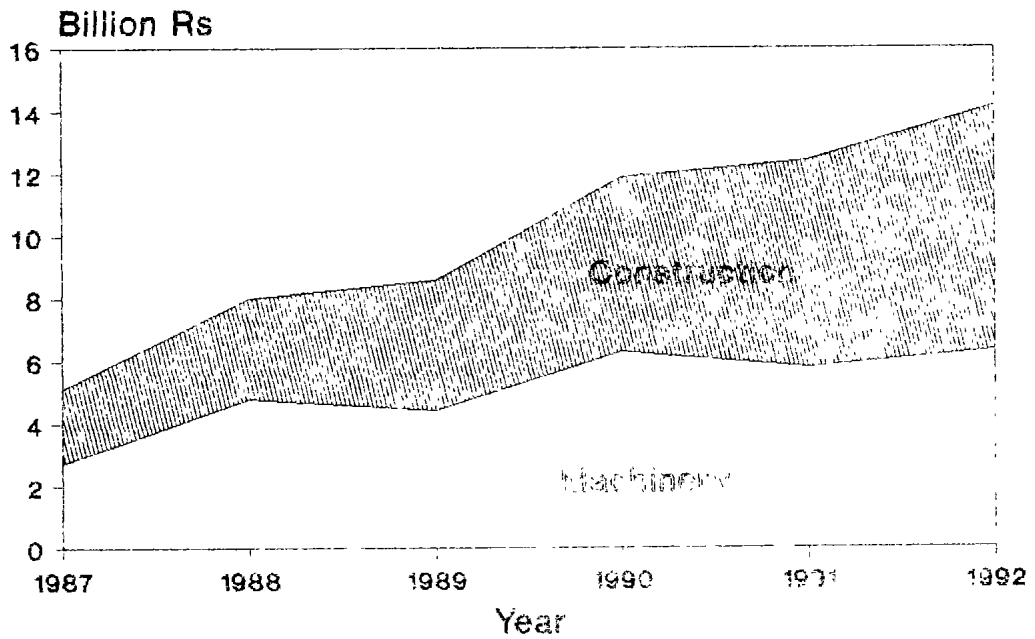


Fig 8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (1987-1992)

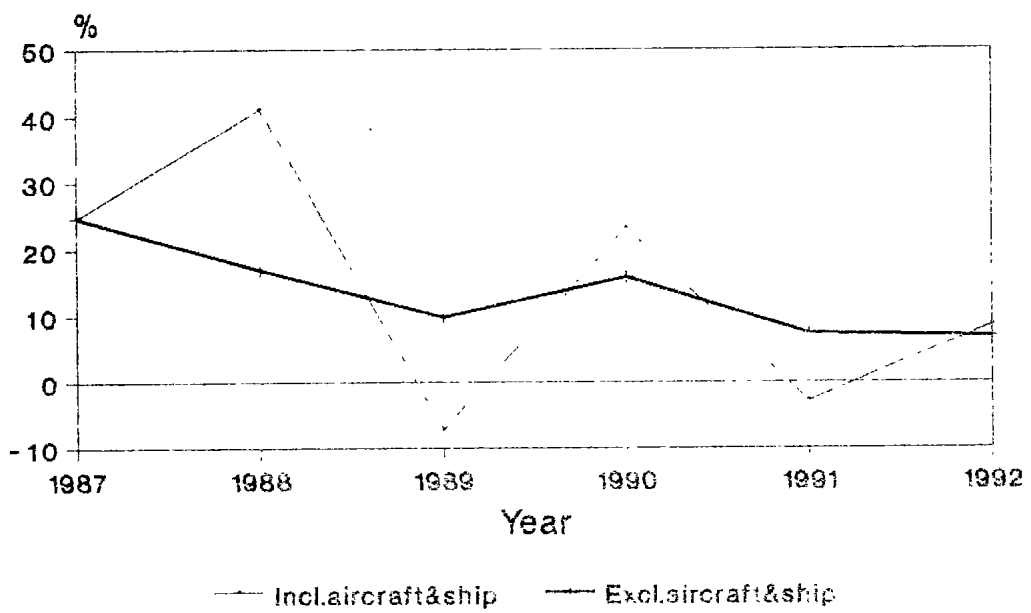


Fig 9 - Composition of GDPCF, 1991

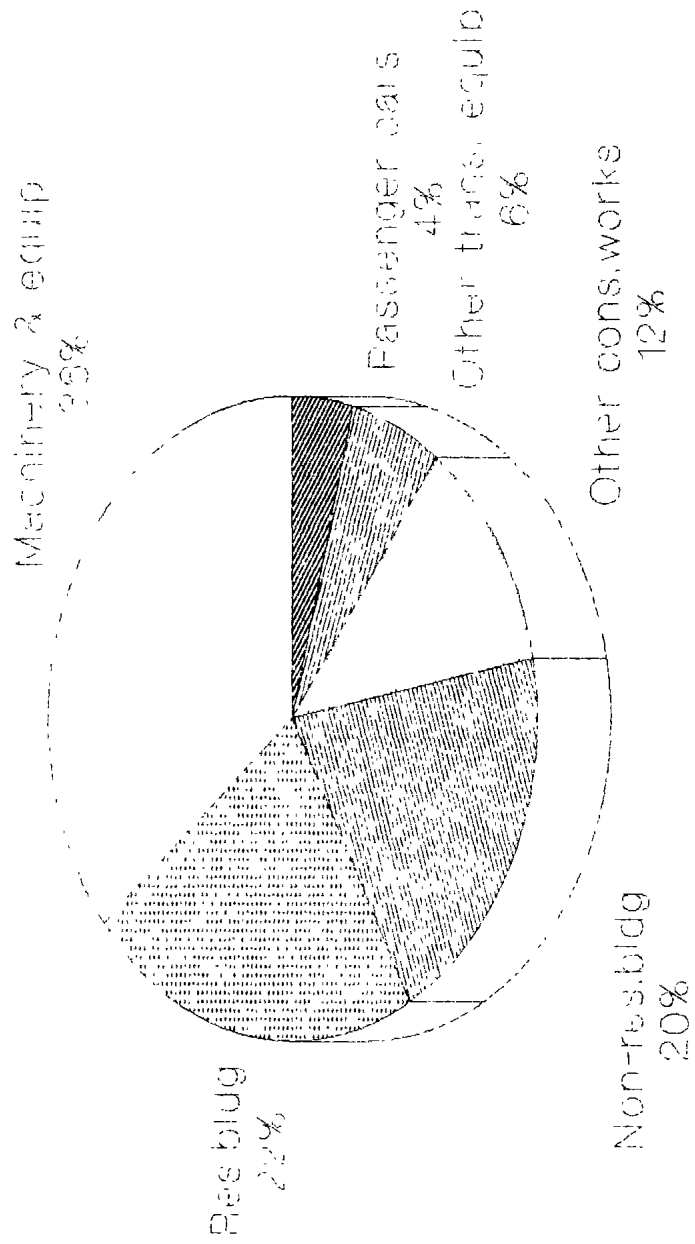


Table 1.17-Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1987 prices
by type and use, 1989-1992

(Rs million)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Buildings & construction work	<u>3,275</u>	<u>3,830</u>	<u>4,180</u>	<u>4,680</u>
Residential building	1,190	1,440	1,765	2,260
Non-residential building	1,270	1,445	1,505	1,450
Other construction work	815	945	910	970
B. Machinery and other equipment	<u>3,395</u>	<u>4,395</u>	<u>3,810</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Passenger car	300	340	330	340
Other transport equipment	630	1,490	515	800
Other machinery and equipment	2,465	2,565	2,965	2,860
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	6,670	8,225	7,990	8,680
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	155	185	310	320
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,635	1,435	1,485	1,495
<i>of which: EPZ</i>	<i>(690)</i>	<i>(480)</i>	<i>(410)</i>	<i>(410)</i>
Electricity, gas and water	470	265	835	655
Construction	195	435	135	225
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,025	1,325	1,275	1,075
Transport, storage and communication	1,440	2,250	1,300	1,535
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,345	1,610	1,985	2,585
<i>of which: Ownership of dwellings</i>	<i>(1,190)</i>	<i>(1,440)</i>	<i>(1,765)</i>	<i>(2,260)</i>
Producers of government services	250	575	465	630
Other services	155	145	200	160
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	6,670	8,225	7,990	8,680

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - constant prices, 1987-1992

(Base year: 1987 = 100)

(Rs. million)

	1988	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Buildings & construction work	188.3	191.5	198.7	197.9
Residential building	140.1	108.4	207.3	135.8
Non-residential building	158.8	183.6	188.1	181.2
Other construction work	114.0	132.2	127.3	135.7
B. Machinery and equipment	124.6	141.3	132.5	140.6
Passenger car	117.6	132.3	129.7	133.3
Other transport equipment	11.0	87.0	100.8	71.1
Other machinery and equipment	123.7	123.2	148.2	145.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	312.9	332.8	331.2	338.5
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	-1.1	23.3	2.9	41.6
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	-11.8	115.6	1.8	19.9

Table 1.19 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators 1989-1992

(Base year: 1987 = 100)

(Rs. million)

