

Vol. 16



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity & Regional Development

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

OF

MAURITIUS

1998

January 1999

(Price Rs. 100.00)

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1998

Foreword

This is the sixteenth 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 (1995 - 1998) and a series of the main economic and social indicators for 76 - 98. The provisional estimates for 1997 and forecast for 1998 are subject to revision in later issues.

Concept, methodology and main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates are given in Part I and II. Tables on the detailed production accounts by activity and Income and Outlay accounts by main institutional sectors are given in Section I and Section II. A new table on trends in productivity is given in Section IV.

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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January 1999

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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 R 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. 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 1998)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1996	Revised estimates
1997	Preliminary estimates
1998	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 1998 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1996	Revised estimates
1997	Provisional estimates
1998	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.

5. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1995 to 1998. 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.

Part I	Concepts and Definitions
Part II	Sources and Methods
Part III	Statistical Tables
Section I	- National accounts - Main tables
Section II	- Institutional Sector accounts
Section III	- Trade statistics
Section IV	- Production data and selected indicators
Section V	- Input Output table

6. 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.

(iii) 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).

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). Some new terminology as defined in the 1993 SNA have been introduced.

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.

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 taxes on production and imports 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 inventories

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

Consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure is made up of final consumption expenditure of households and of government.

Government final consumption expenditure consists of collective and individual consumption expenditure. **Collective** expenditure consists of the services which government provides to the community as a whole e.g security and defence whereas individual expenditure is made up of expenses incurred in providing services which are mostly beneficial to individuals e.g health and education. (1993 SNA)

Expenses incurred by Government to provide collective services is termed **Actual Government final consumption expenditure**.

Actual private final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure actually made on goods and services by households and government expenditure on the provision of individual services. The actual private final consumption expenditure is a better indicator of the standard of living of country. (1993 SNA).

Gross Domestic Saving and National Saving

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

Exports and Imports of goods and Non factor services

Both exports and imports are measured f.o.b.

Exports and imports through Customs Department and Freeport Zone are shown separately. Local purchases and local sales by freeport operators are treated as exports and imports and are therefore included in the customs data. To avoid double counting, figures relating to freeport activities as compiled by the Mauritius Freeport Authority have been adjusted accordingly.

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.

Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies

Taxes are 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 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 tax.

Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)

Imputed bank service charges in the 1993 SNA renamed FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM 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 1997. 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. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives
4. Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
5. Household budget Surveys
6. 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 tea and tobacco, 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, Fisheries and Cooperatives, 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 Budget 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, Fisheries and Cooperatives. 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 Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives 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 6% and export of sugar represents around 23% of total domestic exports.

Cultivation of sugarcane accounts for about 87% 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 1997, they numbered 17 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 43,130 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 28,724 owner-planters who cultivate around 33,671 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 1994/95 is included in the accounts of calendar year 1994.

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"
- "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 accounted for 24% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1997 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 Budget Surveys
5. Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities
7. Quarterly Employment Survey in EPZ and Pioneer Status Enterprises

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 to a representative sample to collect 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 on 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 Budget 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 Budget 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 18% 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 Index 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 11.5% 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. 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 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 (MFA)

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 Budget 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 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. National Income and its appropriation

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

Compensation of employees comprises all payments made by producers as 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 R 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 1997 around 47% of the GDFCF consisted of investment in buildings and other construction works. However, exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of investment in construction works was 54%. 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 53% of the GDFCF. However, exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, the share of investment in machinery and equipment was 46%. 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 taxes on imports, landing cost, transportation cost, wholesale and retail margins and in some cases installation cost. They are then classified by industrial use based on information collected from parastatal bodies, sugar estates, and imports of the export processing enterprises, etc.

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

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

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

4. Estimates at Constant Prices

4.1 General

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

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

4.2 Double-deflation method

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

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

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

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

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

ISIC Groups	Industry Group	Method used
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.

ISIC Group	Industry Group	Method used
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	Community, social & personal services	Extrapolation by an employment index.

4.3 Expenditure approach

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

Type of expenditure	Method used
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 and construction price index
(b) Machinery and other equipment	Deflation by the price index of imported capital goods.
(c) Changes in inventories	Deflation by the imports price index.

Type of expenditure	Method used
4. Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices.
5. Taxes on production and imports	
(a) for taxes on production 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. implicit price index.

The construction of a new series of specific price indices such as export price index, construction price index, producer price index (manufacturing and agricultural) has improved the calculation of estimates at constant prices with availability of more detailed data. Other price indices can be constructed thus improving the calculation of constant price estimates.

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, individual 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 for example University of Mauritius.
- (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

General.

Revised National Accounts estimates for the years 1996 and 1997 and a second forecast for the current year 1998 computed from data available as at September 1998 are being released through this issue of the Economic and Social Indicators.

1. Revised GDP growth rates.

The final accounts in respect of 1996 and revised estimates for 1997 show slightly higher overall growth rates. The growth rate for 1996 has been revised to 6.1% instead of 6.0% and that of 1997 to 5.3% instead of 5.2%. Changes occurred mainly in the non EPZ manufacturing and in the financial and business services sectors.

As regards 1998, on the basis of revised estimates for the EPZ and construction sectors and taking into consideration likely trends in other sectors, the economy will most probably achieve a 5.6% growth rather than the 5.4% forecast in March.

1.1 Year 1997

1.11 Output.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased by 10.3 % to reach R 74,862 million compared to R 67,882 million in 1996. After taking into account the effect of price changes, the growth rate works out to 5.3%.

GDP at current market prices, inclusive of R 11,030 million collected as taxes on production and imports (net of subsidies) attained R 85,892 million.

Gross National Product (GNP) at market prices however, stood at R 85,567 million due to a net outflow of factor income of R 325 million to the rest of the world.

GNP per capita at market prices increased by 10.6% and reached R 74,544 from R 67,397 the previous year.

1.12 Sectoral growth rates.

With the exception of the construction sector, where a negative growth was registered, all other sectors witnessed positive growth rates, ranging from 1% to 10 % as explained below:

- (a) The overall 3.6% growth in the Agricultural sector was the result of a 5.5% growth in "Sugar cane" and 1% in "Other Agriculture".
- (b) The Manufacturing sector grew by 5.7% reflecting performance in its sub - sectors as follows:-
 - Sugar milling : +5.5% (620,589 tonnes against 588,455 tonnes in 1996)
 - EPZ : +6.0% (R 23,049 million exports against R 21,000 million in 1996)
 - Other manufacturing : +5.4% (in line with final consumption of residents and tourists)
- (c) The public utilities sector (Electricity, gas and water) registered a 7.4% growth.
- (d) Activities in the Construction sector declined by 1% from its previous year's level.
- (e) The Wholesale and Retail Trade grew at a lower rate of 5.0 % compared to 5.5 % in 1996, in line with the lower growth registered in imports (exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel), "Other Agriculture" and "Construction".
- (f) Restaurants and Hotels, a major component of the tourism sector, maintained a double digit growth expanding by 10.2%: 536,125 tourists and R 10,068 million of foreign earnings against 486,867 tourists and R 9,048 million in 1996.
- (g) The "Transport, Storage and Communication" sector remained buoyant and achieved a 7.5% growth. Air transport and telecommunication services were the main contributors.
- (h) The "Financial, Insurance, Real estate and Business Services" sector sustained a 6.4% growth, with commercial banking and other business activities maintaining their performance at around 8.0%.
- (i) Producers of Government Services sector grew by 3.5%.
- (j) Community, Social and Personal Services increased slightly to 4.7%.

1.13 Consumption and Saving

Aggregate consumption expenditure totalled R 65,119 million, showing an increase of 10.8% over the previous year. After accounting for the effect of prices, consumption expenditure in volume terms increased by 4.4%. The household consumption component amounted to R 54,865 million and the general government R 10,254 million.

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS), which is the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate consumption totalled to R 20,773 million against R 18,409 million in 1996. Consequently, the Saving Rate calculated as the ratio of GDS to GDP at current market prices, improved to 24.2% from 23.8%.

1.14 National disposable income and its appropriation

Compensation of employees increased by 9.1% to R 34,598 million and represented 46.2% of GDP at current factor cost. Comparative figures for 1996 were R 31,705 million and 46.7%.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account both flows of factor income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 12.2% to attain R 87,917 million from R 78,376 million in 1996.

Gross National Saving (GNS), the difference between GNDI and aggregate consumption expenditure therefore totalled R 22,798 million against R 19,598 million in 1996.

1.15 Investment (GDFCF)

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF), inclusive of R 3,100 million spent on the acquisition of aircraft and marine vessel reached R 23,430 million from R 20,125 million in 1996, showing an increase of 16.4%. In real terms, GDFCF grew by 10.8%, but exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel, it declined by 1.5%.

As shown in Table 12, investment in construction declined by 4.3% in volume terms: the 12.3% growth in infrastructural works was offset by drops of 9.0 % and 8.2% in the construction of residential and non-residential buildings respectively.

Investment in machinery and transport equipment, including the purchase of aircraft and marine vessel, shows a growth of 29.1%. But, exclusive of these irregular items (R 320 million in 1996 and R 3,100 million in 1997), investment in equipment increased by 1.9%.

Public sector investment dropped to R 5,590 million from R 7,200 million in 1996 and represented 23.9% of total GDFCF. Private sector investment totalled R 17,840 million compared to R 12,925 million in 1996.

The investment rate measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at current market prices improved to 27.3% from 26.1% in 1996.

1.2. Year 1998 (Revised forecast)

1.21 Growth rate.

The revised forecast of real GDP, worked out on the basis of assumptions on likely output in the main sectors as listed below, shows that the economy this year will most likely grow by 5.6% compared to 5.3% in 1997:

	Sector	Main Assumption	Value Added Growth rate
(a)	Sugar sector:		
	Sugar cane	Production of sugar reaching 640,000 tonnes	+3.3%
	Sugar milling	Same as above	+4.3%
(b)	EPZ	Exports of around R 25,500 million	+6.5%
(c)	Tourism	Tourist arrivals forecast at 580,000 and tourist earnings of R 11,000 million	+8.2%
(d)	Construction	Higher investment in construction of residential and non-residential buildings	+4.0%
(e)	Other sectors		+5.5%
	Overall growth		+5.6%

1.22 Output.

GDP at factor cost in 1998 will most probably reach R 83.240 million, showing a nominal increase of 11.2%. After accounting for the effect of prices, GDP is expected to grow by 5.6%.

1.23 Consumption and Saving.

Aggregate final consumption (households and Government) will increase by 11.7% to R 72,735 million.

Domestic saving will rise to R 23,015 million, giving a Saving Rate of 24.0%.

1.24 Investment.

From information now available and taking into consideration the major investment plans in the electricity and the telecommunication sectors, GDFCF in 1998 will most likely attain R 22,350 million against R 23,430 million in 1997. Compared to the 1997 figure which includes R 3,100 million worth of aircraft and marine vessel, GDFCF will show a decline of 8.4%, but exclusive of these items, investment will grow by 4.6%.

The investment rate works out to 23.3% compared to 27.3% in 1997.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used throughout:

- : Not applicable or nil

... : Not available

ABBREVIATIONS

R : Mauritian rupees

R M : Rupees Million

000 : Thousand

M/T : Metric tons: 1,000 kilos

H/Litres : Hectolitres: 100 litres

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.

SECTION 1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

MAIN TABLES

Table 1.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1995 -1998

	Unit	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	R M	60,694	67,882	74,862	83,240
at market prices	R M	69,082	77,187	85,892	95,750
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	R M	-332	-789	-325	-325
3. Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	R M	60,362	67,093	74,537	82,915
at market prices	R M	68,750	76,398	85,567	95,425
4. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	70,428	78,376	87,917	97,825
5. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	R	53,793	59,188	64,934	71,478
at market prices	R	61,268	67,397	74,544	82,263
6. Per capita GDP					
at factor cost	R	54,089	59,884	65,218	71,759
at market prices	R	61,564	68,093	74,827	82,543
7. Compensation of employees	R M	28,822	31,705	34,598	38,485
8. Final consumption expenditure incurred by	R M	52,974	58,778	65,119	72,735
households	R M	44,631	49,325	54,865	61,240
general government	R M	8,343	9,453	10,254	11,495
Actual final consumption expenditure of	R M	52,974	58,778	65,119	72,735
households*	R M	47,669	52,725	58,606	65,443
general government	R M	5,305	6,053	6,513	7,292
9. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	16,750	20,125	23,430	22,350
private sector	R M	11,235	12,925	17,840	15,545
public sector	R M	5,515	7,200	5,590	6,805
10. Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)	R M	16,108	18,409	20,773	23,015
11. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	17,454	19,598	22,798	25,090
12. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	-1,703	-678	-3,314	-105
Exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	41,205	50,281	54,488	62,090
Imports of goods & non-factor services	R M	42,908	50,959	57,802	62,195

* adjusted for government expenditure on individual services (health & education) - 1993 SNA

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

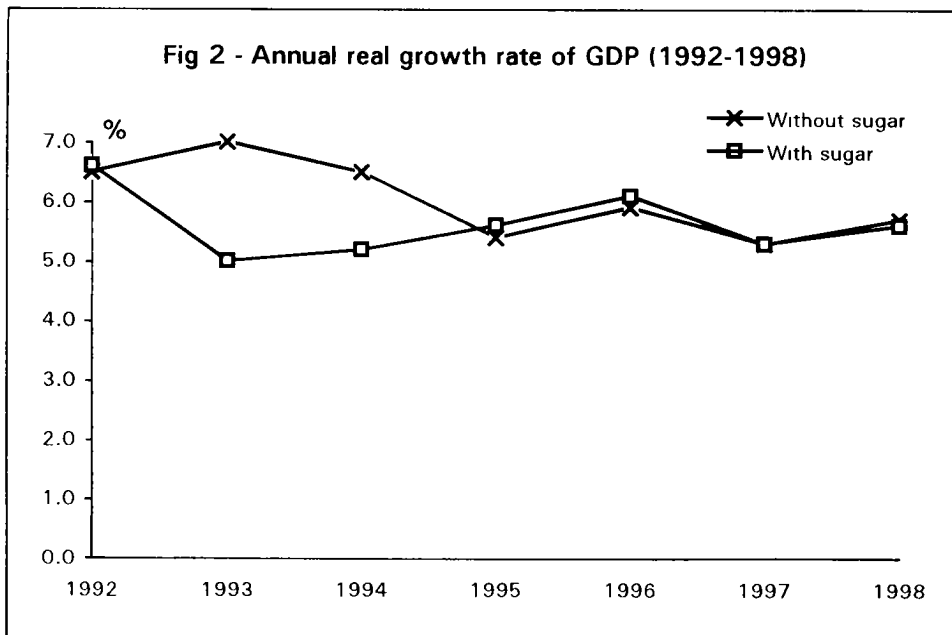
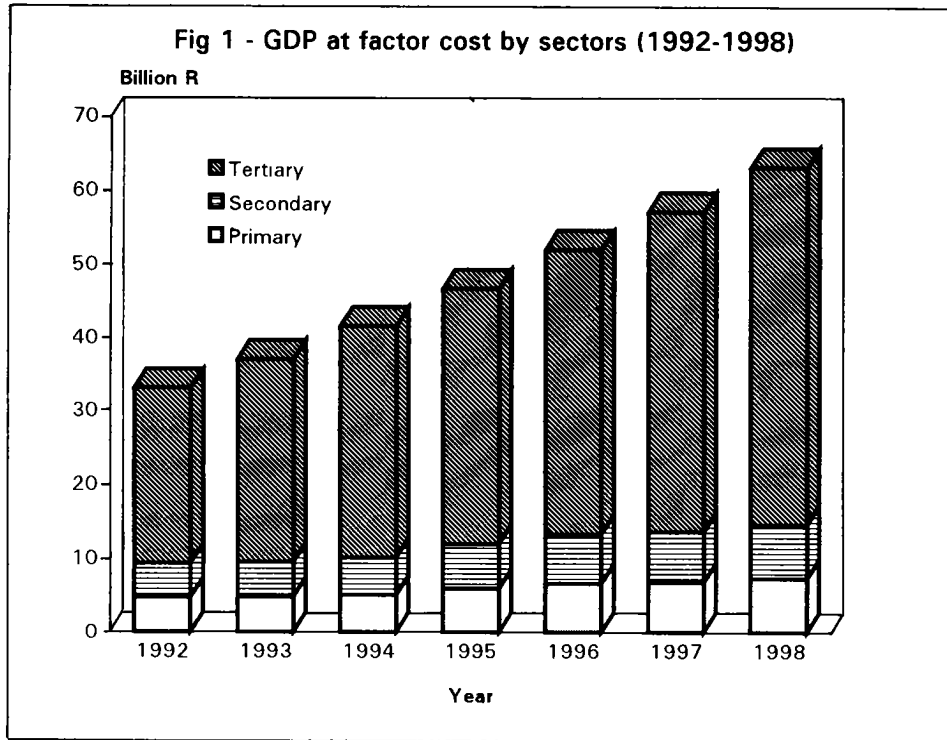
Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1995 - 1998

