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REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

**Ministry of Economic Development, Productivity &
Regional Development**

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS
1999**

January 2000

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**NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
OF
MAURITIUS**

1999

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1999

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius - 1999 is the seventeenth issue of annual reports on National Accounts published by the Central Statistical Office. This publication presents the latest available data on the performance of the economy over the last four years, 1996 to 1999. Provisional estimates for year 1998 and forecasts for 1999 are subject to revision in later issues.

The methodology and main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates are given in Parts I and II and the statistical tables and analysis in Part III. In addition a Social Accounting Matrix (a schematic presentation), relating to the year 1997, has been constructed for the first time and is given at Appendix 1. National Accounts are presently compiled according to the 1968 Systems of National Accounts (SNA) and it is intended to shift to the 1993 SNA by the end of year 2000. The new format for the presentation of National Accounts tables as per 1993 SNA for the total economy is given at Appendix 2.

The Central Statistical Office makes considerable effort to provide objective, reliable and timely information for the benefit of users. It is hoped that the economic data published in this report prove valuable to decision makers, planners and researchers. Any constructive criticism or suggestion for improvement 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 gratefully acknowledged.

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January 2000

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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 1999)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1997	Revised estimates
1998	Preliminary estimates
1999	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 1999 as example)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Status</u>
1997	Revised estimates
1998	Provisional estimates
1999	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 1996 to 1999. 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.

Gross operating surplus

Gross operating surplus is defined as the excess of value added over the cost of employees' compensation and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

Gross 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 1998. 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 7% and export of sugar represents around 22% 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 1998, they numbered 16 and cultivated sugarcane on an area of 40,901 hectares of land. Metayers are normally employees of the millers who are allowed to grow sugarcane on some of the estates' land. The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugarcane on their own lands. There are about 29,784 owner-planters who cultivate around 35,956 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 25% to the Gross Domestic Product in 1998 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 17% to the Gross Domestic Product of the country. It includes the activity of the distributive trade, hotels and restaurants.

Sources

1. Census of Industrial Production
2. Register of licence holders
3. Trade Statistics
4. Agricultural Statistics
5. Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, hotels and restaurants and large distributive enterprises
6. 1992 Census of Economic Activities
7. Sales Tax Department

Methodology

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

Imported goods: The basic data used for the computation of wholesale and retail margins on imported goods are obtained from the annual tabulations on imports. Imports are classified itemwise according to the Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C., Revision 3) and for each item the quantity, C.I.F. value, customs and fiscal duties are given

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Formerly, lists of consumption goods which were controlled by the Ministry of Trade and Shipping were furnished to this office together with their respective margins. Since prices are no longer controlled, margins are now estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price

Locally manufactured goods: Wholesale and retail margins are estimated using the commodity flow approach. The volume and value of goods manufactured are obtained from the annual Census of Industrial Production conducted by this office. These products are valued at ex-factory prices. The retail prices of these goods are collected from the Consumer Price 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 12% to the Gross Domestic Product and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following

- Land transport
- Sea transport
- Air transport and travel agencies
- Docks and stevedoring services
- Communication services

Sources

1. National Transport Authority
2. Financial Report of the Accountant-General's Department
3. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
4. 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 employing 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 1998 around 52% of the GDFCF consisted of investment in buildings and other construction works. The number of permits issued and corresponding floor areas for new buildings, additions and reconstructions are obtained from building permits statistics.

All building permits intended for residential purposes are compiled separately and grouped under 'Residential buildings'. Small contractors are interviewed to derive average cost of construction per square metre charged for dwellings. This cost varies with the location and the size of the building. The value of the investment on residential buildings is then obtained as a product of the floor area and the appropriate cost per square metre. To this investment of the private sector, is added the value of construction of dwellings undertaken by the public sector. This information is readily available from the 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 48% of the GDFCF. As most of the machines are imported, external trade statistics is the main source of data. A list of imported machinery and equipment, identified as capital goods, is prepared. These imported goods are obtained at c.i.f. value and are brought to purchasers' prices by the addition of 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	<u>Expenditure approach</u>	

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

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.

This publication provides National Accounts data for the years 1996 to 1999. While the figures for 1996 are final, those for 1997 and 1998 are revised estimates. A revised forecast for 1999 is also given. The main National Accounts aggregates, growth rates and ratios are presented in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 while details by industry group are shown in Tables 1.3 to 1.8.

2. Overall growth rates

The National Accounts aggregates worked out from most recent data show that the economy in 1997 grew by 5.6 % , instead of 5.3 % as published in the March issue of the economic indicator on National Accounts. This is mainly due to the upward revision of growth in the Transport and Communication sector. The overall growth rate for the year 1998 remained at 5.2%.

In the March issue of the indicator, a growth rate of 3 % was forecast for the year 1999. This was based on an estimated sugar output of 400,000 tonnes. Based on a recent assessment of the impact of drought and a forecast of sugar output of around 360,000 tonnes, the economy in 1999 is most likely to grow by 2.5 %. It is worth pointing out, however, that the growth rate of the economy, exclusive of sugar, works out to 5.4 %, same as in 1998 (Table 1.6).

3. Year 1998 (Revised estimates)

3.1 Output (Tables 1.3 and 1.5)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current factor cost increased in nominal terms by 11.7 % to R 84,100 million in 1998, while the real growth rate was 5.2 %.

GDP at current market prices, inclusive of R 12,885 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports, totalled R 96,985 million.

Gross National Product (GNP), which takes account of a net outflow of R 636 million to the rest of the world, stood at R 96,349 million.

GNP per capita at market prices increased by 10.8% to reach R 83,067 from R 74,968 in 1997.

3.2. Sectoral growth rates (Table 1.6)

With the exception of the Agricultural sector where a slight drop of 1.8% was recorded, all the other sectors experienced growth ranging from 3.0% to 7.3%.

(a) Value added of the Agricultural sector declined by 1.8%: the combined effect of a 1.3% growth in "Sugarcane" and a drop of 6.3% in "Other agriculture".

(b) The Manufacturing sector witnessed a growth of 6.4%, reflecting the performances of its sub - sectors as follows:

Sugar milling +6.0% (628,588 tonnes of sugar)

EPZ +6.9% (Exports of R 26,074 million compared to R 23,049 million in 1997)

Other manufacturing +5.8% (in line with increase in final and intermediate consumption)

(c) The Public Utilities sector grew by only 3.5% compared to 8.3% in 1997 mainly due to severe water shortages.

(d) "Construction" picked up and grew by 6% after a 1% drop in 1997.

(e) "Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels" grew by 4.9%, with distributive trade growing by 4.5% and "Restaurants & hotels", a major component of the tourism sector, slowing down to 5.9%, from 10.2% in 1997, in line with slower growth in tourist arrivals (558,195 in 1998 compared to 536,125 in 1997) and tourist earnings (R 11,890 million in 1998 compared to R 10,068 million in 1997).

(f) "Transport, storage & communication" achieved a growth of 7.3%. The high performance of "air transport" and "communication" were partly offset by "land transport", with activities in the bus industry remaining at previous year's level.

(g) "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" sustained a 6.6% growth, with banking and other business services maintaining their performance of 8%.

(h) "Producers of government services" performed at 3.5%, same as in 1997.

(i) "Community, social and personal services" grew by 6.0%

3.3 Consumption and Saving (Tables 1.1, 1.9, 1.10 and 1.12)

Aggregate consumption expenditure increased by 11.1% and totalled R 72,529 million. In volume terms, it grew by 4.3%. Household expenditure amounted to R 61,138 million, or 84% of the total, while general government expenditure stood at R 11,391 million.

Gross Domestic Saving (GDS), which is the difference between GDP at market prices and aggregate expenditure, totalled R 24,456 million as against R 21,135 million in 1997. Consequently, the Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GDS to GDP at market prices, improved to 25.2% from 24.5% in 1997.

3.4 National disposable income and its appropriation (Table 1.9)

Compensation of employees which reached R 39,163 million and which accounted for 46.6% of GDP at factor cost, showed an increase of 12.9% over the R 34,679 million in 1997.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of factor income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 11.7% to reach R 98,749 million compared to R 88,444 million in 1997.

Gross National Saving (GNS), the difference between GNDI and consumption, amounted to R 26,220 million as against R 23,151 million in 1997.

3.5 Investment (GDFCF) (Tables 1.15 to 1.18)

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) totalled R 23,075 million compared to R 23,430 million in 1997, a decrease of 1.5%. In real terms, GDFCF declined by 5.6%. However, exclusive of investment in aircraft and marine vessel worth R 3,100 million in 1997, increases of 13.5% in nominal terms and of 7.7% in real terms were noted.

