

Vol. 13



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

OF

MAURITIUS

1995

January 1996

(Price Rs 100)

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Foreword

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

This publication presents the latest available data describing the performance of the economy over the last four years (1992 - 1995). The provisional estimates for 1994 and forecast for 1995 are subject to revision in later issues. Following the publication of the results of the 1992 Census of Economic Activities, a major revision has been made to data concerning the intercensal period 1987 - 1991.

Concept, methodology and main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates are given in Part I and II. Detailed production accounts by activity and Income and Outlay accounts are given in Section I and Section II. In Section IV, a table on "Labour Productivity at national level" has been included for the first time. The input-output table for year 1987 will be shortly replaced by another ILO table for 1992, now under preparation.

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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Director of Statistics

Central Statistical Office,
Port Louis,
MAURITIUS
January 1996

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NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts which describe the functioning of the national economy in such areas as production, distribution, consumption and accumulation. It has been developed to facilitate the practical application of economic theory. National income accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time.

2. Need for international standards - the System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts is defined to consist of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro economic accounts based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules.

The need of international organisations for comparable data about their members prompted the development of international standards for national accounting in the late 1940's.

The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts" which was later revised (1968).

2.1 The 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA)

The SNA has recently undergone an extensive revision in the light of country experiences during the twenty five years since the last revision. The new version, the 1993 SNA has already been published and countries have been advised to implement the new system as soon as possible. Whilst the basic structure has remained more or less the same, certain changes have been brought to take account of new developments and concerns. Examples are the introduction of Environment or Green Accounting and Human Resource Accounting which can now be produced in what is termed "Satellite" Account.

The National Accounts of Mauritius are prepared on the basis of the International recommendations stated in the United Nations Manual - A System of National Account (SNA), 1968. It is intended to implement the 1993 SNA by phase. After consolidating the Production and Income and Outlay Accounts on the new format, steps will be taken to enable production of capital and financial account such that the complete set of accounts are prepared in the near future.

3. National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of National income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 where Gross Domestic Product (GDP) stood at some Rs 300 million. The measures were then confined to "Value Added" figures only and were published in the Year Book and later, in the Digest of Statistics.

Estimates for 1948 to 1975 were based on the 1953 system of National Accounts. In 1983, following the availability of more detailed data which were collected through an Annual Census of Production, a new series was produced for the years 1976 onwards based on the 1968 SNA.

4. Revised figures 1987-1995

Since 1985, the C.S.O. is regularly conducting comprehensive census of Economic Activities to collect data on all types of activities, in particular to measure the contribution of the small sector (less than 10 persons) in the economy. The last census was carried out in 1992 and the results were published in 1995.

Taking into account the findings of the 1992 Census of Economic Activities, the GDP of 1992 has been revised upwards from around Rs 48,000 million to Rs 49,700 million. Using the 1992 data as benchmark, new estimates have been worked out for 1993-1995. For the intercensal period 1987-1991, a revised series has been worked out and is published in this report.

5. 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 1995)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1993	Revised estimates
1994	Preliminary estimates
1995	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 1995 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1993	Revised results
1994	Provisional estimates
1995	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.

6. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1992 to 1995. 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. The statistical tables are preceded by a brief analysis. A new table on "Labour Productivity" is included in Section IV.

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

7. Problems and limitations of published data

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

(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.

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), also termed Gross National Income (GNI).

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)

The sum of Gross National Income (GNI) and net transfers from the rest of the world gives Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI).

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.

Gross Domestic Savings and National Savings

GDP at market prices less total consumption expenditure (private and government) gives Gross Domestic Savings. Disposable Income (GNDI) less total consumption gives Gross National Savings.

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.

Imputed bank service charges

Imputed bank service charges is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate bank service charges to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of bank charges is imputed to a nominal industry with a negative value added.

PART II - SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of each Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector accounted for about 9% of Gross Domestic Product in 1994. 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 2,800 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 7% 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 1994, they numbered 19 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 42,228 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 29,500 owner-planters who cultivate around 33,210 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 1993/94 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1993.

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 1994 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

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
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

Methodology

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

- (i) Sugar Milling
- (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 the 1990 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
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities
7. Sales Tax Department

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 : Mauritius Telecommunications Services Ltd., docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies
7. Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners
8. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

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
6. Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority (MOBAA)
7. Mauritius Freeport Authority

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 1990 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
- 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
7. 1992 Census of Economic Activities

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 1990 Housing and Population Census. The value added generated from the provision of private medical and dental services, hairdressing, private tuition, recreational and amusement services, etc., are estimated along the lines mentioned above. These estimates are then cross-checked with data on consumption of services obtained from Household Expenditure Surveys.

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

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

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

2. Cost Components of the Gross Domestic Product

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

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

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

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

3. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation

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

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

Methodology

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

In 1994 around 53% 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 National Housing Development Corporation (NHDC).

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 47% 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 Groups</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	<u>Expenditure approach</u>	

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.

<u>Type of expenditure</u>	<u>Method used</u>
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.

PART III - ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

1. Growth Rate: 1994, 1995

Production data available for the year 1994 indicate that the economy grew at 5.2%.

On the basis of production, employment and trade figures available the economy in 1995 is expected to perform at 5.5% compared to 5.2% in 1994.

1.1 GDP, 1994

Output

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased by 13.2% in nominal terms from Rs 48,046 million in 1993 to Rs 54,404 million in 1994. GDP at market prices, that is inclusive of net indirect taxes (Rs 8,580 million), reached Rs 62,984 million. After elimination of price effects, GDP grew by 5.2% in 1994 compared to 4.9% in 1993.

The Gross National product (GNP) at market prices, which takes account of movements of factor incomes between Mauritius and the rest of the world, amounted to Rs 62,584 million. GNP per capita increased by about 9% from Rs 51,520 to Rs 56,250 in 1994.

1.11 Sectoral growths

For the year 1994, all sectors have registered positive growth rates ranging between 4% and 11%, with the exception of Agriculture which declined by 7.4%.

- (a) The 7.4% drop in the Agricultural sector is mainly due to a low sugar crop of 500,209 tonnes following the adverse effects of cyclone Hollanda.
- (b) The overall 4.7% growth in the "Manufacturing" sector reflects performance in the sub-sectors as follows:

Sugar milling:	-12.0%
EPZ:	+4.0%
Non-EPZ:	+8.1%
- (c) "Hotels and Restaurants", a major component of the tourism industry, is estimated to have grown by 8.7% with 400,526 tourists visiting the country in 1994 bringing in Rs 6,052 million against 374,630 arrivals and Rs 5,362 million in 1993.

- (d) The "Transport, Storage and Communication" and "Other services" sectors registered high growths of around 11% following expansion in the telecommunication, air transport, entertainment and other personal services.
- (e) Activities in the "Finance, Insurance and Business services", "Construction" and "Wholesale/Retail" sectors grew by around 6%.

1.12 Consumption and Savings

Aggregate consumption expenditure increased by 13.2% from Rs 42,560 million in 1993 to Rs 48,174 million in 1994. In real terms, the growth rate works out to 5.1%.

Consumption expenditure by households accounted for 84% or Rs 40,360 million and general government, the remaining 16% or Rs 7,814 million.

Gross Domestic Savings which is obtained as the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate consumption, yielded Rs 14,810 million, 6.5% higher than the Rs 13,911 million in 1993. Consequently the level of savings, that is the ratio of savings to GDP or Savings rate, declined to 23.5% in 1994 from 24.6% in 1993.

1.13 Cost component of GDP

The table on the composition of value added shows that 48% of GDP or Rs 26,000 million consisted of compensation of employees, with government accounting for Rs 6,500 million. The remaining 52% or Rs 28,416 million represented Gross Operating Surplus of enterprises, which includes consumption of fixed capital.

1.14 Investment

Investment, defined as Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF), picked up significantly in 1994, increasing in nominal terms by 21.7% to reach Rs 19,550 million. After elimination of price effects estimated at 8%, investment, in real terms, registered a growth of 12.5%. This high investment includes an amount of Rs 2,000 million for the acquisition of an aircraft; exclusive of this item, investment grew by 3.5% compared to 5.0% in 1993.

Consequently, investment level, measured by the share of GDFCF in GDP, rose to 31.0% from 28.4% in 1993. But, exclusive of aircraft, the ratio stood at 27.9%.

Details on investment by type of goods show that expenditure on construction works, which include residential/non - residential buildings and infrastructural works (Rs 10,375 million), represented 53% of the total. Within this component, whilst construction of residential building remained at previous year's level, non- residential buildings and other works registered high growths of 12% and 11% respectively.

Of the Rs 9,175 million spent on capital goods, expenditure on transport equipment represented Rs 3,610 million and that on plant and machinery, Rs 5,565 million.

Details on investment by industry use is given in table 1.19. Public sector investment amounting to Rs 5,695 million represented 29.1% of the total in 1994 against 27.6% in 1993. The remaining 69.9% or Rs 13,855 million was contributed by the private sector.

1.2 GDP, 1995 (Forecast)

1.21 Growth rate

Information obtained on the expected output in the sugar, EPZ, tourism and other key sectors show that economic growth on 1995 will attain 5.5%. This overall growth rate of 5.5% have been worked out on the basis of the following assumptions:

	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>Growth rate</u>
(a)	Sugar	Production attaining 550,000 m/tons	+ 10%
(b)	EPZ	Exports forecast at Rs 18,500 million	+ 5%
(c)	Tourism	Tourists arrivals to reach 420,000 and tourist earnings Rs 6,800 million	+ 5%
(d)	Construction		+ 2%
		Overall	+ 5.5%

1.22 Output

GDP at factor cost for 1995 is forecast at Rs 60,240 million increasing in nominal terms by 11% over 1994. As net indirect taxes will increase marginally by 2% to Rs 8,760 million from Rs 8,580 the previous year, GDP at market prices is estimated at Rs 69,000 million, that is 10% above the 1994 level.

1.23 Consumption

Aggregate consumption expenditure is expected to increase at a slightly lower rate of 4.8% in 1995 compared to 5.1% and 5.2% in 1994 and 1993 respectively. In nominal terms, it is estimated to increase by 11% to Rs 53,335 million.

1.24 Savings

Domestic savings which is the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate consumption will amount to Rs 15,665 million, about 6% above the 1994 figure of Rs 14,810 million. Consequently, the Savings rate will drop to 22.7% from 23.5% in 1994 and 24.6% in 1993.

1.25 Investment

From information collected through the "Investment intention survey" carried out at the beginning of 1995 and on the basis of trade data relating to the first semester of 1995, GDFCF for the current year 1995 is forecast at Rs 18,325 million. This figure is some Rs 1,200 million or 6% lower than the Rs 19,550 million in 1994 which includes some Rs 2,000 million worth of aircraft. The volume of investment in 1995 when compared with 1994 figures, inclusive of the aircraft, shows a decline of about 10%. Exclusive of this irregular high investment in 1994, investment in 1995 will stay at the same level as in 1994.

Investment level will drop slightly to 26.6% from 27.9% (exclusive of investment of aircraft) in 1994 and 28.4% in 1993.

Construction works are estimated at Rs 10,755 million, slightly up from Rs 10,375 million in 1994. As the 4% nominal increase is attributable to price increases, the volume of investment in construction will remain at previous year's level. Within the construction sector, growths of 3.4% and 6% respectively for non-residential buildings and other works will be totally offset by a 4.4% decline in that of residential buildings.

As regards investment in machinery and equipment, data on imports of capital goods during the first six months of the year indicate that total investment in machinery and equipment may attain Rs 7,570 million. This figure compares with Rs 7,175 million (exclusive of aircraft) for the year 1994 and after elimination of price effects, the volume of investment in capital goods in 1995, will also remain at the previous year's level.

The public sector will share 32% or Rs 5,865 million of total investment and the remaining 68% (Rs 12,460 million) will be contributed by the private sector.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout:

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

ABBREVIATIONS

Rs	:	Mauritian rupees
Rs M	:	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, 1987-1995

	Unit	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)						
at factor cost	Rs M	20,381	24,087	28,129	33,018	37,570
at market prices	Rs M	24,262	28,709	33,320	39,263	44,333
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	Rs M	-533	-593	-303	-339	89
3. Gross National Product (GNP)						
at factor cost	Rs M	19,848	23,494	27,826	32,679	37,659
at market prices	Rs M	23,729	28,116	33,017	38,924	44,422
4. Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	Rs M	24,263	29,119	34,110	40,172	45,715
5. Per capita GNP						
at factor cost	Rs	19,157	22,520	26,469	30,865	35,191
at market prices	Rs	22,903	26,951	31,407	36,763	41,511
6. Per capita GDP						
at factor cost	Rs	19,671	23,089	26,757	31,185	35,108
at market prices	Rs	23,417	27,519	31,695	37,083	41,428
7. Compensation of employees	Rs M	9,200	11,298	13,325	15,560	18,233
8. Final consumption expenditure	Rs M	17,525	21,209	25,358	29,987	33,275
private (households)	Rs M	(14,690)	(17,565)	(21,280)	(25,370)	(28,085)
government	Rs M	(2,835)	(3,644)	(4,078)	(4,617)	(5,190)
9. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs M	5,175	8,090	8,680	12,030	12,680
private sector	Rs M	(3,415)	(4,655)	(6,330)	(7,560)	(9,030)
public sector	Rs M	(1,760)	(3,435)	(2,350)	(4,470)	(3,650)
10. Gross domestic savings	Rs M	6,737	7,500	7,962	9,276	11,058
11. Gross national savings	Rs M	6,738	7,910	8,752	10,185	12,440
12. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	498	-1,423	-2,438	-2,839	-1,674
Exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	15,639	18,565	21,363	25,619	27,861
Imports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	15,141	19,988	23,801	28,458	29,535

Table 1.1(cont'd) - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1987-1995

	Unit	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	Rs M	42,452	48,046	54,404	60,240
at market prices	Rs M	49,692	56,471	62,984	69,000
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	Rs M	+171	+63	-400	-425
3. Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	Rs M	42,623	48,109	54,004	59,815
at market prices	Rs M	49,863	56,534	62,584	68,575
4. Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	Rs M	51,258	58,153	64,334	70,325
5. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	Rs	39,306	43,842	48,538	53,169
at market prices	Rs	45,982	51,520	56,250	60,955
6. Per capita GDP					
at factor cost	Rs	39,148	43,785	48,898	53,547
at market prices	Rs	45,824	51,462	56,609	61,333
7. Compensation of employees	Rs M	20,389	23,178	25,988	28,855
8. Final consumption expenditure	Rs M	36,694	42,560	48,174	53,335
private (households)	Rs M	(30,999)	(35,738)	(40,360)	(44,730)
government	Rs M	(5,695)	(6,822)	(7,814)	(8,605)
9. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs M	13,810	16,065	19,550	18,325
private sector	Rs M	(9,060)	(11,630)	(13,855)	(12,460)
public sector	Rs M	(4,750)	(4,435)	(5,695)	(5,865)
10. Gross domestic savings	Rs M	12,998	13,911	14,810	15,665
11. Gross national savings	Rs M	14,564	15,593	16,160	16,990
12. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	-1,627	-3,505	-5,533	-2,985
Exports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	29,759	33,515	36,027	40,115
Imports of goods & non-factor services	Rs M	31,386	37,020	41,560	43,100