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+5.6	+6.1	+5.3	+5.6
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+4.3	+4.2	+4.4	+4.4
<i>Households</i>	+4.5	+4.0	+4.6	+4.6
<i>General Government</i>	+3.3	+5.5	+3.5	+3.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-14.7	+15.0	+10.8	-8.4
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	-5.9	+14.1	-1.5	+4.6
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	47.5	46.7	46.2	46.2
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	76.7	76.2	75.8	76.0
<i>Households</i>	64.6	64.0	63.9	64.0
<i>General Government</i>	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.0
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	24.2	26.1	27.3	23.3
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	32.9	35.8	23.9	30.4
Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.0

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast



With Sugar	6.6	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.6
Without Sugar	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.9	5.3	5.7

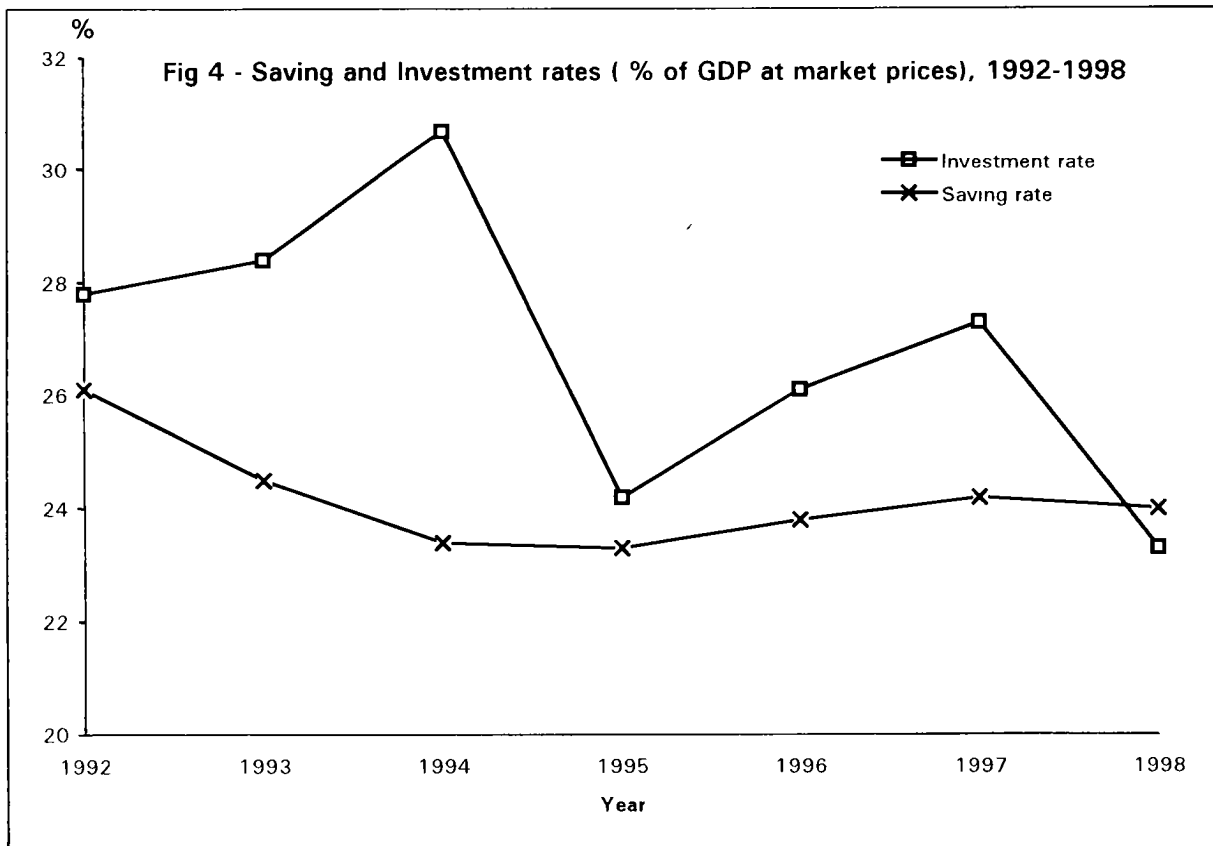
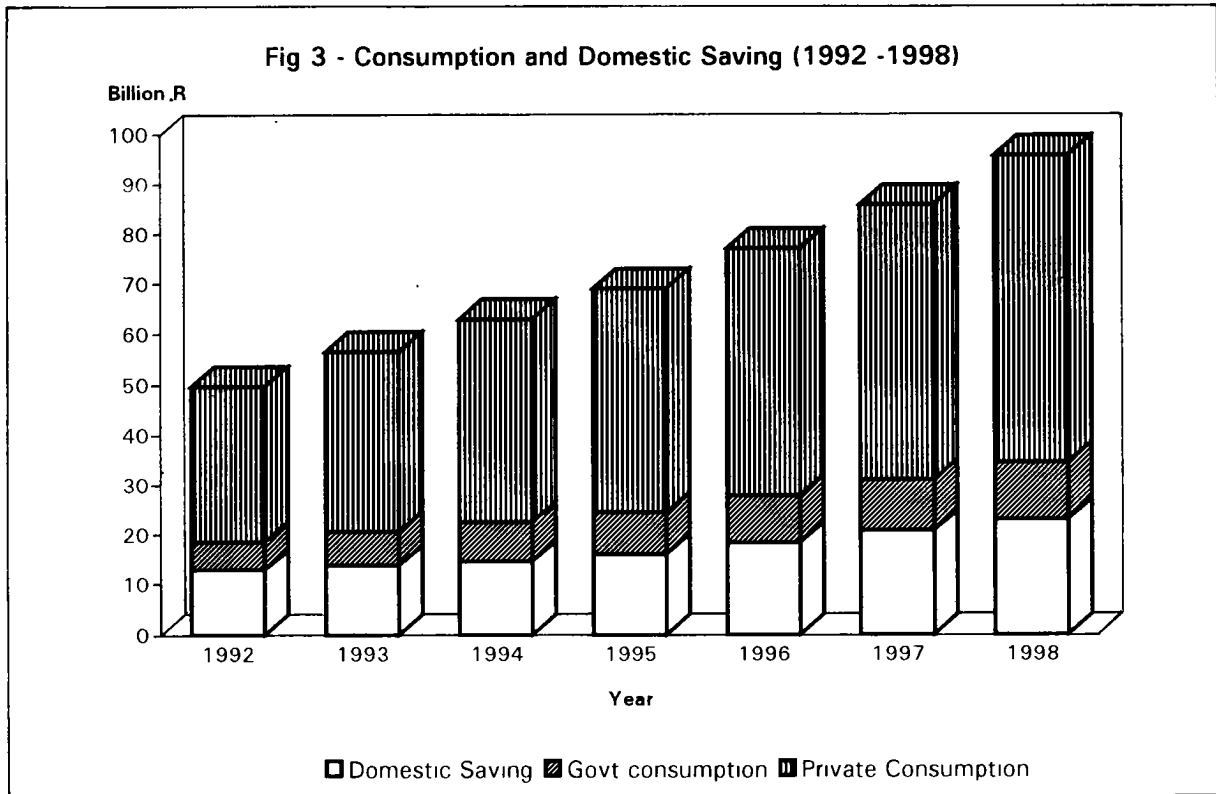


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1995 - 1998

(R million)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	5,860	6,495	6,687	7,150
Sugarcane	3,573	4,120	4,216	4,530
Other	2,287	2,375	2,471	2,620
Mining and quarrying	100	110	120	135
Manufacturing	14,383	16,413	18,250	20,560
Sugar milling	1,010	1,165	1,192	1,290
E.P.Z	7,096	8,163	9,172	10,260
Other	6,277	7,085	7,886	9,010
Electricity , gas and water	1,514	1,637	1,758	1,900
Construction	4,060	4,433	4,564	4,940
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	10,052	11,756	13,163	14,795
Wholesale and retail trade	7,567	8,702	9,740	10,995
Restaurants and hotels	2,485	3,054	3,423	3,800
Transport , storage and communication	7,182	7,418	8,617	9,315
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	9,823	10,924	12,163	13,585
Ownership of dwellings	3,302	3,555	3,805	4,080
Financial institutions	3,502	3,941	4,428	5,000
Insurance and other business services	3,019	3,428	3,930	4,505
Producers of government services	6,425	7,207	7,829	8,900
Community, social & personal services	3,548	3,949	4,386	4,860
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-2,253)	(-2,460)	(-2,675)	(-2,900)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	60,694	67,882	74,862	83,240
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,388	9,305	11,030	12,510
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	69,082	77,187	85,892	95,750

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1995 - 1998

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.6
Sugarcane	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5
Other	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	23.7	24.2	24.4	24.7
Sugar milling	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
E.P.Z	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.3
Other	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.8
Electricity, gas and water	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Construction	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.9
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	16.5	17.3	17.6	17.8
Wholesale and retail trade	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.2
Restaurants and hotels	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6
Transport, storage and communication	11.8	10.9	11.5	11.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16.2	16.1	16.2	16.3
Ownership of dwellings	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.9
Financial institutions	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Insurance and other business services	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4
Producers of government services	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.7
Community, social & personal services	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-3.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.5
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, 1995 -1998

	(R million)			
	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,294	4,471	4,634	4,744
Sugarcane	2,392	2,607	2,751	2,843
Other	1,902	1,864	1,883	1,901
Mining and quarrying	85	90	95	99
Manufacturing	11,547	12,263	12,964	13,755
Sugar milling	681	742	783	817
E.P.Z	5,814	6,221	6,595	7,023
Other	5,052	5,300	5,586	5,915
Electricity, gas and water	1,229	1,321	1,419	1,517
Construction	3,375	3,527	3,492	3,631
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	8,574	9,250	9,830	10,438
Wholesale and retail trade	6,628	6,993	7,342	7,746
Restaurants and hotels	1,946	2,257	2,488	2,692
Transport, storage and communication	6,088	6,516	7,002	7,457
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,194	8,724	9,270	9,855
Ownership of dwellings	2,855	2,955	3,044	3,135
Financial institutions	2,825	3,051	3,295	3,559
Insurance and other business services	2,514	2,718	2,931	3,161
Producers of government services	4,733	4,898	5,067	5,270
Community, social & personal services	3,004	3,139	3,287	3,451
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-1,669)	(-1,752)	(-1,840)	(-1,931)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	49,454	52,447	55,220	58,286
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	7,568	7,812	8,359	8,860
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	57,022	60,259	63,579	67,146

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product - sectoral growth rates (% change over previous year)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+8.4	+4.1	+3.6	+2.4
Sugarcane	+10.0	+9.0	+5.5	+3.3
Other	+6.5	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0
Mining and quarrying	+6.0	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0
Manufacturing	+5.9	+6.2	+5.7	+6.1
Sugar milling	+10.5	+9.0	+5.5	+4.3
E.P.Z	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.5
Other	+6.2	+4.9	+5.4	+5.9
Electricity , gas and water	+8.7	+7.5	+7.4	+6.9
Construction	-2.0	+4.5	-1.0	+4.0
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	+5.6	+7.9	+6.4	+6.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+5.5
Restaurants and hotels	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2	+8.2
Transport , storage and communication	+5.6	+7.0	+7.5	+6.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+8.7	+6.5	+6.4	+6.4
Ownership of dwellings	+3.5	+3.5	+3.0	+3.0
Financial institutions	+9.0	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Insurance and other business services	+15.0	+8.1	+7.8	+7.9
Producers of government services	+3.6	+3.5	+3.5	+4.0
Community, social & personal services	+5.7	+4.5	+4.7	+5.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+5.6	+6.1	+5.3	+5.6

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1995 - 1998
(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	93.6	97.4	100.9	103.4
Sugarcane	82.3	89.7	94.6	97.8
Other	113.0	110.8	111.9	113.0
Mining and quarrying	121.4	128.7	135.2	141.9
Manufacturing	116.0	123.2	130.3	138.2
Sugar milling	82.9	90.4	95.4	99.5
E.P.Z	116.0	124.1	131.6	140.1
Other	122.6	128.6	135.6	143.6
Electricity, gas and water	129.4	139.1	149.4	159.7
Construction	110.1	115.1	113.9	118.5
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	121.8	131.4	139.6	148.2
Wholesale and retail trade	118.5	125.0	131.3	138.5
Restaurants and hotels	134.3	155.8	171.7	185.8
Transport, storage and communication	126.7	135.6	145.7	155.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	124.7	132.7	141.0	149.9
Ownership of dwellings	112.0	115.9	119.4	122.9
Financial institutions	129.1	139.4	150.6	162.6
Insurance and other business services	137.0	148.1	159.7	172.3
Producers of government services	113.8	117.7	121.8	126.7
Community, social & personal services	126.1	131.8	138.0	144.9
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	116.8	123.9	130.5	137.8
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+5.6	+6.1	+5.3	+5.6

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1995 - 1998

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	136.5	145.3	144.3	150.7
Sugarcane	149.4	158.0	153.3	159.4
Other	120.2	127.4	131.2	137.8
Mining and quarrying	117.6	122.1	126.6	135.4
Manufacturing	124.6	133.8	140.8	149.5
Sugar milling	148.3	156.9	152.2	157.8
E.P.Z	122.1	131.2	139.1	146.1
Other	124.2	133.7	141.2	152.3
Electricity, gas and water	123.2	123.9	123.9	125.2
Construction	120.3	125.7	130.7	136.0
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	117.2	127.1	133.9	141.7
Wholesale and retail trade	114.2	124.4	132.7	141.9
Restaurants and hotels	127.7	135.3	137.6	141.2
Transport, storage and communication	118.0	113.8	123.1	124.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	119.9	125.2	131.2	137.8
Ownership of dwellings	115.7	120.3	125.0	130.1
Financial institutions	124.0	129.2	134.4	140.5
Insurance and other business services	120.1	126.1	134.1	142.5
Producers of government services	135.7	147.2	154.5	168.9
Community, social & personal services	118.1	125.8	133.5	140.8
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	122.7	129.4	135.6	142.8
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	110.8	119.1	132.0	141.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	121.1	128.1	135.1	142.6