	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Buildings & construction work	126.4	145.4	157.1	176.3
Residential building	125.6	143.1	153.0	160.0
Non-residential building	127.6	148.1	161.1	172.4
Other construction work	125.0	145.0	159.3	170.6
B. Machinery and equipment	130.0	139.1	137.2	151.5
Passenger car	129.7	139.7	136.6	152.0
Other transport equipment	129.7	142.3	152.4	158.0
Other machinery and equipment	131.0	146.2	152.0	159.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	128.4	144.5	155.0	162.7

1 - final estimates

2 - provisional estimates

3 - revised forecast

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989						
	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
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	4,621.2	1,322.4	3,299.5	71.0	3,370.5	1,515.0	1,855.5
of which sugar cane	3,245.8	889.9	2,355.9	-	2,355.9	1,279.2	1,076.7
foodcrops, fruits & flowers	471.8	66.9	404.9	3.9	408.8	50.5	358.3
livestock	528.2	271.1	257.1	-2.0	259.1	40.0	219.1
fishing	175.7	34.4	141.3	-	141.3	38.7	102.6
2. Mining and quarrying	66.1	36.1	30.0	-	30.0	15.0	15.0
3. Manufacturing	23,047.0	15,661.5	7,395.5	1,020.7	6,364.8	2,905.9	3,458.9
of which sugar milling	4,991.9	3,966.6	1,025.3	373.5	651.8	283.4	368.4
E.P.Z industries	10,897.8	7,437.8	3,450.0	-	3,450.0	1,765.0	1,685.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,120.0	543.0	577.0	-	577.0	278.0	299.0
5. Construction	4,698.0	2,970.5	1,727.5	-7.5	1,735.0	960.0	775.0

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1989						
	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	6,914.7	2,384.9	4,529.8	-10.2	4,540.0	1,510.0	3,030.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	4,935.3	1,415.9	3,519.4	-205.6	3,725.0	1,160.0	2,565.0
• restaurants & hotels	1,979.4	969.0	1,010.4	195.4	815.0	350.0	465.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	6,071.0	3,105.2	2,965.8	16.4	2,949.4	1,284.8	1,664.6
of which transport & storage	5,541.0	3,039.7	2,501.3	15.0	2,486.3	1,141.1	1,345.2
communication	530.0	65.5	464.5	1.4	463.1	143.7	319.4
8. Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	4,979.4	975.3	4,004.1	50.2	3,953.9	654.6	3,299.3
of which financial institutions	1,563.2	235.3	1,327.9	-	1,327.9	378.3	949.6
ownership of dwellings	2,221.7	265.0	1,956.7	56.7	1,900.0	-	1,900.0
9. Community, social & personal services	1,689.5	424.1	1,265.4	172.2	1,093.2	528.2	565.0
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+693.3	-693.3	-	-693.3	-	-693.3
Sub-total (a)	53,207.6	28,116.3	25,091.3	1,170.8	23,920.5	9,651.5	14,269.0

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1 9 8 9							Gross operating surplus
	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		
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	<u>334.1</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>295.7</u>	-	<u>295.7</u>	<u>295.7</u>	-	-
Community, social & personal services	<u>3,377.2</u>	<u>686.1</u>	<u>2,691.1</u>	-	<u>2,691.1</u>	<u>2,691.1</u>	-	-
of which public administration & defence	1,681.0	419.0	1,262.0	-	1,262.0	1,262.0	-	-
sanitary & similar services	229.8	57.3	172.5	-	172.5	172.5	-	-
social, recreational & related community services	1,466.4	209.8	1,256.6	-	1,256.6	1,256.6	-	-
Sub-total (b)	3,711.3	724.5	2,986.8		2,986.8	2,986.8		
2. Community, social & personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	<u>176.4</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>166.8</u>	-	<u>166.8</u>	<u>166.8</u>	-	-
Sub-total (c)	176.4	9.6	166.8		166.8	166.8		
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	57,095.3	29,650.4	28,244.9	1,179.8	27,074.1	12,815.1	14,259.0	
Import duties + sales tax	4,020.1	-	4,020.1	4,020.1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61,115.4	28,850.4	32,265.0	5,190.9	27,074.1	12,815.1	14,259.0	

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

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990 (cont'd)
Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1990						
	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	5,328.2	1,508.8	3,819.4	-76.2	3,895.6	1,755.0	2,140.6
of which sugar cane	3,660.0	985.0	2,675.0	-	2,675.0	1,485.0	1,190.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	561.0	72.8	488.2	-5.4	493.6	50.5	443.1
livestock	171.3	50.5	120.8	-3.4	124.2	7.0	117.2
fishing	214.0	55.1	158.9	-	158.9	44.1	114.8
2. Mining and quarrying	79.3	42.3	37.0	-	37.0	17.0	20.0
3. Manufacturing	26,780.7	18,118.0	8,662.7	1,201.6	7,461.1	3,439.4	4,021.7
of which sugar milling	5,643.4	4,493.6	1,149.8	430.0	719.8	327.4	392.4
EPZ industries	12,412.5	8,437.2	3,975.3	-	3,975.3	2,075.0	1,900.3
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,262.0	755.0	507.0	-	507.0	317.0	190.0
5. Construction	6,310.0	4,095.3	2,214.7	-5.3	2,220.0	1,160.0	1,060.0

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1990						
	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	8,565.0	3,065.0	5,500.0	45.0	5,455.0	1,838.0	3,617.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	5,855.0	1,647.6	4,207.4	-192.6	4,400.0	1,363.0	3,037.0
restaurants and hotels	2,710.0	1,417.4	1,292.6	237.6	1,055.0	475.0	580.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	7,583.7	4,070.0	3,513.7	24.0	3,489.7	1,528.5	1,961.2
of which transport & storage	6,829.5	3,865.2	2,964.3	24.0	2,940.3	1,342.7	1,597.6
communication	754.2	204.8	549.4	-	549.4	185.8	363.6
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	5,278.8	1,176.5	4,802.3	42.7	4,752.6	934.9	3,917.7
of which financial institutions	3,293.8	835.9	2,457.9	-14.7	2,472.6	834.9	1,637.7
ownership of dwellings	2,685.0	340.6	2,344.4	64.4	2,280.0	-	2,280.0
9. Community, social & personal services	2,163.0	561.7	1,601.3	225.8	1,375.5	551.3	824.2
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	+852.5	-852.5	-	-852.5	-	-852.5
Sub-total (a)	64,050.7	34,245.1	29,805.6	1,464.6	28,341.0	11,441.1	16,899.9

Table 1.20 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1989 - 1990

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	Gross output of 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	359.4	50.0	309.4	..	309.4	309.4	-
2. Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence and similar sanitary and similar services	3,840.5	887.4	2,953.1	..	2,953.1	2,953.1	-
social, recreational & related community services	2,045.6	553.7	1,491.9	..	1,491.9	1,491.9	-
	256.0	67.7	188.3	..	188.3	188.3	-
	1,538.9	266.0	1,272.9	..	1,272.9	1,272.9	-
Sub-total (b)	4,199.9	937.4	3,262.5	..	3,262.5	3,262.5	-
(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households							
3. Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	203.5	17.0	186.5	..	186.5	186.5	-
	77.0	17.0	60.0	..	60.0	60.0	-
	126.5	..	126.5	..	126.5	126.5	-
Sub-total (c)	203.5	17.0	186.5	..	186.5	186.5	-
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	68,454.1	35,199.5	33,254.6	1,461.6	31,790.0	14,890.1	16,899.9
Import duties + Sales Tax	4,735.0	-	4,735.0	4,735.0	-	-	-
T O T A L	73,189.1	35,199.5	37,989.6	6,199.6	31,790.0	14,890.1	16,899.9

Table 1.21 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1989 - 1991

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
<u>Manufacturing</u>	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-
Printing	17.8	7.6	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.2	-
<u>Construction</u>	228.9	42.8	286.1	-	-	286.1	286.1	-
Ministry of Works	224.0	16.1	207.9	-	-	207.9	207.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Govt.)	4.9	25.3	69.8	-	-	69.8	69.8	-
Electrical Services Division	9.8	1.4	8.4	-	-	8.4	8.4	-
<u>7.1 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
<u>7.2 Communication</u>	60.2	13.6	46.6	-	-	46.6	43.7	2.9
Post & Telegraphs	60.2	13.6	46.6	-	-	46.6	43.7	2.9
<u>8. 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	-
TOTAL	503.7	84.9	418.8	-	-	418.8	377.4	41.4

Table 1.21 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1985 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1991							
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
<u>Manufacturing</u>	16.6	6.2	10.4	-	-	10.4	10.4	-
Printing	16.6	6.2	10.4	-	-	10.4	10.4	-
<u>Construction</u>	258.3	51.8	206.5	-	-	206.5	286.5	-
Ministry of Works	217.7	17.1	200.6	-	-	200.6	200.6	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	40.6	31.5	76.8	-	-	76.8	76.8	-
Electrical Services Division	12.3	3.2	9.1	-	-	9.1	9.1	-
<u>7.1 Transport</u>	110.8	17.7	93.1	-	-	93.1	40.8	52.3
Civil Aviation	110.8	17.7	93.1	-	-	93.1	40.8	52.3
<u>7.2 Communication</u>	76.7	12.9	57.8	-	-	57.8	45.4	12.4
Post and telegraphs	76.7	12.9	57.8	-	-	57.8	45.4	12.4
<u>Financial institutions</u>	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
Post office savings bank	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
TOTAL	539.4	88.8	450.6	-	-	450.6	385.9	64.7