1/ revised estimates

2 / provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table1. 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1987-1995

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :					
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+8.3	+6.2	+4.6	+7.3	+4.4
Final consumption expenditure	+17.8	+8.1	+6.6	+5.3	+3.5
Private	+19.7	+8.6	+7.2	+5.0	+3.5
Government	+7.0	+5.2	+3.6	+6.6	+3.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+25.6	+40.3	-6.3	+23.3	-1.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+25.6	+16.7	+10.6	+15.9	+8.1
2. Ratios					
Compensation of employees / GDP at factor cost	45.1	46.9	47.4	47.1	48.5
Final consumption expenditure / GDP at market prices	72.2	73.9	76.1	76.4	75.1
Private	60.5	61.2	63.9	64.6	63.4
Government	11.7	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.7
GDFCF/ GDP at market prices	21.3	28.2	26.1	30.6	28.6
Public sector' s investment / GDFCF	34.0	42.5	27.1	37.2	28.8
Gross domestic savings / GDP at market prices	27.8	26.1	23.9	23.6	24.9

Table1. 2(cont'd) - Growth rates and ratios, 1987-1995

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+ 6.7	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.5
Final consumption expenditure	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	+ 4.8
Private	+ 5.0	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 4.7
Government	+ 4.7	+ 5.4	+ 4.0	+ 5.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+ 4.1	+ 4.8	+ 12.5	- 9.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	+ 3.5	-
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees / GDP at factor cost	48.0	48.2	47.8	47.9
Final consumption expenditure / GDP at market prices	73.8	75.4	76.5	77.3
Private	62.4	63.3	64.1	64.8
Government	11.4	12.1	12.4	12.5
GDFCF/ GDP at market prices	27.8	28.4	31.0	26.6
Public sector' s investment / GDFCF	34.4	27.6	29.1	32.0
Gross domestic savings / GDP at market prices	26.2	24.6	23.5	22.7

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost by sectors (1987-1995)

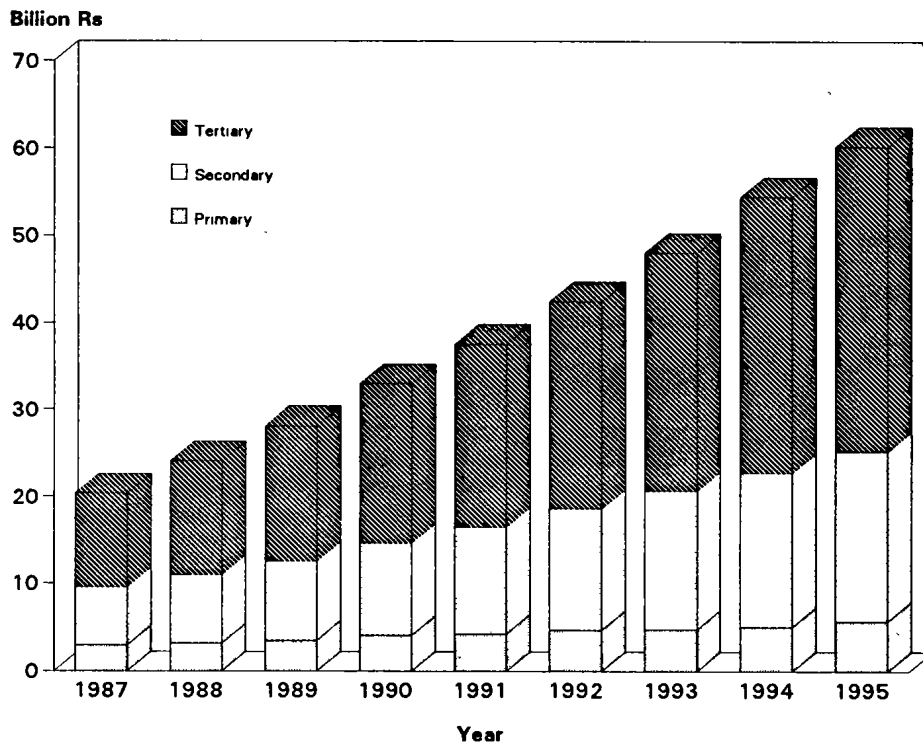
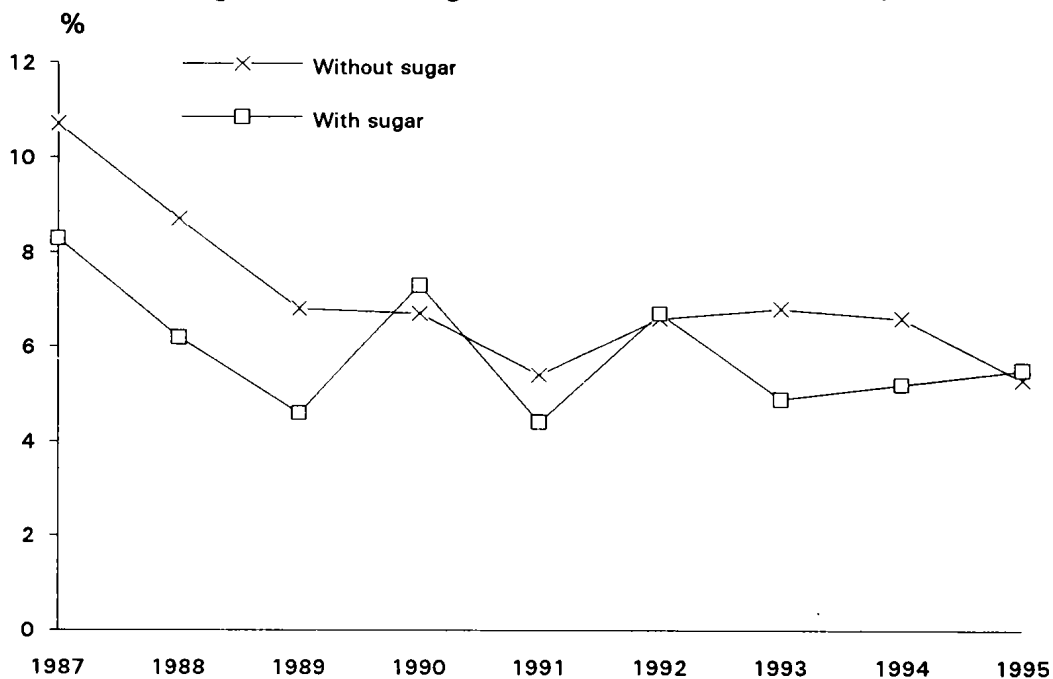


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (1987 - 1995)



With Sugar	+ 8.3	+ 6.2	+ 4.6	+ 7.3	+ 4.4	+ 6.7	+ 4.9	+ 5.2	+ 5.5
Without Sugar	+ 10.7	+ 8.7	+ 6.8	+ 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 6.6	+ 6.8	+ 6.6	+ 5.3

Fig 3 - Consumption and Domestic Savings (1987-1995)

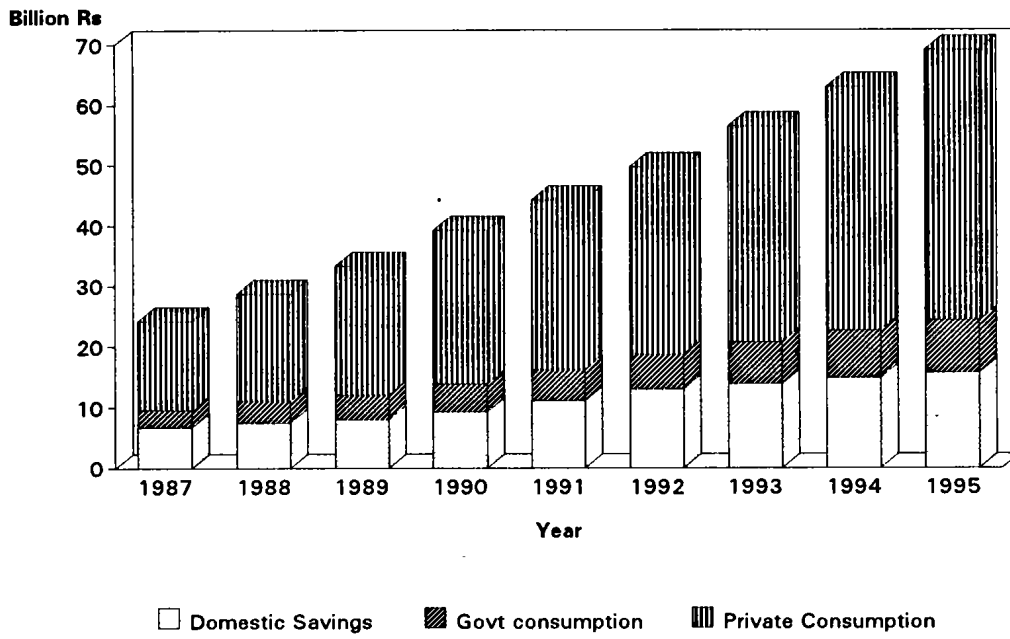


Fig 4 - Savings and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices, 1987-1995)

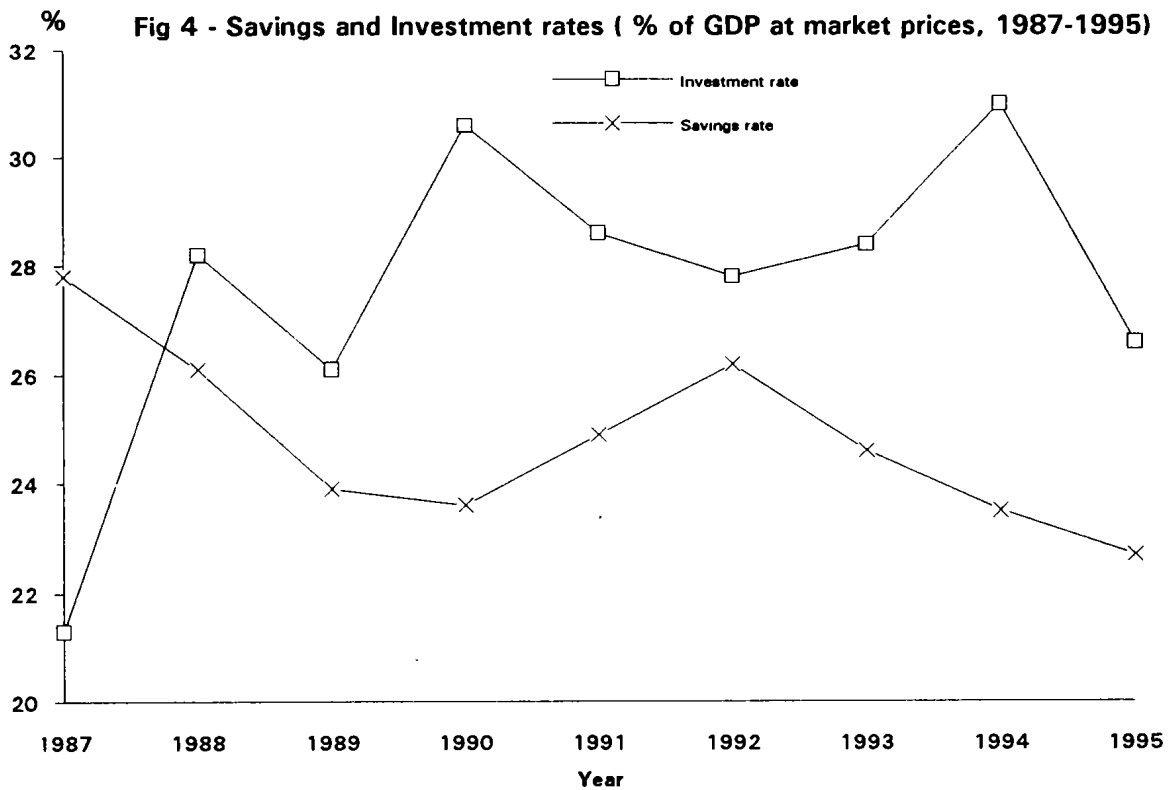


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1987-1995

	(Rs million)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2,941	3,140	3,461	3,998	4,206
Sugar	(2,124)	(2,177)	(2,355)	(2,675)	(2,658)
Other	(817)	(963)	(1,106)	(1,323)	(1,548)
Mining and quarrying	26	32	40	50	60
Manufacturing	4,976	5,847	6,648	7,784	8,766
Sugar	(676)	(597)	(652)	(720)	(727)
E.P.Z	(2,585)	(3,125)	(3,400)	(3,975)	(4,406)
Other	(1,715)	(2,125)	(2,596)	(3,089)	(3,633)
Electricity , gas and water	490	517	577	507	775
Construction	1,090	1,410	1,790	2,285	2,680
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	3,004	3,837	4,602	5,529	6,225
Wholesale and retail trade	(2,469)	(3,177)	(3,787)	(4,474)	(5,003)
Restaurants and hotels	(535)	(660)	(815)	(1,055)	(1,222)
Transport , storage and communication	2,097	2,390	2,981	3,526	4,246
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	3,092	3,551	4,233	5,087	5,812
Ownership of dwellings	(1,644)	(1,751)	(1,940)	(2,155)	(2,339)
Banking	(787)	(1,004)	(1,328)	(1,647)	(1,951)
Other	(661)	(796)	(965)	(1,285)	(1,522)
Producers of government services	2,130	2,795	3,106	3,398	3,792
Other services	940	1,120	1,384	1,715	2,061
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	-405	-552	-693	-861	-1,053
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	20,381	24,087	28,129	33,018	37,570
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	3,881	4,622	5,191	6,245	6,763
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	24,262	28,709	33,320	39,263	44,333

**Table 1.3(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost ,
1987 - 1995**

	(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,590	4,670	4,950	5,600
Sugar	(2,907)	(2,740)	(2,845)	(3,380)
Other	(1,683)	(1,930)	(2,105)	(2,220)
Mining and quarrying	70	80	90	100
Manufacturing	9,952	11,188	12,462	13,940
Sugar	(821)	(773)	(805)	(955)
E.P.Z	(5,011)	(5,705)	(6,230)	(6,935)
Other	(4,120)	(4,710)	(5,427)	(6,050)
Electricity , gas and water	950	1,205	1,250	1,375
Construction	3,065	3,540	4,020	4,225
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	7,042	8,222	9,444	10,440
Wholesale and retail trade	(5,593)	(6,445)	(7,378)	(8,155)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,449)	(1,777)	(2,066)	(2,285)
Transport , storage and communication	4,863	5,386	6,391	7,180
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6,833	7,677	8,536	9,270
Ownership of dwellings	(2,550)	(2,811)	(3,070)	(3,255)
Banking	(2,448)	(2,750)	(3,060)	(3,310)
Other	(1,835)	(2,116)	(2,406)	(2,705)
Producers of government services	4,160	5,021	5,981	6,630
Other services	2,382	2,757	3,280	3,780
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>-1,455</i>	<i>-1,700</i>	<i>-2,000</i>	<i>-2,300</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	42,452	48,046	54,404	60,240
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	7,240	8,425	8,580	8,760
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	49,692	56,471	62,984	69,000