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1995 - 1998

(R million)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Compensation of employees	28,822	31,705	34,598	38,485
of which paid by general government	6,820	7,634	8,285	9,415
Gross operating surplus	31,872	36,177	40,264	44,755
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	60,694	67,882	74,862	83,240
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,388	9,305	11,030	12,510
Taxes on production and imports	8,718	9,893	11,700	12,900
Subsidies	-330	-588	-670	-390
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	69,082	77,187	85,892	95,750
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-332	-789	-325	-325
Gross National Product at market prices (GNI)	68,750	76,398	85,567	95,425
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,678	+1,978	+2,350	+2,400
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	70,428	78,376	87,917	97,825
Less: Final consumption expenditure	52,974	58,778	65,119	72,735
Households	44,631	49,325	54,865	61,240
General government	8,343	9,453	10,254	11,495
Gross National Saving	17,454	19,598	22,798	25,090

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

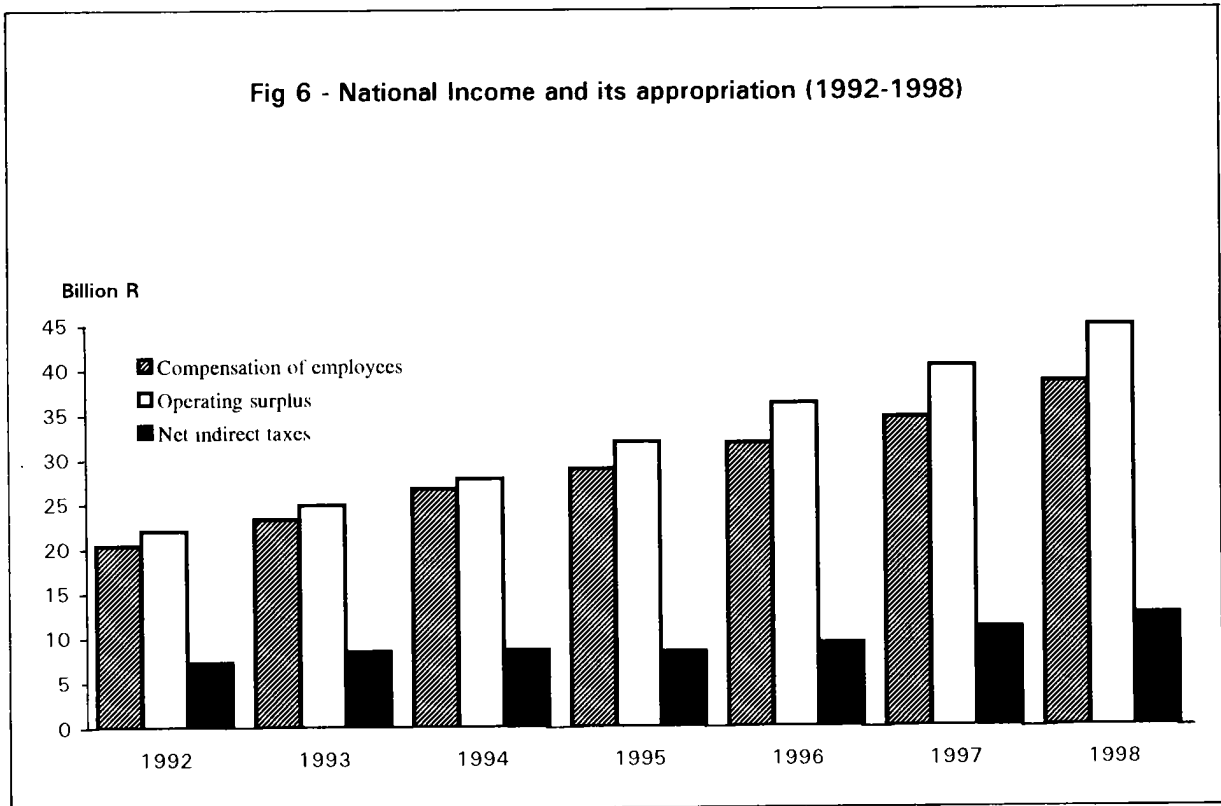
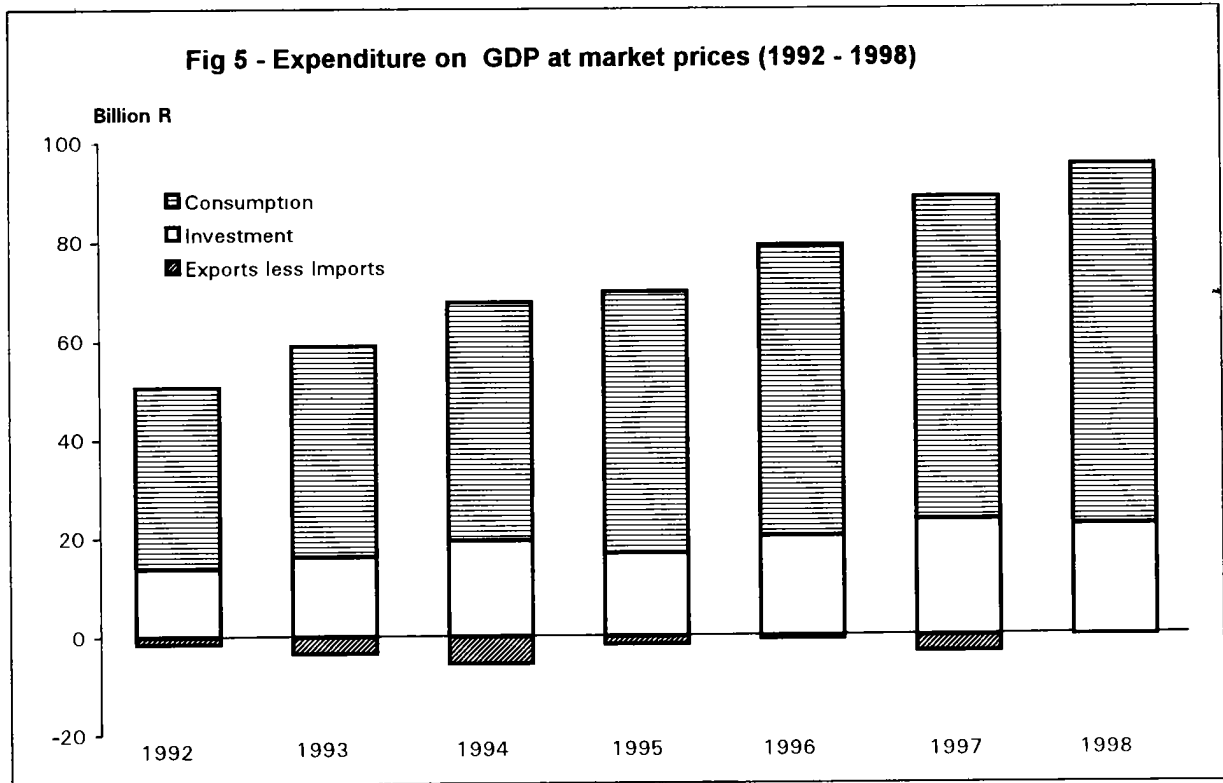


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1995 -1998

	(R million)			
	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	52,974	58,778	65,119	72,735
Households	44,631	49,325	54,865	61,240
General government	8,343	9,453	10,254	11,495
<i>Individual</i>	(3,038)	(3,400)	(3,741)	(4,203)
<i>Collective</i>	(5,305)	(6,053)	(6,513)	(7,292)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	16,750	20,125	23,430	22,350
Private sector	11,235	12,925	17,840	15,545
Public sector	5,515	7,200	5,590	6,805
Increase in inventories*	1,061	-1,038	657	770
Exports of goods & non-factor services	41,205	50,281	54,488	62,090
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	27,326	32,312	33,618	37,300
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	358	725	1,683	3,900
Non-factor services	13,521	17,244	19,187	20,890
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	42,908	50,959	57,802	62,195
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	31,508	38,288	42,732	42,805
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	250	590	1,803	3,870
Non-factor services	11,150	12,081	13,267	15,520
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	69,082	77,187	85,892	95,750

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution
1995 - 1998

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	76.7	76.1	75.8	76.0
Households	64.6	63.9	63.9	64.0
General government	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	24.3	26.1	27.3	23.3
Private sector	16.3	16.8	20.8	16.2
Public sector	8.0	9.3	6.5	7.1
Increase in inventories*	1.5	-1.3	0.8	0.8
Exports of goods & non-factor services	59.6	65.1	63.4	64.8
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	62.1	66.0	67.3	64.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

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* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1995 - 1998
(R million)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	42,304	44,079	46,018	48,053
Households	35,871	37,292	38,994	40,775
General government	6,433	6,787	7,024	7,278
<i>Individual</i>	2,397	2,493	2,615	2,708
<i>Collective</i>	4,036	4,294	4,409	4,570
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	13,890	15,980	17,705	16,225
Private sector	9,325	10,260	13,480	11,285
Public sector	4,565	5,720	4,225	4,940
Increase in inventories*	-114	-1,572	-369	-82
Exports of goods & non-factor services	35,339	39,637	41,571	45,780
Goods (f o b) - Customs	23,501	25,126	25,380	27,069
Goods (f o b) freepport activities(adjusted)	307	562	1,267	2,742
Non-factor services	11,531	13,949	14,924	15,969
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	34,397	37,865	41,346	42,830
Goods (f o b) - Customs	25,113	28,257	30,300	29,468
Goods (f o b) freepport activities(adjusted)	219	480	1,407	2,822
Non-factor services	9,065	9,128	9,639	10,540
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	57,022	60,259	63,579	67,146

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* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1995-1998

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	115.3	120.1	125.4	131.0
Households	115.7	120.3	125.8	131.5
General government	113.0	119.2	123.3	127.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.6	115.7	128.2	117.5
Private sector	102.9	113.2	148.8	124.6
Public sector	96.1	120.4	88.9	104.0
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	118.7	133.2	139.7	153.8
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	109.6	120.6	131.7	136.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	114.9	121.4	128.1	135.3

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1995-1998

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	125.2	133.3	141.5	151.4
Households	124.4	132.3	140.7	150.2
General government	129.7	139.3	146.0	157.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	120.6	125.9	132.3	137.8
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	116.6	126.9	131.1	135.6
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	124.7	134.6	139.8	145.2
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	121.1	128.1	135.1	142.6

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Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1995 - 1998
(R million)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	10,225	11,060	11,000	11,875
Residential building	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,000
Non-residential building	3,510	3,875	3,700	4,000
Other construction work	2,065	2,270	2,650	2,875
B. Machinery and equipment	6,525	9,065	12,430	10,475
Passenger car	860	915	1,155	1,250
Other transport equipment	635	1,050	4,315	1,300
Other machinery and equipment	5,030	7,100	6,960	7,925
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	16,750	20,125	23,430	22,350
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	660	630	675	820
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,245	2,745	3,345	3,815
of which : EPZ	(815)	(930)	(1,245)	(1,480)
Electricity, gas and water	1,210	1,935	1,000	1,575
Construction	375	425	495	490
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,430	2,925	2,895	2,885
Transport, storage and communication	2,635	3,215	6,575	3,845
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,425	5,880	5,525	6,260
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,650)	(4,915)	(4,650)	(5,000)
Producers of government services	1,235	1,760	2,170	2,015
Community, social & personal services	535	610	750	645

1 revised estimates

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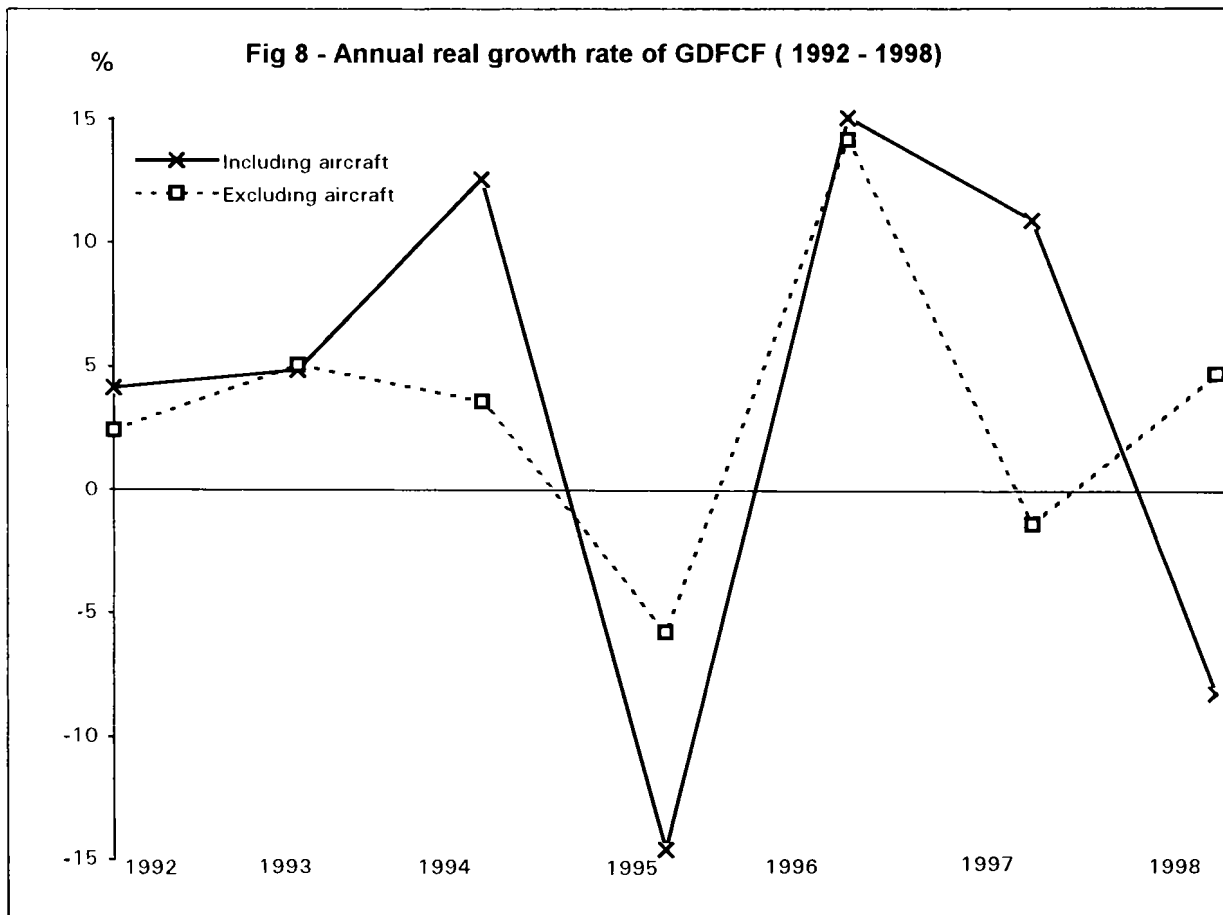
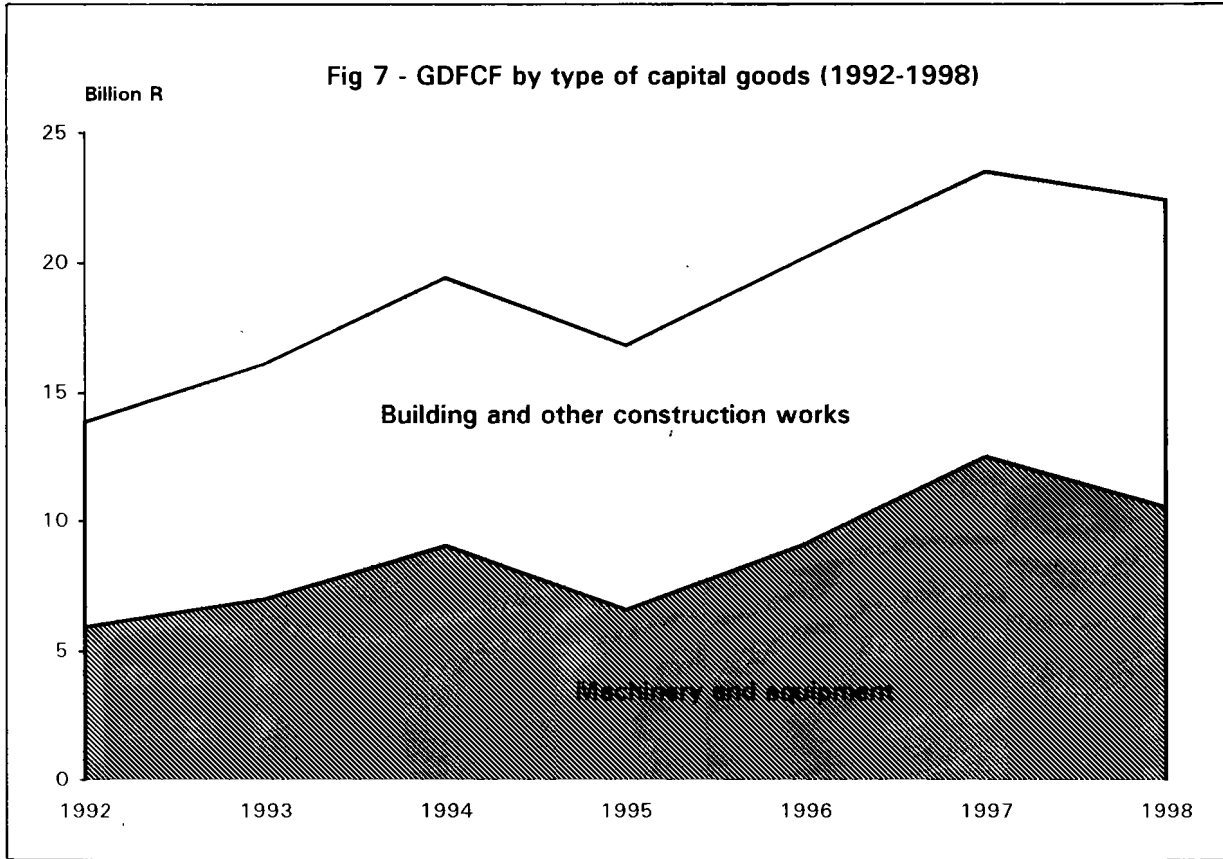


