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CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

OF

MAURITIUS

1994

December 1994

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National Accounts of Mauritius - 1994

Foreword

This is the twelfth 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 (1991 - 1994). Provisional estimates for 1993 and forecast for 1994 are subject to revision in later issues.

Concept, methodology and main 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 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. 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 the cooperation on the part of numerous organisations. This valuable assistance from both public and private organisations is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

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Central Statistical Office,
Port Louis,
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December 1994

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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 1994)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1992	Revised estimates
1993	Preliminary estimates
1994	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 1994 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1992	Revised results
1993	Provisional estimates
1994	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 1991 to 1994. 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. Growth Rate: 1993, 1994

The estimate of a 5% growth of the economy in 1993 is maintained, as the net effect of changes in some sectors has been marginal.

As regards 1994, a revised forecast, worked out on the basis of production and employment data available at the time of compilation, shows that the economy will perform at about the same rate, that is, at 5.1%.

6.1 Output, 1993

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased by 14.3% in nominal terms from Rs 40,686 million in 1992 to Rs 46,503 million in 1993. GDP at market prices inclusive of Rs 8,425 million of net indirect taxes amounted to Rs 54,928. In real terms, GDP grew by 5%.

Gross National Product (GNP) at market prices totalled Rs 54,991 million. GNP per capita increased by 13% from Rs 45,808 to Rs 51,742 .

6.11 Sectoral Growth

- (a) A 15% decrease in sugar output was offset by a 7% rise in other agricultural activities resulting in a 7.3% fall in the output of the Agricultural sector. (The sugar crop which was adversely affected by drought yielded a lower production of 565,000 metric tons against 643,000 metric tons in 1992).
- (b) The growth rate in the EPZ sector has been revised to 6%, the same rate of growth as in 1992.
- (c) A 10.6% rise was noted in the public utilities sector (electricity and water) following a moderate 5% growth in 1992.
- (d) Growth in the Construction sector declined to 6% from 10% in 1992.
- (e) Activities in the Wholesale & Retail Trade sector remained buoyant at 7% but the Hotels & Restaurants sector achieved an 11% growth as a direct consequence of higher tourist arrivals which rose by 12%.
- (f) Government services are estimated to have grown by 5% compared to 4.0% and 3.5% in 1992 and 1991 respectively

6.12 Consumption and Savings

Final consumption expenditure increased by nearly Rs 6,000 million or 16.2% to Rs 41,654 million. Of this amount, 84% or Rs 35,034 million comprised household consumption and the remaining Rs 6,620 million, Government expenditure. Nearly 80% of expenses incurred by Government represented compensation to employees.

Gross Domestic Savings increased by 9.9% to Rs 13,274 million but the Savings Rate which is the percentage of savings to GDP at market prices dropped to 24.2% from 25.2% in 1992.

6.13 Cost Component

A slight improvement is noted in the share of compensation of employees in the GDP: 48.5% in 1993 as against 48.0% in 1992. The wage bill totalled Rs 22,550 million of which Rs 5,323 million represented payments by General Government. The share of Government was up by one percentage point to 23.6% following the implementation of the PRB report in July 1993.

The remaining 51.5% or Rs 23,953 million consisted of Gross Operating Surplus of enterprises which includes consumption of fixed capital.

6.14 Investment

Investment as measured by Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 16% from Rs 13,630 million in 1992 to Rs 15,835 million in 1993. After allowing for price rises of about 11%, the real growth rate works out to 4.7% against 5.3% in 1992.

The ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, which provides a measure of investment level in the country, stood at 28.8%, about the same level as that of the previous two years.

Construction, the major component of GDFCF registered a real growth of 5.2% with residential and non-residential buildings increasing by 8.5% and 3.6% respectively.

The other component of GDFCF which comprises outlays on plant, machinery and equipment grew by 3.9% in real terms. In 1993, Rs 6,945 million was spent on the acquisition of capital goods against Rs 5,885 million in 1992.

Investment by the public sector amounted to Rs 5,320 million accounting for 27% of the total and that of the private sector, Rs 11,500 million.

Table 1.17 on GDFCF by industrial use shows the highest investment in "Financial, Insurance and Real estate" which includes construction of dwellings, Rs 5,320 million followed by "Transport, Storage and Communication", Rs 2,905 million, and "Manufacturing", Rs 2,640 million.

Within Manufacturing, investment by EPZ industries registered a substantial increase of 61% to attain Rs900 million.

6.2 Output 1994 (forecast)

6.21 Growth Rates

Information on key sectors of the economy available at this period of the year indicates that the economy in 1994 will grow by 5.1%.

This overall growth rate has been arrived at on the basis of the following assumptions made in respect of the key sectors of the economy:

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Assumptions</u>
(a) Sugar	Production of around 525,000 m/tons (Growth rate: -5.5%).
(b) EPZ	Exports revised downwards to around Rs 17,500 million (Growth rate: +6% instead of +8%)
(c) Tourism	Tourist arrivals to reach 405,000, and tourist earnings, Rs 6,000 million (Growth rate: +8%)
(d) Other sectors	The remaining sectors are expected to maintain a growth rate of around 6%

6.22 GDP

GDP at factor cost for 1994 is forecast at Rs 53,000 million increasing in nominal terms by 14% over 1993. GDP at market prices may attain Rs 62,150 million as net indirect taxes are expected to yield Rs 9,150 million.

GNP per capita therefore works out to Rs 57,635 against Rs 51,742 in 1993.

6.23 Consumption and Savings

Aggregate consumption expenditure is expected to maintain the previous year's trend growing by 5.4% in real terms. It is estimated at Rs 47,645 million.

Consequently, domestic savings will yield Rs 14,505 million against Rs 13,274 million in 1993 with the savings rate dropping to 23.3% from 24.2% in 1993 and 25.2% in 1992.

6.24 Investment

Inclusive of the purchase of an aircraft, the growth rate of GDFCF in real terms in 1994 is forecast at around 12%. However, exclusive of aircraft, investment is expected to grow by about 2.9% which compared with 4.9% in 1993. GDFCF will most likely attain Rs 19,200 million.

The investment level will rise to 30.9% from an average of 28.7% during the last three years. Following the high investment by the national airline, public sector's investment will attain Rs 7,300 million and will represent 38% of GDFCF against 27% in 1993.

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 (GDP)

GDP is the aggregate money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period usually a year, before provision for the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP at factor cost

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

GDP at market prices

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

Gross National Product (GNP)

GDP plus net factor income from abroad gives Gross National Product (GNP).

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) consists of the net additions to the assets of producers of tangible reproducible goods which have an expected lifetime of use of more than one year. These assets are buildings, plants, machinery and transport equipment. The additions are valued at purchasers' 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 10% of Gross Domestic Product in 1993. 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 GDP is around 8% and export of sugar represents around 25% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugarcane accounts for about 90% 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 1993, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 43,540 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 30,200 owner-planters who cultivate around 32,300 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 1992/93 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1992.

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 1993 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 (CIP1) 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 the Post and Telegraphs Department, a government industry, and the Mauritius Telecommunication Services. The Financial Report and the monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department are used to compile the required statistics for the Post and Telegraphs Department. Information on the operation of the Mauritius Telecommunication Services 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 1.17.

In 1993 around 56% 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 GDFCF. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of indirect taxes, stamp duties, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

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

4. Estimates at Constant Prices

4.1 General

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

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

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

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

<u>ISIC 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.

<u>ISIC Group</u>	<u>Industry Group</u>	<u>Method used</u>
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.
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 and Post and Telegraphs 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, 1991-1994

	Unit	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	Rs Mn	36,091	40,686	46,503	53,000
at market prices	Rs Mn	42,854	47,926	54,928	62,150
Net factor income from the rest of the world	Rs Mn	+ 89	+ 171	+ 63	-100
Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	Rs Mn	36,180	40,857	46,566	52,900
at market prices	Rs Mn	42,943	48,097	54,991	62,050
2. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	Rs	34,929	38,913	43,814	49,137
at market prices	Rs	41,458	45,808	51,742	57,635
3. Compensation of employees	Rs Mn	17,228	19,533	22,550	26,000
4. Final consumption expenditure	Rs Mn	32,547	35,846	41,654	47,645
private (households)	Rs Mn	(27,542)	(30,346)	(35,034)	(39,760)
government	Rs Mn	(5,005)	(5,500)	(6,620)	(7,885)
5. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs Mn	12,385	13,630	15,835	19,200
private sector	Rs Mn	(8,870)	(8,980)	(11,500)	(11,900)
public sector	Rs Mn	(3,515)	(4,650)	(4,335)	(7,300)
6. Gross domestic savings	Rs Mn	10,307	12,080	13,274	14,505
7. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	-1,674	-1,627	-3,505	-5,220
Exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	27,861	29,759	33,515	37,860
Imports of goods & non-factor services	Rs Mn	29,535	31,386	37,020	43,080

1/ revised estimates

2 / provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost by sectors (1989-1994)

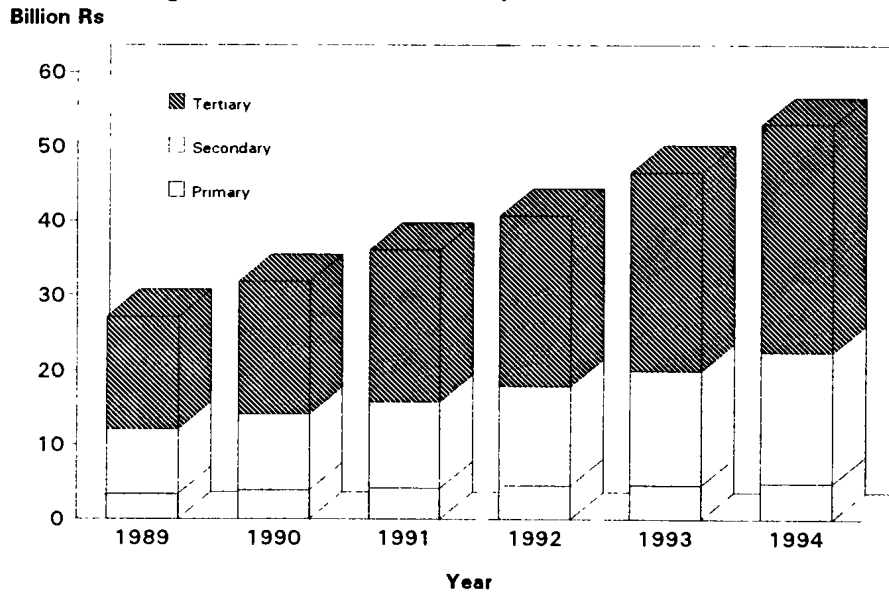
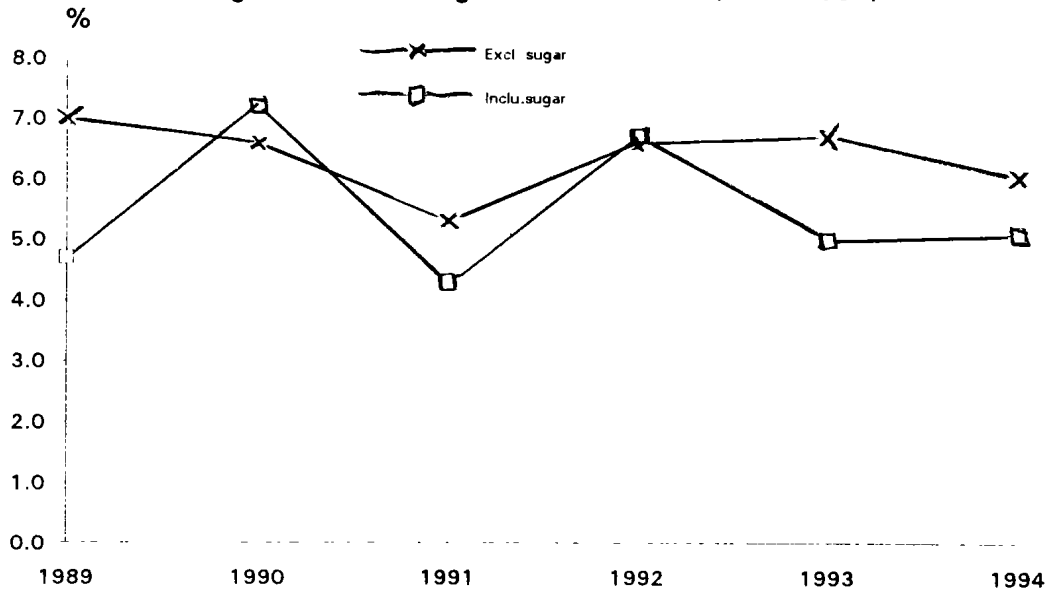