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution,
1987 - 1995**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	14.4	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.2
Sugar	10.4	9.0	8.4	8.1	7.1
Other	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	24.4	24.2	23.6	23.6	23.3
Sugar	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.9
E.P.Z	12.7	12.9	12.1	12.0	11.7
Other	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.7
Electricity , gas and water	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1
Construction	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.1
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	14.7	15.9	16.4	16.7	16.5
Wholesale and retail trade	12.1	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.3
Restaurants and hotels	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2
Transport , storage and communication	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.7	11.3
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15.2	14.8	15.0	15.4	15.5
Ownership of dwellings	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.2
Banking	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.2
Other	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.1
Producers of government services	10.5	11.6	11.1	10.3	10.1
Other services	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	-2.0	-2.3	-2.5	-2.6	-2.8
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1.4(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1992- 1995

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10.8	9.7	9.1	9.3
Sugar	6.8	5.7	5.2	5.6
Other	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	23.4	23.3	22.8	23.1
Sugar	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
E.P.Z	11.8	11.9	11.3	11.5
Other	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0
Electricity , gas and water	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3
Construction	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.0
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.3
Wholesale and retail trade	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.5
Restaurants and hotels	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8
Transport , storage and communication	11.5	11.2	11.8	11.9
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.4
Ownership of dwellings	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.4
Banking	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
Other	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Producers of government services	9.8	10.4	11.0	11.0
Other services	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>-3.5</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>-3.8</i>
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 1992 prices, 1992-1995

(Rs million)

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,590	4,276	3,961	4,239
Sugar	(2,907)	(2,472)	(2,175)	(2,392)
Other	(1,683)	(1,804)	(1,786)	(1,847)
Mining and quarrying	70	75	81	86
Manufacturing	9,952	10,425	10,910	11,539
Sugar	(821)	(700)	(616)	(678)
E.P.Z	(5,011)	(5,312)	(5,524)	(5,800)
Other	(4,120)	(4,413)	(4,770)	(5,061)
Electricity , gas and water	950	1,051	1,111	1,163
Construction	3,065	3,249	3,444	3,513
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	7,042	7,608	8,107	8,512
Wholesale and retail trade	(5,593)	(5,985)	(6,344)	(6,661)
Restaurants and hotels	(1,449)	(1,623)	(1,763)	(1,851)
Transport , storage and communication	4,863	5,179	5,749	6,151
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6,833	7,299	7,765	8,105
Ownership of dwellings	(2,550)	(2,652)	(2,758)	(2,813)
Banking	(2,448)	(2,645)	(2,856)	(2,999)
Other	(1,835)	(2,002)	(2,151)	(2,293)
Producers of government services	4,160	4,368	4,586	4,862
Other services	2,382	2,584	2,864	3,107
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	- 1,455	- 1,571	- 1,697	- 1,799
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	42,452	44,543	46,881	49,478
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	7,240	7,880	7,644	7,720
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	49,692	52,423	54,525	57,198

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year)
1987 - 1995**

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-3.7	-4.8	-7.5	+9.8	-1.9
Sugar	(-4.4)	(-9.4)	(-12.5)	(+11.9)	(-4.9)
Other	(-1.5)	(+7.1)	(+3.9)	(+5.3)	(+4.2)
Mining and quarrying	+10.0	+10.0	+10.0	+10.0	+10.0
Manufacturing	+14.6	+8.0	+5.2	+7.7	+4.7
Sugar	(-3.9)	(-10.1)	(-12.5)	(+12.2)	(-1.7)
E.P.Z	(+22.0)	(+12.0)	(+6.0)	(+7.0)	(+5.0)
Other	(+12.4)	(+9.0)	(+9.0)	(+7.6)	(+5.7)
Electricity , gas and water	+5.0	+3.9	+11.8	+2.1	+9.5
Construction	+9.0	+16.0	+11.2	+12.5	+8.5
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	+20.2	+11.6	+7.4	+5.7	+4.2
Wholesale and retail trade	(+20.0)	(+11.5)	(+7.0)	(+4.5)	(+4.5)
Restaurants and hotels	(+21.1)	(+12.0)	(+9.5)	(+11.0)	(+2.9)
Transport , storage and communication	+10.5	+9.0	+8.0	+5.6	+5.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+5.3	+5.3	+5.7	+8.9	+5.8
Ownership of dwellings	(+2.0)	(+2.1)	(+2.5)	(+2.8)	(+3.3)
Banking	(+10.0)	(+9.0)	(+7.0)	(+11.0)	(+5.0)
Other	(+9.7)	(+9.1)	(+10.9)	(+18.2)	(+10.9)
Producers of government services	+3.0	+4.0	+3.5	+4.5	+3.5
Other services	+5.0	+6.0	+6.5	+8.0	+8.1
<i>Imputed bank services charges</i>	+11.0	+9.0	+7.0	+14.3	+5.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+8.3	+6.2	+4.6	+7.3	+4.4

Table 1.6(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates, 1987 - 1995

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+6.5	-6.8	-7.4	+7.0
Sugar	(+7.1)	(-15.0)	(-12.0)	(+10.0)
Other	(+5.4)	(+7.2)	(-1.0)	(+3.4)
Mining and quarrying	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+7.0
Manufacturing	+6.6	+4.8	+4.7	+5.8
Sugar	(+8.2)	(-14.7)	(-12.0)	(+10.0)
E.P.Z	(+6.0)	(+6.0)	(+4.0)	(+5.0)
Other	(+6.9)	(+7.1)	(+8.1)	(+6.1)
Electricity , gas and water	+4.9	+10.6	+5.7	+4.7
Construction	+9.0	+6.0	+6.0	+2.0
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	+7.2	+8.0	+6.6	+5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	(+6.0)	(+7.0)	(+6.0)	(+5.0)
Restaurants and hotels	(+12.5)	(+12.0)	(+8.7)	(+5.0)
Transport , storage and communication	+7.0	+6.5	+11.0	+7.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+6.6	+6.8	+6.4	+4.4
Ownership of dwellings	(+4.0)	(+4.0)	(+4.0)	(+2.0)
Banking	(+8.0)	(+8.0)	(+8.0)	(+5.0)
Other	(+8.9)	(+9.1)	(+7.4)	(+6.6)
Producers of government services	+3.9	+5.0	+5.0	+6.0
Other services	+10.1	+8.5	+10.8	+8.5
<i>Imputed bank services charges</i>	+12.7	+8.0	+8.0	+6.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+6.7	+4.9	+5.2	+5.5

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.7 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral volume indices
1992 - 1995**

	1/ 1992	1/ 1993	2/ 1994 (Base year:1992)	3/ 1995
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100.0	93.2	86.3	92.4
Sugar	(100.0)	(85.0)	(74.8)	(82.3)
Other	(100.0)	(107.2)	(106.1)	(109.8)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	107.5	115.0	123.1
Manufacturing	100.0	104.8	109.6	115.9
Sugar	(100.0)	(85.3)	(75.1)	(82.6)
E.P.Z	(100.0)	(106.0)	(110.2)	(115.8)
Other	(100.0)	(107.1)	(115.8)	(122.8)
Electricity , gas and water	100.0	110.6	116.9	122.4
Construction	100.0	106.0	112.4	114.6
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	100.0	108.0	115.1	120.9
Wholesale and retail trade	(100.0)	(107.0)	(113.4)	(119.1)
Restaurants and hotels	(100.0)	(112.0)	(121.7)	(127.8)
Transport , storage and communication	100.0	106.5	118.2	126.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.0	106.8	113.6	118.6
Ownership of dwellings	(100.0)	(104.0)	(108.2)	(110.3)
Banking	(100.0)	(108.0)	(116.7)	(122.5)
Other	(100.0)	(109.1)	(117.2)	(124.9)
Producers of government services	100.0	105.0	110.3	116.9
Other services	100.0	108.5	120.2	130.4
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>123.6</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	100.0	104.9	110.4	116.5
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+6.7	+4.9	+5.2	+5.5

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1992- 1995

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
	(Base year:1992)			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100.0	109.2	125.0	132.1
Sugar	(100.0)	(110.9)	(130.8)	(141.3)
Other	(100.0)	(107.0)	(117.8)	(120.2)
Mining and quarrying	100.0	106.8	112.1	116.6
Manufacturing	100.0	107.3	114.2	120.8
Sugar	(100.0)	(110.4)	(130.7)	(140.9)
E.P.Z	(100.0)	(107.4)	(112.8)	(119.6)
Other	(100.0)	(106.7)	(113.8)	(119.5)
Electricity , gas and water	100.0	114.7	112.5	118.2
Construction	100.0	109.0	116.7	120.3
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	100.0	108.1	116.5	122.7
Wholesale and retail trade	(100.0)	(107.7)	(116.3)	(122.4)
Restaurants and hotels	(100.0)	(109.5)	(117.2)	(123.4)
Transport , storage and communication	100.0	104.0	111.2	116.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.0	105.2	109.9	114.4
Ownership of dwellings	(100.0)	(106.0)	(111.3)	(115.7)
Banking	(100.0)	(104.0)	(107.2)	(110.4)
Other	(100.0)	(105.7)	(111.9)	(118.0)
Producers of government services	100.0	114.9	130.4	136.4
Other services	100.0	106.7	114.6	121.7
<i>Imputed bank service charges</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>108.2</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>127.8</i>
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	100.0	107.9	116.0	121.8
Indirect taxes (net of subsidies)	100.0	106.9	112.3	113.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	107.7	115.5	120.6

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices,
1987 - 1995**

	(Rs million)				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Compensation of employees	9,200	11,298	13,325	15,560	18,233
of which paid by government	(2,470)	(3,173)	(3,491)	(3,792)	(4,218)
Gross operating surplus	11,181	12,789	14,804	17,458	19,337
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	20,381	24,087	28,129	33,018	37,570
Net Indirect taxes	3,881	4,622	5,191	6,245	6,763
Taxes on products	(4,071)	(4,890)	(5,535)	(6,634)	(7,166)
Subsidies	(-190)	(-268)	(-344)	(-389)	(-403)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	24,262	28,709	33,320	39,263	44,333
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-533	-593	-303	-339	+ 89
Gross National Product at market prices(GNI)	23,729	28,116	33,017	38,924	44,422
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+ 534	+ 1,003	+ 1,093	+ 1,248	+ 1,293
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	24,263	29,119	34,110	40,172	45,715
Less:Final consumption expenditure	17,525	21,209	25,358	29,987	33,275
private (households)	(14,690)	(17,565)	(21,280)	(25,370)	(28,085)
government	(2,835)	(3,644)	(4,078)	(4,617)	(5,190)
Gross National Savings	6,738	7,910	8,752	10,185	12,440

**Table 1.9(cont'd) - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices,
1987 - 1995**

	(Rs million)			
	1992 1/	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
Compensation of employees	20,389	23,178	25,988	28,855
of which paid by government	(4,586)	(5,501)	(6,500)	(7,150)
Gross operating surplus	22,063	24,868	28,416	31,385
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	42,452	48,046	54,404	60,240
Net Indirect taxes	7,240	8,425	8,580	8,760
Taxes on products	(7,718)	(8,740)	(8,776)	(9,069)
Subsidies	(-478)	(-315)	(-196)	(-309)
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	49,692	56,471	62,984	69,000
Net factor income from the rest of the world	+ 171	+ 63	-400	-425
Gross National Product at market prices(GNI)	49,863	56,534	62,584	68,575
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+ 1,395	+ 1,619	+ 1,750	+ 1,750
Gross National Disposable Income(GNDI)	51,258	58,153	64,334	70,325
Less:Final consumption expenditure	36,694	42,560	48,174	53,335
private (households)	(30,999)	(35,738)	(40,360)	(44,730)
government	(5,695)	(6,822)	(7,814)	(8,605)
Gross National Savings	14,564	15,593	16,160	16,990

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1987-1995

(Rs million)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	17,525	21,209	25,358	29,987	33,275
Private	14,690	17,565	21,280	25,370	28,085
General government	2,835	3,644	4,078	4,617	5,190
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	5,175	8,090	8,680	12,030	12,680
Private sector	3,415	4,655	6,330	7,560	9,030
Public sector	1,760	3,435	2,350	4,470	3,650
Increase in inventories*	1,064	833	1,720	85	52
Exports of goods & non-factor services	15,639	18,565	21,363	25,619	27,861
Goods (f.o.b)	11,493	13,455	15,166	17,855	18,992
Non-factor services	4,146	5,110	6,197	7,764	8,869
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	15,141	19,988	23,801	28,458	29,535
Goods (f.o.b)	11,701	15,628	18,384	21,841	22,209
Non-factor services	3,440	4,360	5,417	6,617	7,326
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	24,262	28,709	33,320	39,263	44,333

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1987 - 1995

(Rs million)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	72.2	73.9	76.1	76.4	75.1
Private	60.5	61.2	63.9	64.6	63.4
General government	11.7	12.7	12.2	11.8	11.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	21.3	28.1	26.0	30.7	28.6
Private sector	14.1	16.2	19.0	19.3	20.4
Public sector	7.2	11.9	7.0	11.4	8.2
Increase in inventories*	4.4	2.9	5.2	0.2	0.1
Exports of goods & non-factor services	64.5	64.7	64.1	65.2	62.8
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	62.4	69.6	71.4	72.5	66.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.10(cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1987-1995

	(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	36,694	42,560	48,174	53,335
Private	30,999	35,738	40,360	44,730
General government	5,695	6,822	7,814	8,605
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	13,810	16,065	19,550	18,325
Private sector	9,060	11,630	13,855	12,450
Public sector	4,750	4,435	5,695	5,865
Increase in inventories *	815	1,351	793	325
Exports of goods & non-factor services	29,759	33,515	36,027	40,115
Goods (f.o.b)	20,272	22,992	24,130	26,900
Non-factor services	9,487	10,523	11,897	13,215
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	31,386	37,020	41,560	43,100
Goods (f.o.b)	22,931	27,507	31,526	31,900
Non-factor services	8,455	9,513	10,034	11,200
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	49,692	56,471	62,984	69,000

Table 1.11(cont'd) - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices - Percentage distribution, 1987 - 1995