The investment rate as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, stood at 23.8% as against 27.1% in 1997 (when R 3,100 million were invested in aircraft and marine vessel)

As can be derived from Table 1.16, "Building & construction work" registered a growth of 5.1% compared to a decline of 4.3% in 1997. This was the result of a combination of higher growth in "residential building" (5.0%), in "infrastructural works" (11.7%) and a slower recovery in "non-Residential building" (0.4%) compared to 1997.

Investment in "Machinery and equipment" amounted to R 11,050 million. Of this, transport equipment represented R 2,665 million and "other machinery and equipment", R 8,385 million.

The share of public sector in the total GDFCF stood at 26.0% (R 5,990 million). The private sector accounted for the remaining 74.0% (R 17,085 million).

4. Year 1999 (Revised Forecast)

On the basis of the assumptions, which are given below, on the likely performance of the key sectors of the economy, namely Sugar, EPZ and Tourism, the economy this year is expected to grow at 2.5 % compared to 5.2% in 1998. Exclusive of sugar, the economy will most probably grow by 5.4%, at the same rate as last year.

4.1 Growth rate

The main assumptions are as follows:

	Sector	Main assumption	Value added growth rate
(a)	Sugar cane and sugar	Sugar production of 360,000 tonnes	-39.8%
(b)	EPZ	Exports of R 29,300 million	+6.2%
(c)	Tourism	Tourist arrivals: 580,000 Tourist earnings: R 13,500 million	+6.0%
(d)	Construction		+6.0%
(e)	Other sectors		+5.2%
	Overall growth rate		+2.5%
	<i>Overall growth rate, exclusive of sugar</i>		<i>+5.4%</i>

4.2 Output

GDP at factor cost in 1999 will most probably reach R 90,435 million, an increase of 7.5% over the 1998 figure of R 84,100 million. In real terms, GDP is expected to grow by 2.5%

4.3 Consumption and Saving (Tables 1.1, 1.9, 1.10 and 1.12)

Aggregate final consumption expenditure of households and Government will most likely increase by 11.2% to R 80,675 million from R 72,529 million in 1998.

Gross Domestic Saving will amount to R 24,900 million, almost the same as in 1998. The Saving rate works out to 23.6% compared to 25.2% in 1998.

However, Gross National Saving will be higher. It is estimated at around R 27,775 million compared to R 26,220 million in 1998, mainly because of the likely increase in transfers (reinsurance claims) from abroad to compensate for losses due to drought.

4.4. Investment (Tables 1.15-1.18)

Updated survey results reveal that investment would grow in real terms by 19.2% to reach R 28,900 million. This figure includes investment in an aircraft worth R 2,700 million. Exclusive of aircraft, the growth rate works out to 8.4%.

Investment rate, as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, is expected to improve to 27.4% from 23.8% in 1998.

As can be derived from Table 1.16, "Building and construction work" is expected to grow by 5.1%. "Residential building" will grow by about 2.3% after having registered a growth of 5.0% in 1998. "Non-residential building" will most probably grow by 13.3% as a result of renovation and construction of hotels.

On the other hand, investment in machinery and transport equipment, including the purchase of an aircraft, is expected to grow by 35.0%. However, exclusive of aircraft the growth rate will be around 12.0%. This growth is mainly due to continued high level of investment in the telecommunication and energy producing sectors.

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, 1996 -1999

	Unit	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)					
at factor cost	R M	67,980	75,301	84,100	90,435
at market prices	R M	77,310	86,428	96,985	105,575
2. Net factor income from the rest of the world	R M	-789	-374	-636	-1,020
3. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M	+1,978	+2,390	+2,400	+3,895
4. Gross National Product (GNP)					
at factor cost	R M	67,191	74,927	83,464	89,415
at market prices	R M	76,521	86,054	96,349	104,555
5. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	78,499	88,444	98,749	108,450
6. Per capita GNP					
at factor cost	R	59,275	65,275	71,958	76,325
at market prices	R	67,506	74,968	83,067	89,249
7. Per capita GDP					
at factor cost	R	59,971	65,600	72,506	77,196
at market prices	R	68,202	75,294	83,615	90,119
8. Compensation of employees	R M	31,771	34,679	39,163	42,655
9. Final consumption expenditure incurred by	R M	58,778	65,293	72,529	80,675
households	R M	49,325	54,865	61,138	68,140
general government	R M	9,453	10,428	11,391	12,535
Actual final consumption expenditure of	R M	58,778	65,293	72,529	80,675
households*	R M	52,725	58,726	65,358	72,795
general government	R M	6,053	6,567	7,171	7,880
10. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	20,125	23,430	23,075	28,900
private sector	R M	12,925	17,840	17,085	21,160
public sector	R M	7,200	5,590	5,990	7,740
11. Gross Domestic Saving (GDS)	R M	18,532	21,135	24,456	24,900
12. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	19,721	23,151	26,220	27,775
13. Net exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	-678	-4,183	639	-3,675
Exports of goods & non-factor services	R M	50,281	54,357	65,215	67,555
Imports of goods & non-factor services	R M	50,959	58,540	64,576	71,230

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

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Table 1. 2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1996 - 1999

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost	+6.2	+5.6	+5.2	+2.5
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+4.2	+4.7	+4.3	+4.2
<i>Households</i>	+4.0	+4.6	+4.6	+4.4
<i>General Government</i>	+5.5	+5.2	+2.9	+3.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	+15.0	+10.8	-5.6	+19.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+14.1	-1.5	+7.7	+8.4
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at factor cost	46.7	46.1	46.6	47.2
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	76.0	75.5	74.8	76.4
<i>Households</i>	63.8	63.4	63.1	64.5
<i>General Government</i>	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.9
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	26.0	27.1	23.8	27.4
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	35.8	23.9	26.0	26.8
Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	24.0	24.5	25.2	23.6

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Fig 1 - GDP at factor cost by sectors (1993-1999)

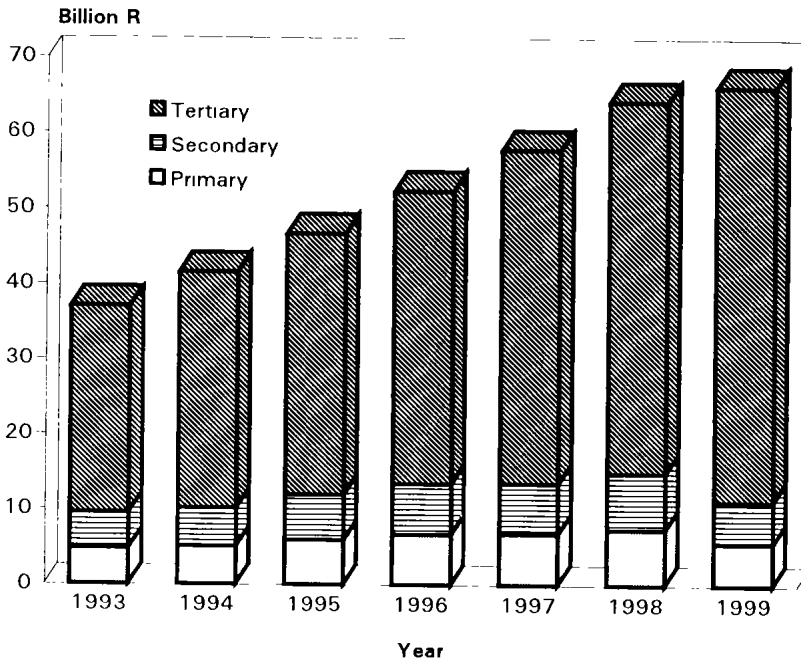
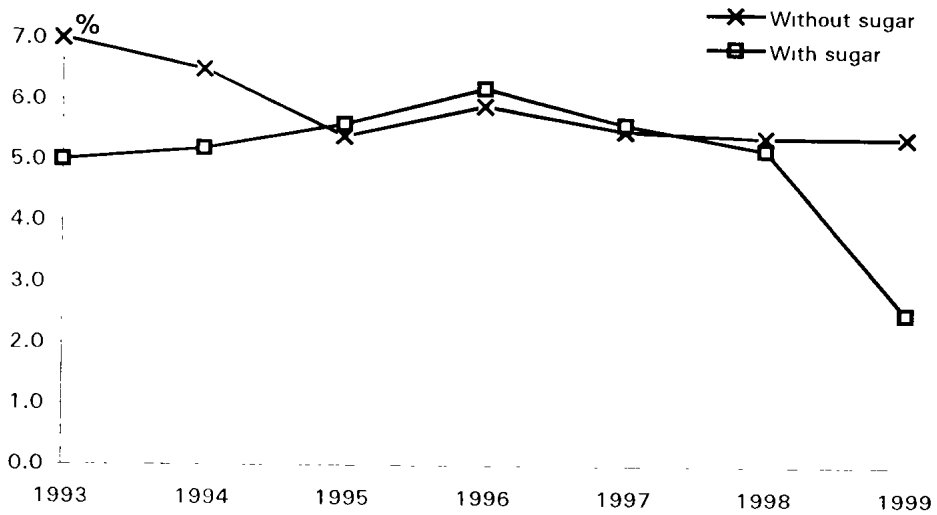