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (1989-1994)



Inclu. Sugar	+ 4.7	+ 7.2	+ 4.3	+ 6.7	+ 5.0	+ 5.1
Exclu. Sugar	+ 7.0	+ 6.6	+ 5.3	+ 6.6	+ 6.7	+ 6.0

Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1991-1994

	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+4.3	+6.7	+5.0	+5.1
Final consumption expenditure	+3.5	+4.9	+5.4	+5.4
<i>Private</i>	+3.5	+5.0	+5.3	+5.3
<i>Government</i>	+3.4	+4.8	+5.9	+6.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-2.9	+5.3	+4.7	+11.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+7.3	+3.5	+4.9	+2.9
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	47.7	48.0	48.5	49.1
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	76.0	74.8	75.8	76.7
<i>Private</i>	64.3	63.3	63.8	64.0
<i>Government</i>	11.7	11.5	12.0	12.7
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	28.9	28.4	28.8	30.9
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	28.4	34.1	27.4	38.0
Gross domestic savings as a % of GDP at market prices	24.1	25.2	24.2	23.3

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1991-1994

(Rs million)

	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,093	4,464	4,514	4,820
Sugar	(2,658)	(2,906)	(2,730)	(2,950)
Other	(1,435)	(1,558)	(1,784)	(1,870)
Mining and quarrying	45	54	66	80
Manufacturing	8,274	9,361	10,671	12,205
Sugar	(727)	(821)	(775)	(835)
E.P.Z	(4,400)	(5,000)	(5,746)	(6,575)
Other	(3,147)	(3,540)	(4,150)	(4,795)
Electricity , gas and water	775	950	1,205	1,250
Construction	2,590	3,005	3,485	4,065
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	6,100	6,900	8,115	9,275
Wholesale and retail trade	(4,920)	(5,500)	(6,415)	(7,275)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,180)	(1,400)	(1,700)	(2,000)
Transport , storage and communication	4,200	4,810	5,430	6,180
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,497	4,972	5,617	6,360
Ownership of dwellings	(2,290)	(2,500)	(2,755)	(3,035)
Other	(2,207)	(2,472)	(2,862)	(3,325)
Producers of government services	3,640	4,005	4,875	5,875
Other services	1,877	2,165	2,525	2,890
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	36,091	40,686	46,503	53,000
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	6,763	7,240	8,425	9,150
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	42,854	47,926	54,928	62,150

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution,
1991 - 1994**

	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11.4	11.0	9.7	9.3
Sugar	7.4	7.2	5.9	5.8
Other	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	22.9	23.0	22.9	23.0
Sugar	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
E.P.Z	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4
Other	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0
Electricity , gas and water	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
Construction	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	16.9	17.0	17.5	17.4
Wholesale and retail trade	13.6	13.5	13.8	13.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7
Transport , storage and communication	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.6
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.0
Ownership of dwellings	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7
Other	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3
Producers of government services	10.1	9.9	10.5	11.1
Other services	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.5 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1987 prices,
1991-1992**

	(Rs million)	
	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,711	2,888
Sugar	(1,792)	(1,919)
Other	(919)	(969)
Mining and quarrying	31	34
Manufacturing	6,170	6,574
Sugar	(587)	(635)
E.P.Z	(3,448)	(3,655)
Other	(2,135)	(2,284)
Electricity , gas and water	636	668
Construction	1,649	1,814
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	3,912	4,177
Wholesale and retail trade	(3,163)	(3,353)
Restaurants and hotels	(749)	(824)
Transport , storage and communication	2,711	2,928
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,136	3,304
Ownership of dwellings	(1,789)	(1,861)
Other	(1,347)	(1,443)
Producers of government services	2,372	2,467
Other services	1,127	1,228
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	24,455	26,082
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	4,912	5,108
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	29,367	31,190

1/ revised estimates

**Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at constant 1992 prices,
1992-1994**

	(Rs million)		
	1/ 1992	2/ 1993	3/ 1994
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,464	4,138	3,979
Sugar	(2,906)	(2,471)	(2,334)
Other	(1,558)	(1,667)	(1,645)
Mining and quarrying	54	60	66
Manufacturing	9,361	9,849	10,436
Sugar	(821)	(706)	(668)
E.P.Z	(5,000)	(5,300)	(5,618)
Other	(3,540)	(3,843)	(4,150)
Electricity , gas and water	950	1,050	1,110
Construction	3,005	3,186	3,409
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	6,900	7,439	7,916
Wholesale and retail trade	(5,500)	(5,885)	(6,238)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,400)	(1,554)	(1,678)
Transport , storage and communication	4,810	5,147	5,409
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,972	5,267	5,585
Ownership of dwellings	(2,500)	(2,600)	(2,704)
Other	(2,472)	(2,667)	(2,881)
Producers of government services	4,005	4,205	4,458
Other services	2,165	2,360	2,525
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	40,686	42,701	44,893
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	7,240	7,879	8,116
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	47,926	50,580	53,009

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

	1991	1/ 1992	1/ 1993	2/ 1994	3/ 1994
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-1.9	+6.5	-7.3	-3.9	
Sugar	(-4.9)	(+7.1)	(-15.0)	(-5.5)	
Other	(+4.4)	(+5.4)	(+7.0)	(-1.3)	
Mining and quarrying	+8.0	+10.0	+10.0	+10.0	
Manufacturing	+4.6	+6.5	+5.2	+6.0	
Sugar	(-1.7)	(+8.1)	(-14.0)	(-5.5)	
E.P.Z	(+5.0)	(+6.0)	(+6.0)	(+6.0)	
Other	(+5.7)	(+7.0)	(+8.6)	(+8.0)	
Electricity , gas and water	+9.5	+5.0	+10.6	+5.7	
Construction	+8.0	+10.0	+6.0	+7.0	
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	+4.2	+6.8	+7.8	+6.4	
Wholesale and retail trade	(+4.5)	(+6.0)	(+7.0)	(+6.0)	
Restaurants and hotels	(+3.0)	(+10.0)	(+11.0)	(+8.0)	
Transport , storage and communication	+5.1	+8.0	+7.0	+5.1	
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+5.2	+5.4	+5.9	+6.1	
Ownership of dwellings	(+3.3)	(+4.0)	(+4.0)	(+4.0)	
Other	(+7.8)	(+7.1)	(+7.9)	(+8.0)	
Producers of government services	+3.5	+4.0	+5.0	+6.0	
Other services	+8.0	+9.0	+9.0	+7.0	
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+4.3	+6.7	+5.0	+5.1	

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1991-1994

	1/	1/	2/	3/
	1991	1992	1993	1994
	(base year = 1987)		(base year = 1992)	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	94.0	100.1	92.7	89.1
Sugar	(84.4)	(90.4)	(85.0)	(80.3)
Other	(120.9)	(127.5)	(107.0)	(105.6)
Mining and quarrying	124.0	136.4	110.0	121.0
Manufacturing	127.5	135.8	105.2	111.5
Sugar	(86.8)	(93.9)	(86.0)	(81.3)
E.P.Z	(133.4)	(141.4)	(106.0)	(112.4)
Other	(135.1)	(144.6)	(108.6)	(117.2)
Electricity , gas and water	129.8	136.3	110.6	116.9
Construction	157.8	173.6	106.0	113.4
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	132.1	141.0	107.8	114.7
Wholesale and retail trade	(130.3)	(138.1)	(107.0)	(113.4)
Restaurants and hotels	(140.0)	(154.0)	(111.0)	(119.9)
Transport , storage and communication	130.7	141.1	107.0	112.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	126.3	133.1	105.9	112.3
Ownership of dwellings	(111.1)	(115.6)	(104.0)	(108.2)
Other	(154.5)	(165.4)	(107.9)	(116.5)
Producers of government services	116.6	121.2	105.0	111.3
Other services	131.7	143.5	109.0	116.6
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	124.2	132.5	105.0	110.3
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+4.3	+6.7	+5.0	+5.1

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.9 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1991- 1994

	1/	1/	2/	3/
	1991 (base year = 1987)	1992 (base year = 1987)	1993 (base year = 1992)	1994 (base year = 1992)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	151.0	154.6	109.1	121.1
Sugar	(148.3)	(151.4)	(110.5)	(126.4)
Other	(156.1)	(160.8)	(107.0)	(113.6)
Mining and quarrying	145.2	158.9	109.9	121.1
Manufacturing	134.1	142.4	108.3	116.9
Sugar	(123.9)	(129.4)	(109.8)	(125.1)
E.P.Z	(127.6)	(136.8)	(108.4)	(117.0)
Other	(147.4)	(155.0)	(108.0)	(115.5)
Electricity , gas and water	121.9	142.2	114.7	112.6
Construction	157.1	165.7	109.4	119.2
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	155.9	165.2	109.1	117.2
Wholesale and retail trade	(155.5)	(164.0)	(109.0)	(116.6)
Restaurants and hotels	(157.5)	(169.9)	(109.4)	(119.2)
Transport , storage and communication	154.9	164.3	105.5	114.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	143.4	150.5	106.6	113.9
Ownership of dwellings	(128.0)	(134.3)	(106.0)	(112.2)
Other	(163.8)	(171.4)	(107.3)	(115.4)
Producers of government services	153.5	162.4	115.9	131.8
Other services	166.5	176.2	107.0	114.5
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	147.6	156.0	108.9	118.1
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	137.7	141.7	106.9	112.7
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	145.9	153.7	108.6	117.2

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1991-1994

	(Rs million)			
	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	32,547	35,846	41,654	47,645
Private	27,542	30,346	35,034	39,760
General government	5,005	5,500	6,620	7,885
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,385	13,630	15,835	19,200
Private sector	8,870	8,980	11,500	11,900
Public sector	3,515	4,650	4,335	7,300
Increase in stocks*	-404	77	944	525
Exports of goods & non-factor services	27,861	29,759	33,515	37,860
Goods (f.o.b)	18,992	20,272	22,992	26,100
Non-factor services	8,869	9,487	10,523	11,760
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	29,535	31,386	37,020	43,080
Goods (f.o.b)	22,209	22,931	27,507	32,573
Non-factor services	7,326	8,455	9,513	10,507
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	42,854	47,926	54,928	62,150

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1991 - 1994

	(Rs million)			
	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1,994 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	76	75	76	76
Private	64	63	64	64
General government	12	12	12	12
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	29	29	29	31
Private sector	21	19	21	19
Public sector	8	10	8	12
Increase in stocks*	-1	-	1	1
Exports of goods & non-factor services	65	62	61	61
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	69	66	67	69
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100	100	100	100

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Fig 3 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices (1989-1994)