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 1997

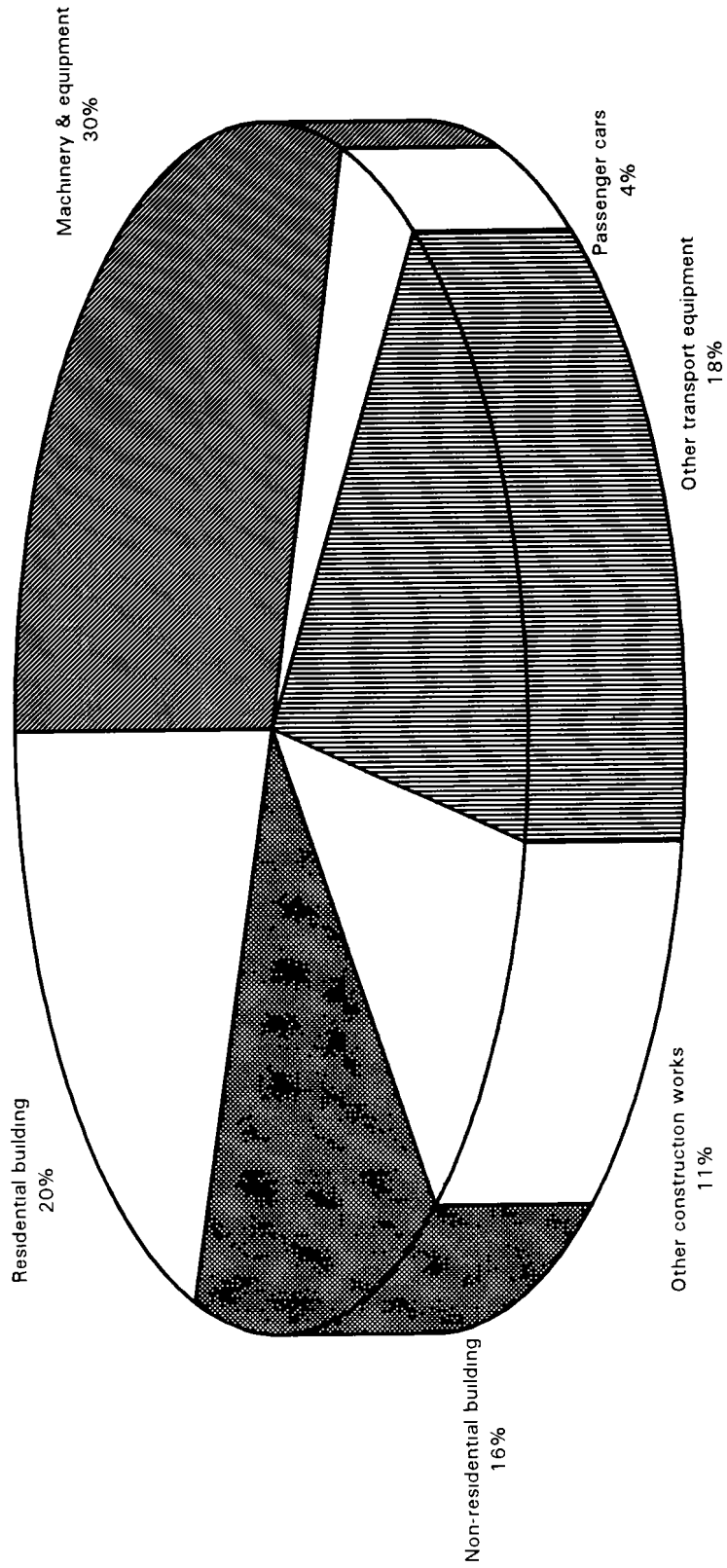


Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices by type and use, 1995 - 1998

	(R million)			
	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	8,445	8,770	8,395	8,715
Residential building	3,875	3,935	3,580	3,700
Non-residential building	2,850	3,010	2,765	2,875
Other construction work	1,720	1,825	2,050	2,140
B. Machinery and other equipment	5,445	7,210	9,310	7,510
Passenger car	665	685	825	860
Other transport equipment	490	785	3,070	890
Other machinery and equipment	4,290	5,740	5,415	5,760
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,890	15,980	17,705	16,225
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	540	480	490	565
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,910	2,195	2,555	2,755
of which : EPZ	(665)	(720)	(925)	(1,020)
Electricity, gas and water	1,000	1,510	750	1,120
Construction	315	335	370	350
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,990	2,270	2,155	2,060
Transport, storage and communication	2,160	2,500	4,865	2,710
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,510	4,850	4,370	4,780
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,875)	(3,935)	(3,580)	(3,700)
Producers of government services	1,020	1,390	1,635	1,460
Community, social & personal services	445	450	515	425

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Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1995 - 1998

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	106.7	110.8	106.1	110.1
Residential building	101.4	103.0	93.7	96.9
Non-residential building	118.5	125.2	115.0	119.5
Other construction work	101.8	108.0	121.3	126.6
B. Machinery and equipment	92.4	122.3	157.9	127.4
Passenger car	115.7	119.1	143.5	149.6
Other transport equipment	40.8	65.4	255.8	74.2
Other machinery and equipment	104.1	139.3	131.4	139.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	100.6	115.7	128.2	117.5
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	-14.7	+15.0	+10.8	-8.4
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	- 5.9	+ 14.1	- 1.5	+4.6

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators, 1995 - 1998

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²	1998 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	121.1	126.1	131.0	136.3
Residential building	120.0	124.9	129.9	135.1
Non-residential building	123.2	128.7	133.8	139.1
Other construction work	120.1	124.4	129.3	134.3
B. Machinery and equipment	119.8	125.7	131.4	139.7
Passenger car	129.3	133.6	140.3	145.9
Other transport equipment	129.6	133.8	140.5	146.1
Other machinery and equipment	117.2	123.7	128.6	137.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	120.6	125.9	131.2	137.8

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Table 1.19 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1995-1997

	(R million)					
	1995		1996 ¹		1997 ²	
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
A. By type of capital goods						
Residential building	250	4,400	4,650	440	4,475	4,915
Non-residential building	1,165	2,345	3,510	1,240	2,635	3,875
Other construction work	1,885	180	2,065	2,050	220	2,270
Passenger cars	160	700	860	165	750	915
Other transport equipment	180	455	635	380	670	1,050
Machinery and other equipment	1,875	3,155	5,030	2,925	4,175	7,100
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,515	11,235	16,750	7,200	12,925	20,125
B. By industrial use						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	215	445	660	200	430	630
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	30	2,215	2,245	75	2,670	2,745
Electricity, gas and water	1,210	-	1,210	1,935	-	1,935
Construction	35	340	375	10	415	425
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	5	2,425	2,430	5	2,920	2,925
Transport, storage and communication	1,825	810	2,635	2,280	935	3,215
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	685	4,740	5,425	830	5,050	5,880
of which ownership of dwellings	250	4,400	4,650	440	4,475	4,915
Producers of government services	1,235	-	1,235	1,760	-	1,760
Community, social & personal services	275	260	535	105	505	610
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,515	11,235	16,750	7,200	12,925	20,125
Total	5,590	17,840	23,430	5,590	17,840	23,430

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

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Table 1.20 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995 -1996

Kind of economic activity	1995						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,253.3	2,429.9	5,823.4	-36.4	5,859.8	2,746.0	3,113.8
sugarcane	5,011.0	1,438.0	3,573.0	-	3,573.0	2,321.0	1,252.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,009.6	118.4	891.2	-9.2	900.4	90.9	809.5
livestock & poultry	1,228.8	601.3	627.5	-10.7	638.2	115.0	523.2
fishing	452.6	147.6	305.0	-	305.0	92.0	213.0
other	551.3	124.6	426.7	-16.5	443.2	127.1	316.1
2. Mining and quarrying	114.0	14.0	100.0	-	100.0	28.0	72.0
3. Manufacturing	47,171.8	31,607.8	15,564.0	1,180.6	14,383.4	6,924.0	7,459.4
sugar milling	7,120.0	6,110.0	1,010.0	-	1,010.0	541.0	469.0
EPZ industries	22,179.2	15,054.2	7,125.0	28.6	7,096.4	3,940.0	3,156.4
other	17,872.6	10,443.6	7,429.0	1,152.0	6,277.0	2,443.0	3,834.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,501.4	987.2	1,514.2	-	1,514.2	495.0	1,019.2
5. Construction	11,289.2	7,222.2	4,067.0	7.0	4,060.0	2,050.0	2,010.0

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995-1996

Kind of economic activity	1995							Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	
6. Wholesale and retail trade								
restaurants and hotels	- 15,055.9	4,669.9	10,386.0	334.0	10,052.0	3,880.0	6,172.0	
wholesale and retail trade	9,525.9	2,000.9	7,525.0	-42.0	7,567.0	2,600.0	4,967.0	
restaurants and hotels	5,530.0	2,669.0	2,861.0	376.0	2,485.0	1,280.0	1,205.0	
7. Transport, storage & communication	14,070.6	6,820.1	7,250.5	68.5	7,182.0	2,672.0	4,510.0	
transport & storage	11,776.3	6,120.3	5,656.0	64.7	5,591.3	2,296.0	3,295.3	
communication	2,294.3	699.8	1,594.5	3.8	1,590.7	376.0	1,214.7	
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	12,848.3	2,921.0	9,927.3	104.3	9,823.0	1,862.0	7,961.0	
of which financial institutions	4,173.0	666.0	3,507.0	5.0	3,502.0	909.0	2,593.0	
ownership of dwellings	3,934.7	500.0	3,434.7	132.7	3,302.0	-	3,302.0	
9. Community, social & personal services	4,790.8	1,160.0	3,630.8	481.5	3,149.3	1,344.0	1,805.3	
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,253.0	-2,253.0	-	-2,253.0	-	-2,253.0	
Sub-total (a)	116,095.3	60,085.1	56,010.2	2,139.5	53,870.7	22,001.0	31,869.7	

(R. million)

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995-1996

Kind of economic activity	1995						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	632.0	92.0	540.0	-	540.0	540.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	7,514.0	1,629.0	5,885.0	-	5,885.0	5,885.0	-
public administration and defence	4,212.0	1,055.0	3,157.0	-	3,157.0	3,157.0	-
sanitary and similar services	382.0	106.0	276.0	-	276.0	276.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	2,920.0	468.0	2,452.0	-	2,452.0	2,452.0	-
Sub-total (b)	8,146.0	1,721.0	6,425.0	-	6,425.0	6,425.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	426.4	27.7	398.7	-	398.7	396.2	2.5
social, recreational and related community services	196.4	27.7	168.7	-	168.7	166.2	2.5
domestic services to households	230.0	-	230.0	-	230.0	230.0	-
Sub-total (c)	426.4	27.7	398.7	-	398.7	396.2	2.5
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	124,667.7	61,833.8	62,833.9	2,139.5	60,694.4	28,822.2	31,872.2
Import duties + sales tax	6,248.7	-	6,248.7	6,248.7	-	-	-
TOTAL	130,916.4	61,833.8	69,082.6	8,388.2	60,694.4	28,822.2	31,872.2

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995 -1996

Kind of economic activity	1996						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,187.2	2,718.7	6,468.5	-26.5	6,495.0	2,950.0	3,545.0
sugarcane	5,800.0	1,680.0	4,120.0	-	4,120.0	2,520.0	1,600.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,061.4	105.5	955.9	-7.7	963.6	-	963.6
livestock & poultry	1,391.9	701.3	690.6	-9.8	700.4	131.6	568.8
fishing	401.7	112.2	289.5	-	289.5	80.6	208.9
other	532.2	119.7	412.5	-9.0	421.5	217.8	203.7
2. Mining and quarrying	125.4	15.4	110.0	-	110.0	30.0	80.0
3. Manufacturing	52,309.0	34,623.9	17,685.1	1,271.7	16,413.4	7,426.7	8,986.7
sugar milling	8,230.0	7,065.0	1,165.0	-	1,165.0	575.0	590.0
EPZ industries	24,538.5	16,336.3	8,202.2	38.8	8,163.4	4,238.2	3,925.2
other	19,540.5	11,222.6	8,317.9	1,232.9	7,085.0	2,613.5	4,471.5
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,751.2	1,114.0	1,637.2	-	1,637.2	573.0	1,064.2
5. Construction	12,156.7	7,716.2	4,440.5	7.9	4,432.6	2,212.0	2,220.6

(R million)