	(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	73.9	75.4	76.5	77.3
Private	62.4	63.3	64.1	64.8
General government	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	27.8	28.5	31.0	26.6
Private sector	18.2	20.6	22.0	18.1
Public sector	9.6	7.9	9.0	8.5
Increase in inventories*	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.5
Exports of goods & non-factor services	59.9	59.3	57.2	58.1
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	63.2	65.6	66.0	62.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

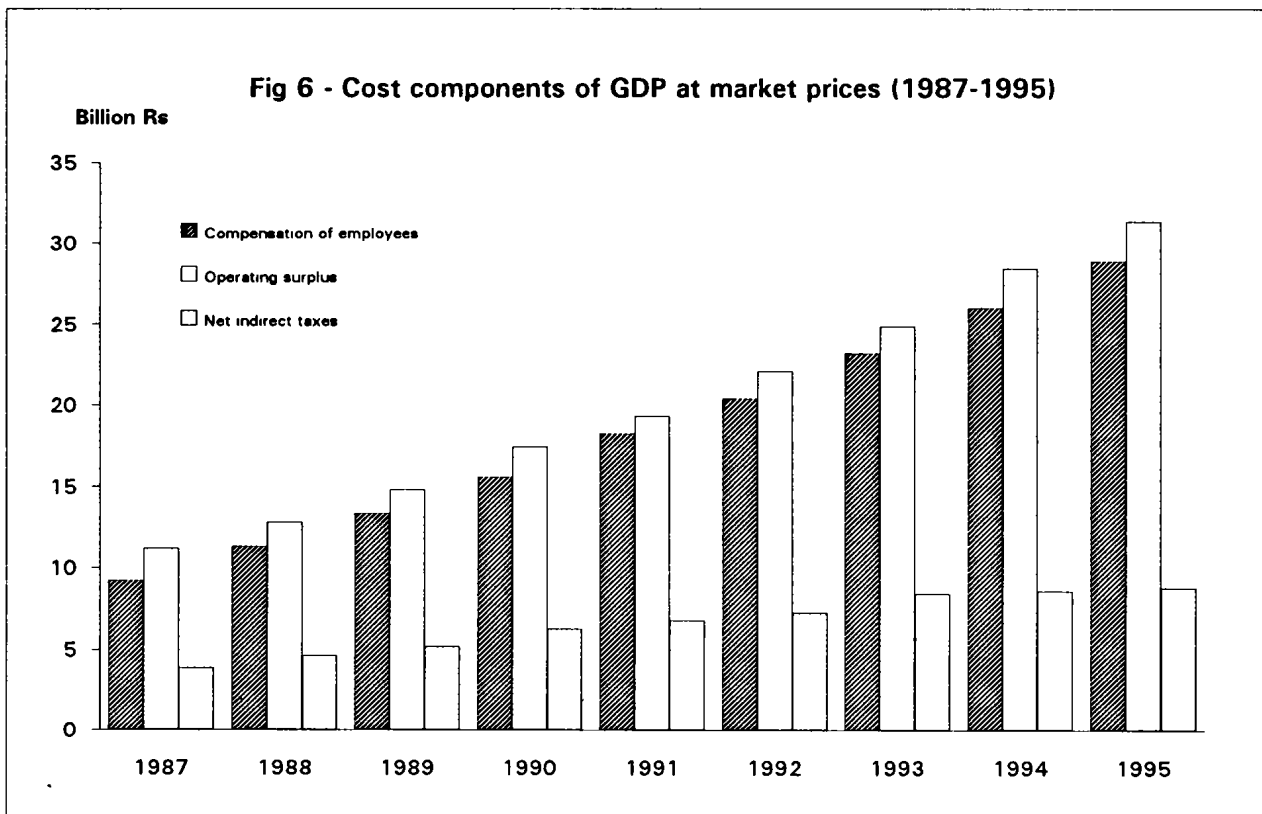
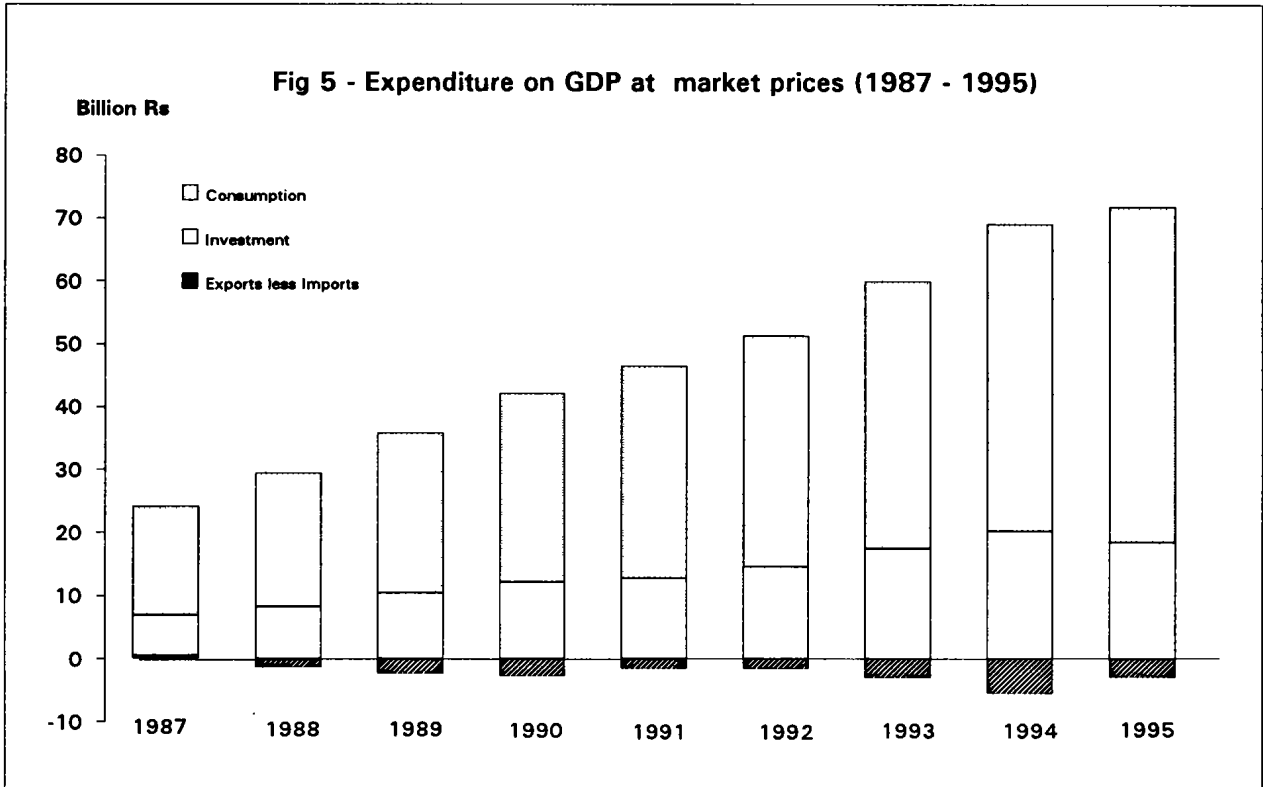


Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1992-1995

	(Rs million)			
	1/ 1992	1/ 1993	2/ 1994 (Base year: 1992)	3/ 1995
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	36,694	38,608	40,565	42,528
Private	(30,999)	(32,604)	(34,322)	(35,946)
General government	(5,695)	(6,004)	(6,243)	(6,582)
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,810	14,475	16,285	14,665
Private sector	(9,060)	(10,475)	(11,545)	(9,970)
Public sector	(4,750)	(4,000)	(4,740)	(4,695)
Increase in inventories*	815	867	597	401
Exports of goods & non-factor services	29,759	32,145	32,469	34,473
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	31,386	33,672	35,391	34,869
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	49,692	52,423	54,525	57,198

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

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1992-1995

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	100.0	105.2	110.5	115.9
Private	100.0	105.2	110.7	116.0
General government	100.0	105.4	109.6	115.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.0	104.8	117.9	106.2
Private sector	100.0	115.6	127.4	110.0
Public sector	100.0	84.2	99.8	98.8
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	100.0	108.0	109.1	115.8
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	100.0	107.3	112.8	111.1
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	105.5	109.7	115.1

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1992-1995

	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
	Base year = 1992			
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	100.0	110.2	118.8	125.4
Private	100.0	109.6	117.6	124.4
General government	100.0	113.6	125.2	130.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.0	111.0	120.0	125.0
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	100.0	104.3	111.0	116.4
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	100.0	109.9	117.4	123.6
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	107.7	115.5	120.6

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

**Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1987-1995**

(Rs million)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<u>I - By type of capital goods</u>					
A. Building & construction work	2,450	3,300	4,250	5,730	6,860
Residential building	890	1,120	1,545	2,115	2,765
Non-residential building	805	1,220	1,625	2,155	2,550
Other construction work	755	960	1,080	1,460	1,545
B. Machinery and equipment	2,725	4,790	4,430	6,300	5,820
Passenger car	255	295	380	475	490
Other transport equipment	470	1,970	815	2,120	785
Other machinery and equipment	2,000	2,525	3,235	3,705	4,545
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,175	8,090	8,680	12,030	12,680
<u>II - By Industrial use</u>					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	320	270	245	315	520
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,460	1,875	2,130	2,070	2,300
of which : EPZ	(655)	(870)	(900)	(690)	(648)
Electricity, gas and water	320	460	615	395	1,315
Construction	115	170	250	615	210
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	485	755	1,310	1,935	2,100
Transport, storage and communication	1,180	2,860	1,855	3,235	2,020
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	1,000	1,245	1,740	2,355	3,100
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(890)	(1,120)	(1,545)	(2,115)	(2,765)
Producers of government services	205	280	330	895	795
Other services	90	175	205	215	320

**Table 1.15(cont'd)- Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1987-1995**

	(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
<u>I - By type of capital goods</u>				
A. Building & construction work	7,915	9,105	10,375	10,755
Residential building	3,820	4,510	4,825	4,750
Non-residential building	2,405	2,780	3,370	3,625
Other construction work	1,690	1,815	2,180	2,380
B. Machinery and equipment	5,895	6,960	9,175	7,570
Passenger car	575	640	890	910
Other transport equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	760
Other machinery and equipment	4,120	5,115	5,565	5,900
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,810	16,065	19,550	18,325
<u>II - By Industrial use</u>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	635	625	620	695
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,900	2,640	2,575	3,025
of which : EPZ	(560)	(900)	(900)	(945)
Electricity, gas and water	1,220	565	1,115	1,025
Construction	300	425	440	430
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,595	1,820	2,305	2,340
Transport, storage and communication	2,260	2,915	4,575	3,100
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,405	5,395	6,130	5,600
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,820)	(4,510)	(4,825)	(4,750)
Producers of government services	1,105	1,220	1,275	1,465
Other services	390	460	515	645

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

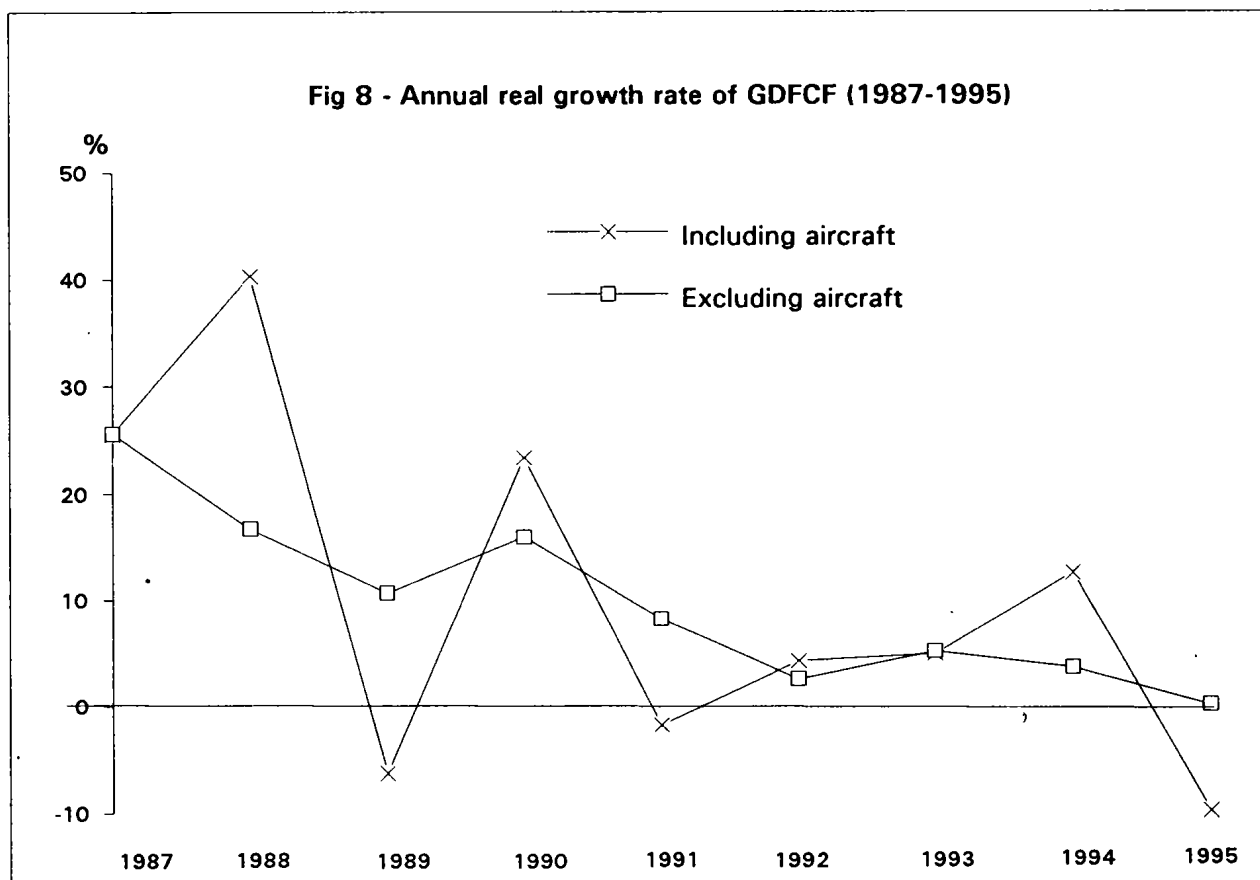
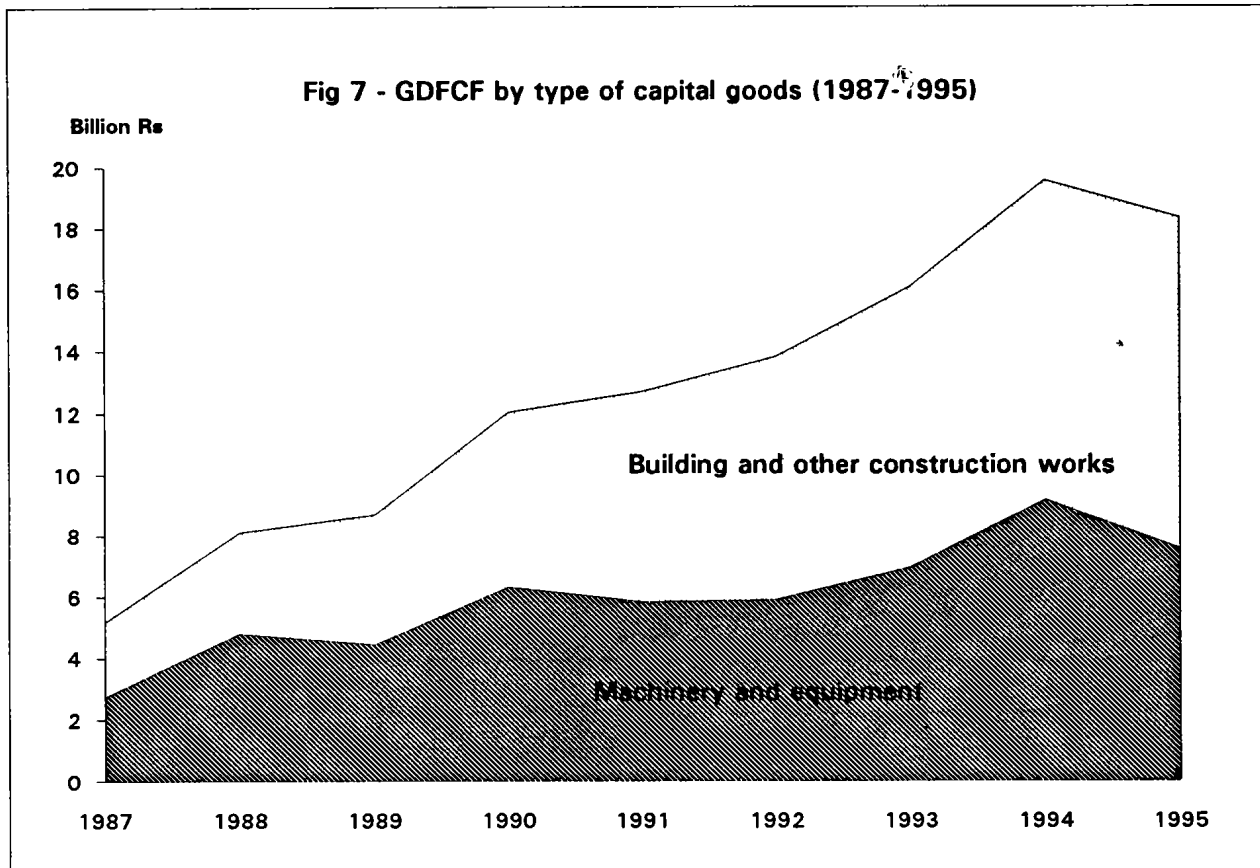