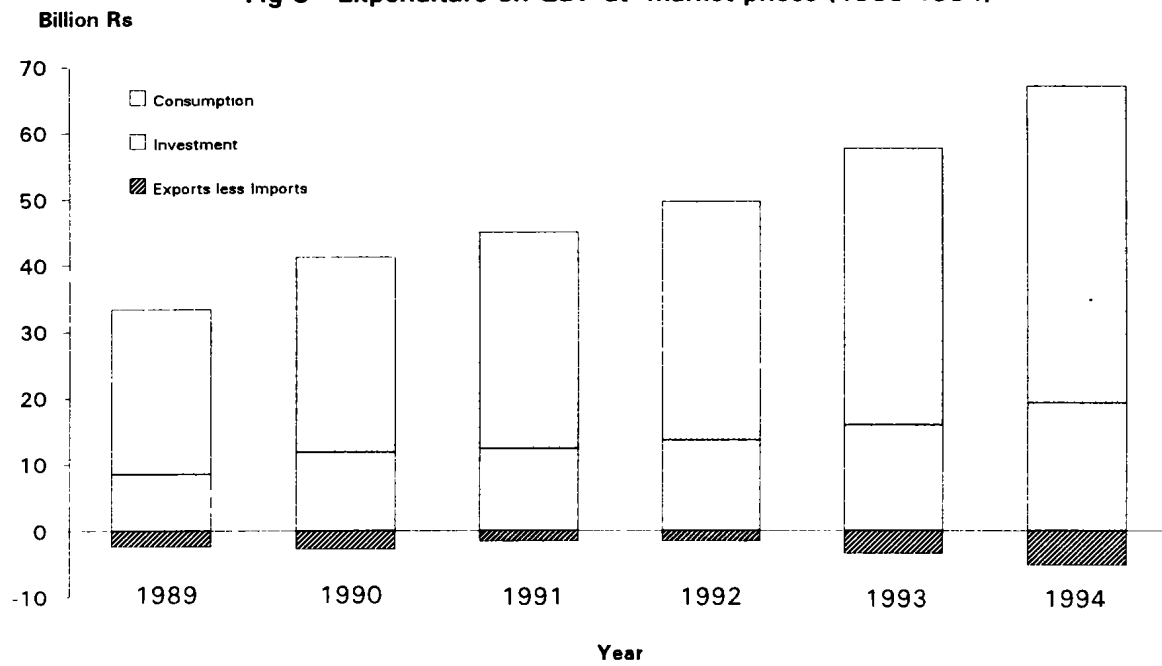


Fig 4 - Cost components of GDP at market prices (1989-1994)

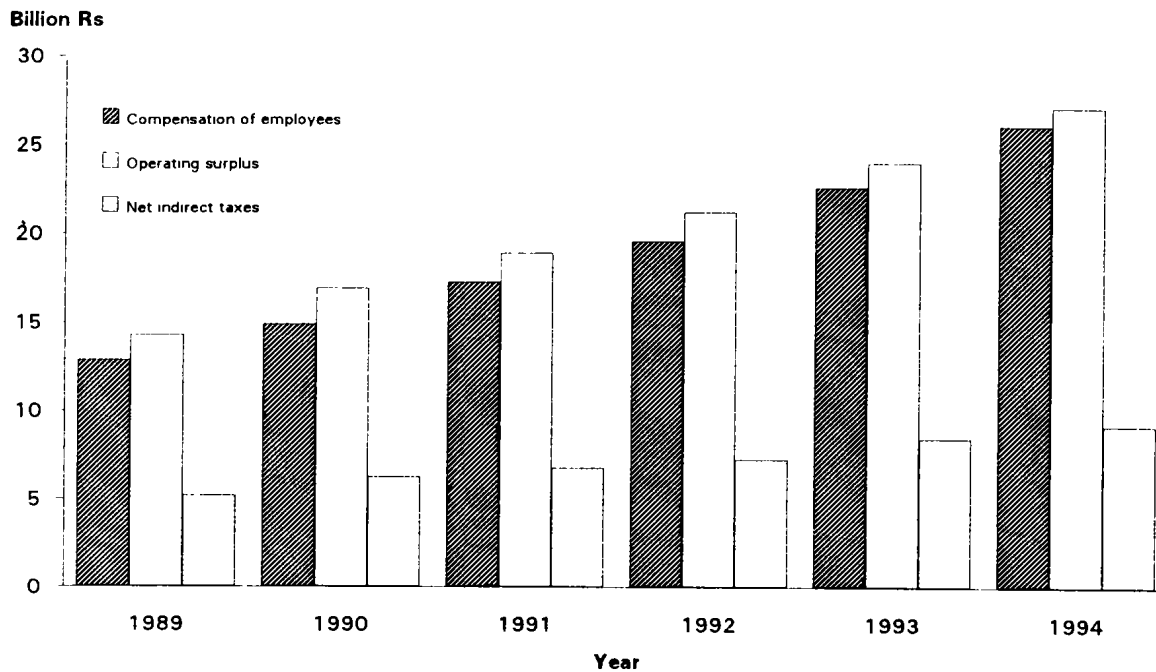


Fig 5 - Consumption and Domestic Savings (1989-1994)

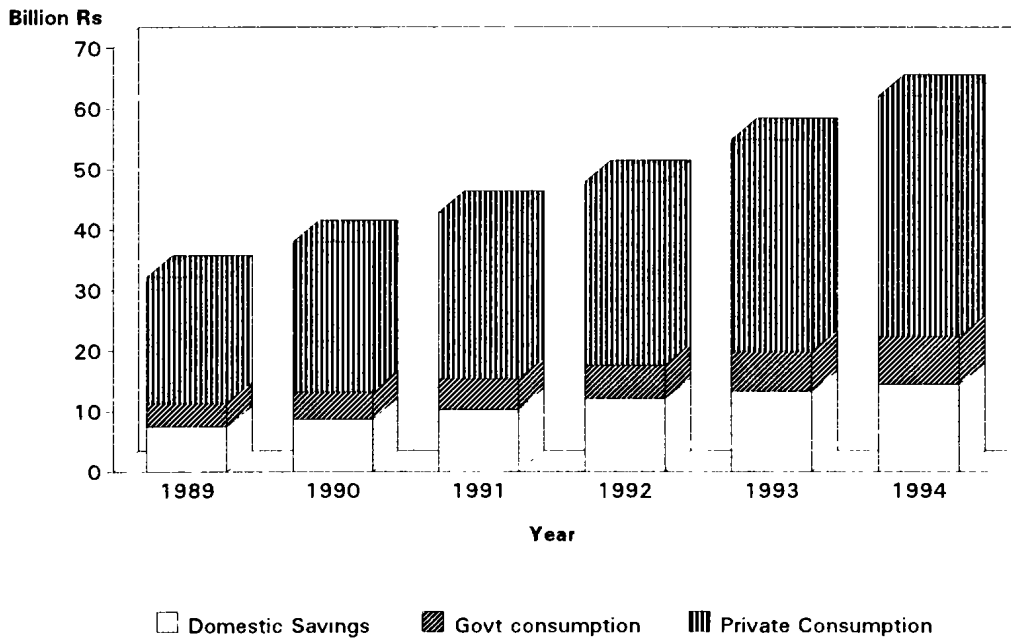
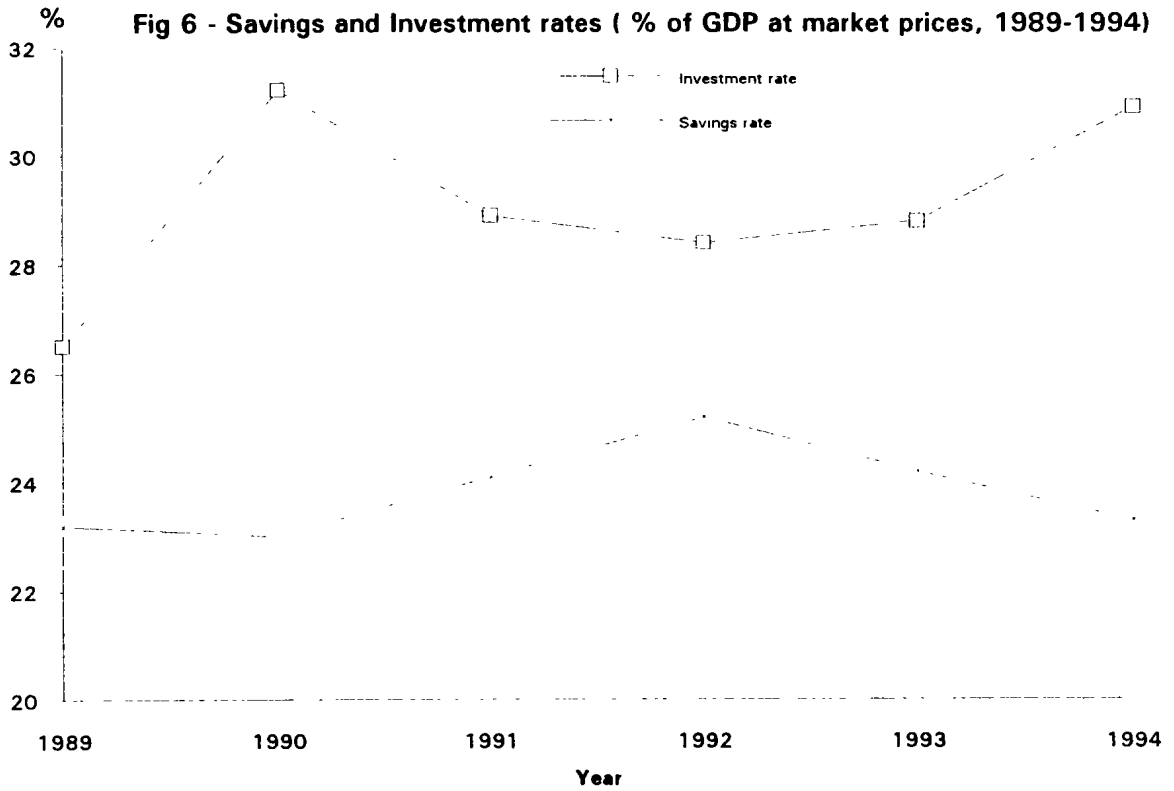


Fig 6 - Savings and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices, 1989-1994)



**Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1987 prices, 1991-1992
and year 1993-1994 at constant 1992 prices**

	(Rs million)					
	1991	1/ 1992	1/ 1993	2/ 1994	3/ 1994	3/ 1992
	Base year = 1987					
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	21,476	22,534	37,771	37,771	39,815	39,815
Private	(18,207)	(19,108)	(31,946)	(31,946)	(33,629)	(33,629)
General government	(3,269)	(3,426)	(5,825)	(5,825)	(6,186)	(6,186)
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	7,990	8,415	14,265	14,265	15,975	15,975
Private sector	(5,720)	(5,555)	(10,360)	(10,360)	(9,900)	(9,900)
Public sector	(2,270)	(2,860)	(3,905)	(3,905)	(6,075)	(6,075)
Increase in stocks*	-335	-116	964	964	512	512
Exports of goods & non-factor services	20,398	21,098	31,252	31,252	33,155	33,155
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	20,162	20,741	33,672	33,672	36,448	36,448
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	29,367	31,190	50,580	50,580	53,009	53,009

1/ revised estimates 2/ provisional estimates 3/ revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

**Table 1.13 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - volume indices, 1991-1992
at constant 1987 prices , 1993 - 1994 at constant 1992 prices**

	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1987		Base year = 1992	
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	125.5	130.9	105.4	111.1
Private	126.5	132.1	105.3	110.8
General government	120.1	124.7	105.9	112.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	157.0	165.3	104.7	117.2
Private sector	169.5	164.6	115.4	110.2
Public sector	132.4	166.8	84.0	130.6
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	130.4	134.9	105.0	111.4
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	133.2	137.0	107.3	116.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	124.6	132.4	105.5	110.6

**Table 1.14 - Expenditure on gross domestic product - deflators, 1991-1992
at constant 1987 prices , 1993 - 1994 at constant 1992 prices**

	1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1987		Base year = 1992	
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	151.6	159.1	110.3	119.7
Private	151.3	158.8	109.7	118.2
General government	153.1	160.5	113.6	127.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	155.0	162.0	111.0	120.2
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in stocks	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	136.6	141.1	107.2	114.2
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	146.5	151.3	109.9	118.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	145.9	153.7	108.6	117.2

