

Vol. 11



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

OF

MAURITIUS

1993

December 1993

(Price Rs. 100.00)

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1993

Foreword

This is the eleventh 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 (1990 - 1993). The provisional data for 1992 and forecast for 1993 are subject to revision in later issues. A new table showing the contribution of the public sector to Gross Domestic Product is also included.

The concepts as well as the methodology and sources of information used in the compilation of the national accounts estimates are given in the first part of the report. Summary tables on "Integrated Economic Accounts" of the nation are given in Section II and an "Input-Output" table for the year 1987, 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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Port Louis,
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December 1993

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

1. General

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

It therefore contains a wealth of information indispensable for 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 1993)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1991 | Revised estimates |
| 1992 | Preliminary estimates |
| 1993 | 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 1993 as example)

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1991 | Final results |
| 1992 | Provisional estimates |
| 1993 | 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 1990 to 1993. Explanatory notes on the concepts, definitions and various methods used for the computation of the estimates are given in the first two parts of the report, whereas the statistical tables grouped as shown below, are contained in the third part.

Part I - Concepts and Definitions

Part II - Sources and Methods

Part III - Statistical Tables

Section I - National accounts - Main tables

Section II - Institutional Sector accounts

Section III - Trade statistics

Section IV - Production data and selected indicators

Section V - Input - Output table

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. Economic performance, 1992, 1993

6.1 Output, 1992

6.1.1 Overall & sectoral growths

In 1992, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased in nominal terms by 12.4% to Rs 40,415 million from Rs 35,950 million in 1991. Net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 7,300 million so that GDP at market prices stood at Rs 47,715 million. After allowing for price increases, GDP grew by 6.7% in real terms.

The Gross National Product (GNP) at market prices, which takes account of factor incomes from the rest of the world totalled Rs 47,875 million. Per capita GDP increased by 10% to around Rs 45,600.

The 6.7% growth of the GDP in 1992 is mainly attributable to:

- (a) a 6.5% increase in the 'Agricultural' sector due to the combined effect of a 7% rise in sugar (which recovered from the 5% drop in 1991) and 5.5% rise in other agricultural activities.
- (b) a 10% growth in the 'Restaurants and hotels' sector following a low 3% in the previous year (Gulf War).
- (c) a 10% rise in the 'Construction' sector and
- (d) an average increase of around 6% in the 'Manufacturing' and 'Services' sectors.

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.

6.1.2 Consumption and Savings

Private consumption expenditure of households increased by about 9.5% (4.5% in volume and 5% in prices) and attained Rs 30,155 million. With government consumption expenditure valued at Rs 5,560 million, aggregate consumption totalled Rs 35,715 million representing 75% of GDP at market prices.

Gross domestic savings rose to Rs 12,000 million showing an increase of 15% over the previous year. Consequently, the savings rate which is the percentage of savings to GDP at market prices progressed by one percentage point from 24% to 25.1%.

6.1.3 Component of GDP, 1992

The share of compensation of employees in GDP at factor cost increased marginally from 47.9% in 1991 to 48.1% in 1992 and the wage bill totalled Rs 19,455 million. Renumeration of public officers amounted to Rs 4,394 million, representing 23% of the total.

'Gross Operating Surplus' which includes consumption of fixed capital accounted for 52% or Rs 20,960 million.

6.1.4 Investment, 1992

Investment which is measured by the Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 10% in nominal terms in 1992 to reach Rs 13,630 million. In real terms, the increase works out to 5.3%.

Construction works which grew by about 12% in volume totalled Rs 7,745 million. This 12% increase is however the combined effect of a sharp increase of 32% in residential buildings and a 9% decline in that of non-residential buildings.

Investment in machinery and equipment decreased slightly by 2% and reached Rs 5,885 million.

The share of the Public Sector was estimated at Rs 4,650 million and represented 34% of GDFCF whilst that of the Private Sector was Rs 8,980 million or 66% of GDFCF.

Investment level or the percentage of GDFCF to GDP at market prices remained at about the previous year's level, that is, at 28.6%.

6.2 Output 1993 (forecast)

6.2.1 Overall and sectoral growths

On the basis of information available, at this period of the year on the likely evolution of the different key sectors of the economy, the forecast of the overall growth rate of the economy for the current year 1993 has been revised slightly downwards from 5.2 to 5%.

The sugar crop initially estimated at about 625,000 metric tons is now expected to attain only 550,000 metric tons. On the other hand, EPZ exports will most likely reach Rs 15,000 million against Rs 14,500 million forecast earlier.

The other sectors of the economy will maintain a rate of growth at about 6%.

The main assumptions on the key sectors of the economy in 1993 are summarized below:-

| Sector | Assumptions |
|-------------|--|
| (a) Sugar | Production of 550,000 metric tons |
| (b) EPZ | Exports of Rs 15,000 million |
| (c) Tourism | Tourist arrivals to reach 360,000 with tourist earnings totalling Rs 5,200 million |

GDP at factor cost is expected to reach Rs 46,350 million in 1993, increasing by 15% over 1992. With net indirect taxes projected at Rs 8,300 million, GDP at market prices will attain Rs 54,650 million in 1993.

GNP per capita will increase to around Rs 51,400 from Rs 45,600 last year.

6.2.2 Consumption and Savings

Aggregate consumption will most likely grow by 5% in volume terms and attain Rs 41,000 million. Consequently, Domestic Savings will increase to Rs 13,650 million so that the Savings Rate is expected to stay at 25%.

6.2.3 Investment

GDFCF in 1993 is forecast to grow by about 3.5% against 5.3% in 1992 and will total Rs 15,600 million. Investment level will remain at about 29% of GDP at market prices. Investment in the Public Sector will probably amount to Rs 4,900 million and that of the Private Sector, Rs 10,700 million.

PART I - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. CLASSIFICATION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The production account is divided into three categories:-

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

(a) Industries comprise all establishments, public and private which produce 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 (ex factory) prices that is, exclusive of transport and distribution charges. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

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

Intermediate consumption

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

Intermediate consumption of producers of government services is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts 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 (G.D.P.).

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 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 consumption expenditure.

Increase in stocks

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

Private final consumption expenditure

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

Government final consumption expenditure

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

Imports and exports of goods and services

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

Compensation of employees

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

Wages 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 of work, commissions, overtime, bonuses, and cost of living allowances are also included.

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

Operating surplus

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

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

Indirect taxes less subsidies

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

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

SOURCES AND METHODS

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 1992. 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

Sources:

1. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
2. Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
3. Extension Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources
4. Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Natural Resources
5. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
6. Household Expenditure Surveys
7. Special enquiries from foodcrop planters, livestock and poultry breeders

Methodology

Separate production accounts are prepared for each of the sub-groups mentioned above. The methodology adopted varies with the sources of information. Apart from 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 2,850 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 sugarcane 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 1992, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 43,965 hectares of land. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on some of the estates' land. The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugarcane on their own lands. There are about 31,425 owner-planters who cultivate around 35,370 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 sugarcane. Both millers and planters are engaged in its production.
- Manufacturing : the final product is sugar and its by-products, molasses, scums and electricity. Only millers are engaged in this activity.
- Transport : includes only the millers' own account transport of sugarcane, sugar and other inputs 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 1991/92 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1991.

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 sugarcane. Separate accounts are prepared in respect of millers and planters.

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

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

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

Transport: The sugar estates and millers provide their own means of transport. Most of their canes, sugar and other inputs are transported by their own lorries. The 'Transport' activity is valued at cost. The expenditure incurred in respect of purchases of materials and services, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital are obtained from the statement, "Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories". 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.

Sources

1. Annual Census of Industrial Production
2. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
3. Trade Statistics
4. Household Expenditure Surveys
5. Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries

Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises only:

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

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

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

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

1.6 Construction

The construction industry consists of the activities of:

- General builders and civil engineering contractors
- Small contractors and special trade contractors
- Public authorities engaged in capital works -
Ministry of Works, local authorities and the
Development Works Corporation
- Own-account construction carried out by individuals

Sources

1. Building permits statistics
2. Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department
3. Trade Statistics
4. 1990 Housing and Population Census
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. Special surveys of building contractors and para-statal bodies

Methodology

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

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

A few 'small' contractors are interviewed to obtain the price charged per square 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.

Sources

1. Census of Industrial Production
2. Register of licence holders
3. Trade Statistics
4. Agricultural Statistics
5. Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises

Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade: The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is defined as the difference between sale and purchase values of goods sold. Also included are the activities of brokers, lottery organisers, auctioneers and scrap dealers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels and Restaurants

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

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

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

The total number of restaurants and cafes operating is obtained from the register of licence holders compiled by the 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.

Sources

1. National Transport Authority
2. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
3. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
4. Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. Special enquiries from : Cable and Wireless Ltd., docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies
7. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

Methodology

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

The large establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire. Gross output, intermediate consumption and labour costs per vehicle are then worked out. The total number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating is obtained from the National Transport Authority. The rates calculated

above, are then applied to these totals and estimates of total gross output, intermediate consumption and value added are derived. A similar method is used to estimate the gross output and value added of taxis and vans. Information on income and expenditure per vehicle is obtained from personal interviews of taxi and van owners. The estimates of gross output for buses and taxis are cross-checked with data on consumption obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

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

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

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

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

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

1.9 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services

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

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

- Financial institutions
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Business services

Sources

1. Bank of Mauritius
2. Annual Report of the Registrar General's Department
3. Annual Report of the Registrar of Insurance
4. 1990 Housing and Population Census
5. Special enquiries from insurance companies, real estate agencies, architects and engineers, advertising agents, accounting and auditing firms

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

Commercial Banks and other financial institutions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.10 Producers of government services

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

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

Sources

- Financial Report and monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department
- 2. Income and expenditure accounts of local authorities given in their 'Estimates'

Methodology

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

The expenditure items contained in the Recurrent Budget are carefully scrutinized and then classified in categories as defined in the SNA manual, for example compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital formation, transfers. Likewise, items of expenditure in the Capital Budget are carefully examined and classified mainly under capital formation and intermediate consumption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Printing Department
- Building and repair activity of the Ministry of Works
- 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

Sources

1. Register of licence holders
2. Register of pools and lottery organisations
3. Register of employees of the National Pension Scheme
4. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household Expenditure Surveys
6. 1990 Housing and Population Census

Methodology

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

As the gross output of most of the service industries consists principally of compensation of employees and profits, the income approach is most often used. Data on number of persons engaged in each type of service activity are collected and appropriate average rates applied to obtain the yearly income. The register of licence holders, the registers of employers and employees of the National Pension Scheme and the Bi-Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings prove most helpful in this respect. These figures are supplemented with benchmark data on occupation and economic activity obtained from the 1983 Housing and Population Census. The value added generated from the provision of private medical and dental services, hairdressing, private tuition, recreational and amusement services, etc., are estimated along the lines mentioned above. These estimates are then cross-checked with data on consumption of services obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

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

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

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

2. Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

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

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

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

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

3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) is one of the main aggregates of expenditure on the Gross Domestic Product. It consists of the value of durable goods intended for non-military purposes each of more than Rs 5,000 in value, acquired by resident producer units and meant to be used for a period of more than one year.

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

Methodology

Different methods are used for the valuation of capital formation, based essentially on the commodity approach. Information on investment are collected and compiled on a calendar year basis. These data are classified by type of capital goods such as residential buildings, transport equipment, machinery and equipment, and by industrial use as shown in the table 1.16

In 1992 around 57% of the GDFCF consisted of investment in buildings and other construction works. The number of permits issued and corresponding floor areas for new buildings, additions and reconstructions are obtained from building permits statistics.

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

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

All other construction works not included above are grouped under 'other constructions and works'. These include outlays on road constructions, dams, reservoirs, pipe laying, electricity distribution networks, land improvement and reclamation and all other civil engineering works. Also included here is expenditure made on young tea plantations. Information on such construction works is obtained from questionnaires sent to the bodies concerned.

Machinery and equipment, accounted for 43% of the GDPCF. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

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

4. Estimates at Constant Prices

4.1 General

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

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

4.2 New Base

The constant price series from 1987 to 1992 are based on the year 1987. In order to reflect changes that may have occurred since then, a new base year, 1992 will be adopted as from now on. This rebasing procedure is in conformity with the general international recommendations which advises an interval of about five years for revision of bases.

4.3 Double-deflation method

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

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

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

- (i) Producer Price Index (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 extra-polate base year value added |
| 3 | Manufacturing: | |
| | Sugar and black tea | Double deflation method. |
| | E.P.Z. | Deflation by specific price indices such as export price index or weighted index of inputs and salary. |
| | D.C. and other | (i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products; (ii) Deflation by specific retail price indices for the majority of products groups. |
| 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 are 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.

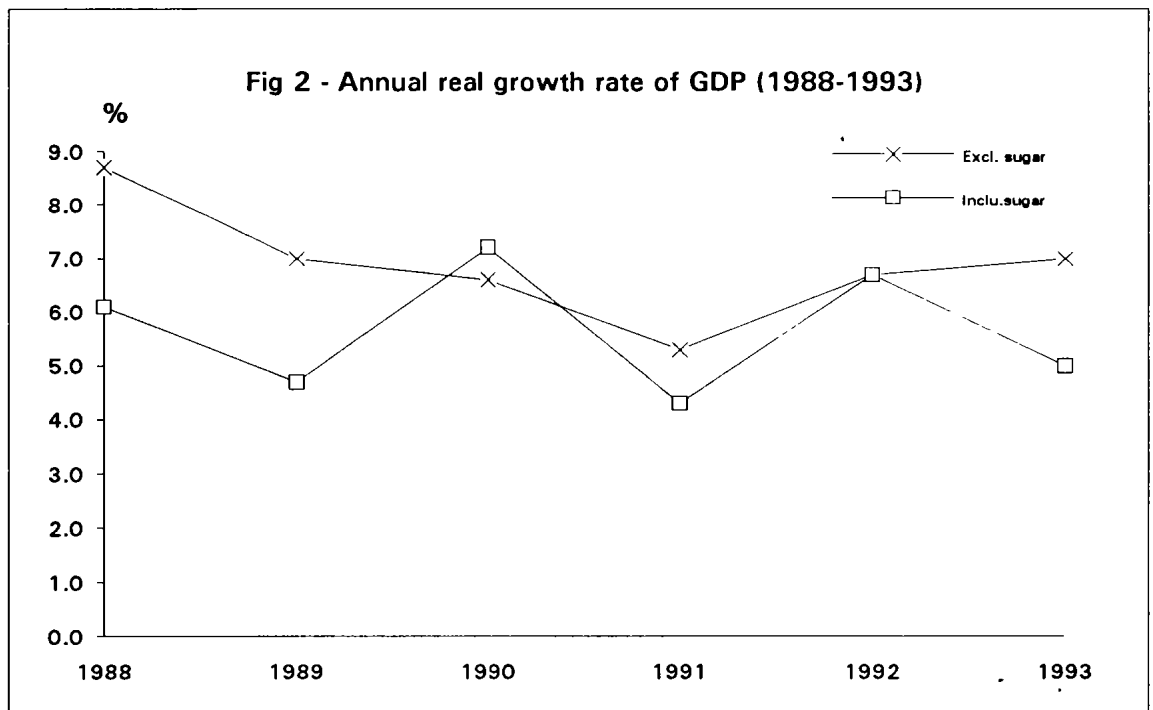
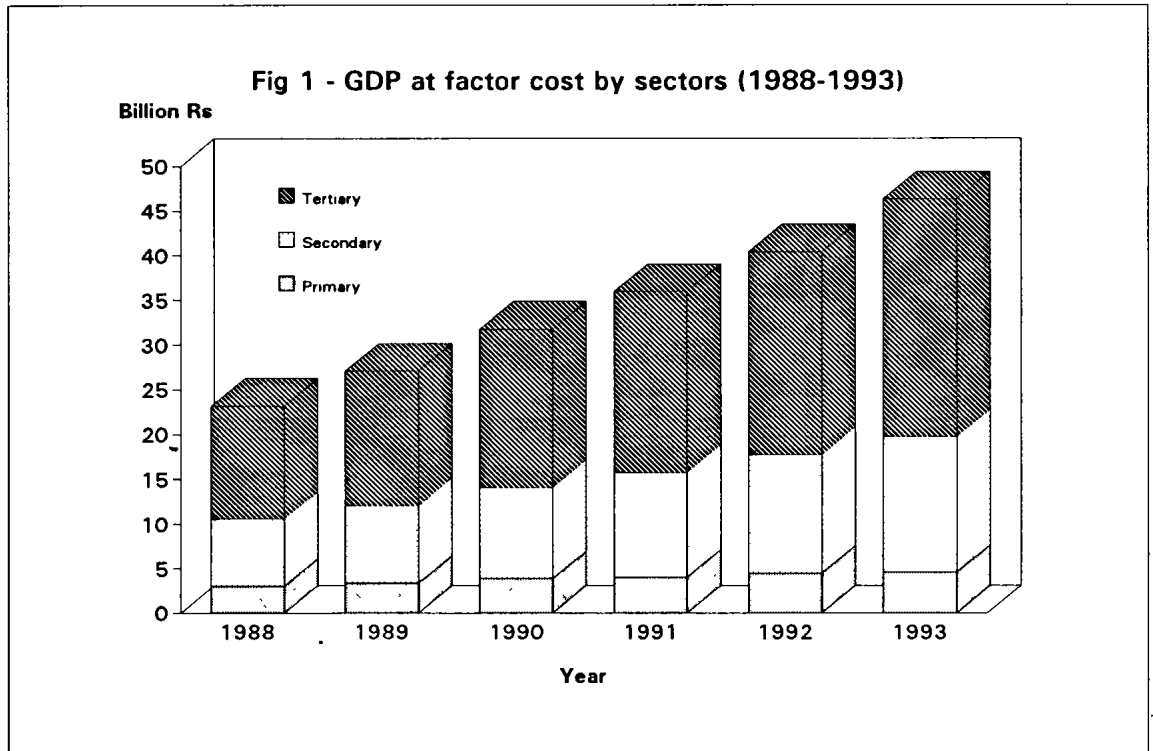
Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1990-1993