Fig 2 - Annual real growth rate of GDP (1993-1999)



With Sugar	5.0	5.2	5.6	6.2	5.6	5.2	2.5
Without Sugar	7.0	6.5	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4

Fig 3 - Consumption and Domestic Saving (1993 -1999)

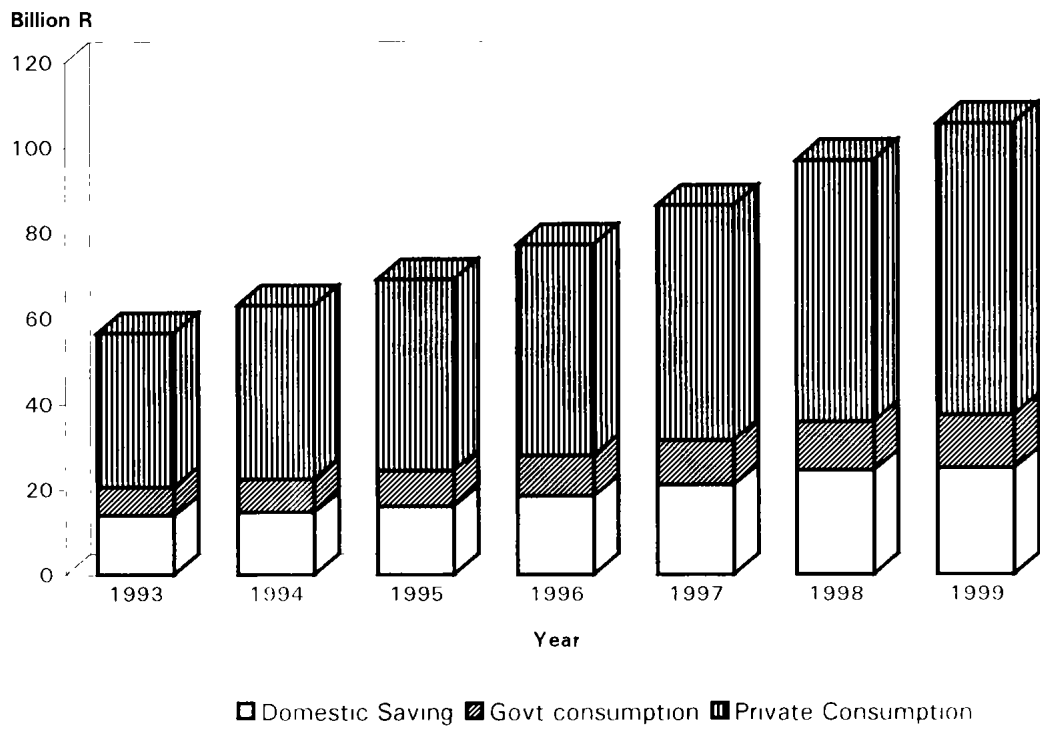


Fig 4 - Saving and Investment rates (% of GDP at market prices), 1993-1999

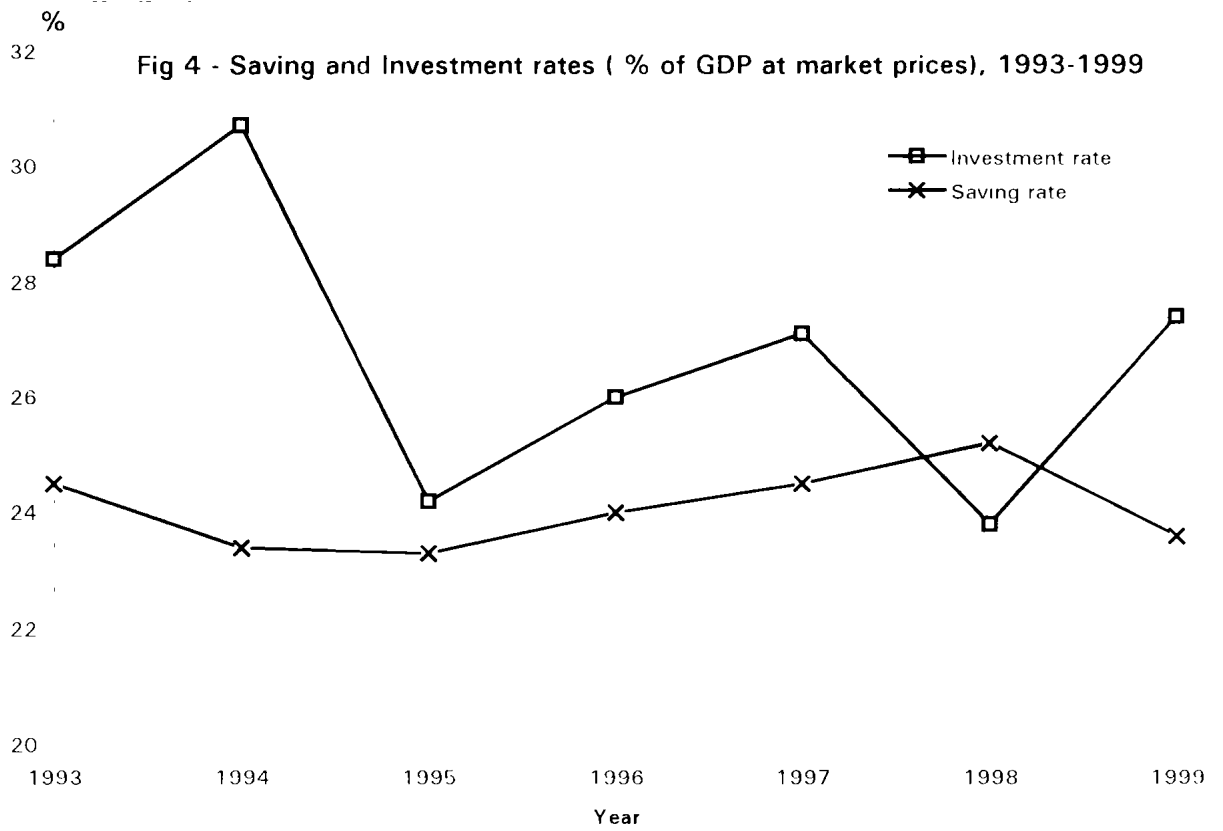


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current factor cost , 1996 - 1999

(R million)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6,592	6,650	7,296	5,440
Sugarcane	4,217	4,179	4,712	2,750
Other	2,375	2,471	2,584	2,690
Mining and quarrying	110	119	127	135
Manufacturing	16,455	18,233	20,932	22,855
Sugar milling	1,207	1,247	1,450	930
E.P.Z	8,163	9,086	10,393	11,700
Other	7,085	7,900	9,089	10,225
Electricity , gas and water	1,535	1,553	1,433	1,455
Construction	4,433	4,564	5,030	5,550
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	11,756	13,192	14,649	16,205
Wholesale and retail trade	8,702	9,769	10,607	11,615
Restaurants and hotels	3,054	3,423	4,042	4,590
Transport , storage and communication	7,418	8,902	9,915	11,040
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10,985	12,473	14,002	15,770
Ownership of dwellings	3,555	3,805	4,080	4,375
Financial institutions	3,941	4,486	5,110	5,825
Insurance and other business services	3,489	4,182	4,812	5,570
Producers of government services	7,207	7,921	8,787	9,795
Community, social & personal services	3,949	4,416	4,981	5,610
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-2,460)	(-2,722)	(-3,052)	(-3,420)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	67,980	75,301	84,100	90,435
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	9,330	11,127	12,885	15,140
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	77,310	86,428	96,985	105,575

1 revised estimates

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Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1996 - 1999