Annex 1.21 - Contribution of governmental enterprises to gross domestic product and factor income, 1989 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Kind of economic activity	1991							
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes	Consumption of fixed capital	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	23.3	10.7	12.6	-	-	12.6	12.6	-
Printing	23.3	10.7	12.6	-	-	12.6	12.6	-
5. Construction	363.3	53.4	303.9	-	-	303.9	303.9	-
Ministry of Works	227.7	18.2	209.5	-	-	209.5	209.5	-
'Public works committee' (Local Government)	122.4	33.3	84.1	-	-	84.1	84.1	-
Electrical services division	13.2	2.9	10.3	-	-	10.3	10.3	-
7.1 Transport	104.2	18.5	85.7	-	-	85.7	43.4	42.3
Civil aviation	104.2	18.5	85.7	-	-	85.7	43.4	42.3
7.2 Communication	73.2	17.2	56.0	-	-	56.0	53.4	4.6
Post & telegraphs	73.2	17.2	56.0	-	-	56.0	53.4	2.6
8.1 Financial institutions	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
Post office savings bank	3.0	0.2	2.8	-	-	2.8	2.8	-
TOTAL	567.0	106.0	461.0	-	-	461.0	416.1	44.9

1/ Provisional

Table 1.22 - General government current expenditure classified by function and type, 1989 - 1991

Function	Type	1989					Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure			Total	Less sales of goods and services			
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods and services					
1. General public services		406.8	217.8	30.4	594.2	3.0	19.9	617.1	
2. Defence		58.5	28.4	-	86.9	-	-	86.9	
3. Public order and safety		490.9	99.3	4.5	585.7	-	3.4	592.1	
4. Education		857.3	67.8	0.2	924.9	-	281.5	1,205.4	
5. Health		521.7	141.2	1.1	661.8	-	6.2	668.0	
6. Social security and welfare		78.3	15.3	0.8	92.8	-	1,058.3	1,161.1	
7. Housing and community amenities		150.9	58.4	13.5	195.8	11.4	0.4	257.6	
8. Recreation, culture and religion		57.1	27.0	5.2	78.9	1.8	13.5	94.2	
9. Fuel and energy		2.5	2.0	0.1	4.4	-	0.2	4.6	
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		298.7	39.8	22.7	315.8	73.4	1.6	390.8	
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	13.0	0.7	102.0	
13. Other economic affairs		58.6	32.9	-	91.5	230.2	9.3	331.0	
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,161.0	1,161.0	
TOTAL		3,259.7	757.5	60.0	3,936.4	343.6	2,568.5	6,848.5	

Table 1.22 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1989 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million

F u n c t i o n	T y p e	1 9 9 0 ^{1/}						
		Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less of goods & services	Total			
1. General public services		506.1	258.0	38.9	725.2	3.7	30.2	755.1
2. Defence		67.2	76.4	-	143.6	-	-	143.6
3. Public order and safety		532.4	100.3	7.4	625.3	-	5.3	630.6
4. Education		861.3	74.8	0.2	935.9	-	357.8	1,293.7
5. Health		565.2	196.4	1.8	759.8	-	3.5	763.3
6. Social security and welfare		91.6	21.9	0.9	112.6	-	1,208.7	1,321.3
7. Housing and community amenities		164.8	71.4	17.6	218.6	10.0	0.7	229.3
8. Recreation, culture and religion		63.9	36.8	6.8	93.9	1.6	5.8	101.3
9. Fuel and energy		3.2	0.4	0.2	3.4	-	3.6	7.0
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		332.0	50.4	23.2	359.2	78.1	2.7	440.0
11. Construction, mining & manufacturing		250.6	25.4	2.7	273.3	18.1	0.4	291.8
12. Transport and communication		68.2	34.0	-	102.2	19.0	2.2	123.4
13. Other economic affairs		53.2	49.0	-	102.2	258.2	10.3	370.7
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,454.2	1,454.2
T O T A L		3,559.7	995.2	99.7	4,455.2	388.7	3,085.4	7,929.3

Table 1.22 General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1989 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million

Function	Type	1991						
		Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less of goods and services	Total			
1. General public services		531.6	305.4	49.7	787.5	4.6	40.0	832.3
2. Defence		85.8	89.3	-	175.1	-	-	175.1
3. Public order and safety		626.5	123.9	11.3	739.1	-	5.4	744.5
4. Education		924.9	102.9	0.7	1,027.1	-	403.0	1,430.1
5. Health		609.3	191.8	8.5	792.6	-	0.3	792.9
6. Social security and welfare		106.2	18.3	0.7	125.8	-	1,510.6	1,636.4
7. Housing and community amenities		189.0	84.2	7.0	266.2	11.5	1.1	278.6
8. Recreation, culture and religion		69.8	93.8	6.5	157.1	1.3	18.5	176.9
9. Fuel and energy		3.4	0.4	-	3.8	-	3.0	6.8
10. Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		344.8	63.0	32.4	375.4	103.3	3.6	482.3
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		262.9	28.2	4.2	286.9	22.0	0.4	309.3
12. Transport and communication		72.6	35.8	-	108.4	27.6	3.4	139.4
13. Other economic affairs		71.0	13.6	-	84.6	244.7	9.1	338.4
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,547.2	1,547.2
TOTAL		3,900.0	1,150.6	121.0	4,929.6	415.0	3,545.6	8,890.2

1/ 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 27,857 million as gross output and used Rs 16,757 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 5,310 million was paid as compensation of employees.

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

The balancing item appears twice, once as a resource and as a use. For example gross operating surplus is calculated in the production account as the difference between value added and compensation of employees and 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 Household Sector and the Government Sector had an excess of Rs 752 million and Rs 463 million respectively whilst Households and the Rest of the World had to borrow Rs 510 million and Rs 705 million 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 on "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

Classification

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

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

(iii) Data Limitations

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

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

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

A few amendments have been made to gross operating surplus and property income of the enterprise and the household sectors for the period 1986 - 1989. A new set of Integrated Economic Accounts and Income and Outlay accounts incorporating these changes have been prepared and are included in the report.

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

Table 21 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1987

(Rs million)

Account	Uses			Total	Transactions	Resources			Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors	Household	Govt.			Enterprise	Household	Govt.			Rest of World	
Income	Enterprise											
	Household	3,203	831		15,395							
	Govt.	7,478	2,260		24,578							
	Total	10,681	3,091		40,551							
	Enterprise	980	150		2,761							
	Household	4,610	5,623	0	11,130							
	Govt.	2,045	64	817	3,926							
	Total	7,635	6,347	817	14,599							
	Enterprise	16,757	531		15,141							
	Household	11,100	2,260		24,578							
Govt.	5,910	2,260		20,823								
Total	32,767	7,051		40,551								
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	Enterprise											
	Household	10,765	2,781		15,141							
	Govt.	7,475	2,330		20,823							
	Total	18,240	5,111		35,964							
	Enterprise	4,910	0		2,761							
	Household	-100	1,130		1,130							
	Govt.	1,984	403	713	3,100							
	Total	6,794	1,533	713	9,040							
	Enterprise	159	64		639							
	Household	95			279							
Govt.	595			2,653								
Total	849			3,571								
Enterprise	501			501								
Household	223			223								
Govt.	211			211								
Total	935			935								
Enterprise	622			622								
Household	12			12								
Govt.	14			14								
Total	648			648								
Enterprise	291			291								
Household	3,315			3,315								
Govt.	4,034			4,034								
Total	7,640			7,640								
Enterprise	3,315			3,315								
Household	100			100								
Govt.	206			206								
Total	3,621			3,621								
Enterprise	118			118								
Household	17,117			17,117								
Govt.	4,034			4,034								
Total	21,349			21,349								
Enterprise	622			622								
Household	12			12								
Govt.	14			14								
Total	648			648								
Enterprise	291			291								
Household	3,315			3,315								
Govt.	4,034			4,034								
Total	7,640			7,640								
Enterprise	100			100								
Household	930			930								
Govt.	871			871								
Total	1,901			1,901								
Enterprise	25			25								
Household	752			752								
Govt.	453			453								
Total	1,230			1,230								
Enterprise	16,038			16,038								
Household	51,322			51,322								
Govt.	59,255			59,255								
Total	126,615			126,615								
Enterprise	16,038			16,038								
Household	59,255			59,255								
Govt.	51,322			51,322								
Total	126,615			126,615								
Enterprise	16,038			16,038								
Household	59,255			59,255								
Govt.	51,322			51,322								
Total	126,615			126,615								

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

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

Table 2.2 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1988

(Rs million)