| | Unit | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
|--|-------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | | | | | |
| at factor cost | Rs Mn | 31,790 | 35,948 | 40,415 | 46,350 |
| at market prices | Rs Mn | 38,035 | 42,766 | 47,715 | 54,650 |
| Net factor income from the rest of the world | Rs Mn | -339 | +89 | +180 | +50 |
| Gross National Product (GNP) | | | | | |
| at factor cost | Rs Mn | 31,451 | 36,037 | 40,595 | 46,400 |
| at market prices | Rs Mn | 37,696 | 42,855 | 47,895 | 54,700 |
| 2. Per capita GNP | | | | | |
| at factor cost | Rs | 30,697 | 34,791 | 38,663 | 43,568 |
| at market prices | Rs | 36,792 | 41,373 | 45,616 | 51,361 |
| 3. Compensation of employees | Rs Mn | 14,890 | 17,228 | 19,455 | 22,800 |
| 4. Final consumption expenditure | Rs Mn | 29,296 | 32,505 | 35,715 | 41,000 |
| private (households) | Rs Mn | 24,840 | 27,500 | 30,155 | 34,400 |
| government | Rs Mn | 4,456 | 5,005 | 5,560 | 6,600 |
| 5. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) | Rs Mn | 11,865 | 12,385 | 13,630 | 15,600 |
| private sector | Rs Mn | 7,500 | 8,870 | 8,980 | 10,700 |
| public sector | Rs Mn | 4,365 | 3,515 | 4,650 | 4,900 |
| 6. Gross domestic savings | Rs Mn | 8,739 | 10,261 | 12,000 | 13,650 |
| 7. Net exports of goods & non-factor services | Rs Mn | -2,839 | -1,671 | -1,771 | -2,260 |
| Exports of goods & non-factor services | Rs Mn | 25,619 | 27,861 | 29,902 | 33,350 |
| Imports of goods & non-factor services | Rs Mn | 28,458 | 29,532 | 31,673 | 35,610 |

1/ final results

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Inclu.Sugar | + 6.1 | + 4.7 | + 7.2 | + 4.3 | + 6.7 | + 5.0 |
| Exclu.Sugar | + 8.7 | + 7.0 | + 6.6 | + 5.3 | + 6.7 | + 7.0 |

Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1990-1993

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
|--|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| 1. Annual real growth rate of : | | | | |
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost | + 7.2 | + 4.3 | + 6.7 | + 5.0 |
| Final consumption expenditure | + 5.2 | + 3.5 | + 4.4 | + 4.8 |
| Private | + 5.0 | + 3.5 | + 4.5 | + 4.9 |
| Government | + 6.6 | + 3.4 | + 3.8 | + 4.0 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) | + 23.3 | - 2.9 | + 5.3 | + 3.5 |
| GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel) | + 15.8 | + 7.3 | + 3.5 | + 3.6 |
| 2. Ratios | | | | |
| Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost | 46.8 | 47.9 | 48.1 | 49.2 |
| Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices | 77.0 | 76.0 | 74.9 | 75.0 |
| Private | 65.3 | 64.3 | 63.2 | 62.9 |
| Government | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices | 31.2 | 29.0 | 28.6 | 28.5 |
| Public sector' s investment as a % of GDFCF | 36.8 | 28.4 | 34.1 | 31.4 |
| Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices | 23.0 | 24.0 | 25.1 | 25.0 |

1/ final results

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Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1990-1993

(Rs million)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 3,895 | 4,093 | 4,495 | 4,625 |
| Sugar | 2,675 | 2,658 | 2,925 | 2,825 |
| Other | 1,220 | 1,435 | 1,570 | 1,800 |
| Mining and quarrying | 37 | 45 | 55 | 70 |
| Manufacturing | 7,461 | 8,274 | 9,200 | 10,315 |
| Sugar | 720 | 727 | 785 | 745 |
| E.P.Z | 3,975 | 4,400 | 4,900 | 5,400 |
| Other | 2,766 | 3,147 | 3,515 | 4,170 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 507 | 775 | 975 | 1,240 |
| Construction | 2,220 | 2,590 | 3,005 | 3,500 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 5,455 | 6,100 | 6,900 | 8,150 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 4,400 | 4,920 | 5,500 | 6,450 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 1,055 | 1,180 | 1,400 | 1,700 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 3,490 | 4,200 | 4,810 | 5,550 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 3,900 | 4,354 | 4,825 | 5,500 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 2,110 | 2,290 | 2,500 | 2,800 |
| Other | 1,790 | 2,064 | 2,325 | 2,700 |
| Producers of government services | 3,262 | 3,640 | 3,985 | 4,825 |
| Other services | 1,563 | 1,877 | 2,165 | 2,575 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 31,790 | 35,948 | 40,415 | 46,350 |
| Indirect taxes (net of subsidies) | 6,245 | 6,818 | 7,300 | 8,300 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 38,035 | 42,766 | 47,715 | 54,650 |

1/ final results

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Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1990 -1993

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
|--|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| Sugar | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Other | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 24 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| Sugar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| E.P.Z | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Other | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Construction | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Other | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Producers of government services | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other services | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1/ final results

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3/ revised forecast

Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1987 prices, 1990 - 1992

| | (Rs million) | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 2,764 | 2,711 | 2,887 |
| Sugar | 1,884 | 1,792 | 1,918 |
| Other | 880 | 919 | 969 |
| Mining and quarrying | 29 | 31 | 34 |
| Manufacturing | 5,901 | 6,170 | 6,565 |
| Sugar | 597 | 587 | 634 |
| E.P.Z | 3,284 | 3,448 | 3,655 |
| Other | 2,020 | 2,135 | 2,276 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 581 | 636 | 690 |
| Construction | 1,527 | 1,649 | 1,814 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 3,754 | 3,912 | 4,177 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,026 | 3,163 | 3,353 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 728 | 749 | 824 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 2,580 | 2,711 | 2,928 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 2,981 | 3,136 | 3,315 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 1,732 | 1,789 | 1,861 |
| Other | 1,249 | 1,347 | 1,454 |
| Producers of government services | 2,292 | 2,372 | 2,467 |
| Other services | 1,043 | 1,127 | 1,228 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 23,452 | 24,455 | 26,105 |
| Indirect taxes (net of subsidies) | 4,751 | 4,912 | 5,059 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 28,203 | 29,367 | 31,164 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1992 prices, 1992-1993

| | (Rs million) | |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 4,495 | 4,156 |
| Sugar | 2,925 | 2,487 |
| Other | 1,570 | 1,669 |
| Mining and quarrying | 55 | 60 |
| Manufacturing | 9,200 | 9,631 |
| Sugar | 785 | 667 |
| E.P.Z | 4,900 | 5,193 |
| Other | 3,515 | 3,771 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 975 | 1,097 |
| Construction | 3,005 | 3,246 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 6,900 | 7,398 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 5,500 | 5,858 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 1,400 | 1,540 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 4,810 | 5,195 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 4,825 | 5,111 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 2,500 | 2,600 |
| Other | 2,325 | 2,511 |
| Producers of government services | 3,985 | 4,144 |
| Other services | 2,165 | 2,381 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 40,415 | 42,419 |
| Indirect taxes (net of subsidies) | 7,300 | 7,680 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 47,715 | 50,099 |

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | +9.8 | -1.9 | +6.5 | -7.5 |
| Sugar | +11.9 | -4.9 | +7.0 | -15.0 |
| Other | +5.5 | +4.4 | +5.5 | +6.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | +6.0 | +8.0 | +10.0 | +10.0 |
| Manufacturing | +7.7 | +4.6 | +6.4 | +4.7 |
| Sugar | +12.3 | -1.7 | +8.0 | -15.1 |
| E.P.Z | +7.0 | +5.0 | +6.0 | +6.0 |
| Other | +7.6 | +5.7 | +6.6 | +7.3 |
| Electricity , gas and water | +2.1 | +9.5 | +8.4 | +12.5 |
| Construction | +12.5 | +8.0 | +10.0 | +8.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | +5.7 | +4.2 | +6.8 | +7.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | +4.5 | +4.5 | +6.0 | +6.5 |
| Restaurants and hotels | +10.9 | +3.0 | +10.0 | +10.0 |
| Transport , storage and communication | +5.6 | +5.1 | +8.0 | +8.0 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | +7.3 | +5.4 | +5.9 | +5.9 |
| Ownership of dwellings | +2.8 | +3.3 | +4.0 | +4.0 |
| Other | +14.3 | +7.8 | +8.0 | +8.0 |
| Producers of government services | +4.5 | +3.5 | +4.0 | +4.0 |
| Other services | +8.0 | +8.0 | +9.0 | +10.0 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | +7.2 | +4.3 | +6.7 | +5.0 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1990 - 1992
 (Base year : 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 95.8 | 94.0 | 100.1 |
| Sugar | 88.7 | 84.4 | 90.3 |
| Other | 115.8 | 120.9 | 127.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 114.5 | 123.6 | 136.0 |
| Manufacturing | 121.9 | 127.5 | 135.6 |
| Sugar | 88.4 | 86.9 | 93.8 |
| E.P.Z | 127.0 | 133.4 | 141.4 |
| Other | 127.8 | 135.1 | 144.0 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 118.6 | 129.8 | 140.7 |
| Construction | 146.1 | 157.8 | 173.6 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 126.7 | 132.1 | 141.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 124.7 | 130.3 | 138.2 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 136.0 | 140.1 | 154.1 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 124.3 | 130.7 | 141.1 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 120.1 | 126.4 | 133.5 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 107.6 | 111.1 | 115.6 |
| Other | 143.3 | 154.4 | 166.8 |
| Producers of government services | 112.6 | 116.6 | 121.2 |
| Other services | 121.9 | 131.6 | 143.5 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 119.1 | 124.2 | 132.5 |
| Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%) | + 7.2 | + 4.3 | + 6.7 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

Table 1.9 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1990 - 1992
(Base year : 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 140.9 | 151.0 | 155.7 |
| Sugar | 141.9 | 148.3 | 152.5 |
| Other | 138.7 | 156.2 | 162.0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 127.8 | 138.7 | 147.1 |
| Manufacturing | 126.4 | 134.1 | 140.1 |
| Sugar | 120.6 | 123.9 | 123.8 |
| E.P.Z | 121.0 | 127.6 | 134.1 |
| Other | 136.9 | 147.4 | 154.5 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 87.2 | 121.8 | 141.4 |
| Construction | 145.4 | 157.1 | 165.7 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 145.3 | 155.9 | 165.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 145.4 | 155.6 | 164.0 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 145.0 | 157.5 | 169.8 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 135.3 | 154.9 | 164.3 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 130.8 | 138.8 | 145.6 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 121.8 | 128.0 | 134.3 |
| Other | 143.2 | 153.3 | 159.9 |
| Producers of government services | 142.3 | 153.5 | 161.5 |
| Other services | 149.8 | 166.6 | 176.3 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 135.6 | 147.0 | 154.8 |
| Indirect taxes (net of subsidies) | 131.5 | 138.8 | 144.3 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 134.9 | 145.6 | 153.1 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

Table 1.10 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral Volume & Price indices, 1992 - 1993
 (Base year : 1992 = 100)

| | Volume index | | Price index | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1992 | 1993 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 111.3 |
| Sugar | 100.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 113.6 |
| Other | 100.0 | 106.3 | 100.0 | 107.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 110.0 | 100.0 | 116.5 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 104.7 | 100.0 | 107.1 |
| Sugar | 100.0 | 84.9 | 100.0 | 111.7 |
| E.P.Z | 100.0 | 106.0 | 100.0 | 104.0 |
| Other | 100.0 | 107.3 | 100.0 | 110.6 |
| Electricity , gas and water | 100.0 | 112.5 | 100.0 | 113.0 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 108.0 | 100.0 | 107.8 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 100.0 | 107.2 | 100.0 | 110.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 110.1 |
| Restaurants and hotels | 100.0 | 110.0 | 100.0 | 110.4 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 100.0 | 108.0 | 100.0 | 106.8 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 100.0 | 105.9 | 100.0 | 107.6 |
| Ownership of dwellings | 100.0 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 107.7 |
| Other | 100.0 | 108.0 | 100.0 | 107.5 |
| Producers of government services | 100.0 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 116.4 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 110.0 | 100.0 | 108.1 |
| Gross Domestic Product at factor cost | 100.0 | 105.0 | 100.0 | 109.3 |

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1990-1993

| | (Rs million) | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 29,296 | 32,505 | 35,716 | 41,000 |
| Private | 24,840 | 27,500 | 30,156 | 34,400 |
| General government | 4,456 | 5,005 | 5,560 | 6,600 |
| Gross domestic fixed capital formation | 11,865 | 12,385 | 13,630 | 15,600 |
| Private sector | 7,500 | 8,870 | 8,980 | 10,700 |
| Public sector | 4,365 | 3,515 | 4,650 | 4,900 |
| Increase in stocks* | -287 | -453 | 140 | 310 |
| Exports of goods & non-factor services | 25,619 | 27,861 | 29,902 | 33,350 |
| Goods (f.o.b) | 17,855 | 18,992 | 20,100 | 22,350 |
| Non-factor services | 7,764 | 8,869 | 9,802 | 11,000 |
| Less Imports of goods & non-factor services | 28,458 | 29,532 | 31,673 | 35,610 |
| Goods (f.o.b) | 21,841 | 22,209 | 22,965 | 26,090 |
| Non-factor services | 6,617 | 7,323 | 8,708 | 9,520 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 38,035 | 42,766 | 47,715 | 54,650 |

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1990-1993

| | (Rs million) | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 77 | 76 | 75 | 75 |
| Private | 65 | 64 | 63 | 63 |
| General government | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Private sector | 20 | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| Public sector | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Increase in stocks* | -1 | -1 | - | - |
| Exports of goods & non-factor services | 68 | 65 | 62 | 61 |
| Less Imports of goods & non-factor services | 75 | 69 | 66 | 65 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1/ final results

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* includes all statistical discrepancies