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF , 1994

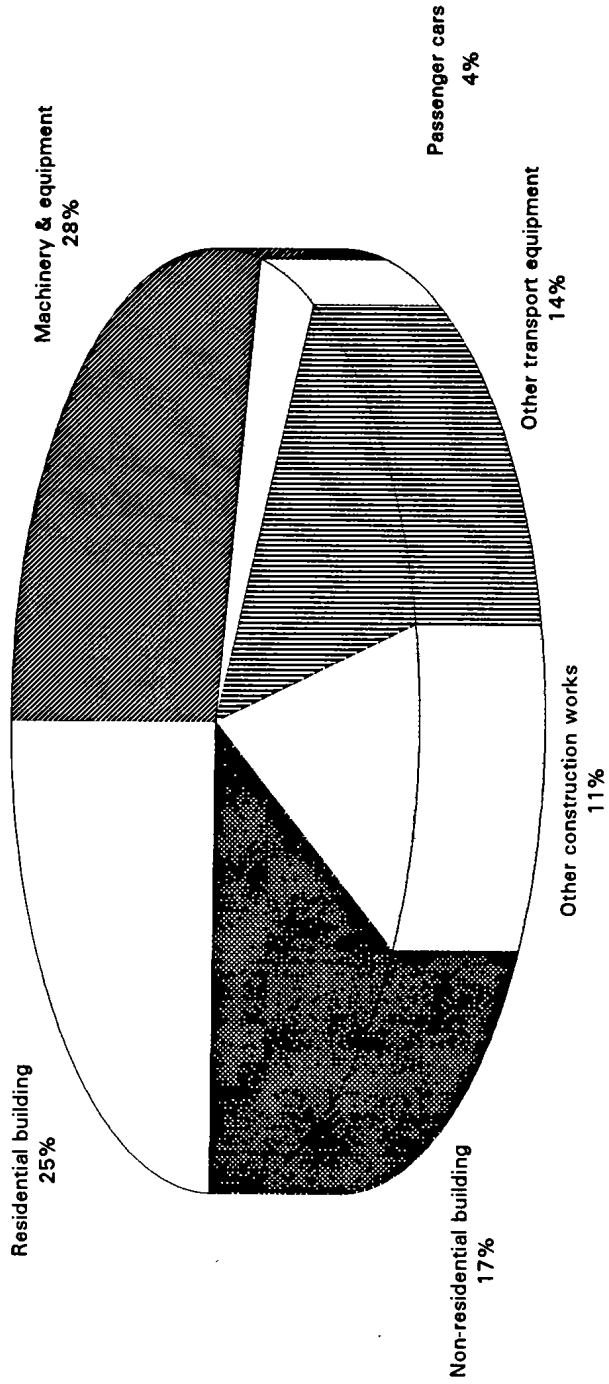


Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use, 1992-1995

	(Rs million)			
	1992 ^{1/}	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}	1995 ^{3/}
<u>I - By type of capital goods</u>				
A. Building & construction work	7,915	8,345	8,845	8,865
Residential building	3,820	4,140	4,140	3,955
Non-residential building	2,405	2,525	2,835	2,930
Other construction work	1,690	1,680	1,870	1,980
B. Machinery and other equipment	5,895	6,130	7,440	5,800
Passenger car	575	570	720	695
Other transport equipment	1,200	1,075	2,205	580
Other machinery and equipment	4,120	4,485	4,515	4,525
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,810	14,475	16,285	14,665
<u>II - By industrial use</u>				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	635	560	510	545
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,900	2,330	2,100	2,345
of which : EPZ	(560)	(805)	(740)	(740)
Electricity, gas and water	1,220	510	930	825
Construction	300	370	355	330
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,595	1,635	1,910	1,860
Transport, storage and communication	2,260	2,625	3,775	2,460
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,405	4,930	5,215	4,620
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,820)	(4,140)	(4,140)	(3,955)
Producers of government services	1,105	1,105	1,065	1,175
Other services	390	410	425	505

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1992 -1995

	1992 1/	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	100.0	105.4	111.7	112.0
Residential building	100.0	108.4	108.4	103.5
Non-residential building	100.0	105.0	117.9	121.8
Other construction work	100.0	99.4	110.7	117.2
B. Machinery and equipment	100.0	104.0	126.2	98.4
Passenger car	100.0	99.1	125.2	120.9
Other transport equipment	100.0	89.6	183.7	48.3
Other machinery and equipment	100.0	108.9	109.6	109.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.0	104.8	117.9	106.2
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	+ 4.1	+ 4.8	+ 12.5	- 9.9
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	+ 2.4	+ 5.0	+ 3.5	-

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators,1992-1995

	1992 1/	1993 1/	1994 2/	1995 3/
	(Base year:1992)			
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	100.0	109.1	117.3	121.3
Residential building	100.0	108.9	116.5	120.1
Non-residential building	100.0	110.1	118.9	123.7
Other construction work	100.0	108.0	116.6	120.2
B. Machinery and equipment	100.0	113.5	123.3	130.5
Passenger car	100.0	112.3	123.6	130.9
Other transport equipment	100.0	112.1	123.4	131.0
Other machinery and equipment	100.0	114.0	123.3	130.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.0	111.0	120.0	125.0

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

3/ revised forecast

Table 1.19 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1992-1994

(Rs million)

	1992			1993			1994		
	1992		Total	1993		Total	1994		Total
	Public*	Private		Public*	Private		Public*	Private	
A. By type of capital goods									
Residential building	470	3,350	3,820	270	4,240	4,510	330	4,495	4,825
Non-residential building	915	1,490	2,405	1,125	1,655	2,780	1,425	1,945	3,370
Other construction work	1,560	130	1,690	1,625	190	1,815	2,055	125	2,180
Transport equipment	100	475	575	100	540	640	100	790	890
Passenger cars	245	955	1,200	225	980	1,205	320	2,400	2,720
Other transport equipment	1,460	2,660	4,120	1,085	4,030	5,115	1,465	4,100	5,565
Machinery and other equipment	4,750	9,060	13,810	4,430	11,635	16,065	5,695	13,855	19,550
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation									
B. By industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	180	450	630	110	515	625	140	480	620
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	60	1,840	1,900	45	2,595	2,640	15	2,560	2,575
Electricity, gas and water	1,210	10	1,220	565	-	565	1,105	10	1,115
Construction	25	275	300	35	390	425	35	405	440
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	25	1,570	1,595	55	1,765	1,820	80	2,225	2,305
Transport, storage and communication	1,395	870	2,265	1,640	1,275	2,915	1,935	2,640	4,575
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	715	3,690	4,405	720	4,675	5,395	1,045	5,085	6,130
of which ownership of dwellings	470	3,350	3,820	270	4,240	4,510	330	4,495	4,825
Producers of government services	1,105	-	1,105	1,220	-	1,220	1,275	-	1,275
Other services	35	355	390	40	420	460	65	450	515

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1/ final results

2/ provisional

Table 1.20 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

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	
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6,308.5	1,817.8	4,490.7	-98.8	4,589.5	2,192.0	2,397.5
sugar cane	4,049.0	1,142.0	2,907.0	-	2,907.0	1,844.0	1,063.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	697.5	96.3	601.2	-8.8	610.0	64.8	545.2
livestock & poultry	869.1	398.1	471.0	-6.9	477.9	76.0	401.9
fishing	352.1	82.4	269.7	-	269.7	60.0	209.7
Other	340.8	99.0	241.8	-83.1	324.9	147.2	177.7
2. Mining and quarrying	80.0	10.0	70.0	-	70.0	32.0	38.0
3. Manufacturing	34,181.1	22,770.9	11,410.2	1,457.9	9,952.3	5,261.5	4,690.8
sugar milling	6,333.0	5,078.0	1,255.0	434.2	820.8	427.0	393.8
EPZ industries	15,104.2	10,083.4	5,020.8	9.8	5,011.0	3,111.2	1,899.8
Other	12,743.9	7,609.5	5,134.4	1,013.9	4,120.5	1,723.3	2,397.2
4. Electricity, gas and water	1,772.1	822.1	950.0	-	950.0	355.0	595.0
5. Construction	8,750.0	5,714.7	3,035.3	-29.5	3,064.8	1,585.0	1,479.8

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

(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 restaurants and hotels	10,231.5	3,056.5	7,175.0	133.0	7,042.0	2,483.0	4,559.0
wholesale and retail trade	6,746.6	1,341.2	5,405.4	-187.6	5,593.0	1,740.0	3,853.0
restaurants and hotels	3,484.9	1,715.3	1,769.6	320.6	1,449.0	743.0	706.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	10,103.0	5,211.9	4,891.1	28.1	4,863.0	2,090.0	2,773.0
transport & storage	9,115.2	4,969.0	4,146.2	28.1	4,118.1	1,850.0	2,268.1
communication	987.8	242.9	744.9	-	744.9	240.0	504.9
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8,411.8	1,509.8	6,902.0	68.9	6,833.1	1,192.9	5,640.2
of which financial institutions	2,921.5	466.1	2,455.4	7.7	2,447.7	621.6	1,826.1
ownership of dwellings	3,000.0	374.9	2,625.1	74.7	2,550.4	-	2,550.4
9. Community, social & personal services	3,137.2	746.3	2,390.9	284.0	2,106.9	780.0	1,326.9
Imputed bank service charges	-	1,455.0	-1,455.0	-	-1,455.0	-	-1,455.0
Sub-total (a)	82,975.2	43,115.0	39,860.2	1,843.6	38,016.6	15,971.4	22,045.2

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

(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	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	394.5	57.5	337.0	-	337.0	337.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services of which public administration and defence sanitary and similar services social, recreational and related community services	5,073.5	1,250.5	3,823.0	-	3,823.0	3,823.0	-
	2,699.0	782.0	1,917.0	-	1,917.0	1,917.0	-
	352.0	93.0	259.0	-	259.0	259.0	-
	2,022.5	375.5	1,647.0	-	1,647.0	1,647.0	-
Sub-total (b)	5,468.0	1,308.0	4,160.0	-	4,160.0	4,160.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services of which social, recreational and related community services domestic services to households	290.9	15.8	275.1	-	275.1	257.9	17.2
	131.7	15.8	115.9	-	115.9	98.7	17.2
	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)	88,734.1	44,438.8	44,295.3	1,843.6	42,451.7	20,389.3	22,062.4
Import duties + sales tax	5,396.2	-	5,396.2	5,396.2	-	-	-
TOTAL	94,130.3	44,438.8	49,691.5	7,239.8	42,451.7	20,389.3	22,062.4

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

Kind of economic activity	1993						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	
	(a) Industries						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6,536.8	1,906.5	4,630.3	-39.7	4,670.0	2,333.0	2,337.0
sugar cane	3,900.0	1,160.0	2,740.0	-	2,740.0	1,958.0	782.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	872.3	102.2	770.1	-8.0	778.1	80.0	698.1
livestock & poultry	974.8	438.5	536.3	-5.5	541.8	94.0	447.8
fishing	404.8	115.4	289.4	-	289.4	75.2	214.2
other	384.9	90.4	294.5	-26.2	320.7	125.8	194.9
2. Mining and quarrying	91.0	11.0	80.0	-	80.0	36.0	44.0
3. Manufacturing	38,080.6	25,337.4	12,743.2	1,555.6	11,187.6	5,752.0	5,435.6
sugar milling	6,083.0	4,910.0	1,173.0	400.4	772.6	451.0	321.6
EPZ industries	17,819.0	12,106.0	5,713.0	8.0	5,705.0	3,371.0	2,334.0
other	14,178.6	8,321.4	5,857.2	1,147.2	4,710.0	1,930.0	2,780.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,098.5	893.5	1,205.0	-	1,205.0	442.0	763.0
5. Construction	10,034.6	6,508.1	3,526.5	-14.0	3,540.5	1,760.5	1,780.0

(Rs million)