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.7	8.8	8.7	6.0
Sugarcane	6.2	5.5	5.6	3.0
Other	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	24.2	24.2	24.9	25.4
Sugar milling	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.1
E.P.Z	12.0	12.0	12.4	13.0
Other	10.4	10.5	10.8	11.3
Electricity , gas and water	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6
Construction	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.1
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.9
Wholesale and retail trade	12.7	13.0	12.6	12.8
Restaurants and hotels	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.1
Transport , storage and communication	10.9	11.8	11.8	12.2
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	16.2	16.5	16.6	17.5
Ownership of dwellings	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.8
Financial institutions	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5
Insurance and other business services	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.2
Producers of government services	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.8
Community, social & personal services	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.2
Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.8
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, 1996 -1999

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,522	4,677	4,594	3,381
Sugarcane	2,658	2,794	2,830	1,670
Other	1,864	1,883	1,764	1,711
Mining and quarrying	90	94	96	99
Manufacturing	12,286	13,042	13,876	14,286
Sugar milling	765	859	911	583
E.P.Z	6,221	6,594	7,050	7,486
Other	5,300	5,589	5,915	6,217
Electricity , gas and water	1,321	1,431	1,481	1,510
Construction	3,527	3,492	3,701	3,924
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	9,250	9,831	10,309	10,774
Wholesale and retail trade	6,993	7,344	7,675	7,982
Restaurants and hotels	2,257	2,487	2,634	2,792
Transport , storage and communication	6,516	7,109	7,628	8,198
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,724	9,282	9,887	10,550
Ownership of dwellings	2,955	3,044	3,135	3,229
Financial institutions	3,051	3,295	3,559	3,844
Insurance and other business services	2,718	2,943	3,193	3,477
Producers of government services	4,898	5,071	5,251	5,463
Community, social & personal services	3,139	3,312	3,510	3,756
Less imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	(-1,752)	(-1,875)	(-2,006)	(-2,144)
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	52,521	55,466	58,327	59,797
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	7,812	8,374	8,877	9,587
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	60,333	63,840	67,204	69,384

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

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Table 1.6 - Gross domestic product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 1996 - 1999

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+5.3	+3.4	-1.8	-26.4
Sugarcane	+11.1	+5.1	+1.3	-41.0
Other	-2.0	+1.0	-6.3	-3.0
Mining and quarrying	+6.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+6.4	+6.2	+6.4	+3.0
Sugar milling	+12.3	+12.3	+6.0	-36.0
E.P.Z.	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.2
Other	+4.9	+5.4	+5.8	+5.1
Electricity, gas and water	+7.5	+8.3	+3.5	+2.0
Construction	+4.5	-1.0	+6.0	+6.0
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	+7.9	+6.3	+4.9	+4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+4.0
Restaurants and hotels	+16.0	+10.2	+5.9	+6.0
Transport, storage and communication	+7.0	+9.1	+7.3	+7.5
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	+6.5	+6.4	+6.6	+6.8
Ownership of dwellings	+3.5	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Financial institutions	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Insurance and other business services	+8.1	+8.3	+8.5	+8.9
Producers of government services	+3.5	+3.5	+3.5	+4.0
Community, social & personal services	+4.5	+5.5	+6.0	+7.0
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	+6.2	+5.6	+5.2	+2.5
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+5.9	+5.5	+5.4	+5.4

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Table 1.7 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral volume indices, 1996 - 1999
(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	98.5	101.9	100.1	73.7
Sugarcane	91.4	96.1	97.3	57.4
Other	110.8	111.9	104.8	101.7
Mining and quarrying	128.6	133.7	137.7	141.8
Manufacturing	123.5	131.0	139.4	143.5
Sugar milling	93.2	104.6	110.9	71.0
E.P.Z	124.1	131.6	140.7	149.4
Other	128.6	135.6	143.6	150.9
Electricity , gas and water	139.1	150.6	155.9	159.0
Construction	115.1	113.9	120.8	128.0
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	131.4	139.6	146.4	153.0
Wholesale and retail trade	125.0	131.3	137.2	142.7
Restaurants and hotels	155.8	171.7	181.8	192.7
Transport , storage and communication	134.0	146.2	156.9	168.6
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	132.7	141.2	150.4	160.5
Ownership of dwellings	115.9	119.4	122.9	126.6
Financial institutions	139.4	150.6	162.6	175.7
Insurance and other business services	148.1	160.4	174.0	189.5
Producers of government services	117.7	121.9	126.2	131.3
Community, social & personal services	131.8	139.0	147.4	157.7
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	123.9	130.8	137.6	141.1
Annual growth rates of the gross domestic product (%)	+6.2	+5.6	+5.2	+2.5

1 revised estimates

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Table 1.8 - Gross domestic product by industry group - sectoral deflators, 1996 - 1999

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	145.8	142.2	158.8	160.9
Sugarcane	158.7	149.6	166.5	164.7
Other	127.4	131.2	146.5	157.2
Mining and quarrying	122.2	127.1	132.2	136.2
Manufacturing	133.9	139.8	150.9	160.0
Sugar milling	157.8	145.2	159.2	159.6
E.P.Z	131.2	137.8	147.4	156.3
Other	133.7	141.4	153.7	164.5
Electricity , gas and water	116.2	108.5	96.8	96.4
Construction	125.7	130.7	135.9	141.4
Wholesale & retail trade , restaurants and hotels	127.1	134.2	142.1	150.4
Wholesale and retail trade	124.4	133.0	138.2	145.5
Restaurants and hotels	135.3	137.6	153.5	164.4
Transport , storage and communication	113.8	125.2	130.0	134.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	125.9	134.4	141.6	149.5
Ownership of dwellings	120.3	125.0	130.1	135.5
Financial institutions	129.2	136.1	143.6	151.5
Insurance and other business services	128.4	142.1	150.7	160.2
Producers of government services	147.1	156.2	167.3	179.3
Community, social & personal services	125.8	133.4	141.9	149.4
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	129.4	135.8	144.2	151.2
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	119.4	132.9	145.2	157.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	128.1	135.4	144.3	152.2

1 revised estimates

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3 revised forecast

Table 1.9 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1996 - 1999

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Compensation of employees	31,771	34,679	39,163	42,655
of which paid by general government	7,662	8,402	9,298	10,347
Gross operating surplus	36,209	40,622	44,937	47,780
Gross Domestic Product at factor cost	67,980	75,301	84,100	90,435
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies	9,330	11,127	12,885	15,140
Taxes on production and imports	10,078	11,913	13,597	15,817
Subsidies	748	786	712	677
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	77,310	86,428	96,985	105,575
Net factor income from the rest of the world	-789	-374	-636	-1,020
Gross National Product at market prices (GNI)	76,521	86,054	96,349	104,555
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,978	+2,390	+2,400	+3,895
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	78,499	88,444	98,749	108,450
Less: Final consumption expenditure	58,778	65,293	72,529	80,675
Households	49,325	54,865	61,138	68,140
General government	9,453	10,428	11,391	12,535
Gross National Saving	19,721	23,151	26,220	27,775

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

3 revised forecast

Fig 5 - Expenditure on GDP at market prices (1993 - 1999)

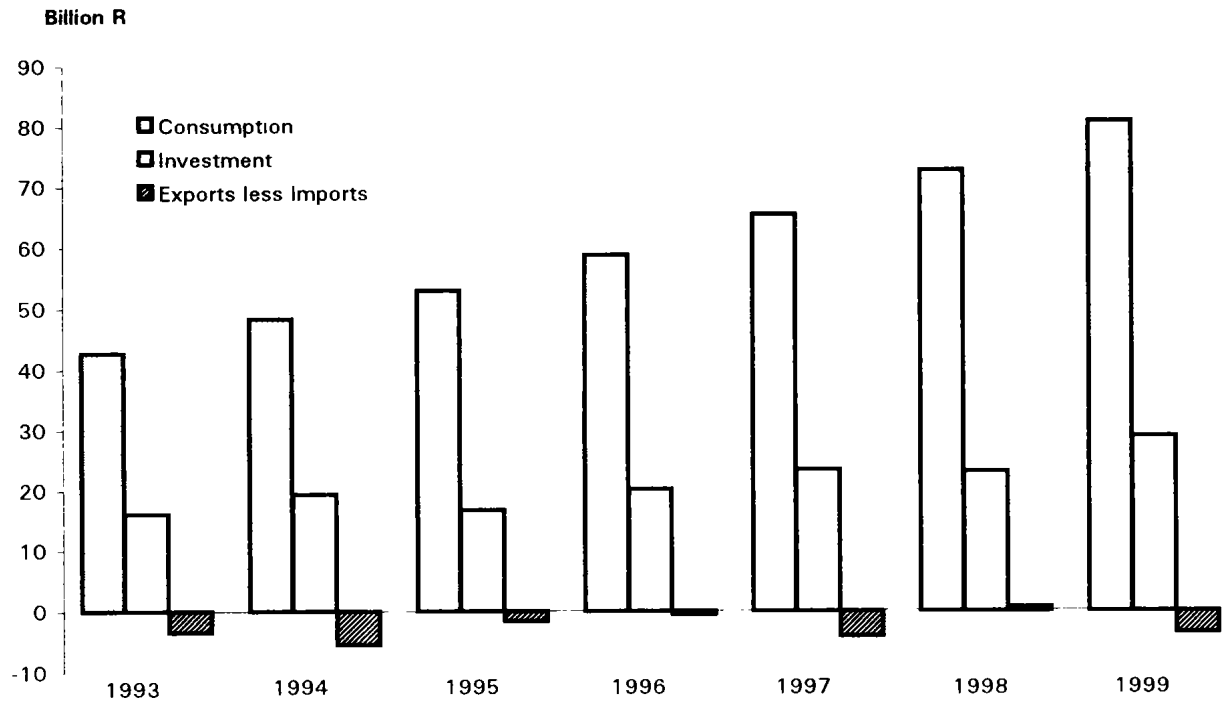


Fig 6 - National Income and its appropriation (1993-1999)