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995-1996

Kind of economic activity	1996							Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus	
6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	16,982.0	5,047.3	11,934.7	178.7	11,756.0	4,310.0	7,446.0	
wholesale and retail trade	11,109.0	2,680.5	8,428.5	-273.5	8,702.0	2,875.0	5,827.0	
restaurants and hotels	5,873.0	2,366.8	3,506.2	452.2	3,054.0	1,435.0	1,619.0	
7. Transport, storage & communication	15,230.7	7,736.2	7,494.5	76.5	7,418.0	3,028.0	4,390.0	
transport & storage	12,554.7	6,912.0	5,642.7	73.5	5,569.2	2,557.3	3,011.9	
communication	2,676.0	824.2	1,851.8	3.0	1,848.8	470.7	1,378.1	
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	14,177.7	3,140.1	11,037.6	113.6	10,924.0	2,101.0	8,823.0	
of which financial institutions	4,702.0	752.0	3,950.0	9.0	3,941.0	1,007.0	2,934.0	
ownership of dwellings	4,220.0	525.0	3,695.0	140.0	3,555.0	-	3,555.0	
9. Community, social & personal services	5,211.7	1,145.7	4,066.0	549.4	3,516.6	1,440.0	2,076.6	
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,460.0	-2,460.0	-	-2,460.0	-	-2,460.0	
Sub-total (a)	128,131.6	65,717.5	62,414.1	2,171.3	60,242.8	24,070.7	36,172.1	

Table 1.20 (cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1995-1996

Kind of economic activity	1996						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at producer's value	Intermediate consumption	Gross domestic product at market prices	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Compensation of employees	
	(b) Producers of government services						
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	660.0	84.0	576.0	-	576.0	576.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	8,553.0	1,922.0	6,631.0	-	6,631.0	6,631.0	-
public administration and defence	5,042.0	1,375.0	3,667.0	-	3,667.0	3,667.0	-
sanitary and similar services	361.0	118.0	243.0	-	243.0	243.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	3,150.0	429.0	2,721.0	-	2,721.0	2,721.0	-
Sub-total (b)	9,213.0	2,006.0	7,207.0	-	7,207.0	7,207.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services	462.6	30.2	432.4	-	432.4	427.5	4.9
social, recreational and related community services	220.7	30.2	190.5	-	190.5	185.6	4.9
domestic services to households	241.9	-	241.9	-	241.9	241.9	-
Sub-total (c)	462.6	30.2	432.4	-	432.4	427.5	4.9
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	137,807.2	67,753.7	70,053.5	2,171.3	67,882.2	31,705.2	36,177.0
Import duties + sales tax	7,133.4	-	7,133.4	7,133.4	-	-	-
TOTAL	144,940.6	67,753.7	77,186.9	9,304.7	67,882.2	31,705.2	36,177.0

Table 1.21 - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1996-1997

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1996						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	38.3	19.4	18.9	-	18.9	18.9	-
Printing	38.3	19.4	18.9	-	18.9	18.9	-
5. Construction	451.1	87.3	363.8	-	363.8	363.8	-
Ministry of Works	257.7	17.5	240.2	-	240.2	240.2	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	170.9	65.1	105.8	-	105.8	105.8	-
Electrical Services Division	22.5	4.7	17.8	-	17.8	17.8	-
7.1 Transport	227.9	23.7	204.2	-	204.2	44.2	160.0
Civil Aviation	225.0	23.7	201.3	-	201.3	41.3	160.0
Marine services	2.9	-	2.9	-	2.9	2.9	-
7.2 Communication	118.5	27.3	91.2	-	91.2	90.3	0.9
Posts and telegraphs	118.5	27.3	91.2	-	91.2	90.3	0.9
8. Financial institutions	24.1	0.2	23.9	-	23.9	3.7	20.2
Post office savings bank	24.1	0.2	23.9	-	23.9	3.7	20.2
9. Sanitary & similar services	51.5	7.8	43.7	-	43.7	43.7	-
Waste water unit	51.5	7.8	43.7	-	43.7	43.7	-
TOTAL	911.4	165.7	745.7	-	745.7	564.6	181.1

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1996-1997

Kind of economic activity	1997						
	Gross output	Inter-mediate consumption	Gross domestic product	Other taxes on production net of subsidies	Domestic factor income	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
3. Manufacturing	41.8	19.0	22.8	-	22.8	22.8	-
Printing	41.8	19.0	22.8	-	22.8	22.8	-
5. Construction	485.2	111.6	373.6	-	373.6	373.6	-
Ministry of Works	290.2	36.7	253.5	-	253.5	253.5	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	170.0	70.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-
Electrical Services Division	25.0	4.9	20.1	-	20.1	20.1	-
7.1 Transport	289.1	49.3	239.8	-	239.8	52.6	187.2
Civil Aviation	286.0	49.3	236.7	-	236.7	49.5	187.2
Marine services	3.1	-	3.1	-	3.1	3.1	-
7.2 Communication	104.6	24.1	80.5	-	80.5	87.4	-6.9
Posts and telegraphs	104.6	24.1	80.5	-	80.5	87.4	-6.9
8. Financial institutions	25.0	0.2	24.8	-	24.8	5.1	19.7
Post office savings bank	25.0	0.2	24.8	-	24.8	5.1	19.7
9. Sanitary & similar services	55.8	9.2	46.6	-	46.6	46.6	-
Waste water unit	55.8	9.2	46.6	-	46.6	46.6	-
TOTAL	1,001.5	213.4	788.1	-	788.1	588.1	200.0

(R million)

Table 1.22 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 1995 - 1996

Kind of economic activity	1995				1996				Grand Total
	Public sector			Private sector	Public sector			Private sector	
	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	-	-	137	5,723	137	-	147	6,348	6,495
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	110	100
Manufacturing	-	18	60	14,305	78	19	58	16,336	16,413
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	1,514	-	1,514	-	1,637	-	1,637
Construction	-	333	190	3,537	523	364	170	3,899	4,433
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	176	9,876	176	-	250	11,506	11,756
Transport, storage and communications	-	222	2,169	4,791	2,391	295	2,559	4,564	7,418
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	23	1,720	8,080	1,743	24	2,093	8,807	10,924
Producers of government services	6,425	-	-	-	6,425	-	-	-	7,207
Community, social & personal services	-	39	349	3,160	388	44	366	3,539	3,949
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	-	-	-1,779	-474	-	-	-1,927	-2,460
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)			12,901	47,793	14,700		53,182		67,882
As a % of G.D.P			21.3	78.7	21.7		78.3		100.0

(R million)

Table 1.23 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1996 - 1997

Function		Type		1996						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				
1.	General public services	1.771.3	573.0	45.3	2.299.0	6.8	105.4	2,411.2		
2.	Defence	170.4	99.6	-	270.0	-	-	270.0		
3.	Public order and safety	1.258.2	286.9	38.1	1.507.0	-	4.8	1,511.8		
4.	Education	1.633.9	240.9	51.7	1.823.1	-	901.8	2,724.9		
5.	Health	1.200.1	367.4	2.8	1,564.7	-	13.0	1,577.7		
6.	Social security and welfare	207.8	61.3	56.2	212.9	-	3,324.8	3,537.7		
7.	Housing and community amenities	338.8	158.5	44.7	452.6	-	14.5	467.1		
8.	Recreation, culture and religion	118.2	60.1	3.2	175.1	-	97.0	272.1		
9.	Fuel and energy	6.7	0.8	-	7.5	-	4.7	12.2		
10.	Agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fishing	641.7	100.7	33.9	708.5	77.5	14.8	800.8		
11.	Construction, mining and manufacturing	66.9	40.4	8.6	98.7	41.6	2.4	142.7		
12.	Transport and communication	98.1	44.3	15.4	127.0	51.1	7.3	185.4		
13.	Other economic affairs	121.7	85.8	0.2	207.3	411.4	15.8	634.5		
14.	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	1,955.0	1,955.0		
TOTAL		7,633.8	2,119.7	300.1	9,453.4	588.4	6,461.3	16,503.1		

Table 1.23(cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1996-1997

(R million)

Function	Type	1997							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					
1. General public services		2.694.4	919.6	45.0	3,569.0	-	126.2	3,695.2	
2. Defence		175.3	83.6	-	258.9	-	-	258.9	
3. Public order and safety		1,377.6	315.3	40.0	1,652.9	-	6.0	1,658.9	
4. Education		1,355.7	99.1	50.0	1,404.8	-	1,082.6	2,487.4	
5. Health		1,312.9	391.5	3.0	1,701.4	-	14.9	1,716.3	
6. Social security and welfare		120.6	27.1	55.0	92.7	-	4,276.6	4,369.3	
7. Housing and community amenities		199.6	107.6	45.0	262.2	-	15.2	277.4	
8. Recreation, culture and religion		92.8	48.7	2.0	139.5	-	108.7	248.2	
9. Fuel and energy		7.3	2.2	-	7.5	-	0.7	8.2	
10. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		659.6	106.9	35.0	731.5	23.0	18.1	772.6	
11. Construction, mining and manufacturing		64.5	80.1	10.0	134.6	31.0	1.2	166.8	
12. Transport and communication		93.1	8.9	15.0	87.0	59.0	2.2	148.2	
13. Other economic affairs		130.3	82.2	-	212.5	556.4	22.2	791.1	
14. Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	2,465.0	2,465.0	
TOTAL		8,283.7	2,272.8	300.0	10,254.5	669.4	8,139.6	19,063.5	

SECTION II

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

ACCOUNTS

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 1995 the enterprise sector received R 85,004 million as gross output and used R 49,339 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and R 17,637 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 saving 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 taxes on production. 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 2.2, we can see that in 1995, the Government Sector had to borrow R 1,301 million from the other sectors.

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's account therefore does not tally with the Balance of Payments.

(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 - 1994

Account	Uses				Total	Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources			Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors			Rest of world					Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt			Rest of world	Goods & Services
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt												
Production				36.249	36.249			Exports (goods & services)				36.249	Production		
				41.848	41.848	41.848		Imports (goods & services)				41.848			
				111.646	111.646			Gross Output							
				55.010	55.010			Intermediate Consumption							
				56.636	56.636			Gross value added *							
				26.670	26.670			Compensation of employees							
				6.408	6.408			Customs duties & sales tax							
				2.150	2.150			Other taxes on production							
				27.816	27.816			Gross Operating Surplus							
				0	0			Operating surplus of govt ent							
Income				12.751	12.751			Interest, dividend, rent							
				1.168	1.168			Insurance premiums							
				1.168	1.168			Insurance claims							
				1.696	1.696			Current taxes on income							
				820	820			Other current taxes							
				881	881			Social security contributions							
				1.684	1.684			Social security benefits & grants							
				687	687			Unfunded employee welfare							
				902	902			Government transfers							
				121	121			Compulsory fees							
Generation, Appropriation & Distribution				2.586	2.586			Current transfers n e c							
				1.729	1.729			-to from rest of the world **							
				64.296	64.296			-to from other sectors							
				48.344	48.344			Gross disposable income							
				15.952	15.952			Final consumption							
				352	352			Gross savings							
				19.350	19.350			Capital transfers **							
				949	949			G.D.F.C.F							
				0	0			Change in inventories							
				0	0			Net purchase of land							
Use				149.818	149.818			Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)							
				146.899	146.899			Grand total							
				43.306	43.306										
				40.631	40.631										
				159.902	159.902										
				48.344	48.344										
				15.952	15.952										
				352	352										
				19.350	19.350										
				949	949										
Capital				149.818	149.818										
				146.899	146.899										
				43.306	43.306										
				40.631	40.631										
				159.902	159.902										
				48.344	48.344										
				15.952	15.952										
				352	352										
				19.350	19.350										
				949	949										

* 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 - 1995

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors						Goods & Services	Institutional sectors					Goods & Services	
	Enterprise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world				Enterprise	Household	General Govt				Rest of world
Production				41,205	41,205	Exports (goods & services)						41,205	Production	
				42,908	42,908	Imports (goods & services)			42,908					
				124,668	124,668	Gross Output								
				61,834	61,834	Intermediate Consumption								
				62,834	62,834	Gross value added *								
				28,822	28,822	Compensation of employees								
				6,249	6,249	Customs duties & sales tax								
				2,140	2,140	Other taxes on production								
				31,872	31,872	Gross Operating Surplus								
				0	0	Operating surplus of govt ent								
				15,788	15,788	Interest, dividend, rent								
				786	786	Insurance premiums								
				786	786	Insurance claims								
				1,898	1,898	Current taxes on income								
				855	855	Other current taxes								
				982	982	Social security contributions								
				1,985	1,985	Social security benefits & grants								
				1,424	1,424	Unfunded employee welfare								
				1,022	1,022	Government transfers								
				121	121	Compulsory fees								
						Current transfers net								
				3,192	3,192	-to from rest of the world **								
				1,431	1,431	-to from other sectors								
				70,428	70,428	Gross disposable income								
				52,974	52,974	Final consumption								
				17,454	17,454	Gross savings								
				379	379	Capital transfers **								
				16,750	16,750	G.D.F.C.F								
				1,062	1,062	Change in inventories								
				0	0	Net purchase of land								
				0	0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)								
				591,849	591,849	Grand Total								
				173,825	173,825									
				44,905	44,905									
				40,077	40,077									
				162,337	162,337									
				170,705	170,705									
				783	783									
				67	67									
				52,974	52,974									
				17,454	17,454									
				379	379									
				16,750	16,750									
				1,062	1,062									
				0	0									
				0	0									
				591,849	591,849									
				173,825	173,825									
				44,905	44,905									
				40,077	40,077									
				162,337	162,337									
				170,705	170,705									
				783	783									
				67	67									
				52,974	52,974									
				17,454	17,454									
				379	379									
				16,750	16,750									
				1,062	1,062									
				0	0									
				0	0									
				591,849	591,849									
				173,825	173,825									
				44,905	44,905									
				40,077	40,077									
				162,337	162,337									
				170,705	170,705									

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

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

Table 2.3 - Integrated Economic Accounts for the nation - 1996

Account	Uses				Total	Goods & Services	Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Goods & Services	Account	
	Institutional sectors								Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt					Rest of world
	Inter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world												
Production					50,281		50,281	Exports (goods & services)						50,281	Production	
					50,959	50,959	50,959	Imports (goods & services)				50,959		50,959		
					137,807	137,807	137,807	Gross Output			9,702			137,807		
					67,754	67,754	67,754	Intermediate Consumption						67,754		
					70,053	70,053	70,053	Gross value added *			7,589			70,053		
					31,705	31,705	31,705	Compensation of employees						31,705		
					7,134	7,134	7,134	Customs duties & sales tax			7,134			7,134		
					2,171	2,171	2,171	Other taxes on production			2,171			2,171		
					36,177	36,177	36,177	Gross Operating Surplus						36,177		
					0	0	0	Operating surplus of govt ent			181			0		
Income	Generation, Application & Distribution				17,885		17,885	Interest, dividend, rent			2,142		1,348	17,885	Generation, Appropriation & Distribution	
					813		813	Insurance premiums			813			813		
					813		813	Insurance claims			528			813		
					2,103		2,103	Current taxes on income					2,103	2,103		
					965		965	Other current taxes					965	965		
					1,035		1,035	Social security contributions					1,035	1,035		
					2,446		2,446	Social security benefits & grants					848			2,446
					1,696		1,696	Unfunded employee welfare					848			1,696
					1,123		1,123	Government transfers					1,123			1,123
					133		133	Compulsory fees					133			133
Use	Use				4,344		4,344	Current transfers n e c			45		1,183	4,344	Use	
					1,311		1,311	-to from rest of the world **						1,311		
					78,376		78,376	-to from other sectors			1,010			78,376		
					58,778		58,778	Gross disposable income			12,858			58,778		
					19,598		19,598	Final consumption						19,598		
					407		407	Gross savings						407		
					20,125		20,125	Capital transfers **					960			20,125
					-1,038		-1,038	G.D.F.C.F					21			-1,038
					0		0	Change in inventories								0
					0		0	Net purchase of land								0
Capital	Capital				0		0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)						0	Capital	
					189,151		189,151	Grand total						189,151		
					664,954		664,954							664,954		