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

Kind of economic activity	1993						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	11,988.8 7,951.1 4,037.7	3,490.3 1,570.8 1,919.5	8,498.5 6,380.3 2,118.2	276.5 -64.7 341.2	8,222.0 6,445.0 1,777.0	2,922.0 1,998.0 924.0	5,300.0 4,447.0 853.0
7. Transport, storage & communication transport & storage communication	11,144.1 9,715.3 1,428.8	5,703.3 5,090.9 612.4	5,440.8 4,624.4 816.4	54.8 54.6 0.2	5,386.0 4,569.8 816.2	2,186.0 1,925.7 260.3	3,200.0 2,644.1 555.9
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services of which financial institutions ownership of dwellings	9,679.8 3,245.0 3,306.0	1,923.2 490.0 405.9	7,756.6 2,755.0 2,900.1	79.6 5.0 89.1	7,677.0 2,750.0 2,811.0	1,398.0 680.0 -	6,279.0 2,070.0 2,811.0
9. Community, social & personal services Imputed bank service charges	3,654.4 -	858.5 1,700.0	2,795.9 -1,700.0	324.2 -	2,471.7 -1,700.0	1,046.4 -	1,425.3 -1,700.0
Sub-total (a)	93,308.6	48,331.8	44,976.8	2,237.0	42,739.8	17,875.9	24,863.9

(Rs million)

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1992-1993

Kind of economic activity	1993						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	543.6	73.3	470.3	-	470.3	470.3	-
9. Community, social and personal services	6,006.4	1,456.2	4,550.2	-	4,550.2	4,550.2	-
public administration and defence	3,271.4	943.9	2,327.5	-	2,327.5	2,327.5	-
sanitary and similar services	346.0	81.0	265.0	-	265.0	265.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	2,389.0	431.3	1,957.7	-	1,957.7	1,957.7	-
Sub-total (b)	6,550.0	1,529.5	5,020.5	-	5,020.5	5,020.5	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	307.0	21.7	285.3	-	285.3	281.6	3.7
social, recreational and related community services	119.5	21.7	97.8	-	97.8	94.1	3.7
domestic services to households	187.5	-	187.5	-	187.5	187.5	-
Sub-total (c)	307.0	21.7	285.3	-	285.3	281.6	3.7
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	100,165.6	49,883.0	50,282.6	2,237.0	48,045.6	23,178.0	24,867.6
Import duties + sales tax	6,188.0	-	6,188.0	6,188.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	106,353.6	49,883.0	56,470.6	8,425.0	48,045.6	23,178.0	24,867.6

Table 1.21- Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1993-1994

Kind of economic activity	1993							Gross operating surplus
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees		
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	385.8	79.2	306.6	-	306.6	306.6	-	-
Ministry of Works	237.4	26.2	211.2	-	211.2	211.2	-	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	131.8	49.9	81.9	-	81.9	81.9	-	-
Electrical Services Division	16.6	3.1	13.5	-	13.5	13.5	-	-
7.1 Transport	193.0	26.6	166.4	-	166.4	56.2	110.2	110.2
Civil Aviation	190.5	26.6	163.9	-	163.9	53.7	110.2	110.2
Marine services	2.5	-	2.5	-	2.5	2.5	-	-
7.2 Communication	89.9	21.9	68.0	-	68.0	68.0	-	-
Posts and telegraphs	89.9	21.9	68.0	-	68.0	68.0	-	-
8. Financial institutions	13.3	0.3	13.0	-	13.0	3.4	9.6	9.6
Post office savings bank	13.3	0.3	13.0	-	13.0	3.4	9.6	9.6
9. Sewage and refuse disposal	34.3	3.6	30.7	-	30.7	30.7	-	-
Waste water unit	34.3	3.6	30.7	-	30.7	30.7	-	-
TOTAL	746.4	146.7	599.7	-	599.7	479.9	119.8	119.8

(Rs million)

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1993-1994

Kind of economic activity	1994							Gross operating surplus
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Indirect taxes less subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees		
3. Manufacturing	35.0	17.7	17.3	-	17.3	17.3	-	
Printing	35.0	17.7	17.3	-	17.3	17.3	-	
5. Construction	396.6	74.2	322.4	-	322.4	322.4	-	
Ministry of Works	248.9	21.2	227.7	-	227.7	227.7	-	
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	130.0	50.0	80.0	-	80.0	80.0	-	
Electrical Services Division	17.7	3.0	14.7	-	14.7	14.7	-	
7.1 Transport	197.4	30.3	167.1	-	167.1	64.0	103.1	
Civil Aviation	195.1	30.3	164.8	-	164.8	61.7	103.1	
Marine services	2.3	-	2.3	-	2.3	2.3	-	
7.2 Communication	97.1	21.1	76.0	-	76.0	76.0	-	
Posts and telegraphs	97.1	21.1	76.0	-	76.0	76.0	-	
8. Financial institutions	17.3	0.4	16.9	-	16.9	3.6	13.3	
Post office savings bank	17.3	0.4	16.9	-	16.9	3.6	13.3	
9. Sewage and refuse disposal	35.6	3.6	32.0	-	32.0	32.0	-	
Waste water unit	35.6	3.6	32.0	-	32.0	32.0	-	
TOTAL	779.0	147.3	631.7	-	631.7	515.3	116.4	

(Rs million)

Table 1.22 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product , 1992-1993

Kind of economic activity	(Rs million)											
	1992					1993						
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total		
	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises			Total	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises			Public enter-prises	Total
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	141	4,449	4,590	-	-	174	4,496	4,670		
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	80	80		
Manufacturing	-	14	53	9,885	9,952	-	15	64	11,109	11,188		
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	950	-	950	-	-	1,209	-	1,205		
Construction	-	301	230	2,534	3,065	-	307	174	3,059	3,540		
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	215	6,827	7,042	-	-	199	8,023	8,222		
Transport, storage and communications	-	108	2,347	2,408	4,863	-	234	2,469	2,683	5,386		
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	3	1,224	5,606	6,833	-	13	1,400	6,264	7,677		
Producers of government services	4,160	-	-	-	4,160	5,021	-	-	-	5,021		
Other services	-	-	151	2,231	2,382	-	31	146	2,580	2,757		
Imputed bank service charges	...	...	...	-1,127	-1,455	...	...	...	-1,309	-1,700
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)				9,569	32,883	42,452				11,061	36,985	48,046
As a % of G.D.P				22.5	77.5	100.0				23.0	77.0	100.0

Table 1.23 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1993-1994

Function \ Type		1993							Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total	
		Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services	Total				
1. General public services		1,104.7	462.2	46.3	1,520.6	12.4	83.4	1,616.4	
2. Defence		119.9	87.4	-	207.3	-	2.7	210.0	
3. Public order and safety		824.1	185.8	13.8	996.1	-	21.6	1,017.7	
4. Education		1,215.5	167.5	28.0	1,355.0	-	652.0	2,007.0	
5. Health		894.8	291.8	2.4	1,184.2	-	26.2	1,210.4	
6. Social security and welfare		138.9	24.0	1.3	161.6	-	2,031.1	2,192.7	
7. Housing and community amenities		259.0	139.1	35.6	362.5	20.0	22.4	404.9	
8. Recreation, culture and religion		84.9	38.7	1.6	122.0	-	71.4	193.4	
9. Fuel and energy		4.8	3.3	-	8.1	-	3.1	11.2	
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		504.7	75.6	32.2	548.1	81.2	19.3	648.6	
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		57.1	27.3	4.6	79.8	40.4	2.2	122.4	
12. Transport and communication		67.6	38.3	17.4	88.5	49.0	9.3	146.8	
13. Other economic affairs		98.7	89.7	0.3	188.1	111.5	12.6	312.2	
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	1,284.4	1,284.4	
TOTAL		5,374.7	1,630.7	183.5	6,821.9	314.5	4,241.7	11,378.1	

(Rs million)

Table 1.23(cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1993-1994

Function		Type		1994							Total current disbursements
				Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total	
				Compen- sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services	Total				
1.	General public services	1,459.9	414.6	56.8	1,817.7	18.6	47.8	1,884.1			
2.	Defence	139.7	86.7	-	226.4	-	0.4	226.8			
3.	Public order and safety	965.7	238.6	32.4	1,171.9	-	6.0	1,177.9			
4.	Education	1,412.2	175.5	31.6	1,556.1	-	706.5	2,262.6			
5.	Health	1,016.9	275.2	6.9	1,285.2	-	12.9	1,298.1			
6.	Social security and welfare	158.9	29.5	1.4	187.0	-	2,360.7	2,547.7			
7.	Housing and community amenities	280.0	139.2	37.4	381.8	2.9	1.6	386.3			
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	94.0	40.8	3.1	131.7	-	78.1	209.8			
9.	Fuel and energy	5.4	0.7	-	6.1	5.0	7.3	18.4			
10.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	567.6	91.9	12.9	646.6	58.0	16.4	721.0			
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	54.8	24.5	4.3	75.0	25.8	0.4	101.2			
12.	Transport and communication	76.8	43.7	18.3	102.2	25.5	2.5	130.2			
13.	Other economic affairs	114.8	111.6	0.2	226.2	25.5	9.2	260.9			
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,495.0	1,495.0			
TOTAL		6,346.7	1,672.5	205.3	7,813.9	161.3	4,744.8	12,720.0			

(Rs million)

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 1992 the enterprise sector received Rs 60,732 million as gross output and used Rs 35,420 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and Rs 12,696 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 value added and compensation of employees and indirect taxes. It therefore appears on the left in the production account. Gross operating surplus also constitutes a resource for the Income Account, it therefore appears on the right in that account.

One important balancing item is lending (+)/ borrowing (-). A positive sign means that the sector has an excess of resources and can lend to other sectors while a negative sign indicates a need for borrowing fund from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.1, we can see that in 1992, the Household Sector, and the Government Sector had an excess of Rs 208 million and Rs 745 million respectively whilst the Enterprise Sector had to borrow Rs 947 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 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 both the financial (banks, insurance companies) and 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 - 1992

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Resources				Total	Account			
	Institutional sectors							Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world			Institutional sectors		Goods & Services
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world										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		
				88,735	Gross Output	88,735			5,863					88,735		
				44,439	Intermediate Consumption	44,439								44,439		
				44,296	Gross value added *	44,296			4,475					44,296		
				20,389	Compensation of employees	20,389								20,389		
				5,396	Customs duties & sales tax	5,396			5,396					5,396		
				1,844	Other indirect taxes	1,844			1,844					1,844		
				22,063	Gross Operating Surplus	22,063								22,063		
				0	Operating surplus of govt ent.	0			77					0		
Income				11,806	Interest, dividend, rent	11,806			1,044				11,806			
				713	Insurance premiums	713							713			
				713	Insurance claims	713							713			
				1,465	Direct taxes on income	1,465			1,465				1,465			
				650	Other direct taxes	650			650				650			
				688	Social security contributions	688			688				688			
				1,258	Social security benefits & grants	1,258			1,258				1,258			
				972	Unfunded employee welfare	972			486				972			
				605	Government transfers	605			605				605			
				90	Compulsory fees	90			90				90			
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				1,937	Current transfers n.e.c	1,937			76				1,937			
				716	-to/ from rest of the world **	716					271		716			
				51,258	-to/ from other sectors	51,258			1,590				51,258			
				36,694	Gross disposable income	36,694			62				36,694			
				14,564	Final consumption	14,564			34,764				14,564			
				335	Gross savings	335			268				335			
				13,810	Capital transfers **	13,810			268				13,810			
				815	G.D.F.C.F	815			67				815			
				0	Change in stock	0							0			
				0	Net purchase of land	0							0			
Use				0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	0							0			
				121,703	Grand Total	121,703			33,118				121,703			
				427,396		427,396			114,155				427,396			
Capital				125,517		125,517			32,903				125,517			
				32,903		32,903							32,903			
				427,396		427,396			114,155				427,396			

* 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 - 1993

Account	Uses				Transactions	Total	Goods & Services	Total	Resources				Goods & Services	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				33,515	Exports (goods & services)	33,515	33,515										
				37,020	Imports (goods & services)	37,020	37,020										
				100,166	Gross Output	100,166	100,166										
				49,883	Intermediate Consumption	49,883	49,883										
				50,283	Gross value added *	50,283	50,283										
				23,178	Compensation of employees	23,178	23,178										
				6,188	Customs duties & sales tax	6,188	6,188										
				2,237	Other indirect taxes	2,237	2,237										
				24,868	Gross Operating Surplus	24,868	24,868										
				0	Operating surplus of govt ent.	0	0										
Income	Application & Distribution			11,842	Interest, dividend, rent	11,842	11,842										
				555	Insurance premiums	555	555										
				555	Insurance claims	555	555										
				1,461	Direct taxes on income	1,461	1,461										
				782	Other direct taxes	782	782										
				793	Social security contributions	793	793										
				1,448	Social security benefits & grants	1,448	1,448										
				1,120	Unfunded employee welfare	1,120	1,120										
				907	Government transfers	907	907										
				113	Compulsory fees	113	113										
Use	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution			2,143	Current transfers n.e.c	2,143	2,143										
				1,065	-to/from rest of the world **	1,065	1,065										
				58,153	-to/ from other sectors	58,153	58,153										
				42,560	Gross disposable income	42,560	42,560										
				15,593	Final consumption	15,593	15,593										
				537	Gross savings	537	537										
				16,065	Capital transfers **	16,065	16,065										
				1,351	G.D.F.C.F	1,351	1,351										
				0	Change in stock	0	0										
				0	Net purchase of land	0	0										
Capital	Capital			135,329	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	135,329	135,329										
				484,381	Grand total	484,381	484,381										

* 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, 1992 - 1993

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)		INCOME	(Rs million)	
	1992	1993		1992	1993
Private consumption expenditure	30,999	35,738	Compensation of employees	20,389	23,178
Interest, dividend and rent	1,271	1,273	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	11,031	12,434
Net casualty insurance premiums	250	195	Interest, dividend and rent	3,306	3,594
Direct taxes on income	655	657	Casualty insurance claims	250	195
Other direct taxes	390	470	Government transfers to household	2,182	2,693
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	72	90	- social security benefits and grants	(1,258)	(1,448)
Social security contributions	688	793	- unfunded employee welfare benefits	(486)	(560)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	486	560	- other	(438)	(685)
Current transfers to :	401	394	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	167	222
-other resident sectors	(159)	(169)	Current transfers from :	1,652	2,024
-Rest of the World	(242)	(225)	-other resident sectors	(62)	(180)
Gross savings	3,765	4,170	- Rest of the World	(1,590)	(1,844)
Appropriation of disposable income	38,977	44,340	Disposable income	38,977	44,340