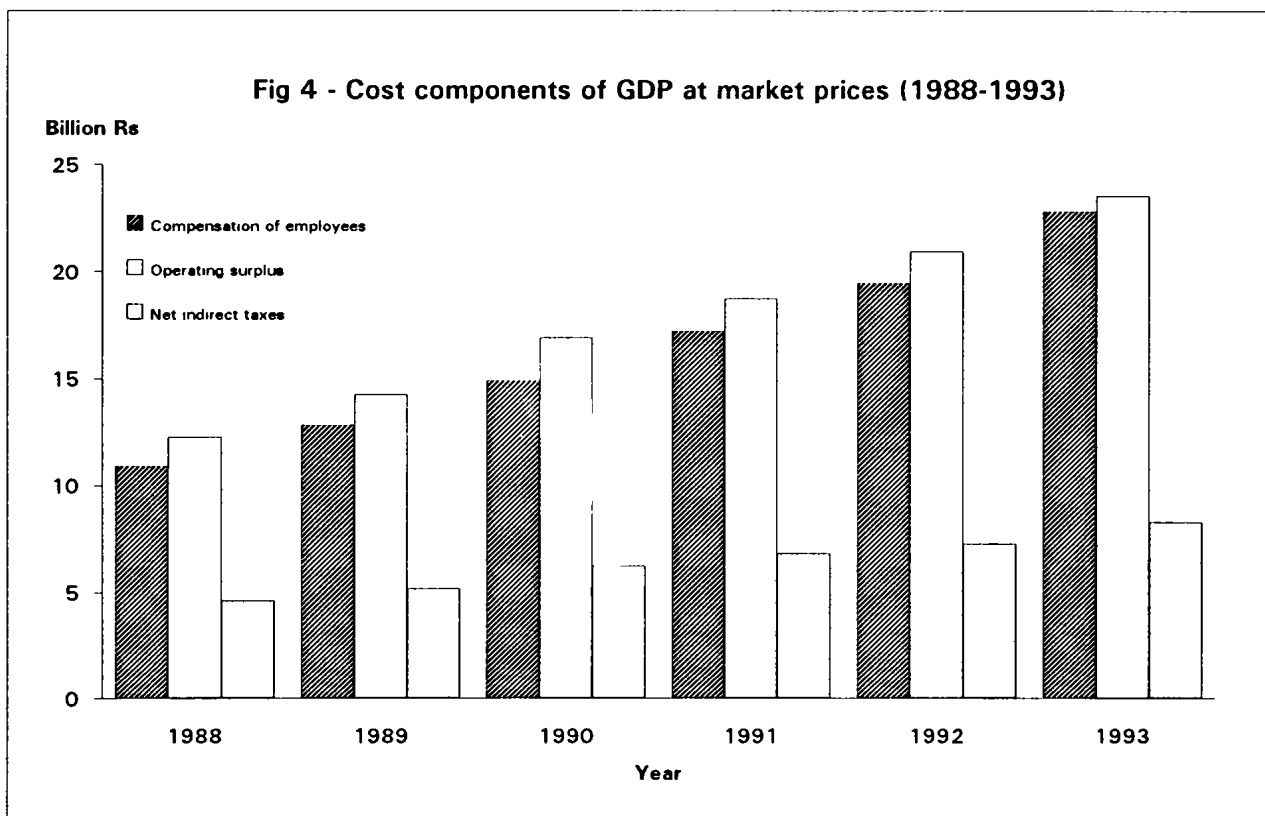
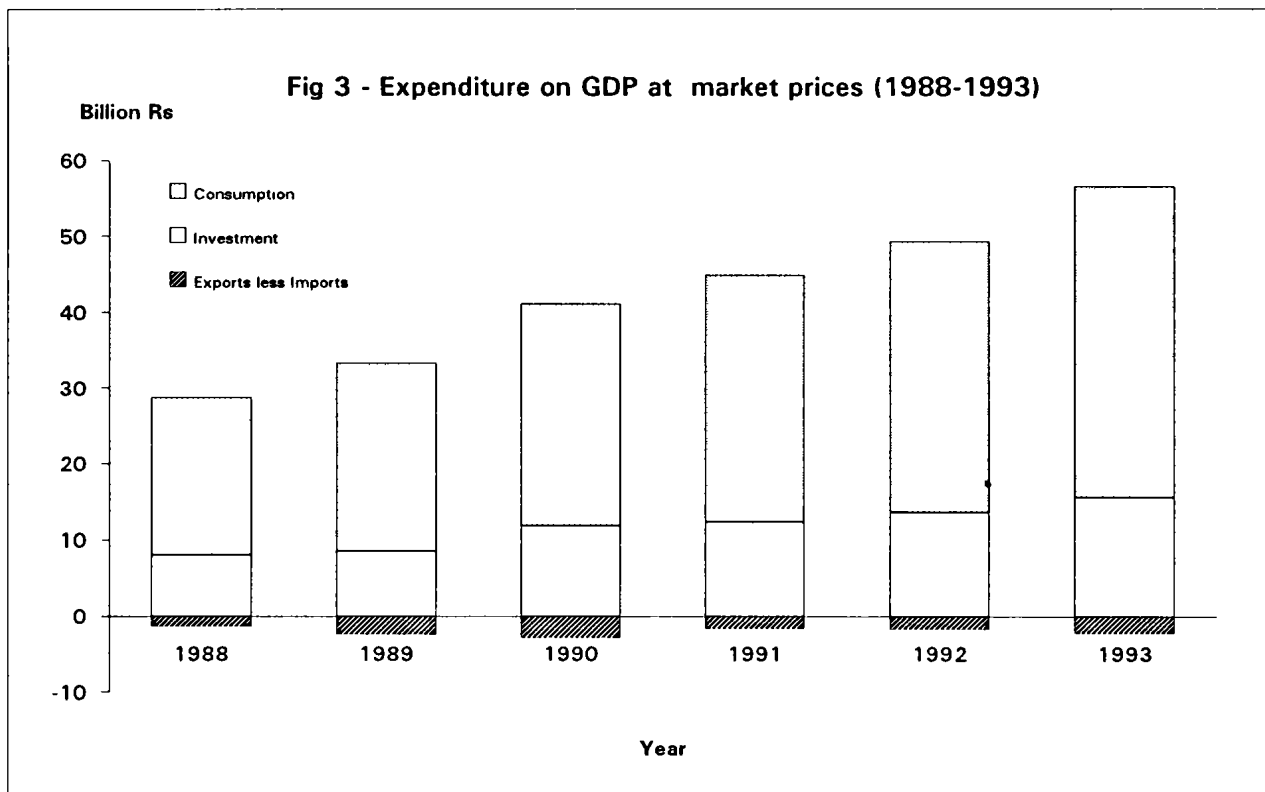


Fig 5 - Consumption and Domestic Savings (1988-1993)

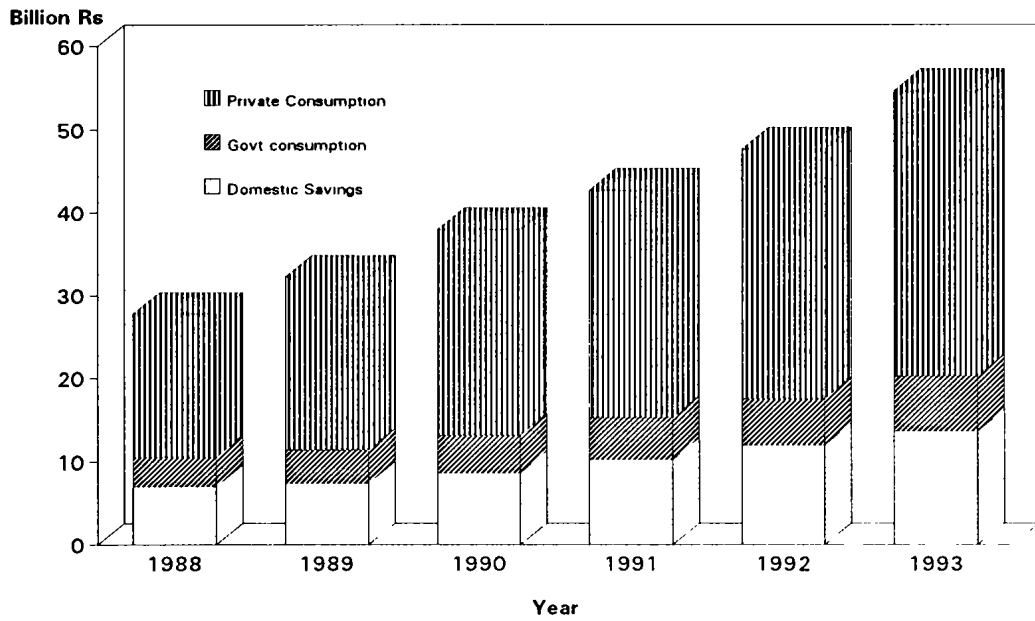


Fig 6 - Savings and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices, 1988-1993)

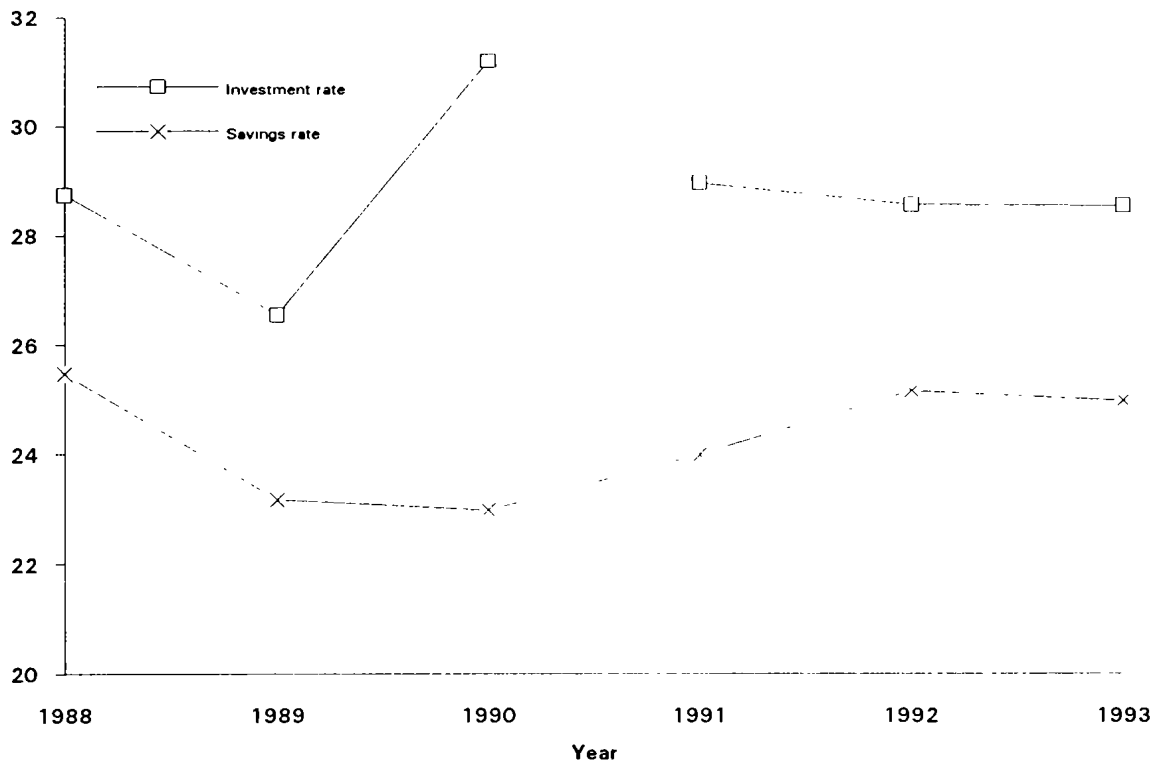


Table 1.13- Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, 1990-1992 at constant 1987 prices
and year 1993 at constant 1992 prices

| | Base year = 1987 | | | Base year = 1992 | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1992 | 1993 |
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 20,757 | 21,476 | 22,412 | 35,716 | 37,417 |
| Private | 17,595 | 18,207 | 19,018 | 30,156 | 31,635 |
| General government | 3,162 | 3,269 | 3,394 | 5,560 | 5,782 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 8,225 | 7,990 | 8,415 | 13,630 | 14,105 |
| Private sector | 5,200 | 5,720 | 5,555 | 8,980 | 9,670 |
| Public sector | 3,025 | 2,270 | 2,860 | 4,650 | 4,435 |
| Increase in stocks* | 166 | -335 | 170 | 140 | 314 |
| Exports of goods and non-factor services | 19,552 | 20,398 | 21,199 | 29,902 | 31,216 |
| Less imports of goods and non-factor services | 20,497 | 20,162 | 21,032 | 31,673 | 32,953 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 28,203 | 29,367 | 31,164 | 47,715 | 50,099 |

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - volume indices, 1990-1992

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 121.2 | 125.5 | 130.9 |
| Private | 122.2 | 126.5 | 132.1 |
| General government | 116.2 | 120.1 | 124.7 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 161.6 | 157.0 | 165.3 |
| Private sector | 154.1 | 169.5 | 164.6 |
| Public sector | 176.4 | 132.4 | 166.8 |
| Increase in stocks | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports of goods and non-factor services | 125.0 | 130.4 | 135.6 |
| Less Imports of goods and non-factor services | 135.4 | 133.2 | 138.9 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 119.6 | 124.6 | 132.2 |

Table 1.15 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1990-1992

(Base year : 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|--|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 141.4 | 151.4 | 159.4 |
| Private | 141.2 | 151.0 | 158.6 |
| General government | 140.9 | 153.1 | 163.8 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 144.3 | 155.0 | 162.0 |
| Private sector | ... | ... | ... |
| Public sector | ... | ... | ... |
| Increase in stocks | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports of goods and non-factor services | 131.0 | 136.6 | 141.0 |
| Less Imports of goods and non-factor services | 138.8 | 146.5 | 150.6 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 134.9 | 145.6 | 153.1 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

Table 1.16 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - volume and price indices, 1992-1993

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

| | Volume index | | Price index | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1992 | 1993 |
| Final consumption expenditure on goods and services | 100.0 | 104.8 | 100.0 | 109.6 |
| Private | 100.0 | 104.9 | 100.0 | 108.7 |
| General government | 100.0 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 114.1 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 100.0 | 103.5 | 100.0 | 110.6 |
| Private sector | 100.0 | 107.7 | 100.0 | 110.7 |
| Public sector | 100.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 110.5 |
| Increase in stocks | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Exports of goods and non-factor services | 100.0 | 104.4 | 100.0 | 106.8 |
| Less Imports of goods and non-factor services | 100.0 | 104.0 | 100.0 | 108.1 |
| Gross Domestic Product at market prices | 100.0 | 105.0 | 100.0 | 109.1 |

Table 1.17 - Cost components of the Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1990-1993

| | (Rs million) | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
| Compensation of employees | 14,890 | 17,228 | 19,455 | 22,800 |
| of which paid by government* | 3,648 | 4,056 | 4,394 | 5,300 |
| Gross operating surplus | 16,900 | 18,720 | 20,960 | 23,550 |
| of which government industries | 65 | 45 | 88 | 100 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gross domestic product at factor cost | 31,790 | 35,948 | 40,415 | 46,350 |
| Net Indirect taxes | 6,245 | 6,818 | 7,300 | 8,300 |
| Indirect taxes | 6,634 | 7,221 | 7,765 | 8,630 |
| less subsidies | 389 | 403 | 465 | 330 |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 38,035 | 42,766 | 47,715 | 54,650 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

Table 1.18 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1990-1992

| | (Rs million) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--|
| | 1990 | | | 1991 1/ | | | 1992 2/ | | | |
| | Public* | Private | Total | Public* | Private | Total | Public* | Private | Total | |
| A. By type of capital goods | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential building | 13 | 2,047 | 2,060 | 21 | 2,679 | 2,700 | 470 | 3,280 | 3,750 | |
| Non-residential building | 558 | 1,582 | 2,140 | 609 | 1,816 | 2,425 | 890 | 1,480 | 2,370 | |
| Other construction work | 1,247 | 123 | 1,370 | 1,307 | 143 | 1,450 | 1,495 | 130 | 1,625 | |
| Transport equipment | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passenger cars | 42 | 433 | 475 | 76 | 414 | 490 | 100 | 475 | 575 | |
| Other transport equipment | 1,390 | 730 | 2,120 | 113 | 672 | 785 | 245 | 955 | 1,200 | |
| Machinery and other equipment | 1,115 | 2,585 | 3,700 | 1,389 | 3,146 | 4,535 | 1,450 | 2,660 | 4,110 | |
| Gross domestic fixed capital formation | 4,365 | 7,500 | 11,865 | 3,515 | 8,870 | 12,385 | 4,650 | 8,980 | 13,630 | |
| B. By industrial use | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 53 | 217 | 270 | 55 | 425 | 480 | 135 | 450 | 585 | |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Manufacturing | 42 | 2,028 | 2,070 | 55 | 2,225 | 2,280 | 60 | 1,840 | 1,900 | |
| Electricity, gas and water | 375 | 10 | 385 | 1,305 | - | 1,305 | 1,200 | 10 | 1,210 | |
| Construction | 37 | 578 | 615 | 20 | 185 | 205 | 20 | 275 | 295 | |
| Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels | 8 | 1,922 | 1,930 | 10 | 1,995 | 2,005 | 25 | 1,560 | 1,585 | |
| Transport, storage and communication | 2,783 | 452 | 3,235 | 1,125 | 895 | 2,020 | 1,390 | 870 | 2,260 | |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 111 | 2,189 | 2,300 | 85 | 2,950 | 3,035 | 715 | 3,620 | 4,335 | |
| of which ownership of dwellings | (13) | (2,047) | (2,060) | (21) | (2,679) | (2,700) | (472) | (3,278) | (3,750) | |
| Producers of government services | 845 | - | 845 | 735 | - | 735 | 1,070 | - | 1,070 | |
| Other services | 111 | 104 | 215 | 125 | 195 | 320 | 35 | 355 | 390 | |

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ final results

2/ provisional

**Table 1.19 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use,
1990-1993**

| | (Rs million) | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} | 1993 ^{3/} |
| I - By type of capital goods | | | | |
| A. Building & construction work | 5,570 | 6,575 | 7,745 | 9,060 |
| Residential building | 2,060 | 2,700 | 3,750 | 4,850 |
| Non-residential building | 2,140 | 2,425 | 2,370 | 2,400 |
| Other construction work | 1,370 | 1,450 | 1,625 | 1,810 |
| B. Machinery and equipment | 6,295 | 5,810 | 5,885 | 6,540 |
| Passenger car | 475 | 490 | 575 | 670 |
| Other transport equipment | 2,120 | 785 | 1,200 | 1,370 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 3,700 | 4,535 | 4,110 | 4,500 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 11,865 | 12,385 | 13,630 | 15,600 |
| II - By Industrial use | | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 270 | 480 | 585 | 610 |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 2,070 | 2,280 | 1,900 | 2,405 |
| of which : EPZ | (690) | (630) | (560) | (725) |
| Electricity, gas and water | 385 | 1,305 | 1,210 | 675 |
| Construction | 615 | 205 | 295 | 335 |
| Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels | 1,930 | 2,005 | 1,585 | 1,565 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 3,235 | 2,020 | 2,260 | 2,745 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 2,300 | 3,035 | 4,335 | 5,685 |
| of which : Ownership of dwellings | (2,060) | (2,700) | (3,750) | (4,850) |
| Producers of government services | 845 | 735 | 1,070 | 1,220 |
| Other services | 215 | 320 | 390 | 360 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