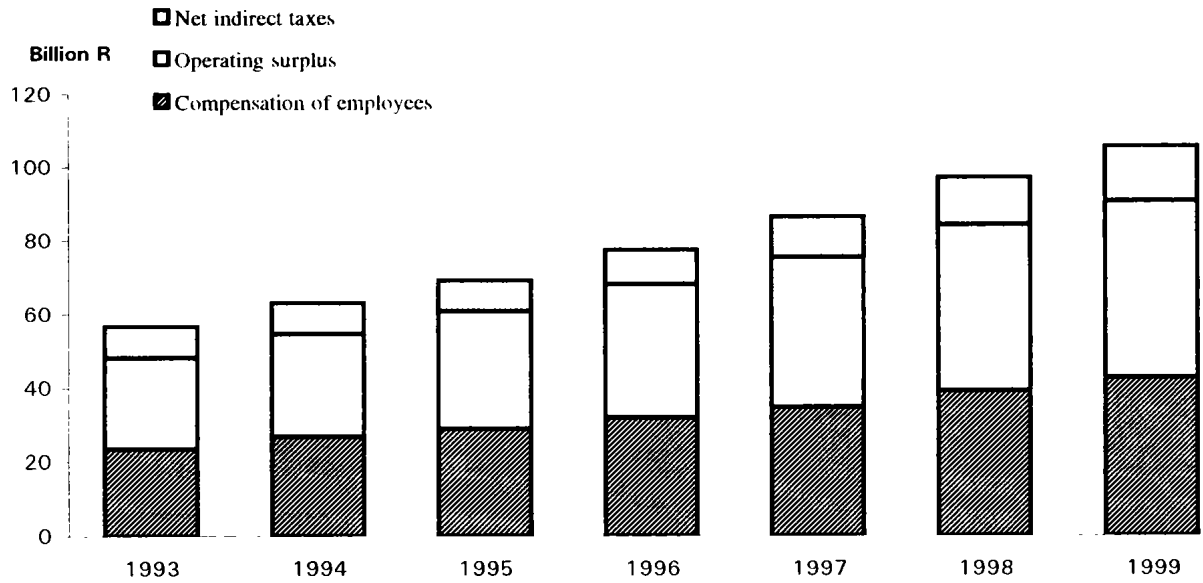


Table 1.10 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1996 -1999

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	58,778	65,293	72,529	80,675
Households	49,325	54,865	61,138	68,140
General government	9,453	10,428	11,391	12,535
<i>Individual</i>	(3,400)	(3,860)	(4,220)	(4,655)
<i>Collective</i>	(6,053)	(6,568)	(7,171)	(7,880)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	20,125	23,430	23,075	28,900
Private sector	12,925	17,840	17,085	21,160
Public sector	7,200	5,590	5,990	7,740
Increase in inventories*	-915	1,888	742	-325
Exports of goods & non-factor services	50,281	54,357	65,215	67,555
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	32,312	33,789	40,050	40,500
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	725	1,683	3,405	3,000
Non-factor services	17,244	18,885	21,760	24,055
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	50,959	58,540	64,576	71,230
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	38,288	42,570	46,015	50,830
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	590	1,803	2,666	2,600
Non-factor services	12,081	14,167	15,895	17,800
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	77,310	86,428	96,985	105,575

Table 1.11 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution
1996 - 1999

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	76.0	75.5	74.8	76.4
Households	63.8	63.5	63.1	64.5
General government	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.9
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	26.0	27.1	23.8	27.4
Private sector	16.7	20.6	17.6	20.1
Public sector	9.3	6.5	6.2	7.3
Increase in inventories*	-1.2	2.2	0.8	-0.3
Exports of goods & non-factor services	65.0	62.9	67.2	64.0
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	65.8	67.7	66.6	67.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.12 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at constant 1992 prices, 1996 - 1999

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Final consumption expenditure incurred by				
Households	44,079	46,133	48,123	50,165
General government	37,292	38,994	40,775	42,563
<i>Individual</i>	6,787	7,139	7,348	7,602
<i>Collective</i>	2,493	2,700	2,765	2,863
	4,294	4,439	4,583	4,739
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	15,980	17,705	16,705	19,915
Private sector	10,260	13,480	12,360	14,580
Public sector	5,720	4,225	4,345	5,335
Increase in inventories*	-1,498	668	-488	-369
Exports of goods & non-factor services	39,637	41,219	46,096	45,508
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	25,126	25,264	27,986	26,953
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	562	1,266	2,393	2,008
Non-factor services	13,949	14,689	15,717	16,547
Less Imports of goods & non-factor services	37,865	41,885	43,232	45,835
Goods (f.o.b) - Customs	28,257	30,185	30,493	32,388
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities(adjusted)	480	1,408	1,946	1,825
Non-factor services	9,128	10,292	10,793	11,622
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	60,333	63,840	67,204	69,384

1 revised estimates 2 provisional estimates 3 revised forecast

* includes all statistical discrepancies

Table 1.13 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - volume indices, 1996-1999

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	120.1	125.7	131.1	136.7
Households	120.3	125.8	131.5	137.3
General government	119.2	125.4	129.0	133.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	115.7	128.2	121.0	144.2
Private sector	113.2	148.8	136.4	160.9
Public sector	120.4	88.9	91.5	112.3
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	133.2	138.5	154.9	152.9
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	120.6	133.5	137.7	146.0
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	121.6	128.6	135.4	139.8

Table 1.14 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product - deflators, 1996-1999

(Base year : 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
Final consumption expenditure on goods and services	133.3	141.5	150.7	160.8
Households	132.3	140.7	149.9	160.1
General government	139.3	146.0	155.0	164.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	125.9	132.3	138.1	145.1
Private sector	...	...	...	...
Public sector	...	...	...	...
Increase in inventories	...	...	...	...
Exports of goods and non-factor services	126.9	131.8	141.5	148.4
Less Imports of goods and non-factor services	134.6	139.8	149.4	155.4
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	128.1	135.4	144.3	152.2

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**Table 1.15 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices
by type and use, 1996 -1999**

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	11,060	11,000	12,025	13,160
Residential building	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,400
Non-residential building	3,875	3,700	3,865	4,560
Other construction work	2,270	2,650	3,080	3,200
B. Machinery and equipment	9,065	12,430	11,050	15,740
Passenger car	915	1,155	1,295	1,390
Other transport equipment	1,050	4,315	1,370	4,150
Other machinery and equipment	7,100	6,960	8,385	10,200
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	20,125	23,430	23,075	28,900
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	630	675	790	675
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,745	3,345	4,530	5,185
of which : EPZ	(930)	(1,245)	(1,445)	(1,615)
Electricity, gas and water	1,935	1,000	1,500	2,170
Construction	425	495	535	610
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,925	2,895	3,325	4,195
of which : Restaurants and hotels	(1,285)	(1,300)	(1,585)	(2,125)
Transport, storage and communication	3,215	6,575	3,750	6,670
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5,880	5,525	6,360	6,505
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(4,915)	(4,650)	(5,080)	(5,400)
Producers of government services	1,760	2,170	1,795	2,360
Community, social & personal services	610	750	490	530