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1992-1993

		(Rs million)	
EXPENDITURE	INCOME	1992	1993
Final consumption expenditure	Operating surplus of government enterprises	5,695	6,822
-compensation of employees	Interest, dividend and rent	(4,477)	(5,375)
-consumption of fixed capital	Indirect taxes	-	-
goods and services purchased, net	-import duties	(1,218)	(1,447)
Interest paid	-export duties	1,314	1,284
Subsidies to producers	-excise duties	478	315
Transfers to households	-sales tax	2,182	2,693
-social security benefits & social assistance grants	-other	(1,258)	(1,448)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits	Direct taxes	(486)	(560)
-other	-taxes on income : Individuals	(438)	(685)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions	Companies	167	222
Transfers to Rest of the World	-other direct taxes	29	37
Transfers n.e.c.	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	8	6
Gross savings	Social security contributions	2,541	2,410
	Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)		
	Current transfers n.e.c		
	-from Rest of the World		
	-from other resident sectors		
Appropriation of disposable income	Disposable income	12,414	13,789
		12,414	13,789

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1992-1993

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)		INCOME	(Rs million)	
	1992	1993		1992	1993
Interest, dividend and rent	7,804	8,050	Gross operating surplus	11,032	12,434
Direct taxes on income	810	804	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	-77	-120
Other direct taxes	260	312	Interest, dividend and rent	6,210	5,985
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	18	23			
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	713	555	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	713	555
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	463	360	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	463	360
Current transfers to :	549	890	Current transfers from :	534	793
-other resident sectors	(549)	(890)	-other resident sectors	(534)	(793)
-Rest of the World	...	...	-Rest of the World	...	...
Gross savings	8,258	9,013			
Appropriation of disposable income	18,875	20,007	Disposable income	18,875	20,007

Table 2.6 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1992 - 1993

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)		INCOME		
	1992	1993		1992	1993
Private consumption expenditure	30,999	35,738	Compensation of employees	20,389	23,178
Government consumption expenditure	5,695	6,822	Gross operating surplus	22,063	24,868
Gross national savings	14,564	15,593	Net factor income from Rest of the World	171	63
Appropriation of disposable income	51,258	58,153	Net indirect taxes	7,240	8,425
			Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,395	1,619
			Disposable income	51,258	58,153

* 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, 1992 - 1993

EXPENDITURE	(Rs million)		INCOME	(Rs million)	
	1992	1993		1992	1993
Imports of goods and services	31,386	37,020	Exports of goods and services	29,759	33,515
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,246	1,172	Factor income received from Rest of the World	1,417	1,235
Current transfers to Rest of the World * :	271	262	Current transfers from Rest of the World * :	1,666	1,881
- general government	(29)	(37)	- general government	(76)	(37)
- other resident sectors	(242)	(225)	- other resident sectors	(1,590)	(1,844)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-61	-1,823			
Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions	32,842	36,631	Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions	32,842	36,631

* 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, 1992-1994

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1992		1993		1994 1/	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Sugar	5,841	28	5,770	25	5,742	24
Molasses	92	-	93	-	115	-
Tea	95	1	103	1	83	-
EPZ	13,081	65	15,821	69	16,545	69
Other	576	3	656	3	711	3
Re-exports	559	3	549	2	901	4
TOTAL	20,244	100	22,992	100	24,097	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (Rs Mn)	500		530		600	

1/ provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1992-1994

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1992		1993		1994 1/	
		Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
0	Food and live animals	2,915	11	3,744	12	4,241	12
1	Beverages and tobacco	132	1	152	1	201	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	749	3	951	3	1,004	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,945	8	2,109	7	2,133	6
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	274	1	290	1	415	1
5	Chemicals	1,901	7	2,216	7	2,442	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9,141	36	11,039	36	11,828	34
7	Machinery and transport equipment	5,715	23	6,787	22	8,962	26
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,361	9	2,871	10	3,101	9
9	Other commodities and transactions	147	1	160	1	221	1
	TOTAL	25,280	100	30,319	100	34,548	100

1/ provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1993-1994

(Rs million)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1993			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
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	7,922.9	2,325.1	1,272.3	4,325.5
39	Other manufacturing industries	782.9	579.1	203.8	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	34.7 ^o	2.9 ^o	31.8	-
	TOTAL	28,088.2	18,075.3	5,682.8	4,330.1

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

Table 3.3(cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1993-1994

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1994 1/			
		(Rs million)			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,006.1	747.2	254.9	4.0
12	Forestry and logging	55.2	55.2	-	-
13	Fishing	343.6	256.9	86.7	-
29	Mining and quarrying	279.1	277.2	1.9	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	3,419.1	651.9	2,767.2	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	8,122.9	7,747.5	375.4	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	497.2	435.0	62.2	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	831.6	561.4	270.2	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	5,358.5	4,226.8	1,131.7	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,265.2	1,220.2	45.0	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,077.3	1,077.3	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	10,084.0	2,364.7	1,281.4	6,437.9
39	Other manufacturing industries	832.4	625.6	206.8	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	50.9	6.2	44.7	-
	TOTAL	33,223.1	20,253.1	6,528.1	6,441.9

* 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, 1992-1994

Economic categories	1992		1993		1994 ^{1/}	
	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%	Rs Mn	%
Intermediate consumption	15,037	63.9	18,075	64.4	20,253	61.0
Final consumption of household	4,910	20.8	5,683	20.2	6,528	19.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,595	15.3	4,330	15.4	6,442	19.4
TOTAL	23,542	100.0	28,088	100.0	33,223	100.0

* 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

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1990-1994)

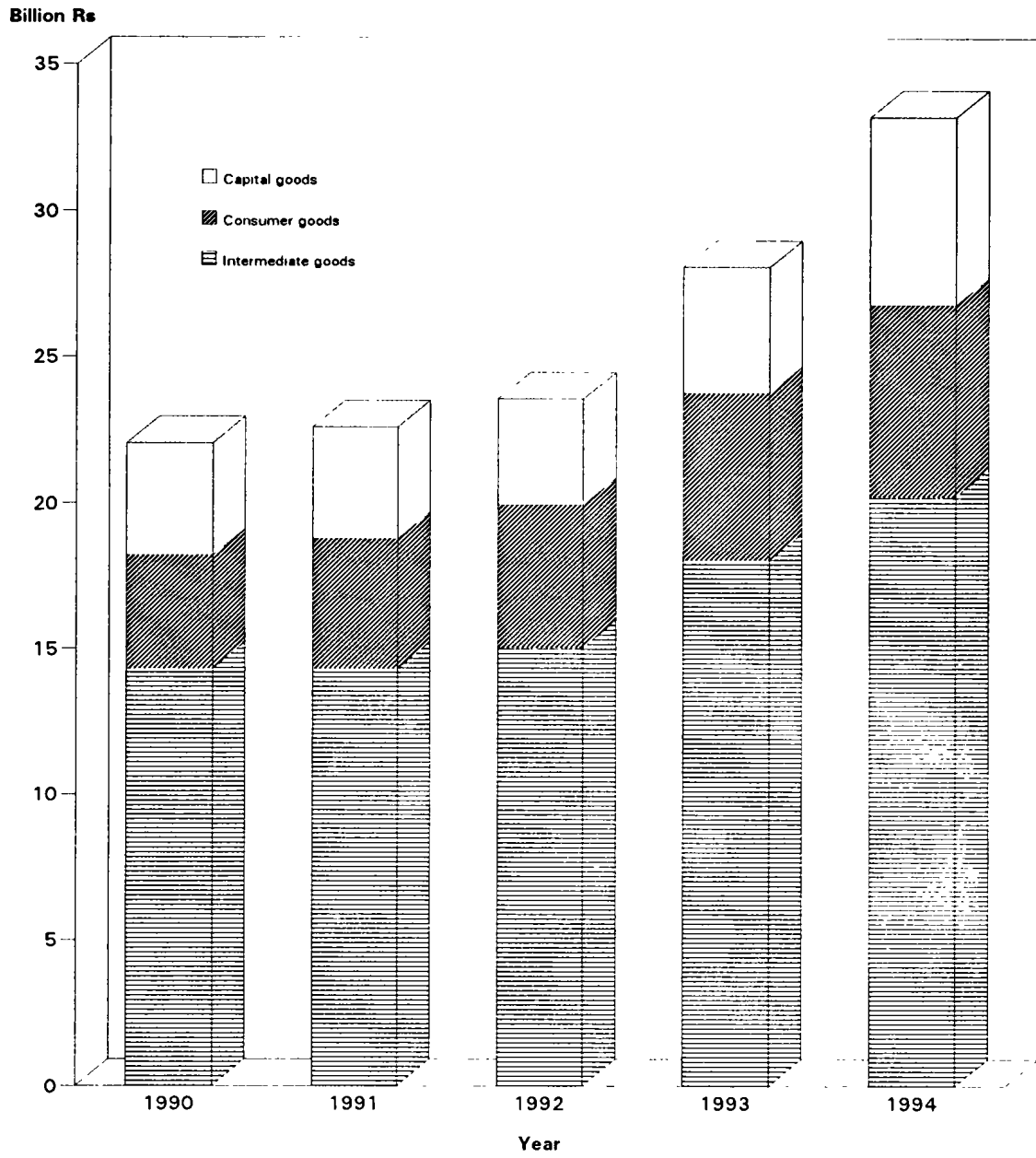


Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the export price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1993-1994

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	1993 1/	1994 2/
Total exports	+ 9.0	+ 4.0
Sugar	+ 9.0	+ 3.7
Molasses	+ 5.0	+10.0
Tea	+37.0	-
EPZ exports	+ 9.0	+ 5.0
of which Tuna	+22.9	+12.1
Textile yarn	+13.3	-
Knitted goods	+12.5	+14.8
Other garments	+ 8.6	+11.8
Optical goods	- 4.5	+ 7.5

Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the export volume indices of selected goods, 1993-1994

Exported goods	Annual Change (%)	
	1993 1/	1994 2/
Total exports	+ 5.0	- 1.0
Sugar	- 9.0	- 3.0
Molasses	- 4.0	+12.0
Tea	- 20.0	- 19.0
EPZ exports	+11.0	-
of which Tuna	+ 5.6	+13.3
Textile yarn	+12.8	-
Knitted goods	+ 8.9	- 8.0
Other garments	+11.8	- 12.0
Optical goods	+11.8	-

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1993 - 1994

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1993 1/	1994 2/
Total Imports	+ 10.2	+ 7.5
Intermediate goods	+ 8.5	+ 10.3
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 1.9	+ 4.1
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 8.3	+ 11.0
wheat	+ 5.1	+ 12.9
edible products & preparations	+ 15.1	+ 6.1
textile fibres	+ 4.0	+ 15.1
textile yarn	+ 2.0	+ 2.0
fabrics	+ 9.0	+ 31.0
cork & wood	- 15.2	+ 20.1
petroleum products	+ 4.0	- 6.0
animal oils & fats	+ 15.1	+ 16.9
chemicals	+ 9.0	+ 2.0
cement	+ 14.0	+ 6.0
Iron & steel	+ 17.0	+ 4.0
other metallic products	+ 4.1	+ 7.3
Consumer goods	+ 13.7	+ 2.6
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 1.9	+ 14.1
dairy products	+ 7.9	-
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 12.0	+ 11.9
rice	+ 6.9	+ 3.9
vegetables & fruits	+ 2.0	+ 3.0
beverages & tobacco	-	+ 8.1
petroleum products	+ 4.1	- 6.0
gas	+ 7.2	- 2.0
chemicals	+ 9.0	+ 37.1
Capital goods	+ 15.0	+ 7.0

1/ revised

2/ provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods, 1993 - 1994

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1993 1/	1994 2/
Total Imports	+ 8.8	+ 5.7
Intermediate goods	+ 10.4	- 2.2
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 66.5	+ 25.1
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 32.9	+ 3.7
wheat	+ 37.9	+ 10.8
edible products & preparations	+ 4.3	+ 8.2
textile fibres	+ 18.7	- 1.3
textile yarn	+ 20.8	- 0.3
fabrics	+ 12.2	- 14.6
cork & wood	- 25.3	- 20.8
petroleum products	+ 1.7	+ 1.5
animal oils & fats	- 8.4	+ 22.4
chemicals	+ 6.6	+ 9.9
cement	+ 2.9	+ 0.6
Iron & steel	- 3.5	+ 13.0
other metallic products	+ 16.3	- 12.4
Consumer goods	+ 4.9	+ 7.1
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 8.4	+ 16.7
dairy products	+ 3.5	+ 14.5
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 25.2	- 18.9
rice	+ 56.7	- 17.7
vegetables & fruits	+ 20.4	+ 8.1
beverages & tobacco	+ 16.0	+ 21.7
petroleum products	+ 1.5	+ 1.4
gas	+ 1.2	+ 11.7
chemicals	+ 8.2	- 24.7
Capital goods	+ 3.3	+ 23.4

1/ revised

2/ provisional

SECTION IV - PRODUCTION DATA AND SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1992-1994

	Unit	1992	1993 1/	1994 2/
Sugar	M/Tons	643,168	565,026	500,209
Molasses	"	173,175	164,801	138,421
Tea	"	5,845	5,931	5,089
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	15,500	17,000	18,100
Animal feeds	"	74,391	81,199	84,700
Iron bars	"	32,100	42,800	43,200
Denatured spirits 3/				
Power alcohol	H/litres	5,240	4,945	5,689
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	4,209	3,542	3,506
Beer and stout 3/	"	295,100	291,640	309,720
Wine 3/	"	34,164	30,898	24,960
Perfumed spirits 3/	"	1,874	1,985	2,180
Vinegar 3/	"	1,428	1,224	1,292
Electricity generated	Mn kwh	809	869	945

1/ revised

2/ provisional

3/ excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1992 - 1994

	(M.tons)		
	1992	1993 ^{1/}	1994 ^{2/}
Industrial crops			
Tea (processed green leaf)	30,374	30,900	27,204
Tobacco leaf ^{3/}	963	1,015	1,025
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,060	1,211	1,301
Creepers ^{4/}	13,045	15,168	18,298
Groundnuts	1,190	868	1,181
Maize	1,995	1,816	880
Manioc	210	224	150
Sweet potatoes	330	333	270
Potatoes	19,175	13,780	17,800
Rice	5	-	-
Tomatoes	10,220	13,001	9,166
Mixed vegetables ^{5/}	14,010	18,845	21,808
Bananas	8,530	9,880	6,725
Pineapples	2,300	4,048	3,887
Meat			
Beef: Local	443	386	343
Rodrigues	85	41	48
Imported	1,848	2,096	2,218
Goat meat	126	124	137
Mutton	18	15	11
Pork	994	1,054	1,058
Poultry	15,500	17,000	18,100
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,725	2,533	2,613
High seas ^{6/}	13,677	16,307	14,318
Ponds and barachois	86	83	147