Account	Uses				Total	Goods & Services	Total	Resources				Total	Account				
	Institutional sectors							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
Production				18,565	18,565							18,565	Production				
				19,988	19,988							19,988					
				48,720	48,720								48,720				
				24,282	24,282								24,282				
				24,438	24,438								24,438				
				10,915	10,915								10,915				
				3,365	3,365								3,365				
				1,257	1,257								1,257				
				12,266	12,266								12,266				
				0	0								0				
Income Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				5,866	5,866							5,866					
				234	234							234					
				234	234							234					
				863	863							863					
				360	360							360					
				331	331							331					
				582	582							582					
				550	550							550					
				271	271							271					
				71	71							71					
Use				1,311	1,311							1,311					
				545	545							545					
				28,213	28,213							28,213					
				20,724	20,724							20,724					
				7,489	7,489							7,489					
				299	299							299					
				7,990	7,990							7,990					
				512	512							512					
				0	0							0					
				0	0							0					
Capital				61,295	61,295							61,295					
				65,375	65,375							65,375					
				20,406	20,406							20,406					
				21,092	21,092							21,092					
				72,073	72,073							72,073					
				240,241	240,241							240,241					
				61,295	61,295							61,295					
				65,375	65,375							65,375					
				20,406	20,406							20,406					
				21,092	21,092							21,092					

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

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

Table 2.3 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1989 (5s million)

Account	Uses				Total	Goods & Services	Total	Resources				Total	Account	
	Institutional sectors							Institutional sectors						
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.	Rest of World				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.	Rest of World			
Income	Production				21,363			21,363					21,363	Production
	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				23,802	23,802		23,802					23,802	Income
					57,095	57,095	4,016						57,095	
					28,850	28,850							28,850	
	Gross value added *				28,245	28,245	3,255						28,245	
	Compensation of employees				12,315	12,315	3,255						12,315	
	Customs duties & sales tax				4,020	4,020							4,020	
	Other indirect taxes				1,171	1,171							1,171	
	Gross operating surplus				14,259	14,259	0						14,259	
	Operating surplus of government				0	0							0	
	Interest, dividend, rent				7,013	7,013	1,101	778					7,013	
	Insurance premiums				315	315							315	
Insurance claims				515	515							515		
Direct taxes on income				1,099	1,099							1,099		
Other direct taxes				445	445							445		
Social security contributions				387	387							387		
Social security benefits & grants				666	666	386						666		
Unfunded employee welfare				790	790	395						790		
Government transfers				319	319	319						319		
Compulsory fees				82	82							82		
Current transfers n.e.c														
- to/from rest of the world **				1,361	1,361	28	1,227					1,361		
- to/from other sectors				839	839	4						839		
Gross disposable income				33,055	33,055	5,615						33,055		
Final consumption				24,786	24,786	3,986						24,786		
Gross savings				8,269	8,269	1,679						8,269		
Capital transfers **				249	249	102	147					249		
G.D.F.C.F				8,565	8,565	715						8,565		
Change in stock				1,353	1,353							1,353		
Net purchase of land				0	0	22						0		
Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)				0	0	987	1,502					0		
Grand total				282,188	282,188	22,899	25,017	84,917	22,899	25,017	84,917	282,188		

* at market prices, but excluding import duties and sales tax
 ** figures do not tally with balance of payments data due to lack of information on flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.4 Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1990

(Rs million)

Account	Uses			Total	Transactions	Resources			Total	Account	
	Institutional sectors		Rest of World			Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt.			Goods & Services
	House-hold	General Govt.									
Income	Appropriation & Distribution	Production	25,669	25,669	25,669	Exports (goods & services)	25,669	25,669	25,669	Production	
			28,534	28,534	28,534	Imports (goods & services)	28,534	28,534	28,534	Capital	
			68,455	68,455	68,455	Gross Output	68,455	68,455	68,455		
			35,200	35,200	35,200	Intermediate Consumption	35,200	35,200	35,200		
			33,255	33,255	33,255	Gross value added *	33,255	33,255	33,255		
			14,890	14,890	14,890	Compensation of employees	14,890	14,890	14,890		
			4,735	4,735	4,735	Customs duties & sales tax	4,735	4,735	4,735		
			1,465	1,465	1,465	Other indirect taxes	1,465	1,465	1,465		
			16,900	16,900	16,900	Gross operating surplus	16,900	16,900	16,900		
			0	0	0	Operating surplus of govt. ent.	0	0	0		
Income	Appropriation & Distribution	Production	9,521	9,521	9,521	Interest, dividend, rent	9,521	9,521	9,521	Capital	
			414	414	414	Insurance premiums	414	414	414		
			414	414	414	Insurance claims	414	414	414		
			1,365	1,365	1,365	Direct taxes on income	1,365	1,365	1,365		
			602	602	602	Other direct taxes	602	602	602		
			442	442	442	Social security contributions	442	442	442		
			820	820	820	Social security benefits & grants	820	820	820		
			754	754	754	Unfunded employee welfare	754	754	754		
			418	418	418	Government transfers	418	418	418		
			103	103	103	Compulsory fees	103	103	103		
Income	Appropriation & Distribution	Production	1,576	1,576	1,576	Current transfers n.e.c	1,576	1,576	1,576	Capital	
			646	646	646	- to/from rest of the world **	646	646	646		
			38,899	38,899	38,899	- to/from other sectors	38,899	38,899	38,899		
			29,296	29,296	29,296	Gross disposable income	29,296	29,296	29,296		
			9,603	9,603	9,603	Final consumption	9,603	9,603	9,603		
			203	203	203	Gross savings	203	203	203		
			11,865	11,865	11,865	Capital transfers **	11,865	11,865	11,865		
			-306	-306	-306	G.D.F.C.F	-306	-306	-306		
			0	0	0	Change in stock	0	0	0		
			0	0	0	Net purchase of land	0	0	0		
Income	Appropriation & Distribution	Production	86,256	86,256	86,256	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	86,256	86,256	86,256	Capital	
			29,868	29,868	29,868	Grand total	29,868	29,868	29,868		
			385,798	385,798	385,798		385,798	385,798	385,798		

* at market prices, but excluding import duties and sales tax
 ** figures do not tally with balance of payments data due to lack of information on flow of transfers to recipient institutions

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1986-1990
(Rs million)

	1986	1987	1988	INCOME	1986	1987	1988
EXPENDITURE							
Private consumption expenditure	12,000	14,395	17,215	Compensation of employees	7,365	8,895	10,915
Interest dividend and rent	280	520	569	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	5,040	5,990	6,800
Life and casualty insurance premiums	40	64	80	Interest dividend and rent	561	1,513	1,764
Direct taxes on income	219	273	364	Casualty insurance claims	-6	54	80
Other direct taxes	115	173	220	Government transfers to households	221	303	1,085
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	43	53	57	- Social security benefits & grants	(442)	(501)	(582)
Social security contributions	234	268	331	- Unfunded employee welfare benefits	(133)	(223)	(275)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	198	223	275	- Other	(185)	(179)	(228)
Current transfers to . . .	177	229	236	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	26	32	43
- other resident sectors	(109)	(131)	(115)	Current transfers from :	477	634	1,156
- Rest of the World	(68)	(98)	(121)	- other resident sectors	(7)	(12)	(73)
Gross savings	1,329	1,833	2,496	- Rest of the World	(470)	(622)	(1,083)
Appropriation of disposable income	14,615	18,031	21,843	Disposable income	14,615	18,031	21,843

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1986-1990 (cont'd)

		(Rs million)			
EXPENDITURE		1989	1990		
INCOME		1989	1990		
Private consumption expenditure	Compensation of employees	20,850	24,840	12,815	14,890
Interest, dividend and rent	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	696	792	7,940	9,500
Net casualty insurance premiums	Interest, dividend and rent	110	144	2,357	3,154
Direct taxes on income	Casualty insurance claims	482	563	110	144
Other direct taxes	Government transfers to households	267	361	1,338	1,527
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	- Social security benefits & grants	66	82	(666)	(820)
Social security contributions	- Unfunded employee welfare benefits	387	442	(395)	(377)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	- Other	395	377	(277)	(330)
Current transfers to :	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	236	282	42	88
- other resident sectors	Current transfers from :	(125)	(140)	1,298	1,430
- Rest of the World	- other resident sectors	(111)	(142)	(149)	(65)
Gross savings	- Rest of the World	2,411	2,850	(1,149)	(1,365)
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	25,900	30,733	25,900	30,733

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1986 - 1990

		(Rs million)						
		1986	1987	1988	INCOME	1986	1987	1988
EXPENDITURE		1986	1987	1988		1986	1987	1988
Final consumption expenditure		2,076	2,722	3,509	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	98	103	79
- compensation of employees		(1,726)	(2,249)	(2,928)	Interest, dividend and land rent	328	403	425
- consumption of fixed capital		-	-	-	Indirect taxes	3,348	4,071	4,889
- goods and services purchased, net		(350)	(473)	(581)	- import duties	(1,889)	(2,345)	(2,847)
Interest paid		965	917	897	- export duties	(538)	(599)	(600)
Subsidies to producers		98	190	267	- excise duties	(293)	(344)	(488)
Transfers to households		826	903	1,085	- sales tax	(311)	(406)	(518)
- social security benefits & social assistance grants		(442)	(501)	(582)	- other	(317)	(377)	(436)
- unfunded employee welfare benefits		(198)	(223)	(275)	Direct taxes	650	918	1,223
- other		(186)	(179)	(228)	- taxes on income: Individuals	(219)	(273)	(364)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions		26	32	43	Companies	(241)	(366)	(499)
Transfers to Rest of the world		13	20	33	- other direct taxes	(190)	(279)	(360)
Gross savings		946	1,312	1,550	Compulsory fees, fines & penalties	54	66	71
					Social security contributions	234	268	331
					Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	198	223	275
					Current transfers n.e.c.	40	44	91
					- from Rest of the world	30	30	74
					- from other resident sectors	10	14	17
Appropriation of disposable income		4,950	6,096	7,384	Disposable income	4,950	6,096	7,384