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.15 - Cost components of the Gross Domestic Product at current prices,
1991 - 1994**

	(Rs million)			
	'1991 ^{1/}	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
Compensation of employees	17,228	19,533	22,550	26,000
of which paid by government*	(4,050)	(4,418)	(5,323)	(6,350)
Gross operating surplus	18,863	21,153	23,953	27,000
of which government industries	(45)	(88)	(104)	(110)
Consumption of fixed capital	...	...	...	...
Gross domestic product at factor cost	36,091	40,686	46,503	53,000
Net Indirect taxes	6,763	7,240	8,425	9,150
Indirect taxes	(7,166)	(7,718)	(8,740)	(9,350)
less subsidies	(403)	(478)	(315)	(200)
Gross domestic product at market prices	42,854	47,926	54,928	62,150

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

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

Table 1.16 - Composition of gross domestic fixed capital formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1991-1993

	(Rs million)					
	1991		1992		1993	
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
A. By type of capital goods						
Residential building	21	2,679	2,700	470	3,280	3,750
Non-residential building	609	1,816	2,425	890	1,480	2,370
Other construction work	1,307	143	1,450	1,495	130	1,625
Transport equipment						
Passenger cars	76	414	490	100	475	575
Other transport equipment	113	672	785	245	955	1,200
Machinery and other equipment	1,389	3,146	4,535	1,450	2,660	4,110
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,515	8,870	12,385	4,650	8,980	13,630
				4,335	11,500	15,835
B. By industrial use						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	55	425	480	135	450	585
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	55	2,225	2,280	60	1,840	1,900
Electricity, gas and water	1,305	-	1,305	1,200	10	1,210
Construction	20	185	205	20	275	295
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	10	1,995	2,005	25	1,560	1,585
Transport, storage and communication	1,125	895	2,020	1,390	870	2,260
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	85	2,950	3,035	715	3,620	4,335
of which ownership of dwellings	(21)	(2,679)	(2,700)	(472)	(3,278)	(3,750)
Producers of government services	735	-	735	1,070	-	1,070
Other services	125	195	320	35	355	390
				40	420	460

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ final results

2/ provisional

Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1991-1994

	(Rs million)			
	1991	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	6,575	7,745	8,890	10,130
Residential building	2,700	3,750	4,435	5,000
Non-residential building	2,425	2,370	2,700	3,130
Other construction work	1,450	1,625	1,755	2,000
B. Machinery and equipment	5,810	5,885	6,945	9,070
Passenger car	490	575	640	750
Other transport equipment	785	1,200	1,205	2,680
Other machinery and equipment	4,535	4,110	5,100	5,640
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	12,385	13,630	15,835	19,200
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	480	585	595	680
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,280	1,900	2,640	2,770
of which : EPZ	(630)	(560)	(900)	(820)
Electricity , gas and water	1,305	1,210	550	720
Construction	205	295	415	475
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	2,005	1,585	1,765	2,005
Transport , storage and communication	2,020	2,260	2,905	4,630
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,035	4,335	5,320	6,220
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(2,700)	(3,750)	(4,435)	(5,000)
Producers of government services	735	1,070	1,185	1,165
Other services	320	390	460	535

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 7 - GDFCF by type of capital goods (1989-1994)

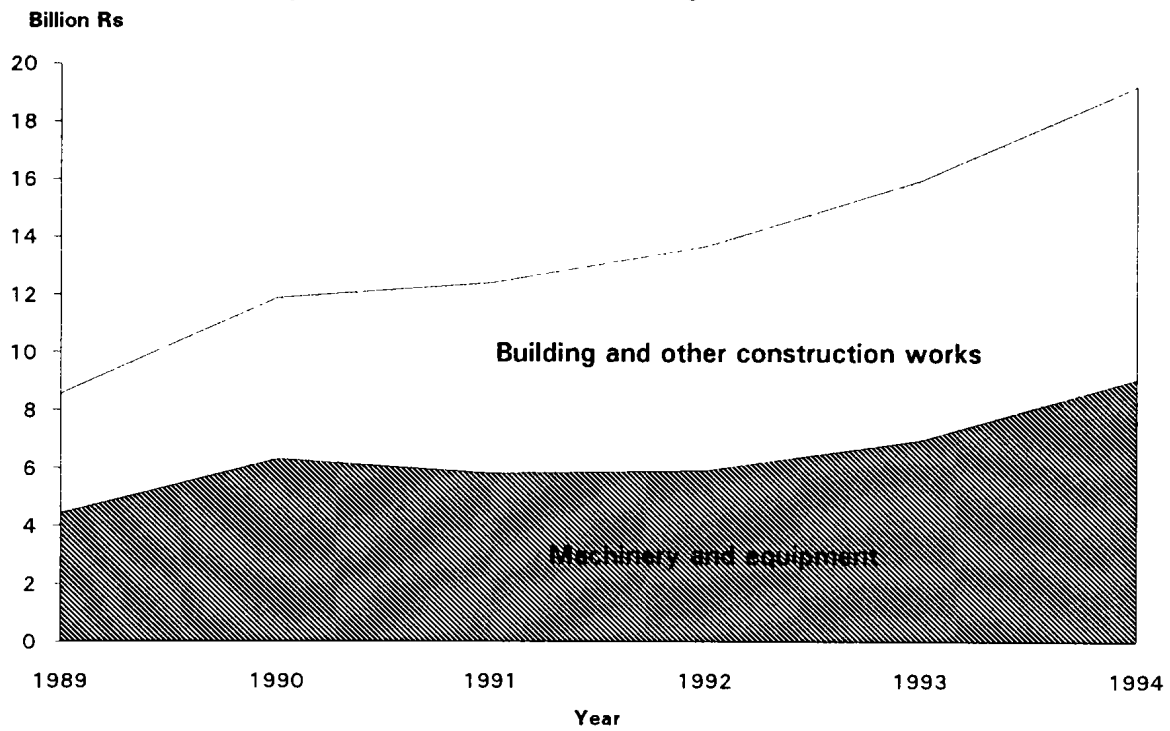


Fig 8 - Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (1989-1994)

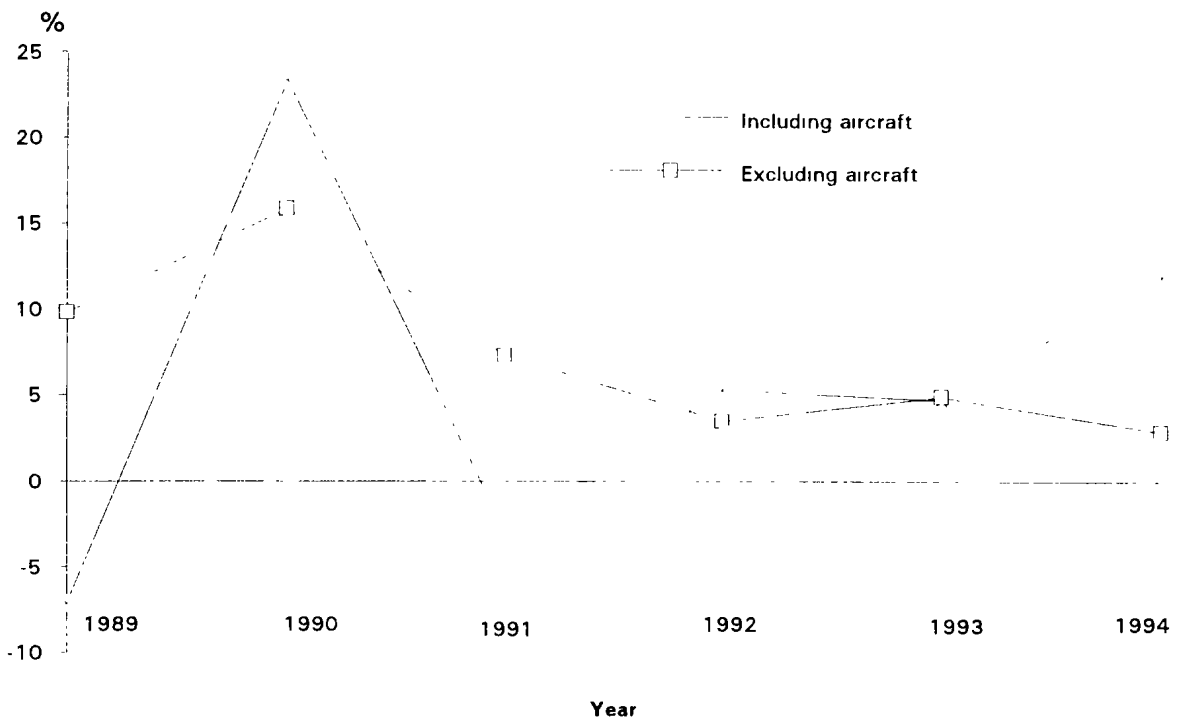
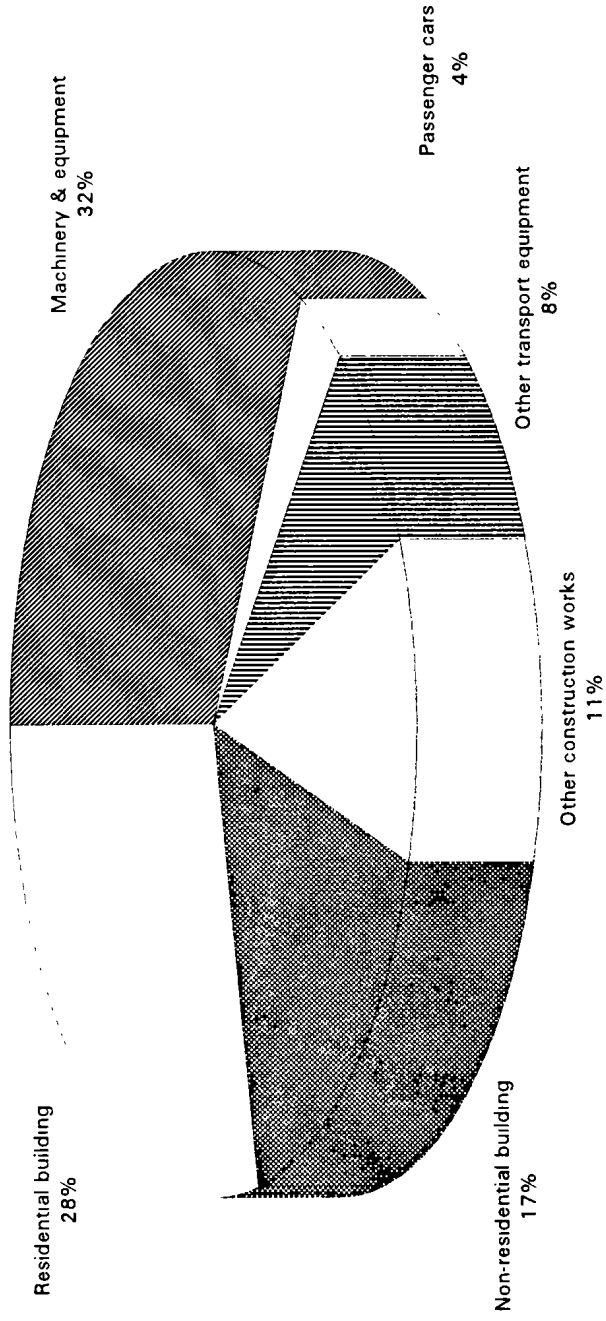