1 revised estimates

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3 revised forecast

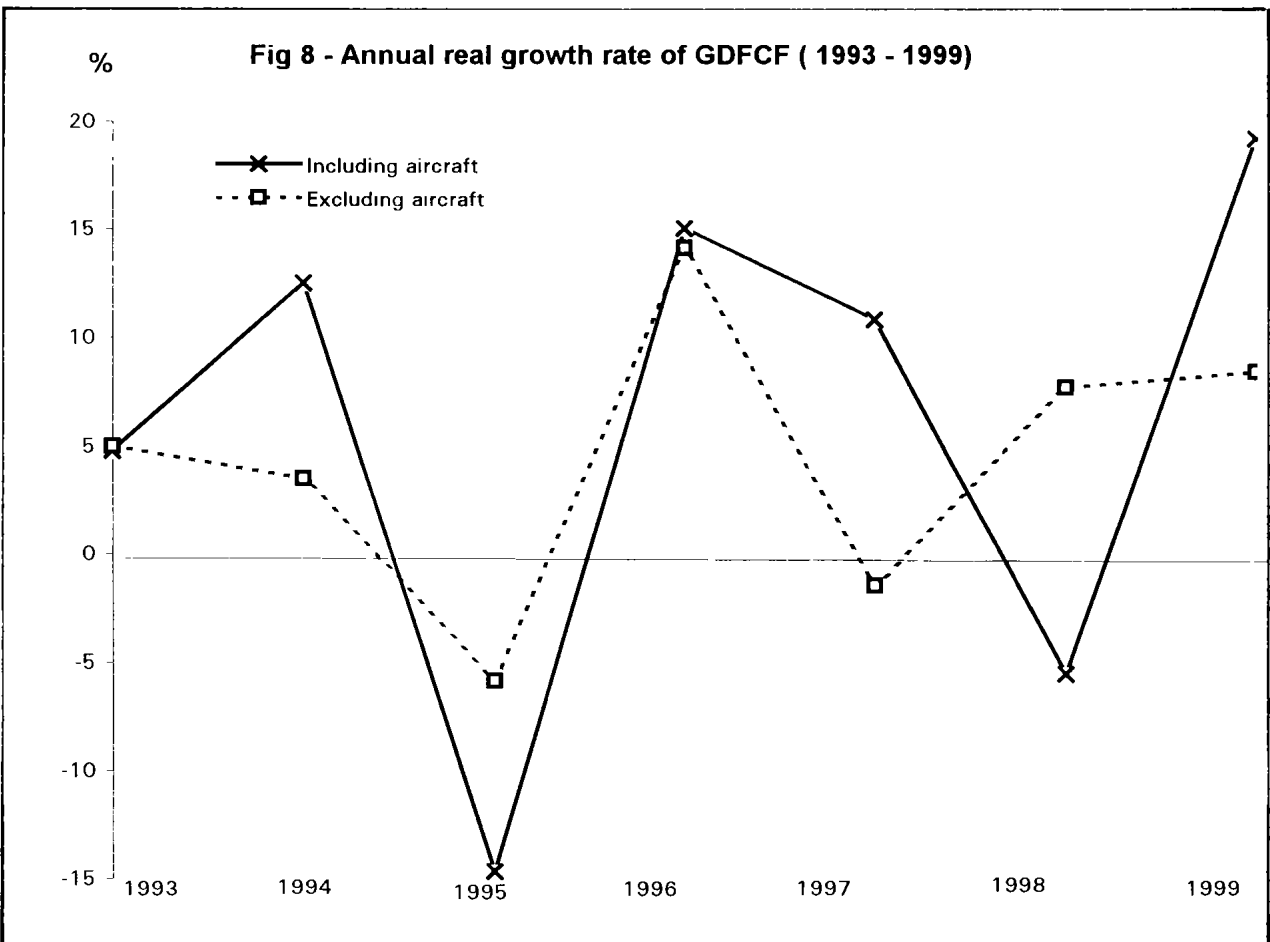
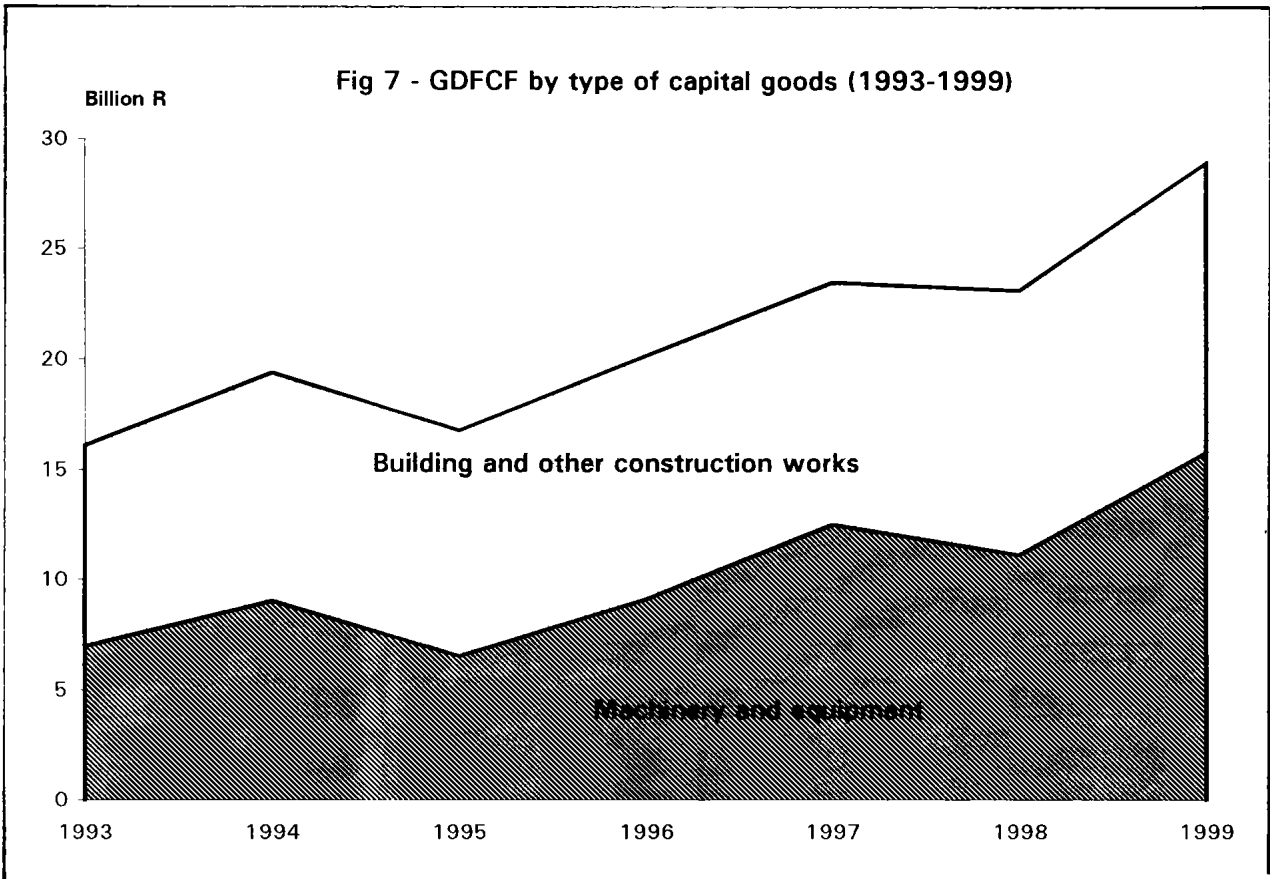
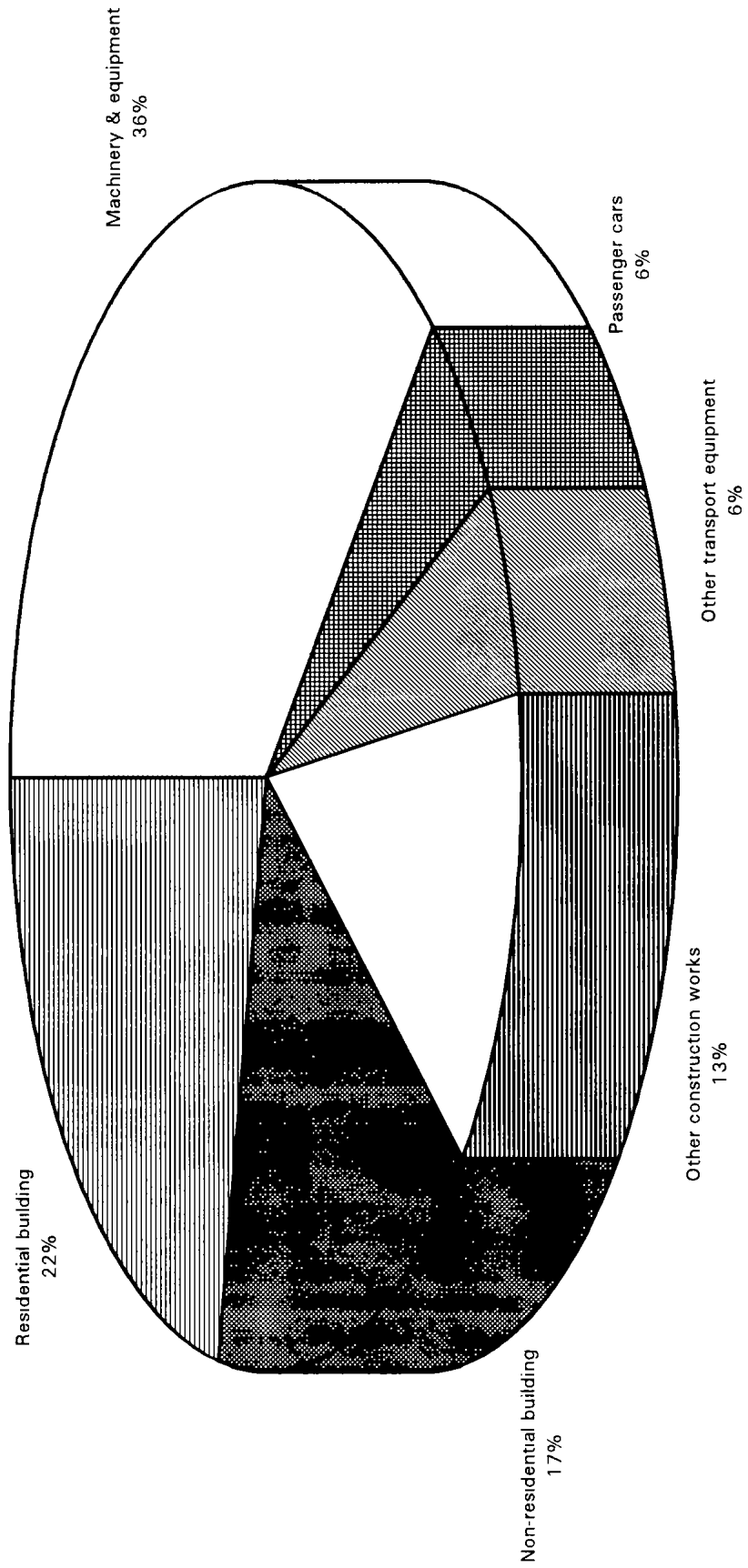