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1986 - 1990 (cont'd)

		(Rs million)				
EXPENDITURE		1989	1990	INCOME	1989	1990
Final consumption expenditure		3,936	4,456	Operating surplus of governmental enterprises	41	65
- compensation of employees		(3 260)	(3,560)	Interest, dividend and land rent	409	474
- consumption of fixed capital		-	-	Indirect taxes	5,535	6,589
- goods and services purchased, net		(676)	(896)	- import duties	(3,379)	(3,968)
Interest paid		1,161	1,454	- export duties	(373)	(430)
Subsidies to producers		344	389	- excise duties	(618)	(732)
Transfers to households		1,338	1,527	- sales tax	(642)	(768)
- social security benefits & social assistance grants		(666)	(820)	- other	(523)	(691)
- unfunded employee welfare benefits		(395)	(377)	Direct taxes	1,544	1,967
- other		(277)	(330)	- taxes on income: Individuals	(482)	(563)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions		42	88	Companies	(617)	(802)
Transfers to Rest of the world		23	22	- other direct taxes	(445)	(602)
Transfers n.e.c.		4	5	Compulsory fees, fines & penalties	82	103
Gross savings		1,679	2,191	Social security contributions	387	442
				Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	395	377
				Current transfers n.e.c.	134	115
				- from Rest of the world	(78)	(47)
				- from other resident sectors	(56)	(68)
Appropriation of disposable income		8,527	10,132	Disposable income	8,527	10,132

Table 2.7 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1986 - 1990

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)				INCOME	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
	1986	1987	1988	1986								1987	1988
Interest, dividend and rent	1,986	2,946	4,043	Gross operating surplus	4,045	4,810	5,466				
Direct taxes on income	241	366	499	Less operating surplus of governmental enterprises	98	-103	-79				
Other direct taxes	75	106	140	Interest, dividend and rent	1,313	1,934	2,727				
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	11	13	14								
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	113	159	234	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	113	159	234				
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	73	95	154	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	73	95	154				
Current transfers to :	163	186	430	Current transfers from :	255	291	455				
- other resident sectors	(163)	(186)	(430)	- other resident sectors	(255)	(291)	(455)				
- Rest of the World	(...)	(...)	(...)	- Rest of the World	(...)	(...)	(...)				
Gross savings	3,039	3,315	3,443								
Appropriation of disposable income	5,701	7,186	8,957	Disposable income	5,701	7,186	8,957				

Table 2.7 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1986-1990 (cont'd)
(Rs million)

	1989	1990	INCOME	1989	1990
EXPENDITURE					
interest dividend and rent	5,038	6,444	Gross operating surplus	6,319	7,400
Direct taxes on income	617	502	Less operating surplus of governmental enterprises	-41	-65
Other direct taxes	178	241	interest, dividend and rent	3,826	4,723
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	16	21			
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	315	414	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	315	414
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	205	270	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	205	270
Current transfers to	710	501	Current transfers from :	634	513
- other resident sectors	(710)	(501)	- other resident sectors	(634)	(513)
- Rest of the World	(...)	(...)	- Rest of the World	(...)	(...)
Gross savings	4,179	4,562			
Appropriation of disposable income	11,258	13,255	Disposable income	11,258	13,255

Table 2.8 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1986 - 1990

(Rs million)

	1986	1987	1988	INCOME	1986	1987	1988
EXPENDITURE							
Private consumption expenditure	12,000	14,395	17,215	Compensation of employees	7,365	5,895	10,915
Government consumption expenditure	2,076	2,722	3,509	Gross operating surplus	9,085	10,800	12,266
Gross national savings	5,314	6,460	7,489	Net factor income from Rest of the World	-729	-533	-593
				Net indirect taxes	3,250	3,881	4,622
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World*	419	534	1,003
Appropriation of disposable income	19,390	23,577	28,213	Disposable income	19,390	23,577	28,213

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

Table 2.8 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1986 - 1990 (cont'd)

		(Rs million)				
EXPENDITURE		1989	1990	INCOME	1989	1990
Private consumption expenditure		20,850	24,840	Compensation of employees	12,815	14,690
Government consumption expenditure		3,936	4,456	Gross operating surplus	14,259	16,900
Gross national savings		8,269	9,603	Net factor income from Rest of the World	-303	-339
				Net indirect taxes	5,191	6,200
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,093	1,248
Appropriation of disposable income		33,055	38,899	Disposable income	33,055	38,899

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

Table 2.9 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1986 - 1990

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)						
	1986	1987	1988	INCOME			
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	
Imports of goods and services	10,607	15,141	19,988	Exports of goods and services	11,919	15,639	18,565
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	805	713	950	Factor income received from Rest of the World	76	180	357
Current transfers to Rest of the World by *	81	118	154	Current transfers from Rest of the World by *	500	652	1,157
- general government	(13)	(20)	(33)	- general government	(30)	(30)	(74)
- other resident sectors	(68)	(98)	(121)	- other resident sectors	(470)	(622)	(1,083)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	1,002	499	-1,013				
Payments to Rest of World and surplus on current transactions	12,495	16,471	20,079	Receipts from Rest of World on current transactions	12,495	16,471	20,079

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

Table 2.9. - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1986 - 1990 (cont'd)

(Rs million)

	EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
	1989	1990	1989	1990
Imports of goods and services	23,802	28,534	21,363	25,669
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,031	1,170	778	831
Current transfers to Rest of the World by * :	134	164	1,227	1,412
- general government	(23)	(22)	(76)	(47)
- other resident sectors	(111)	(142)	(1,149)	(1,365)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-1,649	-1,956		
Payments to Rest of World and surplus on current transactions	23,368	27,912	23,368	27,912

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

SECTION III - FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports by selected commodities, 1989 - 1991

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1989		1990		1991	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	4,946	33	5,212	30	5,221	28
Molasses	66	-	102	1	96	1
Tea	87	1	84	-	83	-
EPZ	9,057	60	11,474	65	12,136	65
Other	387	3	447	2	471	2
Re-exports	506	3	358	2	665	4
Total	15,049	100	17,677	100	18,672	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (Rs Mn)	470		569		600	

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1989 - 1991

S.I.T.C section	Description	1989		1990		1991	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	2,347	12	2,611	11	2,692	11
1	Beverages and tobacco	75	-	90	-	113	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	748	4	765	3	801	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,509	7	1,939	8	2,053	8
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	220	1	233	1	255	1
5	Chemicals	1,320	7	1,619	7	1,739	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	7,580	38	8,360	35	8,624	35
7	Machinery and transport equipment	4,639	23	6,366	26	6,107	25
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,684	8	1,869	8	2,160	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	95	-	167	1	106	-
	TOTAL IMPORTS	20,217	100	24,019	100	24,650	100

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f. value) into consumption^{1/} by industrial origin and use, 1989 - 1991

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1989			
		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	108.4	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	Manufacturing 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 transport equipment	5,338.6	1,604.3	685.7	3,048.6
39	Other manufacturing industries	537.0	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 obtained as follows:
 Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse
 Less government imports, total re-exports, petroleum products for foreign aircraft and vessel

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption 1/ by industrial origin and use, 1989 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million.

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1990			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	505.0	376.6	122.0	6.4
12	Forestry and logging	68.0	68.0	-	-
13	Fishing	169.4	78.9	90.5	-
29	Mining and quarrying	226.5	224.7	1.8	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2,242.9	406.1	1,836.8	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	5,888.3	5,672.7	215.6	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	244.5	227.0	17.5	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products , printing and publishing	434.9	312.2	122.7	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	3,437.1	2,833.8	603.3	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	746.6	717.0	29.6	-
37	Basic metal industries	645.1	645.1	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	6,870.0	2,289.5	783.6	3,796.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	530.9	452.4	78.5	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	23.6	3.6	20.0	-
	TOTAL	22,032.8	14,307.6	3,921.9	3,803.3

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

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption 1/ by industrial origin and use, 1989 - 1991 (cont'd)

Rs Million

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1991 2/			
		Total	Inter-mediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	546.7	355.9	187.6	3.2
12	Forestry and logging	62.8	62.8	-	-
13	Fishing	134.4	46.0	88.4	-
29	Mining and quarrying	153.0	151.9	1.1	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	2,358.1	477.7	1,880.4	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	5,828.2	5,574.4	253.8	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	262.1	251.5	10.6	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	532.1	381.5	150.6	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	3,471.5	2,741.2	730.3	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	952.0	919.0	33.0	-
37	Basic metal industries	826.6	826.6	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	6,791.5	2,119.9	883.6	3,788.0
39	Other manufacturing industries	624.9	391.8	233.1	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	33.1	3.4	29.7	-
	T O T A L	22,577.0	14,303.6	4,482.2	3,791.2

1/ Note: Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows: Total imports + imports ~~to~~ 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 1/ classified by economic categories,
1989 - 1991