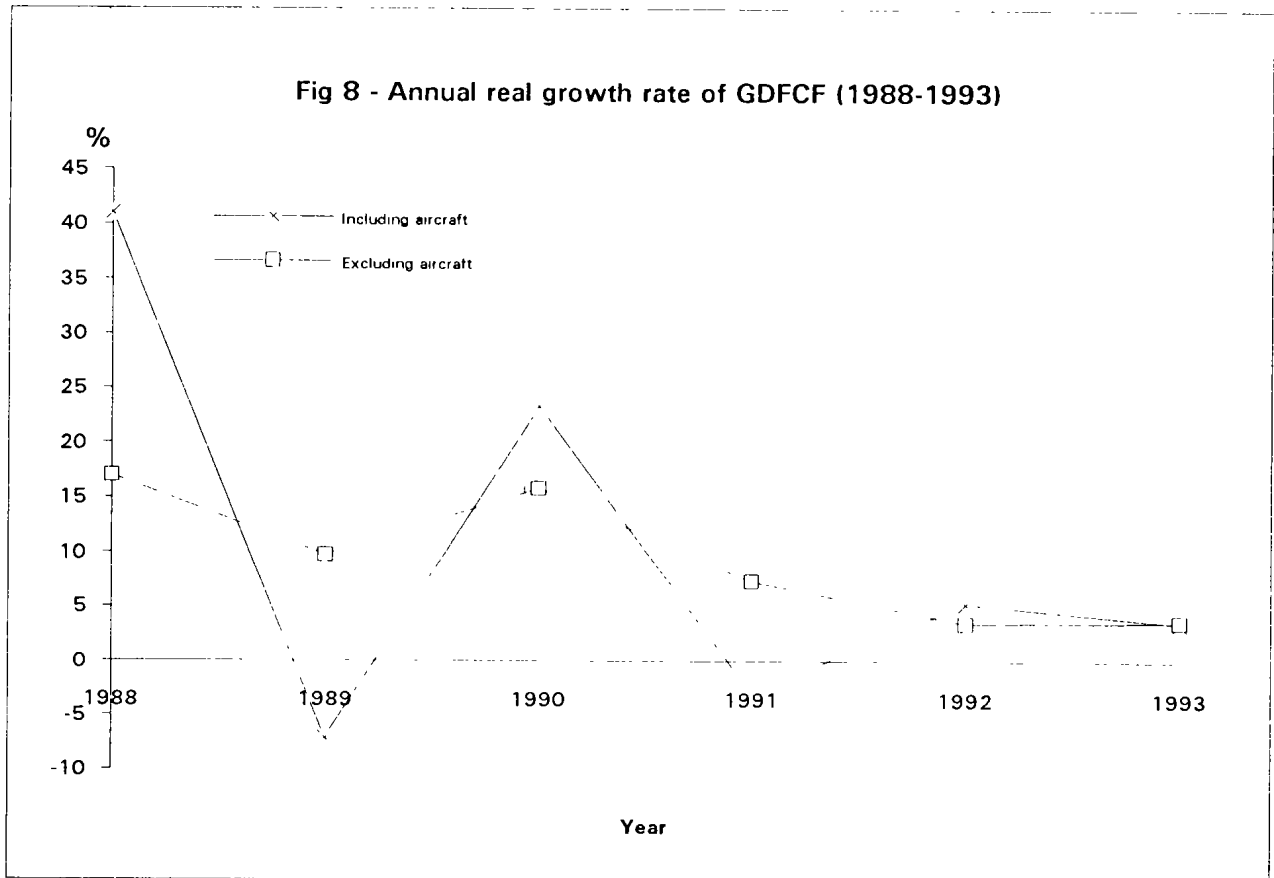
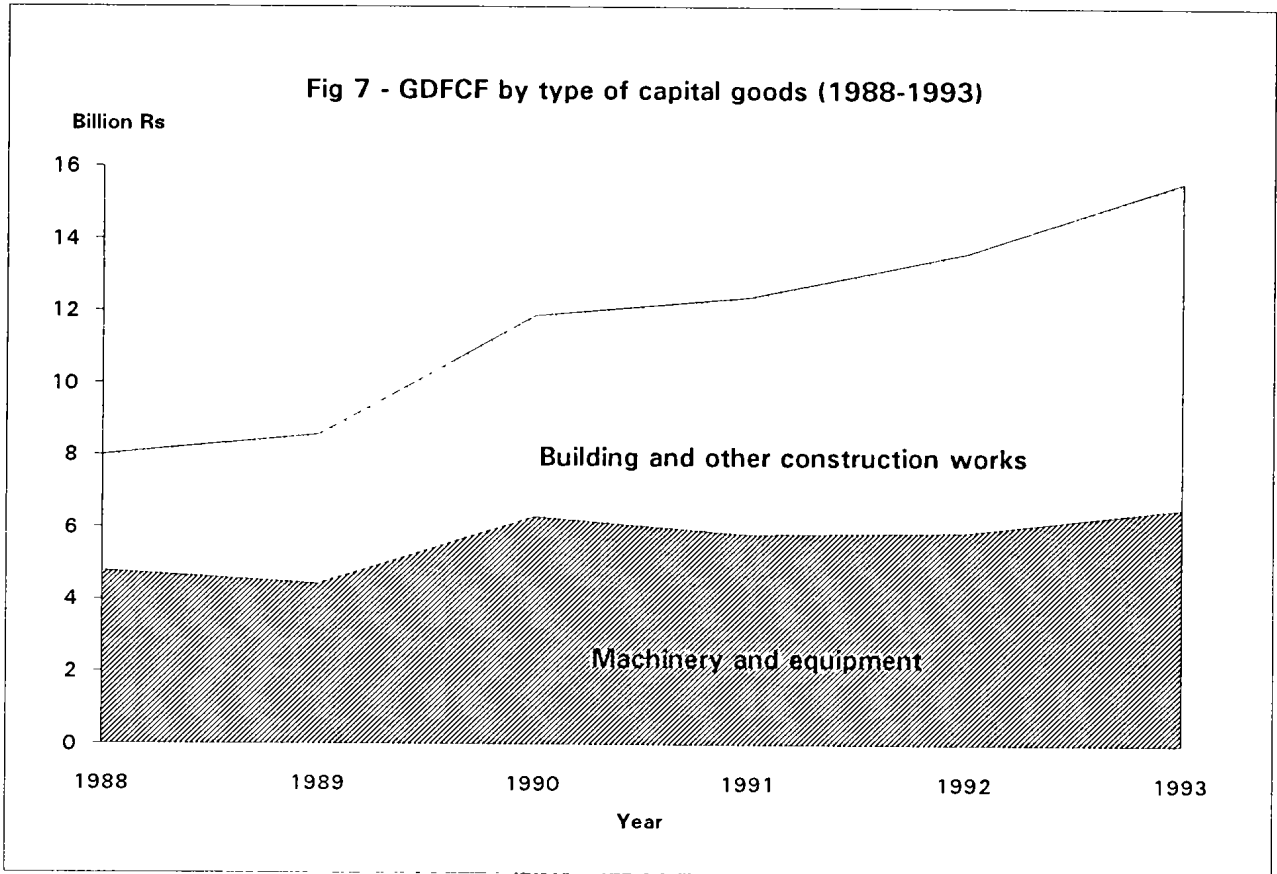
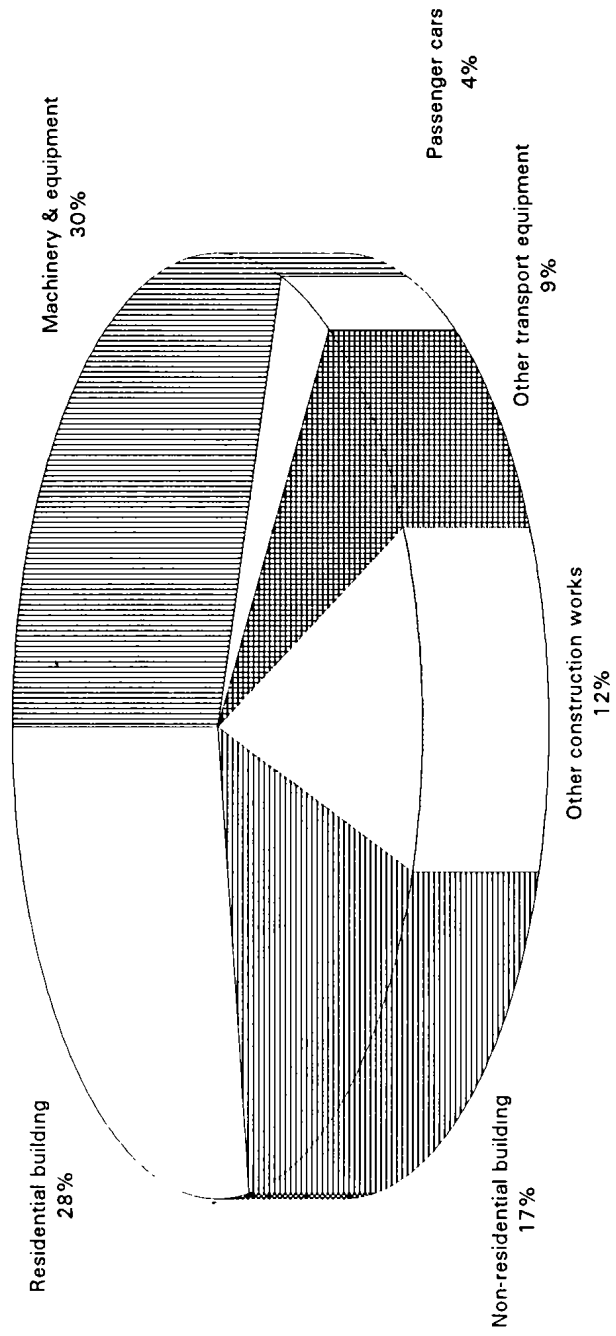


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF , 1992



**Table 1.20-Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1987 prices by type and use,
1990-1992**

| | (Rs million) | | |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
| I - By type of capital goods | | | |
| A. Building & construction work | 3,830 | 4,180 | 4,665 |
| Residential building | 1,440 | 1,765 | 2,335 |
| Non-residential building | 1,445 | 1,505 | 1,370 |
| Other construction work | 945 | 910 | 960 |
| B. Machinery and other equipment | 4,395 | 3,810 | 3,750 |
| Passenger car | 340 | 330 | 375 |
| Other transport equipment | 1,490 | 515 | 765 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 2,565 | 2,965 | 2,610 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 8,225 | 7,990 | 8,415 |
| II - By industrial use | | | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 185 | 310 | 365 |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 1,435 | 1,485 | 1,195 |
| of which : EPZ | (480) | (410) | (350) |
| Electricity , gas and water | 265 | 835 | 740 |
| Construction | 435 | 135 | 185 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 1,325 | 1,275 | 955 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 2,250 | 1,300 | 1,395 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 1,610 | 1,985 | 2,700 |
| of which : Ownership of dwellings | (1,440) | (1,765) | (2,335) |
| Producers of government services | 575 | 465 | 645 |
| Other services | 145 | 200 | 235 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

**Table 1.21-Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use,
1992-1993**

| | (Rs million) | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 |
| I - By type of capital goods | | |
| A. Building & construction work | 7,745 | 8,365 |
| Residential building | 3,750 | 4,490 |
| Non-residential building | 2,370 | 2,200 |
| Other construction work | 1,625 | 1,675 |
| B. Machinery and other equipment | 5,885 | 5,740 |
| Passenger car | 575 | 600 |
| Other transport equipment | 1,200 | 1,225 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 4,110 | 3,915 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 13,630 | 14,105 |
| II - By industrial use | | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 585 | 545 |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - |
| Manufacturing | 1,900 | 2,110 |
| of which : EPZ | (560) | (630) |
| Electricity , gas and water | 1,210 | 610 |
| Construction | 295 | 295 |
| Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels | 1,585 | 1,405 |
| Transport , storage and communication | 2,260 | 2,465 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 4,335 | 5,250 |
| of which : Ownership of dwellings | (3,750) | (4,490) |
| Producers of government services | 1,070 | 1,100 |
| Other services | 390 | 325 |

Table 1.22 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1990-1992

(Base year: 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| I - By type of capital goods | | | |
| A. Building & construction work | 161.9 | 176.7 | 197.3 |
| Residential building | 169.4 | 207.6 | 274.7 |
| Non-residential building | 180.6 | 188.1 | 171.2 |
| Other construction work | 132.2 | 127.3 | 134.3 |
| B. Machinery and equipment | 161.3 | 139.8 | 137.6 |
| Passenger car | 133.3 | 129.4 | 147.1 |
| Other transport equipment | 317.0 | 109.6 | 162.8 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 128.2 | 148.2 | 130.5 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 161.6 | 157.0 | 165.3 |
| Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%) | + 23.3 | -2.9 | + 5.3 |
| Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%) | + 15.8 | + 7.3 | + 3.5 |

Table 1.23 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators, 1990-1992

(Base year: 1987 = 100)

| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| I - By type of capital goods | | | |
| A. Building & construction work | 145.4 | 157.3 | 166.0 |
| Residential building | 143.1 | 153.0 | 160.6 |
| Non-residential building | 148.1 | 161.1 | 173.0 |
| Other construction work | 145.0 | 159.3 | 169.3 |
| B. Machinery and equipment | 143.2 | 152.5 | 156.9 |
| Passenger car | 139.7 | 148.5 | 153.3 |
| Other transport equipment | 142.3 | 152.4 | 156.9 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 144.2 | 153.0 | 157.5 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 144.3 | 155.0 | 162.0 |

1/ final results

2/ provisional estimates

Table 1.24 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume & Price indices, 1992-1993