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 1998



**Table 1.16 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at constant 1992 prices
by type and use, 1996 - 1999**

	(R million)			
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	8,770	8,395	8,825	9,275
Residential building	3,935	3,580	3,760	3,845
Non-residential building	3,010	2,765	2,775	3,145
Other construction work	1,825	2,050	2,290	2,285
B. Machinery and equipment	7,210	9,310	7,880	10,640
Passenger car	685	825	890	920
Other transport equipment	785	3,070	945	2,780
Other machinery and equipment	5,740	5,415	6,045	6,940
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	15,980	17,705	16,705	19,915
II - By industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	480	490	545	445
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,195	2,555	3,245	3,520
of which : EPZ	(720)	(925)	(1,000)	(1,060)
Electricity, gas and water	1,510	750	1,065	1,465
Construction	335	370	380	410
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,270	2,155	2,370	2,870
of which : Restaurants and hotels	(995)	(965)	(1,125)	(1,445)
Transport, storage and communication	2,500	4,865	2,630	4,495
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4,850	4,370	4,850	4,745
of which : Ownership of dwellings	(3,935)	(3,580)	(3,760)	(3,845)
Producers of government services	1,390	1,635	1,295	1,630
Community, social & personal services	450	515	325	335

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Table 1.17 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Volume indices, 1996 - 1999

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	110.8	106.1	111.5	117.2
Residential building	103.0	93.7	98.4	100.7
Non-residential building	125.2	115.0	115.4	130.8
Other construction work	108.0	121.3	135.5	135.2
B. Machinery and equipment	122.3	157.9	133.7	180.5
Passenger car	119.1	143.5	154.8	160.0
Other transport equipment	65.4	255.8	78.8	231.7
Other machinery and equipment	139.3	131.4	146.7	168.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	115.7	128.2	121.0	144.2
Annual real growth rate of GDFCF (%)	+15.0	+10.8	-5.6	+19.2
Growth rate excluding aircraft and marine vessel (%)	+ 14.1	- 1.5	+7.7	+8.4

Table 1.18 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - deflators, 1996 - 1999

(Base year: 1992 = 100)

	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²	1999 ³
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	126.1	131.0	136.2	141.7
Residential building	124.9	129.9	135.1	140.5
Non-residential building	128.7	133.8	139.2	144.7
Other construction work	124.4	129.3	134.5	139.9
B. Machinery and equipment	125.7	131.4	140.5	147.5
Passenger car	133.6	140.3	145.9	151.7
Other transport equipment	133.8	140.5	144.7	149.1
Other machinery and equipment	123.7	128.6	138.9	147.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	125.9	131.2	138.3	144.6

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Table 1.19 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1996-1998

(R million)

	1996			1997 ¹			1998 ²		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
A. By type of capital goods									
Residential building	440	4.475	4.915	50	4.600	4.650	-	5.080	5.080
Non-residential building	1.240	2.635	3.875	800	2.900	3.700	775	3.090	3.865
Other construction work	2.050	220	2.270	2.455	195	2.650	2.905	175	3.080
Passenger cars	165	750	915	235	920	1.155	155	1.140	1.295
Other transport equipment	380	670	1.050	200	4.115	4.315	50	1.320	1.370
Machinery and other equipment	2.925	4.175	7.100	1.850	5.110	6.960	2.105	6.280	8.385
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	7.200	12.925	20.125	5.590	17.840	23.430	5.990	17.085	23.075
B. By industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	200	430	630	105	570	675	180	610	790
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	75	2.670	2.745	30	3.315	3.345	35	4.495	4.530
Electricity, gas and water	1.935	-	1.935	1.000	-	1.000	1.500	-	1.500
Construction	10	415	425	10	485	495	10	525	535
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	5	2.920	2.925	10	2.885	2.895	15	3.310	3.325
Transport, storage and communication	2.280	935	3.215	2.000	4.575	6.575	2.115	1.635	3.750
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	830	5.050	5.880	220	5.305	5.525	330	6.030	6.360
of which ownership of dwellings	440	4.475	4.915	50	4.600	4.650	-	5.080	5.080
Producers of government services	1.760	-	1.760	2.170	-	2.170	1.795	-	1.795
Community, social & personal services	105	505	610	45	705	750	10	480	490

* includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

1 final results

2 provisional

Table 1.20 Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996-1997

Kind of economic activity	1996						
	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
(a) Industries							
1. Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,165.2	2,599.7	6,565.5	-26.5	6,592.0	2,989.0	3,603.0
sugarcane	5,778.0	1,561.0	4,217.0	-	4,217.0	2,529.0	1,688.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,061.4	105.5	955.9	-7.7	963.6	30.0	933.6
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	52,279.0	34,551.9	17,727.1	1,271.7	16,455.4	7,424.7	9,030.7
sugar milling	8,200.0	6,993.0	1,207.0	-	1,207.0	573.0	634.0
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	2,749.4	1,214.2	1,535.2	-	1,535.2	573.8	961.4
5. Construction	12,156.7	7,716.2	4,440.5	7.9	4,432.6	2,214.0	2,218.6

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996-1997

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	
6. Wholesale and retail trade restaurants and hotels	17,018.0	5,131.9	11,886.1	130.4	11,755.7	4,336.0	7,419.7
wholesale and retail trade	11,145.0	2,765.1	8,379.9	-321.8	8,701.7	2,901.0	5,800.7
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	14,265.0	3,166.4	11,098.6	113.6	10,985.0	2,101.0	8,884.0
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)	128,201.1	65,737.6	62,463.5	2,123.0	60,340.5	24,136.5	36,204.0

Table 1.20 (cont'd)- Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996-1997

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	
	(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 simular 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								
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)	137,876.7	67,773.8	70,102.9	2,123.0	67,979.9	31,771.0	36,208.9	
Import duties + sales tax	7,207.0	-	7,207.0	7,207.0	-	-	-	
TOTAL	145,083.7	67,773.8	77,309.9	9,330.0	67,979.9	31,771.0	36,208.9	