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

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

Table 2.4 - Income and outlay account of households, including private unincorporated enterprises, 1994 - 1996

		(R million)						
EXPENDITURE		1994	1995	1996	INCOME	1994	1995	1996
Private consumption expenditure		-40,482	44,631	49,325	Compensation of employees	26,670	28,822	31,705
Interest, dividend and rent		1,577	2,046	2,579	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings	13,873	15,667	17,465
Net casualty insurance premiums		411	276	285	Interest, dividend and rent	4,154	5,056	5,817
Current taxes on income		805	911	1,068	Casualty insurance claims	411	276	285
Other current taxes		492	513	579	Government transfers to household	3,005	3,409	4,086
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		96	96	106	- social security benefits and grants	(1,684)	(1,985)	(2,446)
Social security contributions		881	982	1,035	- unfunded employee welfare benefits	(687)	(712)	(848)
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)		687	712	848	- other	(634)	(712)	(792)
Current transfers to		621	966	1,384	Government transfers to non-profit institutions	268	310	331
-other resident sectors		(208)	(234)	(260)	Current transfers from	2,481	2,630	3,300
-Rest of the World		(413)	(732)	(1,124)	-other resident sectors	(370)	(244)	(184)
Gross saving		4,810	5,037	5,780	- Rest of the World	(2,111)	(2,386)	(3,116)
Appropriation of disposable income		50,862	56,170	62,989	Disposable income	50,862	56,170	62,989

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1994 - 1996

		(R million)			
		1994	1995	1996	
EXPENDITURE:					
Final consumption expenditure		7,862	8,343	9,453	
-compensation of employees		(6,408)	(6,820)	(7,634)	
-consumption of fixed capital		-	-	-	
-goods and services purchased, net		(1,454)	(1,523)	(1,819)	
Interest paid		1,452	1,843	1,955	
Subsidies to producers		206	330	588	
Transfers to households		3,005	3,409	4,086	
-social security benefits & social assistance grants		(1,684)	(1,985)	(2,446)	
-unfunded employee welfare benefits		(687)	(712)	(848)	
-other		(634)	(712)	(792)	
Transfers to private non-profit institutions		268	310	331	
Transfers to Rest of the World		32	25	59	
Transfers n e c		6	16	30	
Gross saving		1,890	783	960	
Appropriation of disposable income		14,721	15,059	17,462	
INCOME:					
Operating surplus of government enterprises		116	96	181	
Interest, dividend and rent		1,501	1,512	2,142	
Taxes on production and imports		8,763	8,718	9,893	
-import duties		(5,171)	(5,034)	(5,234)	
-export duties		-	-	-	
-excise duties		(1,113)	(1,131)	(1,219)	
-sales tax		(1,237)	(1,310)	(1,900)	
-other		(1,242)	(1,243)	(1,540)	
Current taxes		2,516	2,753	3,068	
-taxes on income	Individuals	(805)	(911)	(1,068)	
	Companies	(891)	(987)	(1,035)	
-other current taxes		(820)	(855)	(965)	
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		121	121	133	
Social security contributions		881	982	1,035	
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)		687	712	848	
Current transfers n e c		136	165	162	
-from Rest of the World		(30)	(49)	(45)	
-from other resident sectors		(106)	(116)	(117)	
Disposable income		14,721	15,059	17,462	

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1994-1996

		(R million)						
EXPENDITURE		1994	1995	1996				
		INCOME						
Interest dividend and rent		9,152	10,991	12,792	Gross operating surplus	13,943	16,205	18,712
Current taxes on income		891	987	1,035	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	-116	-96	-181
Other current taxes		328	342	386	Interest, dividend and rent	6,083	7,980	8,578
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties		25	25	27				
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies		1,168	786	813	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	1,168	786	813
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises		757	510	528	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	757	510	528
Current transfers to		1,515	1,181	1,021	Current transfers from	1,253	1,071	1,010
-other resident sectors		(1,515)	(1,181)	(1,021)	-other resident sectors	(1,253)	(1,071)	(1,010)
-Rest of the World					-Rest of the World			
Gross saving		9,252	11,634	12,858				
Appropriation of disposable income		23,088	26,456	29,460	Disposable income	23,088	26,456	29,460

Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1994 - 1996.

EXPENDITURE	(R million)						
	1994	1995	1996	INCOME:	1994	1995	1996
Private consumption expenditure	-40,482	-44,631	-49,325	Compensation of employees	26,670	28,822	31,705
Government consumption expenditure	7,862	8,343	9,453	Gross operating surplus	27,816	31,872	36,177
Gross national savings	15,952	17,454	19,598	Net factor income from Rest of the World	-443	-332	-789
Appropriation of disposable income	64,296	70,428	78,376	Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	8,557	8,388	9,305
				Net current transfers from Rest of the World *	1,696	1,678	1,978
				Disposable income	64,296	70,428	78,376

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

Table 2.8 - Rest of the world - Current Account, 1994 - 1996

EXPENDITURE	(R million)					
	1994	1995	1996	INCOME		
				1994	1995	1996
Imports of goods and services	41,848	42,908	50,959	36,249	41,205	50,281
Factor income paid to Rest of the World	1,013	1,240	1,348	570	908	559
Current transfers to Rest of the World *	445	757	1,183	2,141	2,435	3,161
- general government	(32)	(25)	(59)	(30)	(49)	(45)
- other resident sectors	(413)	(732)	(1,124)	(2,111)	(2,386)	(3,116)
Surplus of the nation on current transactions	-4,346	-357	511			
Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions	38,960	44,548	54,001	38,960	44,548	54,001
				Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions		

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

SECTION III

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Distribution of total exports by selected commodities, 1995-1997

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1995		1996 ¹		1997 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	6,326	24	8,347	27	7,495	23
Molasses	117	-	109	-	102	-
Tea	50	-	26	-	11	-
EPZ	18,267	68	21,000	66	23,049	70
Other	1,026	4	1,294	4	1,231	4
Re-exports	970	4	900	3	1,130	3
TOTAL	26,756	100	31,676	100	33,018	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (R M)	570		636		600	
Adjustment for freeport activities	358		725		1,683	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1995 - 1997

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1995		1996 ¹		1997 ²	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	4,673	14	5,845	14	6,091	13
1	Beverages and tobacco	221	1	212	1	262	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,209	3	1,598	4	1,567	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,401	7	3,211	8	3,471	8
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	441	1	464	1	484	1
5	Chemicals	2,688	8	3,164	8	3,340	7
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	12,587	37	13,708	33	14,947	33
7	Machinery and transport equipment	6,658	19	9,195	22	11,702	25
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,245	9	3,271	8	3,804	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	240	1	414	1	425	1
	TOTAL	34,363	100	41,082	100	46,093	100
	Adjustment for freeport activities	275		655		2,003	

1 provisional

2 provisional

Table 3.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1996-1997

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1996 (R million)			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,360.4	1,010.2	345.7	4.5
12	Forestry and logging	32.0	32.0	-	-
13	Fishing	544.7	429.5	115.2	-
29	Mining and quarrying	428.7	428.7	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4,444.2	882.8	3,561.4	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	10,583.0	9,876.9	706.1	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	608.8	555.5	53.3	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,295.4	904.4	391.0	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	7,188.9	5,497.8	1,691.1	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,536.1	1,471.4	64.7	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,304.9	1,304.9	-	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	9,440.0	2,700.8	1,209.0	5,530.2
39	Other manufacturing industries	1,100.6	680.8	419.8	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	32.0	2.6	29.4	-
	TOTAL	39,899.7	25,778.3	8,586.7	5,534.7

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

Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

Table 3.3- Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1996 - 1997

(R million)

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1997			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,313.7	768.3	487.4	58.0
12	Forestry and logging	51.4	51.4	-	-
13	Fishing	776.6	605.7	170.9	-
29	Mining and quarrying	690.4	690.4	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	4,748.2	982.1	3,766.1	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	10,363.8	9,825.0	538.8	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	539.3	465.1	74.2	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,070.2	744.9	325.3	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	7,814.3	5,850.8	1,963.5	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,497.9	1,413.0	84.9	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,347.4	1,347.0	0.4	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	12,868.4	1,907.0	848.4	10,113.0
39	Other manufacturing industries	902.4	377.8	524.6	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	50.9	2.4	48.5	-
	TOTAL	44,034.9	25,030.9	8,833.0	10,171.0

* 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

Table 3.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption * classified by economic categories, 1995-1997

Economic categories	1995		1996		1997 ¹	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	21,906	66.1	25,778	64.6	25,031	56.8
Final consumption of household	7,353	22.2	8,587	21.5	8,833	20.1
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	3,885	11.7	5,535	13.9	10,171	23.1
TOTAL	33,144	100.0	39,900	100.0	44,035	100.0

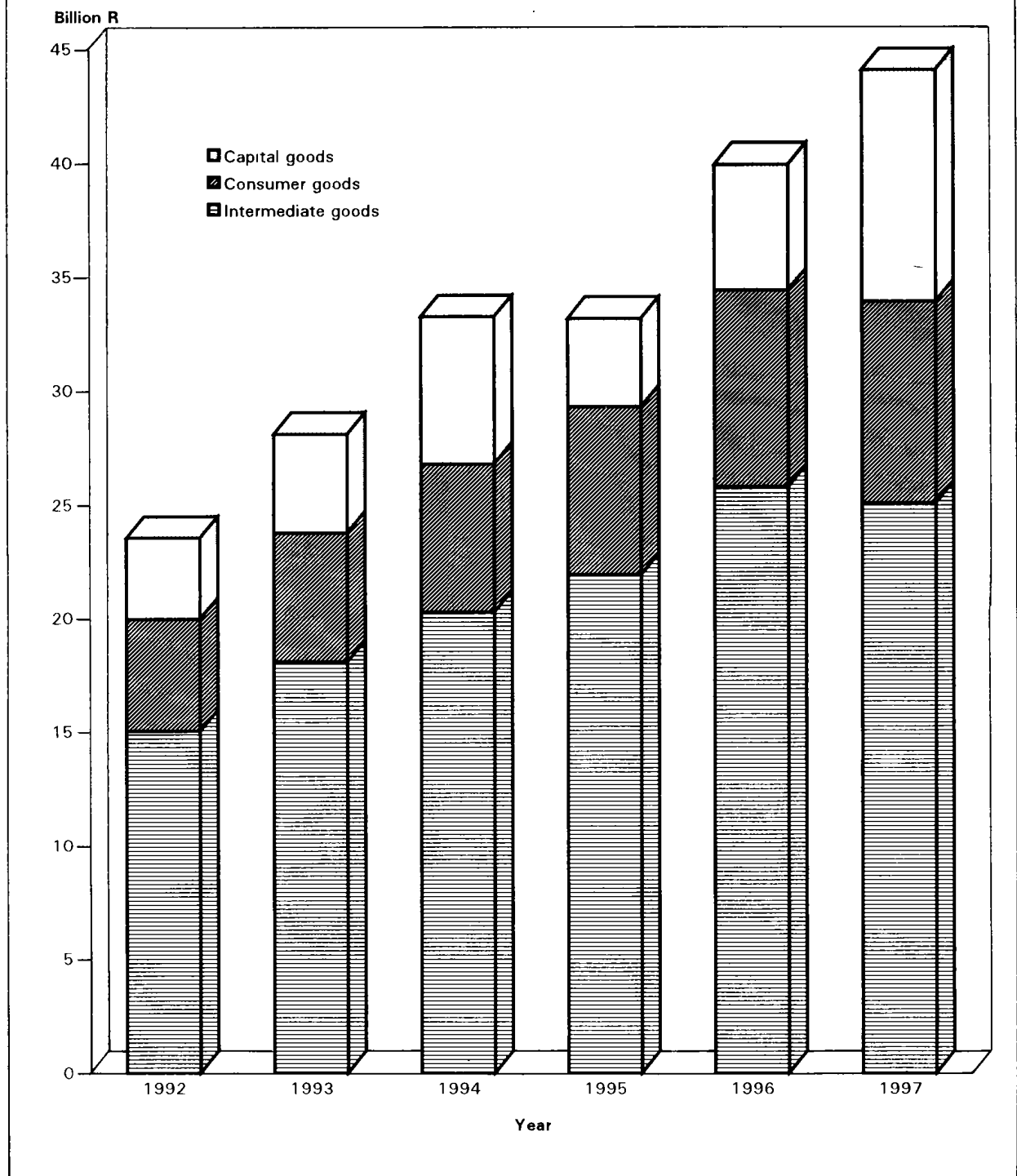
* Note: Figures for imports into consumption are obtained as follows:

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 (1992-1997)



**Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices
(unit value) of selected goods, 1996-1997**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Domestic exports	+ 10.0	+ 3.0
Sugar	+ 10.0	- 6.0
Molasses	+ 11.0	- 29.0
Tea	+ 20.0	+ 40.0
EPZ exports	+ 10.0	+ 7.0
of which Tuna	+ 12.5	+ 6.4
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	+ 20.6	+ 10.2
Other garments	+ 12.4	+ 2.9
Optical goods	+ 1.3	+ 7.0

**Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices
of selected goods, 1996-1997**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Domestic exports	+ 8.0	-
Sugar	+ 16.0	- 7.0
Molasses	- 17.0	+ 14.0
Tea	- 54.0	- 70.0
EPZ exports	+ 5.0	+ 3.0
of which Tuna	- 2.2	+ 16.9
Textile yarn	-	-
Knitted goods	- 38.4	+ 42.2
Other garments	+ 6.4	+ 6.1
Optical goods	- 12.5	- 5.6

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1996 - 1997

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Total Imports	+ 7.0	+ 2.0
Intermediate goods	+ 6.3	+ 2.3
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 8.2	+ 3.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 45.7	- 19.0
wheat	+ 44.9	- 19.2
edible products & preparations	+ 3.6	+ 10.5
textile fibres	+ 5.0	+ 16.2
textile yarn	- 0.3	- 0.3
fabrics	+ 3.9	+ 3.1
cork & wood	+ 8.7	+ 4.9
petroleum products	+ 6.8	- 4.2
chemicals	+ 4.6	- 2.3
cement	+ 7.2	+ 9.1
Iron & steel	+ 20.7	+ 30.2
other metallic products	+ 20.4	+ 13.0
Consumer goods	+ 12.4	- 6.1
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 16.4	+ 13.9
dairy products	+ 16.8	- 4.2
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 32.6	- 8.3
rice	+ 27.4	- 5.2
vegetables & fruits	+ 14.8	- 3.1
beverages & tobacco	+ 11.5	+ 8.5
petroleum products	+ 22.3	+ 0.7
gas	+ 14.9	+ 11.7
chemicals	+ 4.6	- 2.3
Capital goods	- 2.2	+ 23.9