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

| Type of capital goods | Volume index | | Price index | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1992 | 1993 |
| A. Building & construction work | 100.0 | 108.0 | 100.0 | 108.3 |
| Residential building | 100.0 | 119.7 | 100.0 | 108.0 |
| Non-residential building | 100.0 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 109.1 |
| Other construction work | 100.0 | 103.1 | 100.0 | 108.1 |
| B. Machinery and equipment | 100.0 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 113.9 |
| Passenger car | 100.0 | 104.3 | 100.0 | 111.7 |
| Other transport equipment | 100.0 | 102.1 | 100.0 | 111.8 |
| Other machinery and equipment | 100.0 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 114.9 |
| Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation | 100.0 | 103.5 | 100.0 | 110.6 |
| Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%) | - | +3.5 | - | +10.6 |
| Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%) | - | +3.6 | - | +10.6 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1990 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's 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 |
| (a) Industries | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 18,086.2 | 8,694.5 | 1,233.4 | 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 | 4,093.1 | 2,216.9 | -3.1 | 2,220.0 | 1,160.0 | 1,060.0 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1990 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's value | Intermediate consumption | Gross domestic product at market prices | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Gross domestic product at factor cost | Compensation of employees | Gross operating surplus |
| 6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels | 8,565.0 | 3,058.1 | 5,506.9 | 51.9 | 5,455.0 | 1,838.0 | 3,617.0 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 5,855.0 | 1,647.6 | 4,207.4 | -192.6 | 4,400.0 | 1,363.0 | 3,037.0 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 2,710.0 | 1,410.5 | 1,299.5 | 244.5 | 1,055.0 | 475.0 | 580.0 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 7,583.7 | 4,065.4 | 3,518.3 | 28.6 | 3,489.7 | 1,528.5 | 1,961.2 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 6,829.5 | 3,860.6 | 2,968.9 | 28.6 | 2,940.3 | 1,342.7 | 1,597.6 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 754.2 | 204.8 | 549.4 | - | 549.4 | 185.8 | 363.6 |
| 8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings | 5,978.8 | 1,176.5 | 4,802.3 | 49.7 | 4,752.6 | 834.9 | 3,917.7 |
| 8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings | 1,986.0 | 338.0 | 1,648.0 | 1.0 | 1,647.0 | 430.0 | 1,217.0 |
| 8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings | 2,480.0 | 308.5 | 2,171.5 | 61.5 | 2,110.0 | - | 2,110.0 |
| 9. Community, social & personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions) | 2,163.0 | 561.7 | 1,601.3 | 225.8 | 1,375.5 | 551.3 | 824.2 |
| 9. Community, social & personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions) | - | 852.5 | -852.5 | - | -852.5 | - | -852.5 |
| Sub-total (a) | 64,050.7 | 34,199.6 | 29,351.1 | 1,510.1 | 28,341.0 | 11,441.1 | 16,899.9 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1990 | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's value | Intermediate consumption | Gross domestic product at market prices | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Gross domestic product at factor cost | Compensation of employees | Gross operating surplus |
| | (b) Producers of government services | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 359.4 | 50.0 | 309.4 | - | 309.4 | 309.4 | - |
| 9. Community, social and personal services | 3,840.5 | 887.4 | 2,953.1 | - | 2,953.1 | 2,953.1 | - |
| of which public administration and defence | 2,045.6 | 553.7 | 1,491.9 | - | 1,491.9 | 1,491.9 | - |
| sanitary and similar services | 256.0 | 67.7 | 188.3 | - | 188.3 | 188.3 | - |
| social, recreational and related community services | 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 | | | | | | |
| 9. Community, social and personal services | 203.5 | 17.0 | 186.5 | - | 186.5 | 186.5 | - |
| of which social, recreational and related community services | 77.0 | 17.0 | 60.0 | - | 60.0 | 60.0 | - |
| domestic services to households | 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 | 35,154.0 | 33,300.1 | 1,510.1 | 31,790.0 | 14,890.1 | 16,899.9 |
| Import duties + sales tax | 4,735.0 | - | 4,735.0 | 4,735.0 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 73,189.1 | 35,154.0 | 38,035.1 | 6,245.1 | 31,790.0 | 14,890.1 | 16,899.9 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1991 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's 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 |
| | (a) Industries | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 5,637.0 | 1,644.0 | 3,993.0 | -100.1 | 4,093.1 | 2,058.0 | 2,035.1 |
| of which sugar cane | 3,712.0 | 1,054.0 | 2,658.0 | - | 2,658.0 | 1,743.0 | 915.0 |
| foodcrops, fruits and flowers | 647.3 | 78.2 | 569.1 | -17.7 | 586.8 | 58.6 | 528.2 |
| livestock | 216.7 | 69.3 | 147.4 | -5.7 | 153.1 | 10.0 | 143.1 |
| fishing | 265.9 | 69.3 | 196.6 | - | 196.6 | 52.5 | 144.1 |
| 2. Mining and quarrying | 92.3 | 47.3 | 45.0 | - | 45.0 | 20.9 | 24.1 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 29,426.0 | 19,807.5 | 9,618.5 | 1,344.0 | 8,274.5 | 4,014.4 | 4,260.1 |
| of which sugar milling | 5,778.0 | 4,631.0 | 1,147.0 | 420.0 | 727.0 | 400.0 | 327.0 |
| EPZ industries | 13,622.5 | 9,222.5 | 4,400.0 | - | 4,400.0 | 2,350.0 | 2,050.0 |
| 4. Electricity, gas and water | 1,557.0 | 782.0 | 775.0 | - | 775.0 | 340.0 | 435.0 |
| 5. Construction | 7,338.1 | 4,753.9 | 2,584.2 | -6.0 | 2,590.2 | 1,312.5 | 1,277.7 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1991 | | | | | | Gross operating surplus |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's value | Intermediate consumption | Gross domestic product at market prices | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Gross domestic product at factor cost | Compensation of employees | |
| 6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels | 9,521.0 | 3,261.4 | 6,259.6 | 159.6 | 6,100.0 | 2,140.0 | 3,960.0 |
| 7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication | 8,468.1 | 4,901.9 | 3,566.2 | 22.2 | 3,544.0 | 1,591.7 | 1,952.3 |
| 8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings | 2,430.1 | 477.1 | 1,953.0 | - | 1,953.0 | 532.0 | 1,421.0 |
| 9. Community, social & personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions) | 2,680.8 | 744.2 | 1,936.6 | 275.6 | 1,661.0 | 698.2 | 962.8 |
| | - | 1,052.7 | -1,052.7 | - | -1,052.7 | - | -1,052.7 |
| Sub-total (a) | 72,529.9 | 38,696.8 | 33,833.1 | 1,740.3 | 32,092.8 | 13,374.4 | 18,718.4 |

Table 1.25 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1990-1991(cont'd)

| Kind of economic activity | 1991 | | | | | | Gross operating surplus |
|--|--|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output at producer's value | Intermediate consumption | Gross domestic product at market prices | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Gross domestic product at factor cost | Compensation of employees | |
| | (b) Producers of government services | | | | | | |
| 1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | 389.7 | 52.4 | 337.3 | - | 337.3 | 337.3 | - |
| 9. Community, social and personal services | 4,364.9 | 1,062.6 | 3,302.3 | - | 3,302.3 | 3,302.3 | - |
| of which public administration and defence | 2,279.0 | 687.6 | 1,591.4 | - | 1,591.4 | 1,591.4 | - |
| sanitary and similar services | 293.3 | 81.4 | 211.9 | - | 211.9 | 211.9 | - |
| social, recreational and related community services | 1,792.6 | 293.6 | 1,499.0 | - | 1,499.0 | 1,499.0 | - |
| Sub-total (b) | 4,754.6 | 1,115.0 | 3,639.6 | - | 3,639.6 | 3,639.6 | - |
| | (c) Producers of private non-profit services to households | | | | | | |
| 9. Community, social and personal services | 238.5 | 22.5 | 216.0 | - | 216.0 | 214.0 | 2.0 |
| of which social, recreational and related community services | 98.5 | 22.5 | 76.0 | - | 76.0 | 74.0 | 2.0 |
| domestic services to households | 140.0 | - | 140.0 | - | 140.0 | 140.0 | - |
| Sub-total (c) | 238.5 | 22.5 | 216.0 | - | 216.0 | 214.0 | 2.0 |
| Total (a) + (b) + (c) | 77,523.0 | 39,834.3 | 37,688.7 | 1,740.3 | 35,948.4 | 17,228.0 | 18,720.4 |
| Import duties + sales tax | 5,077.7 | - | 5,077.7 | 5,077.7 | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 82,600.7 | 39,834.3 | 42,766.4 | 6,818.0 | 35,948.4 | 17,228.0 | 18,720.4 |

Table 1.26 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1990-1992

| Kind of economic activity | 1990 | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output | Inter-mediate consumption | Gross domestic product | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Domestic factor income | Compensation of employees | Gross operating surplus |
| 3. Manufacturing | 16.6 | 6.2 | 10.4 | - | 10.4 | 10.4 | - |
| Printing | 16.6 | 6.2 | 10.4 | - | 10.4 | 10.4 | - |
| 5. Construction | 338.3 | 51.8 | 286.5 | - | 286.5 | 286.5 | - |
| Ministry of Works | 217.7 | 17.1 | 200.6 | - | 200.6 | 200.6 | - |
| 'Public Works Committee' (Local Government) | 108.3 | 31.5 | 76.8 | - | 76.8 | 76.8 | - |
| Electrical Services Division | 12.3 | 3.2 | 9.1 | - | 9.1 | 9.1 | - |
| 7.1 Transport | 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 |
| 7.2 Communication | 70.7 | 12.9 | 57.8 | - | 57.8 | 45.4 | 12.4 |
| Posts and telegraphs | 70.7 | 12.9 | 57.8 | - | 57.8 | 45.4 | 12.4 |
| 8. 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 | 539.4 | 88.8 | 450.6 | - | 450.6 | 385.9 | 64.7 |

(Rs million)

Table 1.26 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1990-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1991 1/ | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output | Inter-mediate consumption | Gross domestic product | Indirect taxes less subsidies | 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 | 361.6 | 63.6 | 298.0 | - | 298.0 | 298.0 | - |
| Ministry of Works | 227.7 | 18.2 | 209.5 | - | 209.5 | 209.5 | - |
| 'Public Works Committee' (Local Government) | 120.7 | 42.5 | 78.2 | - | 78.2 | 78.2 | - |
| 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 | 2.6 |
| Posts and telegraphs | 73.2 | 17.2 | 56.0 | - | 56.0 | 53.4 | 2.6 |
| 8. 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 | 565.3 | 110.2 | 455.1 | - | 455.1 | 410.2 | 44.9 |

1/ revised

Table 1.26 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1990-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Kind of economic activity | 1992 ^{1/} | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Gross output | Inter-mediate consumption | Gross domestic product | Indirect taxes less subsidies | Domestic factor income | Compensation of employees | Gross operating surplus |
| 3. Manufacturing | 23.7 | 10.0 | 13.7 | - | 13.7 | 13.7 | - |
| Printing | 23.7 | 10.0 | 13.7 | - | 13.7 | 13.7 | - |
| 5. Construction | 351.0 | 61.1 | 289.9 | - | 289.9 | 289.9 | - |
| Ministry of Works | 206.5 | 11.0 | 195.5 | - | 195.5 | 195.5 | - |
| 'Public Works Committee' (Local Government) | 131.3 | 47.7 | 83.6 | - | 83.6 | 83.6 | - |
| Electrical Services Division | 13.2 | 2.4 | 10.8 | - | 10.8 | 10.8 | - |
| 7.1 Transport | 145.3 | 23.2 | 122.1 | - | 122.1 | 44.6 | 77.5 |
| Civil Aviation | 145.3 | 23.2 | 122.1 | - | 122.1 | 44.6 | 77.5 |
| 7.2 Communication | 78.0 | 10.3 | 67.7 | - | 67.7 | 57.4 | 10.3 |
| Posts and telegraphs | 78.0 | 10.3 | 67.7 | - | 67.7 | 57.4 | 10.3 |
| 8. Financial institutions | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | - | 3.0 | 3.0 | - |
| Post office savings bank | 3.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | - | 3.0 | 3.0 | - |
| TOTAL | 601.1 | 104.7 | 496.4 | - | 496.4 | 408.6 | 87.8 |

1/ provisional

Table 1.27 - Contribution of public sector to gross domestic product , 1990-1991

| Kind of economic activity | 1990 | | | | | | 1991 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Public sector | | | Private sector | Grand Total | Public sector | | | Private sector | Grand Total | | |
| | Producers of govt services | Govt enter-prises | Public enter-prises | | | Total | Govt enter-prises | Public enter-prises | | | Total | |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | - | - | 144 | 144 | 3,751 | 3,895 | - | - | 174 | 174 | 3,919 | 4,093 |
| Mining and quarrying | - | - | - | - | 37 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 43 | 43 |
| Manufacturing | - | 10 | 47 | 57 | 7,404 | 7,461 | - | 13 | 72 | 85 | 8,189 | 8,274 |
| Electricity, gas and water | - | - | 507 | 507 | - | 507 | - | - | 775 | 775 | - | 775 |
| Construction | - | 287 | 217 | 504 | 1,716 | 2,220 | - | 298 | 221 | 519 | 2,071 | 2,590 |
| Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels | - | - | 137 | 137 | 5,318 | 5,455 | - | - | 232 | 232 | 5,868 | 6,100 |
| Transport, storage and communications | - | 151 | 1,868 | 2,019 | 1,471 | 3,490 | - | 141 | 2,044 | 2,185 | 2,015 | 4,200 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | - | 3 | 872 | 875 | 3,025 | 3,900 | - | 3 | 992 | 995 | 3,359 | 4,354 |
| Producers of government services | 3,262 | - | - | 3,262 | - | 3,262 | 3,640 | - | - | 3,640 | - | 3,640 |
| Other services | - | - | 61 | 61 | 1,502 | 1,563 | - | - | 99 | 99 | 1,778 | 1,877 |
| Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost) | 3,262 | 451 | 3,853 | 7,566 | 24,224 | 31,790 | 3,640 | 455 | 4,609 | 8,704 | 27,242 | 35,946 |
| As a % of G.D.P | 10.3 | 1.4 | 12.1 | 23.8 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 12.8 | 24.2 | 75.8 | 100.0 |

(Rs million)

Table 1.28 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1990-1992

(Rs million)

| Function | Type | 1990 | | | | | | | Total current disbursements |
|--|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Final consumption expenditure | | | | Subsidies | Other current transfers and property income | | |
| | | Compen- sation of employees | Goods and services | Less sales of goods & services | Total | | | | |
| 1. General public services | | 506.1 | 258.0 | 38.9 | 725.2 | 3.7 | 30.2 | 759.1 | |
| 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, hunting, forestry and fishing | | 332.0 | 50.4 | 23.2 | 359.2 | 78.1 | 2.7 | 440.0 | |
| 11. Construction, mining and 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 | |
| TOTAL | | 3,559.7 | 995.2 | 99.7 | 4,455.2 | 388.7 | 3,085.4 | 7,929.3 | |

Table 1.28 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1990-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Function | Type | 1991 ^{1/} | | | | | | Subsidies | Other current transfers and property income | Total current disbursements |
|--|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | | Final consumption expenditure | | | Total | Subsidies | Other current transfers and property income | | | |
| | | Compen- sation of employees | Goods and services | Less sales of goods & services | | | | | | |
| 1. General public services | | 586.2 | 323.5 | 54.0 | 855.7 | - | 39.9 | 895.6 | | |
| 2. Defence | | 85.8 | 89.3 | - | 175.1 | - | - | 175.1 | | |
| 3. Public order and safety | | 626.4 | 123.8 | 11.3 | 738.9 | - | 5.4 | 744.3 | | |
| 4. Education | | 928.9 | 106.2 | 7.9 | 1,027.2 | - | 428.2 | 1,455.4 | | |
| 5. Health | | 609.3 | 191.8 | 8.5 | 792.6 | - | 0.3 | 792.9 | | |
| 6. Social security and welfare | | 107.8 | 22.7 | 1.0 | 129.5 | - | 1,507.4 | 1,636.9 | | |
| 7. Housing and community amenities | | 184.0 | 87.3 | 7.5 | 263.8 | 11.2 | 1.4 | 276.4 | | |
| 8. Recreation, culture and religion | | 69.5 | 99.2 | 7.0 | 161.7 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 169.7 | | |
| 9. Fuel and energy | | 3.4 | 0.4 | - | 3.8 | - | 3.0 | 6.8 | | |
| 10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | | 346.3 | 62.5 | 32.4 | 376.4 | 102.0 | 3.6 | 482.0 | | |
| 11. Construction, mining and manufacturing | | 262.9 | 30.5 | 4.2 | 289.2 | - | 0.5 | 289.7 | | |
| 12. Transport and communication | | 67.2 | 38.1 | - | 105.3 | 38.1 | 4.9 | 148.3 | | |
| 13. Other economic affairs | | 72.2 | 14.0 | - | 86.2 | 250.4 | 9.1 | 345.7 | | |
| 14. Other functions | | - | - | - | - | - | 1,495.9 | 1,495.9 | | |
| TOTAL | | 3,949.9 | 1,189.3 | 133.8 | 5,005.4 | 403.0 | 3,506.3 | 8,914.7 | | |

1/ revised

Table 1.28 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1990-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| Function | Type | 1992 1/ | | | | | | Subsidies | Other current transfers and property income | Total current disbursements |
|--|------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------|
| | | Final consumption expenditure | | | Total | Subsidies | Other current transfers and property income | | | |
| | | Compen- sation of employees | Goods and services | Less sales of goods & services | | | | | | |
| 1. General public services | | 600.9 | 294.9 | 38.5 | 857.3 | - | 36.1 | 893.4 | | |
| 2. Defence | | 93.8 | 51.2 | - | 145.0 | - | - | 145.0 | | |
| 3. Public order and safety | | 689.6 | 156.4 | 10.9 | 835.1 | - | 6.4 | 841.5 | | |
| 4. Education | | 998.8 | 156.5 | 8.3 | 1,147.0 | - | 482.2 | 1,629.2 | | |
| 5. Health | | 718.4 | 232.7 | 3.7 | 947.4 | - | 5.1 | 952.5 | | |
| 6. Social security and welfare | | 116.6 | 24.4 | 0.9 | 140.1 | - | 1,736.5 | 1,876.6 | | |
| 7. Housing and community amenities | | 229.6 | 184.8 | 18.5 | 395.9 | 34.8 | 5.0 | 435.7 | | |
| 8. Recreation, culture and religion | | 76.5 | 64.3 | 11.3 | 129.5 | - | 12.6 | 142.1 | | |
| 9. Fuel and energy | | 3.4 | 0.5 | - | 3.9 | - | 0.6 | 4.5 | | |
| 10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing | | 381.6 | 63.9 | 20.6 | 424.9 | 78.5 | 4.4 | 507.8 | | |
| 11. Construction, mining and manufacturing | | 40.5 | 30.6 | 2.6 | 68.5 | - | 0.2 | 68.7 | | |
| 12. Transport and communication | | 277.6 | 43.0 | 15.3 | 305.3 | 42.5 | 5.6 | 353.4 | | |
| 13. Other economic affairs | | 78.3 | 66.9 | - | 145.2 | 309.7 | 6.9 | 461.8 | | |
| 14. Other functions | | - | 15.1 | - | 15.1 | - | 1,261.0 | 1,276.1 | | |
| TOTAL | | 4,305.6 | 1,385.2 | 130.6 | 5,560.2 | 465.5 | 3,562.6 | 9,588.3 | | |

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 1990 the enterprise sector received Rs 46,100 million as gross output and used Rs 28,349 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 9,030 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, both as a resource and as a use. For example gross operating surplus is calculated in the production account as the difference between valued added and compensation of employees and indirect taxes. It therefore appears on the left in the production account. Gross operating surplus also constitutes a resource for the Income Account, it therefore appears on the right in that account.