Economic categories	1989		1990		1991 ^{2/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	12,532	66.3	14,303	64.9	14,304	63.3
Final consumption of household	3,334	17.6	3,922	17.8	4,462	19.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,052	16.1	3,803	17.3	3,791	16.8
T O T A L	18,918	100	22,033	100	22,577	100

1/ Note: Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

Total imports + imports ex-warehouses - imports into warehouse

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

2/ Provisional

**Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories
(1987-1991)**

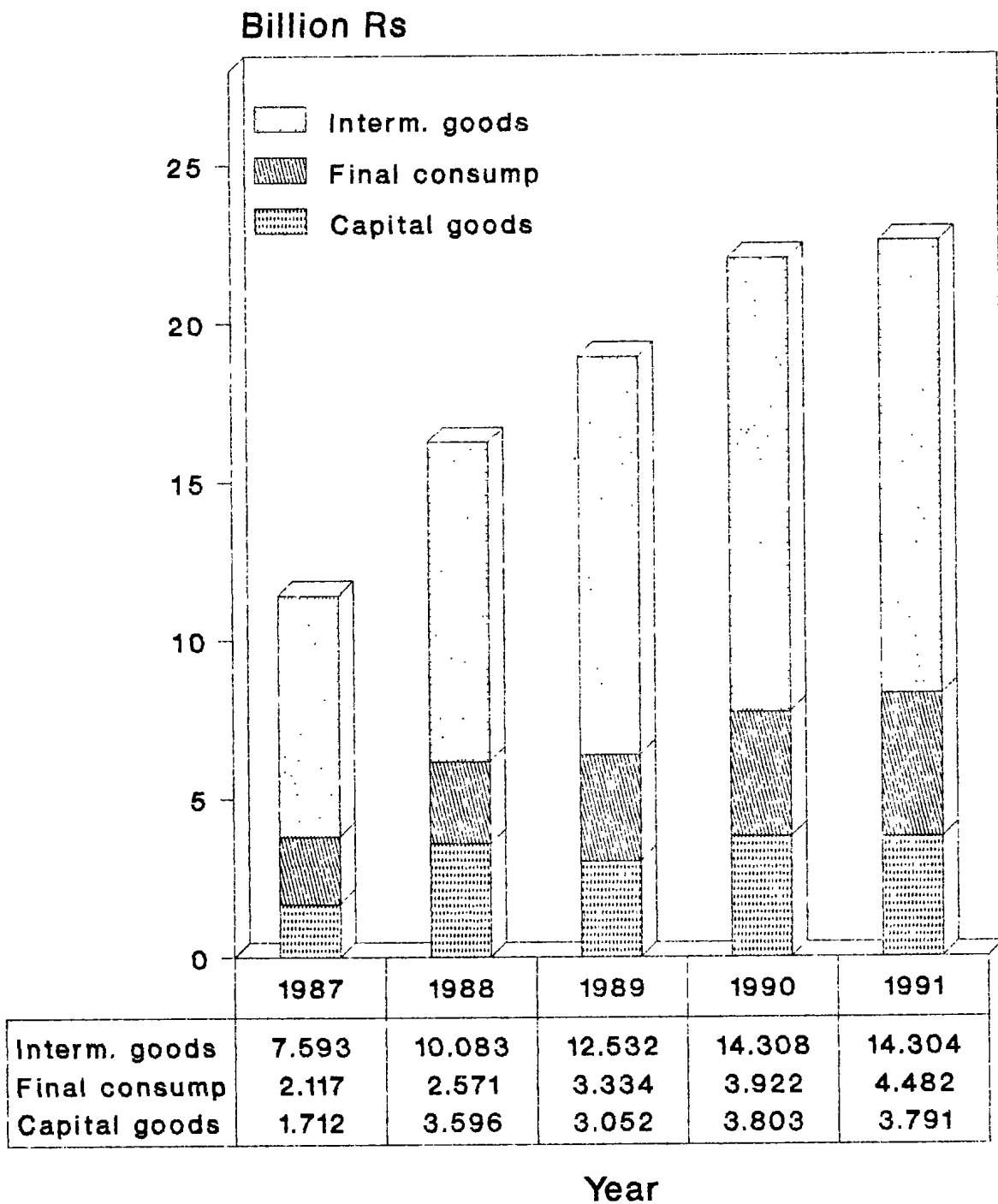


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1989 - 1991

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)		
	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}
Total exports	+11.0	+13.0	+6.0
Sugar	+9.0	+9.0	+7.0
Molasses	-4.0	+10.0	+25.0
Tea	+17.0	+5.0	-7.0
EPZ exports	+11.0	+19.0	+5.0
of which Tuna	+0.6	-6.5	+13.4
Textile yarn	+5.2	+7.5	+5.0
Knitted goods	+7.1	+7.5	+4.5
Other garments	+9.2	+23.8	+4.5
Optical goods	+19.8	+12.0	+2.0
Watches & clocks	+43.6	+5.1	-14.0

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1989 - 1991

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)		
	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}
Total exports	-	+4.0	-
Sugar	+2.0	-3.0	-6.0
Molasses	-25.0	+40.0	-25.0
Tea	-15.0	-8.0	+7.0
EPZ exports	-	+6.0	+1.0
of which Tuna	+9.4	-21.7	+83.8
Textile yarn	+52.9	+12.7	-6.0
Knitted goods	-10.6	-4.0	+1.3
Other garments	+9.5	+8.4	+1.3
Optical goods	+29.0	-18.8	+14.6
Watches & clocks	+43.1	-44.7	-

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1989 - 1991

Imported goods	Annual change(%)		
	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	<u>+ 13.4</u>	<u>+ 6.0</u>	<u>+6.6</u>
of which Flour	+ 32.8	- 19.2 ²	+24.7
Fixed vegetables oils & fats	+ 45.5	+ 24.7	-15.2
Textile fibres	+ 14.0	- 16.0	-6.9
Textile yarn	- 1.2	+ 27.4	+ 7.0
Fabrics	+ 30.2	+ 1.9	+7.9
Cement	+ 28.7	+ 24.6	+ 11.4
Iron and Steel goods	+ 21.8	+ 1.2	+ 11.9
Petroleum products	+ 46.7	+ 26.1	+ 2.0
<u>Consumer goods</u>	<u>+ 21.2</u>	<u>+ 7.1</u>	<u>+ 3.1</u>
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 18.4	+ 5.0	+ 9.1
Dairy products	+ 37.4	+ 18.5	- 2.3
Fish and fish preparations	+ 22.1	+ 11.4	+ 7.9
Rice	+ 9.7	+ 7.0	- 6.5
Vegetables and fruits	+ 15.9	+ 5.0	+ 13.7
Made-up garments	- 1.0	+ 11.9	- 2.0
Petroleum products	+ 32.7	+ 38.5	- 3.5
Gas	+ 3.3	+ 6.8	+ 25.3
<u>Capital goods</u>	<u>+ 15.2</u>	<u>+ 7.9</u>	<u>+ 1.3</u>

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,
1989 - 1991

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}
<u>Intermediate goods</u>	+4.7	+7.0	-5.6
of which Flour	-43.2	-81.2	-57.6
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	-17.5	-22.5	+36.9
Textile fibres	+22.2	-0.5	+30.1
Textile yarn	+25.4	-19.7	+11.3
Fabrics	-5.4	-10.5	-33.7
Cement	+28.1	+15.2	19.3
Iron & steel goods	+33.7	-7.0	+3.4
Petroleum products	+6.3	+2.5	-3.0
<u>Consumer goods</u>	+6.5	+10.3	+10.8
of which Meat and meat preparations	+10.0	-19.2	-2.3
Dairy products	+19.3	-7.4	+4.4
Fish and fish preparations	+12.8	+23.3	+18.1
Rice	+25.0	-12.4	-14.1
Vegetables and fruits	+5.4	+15.1	+3.4
Made-up garments	+22.9	+3.2	+11.7
Petroleum products	+25.5	+17.2	+31.6
Gas	+3.4	+23.7	+16.1
<u>Capital goods</u>	-26.3	+15.5	-1.5

^{1/} revised

^{2/} provisional

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1989 - 1991

	Unit	1989	1990 ^{1/}	1991 ^{2/}
Sugar	M/tons	568,501	624,302	611,340
Molasses	"	164,718	168,023	170,000
Tea	"	5,500	5,751	5,934
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	10,500	12,500	13,250
Animal feeds	"	54,000	53,295	68,268
Iron bars	"	24,580	26,340	29,700
Alcohol @ 93.5 G.L	H/Litres	26,187	...	...
Denatured spirits ^{3/}				
Power alcohol	"	4,860	4,754	6,296
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	5,059	4,054	4,098
Beer and stout ^{3/}	"	254,030	261,243	291,453
Wine ^{3/}	"	28,486	26,736	32,582
Perfumed spirits ^{3/}	"	1,577	1,505	1,567
Whisky ^{3/}	"	1,088	1,156	1,156
Matches	Gross boxes	227,150	227,342	223,150
Line	M/Tons	6,080	5,300	5,525
Electricity generated	Mn Kwh	581	667	737

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1989 - 1991

(M.tons)