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods, 1996 - 1997

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Total Imports	+ 12.0	+ 10.0
Intermediate goods	+ 13.3	+ 1.2
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 0.3	+ 21.2
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 1.0	- 18.4
wheat	+ 9.1	- 24.2
edible products & preparations	+ 22.5	+ 5.5
textile fibres	+ 20.2	- 18.2
textile yarn	+ 30.0	+ 10.4
fabrics	- 8.9	+ 10.8
cork & wood	- 1.8	- 12.4
petroleum products	- 11.7	- 0.7
chemicals	+ 12.5	+ 8.0
cement	+ 5.3	- 1.4
Iron & steel	+ 17.3	- 34.1
other metallic products	- 4.6	- 0.6
Consumer goods	+ 5.3	+ 15.0
of which meat & meat preparations	- 8.2	+ 3.9
dairy products	- 4.5	+ 6.3
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 26.1	- 17.1
rice	+ 58.9	- 20.1
vegetables & fruits	+ 13.8	+ 19.4
beverages & tobacco	- 14.0	+ 13.9
petroleum products	+ 9.4	+ 7.3
gas	+ 0.7	+ 15.0
chemicals	+ 12.5	+ 8.0
Capital goods	+ 41.2	- 23.2

1 revised

2 provisional

SECTION IV

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1995-1997

	Unit	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Sugar	M/Tons	539,521	588,455	620,588
Molasses	"	150,400	151,527	165,802
Tea	"	3,785	2,497	1,787
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	19,325	20,100	20,825
Animal feeds	"	106,567	108,338	111,121
Iron bars ³	"	47,800	45,300	40,300
Denatured spirits ⁴				
Power alcohol	H/litres	5,546	5,205	4,728
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	2,506	2,895	3,393
Beer and stout ¹	"	308,788	312,118	339,529
Wine ¹	"	27,430	21,491	34,817
Perfumed spirits ⁴	"	1,896	1,575	1,827
Vinegar ¹	"	1,360	1,428	1,588
Electricity generated	Million kwh	1,047	1,151	1,193

1 revised

2 provisional

3 include steel tubes

4 excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1995 - 1997

	(Tonnes)		
	1995	1996 ¹	1997 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,159,245	5,260,138	5,787,070
Tea (processed green leaf)	19,512	12,852	8,941
Tobacco leaf ³	1,016	878	673
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,635	1,876	2,406
Creepers ⁴	24,868	22,088	25,693
Groundnuts	1,049	767	863
Maize	289	438	232
Manioc	140	140	180
Sweet potatoes	390	750	532
Potatoes	15,718	10,639	17,584
Tomatoes	13,486	10,877	12,226
Mixed vegetables ⁵	26,322	29,694	30,460
Bananas	9,437	9,387	8,957
Pineapples	4,199	2,973	1,559
Meat			
Beef: Local	477	515	278
Rodrigues	115	71	17
Imported	1,704	1,735	1,979
Goat meat	117	130	120
Mutton	10	10	8
Pork	1,038	1,112	948
Poultry	19,325	20,100	20,825
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,393	2,566	2,196
High seas ⁶	13,460	8,389	10,050
Ponds and barachois	170	165	115

1 revised

2 provisional

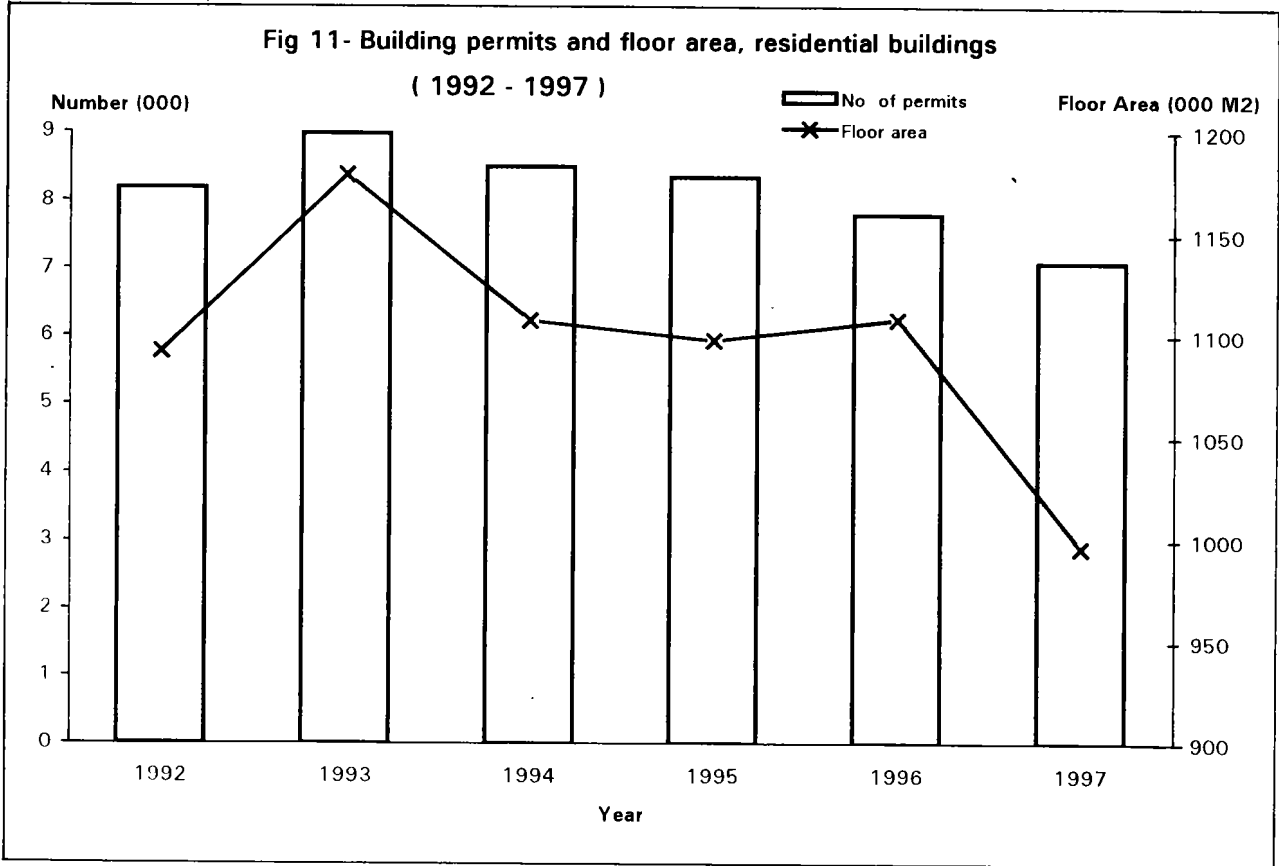
3 refers to crop year which normally extends from the beginning of April to the end of March

4 includes margoze, calebasse, choucou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

6 includes fish caught for canning industry

**Fig 11 - Building permits and floor area, residential buildings
(1992 - 1997)**



**Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings
(1992 - 1997)**

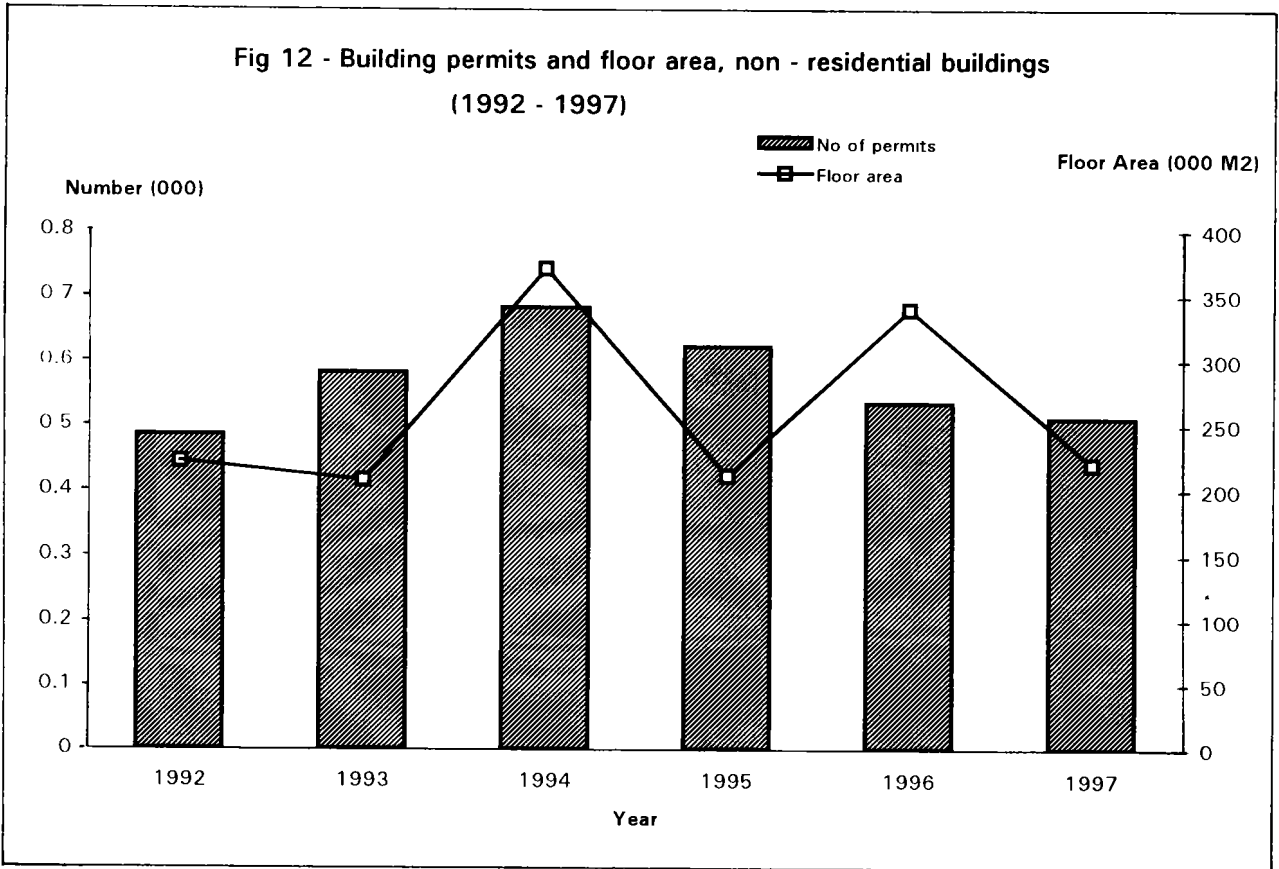


Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1995 - June 1998

Type of building	1995		1996		1997		Jan - June 1998	
	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	8,350	1,097,858	7,802	1,108,271	7,097	996,609	4,119	593,105
New buildings	4,956	786,308	4,689	803,939	4,011	714,055	2,221	336,721
Additions	3,394	311,550	3,113	304,332	3,086	282,554	1,898	256,384
Non-residential building	621	210,755	535	339,219	511	219,910	206	105,384
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	16	5,501	15	3,338	17	5,914	12	7,102
Manufacturing	85	60,666	62	45,318	57	51,378	28	38,963
Electricity, gas & water	-	-	1	176	-	-	1	4,128
Construction	2	2,880	1	278	1	312	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	442	96,456	352	227,372	335	75,834	123	27,250
Transport, storage & communications	5	1,611	6	615	8	2,502	1	54
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	17	21,093	15	29,439	18	18,042	8	5,530
Community, social & personal services	54	22,548	83	32,683	75	65,928	33	22,357
TOTAL	8,971	1,308,613	8,337	1,447,490	7,608	1,216,519	4,325	698,489

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

Table 4.4(a) - Total * number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 1995 - June 1998

Region	1995		1996		1997		Jan - June 1998	
	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	4,666	576,643	4,130	569,972	3,843	520,251	2,240	296,638
Port Louis	868	118,133	929	156,692	847	112,604	547	77,225
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	781	113,155	716	108,527	642	107,112	331	50,231
Curepipe	969	110,157	878	107,691	839	95,464	457	55,135
Quatre Bornes	612	88,488	589	80,080	581	92,363	374	53,182
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,436	146,710	1,018	116,982	934	112,708	531	60,865
Rural areas	3,684	521,215	3,672	538,299	3,254	476,358	1,879	296,467
Pamplemousses	720	104,980	790	127,799	627	106,897	379	63,825
Riviere du Rempart	530	83,545	608	100,982	458	81,192	284	54,937
Flacq	684	88,763	521	66,714	494	71,044	242	31,702
Grand Port	530	65,951	535	65,256	387	46,039	300	35,895
Savanne	412	50,454	298	34,509	223	29,183	183	22,863
Plaines Wilhems	36	5,228	28	4,089	34	5,063	23	2,810
Moka	394	54,993	379	49,217	397	52,070	204	28,763
Black River	378	67,301	513	89,733	634	84,870	264	55,672
TOTAL	8,350	1,097,858	7,802	1,108,271	7,097	996,609	4,119	593,105

* 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, 1995 - June 1998

Region	1995		1996		1997		Jan - June 1998	
	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	293	135,299	235	242,348	228	150,335	78	52,915
Port Louis	74	46,349	89	189,835	104	116,291	23	32,785
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	57	37,444	33	12,261	34	7,830	13	6,302
Curepipe	48	12,593	37	14,495	40	11,956	16	7,278
Quatre Bornes	32	11,570	30	15,088	23	10,327	14	4,506
Vacoas - Phoenix	82	27,343	46	10,669	27	3,931	12	2,044
Rural areas	328	75,456	300	96,871	283	69,575	128	52,469
Pamplemousses	71	22,016	64	20,048	56	11,735	25	14,712
Riviere du Rempart	72	19,062	57	13,227	52	15,205	17	9,099
Flacq	67	7,194	46	9,522	53	13,995	14	3,736
Grand Port	22	4,204	38	14,294	33	3,371	22	5,600
Savanne	25	4,593	21	3,184	26	3,533	11	3,495
Plaines Wilhems	-	-	3	1,064	2	250	3	1,372
Moka	34	4,394	31	9,282	25	5,824	10	4,324
Black River	37	13,993	40	26,250	36	15,662	26	10,131
TOTAL	621	210,755	535	339,219	511	219,910	206	105,384

* 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, 1996 - June 1998

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1996			1997			Jan - June 1998			
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Less than 65	1,108	337	1,445	972	260	1,232	482	150	632	15
65-139	1,743	1,964	3,707	1,711	1,724	3,435	1,018	950	1,968	48
140-299	1,012	1,191	2,203	1,001	1,090	2,091	632	686	1,318	32
300-499	204	156	360	130	151	281	96	81	177	4
500 & over	63	24	87	29	29	58	12	12	24	1
TOTAL	4,130	3,672	7,802	3,843	3,254	7,097	2,240	1,879	4,119	100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1998

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (R M)	Taxes on production & imports net of subsidies (R M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP (%)	Consumption expenditure (R M)	GDFCF (R M)	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 - 1998

Year	Population ¹ (Mid-year)	Gross domestic product at factor cost (R.M)	Taxes on production & imports net of subsidies (R.M)	Gross domestic product at market prices (R.M)	Real annual growth rate of GDP	Consumption expenditure (R.M)	GDFCF (R.M)	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	16,450	3,250	19,700	+8.9	14,424	3,965	+20.0
1987	1,036,082	20,341	3,881	24,222	+8.5	17,525	5,175	+25.6
1988	1,043,239	24,061	4,622	28,683	+6.2	21,209	8,090	+40.3
1989	1,051,260	28,083	5,191	33,274	+4.6	25,358	8,680	-6.3
1990	1,058,775	33,030	6,245	39,275	+7.3	29,987	12,030	+23.3
1991	1,070,128	37,553	6,763	44,316	+4.4	33,275	12,680	-1.9
1992	1,084,401	42,393	7,240	49,633	+6.6	36,694	13,810	+4.1
1993	1,097,305	48,145	8,425	56,570	+5.0	42,737	16,065	+4.8
1994	1,112,607	54,486	8,557	63,043	+5.2	48,344	19,350	+12.5
1995	1,122,118	60,694	8,388	69,082	+5.6	52,974	16,750	-14.7
1996	1,133,551	67,882	9,305	77,187	+6.1	58,778	20,125	+15.0
1997	1,147,706	74,862	11,030	85,892	+5.3	65,119	23,430	+10.8
1998	1,160,000	83,240	12,510	95,750	+5.6	72,735	22,350	-8.4