Fig 9 - Composition of GDPCF , 1993



**Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1987 prices
by type and use, 1991-1992**

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

Table 1.19 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use, 1992-1994

(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}	1994 ^{3/}
<u>I - By type of capital goods</u>			
A. Building & construction work	<u>7,745</u>	<u>8,150</u>	<u>8,575</u>
Residential building	3,750	4,070	4,250
Non-residential building	2,370	2,455	2,610
Other construction work	1,625	1,625	1,715
B. Machinery and other equipment	<u>5,885</u>	<u>6,115</u>	<u>7,400</u>
Passenger car	575	570	605
Other transport equipment	1,200	1,075	2,175
Other machinery and equipment	4,110	4,470	4,620
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,630	14,265	15,975
<u>II - By industrial use</u>			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	585	535	565
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,900	2,325	2,270
of which : EPZ	(560)	(805)	(680)
Electricity , gas and water	1,210	500	610
Construction	295	365	385
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	1,585	1,585	1,660
Transport , storage and communication	2,260	2,615	3,825
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,335	4,865	5,260
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,750)	(4,070)	(4,250)
Producers of government services	1,070	1,065	960
Other services	390	410	440

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.20 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1991 -1994

	1991 (base year = 1987)	1992 1/ (base year = 1987)	1993 2/ (base year = 1992)	1994 3/ (base year = 1992)
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	<u>176.7</u>	<u>197.3</u>	<u>105.2</u>	<u>110.7</u>
Residential building	207.6	274.7	108.5	113.3
Non-residential building	188.1	171.2	103.6	110.1
Other construction work	127.3	134.3	100.0	105.5
B. Machinery and equipment	<u>139.8</u>	<u>137.6</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>125.7</u>
Passenger car	129.4	147.1	99.1	105.2
Other transport equipment	109.6	162.8	89.6	181.2
Other machinery and equipment	148.2	130.5	108.8	112.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	157.0	165.3	104.7	117.2
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	-2.9	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	+ 11.9
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	+ 7.3	+ 3.5	+ 4.9	+ 2.9

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators, 1991-1994

	1991 (base year = 1987)	1992 1/ (base year = 1987)	1993 2/ (base year = 1992)	1994 3/ (base year = 1992)
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	<u>157.3</u>	<u>166.0</u>	<u>109.1</u>	<u>118.1</u>
Residential building	153.0	160.6	109.0	117.6
Non-residential building	161.1	173.0	110.0	119.9
Other construction work	159.3	169.3	108.0	116.6
B. Machinery and equipment	<u>152.5</u>	<u>156.9</u>	<u>113.6</u>	<u>122.6</u>
Passenger car	148.5	153.3	112.3	124.0
Other transport equipment	152.4	156.9	112.1	123.2
Other machinery and equipment	153.0	157.5	114.1	122.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	155.0	162.0	111.0	120.2

1/ final estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992

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	18.4	26.6
3. Manufacturing	29,426.0	19,840.5	9,585.5	1,311.0	8,274.5	4,015.0	4,259.5
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	1,315.0	1,275.2

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992(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
6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels of which wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	9,521.0	3,269.7	6,251.3	151.3	6,100.0	2,140.0	3,960.0
7. Transport, storage & communication of which transport & storage communication	8,465.1	4,904.4	3,560.7	16.7	3,544.0	1,591.7	1,952.3
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	881.2	225.2	656.0	-	656.0	213.3	442.7
9. Community, social & personal services Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	6,975.4	1,380.0	5,595.4	45.4	5,550.0	980.0	4,570.0
	2,426.0	473.0	1,953.0	-	1,953.0	530.0	1,423.0
	2,691.6	339.6	2,352.0	62.0	2,290.0	-	2,290.0
	2,697.8	769.5	1,928.3	267.3	1,661.0	703.0	958.0
	-	1,053.0	-1,053.0	-	-1,053.0	-	-1,053.0
Sub-total (a)	72,590.9	38,669.5	33,921.4	1,685.6	32,235.8	13,374.4	18,861.4

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992(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)	77,584.0	39,807.0	37,777.0	1,685.6	36,091.4	17,228.0	18,863.4
Import duties + sales tax	5,077.8	-	5,077.8	5,077.8	-	-	-
TOTAL	82,661.8	39,807.0	42,854.8	6,763.4	36,091.4	17,228.0	18,863.4

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992(cont'd)

Kind of economic activity	1992						
	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	6,171.0	1,805.3	4,365.7	-98.6	4,464.3	2,192.0	2,272.3
of which sugar cane	4,049.0	1,142.0	2,907.0	-	2,907.0	1,844.0	1,063.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	659.5	92.8	566.7	-8.8	575.5	64.8	510.7
livestock	222.7	64.4	158.3	-6.9	165.2	11.0	154.2
fishing	297.1	77.4	219.7	-	219.7	60.0	159.7
2. Mining and quarrying	110.6	56.6	54.0	-	54.0	21.0	33.0
3. Manufacturing	32,175.0	21,356.1	10,818.9	1,457.9	9,361.0	4,627.0	4,734.0
of which sugar milling	6,333.0	5,078.0	1,255.0	434.0	821.0	427.0	394.0
EPZ industries	14,706.0	9,706.0	5,000.0	-	5,000.0	2,775.0	2,225.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,772.1	822.1	950.0	-	950.0	355.0	595.0
5. Construction	8,546.0	5,570.5	2,975.5	-29.5	3,005.0	1,560.0	1,445.0

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992(cont'd)

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1992						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	10,908.8	3,867.5	7,041.3	141.3	6,900.0	2,490.0	4,410.0
of which wholesale and retail trade	7,487.0	2,166.3	5,320.7	-179.3	5,500.0	1,750.0	3,750.0
restaurants and hotels	3,421.8	1,701.2	1,720.6	320.6	1,400.0	740.0	660.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	9,995.1	5,157.0	4,838.1	28.1	4,810.0	2,090.0	2,720.0
of which transport & storage	9,007.3	4,914.1	4,093.2	28.1	4,065.1	1,850.0	2,215.1
communication	987.8	242.9	744.9	-	744.9	240.0	504.9
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7,537.6	1,314.7	6,222.9	59.9	6,163.0	1,143.0	5,020.0
of which financial institutions	2,558.1	419.1	2,139.0	-	2,139.0	611.0	1,528.0
ownership of dwellings	2,938.4	363.7	2,574.7	74.7	2,500.0	-	2,500.0
9. Community, social & personal services	2,961.1	786.2	2,174.9	285.0	1,889.9	792.1	1,097.8
Adjustment for financial institutions (nominal financial institutions)	-	1,191.0	-1,191.0	-	-1,191.0	-	-1,191.0
Sub-total (a)	80,177.3	41,927.0	38,250.3	1,844.1	36,406.2	15,270.1	21,136.1

Table 1.22 - Gross domestic product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1991-1992(cont'd)

Kind of economic activity	1992						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	379.3	54.6	324.7	-	324.7	324.7	-
9. Community, social and personal services	4,893.7	1,213.9	3,679.8	-	3,679.8	3,679.8	-
of which public administration and defence	2,580.9	763.2	1,817.7	-	1,817.7	1,817.7	-
sanitary and similar services	352.5	93.2	259.3	-	259.3	259.3	-
social, recreational and related community services	1,960.3	357.5	1,602.8	-	1,602.8	1,602.8	-
Sub-total (b)	5,273.0	1,268.5	4,004.5	-	4,004.5	4,004.5	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	290.9	15.8	275.1	-	275.1	257.9	17.2
of which social, recreational and related community services	131.7	15.8	115.9	-	115.9	98.7	17.2
domestic services to households	159.2	-	159.2	-	159.2	159.2	-
Sub-total (c)	290.9	15.8	275.1	-	275.1	257.9	17.2
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	85,741.2	43,211.3	42,529.9	1,844.1	40,685.8	19,532.5	21,153.3
Import duties + sales tax	5,396.2	-	5,396.2	5,396.2	-	-	-
TOTAL	91,137.4	43,211.3	47,926.1	7,240.3	40,685.8	19,532.5	21,153.3

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1991-1993

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1991						
	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	363.3	59.4	303.9	-	303.9	303.9	-
Ministry of Works	227.7	18.2	209.5	-	209.5	209.5	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	122.4	38.3	84.1	-	84.1	84.1	-
Electrical Services Division	13.2	2.9	10.3	-	10.3	10.3	-
7.1 Transport	104.2	18.5	85.7	-	85.7	43.4	42.3
Civil Aviation	104.2	18.5	85.7	-	85.7	43.4	42.3
7.2 Communication	73.2	17.2	56.0	-	56.0	53.4	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	567.0	106.0	461.0	-	461.0	416.1	44.9

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1991-1993 (cont'd)

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	361.4	67.3	294.1	-	294.1	294.1	-
Ministry of Works	212.5	16.7	195.8	-	195.8	195.8	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	135.3	47.8	87.5	-	87.5	87.5	-
Electrical Services Division	13.6	2.8	10.8	-	10.8	10.8	-
7.1 Transport	148.1	23.2	124.9	-	124.9	44.6	80.3
Civil Aviation	148.1	23.2	124.9	-	124.9	44.6	80.3
7.2 Communication	84.3	18.9	65.4	-	65.4	57.4	8.0
Posts and telegraphs	84.3	18.9	65.4	-	65.4	57.4	8.0
8. Financial institutions	3.2	0.2	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
Post office savings bank	3.2	0.2	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
TOTAL	620.7	119.6	501.1	-	501.1	412.8	88.3

1/ revised

Table 1.23 - Gross domestic product and factor income of government enterprises, 1991-1993(cont'd)

(Rs million)

Kind of economic activity	1993 2/						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	30.1	15.1	15.0	-	15.0	15.0	-
Printing	30.1	15.1	15.0	-	15.0	15.0	-
5. Construction	392.4	81.4	311.0	-	311.0	311.0	-
Ministry of Works	228.7	23.8	204.9	-	204.9	204.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	147.1	54.5	92.6	-	92.6	92.6	-
Electrical Services Division	16.6	3.1	13.5	-	13.5	13.5	-
7.1 Transport	179.5	26.5	153.0	-	153.0	52.2	100.8
Civil Aviation	179.5	26.5	153.0	-	153.0	52.2	100.8
7.2 Communication	91.5	21.9	69.6	-	69.6	66.8	2.8
Posts and telegraphs	91.5	21.9	69.6	-	69.6	66.8	2.8
8. Financial institutions	3.7	0.3	3.4	-	3.4	3.4	-
Post office savings bank	3.7	0.3	3.4	-	3.4	3.4	-
TOTAL	697.2	145.2	552.0	-	552.0	448.4	103.6

2/ provisional .