	1989	1990	1991
<u>Industrial crops</u>			
Tea (processed green leaf)	28,540	29,610	30,582
Tobacco leaf <u>1/</u>	1,036	799	876
<u>Vegetables, pulses and fruits</u>			
Beans and peas	1,140	1,280	975
Creepers <u>2/</u>	9,340	9,330	12,345
Groundnuts	1,505	1,755	1,380
Maize	2,395	2,265	2,120
Manioc	210	190	190
Sweet potatoes	380	325	340
Potatoes	19,690	17,820	16,445
Rice	20	-	10
Tomatoes	9,195	11,570	9,385
Mixed vegetables <u>3/</u>	12,225	13,815	10,790
Bananas	4,640	6,135	6,490
Pineapples	1,540	1,355	1,480
<u>Meat and fish</u>			
Beef:			
Local	531	389	458
Rodrigues	58	61	86
Imported	1,053	1,599	1,613
Goat meat	101	134	166
Mutton	31	21	12
Pork	660	830	906
Poultry	10,500	12,500	13,250
<u>Fish</u>			
Lagoon and off lagoon	2,494	2,587	2,650
Bank : <u>4/</u>			
Local vessels	12,765	10,463	15,195

- 1/ refers to crop year which normally extends from the beginning of April to the end of March
- 2/ includes margoze, calabash, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehn
- 3/ includes beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, chillies (long and small), garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai, sweet pepper, ladies fingers, eddoes, brinjal and ginger
- 4/ includes fish caught for the canning industry

Table 4.3 - Total^{1/} number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1989 - June 1992

Type of building	1989		1990		1991		Jan - June 1992	
	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>5,201</u>	<u>735,687</u>	<u>6,108</u>	<u>837,230</u>	<u>6,751</u>	<u>921,103</u>	<u>4,102</u>	<u>563,176</u>
New buildings	4,377	665,918	4,388	713,184	4,763	741,859	2,946	458,317
Additions	1,524	119,769	1,720	144,046	1,991	179,244	1,256	104,859
<u>Non-residential</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>371,437</u>	<u>485</u>	<u>227,340</u>	<u>444</u>	<u>296,755</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>147,943</u>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	16	6,313	12	8,960	16	2,016	6	1,978
Manufacturing	86	138,166	67	40,331	67	49,308	26	17,861
Electricity, gas & water	2	779	1	82	1	4,200	-	-
Construction	2	740	-	-	1	407	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	393	155,973	333	137,448	285	177,040	141	60,487
Transport, storage & communication	16	8,455	5	3,357	4	18,564	3	5,135
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13	33,530	20	22,944	17	17,263	10	48,764
Other services	78	27,481	47	14,218	53	27,957	31	13,718
T O T A L	6,507	1,157,124	6,593	1,114,570	7,198	1,217,858	4,319	711,119

^{1/} includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Works

Fig 11 - Number of permits issued and floor area for residential buildings

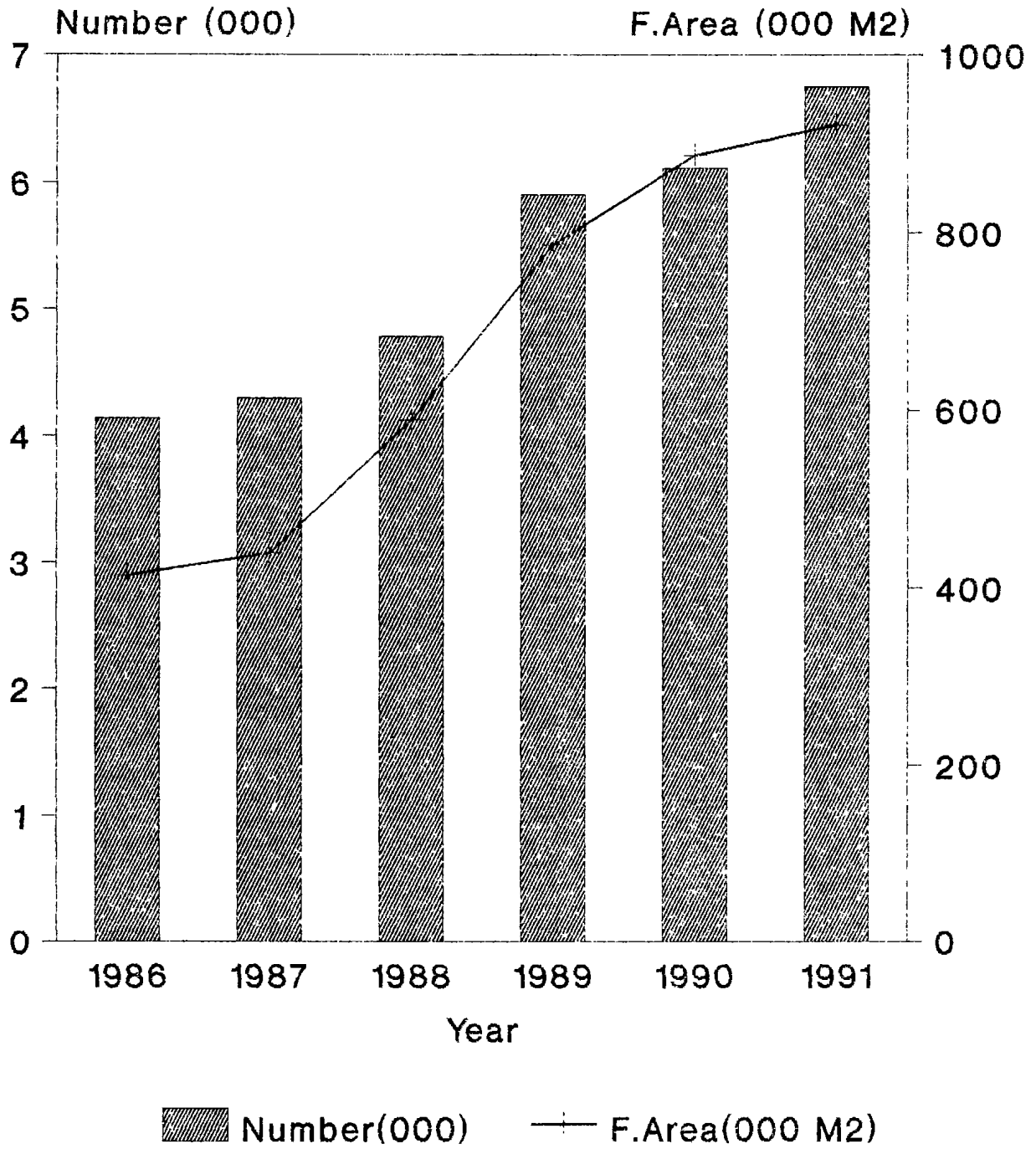


Table 1.4 - Total number of permits and floor area by region, 1989 - June 1992

Region	1989		1990		1991		Jan - June 1992	
	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>	3,539	673,486	3,636	595,022	3,264	573,917	2,472	366,232
Port Louis	672	188,638	627	119,225	743	140,696	434	110,279
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	772	141,068	854	156,010	902	136,262	495	78,180
Curepipe	740	106,394	686	100,387	850	103,128	519	58,473
Quatre Bornes	592	67,221	721	127,930	800	112,392	414	53,937
Vacoas - Phoenix	763	170,165	748	91,470	681	81,139	610	65,364
<u>Rural areas</u>	2,968	483,638	2,957	519,548	3,214	643,941	1,647	344,886
Pamplemoussé	759	105,963	701	130,152	549	157,505	429	63,257
Riviere du Rempart	511	128,221	413	79,090	460	96,657	286	65,151
Flacq	531	66,245	513	87,542	435	56,895	708	36,915
Mtata	326	46,006	272	43,508	452	81,306	260	41,219
Grand Port	250	32,792	312	35,370	351	44,129	195	60,147
Savanne	190	21,735	197	27,399	214	24,457	131	15,564
Plaines Wilhems	308	26,934	240	40,268	387	60,292	63	6,416
Black River	193	55,742	309	68,219	366	122,699	173	56,217
T o t a l	6,507	1,157,124	6,593	1,114,570	7,198	1,217,858	4,319	711,119

1/ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and the Ministry of Works

Table 5 - Number of permits for residential buildings^{1/} by range of floor area, 1950 - June 1992

Range of floor area (sq. mts)	1950			1991			Jan - June 1992		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	(Number)	(Number)	(%)	(Number)	(Number)	(%)	(Number)	(Number)	(%)
< 65	807	361	19	903	365	19	610	191	20
65 - 139	1,647	1,571	53	1,606	1,675	52	1,163	991	52
140 - 299	787	697	24	895	800	25	522	457	24
300 - 499	105	50	3	146	87	3	64	63	3
500 & over	52	26	1	30	49	1	14	27	1
Total	3,398	2,710	100	3,780	2,974	100	2,373	1,729	100

^{1/} includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1992

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)	GDFCF (Rs Mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF
1976	879,193	4,165	539	4,704	+16.7	3,579	1,287	+10.1
1977	983,069	4,776	666	5,442	+7.0	4,391	1,510	+6.4
1978	907,779	5,494	764	6,258	+4.0	5,107	1,770	+7.3
1979	922,807	6,540	1,100	7,640	+3.6	6,153	1,965	-6.3
1980	937,886	7,389	1,308	8,697	-10.1	7,786	2,028	-16.7
1981	950,785	8,765	1,444	10,209	+6.4	8,699	2,240	-7.1
1982	960,994	10,020	1,705	11,725	+5.8	9,925	2,100	-14.0
1983	968,609	10,613	2,150	12,763	+0.4	10,580	2,300	+3.2