One important balancing item is lending (+)/ borrowing (-). A positive sign means that the sector has an excess of resources and can lend to other sectors while a negative sign indicates a need for borrowing fund from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.1, we can see that in 1990, the Household Sector, the Government Sector and the Rest of the World had an excess of Rs 553 million, Rs 634 million and Rs 1,799 million respectively whilst the Enterprise Sector had to borrow Rs 2,986 million.

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 Accounting 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 of the balancing item "Gross Saving".

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

Table 2.1- Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation-1990

| Account | Uses | | | | Transactions | Total | Goods & Services | Total | Resources | | | | Account | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------|--------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-------|
| | Institutional sectors | | | | | | | | Enter-prise | House-hold | General Govt | Rest of world | | Goods & Services | Total |
| | Enter-prise | House-hold | General Govt | Rest of world | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production | | | | 25,619 | Exports (goods & services) | 25,619 | | 25,619 | | | | Production | | | |
| | | | | 28,458 | Imports (goods & services) | 28,458 | 28,458 | | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | 68,454 | Gross Output | 68,454 | 68,454 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 35,154 | Intermediate Consumption | 35,154 | | 35,154 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 33,300 | Gross value added * | 33,300 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 14,890 | Compensation of employees | 14,890 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 4,735 | Customs duties & sales tax | 4,735 | 4,735 | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,510 | Other indirect taxes | 1,510 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 16,900 | Gross Operating Surplus | 16,900 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | Operating surplus of govt ent. | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 9,521 | Interest, dividend, rent | 9,521 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 414 | Insurance premiums | 414 | | | | | | | | | |
| Generation, Appropriation & Distribution | | | | 414 | Insurance claims | 414 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 270 | Direct taxes on income | 270 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,365 | Other direct taxes | 1,365 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 602 | Social security contributions | 602 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 442 | Social security benefits & grants | 442 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 820 | Social security benefits & grants | 820 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 754 | Unfunded employee welfare | 754 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 418 | Government transfers | 418 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 103 | Compulsory fees | 103 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 1,576 | Current transfers n.e.c | 1,576 | | | | | | | | | |
| Use | | | | 622 | -to/from rest of the world ** | 622 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 38,945 | -to/ from other sectors | 38,945 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 29,296 | Gross disposable income | 29,296 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 9,649 | Final consumption | 9,649 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 203 | Gross savings | 203 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 11,865 | Capital transfers ** | 11,865 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | -287 | G.D.F.C.F | -287 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | Change in stock | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | Net purchase of land | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | Lending (+) / Borrowing (-) | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 86,329 | Grand total | 86,329 | 86,329 | 91,082 | 26,892 | 29,792 | 101,647 | 335,742 | | | | |

* 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-1991

| Account | Uses | | | | Transactions | Total | Goods & Services | Resources | | | Total | Account | | |
|------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Institutional sectors | | | Rest of world | | | | Enter-prise | House-hold | General Govt | | | Rest of world | Goods & Services |
| | House-hold | General Govt | Rest of world | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production | | | | 27,861 | Exports (goods & services) | 27,861 | | | | | 27,861 | Production | | |
| | | | | 29,532 | Imports (goods & services) | 29,532 | 29,532 | | | | 29,532 | | | |
| Income | Generation, Application & Distribution | | | | Gross Output | 77,523 | 77,523 | | | | | 77,523 | Income | |
| | | | | | Intermediate Consumption | 39,835 | 39,835 | | | | | 39,835 | | |
| | | | | | Gross value added * | 37,688 | 37,688 | | | | | 37,688 | | |
| | | | | | Compensation of employees | 17,228 | 17,228 | | | | | | | 17,228 |
| | | | | | Customs duties & sales tax | 5,078 | 5,078 | 5,078 | | | | | | 5,078 |
| | | | | | Other indirect taxes | 1,740 | 1,740 | 1,740 | | | | | | 1,740 |
| | | | | | Gross Operating Surplus | 18,720 | 18,720 | | | | | | | 18,720 |
| | | | | | Operating surplus of govt ent. | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | | | | | Interest, dividend, rent | 11,486 | 11,486 | | | | | | | 11,486 |
| | | | | | Insurance premiums | 450 | 450 | | | | | | | 450 |
| Use | Capital | | | | Insurance claims | 450 | | | | | | 450 | Capital | |
| | | | | | Direct taxes on income | 292 | 158 | | | | | 1,466 | | |
| | | | | | Other direct taxes | 699 | | | | | | 699 | | |
| | | | | | Social security contributions | 570 | | | | | | 570 | | |
| | | | | | Social security benefits & grants | 1,049 | | | | | | 1,049 | | |
| | | | | | Unfunded employee welfare | 446 | | | | | | 446 | | |
| | | | | | Government transfers | 482 | | | | | | 482 | | |
| | | | | | Compulsory fees | 23 | 92 | | | | | | | 115 |
| | | | | | Current transfers n.e.c | 241 | | | | | | | | 1,831 |
| | | | | | -to/from rest of the world ** | 635 | 144 | 28 | 1,562 | | | | | 784 |
| | | | -to/ from other sectors | 5,349 | 31,376 | 7,423 | | | | | 5,349 | | | |
| | | | Gross disposable income | 44,148 | | | | | | | 44,148 | | | |
| | | | Final consumption | 32,505 | | | | | | | 32,505 | | | |
| | | | Gross savings | 11,643 | | | | | | | 11,643 | | | |
| | | | Capital transfers ** | 270 | | | | | | | 270 | | | |
| | | | G.D.F.C.F | 12,385 | | | | | | | 12,385 | | | |
| | | | Change in stock | -400 | -53 | | | | | | -453 | | | |
| | | | Net purchase of land | -77 | 25 | 52 | | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | | Lending (+) / Borrowing (-) | -2,230 | 775 | 1,326 | 129 | | | | 0 | | | |
| | | | Grand total | 99,231 | 103,590 | 30,019 | 31,004 | | | | 99,231 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 112,133 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 375,977 | | | |

* 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 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1990 - 1991

| EXPENDITURE | (Rs million) | | INCOME | (Rs million) | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | | 1990 | 1991 |
| Private consumption expenditure | 24,840 | 27,500 | Compensation of employees | 14,890 | 17,228 |
| Interest, dividend and rent | 792 | 885 | Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings | 9,500 | 10,300 |
| Net casualty insurance premiums | 144 | 158 | Interest, dividend and rent | 3,154 | 3,710 |
| Direct taxes on income | 563 | 655 | Casualty insurance claims | 144 | 158 |
| Other direct taxes | 361 | 420 | Government transfers to household | 1,527 | 1,872 |
| Compulsory fees, fines and penalties | 82 | 92 | - social security benefits and grants | (820) | (1,049) |
| Social security contributions | 442 | 570 | - unfunded employee welfare benefits | (377) | (446) |
| Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed) | 377 | 446 | - other | (330) | (377) |
| Current transfers to : | 277 | 385 | Government transfers to non-profit institutions | 88 | 105 |
| -other resident sectors | (135) | (144) | Current transfers from : | 1,430 | 1,614 |
| -Rest of the World | (142) | (241) | -other resident sectors | (65) | (129) |
| Gross savings | 2,855 | 3,876 | - Rest of the World | (1,365) | (1,485) |
| Appropriation of disposable income | 30,733 | 34,987 | Disposable income | 30,733 | 34,987 |

Table 2.4 -Income and outlay account of general government, 1990-1991

| EXPENDITURE | (Rs million) | | INCOME | (Rs million) | |
|--|--------------|---------|---|--------------|---------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | | 1990 | 1991 |
| Final consumption expenditure | 4,455 | 5,005 | Operating surplus of government enterprises | 65 | 45 |
| -compensation of employees | (3,560) | (3,950) | Interest, dividend and rent | 474 | 643 |
| -consumption of fixed capital | - | - | Indirect taxes | 6,634 | 7,221 |
| -goods and services purchased, net | (895) | (1,055) | -import duties | (3,967) | (4,201) |
| Interest paid | 1,454 | 1,496 | -export duties | (430) | (420) |
| Subsidies to producers | 389 | 403 | -excise duties | (732) | (850) |
| Transfers to households | 1,527 | 1,872 | -sales tax | (768) | (877) |
| -social security benefits & social assistance grants | (820) | (1,049) | -other | (737) | (873) |
| -unfunded employee welfare benefits | (377) | (446) | Direct taxes | 1,967 | 2,165 |
| -other | (330) | (377) | taxes on income : Individuals | (563) | (655) |
| Transfers to private non-profit institutions | 88 | 105 | Companies | (802) | (811) |
| Transfers to Rest of the World | 22 | 28 | -other direct taxes | (602) | (699) |
| Transfers n.e.c. | 5 | 5 | Compulsory fees, fines and penalties | 103 | 115 |
| Gross savings | 2,213 | 2,418 | Social security contributions | 442 | 570 |
| Appropriation of disposable income | 10,153 | 11,332 | Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed) | 377 | 446 |
| | | | Current transfers n.e.c | 91 | 127 |
| | | | -from Rest of the World | (47) | (77) |
| | | | -from other resident sectors | (44) | (50) |
| | | | Disposable income | 10,153 | 11,332 |

Table 2.5 -Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1990-1991

| EXPENDITURE | (Rs million) | | INCOME | (Rs million) | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | | 1990 | 1991 |
| Interest, dividend and rent | 6,444 | 7,813 | Gross operating surplus | 7,400 | 8,420 |
| Direct taxes on income | 802 | 811 | Less operating surplus of government enterprises | -65 | -45 |
| Other direct taxes | 241 | 279 | Interest, dividend and rent | 4,723 | 5,930 |
| Compulsory fees, fines and penalties | 21 | 23 | | | |
| Casualty claims paid by insurance companies | 414 | 450 | Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies | 414 | 450 |
| Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises | 270 | 293 | Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises | 270 | 293 |
| Current transfers to : | 482 | 635 | Current transfers from : | 513 | 605 |
| -other resident sectors | (482) | (635) | -other resident sectors | (513) | (605) |
| -Rest of the World | ... | ... | -Rest of the World | ... | ... |
| Gross savings | 4,581 | 5,349 | | | |
| Appropriation of disposable income | 13,255 | 15,653 | Disposable income | 13,255 | 15,653 |

Table 2.6 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1990 - 1991

| EXPENDITURE | (Rs million) | | INCOME | (Rs million) | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | | 1990 | 1991 |
| Private consumption expenditure | 24,840 | 27,500 | Compensation of employees | 14,890 | 17,228 |
| Government consumption expenditure | 4,456 | 5,005 | Gross operating surplus | 16,900 | 18,720 |
| Gross national savings | 9,649 | 11,643 | Net factor income from Rest of the World | -339 | 89 |
| Appropriation of disposable income | 38,945 | 44,148 | Net indirect taxes | 6,245 | 6,818 |
| | | | Net current transfers from Rest of the World * | 1,249 | 1,293 |
| | | | Disposable income | 38,945 | 44,148 |

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

Table 2.7 - Rest of the World - Current Account, 1990-1991

| EXPENDITURE | (Rs million) | | INCOME | (Rs million) | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--|---------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 | | 1990 | 1991 |
| Imports of goods and services | 28,458 | 29,532 | Exports of goods and services | 25,619 | 27,861 |
| Factor income paid to Rest of the World | 1,170 | 1,203 | Factor income received from Rest of the World | 831 | 1,292 |
| Current transfers to Rest of the World * : | 164 | 269 | Current transfers from Rest of the World * : | 1,412 | 1,562 |
| - general government | (22) | (28) | - general government | (47) | (77) |
| - other resident sectors | (142) | (241) | - other resident sectors | (1,365) | (1,485) |
| Surplus of the nation on current transactions | -1,930 | -289 | | | |
| Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions | 27,862 | 30,715 | Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions | 27,862 | 30,715 |

* 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., 1990-1992

| Exports (f.o.b. value) | 1990 1/ | | 1991 1/ | | 1992 2/ | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| Sugar | 5,212 | 30 | 5,298 | 28 | 5,668 | 28 |
| Molasses | 102 | 1 | 96 | 1 | 91 | - |
| Tea | 84 | - | 83 | - | 95 | 1 |
| EPZ | 11,410 | 65 | 12,136 | 65 | 13,081 | 65 |
| Other | 447 | 2 | 472 | 3 | 578 | 3 |
| Re-exports | 343 | 2 | 615 | 3 | 559 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 17,598 | 100 | 18,700 | 100 | 20,072 | 100 |
| Ships' stores and bunkers (Rs Mn) | 569 | | 600 | | 500 | |

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1990-1992

| S.I.T.C Section | Description | 1990 1/ | | 1991 1/ | | 1992 2/ | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| 0 | Food and live animals | 2,611 | 11 | 2,692 | 11 | 2,915 | 11 |
| 1 | Beverages and tobacco | 90 | - | 113 | 1 | 132 | 1 |
| 2 | Crude materials, inedible, except fuels | 765 | 3 | 801 | 3 | 749 | 3 |
| 3 | Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials | 1,939 | 8 | 2,053 | 8 | 1,930 | 8 |
| 4 | Animal and vegetable oils and fats | 233 | 1 | 255 | 1 | 274 | 1 |
| 5 | Chemicals | 1,619 | 7 | 1,739 | 7 | 1,901 | 7 |
| 6 | Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material | 8,360 | 35 | 8,624 | 35 | 9,141 | 36 |
| 7 | Machinery and transport equipment | 6,290 | 26 | 5,840 | 24 | 5,715 | 23 |
| 8 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 1,869 | 8 | 2,160 | 9 | 2,361 | 9 |
| 9 | Other commodities and transactions | 167 | 1 | 106 | 1 | 147 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 23,943 | 100 | 24,383 | 100 | 25,265 | 100 |

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1990-1992

(Rs million)

| I.S.I.C Divisions | Industrial origin | Economic categories - 1990 1/ | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Intermediate 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 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 | 3,720.9 |
| 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 | 3,727.3 |

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

1/ revised

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1990-1992(cont'd)
(Rs million)

| I.S.I.C Divisions | Industrial origin | Economic categories - 1991 1/ | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Intermediate 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 products | 952.0 | 919.0 | 33.0 | - |
| 37 | Basic metal industries | 826.6 | 826.6 | - | - |
| 38 | Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment | 6,524.5 | 2,119.9 | 883.6 | 3,521.0 |
| 39 | Other manufacturing industries | 624.9 | 391.8 | 233.1 | - |
| 94 | Recreational and cultural services | 33.1 | 3.4 | 29.7 | - |
| | TOTAL | 22,310.0 | 14,303.6 | 4,482.2 | 3,524.2 |

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

1/ revised

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1990-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

| I.S.I.C Divisions | Industrial origin | Economic categories - 1992 1/ | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | Total | Intermediate consumption | Final consumption of household | Domestic fixed capital formation |
| 11 | Agriculture | 655.2 | 462.4 | 187.8 | 5.0 |
| 12 | Forestry and logging | 70.3 | 70.3 | - | - |
| 13 | Fishing | 116.9 | 14.8 | 102.1 | - |
| 29 | Mining and quarrying | 195.6 | 194.0 | 1.6 | - |
| 31 | Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco | 2,540.4 | 607.7 | 1,932.7 | - |
| 32 | Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather | 6,231.5 | 5,893.4 | 338.1 | - |
| 33 | Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture | 319.1 | 305.5 | 13.6 | - |
| 34 | Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing | 605.1 | 393.1 | 212.0 | - |
| 35 | Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products | 3,754.5 | 2,887.4 | 867.1 | - |
| 36 | Manufacture of non-metallic products | 1,051.9 | 1,009.9 | 42.0 | - |
| 37 | Basic metal industries | 789.7 | 789.7 | - | - |
| 38 | Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment | 6,596.1 | 1,944.5 | 1,061.4 | 3,590.2 |
| 39 | Other manufacturing industries | 580.4 | 461.3 | 119.1 | - |
| 94 | Recreational and cultural services | 35.8 | 2.8 | 33.0 | - |
| | TOTAL | 23,542.5 | 15,036.8 | 4,910.5 | 3,595.2 |

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

1/ provisional

Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption * classified by economic categories, 1990-1992

| Economic categories | 1990 ^{1/} | | 1991 ^{1/} | | 1992 ^{2/} | |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % | Rs Mn | % |
| Intermediate consumption | 14,308 | 65.1 | 14,304 | 64.1 | 15,037 | 63.9 |
| Final consumption of household | 3,922 | 17.9 | 4,482 | 20.1 | 4,910 | 20.8 |
| Gross domestic fixed capital formation | 3,727 | 17.0 | 3,524 | 15.8 | 3,595 | 15.3 |
| TOTAL | 21,957 | 100 | 22,310 | 100 | 23,542 | 100 |

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1988-1993)