Table 1.24 - Contribution of public sector to gross domestic product ,1991-1992

Kind of economic activity	1991						1992					
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Producers of govt services	Public sector			Total	Private sector	Grand Total
	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Total				Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises	Total			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	174	3,919	4,093	-	-	205	205	4,259	4,464	
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	54	54	
Manufacturing	-	13	72	8,189	8,274	-	14	54	68	9,293	9,361	
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	775	-	775	-	-	950	950	-	950	
Construction	-	304	221	2,065	2,590	-	294	230	524	2,481	3,005	
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	232	5,868	6,100	-	-	251	251	6,649	6,900	
Transport, storage and communications	-	141	2,044	2,015	4,200	-	190	2,410	2,600	2,210	4,810	
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	3	992	3,502	4,497	-	3	997	1,000	3,972	4,972	
Producers of government services	3,640	-	-	-	3,640	4,005	-	-	4,005	-	4,005	
Other services	-	-	99	1,778	1,877	-	-	123	123	2,042	2,165	
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)	3,640	461	4,609	27,381	36,091	4,005	501	5,220	9,726	30,960	40,686	
As a % of G.D.P	10.1	1.3	12.8	75.8	100.0	9.8	1.2	12.9	23.9	76.1	100.0	

Table 1.25 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1991-1993

Function	Type	1991							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		806.0	323.5	54.0	1,075.5	-	39.9	1,115.4	
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		43.1	30.5	4.2	69.4	-	0.5	69.9	
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	

(Rs million)

Table 1.25 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1991-1993 (cont'd)

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	Total current disbursements
				Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services							
1.	General public services	818.9	316.8	38.5	1,097.2	8.9	43.3	1,149.4					
2.	Defence	93.8	51.2	-	145.0	-	-	145.0					
3.	Public order and safety	690.3	156.1	10.9	835.5	-	6.3	841.8					
4.	Education	1,000.1	156.1	23.3	1,132.9	-	499.7	1,632.6					
5.	Health	718.6	231.7	3.7	946.6	-	5.1	951.7					
6.	Social security and welfare	125.7	26.5	0.9	151.3	-	1,753.6	1,904.9					
7.	Housing and community amenities	223.0	165.7	19.5	369.2	34.7	22.4	426.3					
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	58.2	38.9	12.3	84.8	0.5	32.9	118.2					
9.	Fuel and energy	3.4	0.5	-	3.9	-	2.5	6.4					
10.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	383.9	60.4	20.6	423.7	133.5	4.4	561.6					
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	57.4	21.2	2.6	76.0	30.2	1.5	107.7					
12.	Transport and communication	63.4	36.2	15.3	84.3	48.5	4.8	137.6					
13.	Other economic affairs	75.4	69.6	11.0	134.0	221.5	5.6	361.1					
14.	Other functions	-	15.0	-	15.0	-	1,313.9	1,328.9					
TOTAL		4,312.1	1,345.9	158.6	5,499.4	477.8	3,696.0	9,673.2					

1/ revised

Table 1.25 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1991-1993(cont'd)

(Rs million)

Function	Type	1993 1/						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure			Total	Less sales of goods & services	Goods and services			
		Compen-sation of employees	Goods and services							
1. General public services		975.6	446.6	41.0	1,381.2	12.4	59.5	1,453.1		
2. Defence		119.9	87.4	-	207.3	-	-	207.3		
3. Public order and safety		811.4	185.3	13.8	982.9	-	3.2	986.1		
4. Education		1,204.6	172.4	35.2	1,341.8	-	577.2	1,919.0		
5. Health		865.4	282.9	2.4	1,145.9	-	6.4	1,152.3		
6. Social security and welfare		138.4	22.6	1.2	159.8	-	1,845.1	2,004.9		
7. Housing and community amenities		263.3	142.1	24.6	380.8	20.0	28.3	429.1		
8. Recreation, culture and religion		86.9	45.6	15.1	117.4	-	65.1	182.5		
9. Fuel and energy		4.8	3.3	-	8.1	-	3.0	11.1		
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		494.8	73.6	32.2	536.2	81.2	9.7	627.1		
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		63.9	29.4	2.1	91.2	40.4	2.0	133.6		
12. Transport and communication		69.0	40.6	14.3	95.3	49.0	8.5	152.8		
13. Other economic affairs		97.2	90.0	15.1	172.1	111.5	10.5	294.1		
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,245.7	1,245.7		
TOTAL		5,195.2	1,621.8	197.0	6,620.0	314.5	3,864.2	10,798.7		

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 1991 the enterprise sector received Rs 52,358 million as gross output and used Rs 31,673 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 10,677 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 1991, the Household Sector, the

Government Sector and the Rest of the World had an excess of Rs 671 million, Rs 1,196 million and Rs 221 million respectively whilst the Enterprise Sector had to borrow Rs 2,088 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 - 1991

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources				Total	Account
	Institutional sectors							Institutional sectors					
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world		
Production	31,673	6,945	1,189	27,861	Exports (goods & services)	27,861					27,861	Production	
	20,685	13,141	3,951		Imports (goods & services)	29,535	29,535				29,535		
	10,677	2,600	3,951		Gross Output	77,584	77,584				77,584		
					Intermediate Consumption	39,807		5,140			39,807		
					Gross value added *	37,777		3,951			37,777		
					Compensation of employees	17,228					17,228		
	1,271	415			Customs duties & sales tax	5,077	5,077				5,077		
	8,737	10,126			Other indirect taxes	1,686	1,686				1,686		
					Gross Operating Surplus	18,863					18,863		
					Operating surplus of gov ent.	0					0		
	7,560	1,030	1,496	1,292	Interest, dividend, rent	11,378				1,203	11,378		
	292	158			Insurance premiums	450	450				450		
	450				Insurance claims	450	450				450		
	992	507			Direct taxes on income	1,499			1,499		1,499		
	237	355			Other direct taxes	592			592		592		
		571			Social security contributions	571			571		571		
					Social security benefits & grants	1,049		1,049			1,049		
		446			Unfunded employee welfare	892		446			892		
					Government transfers	482		482			482		
		92			Compulsory fees	115			115		115		
					Current transfers n.e.c								
	728	241	28	1,562	-to./from rest of the world **	1,831		28	77	269	1,831		
	5,803	31,127	7,348		-to./ from other sectors	889			105		889		
					Gross disposable income	44,278					44,278		
					Final consumption	32,547					32,547		
					Gross savings	11,731					11,731		
					Capital transfers **	147		76	71		147		
					G.D.F.C.F	12,385		1,090			12,385		
					Change in stock	-404		-40			-404		
					Net purchase of land	0		25	52		0		
					Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0		1,196	221		0		
					Grand total	376,300	112,196	29,707	31,007		376,300		
						100,822	102,568	29,707	31,007		376,300		
						100,822	102,568	29,707	31,007		376,300		

* 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 - 1992

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources			Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors			Rest of world				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt			Goods & Services	Total
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt											
Production				29,759	Exports (goods & services)	29,759					29,759	Production		
				31,386	Imports (goods & services)	31,386	31,386				31,386			
		7,536	1,346	85,741	Gross Output	85,741	85,741	5,658			85,741			
		23,331	14,887	43,211	Intermediate Consumption	43,211	43,211	4,312			43,211			
		12,181	3,040	42,530	Gross value added *	42,530	42,530	4,312			42,530			
				19,533	Compensation of employees	19,533	19,533				19,533			
		1,383	461	5,396	Customs duties & sales tax	5,396	5,396	5,396			5,396			
		9,767	11,386	1,844	Other indirect taxes	1,844	1,844	1,844			1,844			
				21,153	Gross Operating Surplus	21,153	21,153				21,153			
				0	Operating surplus of govt ent.	0	0				0			
Income				11,761	Interest, dividend, rent	11,761					11,761	Income		
				713	Insurance premiums	713					713			
				713	Insurance claims	713					713			
				1,465	Direct taxes on income	1,465					1,465			
				650	Other direct taxes	650					650			
				688	Social security contributions	688					688			
				1,265	Social security benefits & grants	1,265					1,265			
				942	Unfunded employee welfare	942					942			
				629	Government transfers	629					629			
				90	Compulsory fees	90					90			
Application & Distribution				1,941	Current transfers n.e.c	1,941					1,941	Application & Distribution		
				721	-to/from rest of the world **	721					721			
				49,495	-to/ from other sectors	49,495					49,495			
				35,846	Gross disposable income	35,846					35,846			
				13,649	Final consumption	13,649					13,649			
				193	Gross savings	193					193			
				13,630	Capital transfers **	13,630					13,630			
				77	G.D.F.C.F	77					77			
				0	Change in stock	0					0			
				0	Net purchase of land	0					0			
Use				0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0					0	Use		
				112,773	Grand total	112,773	112,773	32,977	32,903	32,977	112,773			
				113,845		113,845	113,845	32,977	32,903	32,977	113,845			
				122,523		122,523	122,523	35,846	35,846	35,846	122,523			
				193		193	193	2,740	2,740	2,740	193			
				13,630		13,630	13,630	90	90	90	13,630			
				77		77	77				77			
				0		0	0				0			
				0		0	0				0			
				415,021		415,021	415,021	32,977	32,903	32,977	415,021			

* 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, 1991 - 1992

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE	INCOME	1991	1992
Private consumption expenditure	Compensation of employees	27,542	30,346
Interest, dividend and rent	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	1,030	1,270
Net casualty insurance premiums	Interest, dividend and rent	158	250
Direct taxes on income	Casualty insurance claims	507	655
Other direct taxes	Government transfers to household	355	390
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	- social security benefits and grants	92	72
Social security contributions	- unfunded employee welfare benefits	571	688
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	- other	446	471
Current transfers to :	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	385	401
-other resident sectors	Current transfers from :	(144)	(159)
-Rest of the World	-other resident sectors	(241)	(242)
Gross savings	- Rest of the World	3,543	3,871
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	34,629	38,414
		34,629	38,414

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1991-1992

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE	1991	1992	INCOME
	1991	1992	1991
Final consumption expenditure	5,005	5,500	45
-compensation of employees	(3,950)	(4,312)	641
-consumption of fixed capital	-	-	7,166
-goods and services purchased, net	(1,055)	(1,188)	(4,233)
Interest paid	1,496	1,322	(420)
Subsidies to producers	403	478	(850)
Transfers to households	1,872	2,174	(877)
-social security benefits & social assistance grants	(1,049)	(1,265)	(786)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits	(446)	(471)	2,091
-other	(377)	(438)	(507)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	105	158	(992)
Transfers to Rest of the World	28	29	(592)
Transfers n.e.c.	5	13	115
Gross savings	2,343	2,740	90
			688
			471
			200
			(80)
			(105)
Appropriation of disposable income	11,257	12,414	Disposable income
			11,257
			12,414

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1991-1992

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE		1991	1992
Interest, dividend and rent	Gross operating surplus	7,560	7,752
Direct taxes on income	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	992	810
Other direct taxes	Interest, dividend and rent	237	260
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		23	18
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	450	713
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	292	463
Current transfers to :	Current transfers from :	728	549
-other resident sectors	-other resident sectors	(728)	(549)
-Rest of the World	-Rest of the World	...	...
Gross savings		5,803	7,038
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	16,085	17,603
		16,097	17,603

Table 2.6 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1991 - 1992

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE		1991	1992
Private consumption expenditure		27,542	30,346
Government consumption expenditure		5,005	5,500
Gross national savings		11,731	13,644
Appropriation of disposable income		44,278	49,490
INCOME		1991	1992
	Compensation of employees	17,228	19,533
	Gross operating surplus	18,863	21,153
	Net factor income from Rest of the World	89	161
	Net indirect taxes	6,764	7,240
	Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,334	1,403
	Disposable income	44,278	49,490

* 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, 1991 - 1992

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE	1991	1992	INCOME
	1991	1992	1991
Imports of goods and services	29,535	31,386	27,861
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,203	1,246	1,292
Current transfers to Rest of the World * :	269	271	1,562
- general government	(28)	(29)	(77)
- other resident sectors	(241)	(242)	(1,485)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-292	-57	
Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions	30,715	32,846	30,715
			32,846

* 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, 1991-1993

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1991		1992 ^{1/}		1993 ^{2/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	5,298	28	5,841	28	5,770	25
Molasses	96	1	92	-	93	-
Tea	83	-	95	1	103	1
EPZ	12,136	65	13,081	65	15,821	69
Other	472	3	576	3	656	3
Re-exports	615	3	559	3	549	2
TOTAL	18,700	100	20,244	100	22,992	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (Rs Mn)	600		500		530	

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1991-1993

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1991		1992 1/		1993 2/	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	2,692	11	2,915	11	3,744	12
1	Beverages and tobacco	113	1	132	1	152	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	801	3	749	3	951	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,053	8	1,945	8	2,109	7
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	255	1	274	1	290	1
5	Chemicals	1,739	7	1,901	7	2,216	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	8,624	35	9,141	36	11,039	36
7	Machinery and transport equipment	5,840	24	5,715	23	6,787	22
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,160	9	2,361	9	2,871	10
9	Other commodities and transactions	106	1	147	1	160	1
	TOTAL	24,383	100	25,280	100	30,319	100

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1991-1993

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1991 (Rs million)			
		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

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1991-1993(cont'd)

(Rs million)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1992			
		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