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976-1992 (cont'd)

Year	Population ^{1/} (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)	GDFCF (Rs mn)	Real annual growth rate of GDFCF
1984	978,658	12,950	2,310	14,360	+4.7	11,676	2,595	+6.1
1985	986,520	13,680	2,738	16,618	+6.8	13,033	3,160	+10.0
1986	994,319	16,450	3,250	19,700	+8.9	14,076	3,890	+20.0
1987	1,001,607	19,695	3,881	23,576	+8.4	17,117	5,090	+24.7
1988	1,009,332	23,181	4,622	27,803	+6.1	20,724	7,990	+41.0
1989	1,017,307	27,074	5,191	32,265	+4.7	24,786	8,565	-7.1
1990	1,024,571	31,790	6,200	37,990	+7.2	29,296	11,865	+23.3
1991	1,035,807	35,950	6,800	42,750	+4.7	32,430	12,385	-2.9
1992	1,048,400	39,700	7,300	47,000	+6.4	35,375	14,125	+8.5

^{1/} figures for 1984 onwards have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population Census data

Table 4.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1987 - 1991

Island of Mauritius (Area = 1,865 sq kms)	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Population (mid-year) ^{1/}	1,001,607	1,009,332	1,017,307	1,024,571	1,035,607
2. Annual population growth	+0.7	+0.8	+0.8	+0.7	+1.1
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	64.7	...	...	...	65.6
Female (years)	72.2	...	...	...	73.4
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	19.1	19.9	20.6	21.3	20.7
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.6
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	24.2	22.0	21.6	19.9	18.1
7. Employment (large establishments only as at September)	259,656	271,237	273,152	280,190	282,500
8. Tourist arrivals (number)	207,570	239,300	262,790	291,550	300,670
9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)	1,786	2,381	2,796	3,500	3,940
10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)	23,043	27,210	31,962	37,651	42,840
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs)	22,956	26,766	31,418	36,748	41,359
12. Real annual growth rate of GDP at factor cost (%)	+8.4	+6.1	+4.7	+7.2	+4.7
13. Rate of inflation (%)	0.6	9.2	12.6	13.5	7.0
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn)	13,042	17,460	20,217	24,019	24,650
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn)	11,497	13,465	15,049	17,677	18,672

^{1/} figures have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population Census data

Table 4.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1991)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1962	100	83.8	21.6	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9	9.3
1970	119.3	100	25.7	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5	10.7
1980	463.2	388.3	100	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.0	63.4	58.1	51.6	45.5	42.5
1983	624.0	523.0	134.7	100	93.2	87.5	85.3	85.3	78.1	69.4	61.1	57.1
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	107.3	100	93.7	92.0	91.4	83.7	74.3	65.5	61.2
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	114.5	106.7	100	98.2	97.6	89.4	79.4	70.0	65.4
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	116.6	108.6	101.8	100	99.4	91.0	80.8	71.2	66.5
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	100	91.6	81.3	71.6	66.9
1988	799.1	669.7	172.4	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	100	88.8	78.2	73.1
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	144.2	134.4	125.9	123.7	123.0	112.6	100	88.1	82.3
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	163.7	152.5	142.9	140.4	139.6	127.8	113.5	100	93.5
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	175.2	163.2	152.5	150.2	149.4	136.7	121.4	107.0	100

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 countries 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 45 industry groups only.

2. Methodology

2.1 The construction of the Maritime 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 required 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 28 per cent of total household consumption. Government consumption stood at Rs 2,700 million.

Capital Expenditure also known as Gross Domestic Fixed 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 40 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 20 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 (G.D.P.), amounted to Rs 20,825 million representing 50 per cent of total output.

Compensation of employees accounted for 43 per cent of G.D.P.; 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 G.D.P. and the goods sector, 49 per cent. The largest sector was Manufacturing contributing 28 per cent of G.D.P. 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.

Table 5.1 INPUT OUTPUT TABLE (The Mauritian Economy-1987)

(Rupees million)

Industry group	Product group															Total Interm Cons	GDFCF	Change in stock	Exports goods & serv.	Total Demand
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
Sugar cane	15					2,843										2,858				2,858
Vegetables and fruits		1									40					53			12	256
Livestock and fishing		2	3	1		37	57				30					184			5	570
Other agriculture	26				11		119									156			32	191
Mining and quarrying			1				68		60							130				55
Sugar milling			3		39	2	55	32			10					145			4,409	4,760
EPZ						771	12									783			400	7,960
Other manufacturing	167	12	162	22	9	38	253	5	450	86	90	122	29	100	100	1,563			270	4,943
Electricity & Water	13	4	6	3	4	109	117	48	2	108	62	34	20	74	74	618				912
Construction	11		3	2		9	34	15	2	5	8	1	100	6	6	205				2,765
Wholesale and retail	49	5	8	6		40	465	67	187	35	65	278	53	100	100	1,393			106	3,400
Restaurants and hotels	4					5	3		1	3	1	6	1	10	10	39			1,091	1,280
Transp. storage & commun.	280	3	15	13	11	268	87	50	8	250	317	36	118	44	81	1,521			1,585	4,051
Finance, insur., busi. serv.	30		1	1	1	20	55	43	6	60	64	30	72	418	5	806			784	3,547
Other Services incl. govt.	2	1	2	4	1	8	14	20	10	5	30	15	51	5	15	183			78	3,853
Total local int. Consumption	611	28	205	52	26	3,274	1,212	1,303	191	1,017	643	387	682	670	400	10,707			14,989	41,403
Imported goods & services	102	15	42	18	4	154	4,160	1,286	184	527	301	203	951	303	343	8,304			650	15,141
Imported duties (incl. sales tax)	21	2	5	4		44		414	47	185	49	35	327	50	87	1,270				2,751
Total Intermediate consumption	734	45	252	74	30	3,472	5,375	3,003	422	1,729	999	625	1,990	1,028	830	20,578			15,639	59,295
Compensation of employees	593	33	69	30	12	200	1,215	610	193	610	775	225	500	437	2,446	9,855				
Net indirect taxes		-10	-7	-86		112		361		-9	-66	120	18	37	132	1,130				
Gross operating surplus	1,131	190	256	120	13	476	1,310	969	287	405	1,692	310	1,140	2,045	446	10,800				
Value added at market prices	2,124	213	318	117	25	1,288	2,585	1,940	490	1,036	2,401	655	2,091	2,519	3,023	20,825				
Gross Output at producers' prices	2,958	258	570	191	55	4,760	7,960	4,943	912	2,765	3,400	1,280	4,051	3,547	3,853	41,403				

G.D.P. (market prices)
= 20,825 + 2,751
= 23,576 (Rs million)

* provisional

Fig 12- Supply & Demand on Gross Output, 1987

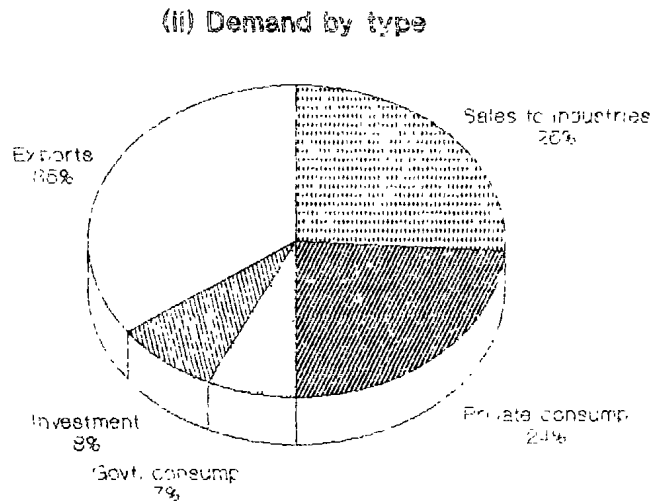
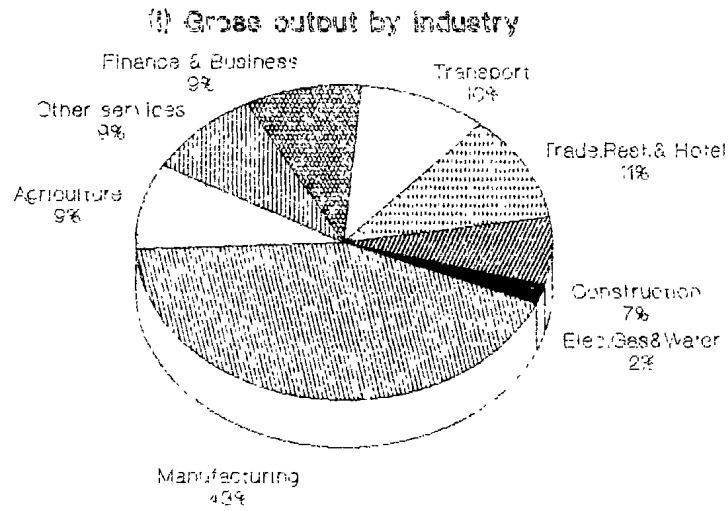


Fig 13 - Inputs of the overall economy, 1987