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

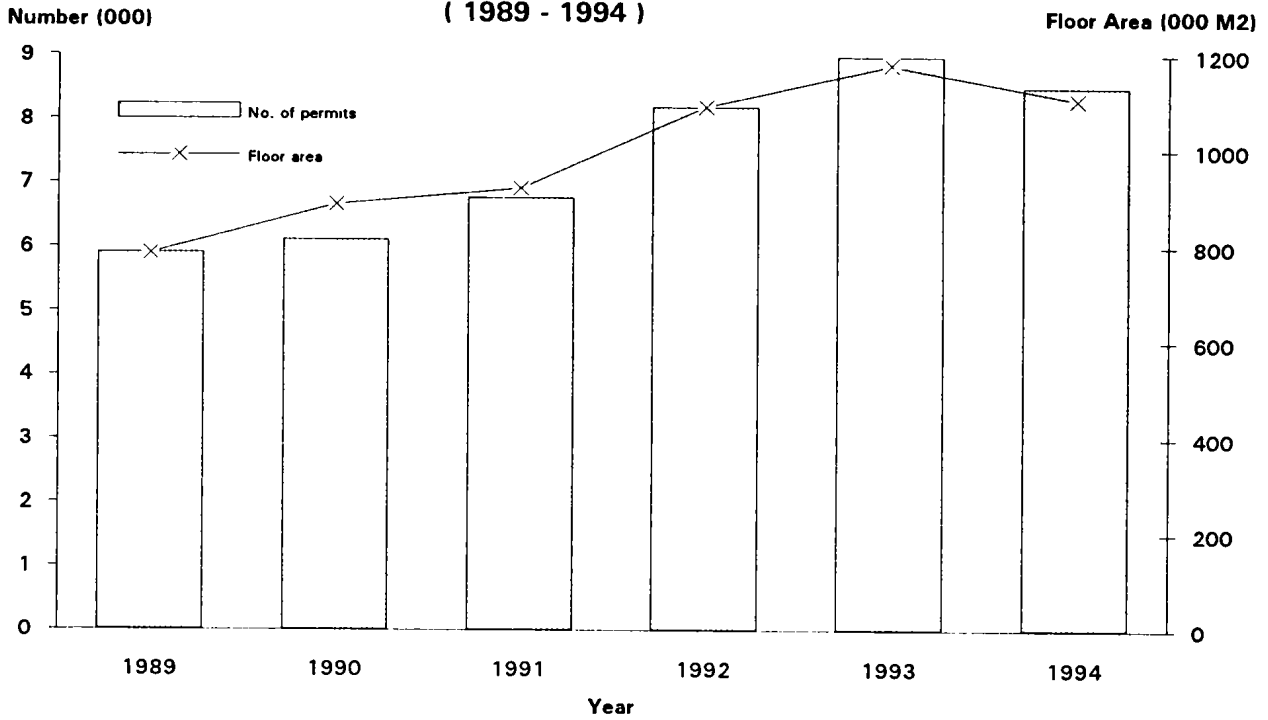
6/ includes fish caught for canning industry

Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1992 - June 1995

Type of building	1992		1993		1994		Jan - June 95	
	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	8,187	1,092,115	8,975	1,179,295	8,496	1,107,648	4,149	544,296
New buildings	5,637	877,584	5,606	877,912	5,094	796,727	2,391	382,447
Additions	2,550	214,531	3,369	301,383	3,402	310,921	1,758	161,849
Non-residential building	484	221,241	581	207,119	682	370,525	318	108,446
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	14	3,427	17	18,101	15	4,123	10	2,237
Manufacturing	52	31,121	60	53,896	64	48,318	43	31,244
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	1	16	2	1,569	-	-
Construction	1	71	2	2,100	2	2,743	2	2,880
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	324	91,814	414	95,187	498	214,484	228	50,255
Transport, storage & communications	6	8,018	3	696	4	15,614	2	686
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	23	58,120	12	3,132	20	56,424	9	15,274
Other services	64	28,670	72	33,991	77	27,250	24	5,870
TOTAL	8,671	1,313,356	9,556	1,386,414	9,178	1,478,173	4,467	652,742

* 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
(1989 - 1994)**



**Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings
(1989 - 1994)**

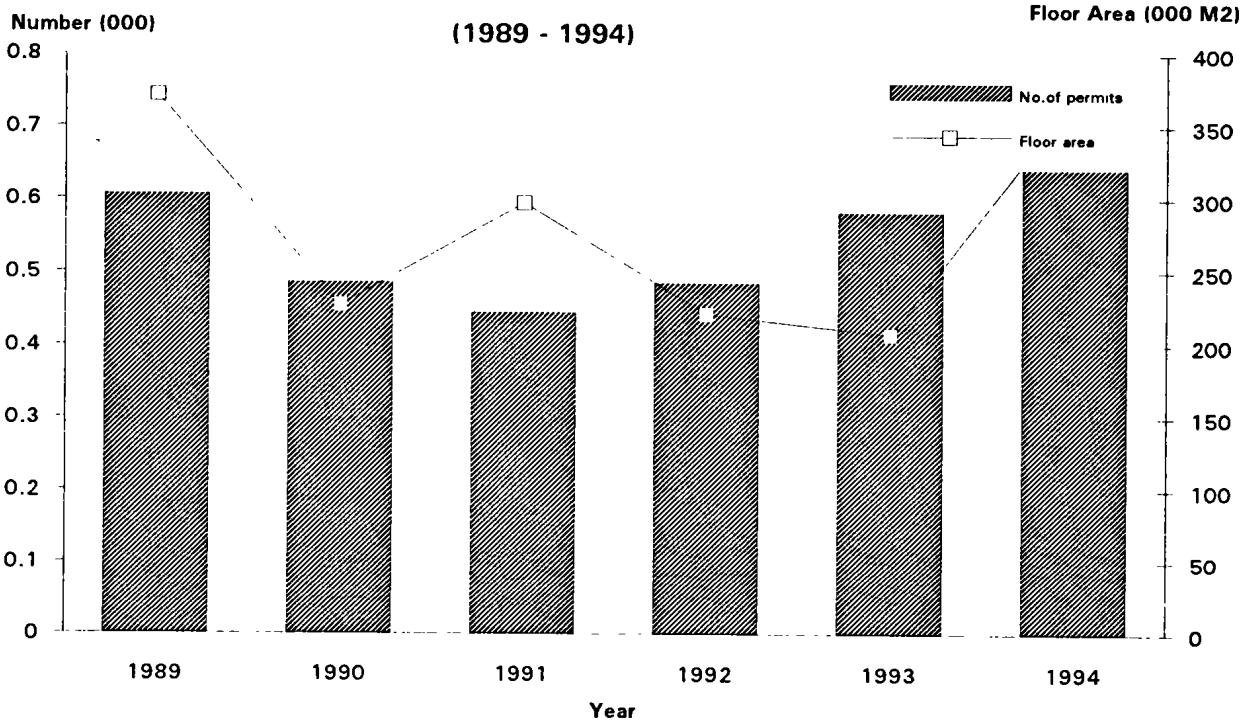


Table 4.4(a) - Total * number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 1992 - June 1995

Region	1992		1993		1994		Jan - June 1995	
	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	4,844	596,483	5,297	650,245	4,690	565,234	2,508	311,276
Port Louis	1,003	148,344	1,277	165,683	963	139,226	488	68,186
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	956	141,675	1,007	154,222	813	111,194	450	64,980
Curepipe	929	102,076	1,124	117,040	936	94,215	541	62,819
Quatre Bornes	802	96,389	799	102,226	742	102,992	343	43,611
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,154	107,999	1,090	111,074	1,236	117,607	686	71,680
Rural areas	3,343	495,632	3,678	529,050	3,806	542,414	1,641	233,020
Pamplemousses	695	96,618	866	129,522	770	118,996	296	43,544
Riviere du Rempart	527	103,141	493	77,534	576	88,458	256	39,167
Flacq	589	71,792	612	83,027	554	73,792	299	41,849
Moka	462	59,718	382	67,611	427	54,804	176	22,397
Grand Port	380	45,846	472	51,914	711	81,210	212	26,372
Savanne	289	30,847	267	30,778	275	32,755	197	24,358
Plaines Wilhems	97	10,561	65	7,465	49	7,014	17	2,794
Black River	304	77,109	521	81,199	444	85,385	188	32,539
TOTAL	8,187	1,092,115	8,975	1,179,295	8,496	1,107,648	4,149	544,296

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

Table 4.4(b) - Total * number of permits and floor area by region for non - residential buildings, 1992 - June 1995

Region	1992		1993		1994		Jan - June 1995	
	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	222	123,981	238	92,333	301	216,517	153	66,389
Port Louis	73	81,197	82	27,788	90	124,031	43	24,800
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	45	12,271	35	15,230	49	38,839	32	26,290
Curepipe	22	2,347	32	11,503	42	26,541	27	6,713
Quatre Bornes	30	8,179	45	13,305	57	9,116	16	2,238
Vacoas - Phoenix	52	19,987	44	24,507	63	17,990	35	6,348
Rural areas	262	97,260	343	114,786	381	154,008	165	42,057
Pamplemousses	69	18,643	94	27,639	89	35,251	40	10,503
Riviere du Rempart	33	13,293	58	29,227	66	19,172	37	15,144
Flacq	61	6,650	64	13,448	62	42,943	30	4,394
Moka	36	11,213	28	14,772	32	4,567	18	2,476
Grand Port	20	37,125	25	14,064	49	8,239	10	1,194
Savanne	22	5,657	34	5,031	43	5,292	14	2,839
Plaines Wilhems	6	701	6	963	4	397	-	-
Black River	15	3,978	34	9,642	36	38,147	16	5,507
TOTAL	484	221,241	581	207,119	682	370,525	318	108,446

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

Table 4.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings* by range of floor area, 1993 - June 1995

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1993			1994			Jan - June 1995		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
	Number	Number	Number %	Number	Number	Number %	Number	Number	Number %
Less than 65	1,286	405	1,691 19	1,229	420	1,649 20	624	134	758 18
65-139	2,573	2,146	4,719 53	2,293	2,146	4,439 52	1,218	932	2,150 52
140-299	1,212	963	2,175 24	996	1,045	2,041 24	566	499	1,065 26
300-499	186	135	321 3	135	154	289 3	84	67	151 3
500 & over	40	29	69 1	37	41	78 1	16	9	25 1
TOTAL	5,297	3,678	8,975 100	4,690	3,806	8,496 100	2,508	1,641	4,149 100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1995

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	903,610	4,165	539	4,704	+16.7	3,579	1,287	+10.1
1977	918,005	4,776	666	5,442	+7.0	4,391	1,510	+6.4
1978	933,499	5,494	764	6,258	+4.0	5,107	1,770	+7.3
1979	949,888	6,540	1,100	7,640	+3.6	6,153	1,965	-6.3
1980	966,039	7,389	1,308	8,697	-10.1	7,786	2,028	-18.7
1981	980,462	8,765	1,444	10,209	+6.4	8,699	2,240	-7.1
1982	992,521	10,020	1,705	11,725	+5.8	9,925	2,100	-14.0
1983	1,001,691	10,613	2,150	12,763	+0.4	10,580	2,300	+3.2

Table 4.6(cont'd) - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1995

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	1,012,221	12,050	2,310	14,360	+4.7	11,676	2,595	+6.1
1985	1,020,528	13,880	2,738	16,618	+6.8	13,033	3,100	+10.0
1986	1,028,360	16,838	3,250	20,088	+8.9	14,424	3,965	+20.0
1987	1,036,082	20,381	3,881	24,262	+8.5	17,525	5,175	+25.6
1988	1,043,239	24,087	4,622	28,709	+6.2	21,209	8,090	+40.3
1989	1,051,260	28,129	5,191	33,320	+4.6	25,358	8,680	-6.3
1990	1,058,775	33,018	6,245	39,263	+7.3	29,987	12,030	+23.3
1991	1,070,128	37,570	6,763	44,333	+4.4	33,275	12,680	-1.9
1992	1,084,401	42,452	7,240	49,692	+6.7	36,694	13,810	+4.1
1993	1,097,305	48,046	8,425	56,471	+4.9	42,560	16,060	+4.8
1994	1,112,607	54,404	8,580	62,984	+5.2	48,174	19,550	+12.5
1995	1,122,118	60,240	8,760	69,000	+5.5	53,335	18,325	-9.9

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, 1990 - 1994

Republic of Mauritius		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1. Population (mid- year) 1/		1,058,775	1,070,128	1,084,401	1,097,305	1,112,607
2. Annual population growth		+0.7	+1.1	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)		...	65.6	...	...	...
Female (years)		...	73.4	...	...	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)		21.3	20.7	21.1	20.3	19.6
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)		6.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.7
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)		20.4	18.6	18.6	19.6	18.1
7. Employment *		283,489	287,628	291,721	290,080	292,377
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)		291,550	300,670	335,400	374,630	400,526
9. Tourist earnings (Rs Mn)		3,630	3,940	4,655	5,362	6,052
10. GNP at market prices (Rs Mn)		38,924	44,422	49,863	56,534	62,584
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (Rs)		36,763	41,511	45,982	51,520	56,250
12. Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)		+7.3	+4.4	+6.7	+4.9	+5.2
13. Rate of inflation (%)		+13.5	+7.0	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : Rs Mn)		23,943	24,383	25,280	30,319	34,473
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : Rs Mn)		17,598	18,700	20,244	22,992	24,097
of which sugar		5,212	5,298	5,841	5,770	5,742
EPZ		11,474	12,136	13,081	15,821	16,545

1/ figures have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population census data

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

Table 4.8 - Labour Productivity Index at national level (real value added per worker) 1990 - 1995
1990 = 100

Year	Value added at constant 1992 prices (Rs million)	Value added index (A)	Employment 1/ (thousands)	Employment Index (B)	Productivity Index (A/B)
1990	38,054	100.0	445.5	100.0	100.0
1991	39,823	104.6	458.2	102.8	101.8
1992	42,452	111.6	473.3	106.2	105.1
1993	44,543	117.1	487.9	109.5	106.9
1994	46,881	123.2	503.3	113.0	109.0
1995	49,478	130.0	514.9	115.6	112.5
Growth rate 2/	5.4%	5.4%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%

1/ mid - year estimates of total employment ; employment includes working proprietors, unpaid family workers and employees (including foreigners)

2/ average annual growth, 1990 - 1995

Table 4.9 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1994)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
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	7.5
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	8.6
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	34.2
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	46.0
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	49.3
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	52.7
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	53.7
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	54.0
1988	799.1	669.1	172.4	128.1	119.4	111.8	109.9	109.2	100.0	88.8	78.2	73.1	69.9	63.3	59.0
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	66.4
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	75.4
1991	1092.8	915.8	235.7	175.2	163.2	152.9	150.2	149.4	136.7	121.4	107.0	100.0	95.6	86.5	80.6
1992	1143.1	957.9	246.5	183.3	170.7	159.9	157.1	156.3	143.0	127.0	111.9	104.6	100.0	90.5	84.3
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	93.2
1994	1355.3	1135.8	292.3	217.3	202.4	189.6	186.3	185.3	169.5	150.5	132.6	124.0	118.6	107.3	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

PRINTED BY
Silvio M. Empeigne
Government Printer
La Tour Koenig — Mauritius
May 1996