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1991-1993(cont'd)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1993 1/			Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	
11	Agriculture	868.5	637.1	226.8	4.6
12	Forestry and logging	61.9	61.9	-	-
13	Fishing	246.0	164.4	81.6	-
29	Mining and quarrying	221.1	219.5	1.6	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3,008.5	709.2	2,299.3	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	7,591.1	7,271.0	320.1	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	475.6	455.8	19.8	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	721.5	487.1	234.4	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	4,004.1	3,063.9	940.2	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,196.0	1,144.9	51.1	-
37	Basic metal industries	953.4	953.4	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	7,919.7	2,325.1	1,272.3	4,322.3
39	Other manufacturing industries	782.9	579.1	203.8	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	34.7	2.9	31.8	-
	TOTAL	28,085.0	18,075.3	5,682.8	4,326.9

* 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, 1991-1993

Economic categories	1991		1992 ^{1/}		1993 ^{2/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	14,304	64.1	15,037	63.9	18,075	64.4
Final consumption of household	4,482	20.1	4,910	20.8	5,683	20.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,524	15.8	3,595	15.3	4,327	15.4
TOTAL	22,310	100	23,542	100	28,085	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 (1989-1993)

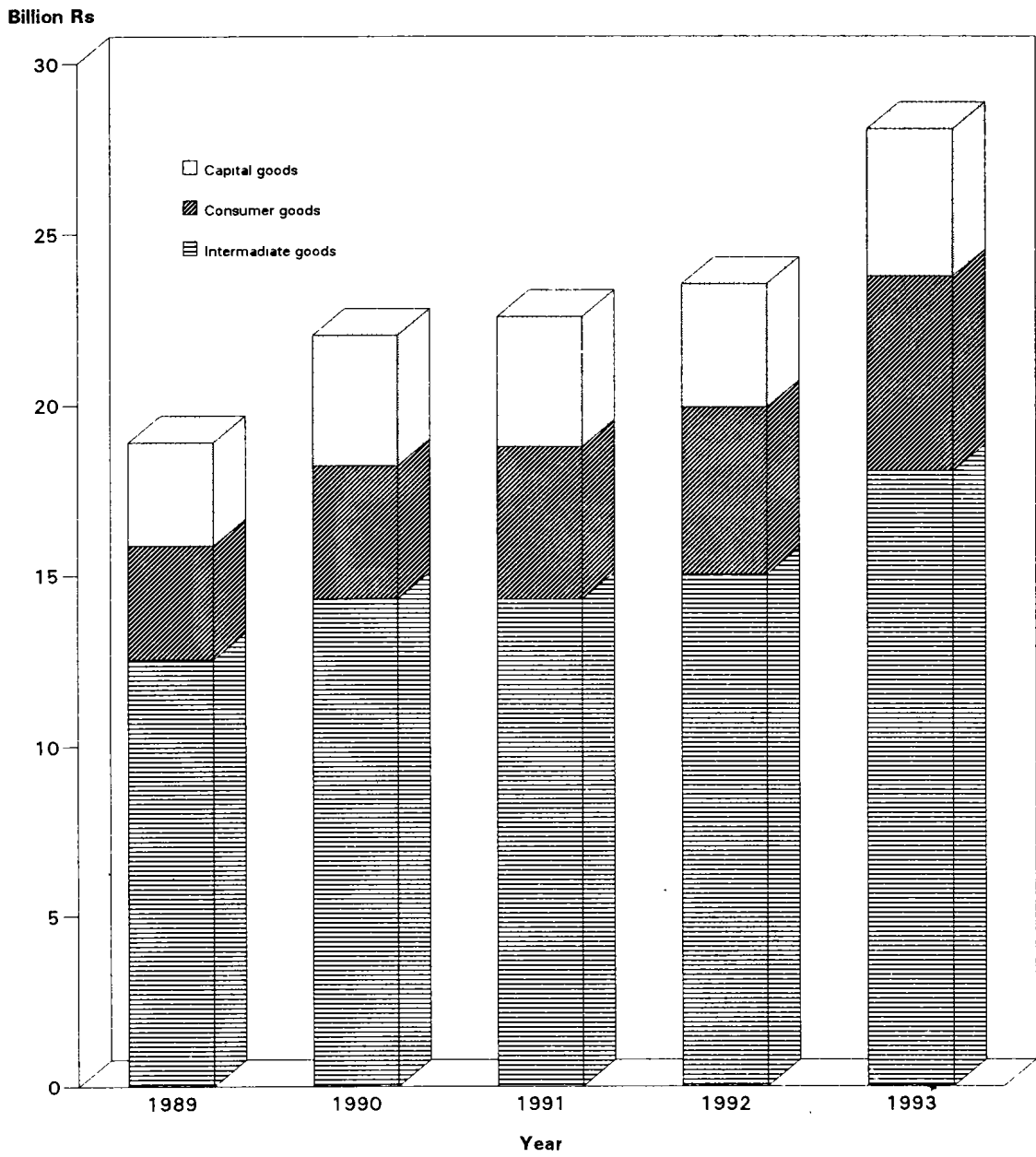


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1991-1993

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)		
	1991	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}
Total exports	+ 6.0	+ 7.0	+ 9.0
Sugar	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 7.0
Molasses	+25.0	- 9.0	+ 5.0
Tea	- 7.0	- 6.0	+37.0
EPZ exports	+ 5.0	+ 7.0	+ 9.0
of which Tuna	+13.4	- 11.0	+22.9
Textile yarn	+ 5.0	- 1.0	+13.3
Knitted goods	- 3.7	+11.5	+12.5
Other garments	+ 7.5	+ 5.9	+ 8.6
Optical goods	+14.0	+11.5	- 4.5

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1991-1993

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)		
	1991	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}
Total exports	-	-	+ 4.0
Sugar	- 6.0	+ 5.0	- 8.0
Molasses	- 25.0	+ 5.0	- 4.0
Tea	+ 7.0	+22.0	- 20.0
EPZ exports	+ 1.0	+ 1.0	+11.0
of which Tuna	+83.7	+ 9.9	+ 5.6
Textile yarn	- 8.2	- 4.1	+12.8
Knitted goods	+ 9.9	- 2.4	+ 8.9
Other garments	- 1.5	+ 2.8	+11.8
Optical goods	- 21.7	+ 1.4	+11.8

1/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1991-1993

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/
Intermediate goods	+ 6.6	- 0.4	+ 9.4
of which Flour	+24.7	+ 2.1	+12.0
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	- 15.2	+ 1.0	+15.1
Textile fibres	- 6.9	- 4.0	+ 6.6
Textile yarn	+ 7.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.1
Fabrics	+ 7.9	-	+ 0.9
Cement	+11.4	- 0.2	+14.0
Iron & steel goods	+11.9	- 10.4	+ 3.6
Petroleum products	+ 2.0	- 14.4	+ 4.7
Consumer goods	+ 3.1	+ 3.3	+ 9.6
of which Meat and meat preparations	+ 9.1	+ 6.5	+ 3.3
Dairy products	- 2.3	+ 4.0	+ 7.8
Fish and fish preparations	+ 7.9	+ 3.3	+ 1.0
Rice	- 6.5	+ 5.2	+11.0
Vegetables and fruits	+13.7	- 7.6	+ 2.9
Made-up garments	- 2.0	- 2.2	+12.9
Petroleum products	- 3.5	- 14.4	-
Gas	+25.3	+ 1.9	+ 7.8
Capital goods	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	+15.0

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1991-1993

Imported goods	Annual change (%)		
	1991	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}
Intermediate goods	- 5.6	+ 4.9	+ 8.8
of which Flour*	- 57.6	- 67.5	- 24.2
Fixed vegetable oils & fats	+ 36.9	+ 1.1	- 19.1
Textile fibres	+ 30.1	- 23.0	+ 44.4
Textile yarn	+ 11.3	+ 4.8	+ 23.3
Fabrics	- 33.7	- 6.0	+ 19.0
Cement	+ 19.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.9
Iron & steel goods	+ 3.4	+ 8.0	+ 8.9
Petroleum products	- 3.0	+ 9.0	+ 4.5
Consumer goods	+ 10.8	+ 6.1	+ 14.2
of which Meat and meat preparations	- 2.3	+ 4.5	+ 7.0
Dairy products	+ 4.4	+ 5.0	+ 3.6
Fish and fish preparations	+ 18.1	- 5.9	-
Rice	- 14.1	- 18.0	+ 51.0
Vegetables and fruits	+ 9.4	+ 10.7	+ 19.3
Made-up garments	+ 11.7	+ 35.0	+ 3.7
Petroleum products	+ 31.6	+ 9.0	+ 17.3
Gas	+ 16.1	+ 11.1	+ 1.8
Capital goods	- 1.5	- 7.2	+ 3.2

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, 1991-1993

	Unit	1991	1992 1/	1993 2/
Sugar	M/Tons	611,340	643,168	565,026
Molasses	"	174,933	173,175	162,000
Tea	"	5,918	5,845	5,931
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	13,250	15,500	17,000
Animal feeds	"	68,268	74,391	81,199
Iron bars	"	29,700	32,100	42,800
Denatured spirits 3/				
Power alcohol	H/litres	6,296	5,240	4,945
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	4,098	4,209	3,542
Beer and stout 3/	"	291,453	295,100	291,640
Wine 3/	"	32,582	34,164	30,898
Perfumed spirits 3/	"	1,567	1,874	1,985
Vinegar 3/	"	1,156	1,428	1,224
Matches	Gross boxes	223,150	213,052	200,500
Electricity generated	Mn kwh	737	809	869

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1991 - 1993

	(M.tons)		
	1991	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{2/}
Industrial crops			
Tea (processed green leaf)	30,582	30,374	30,900
Tobacco leaf ^{3/}	862	963	1,015
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	975	1,060	1,220
Creepers ^{4/}	12,345	13,045	14,985
Groundnuts	1,380	1,190	865
Maize	2,120	1,995	1,750
Manioc	190	210	215
Sweet potatoes	340	330	335
Potatoes	16,445	19,175	13,855
Rice	10	5	-
Tomatoes	9,385	10,220	13,020
Mixed vegetables ^{5/}	10,790	12,000	16,295
Bananas	6,490	8,530	9,880
Pineapples	1,480	2,300	4,050
Meat			
Beef: Local	458	443	387
Rodrigues	86	85	41
Imported	1,613	1,848	2,096
Goat meat	166	126	123
Mutton	12	18	15
Pork	906	994	1,049
Poultry	13,250	15,500	17,000
Fish			
Lagoon and off lagoon	2,518	2,725	2,650
Bank: ^{6/}			
Local vessels	15,563	14,856	16,397

1/ revised

2/ provisional

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

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

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

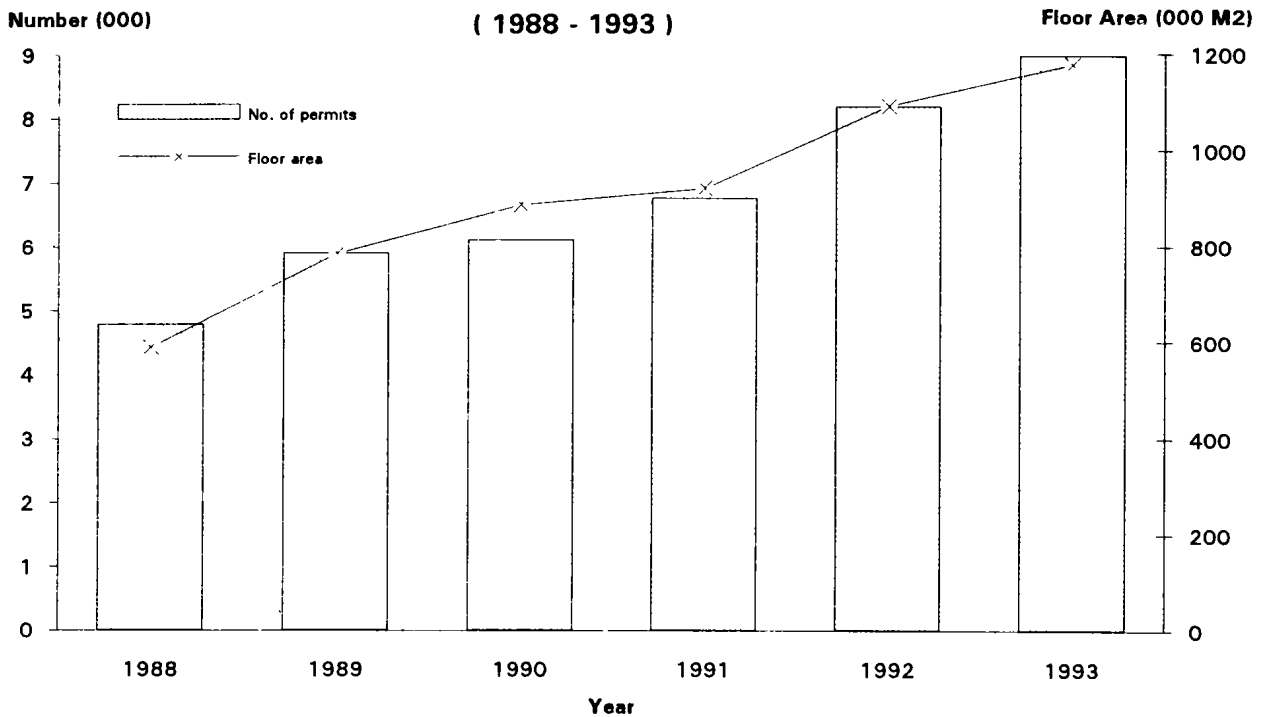
6/ includes fish caught for canning industry

Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1991 - June 1994

Type of building	1991			1992			1993			Jan - June 94	
	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)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (sq mt)	
Residential building	6,754	921,103	8,187	1,092,115	8,975	1,179,295	4,108	528,517			
New buildings	4,763	741,859	5,637	877,584	5,606	877,912	2,561	386,901			
Additions	1,991	179,244	2,550	214,531	3,369	301,383	1,547	141,616			
Non-residential building	444	296,755	484	221,241	581	207,119	338	157,826			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	16	2,016	14	3,427	17	18,101	5	1,941			
Manufacturing	67	49,308	52	31,121	60	53,896	36	19,536			
Electricity, gas & water	1	4,200	-	-	1	16	1	300			
Construction	1	407	1	71	2	2,100	1	755			
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels											
Transport, storage & communications	285	177,040	324	91,814	414	95,187	242	76,919			
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	4	18,564	6	8,018	3	696	2	533			
Other services	17	17,263	23	58,120	12	3,132	10	43,114			
	53	27,957	64	28,670	72	33,991	41	14,728			
TOTAL	7,198	1,217,858	8,671	1,313,356	9,556	1,386,414	4,446	686,343			

* 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
(1988 - 1993)**



**Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings
(1988 - 1993)**

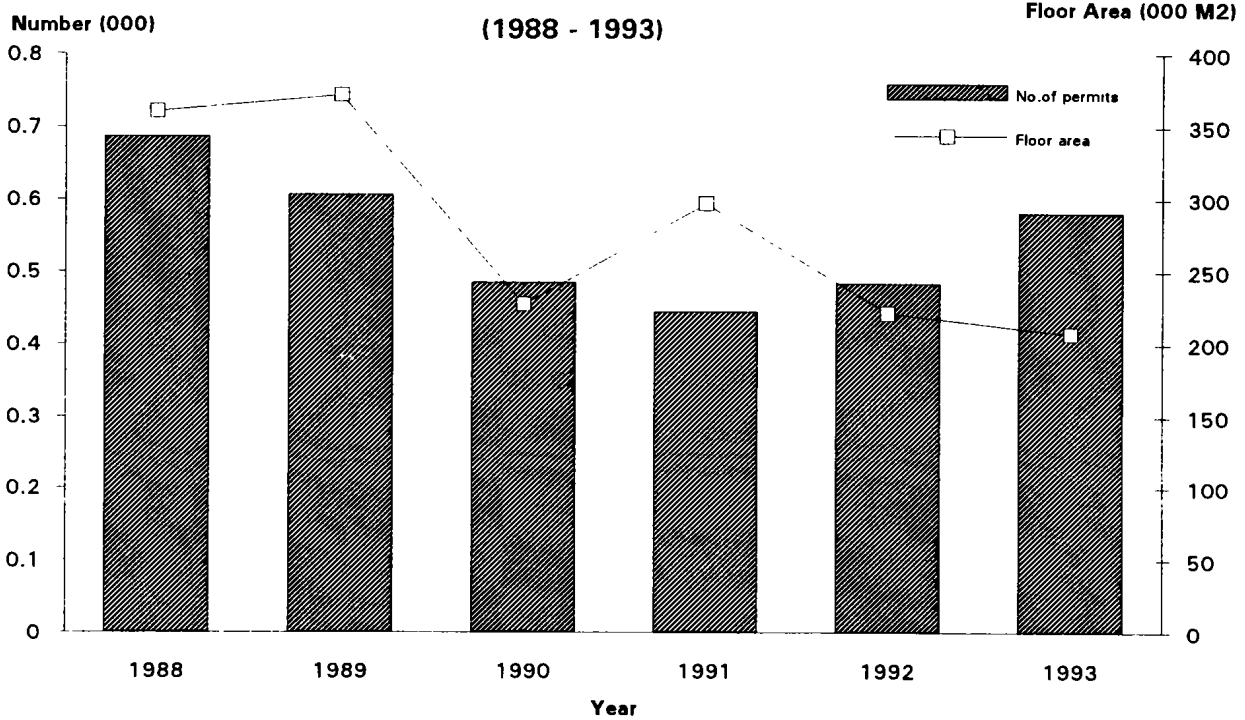


Table 4.4 - Total * number of permits and floor area by region, 1991 - June 1994

Region	1991		1992 ^{1/}		1993 ^{1/}		Jan - June 1994 ^{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	3,984	573,917	5,066	720,464	5,535	742,578	2,343	379,765
Port Louis	743	140,696	1,076	229,541	1,359	193,471	582	143,263
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	902	136,262	1,001	153,946	1,042	169,452	431	64,796
Curepipe	850	103,428	951	104,423	1,156	128,543	353	53,658
Quatre Bornes	808	112,392	832	104,568	844	115,531	403	55,055
Vacoas - Phoenix	681	81,139	1,206	127,986	1,134	135,581	574	62,993
Rural areas	3,214	643,941	3,605	592,892	4,021	643,836	2,103	306,578
Pamplemousses	549	157,505	764	115,261	960	157,161	461	74,828
Riviere du Rempart	460	96,657	560	116,434	551	106,761	291	47,034
Flacq	435	56,895	650	78,442	676	96,475	329	45,672
Moka	452	81,306	498	70,931	410	82,383	218	27,390
Grandport	351	44,129	400	82,971	497	65,978	418	44,398
Savanne	214	24,457	311	36,504	301	35,809	148	16,615
Plaines Wilhems	387	60,293	103	11,262	71	8,428	27	4,109
Black River	366	122,699	319	81,087	555	90,841	211	46,532
TOTAL	7,198	1,217,858	8,671	1,313,356	9,556	1,386,414	4,446	686,343

* 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, 1992 - June 1994

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1992			1993			Jan - June 1994			
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Less than 65	1,152	380	1,532	1,286	405	1,691	560	226	786	19
65-139	2,432	1,954	4,386	2,573	2,146	4,719	1,073	1,109	2,182	53
140-299	1,078	859	1,937	1,212	963	2,175	476	505	981	24
300-499	150	111	261	186	135	321	59	69	128	3
500 & over	32	39	71	40	29	69	16	15	31	1
TOTAL	4,844	3,343	8,187	5,297	3,678	8,975	2,184	1,924	4,108	100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1994

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 - 1994(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	36,091	6,763	42,854	+4.3	32,547	12,385	-2.9
1992	1,049,967	40,686	7,240	47,926	+6.7	35,846	13,630	+5.3
1993	1,062,810	46,503	8,425	54,928	+5.0	41,654	15,835	+4.7
1994	1,076,580	53,000	9,150	62,150	+5.1	47,645	19,200	+11.9

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, 1989 - 1993

Island of Mauritius (Area = 1865 sq kms)	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1. Population (mid- year) 1/	1,017,307	1,024,571	1,035,807	1,049,967	1,062,810
2. Annual population growth	+0.8	+0.7	+1.1	+1.4	+1.2
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	...	...	65.6	...	...
Female (years)	...	...	73.4	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	20.6	21.3	20.7	21.1	20.4
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.8
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	21.6	19.9	18.1	18.6	19.6
7. Employment *	268,487	277,405	280,321	282,592	276,775
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	262,790	291,550	300,670	335,400	374,630
9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)	2,796	3,630	3,940	4,655	5,362
10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)	31,962	37,696	42,943	48,097	54,991
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs)	31,418	36,792	41,458	45,808	51,742
12. Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+4.7	+7.2	+4.3	+6.7	+5.0
13. Rate of inflation (%)	+12.6	+13.5	+7.0	+4.6	+10.5
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn)	20,217	23,943	24,383	25,280	30,319
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn)	15,049	17,598	18,700	20,244	22,992
of which sugar	4,946	5,212	5,298	5,841	5,770
EPZ	9,057	11,474	12,136	13,081	15,821

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

* figures refer to large establishments only as at March and exclude foreign workers

Table 4.8 - Internal purchasing power (1962 - 1993)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
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	8.1
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	9.2
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	36.7
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	49.4
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	52.9
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	56.6
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	57.6
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	57.9
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	63.3
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	71.2
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	80.9
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	86.5
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	90.5
1993	1263.1	1058.5	272.4	202.5	188.6	176.7	173.6	172.7	158.0	140.3	123.6	115.6	110.5	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*

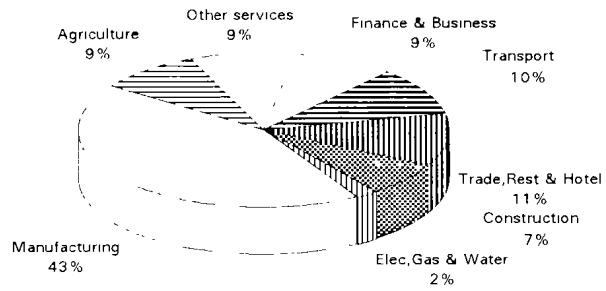
Payments for primary inputs or what is commonly known as value added, the total of which gives Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.), amounted to Rs 20,825 million representing 50 per cent of total output.

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.

Fig13 - Supply & Demand on Gross Output, 1987

(i) Gross output by industry



(ii) Demand by type

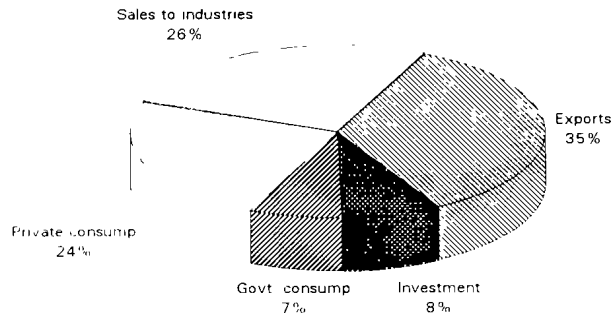
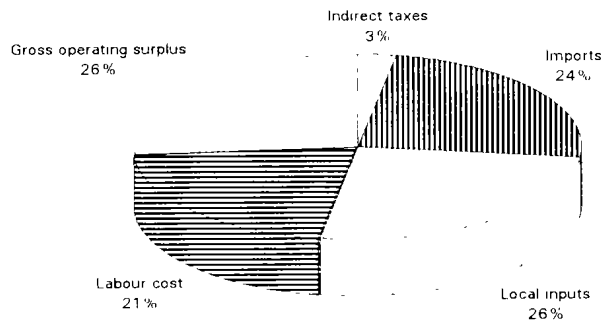


Fig 14 - Inputs of the overall economy, 1987



Source: Input-Output table - 1987