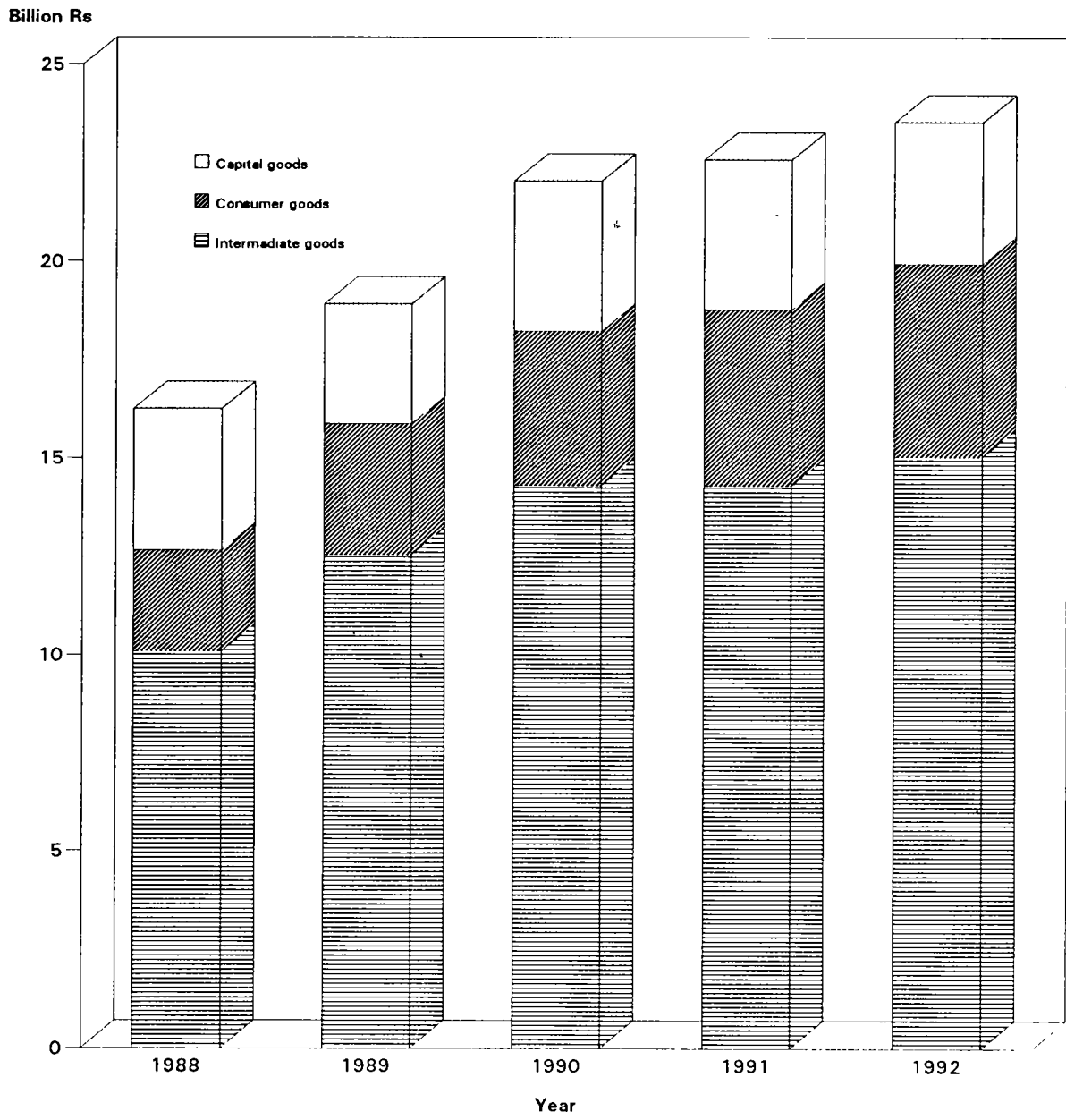


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1990-1992

| Exported goods | Annual Change (%) | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{1/} |
| Total exports | + 13.0 | + 6.0 | + 7.0 |
| Sugar | + 9.0 | + 7.0 | + 2.0 |
| Molasses | +10.0 | +25.0 | - 9.0 |
| Tea | + 5.0 | - 7.0 | - 6.0 |
| EPZ exports | +19.0 | + 5.0 | + 7.0 |
| of which Tuna | - 6.5 | +13.4 | - 11.0 |
| Textile yarn | + 7.5 | + 5.0 | - 1.0 |
| Knitted goods | + 7.5 | - 3.7 | +11.5 |
| Other garments | +23.8 | + 7.5 | + 5.9 |
| Optical goods | +12.0 | +14.0 | +11.5 |

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1990-1992

| Exported goods | Annual Change (%) | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{1/} |
| Total exports | + 4.0 | - | - |
| Sugar | - 3.0 | - 6.0 | + 5.0 |
| Molasses | +40.0 | - 25.0 | + 5.0 |
| Tea | - 8.0 | + 7.0 | +22.0 |
| EPZ exports | + 6.0 | + 1.0 | + 1.0 |
| of which Tuna | - 21.7 | +83.7 | + 9.9 |
| Textile yarn | +12.7 | - 8.2 | - 4.1 |
| Knitted goods | - 4.0 | + 9.9 | - 2.4 |
| Other garments | + 8.4 | - 1.5 | + 2.8 |
| Optical goods | - 18.8 | - 21.7 | + 1.4 |

1/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1990-1992

| Imported goods | Annual change (%) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
| Intermediate goods | + 6.0 | + 6.6 | - 0.4 |
| of which Flour | - 19.2 | + 24.7 | + 2.1 |
| Fixed vegetable oils & fats | + 24.7 | - 15.2 | + 1.0 |
| Textile fibres | - 16.0 | - 6.9 | - 4.0 |
| Textile yarn | + 27.4 | + 7.0 | + 1.4 |
| Fabrics | + 1.9 | + 7.9 | - |
| Cement | + 24.6 | + 11.4 | - 0.2 |
| Iron & steel goods | + 1.2 | + 11.9 | - 10.4 |
| Petroleum products | + 26.1 | + 2.0 | - 14.4 |
| Consumer goods | + 7.1 | + 3.1 | + 3.3 |
| of which Meat and meat preparations | + 5.9 | + 9.1 | + 6.5 |
| Dairy products | + 18.5 | - 2.3 | + 4.0 |
| Fish and fish preparations | + 11.4 | + 7.9 | + 3.3 |
| Rice | + 7.0 | - 6.5 | + 5.2 |
| Vegetables and fruits | + 5.0 | + 13.7 | - 7.6 |
| Made-up garments | + 11.9 | - 2.0 | - 2.2 |
| Petroleum products | + 38.5 | + 3.5 | - 14.4 |
| Gas | + 6.8 | + 25.3 | + 1.9 |
| Capital goods | + 7.9 | + 1.3 | + 2.1 |

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1990-1992

| Imported goods | Annual change (%) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
| Intermediate goods | + 7.0 | - 5.6 | + 4.9 |
| of which Flour* | - 81.9 | - 57.6 | - 67.5 |
| Fixed vegetable oils & fats | - 22.5 | +36.9 | + 1.1 |
| Textile fibres | - 0.5 | +30.1 | - 23.0 |
| Textile yarn | - 19.7 | +11.3 | + 4.8 |
| Fabrics | - 10.5 | - 33.7 | - 6.0 |
| Cement | +15.2 | +19.3 | + 3.6 |
| Iron & steel goods | - 7.0 | + 3.4 | + 8.0 |
| Petroleum products | + 2.5 | - 3.0 | + 9.0 |
| Consumer goods | +10.3 | +10.8 | + 6.1 |
| of which Meat and meat preparations | +19.2 | - 2.3 | + 4.5 |
| Dairy products | - 7.4 | + 4.4 | + 5.0 |
| Fish and fish preparations | +23.3 | +18.1 | - 5.9 |
| Rice | - 12.4 | - 14.1 | - 18.0 |
| Vegetables and fruits | +15.1 | + 9.4 | +10.7 |
| Made-up garments | + 3.2 | +11.7 | +35.0 |
| Petroleum products | +17.2 | +31.6 | + 9.0 |
| Gas | +23.7 | +16.1 | +11.1 |
| Capital goods | +15.3 | - 1.5 | - 7.2 |

1/ revised

2/ provisional

* decrease due to higher import of wheat to manufacture flour in Mauritius

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1990-1992

| | Unit | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sugar | M/Tons | 624,302 | 611,340 | 643,168 |
| Molasses | " | 168,023 | 174,933 | 173,201 |
| Tea | " | 5,751 | 5,918 | 5,845 |
| Poultry, dressed, fresh | " | 12,500 | 13,250 | 15,500 |
| Animal feeds | " | 53,295 | 68,268 | 75,206 |
| Iron bars | " | 26,340 | 29,700 | 32,100 |
| Denatured spirits ^{3/} | H/litres | | | |
| Power alcohol | " | 4,754 | 6,296 | 5,240 |
| Alcohol for heating and lighting | " | 4,054 | 4,098 | 4,209 |
| Beer and stout ^{3/} | " | 281,243 | 291,453 | 295,100 |
| Wine ^{3/} | " | 26,736 | 32,582 | 34,164 |
| Perfumed spirits ^{3/} | " | 1,505 | 1,567 | 1,874 |
| Vinegar ^{3/} | " | 1,156 | 1,156 | 1,428 |
| Matches | Gross boxes | 227,342 | 223,150 | 213,052 |
| Lime | M/Tons | 5,300 | 5,525 | 5,880 |
| Electricity generated | Mn kwh | 667 | 737 | 809 |

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1990 - 1992

| | (M.tons) | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1990 | 1991 ^{1/} | 1992 ^{2/} |
| Industrial crops | | | |
| Tea (processed green leaf) | 29,610 | 30,582 | 29,947 |
| Tobacco leaf 1/ | 799 | 862 | 970 |
| Vegetables, pulses and fruits | | | |
| Beans and peas | 1,280 | 975 | 1,060 |
| Creepers 2/ | 9,330 | 12,345 | 13,045 |
| Groundnuts | 1,755 | 1,380 | 1,190 |
| Maize | 2,265 | 2,120 | 1,995 |
| Manioc | 190 | 190 | 210 |
| Sweet potatoes | 325 | 340 | 330 |
| Potatoes | 17,820 | 16,445 | 19,175 |
| Rice | - | 10 | 5 |
| Tomatoes | 11,570 | 9,385 | 10,220 |
| Mixed vegetables 3/ | 13,815 | 10,790 | 14,010 |
| Bananas | 6,135 | 6,490 | 8,530 |
| Pineapples | 1,355 | 1,480 | 2,300 |
| Meat and fish | | | |
| Beef: | | | |
| Local | 389 | 458 | 442 |
| Rodrigues | 61 | 86 | 85 |
| Imported | 1,599 | 1,613 | 1,848 |
| Goat meat | 134 | 166 | 126 |
| Mutton | 21 | 12 | 18 |
| Pork | 830 | 906 | 994 |
| Poultry | 12,500 | 13,250 | 15,500 |
| Fish | | | |
| Lagoon and off lagoon | 2,587 | 2,518 | 2,700 |
| Bank: 4/ | | | |
| Local vessels | 10,463 | 15,563 | 14,956 |

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

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

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

4/ Includes fish caught for canning industry

Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1990 - June 1993

| Type of building | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | | Jan - June 93 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) |
| Residential building | 6,108 | 887,230 | 6,754 | 921,103 | 8,187 | 1,092,115 | 4,297 | 556,206 |
| New buildings | 4,388 | 743,184 | 4,763 | 741,859 | 5,637 | 877,584 | 2,706 | 413,042 |
| Additions | 1,720 | 144,046 | 1,991 | 179,244 | 2,550 | 214,531 | 1,591 | 143,164 |
| Non-residential building | 485 | 227,340 | 444 | 296,755 | 484 | 221,241 | 257 | 100,601 |
| Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing | 12 | 8,960 | 16 | 2,016 | 14 | 3,427 | 8 | 10,046 |
| Manufacturing | 67 | 40,331 | 67 | 49,308 | 52 | 31,121 | 24 | 36,083 |
| Electricity, gas & water | 1 | 82 | 1 | 4,200 | - | - | 1 | 16 |
| Construction | - | - | 1 | 407 | 1 | 71 | 1 | 1,729 |
| Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels | 333 | 137,448 | 285 | 177,040 | 324 | 91,814 | 191 | 37,860 |
| Transport, storage & communications | 5 | 3,357 | 4 | 18,564 | 6 | 8,018 | 2 | 544 |
| Financing, insurance, real estate & business services | 20 | 22,944 | 17 | 17,263 | 23 | 58,120 | 7 | 2,042 |
| Other services | 47 | 14,218 | 53 | 27,957 | 64 | 28,670 | 23 | 12,281 |
| TOTAL | 6,593 | 1,114,570 | 7,198 | 1,217,858 | 8,671 | 1,313,356 | 4,554 | 656,807 |

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

Fig 11- Building permits and floor area, residential buildings
(1987 - 1992)

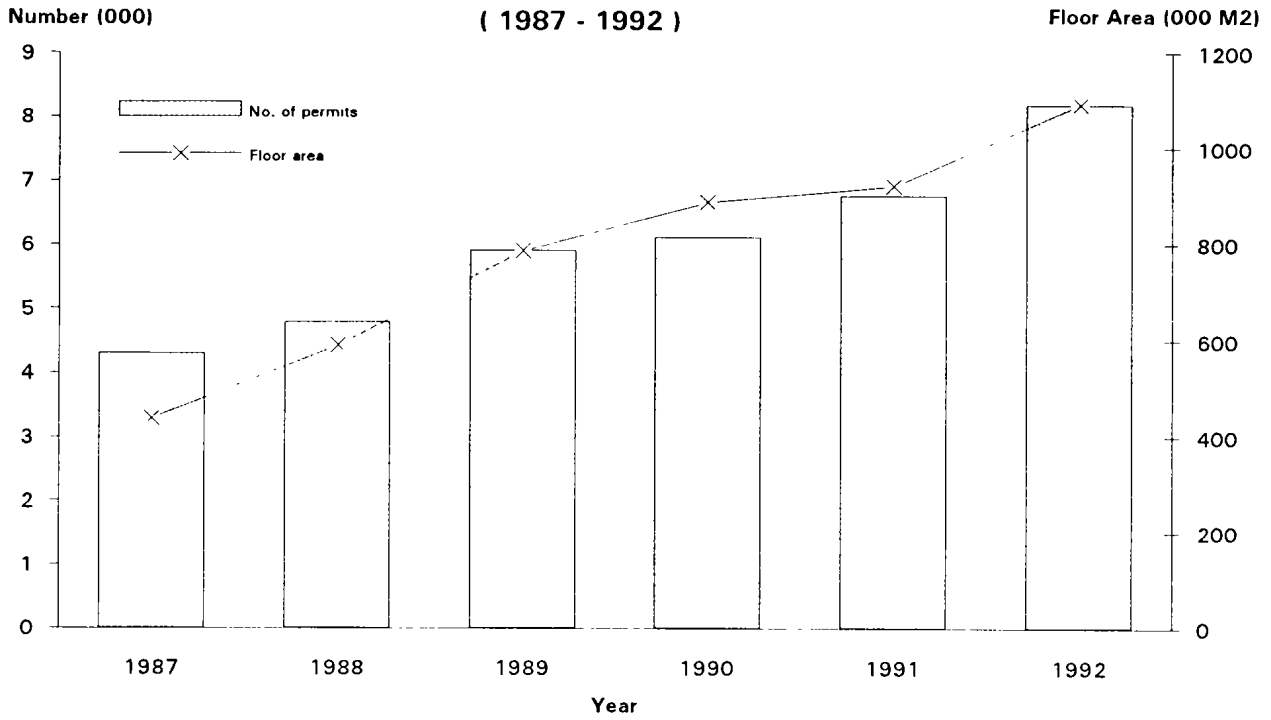


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings
(1987 - 1992)