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, 1992 - 1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Republic of Mauritius						
1. Population (mid-year) ¹	1,084,401	1,097,305	1,112,607	1,122,118	1,133,551	1,147,706
2. Annual population growth	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4	+0.8	+1.0	+1.2
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.4	...
Female (years)	73.9	74.0	74.0	74.3	74.4	...
4. Crude birth rate (births per thousand population)	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.3	17.4
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1	20.8
7. Employment ²	291,721	290,080	292,377	289,185	287,474	286,325
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	335,400	374,630	400,526	422,463	486,867	536,125
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	4,655	5,362	6,415	7,472	9,050	10,068
10. GNP at market prices (R M)	49,804	56,633	62,600	68,750	76,398	85,567
11. Per capita GNP at market prices(R)	45,928	51,611	56,264	61,268	67,397	74,544
12. Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+6.6	+5.0	+5.2	+5.6	+6.1	+5.3
13. Rate of inflation (%)	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6	+6.6
14. Total imports (c.i.f. R M) ³	25,280	30,319	34,723	34,638	41,737	48,096
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁴	20,744	23,522	24,852	27,684	33,037	35,301
of which sugar	5,841	5,770	5,742	6,326	8,347	7,495
EPZ	13,081	15,821	16,533	18,267	21,001	23,049

- 1 figures have been revised in the light of the 1990 Population census data
- 2 figures refer to large establishments only, as at March and include foreign workers
- 3 adjusted to include freepport activities
- 4 adjusted to include freepport activities

Table 4.8 - Trends in productivity - Total economy, 1990 - 1997

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1990	107.0	4.3	98.4	-2.8	102.2	0.4
1991	109.5	2.3	94.3	-4.2	101.1	-1.1
1992	114.6	4.7	93.0	-1.4	102.3	1.2
1993	118.0	3.0	90.5	-2.7	101.9	-0.4
1994	122.3	3.6	88.2	-2.5	102.0	0.1
1995	127.5	4.3	89.3	1.2	103.8	1.8
1996	133.0	4.3	90.1	0.9	105.8	1.9
1997	137.1	3.1	90.1	-	106.9	1.0

Source : Trends in Productivity and Competitiveness Indicators . 1990 - 1997

Table 4.9 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1997)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

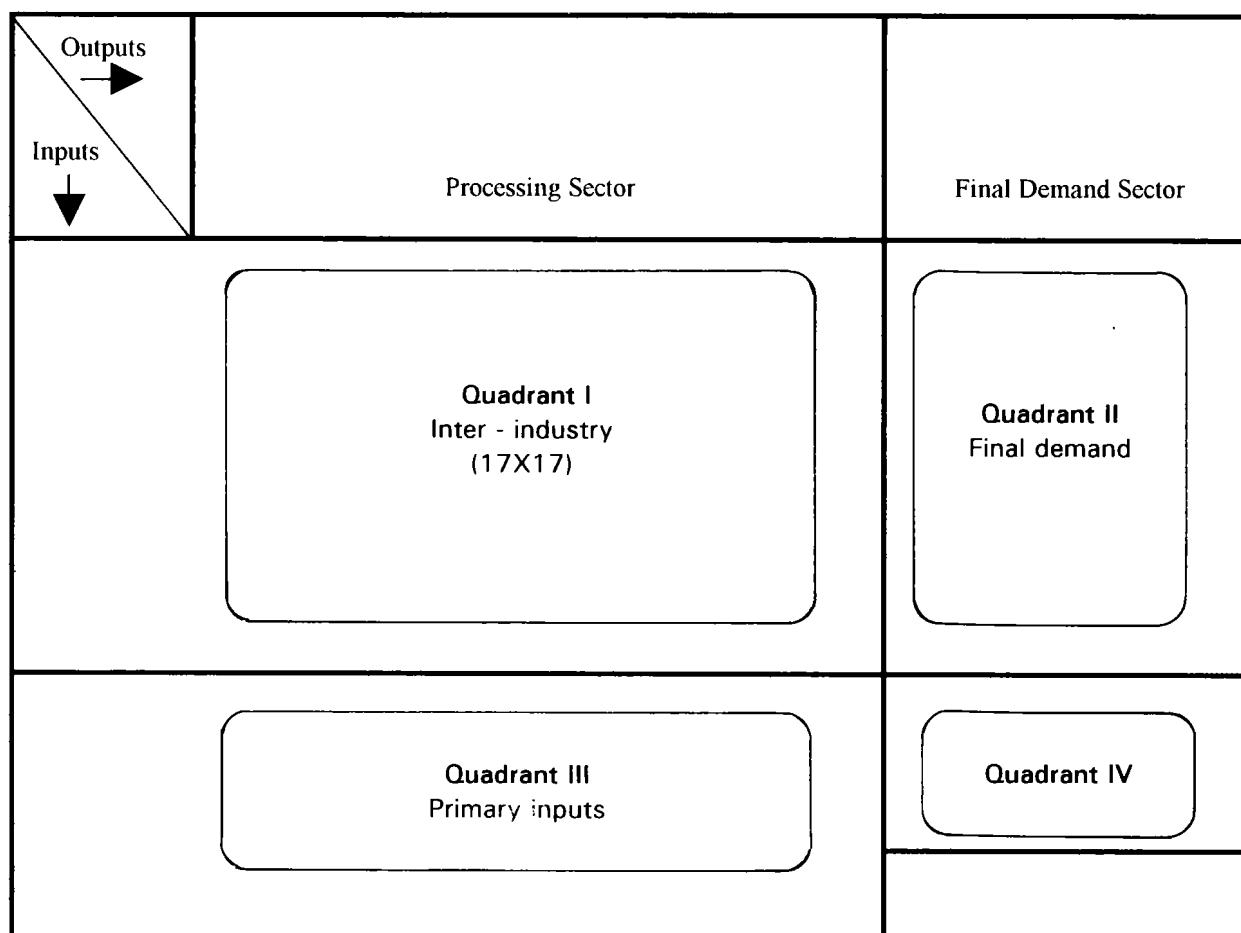
	1962	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	16.1	15.0	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.2
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	19.0	17.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	74.2	69.2	64.9	63.8	63.4	58.1	51.6	45.5	42.5	40.6	36.7	34.2	32.3	30.3	28.4
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	43.4	40.7	38.2
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	46.5	43.6	40.9
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	114.5	106.7	100.0	98.2	97.6	89.4	79.4	70.0	65.4	62.5	56.6	52.7	49.7	46.6	43.7
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	50.7	47.5	44.6
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	117.3	109.3	102.4	100.6	100.0	91.6	81.3	71.6	66.9	64.0	57.9	54.0	50.9	47.8	44.8
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	55.7	52.2	49.0
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	62.6	58.8	55.2
1990	1,021.3	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	71.1	66.7	62.6
1991	1,092.8	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	76.0	71.3	66.9
1992	1,143.1	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	79.5	74.6	70.0
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	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	87.9	82.5	77.4
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	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	94.3	88.5	83.0
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	230.3	214.5	200.1	197.5	196.4	179.7	159.5	140.6	131.4	125.7	113.7	106.0	100.0	93.8	88.0
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	245.5	228.7	213.3	210.5	209.4	191.5	170.1	149.8	140.1	134.0	121.2	113.0	106.6	100.0	93.8
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	261.7	243.8	227.4	224.4	223.2	204.1	181.3	159.7	149.3	142.8	129.2	120.5	113.6	106.6	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

SECTION V

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1992



Input-Output Table for the Mauritian Economy - 1992

Introduction

The Input Output (I/O) Table gives the picture of input composition and output distribution of each domestic industry. On the assumption of stable or linear technical correlation between input and output, the table serves as an effective analytical tool for the study of economic repercussion. For instance, it illustrates the ultimate effect (direct and indirect) of a unit increase in domestic demand for a certain good on the industrial output or value added

2 Main Tables

The following three main tables have been produced namely:

Table I	-	The Transaction Table
Table II	-	The Table of Coefficients and
Table III	-	The Inverted Matrix.

3 The Mauritian Input - Output Table (Table I)

The transaction or Input-Output flow table contains four quadrants which describe the supply and disposition of production of the entire economy. In addition to the standard 9 ISIC industry groups, Agriculture and Manufacturing are broken down into 4 sub-sectors namely:

Agriculture	-	Sugarcane, Food crops and fruits, Livestock & fishing and Other.
Manufacturing	-	Sugar milling, EPZ textiles, EPZ non-textiles and Other Manufacturing.

3.1 The four Quadrants of the Input - Output Table

Quadrant I is a 17 x 17 matrix showing the flows of goods and services produced and consumed in the process of production.

The inter-linking with respect to local intermediate consumption can be read off in the columns and rows. For each branch, the corresponding column gives the cost structure and the row, the sales structure.

Quadrant II represents final demand which consists of Household consumption, Government consumption, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation and Change in inventories. The final demand are also valued at producer's prices.

Quadrant III shows all the primary inputs used in production. These include imports of goods and services, compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports net of subsidies and gross operating surplus.

Taxes on production and imports have been disaggregated showing import duties, sales tax and "other" taxes. Gross operating surplus includes profits and consumption of fixed capital.

Quadrant IV gives the imported content of household and government consumption as well as that of GDFCF.

3.2 The Table of Coefficients (Table II)

Table II shows the table of input or technical coefficients derived from the input output table. It represents the inter-relationship among the different sectors of the economy and the cells of the coefficient table are obtained by dividing each cell of quadrants I and III of Table I by the total of the column in which the item appears.

For example, for each rupee output of EPZ textile products (column 7), 14.4 cents of goods is purchased from the EPZ sector itself, (13.1 cents from EPZ textile firms and 1.3 cents from EPZ non- textile firms) other local goods and services amount to 8 cents. Of the remaining 77.6 cents, the import content works out to 42.5 cents, 22 cents is paid out as labour input and 13.1 cents is left as gross operating surplus.

The management of a typical firm can thus tell in advance how much it would have to buy directly from each of its supplying industries when it adds to its own total production.

3.3 The inverted matrix (Table III)

Table II, the table of technical coefficients is of limited use because it shows only the **first round effects** of a change in the output of one industry only, that is the direct effect. The inverted matrix enables the calculation of the combined direct and indirect effects.

The inverted matrix is obtained by inverting the matrix which is obtained after subtracting the (A) matrix from the identity matrix where the (A) matrix is the 17X17 matrix of coefficients of Quadrant I. There are various methods for computing the table. One is the iterative or step by step method which is very lengthy. Fortunately with the use of computers, it is relatively easier to use the inverted matrix $(I-A)^{-1}$ which enables the measurement of the **full impact** of any change.

4 Methodology

4.1 Concept

Data have been compiled in accordance with the concepts and definitions recommended in the United Nations Manual : A System of National Accounts SNA 1968. The classification by industry is the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 2)

Due to the data reporting system, it was not possible to construct an Input-Output table on a product basis but it has been based on industrial sectors. Establishments which are engaged in more than one activity, have been assigned to the industrial activity which accounts for the largest share in its turnover. Consequently, the output for secondary activities are also included in the main activity.

For example, output of manufacturing companies includes transportation cost as many manufacturing firms ensure the delivery of their products.

4.2 Main Assumptions

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

4.3 Valuation

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

4.4 Difference between I/O and National Accounts

In some industrial activity, treatment used in I/O table is different from National Accounts.

- (i) For the Insurance sector, the reinsurance paid is considered as an Intermediate Consumption and the reinsurance claims goes into output for I/O purposes. For National Accounts only the net reinsurance goes into Gross Output.
- (ii) Imputed bank service charges also called FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) is the difference between interest received and paid by banks. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of all sectors of the economy, it is totally imputed to a nominal sector with a negative value added. In the Input Output table, it is netted out from the "Financial, Insurance, Real estate and Business activities" sector itself

4.5 Inter-establishment Consumption

Goods and services produced by an establishment which are fed back as inputs into the production within the same establishment are not recorded as inputs into the intermediate consumption or the output of the establishment.

5 Data sources

5.1 1992 Census of Economic Activities

Detailed data required for the construction of the 1992 I/O table were collected through the 1992 Census of Economic Activities.

5.2 1991/1992 Household Budget Survey

Data from the 91/92 Household Budget Survey (HBS), adjusted for under reporting and difference in concepts, provided estimates for final consumption of Households.

5.3 National Accounts - Supply and disposition table, 1992

The Supply and Disposition table shows how goods and services available in the country either through imports or local production are disposed of:

Imports

Detailed imports of goods valued at C.I.F. prices have been disposed of as Intermediate consumption, final consumption, capital goods and re-exports on the basis of information on the structure of production and consumption. Taxes (customs duty, stamp duty and sales tax) paid on imported goods and trade margins have been disposed of accordingly.

Local production

Output (goods and services) of industries are either used up in production or distributed to the final demand sectors as exports, consumption or investment

5.4 Balance of Payments

The 1992 Balance of Payments prepared by the Bank of Mauritius provided details on imports and exports of services.

Table III : Inverted matrix :(I-A)

Output		Quadrant I - Inter - Industry																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Input	Sugarcane	0.007	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.649	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.027	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
	Foodcrops and Fruits	0.000	1.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Livestock Poultry and Fishing	0.002	0.007	1.008	0.012	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.020	0.035	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.027	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002
	Other Agriculture	0.012	0.001	0.003	1.002	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.001	0.014	0.001	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
	Mining and Quarrying	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Sugar Milling	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.000	1.015	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.042	0.002	0.001	0.007	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001
	EPZ Textiles	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.150	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
	EPZ Non-textiles	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Other Manufacturing	0.074	0.040	0.262	0.120	0.001	0.057	0.003	0.009	1.131	0.008	0.213	0.031	0.157	0.008	0.032	0.045	0.066
	Electricity Gas & Water	0.008	0.011	0.019	0.022	0.000	0.011	0.021	0.012	0.026	1.023	0.008	0.020	0.048	0.005	0.008	0.015	0.016
	Construction	0.006	0.000	0.007	0.010	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.006	0.014	1.003	0.004	0.013	0.001	0.047	0.002	0.004
	Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.016	0.015	0.029	0.030	0.004	0.019	0.008	0.010	0.103	0.065	0.061	1.011	0.022	0.018	0.007	0.006	0.016
	Restaurants and Hotels	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	1.001	0.007	0.001	0.002	0.003
	Transport Storage & Communication	0.128	0.013	0.031	0.050	0.064	0.158	0.025	0.027	0.041	0.025	0.101	0.074	0.046	1.018	0.031	0.045	0.024
	Finance Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0.031	0.003	0.035	0.028	0.002	0.034	0.046	0.038	0.046	0.018	0.040	0.063	0.159	0.026	1.261	0.032	0.067
	Producers of Gov. ement Services	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000
	Community, Social & Personal Services	0.005	0.002	0.007	0.010	0.002	0.007	0.011	0.011	0.022	0.011	0.010	0.016	0.038	0.026	0.013	0.017	1.020

PRINTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER
LA TOUR KOENIG, MAURITIUS
JANUARY 1999