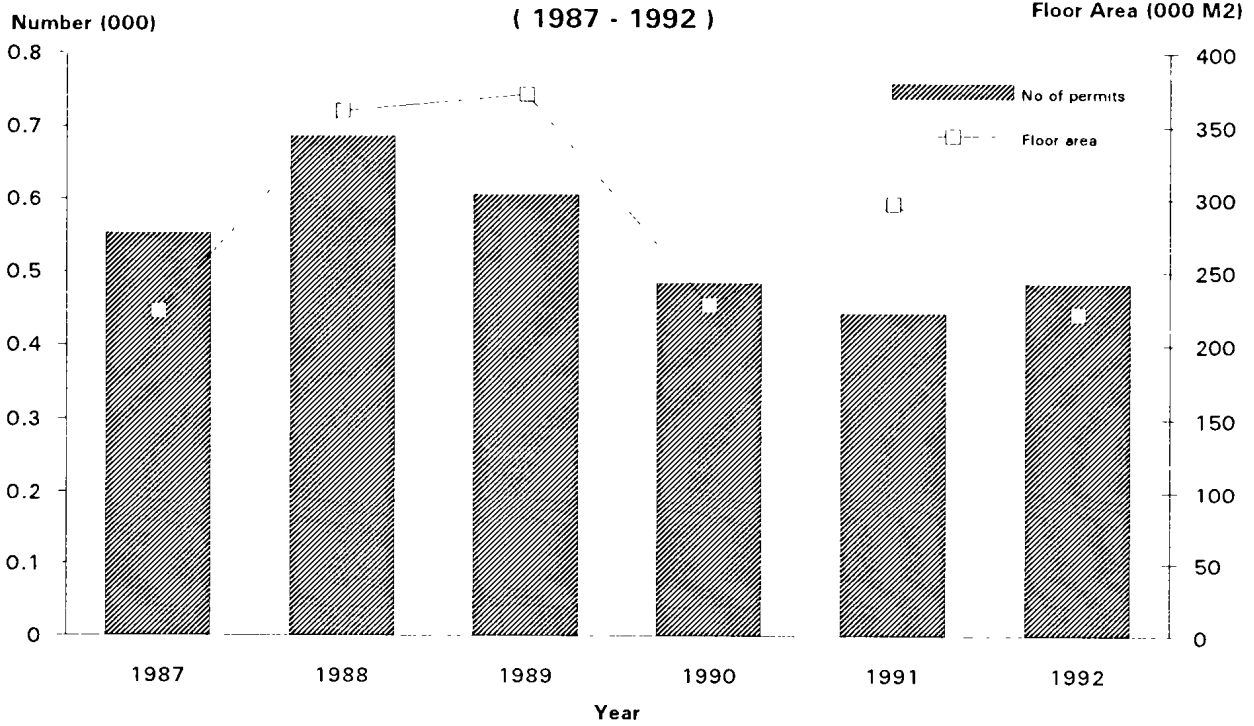


Table 4.4 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of region, 1990 - June 1993

| Region | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 ^{1/} | | Jan - June 1993 ^{1/} | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) | No. of permits issued | Floor area (sq mt) |
| Urban areas | 3,636 | 595,022 | 3,984 | 573,917 | 5,066 | 720,464 | 2,639 | 353,752 |
| Port Louis | 627 | 119,225 | 743 | 140,696 | 1,076 | 229,541 | 628 | 93,638 |
| Beau Bassin - Rose Hill | 854 | 156,010 | 902 | 136,262 | 1,001 | 153,946 | 483 | 83,913 |
| Curepipe | 686 | 100,387 | 850 | 103,428 | 951 | 104,423 | 549 | 66,134 |
| Quatre Bornes | 721 | 127,930 | 808 | 112,392 | 832 | 104,568 | 410 | 52,422 |
| Vacoas - Phoenix | 748 | 91,470 | 681 | 81,139 | 1,206 | 127,986 | 569 | 57,645 |
| Rural areas | 2,957 | 519,548 | 3,214 | 643,941 | 3,605 | 592,892 | 1,915 | 303,055 |
| Pamplemousses | 701 | 138,152 | 549 | 157,505 | 764 | 115,261 | 495 | 86,858 |
| Riviere du Rempart | 413 | 79,090 | 460 | 96,657 | 560 | 116,434 | 251 | 46,226 |
| Flacq | 513 | 87,542 | 435 | 56,895 | 650 | 78,442 | 315 | 40,025 |
| Moka | 272 | 43,508 | 452 | 81,306 | 498 | 70,931 | 173 | 34,863 |
| Grandport | 312 | 35,370 | 351 | 44,129 | 400 | 82,971 | 256 | 38,018 |
| Savanne | 197 | 27,399 | 214 | 24,457 | 311 | 36,504 | 151 | 16,260 |
| Plaines Wilhems | 240 | 40,268 | 387 | 60,293 | 103 | 11,262 | 35 | 4,532 |
| Black River | 309 | 68,219 | 366 | 122,699 | 319 | 81,087 | 239 | 36,273 |
| TOTAL | 6,593 | 1,114,570 | 7,198 | 1,217,858 | 8,671 | 1,313,356 | 4,554 | 656,807 |

* includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Works
^{1/} due to alterations in geographical boundaries, figures for regions are not strictly comparable from 1992 onwards

Table 4.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings* by range of floor area, 1991 - June 1993

| Range of floor area (sq mts) | 1991 | | | | 1992 | | | | Jan - June 1993 | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | | Urban | Rural | Total | | Urban | Rural | Total | |
| | Number | Number | Number | % | Number | Number | Number | % | Number | Number | Number | % |
| Less than 65 | 903 | 363 | 1,266 | 19 | 1,152 | 380 | 1,532 | 19 | 604 | 192 | 796 | 18 |
| 65-139 | 1,806 | 1,675 | 3,481 | 52 | 2,432 | 1,954 | 4,386 | 53 | 1,241 | 1,053 | 2,294 | 53 |
| 140-299 | 895 | 800 | 1,695 | 25 | 1,078 | 859 | 1,937 | 24 | 582 | 439 | 1,021 | 24 |
| 300-499 | 146 | 87 | 233 | 3 | 150 | 111 | 261 | 3 | 97 | 63 | 160 | 4 |
| 500 & over | 30 | 49 | 79 | 1 | 32 | 39 | 71 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 3,780 | 2,974 | 6,754 | 100 | 4,844 | 3,343 | 8,187 | 100 | 2,539 | 1,758 | 4,297 | 100 |

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1993

| 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 (RsMn) | GDFCF (RsMn) | 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 | - 18.7 |
| 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 - 1993(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 (RsMn) | GDFCF (RsMn) | Real annual growth rate of GDFCF |
|------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1984 | 978,658 | 12,050 | 2,310 | 14,360 | +4.7 | 11,676 | 2,595 | +6.1 |
| 1985 | 986,520 | 13,880 | 2,738 | 16,618 | +6.8 | 13,033 | 3,100 | +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 | 6,245 | 38,035 | +7.2 | 29,296 | 11,865 | +23.3 |
| 1991 | 1,035,807 | 35,948 | 6,818 | 42,766 | +4.3 | 32,505 | 12,385 | -2.9 |
| 1992 | 1,048,400 | 40,415 | 7,300 | 47,715 | +6.7 | 35,716 | 13,630 | +5.3 |
| 1993 | 1,063,446 | 46,350 | 8,300 | 54,650 | +5.0 | 41,000 | 15,600 | +3.5 |

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, 1988 - 1992

| | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Island of Mauritius (Area = 1865 sq kms) | | | | | |
| 1. Population (mid- year) 1/ | 1,009,332 | 1,017,307 | 1,024,571 | 1,035,807 | 1,048,400 |
| 2. Annual population growth | +0.8 | +0.8 | +0.7 | +1.1 | +1.2 |
| 3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years) | ... | ... | ... | 65.6 | ... |
| Female (years) | ... | ... | ... | 73.4 | ... |
| 4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population) | 19.9 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 21.1 |
| 5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population) | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births) | 22.0 | 21.6 | 19.9 | 18.1 | 18.6 |
| 7. Employment (large establishments only as at September) | 271,237 | 273,152 | 280,190 | 282,500 | 286,900* |
| 8. Tourist arrivals (Number) | 239,300 | 262,790 | 291,550 | 300,670 | 335,400 |
| 9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn) | 2,381 | 2,796 | 3,500 | 3,940 | 4,655 |
| 10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn) | 27,210 | 31,962 | 37,696 | 42,855 | 47,895 |
| 11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs) | 26,766 | 31,418 | 36,792 | 41,373 | 46,616 |
| 12. Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%) | +6.1 | +4.7 | +7.2 | +4.7 | +6.7 |
| 13. Rate of inflation (%) | 9.2 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 4.6 |
| 14. Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn) | 17,460 | 20,217 | 23,943 | 24,383 | 25,265 |
| 15. Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn) | 13,465 | 15,049 | 17,598 | 18,700 | 20,072 |

1/ figures have been revised in the light of the Population census data

* figure refers to the middle of the year

Table 4.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1992)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

| | 1962 | 1970 | 1980 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1962 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 21.6 | 16.1 | 15.0 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 9.3 | 8.9 |
| 1970 | 119.3 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.2 |
| 1980 | 463.2 | 388.3 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 69.2 | 64.9 | 63.8 | 63.4 | 58.1 | 51.6 | 45.5 | 42.5 | 40.6 |
| 1983 | 624.0 | 523.0 | 134.7 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 87.3 | 85.8 | 85.3 | 78.1 | 69.4 | 61.1 | 57.1 | 54.6 |
| 1984 | 669.6 | 561.2 | 144.5 | 107.3 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 92.0 | 91.4 | 83.7 | 74.3 | 65.5 | 61.2 | 58.5 |
| 1985 | 714.5 | 598.8 | 153.2 | 114.5 | 106.7 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 97.6 | 89.4 | 79.4 | 70.0 | 65.4 | 62.5 |
| 1986 | 727.4 | 609.6 | 157.0 | 116.6 | 108.6 | 101.8 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 91.0 | 80.8 | 71.2 | 66.5 | 63.6 |
| 1987 | 731.8 | 613.3 | 157.9 | 117.3 | 109.3 | 102.4 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 81.3 | 71.6 | 66.9 | 64.0 |
| 1988 | 799.1 | 669.1 | 172.4 | 128.1 | 119.4 | 111.8 | 109.9 | 109.2 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 78.2 | 73.1 | 69.9 |
| 1989 | 899.8 | 754.1 | 194.1 | 144.2 | 134.4 | 125.9 | 123.7 | 123.0 | 112.6 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 82.3 | 78.7 |
| 1990 | 1021.3 | 855.9 | 220.3 | 163.7 | 152.5 | 142.9 | 140.4 | 139.6 | 127.8 | 113.5 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 89.4 |
| 1991 | 1092.8 | 915.8 | 235.7 | 175.2 | 163.2 | 152.9 | 150.2 | 149.4 | 136.7 | 121.4 | 107.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 |
| 1992 | 1143.1 | 957.9 | 246.5 | 183.3 | 170.7 | 159.9 | 157.1 | 156.3 | 143.0 | 127.0 | 111.9 | 104.6 | 100.0 |

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 15 industry groups only.

2. Methodology

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

2.2 **Main Assumptions**

The use of the I.O. table is based on two main assumptions known as homogeneity and proportionality. The homogeneity assumption 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 68 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 440 million.

4.2 Inputs

... *Local Intermediate Inputs*

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

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

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

... *Imported Inputs*

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

... *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)*

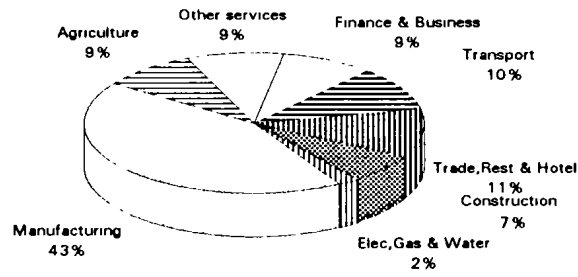
| | | (Rs million) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|------|-----|-----|----|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-------|
| Product group | Industry group | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Total intem. cons. | Final Consumption | Gdfcf | Change in stock | Exports goods & serv. | Total demand | | |
| | | Hhold | Govt | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sugarcane | 1 | 15 | | | | | 2843 | | | | | | | | | | 2858 | | | | | 2858 | | |
| Foodcrops and fruits | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 7 | | | | 40 | | | | 4 | 53 | 193 | | | | 12 | 258 | |
| Livestock and fishing | 3 | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 87 | 57 | | | | 30 | | | | 4 | 184 | 381 | | | | 5 | 570 | |
| Other agriculture | 4 | 26 | | | | 11 | | 119 | | | | | | | | | 156 | 3 | | | | 32 | 191 | |
| Mining and quarrying | 5 | | | 1 | | | | 68 | | 60 | | | | | | 1 | 130 | 17 | | | | -92 | 55 | |
| Sugar milling | 6 | 4 | | 3 | | 39 | 2 | 55 | 32 | | | 10 | | | | | 145 | 73 | | | | 4409 | 4760 | |
| EPZ | 7 | | | | | | 771 | 12 | | | | | | | | | 783 | 110 | | 400 | | 6667 | 7960 | |
| Other manufacturing | 8 | 167 | 12 | 162 | 22 | 9 | 18 | 38 | 253 | 5 | 450 | 86 | 90 | 122 | 29 | 100 | 1563 | 3050 | | 60 | | 270 | 4943 | |
| Electricity and water | 9 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 109 | 117 | 48 | 2 | 109 | 62 | 34 | 20 | 74 | 618 | 294 | | | | | 912 | |
| Construction | 10 | 11 | | 3 | 2 | | 9 | 9 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 100 | 6 | 205 | | | 195 | 2365 | | 2765 | |
| Wholesale and retail | 11 | 49 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 40 | 35 | 465 | 67 | 187 | 6 | 35 | 65 | 278 | 53 | 100 | 1393 | 1561 | | 340 | | 106 | 3400 | |
| Restaurants and hotels | 12 | 4 | | | | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 39 | 150 | | | | 1091 | 1280 | |
| Transp. storage & commun | 13 | 290 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 268 | 87 | 50 | 8 | 250 | 317 | 36 | 118 | 44 | 81 | 1591 | 875 | | | | 1585 | 4051 | |
| Finance, insur. busi. serv | 14 | 30 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 55 | 43 | 6 | 60 | 64 | 30 | 72 | 418 | 5 | 806 | 2007 | | | | 734 | 3547 | |
| Other serv incl. govt | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 30 | 15 | 51 | 5 | 15 | 183 | 1065 | | 2527 | | 78 | 3853 | |
| Total local int. Consumption | | 611 | 28 | 205 | 52 | 26 | 3274 | 1212 | 1303 | 191 | 1017 | 649 | 387 | 682 | 670 | 400 | 10707 | 9779 | | 2722 | 2765 | 441 | 14989 | 41403 |
| Imported goods & services | | 102 | 15 | 42 | 18 | 4 | 154 | 4163 | 1286 | 184 | 527 | 301 | 203 | 951 | 308 | 343 | 8601 | 3581 | | 1879 | 430 | 650 | 15141 | |
| Imported duties (incl. sales tax) | | 21 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | 44 | | 414 | 47 | 185 | 49 | 35 | 327 | 50 | 87 | 1270 | 1035 | | 446 | | | 2751 | |
| Total int. consumption | | 734 | 45 | 252 | 74 | 30 | 3472 | 5375 | 3003 | 422 | 1729 | 999 | 625 | 1960 | 1028 | 830 | 20578 | 14395 | | 2722 | 5090 | 871 | 15639 | 59295 |
| Compensation of employees | | 993 | 33 | 69 | 93 | 12 | 200 | 1275 | 610 | 193 | 640 | 735 | 225 | 935 | 437 | 2445 | 8895 | | | | | | | |
| Net indirect taxes | | | -10 | -7 | -96 | | 612 | | 361 | -9 | | -26 | 120 | 16 | 37 | 132 | 1130 | | | | | | | |
| Gross operating surplus | | 1131 | 190 | 256 | 120 | 13 | 476 | 1310 | 969 | 297 | 405 | 1692 | 310 | 1140 | 2045 | 446 | 10800 | | | | | | | |
| Value added (m.p) | | 2124 | 213 | 318 | 117 | 25 | 1288 | 2595 | 1940 | 490 | 1036 | 2401 | 655 | 2081 | 2519 | 3023 | 20825 | | | | | | | |
| Gross output (producers' prices) | | 2858 | 258 | 570 | 191 | 55 | 4760 | 7960 | 4943 | 912 | 2765 | 3400 | 1280 | 4051 | 3547 | 3853 | 41403 | | | | | | | |

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

* provisional

Fig13 - Supply & Demand on Gross Output,1987

(i) Gross output by industry



(ii) Demand by type

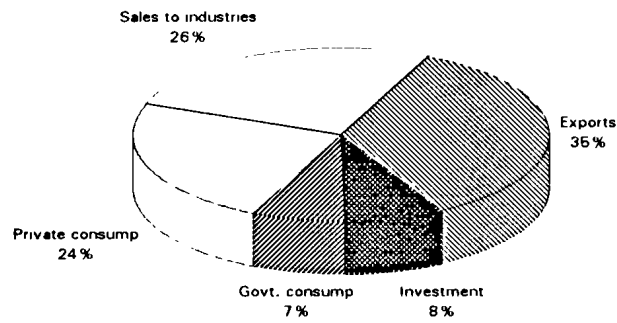
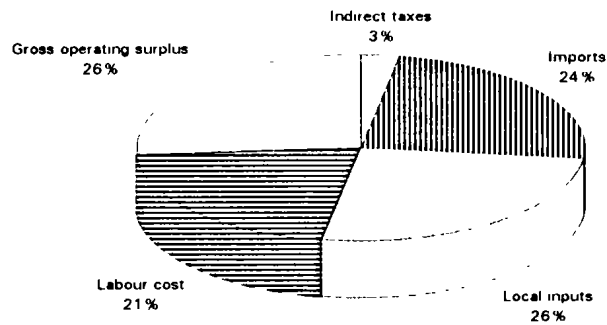


Fig 14 - Inputs of the overall economy, 1987



Source: Input-Output table - 1987