Table 1.20 (cont'd) Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996-1997

Kind of economic activity	1997						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	9,452.8	2,829.7	6,623.1	-26.9	6,650.0	3,152.0	3,498.0
sugarcane	5,885.0	1,706.0	4,179.0	-	4,179.0	2,672.0	1,507.0
foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,174.0	121.0	1,053.0	-12.6	1,065.6	125.0	940.6
livestock & poultry	1,454.9	753.3	701.6	-10.4	712.0	147.0	565.0
fishing	429.9	133.6	296.3	-	296.3	97.0	199.3
other	509.0	115.8	393.2	-3.9	397.1	111.0	286.1
2. Mining and quarrying	136.0	17.0	119.0	-	119.0	32.0	87.0
3. Manufacturing	56,943.9	37,253.4	19,690.5	1,457.1	18,233.4	8,205.0	10,028.4
sugar milling	8,428.0	7,181.0	1,247.0	-	1,247.0	605.0	642.0
EPZ industries	26,870.6	17,734.6	9,136.0	49.6	9,086.4	4,700.0	4,386.4
other	21,645.3	12,337.8	9,307.5	1,407.5	7,900.0	2,900.0	5,000.0
4. Electricity, gas and water	2,974.8	1,421.6	1,553.2	-	1,553.2	593.0	960.2
5. Construction	12,194.2	7,621.7	4,572.5	8.9	4,563.6	2,300.0	2,263.6

(R million)

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996 - 1997

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1997						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	
6. Wholesale and retail trade							
restaurants and hotels	19,557.2	6,075.3	13,481.9	289.9	13,192.0	4,715.0	8,477.0
wholesale and retail trade	12,912.3	3,420.1	9,492.2	-276.8	9,769.0	3,175.0	6,594.0
restaurants and hotels	6,644.9	2,655.2	3,989.7	566.7	3,423.0	1,540.0	1,883.0
7. Transport, storage & communication	17,271.4	8,280.5	8,990.9	88.9	8,902.0	3,274.0	5,628.0
transport & storage	14,098.0	7,223.2	6,874.8	80.2	6,794.6	2,772.3	4,022.3
communication	3,173.4	1,057.3	2,116.1	8.7	2,107.4	501.7	1,605.7
8. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	16,297.5	3,683.9	12,613.6	140.6	12,473.0	2,402.0	10,071.0
of which financial institutions	5,380.0	884.0	4,496.0	10.0	4,486.0	1,127.0	3,359.0
ownership of dwellings	4,524.5	562.9	3,961.6	156.6	3,805.0	-	3,805.0
9. Community, social & personal services	5,954.0	1,309.1	4,644.9	669.5	3,975.4	1,649.4	2,326.0
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	2,722.0	-2,722.0	-	-2,722.0	-	-2,722.0
Sub-total (a)	140,781.8	71,214.2	69,567.6	2,628.0	66,939.6	26,322.4	40,617.2

Table 1.20(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income by kind of economic activity, 1996-1997

Kind of economic activity	1997						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	717.0	100.0	617.0	-	617.0	617.0	-
9. Community, social and personal services	9,479.0	2,175.0	7,304.0	-	7,304.0	7,304.0	-
public administration and defence	5,403.0	1,579.0	3,824.0	-	3,824.0	3,824.0	-
sanitary and similar services	328.0	129.0	199.0	-	199.0	199.0	-
social, recreational and related community services	3,748.0	467.0	3,281.0	-	3,281.0	3,281.0	-
Sub-total (b)	10,196.0	2,275.0	7,921.0	-	7,921.0	7,921.0	-
	(c) Producers of private non-profit services to households						
9. Community, social and personal services							
social, recreational and related community services	206.6	32.0	174.6	-	174.6	169.6	5.0
domestic services to households	266.0	-	266.0	-	266.0	266.0	-
Sub-total (c)	472.6	32.0	440.6	-	440.6	435.6	5.0
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	151,450.4	73,521.2	77,929.2	2,628.0	75,301.2	34,679.0	40,622.2
Import duties + sales tax	8,499.0	-	8,499.0	8,499.0	-	-	-
TOTAL	159,949.4	73,521.2	86,428.2	11,127.0	75,301.2	34,679.0	40,622.2

Table 1.21- Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1997-1998

(R million)

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	502.2	108.6	393.6	-	393.6	393.6	-
Ministry of Works	290.2	36.7	253.5	-	253.5	253.5	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	187.0	67.0	120.0	-	120.0	120.0	-
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	24.7	0.1	24.6	-	24.6	3.9	20.7
Post office savings bank	24.7	0.1	24.6	-	24.6	3.9	20.7
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	1,018.2	210.3	807.9	-	807.9	606.9	201.0

Table 1.21(cont'd) - Gross Domestic Product and factor income of government enterprises, 1997-1998

Kind of economic activity	1998						
	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	40.5	13.5	27.0	-	27.0	27.0	-
Printing	40.5	13.5	27.0	-	27.0	27.0	-
5. Construction	508.8	97.4	411.4	-	411.4	411.4	-
Ministry of Works	285.5	23.6	261.9	-	261.9	261.9	-
'Public Works Committee' (Local Government)	195.0	70.0	125.0	-	125.0	125.0	-
Electrical Services Division	28.3	3.8	24.5	-	24.5	24.5	-
7.1 Transport	285.9	19.3	266.6	-	266.6	51.0	215.6
Civil Aviation	282.9	19.3	263.6	-	263.6	48.0	215.6
Marine services	3.0	-	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	-
7.2 Communication	140.5	31.7	108.8	-	108.8	111.4	-2.6
Posts and telegraphs	140.5	31.7	108.8	-	108.8	111.4	-2.6
8. Financial institutions	25.0	0.3	24.7	-	24.7	4.4	20.3
Post office savings bank	25.0	0.3	24.7	-	24.7	4.4	20.3
9. Sanitary & similar services	60.4	9.4	51.0	-	51.0	51.0	-
Waste water unit	60.4	9.4	51.0	-	51.0	51.0	-
TOTAL	1,061.1	171.6	889.5	-	889.5	656.2	233.3

(R million)

Table 1.22 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 1996-1997

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1996					1997					
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Total	Private sector	Grand Total
	Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises			Producers of govt services	Govt enter-prises	Public enter-prises			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	147	6,445	6,592	-	-	150	150	6,500	6,650
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	110	110	-	-	-	-	119	119
Manufacturing	-	19	58	16,378	16,455	-	23	63	86	18,147	18,233
Electricity, gas and water	-	-	1,535	-	1,535	-	-	1,553	1,553	-	1,553
Construction	-	364	170	3,899	4,433	-	393	152	545	4,019	4,564
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	-	-	250	11,506	11,756	-	-	277	277	12,915	13,192
Transport, storage and communications	-	295	2,559	4,564	7,418	-	320	2,900	3,220	5,682	8,902
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	24	2,093	8,868	10,985	-	25	2,418	2,443	10,030	12,473
Producers of government services	7,207	-	-	-	7,207	7,921	-	-	7,921	-	7,921
Community, social & personal services	-	44	366	3,539	3,949	-	47	441	488	3,928	4,416
Imputed bank service charges(FISIM)	-	-	-528	-1,932	-2,460	-	-	-	-582	-2,140	-2,722
Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost)			14,603	53,377	67,980				16,101	59,200	75,301
As a % of G.D.P			21.5	78.5	100.0				21.4	78.6	100.0

Table 1.23 - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1997-1998

Function		Type		1997						Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements	
				Final consumption expenditure			Total	Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income				Total current disbursements
				Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services							
1	General public services	1.885.9	558.2	69.4	2.374.7	-	127.0	2.501.7					
2	Defence	175.3	67.1	-	242.4	-	-	242.4					
3	Public order and safety	1.387.8	318.8	32.2	1.674.4	-	6.0	1.680.4					
4	Education	1.842.6	308.7	63.1	2.088.2	-	1.083.6	3.171.8					
5	Health	1.312.9	391.5	3.3	1.701.1	-	14.9	1.716.0					
6	Social security and welfare	227.3	71.1	60.4	238.0	-	4.336.4	4.574.4					
7	Housing and community amenities	389.8	247.9	64.2	573.5	-	6.9	580.4					
8	Recreation, culture and religion	133.1	65.8	4.4	194.5	-	102.1	296.6					
9	Fuel and energy	7.3	2.2	-	9.5	-	0.7	10.2					
10	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	688.4	124.5	48.3	764.6	54.5	18.6	837.7					
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	75.3	49.6	8.0	116.9	144.4	5.6	266.9					
12	Transport and communication	102.5	48.9	15.0	136.4	66.2	4.5	207.1					
13	Other economic affairs	174.0	149.7	9.3	314.4	521.2	22.2	857.8					
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	2.277.5	2.277.5					
TOTAL		8,402.2	2,404.0	377.6	10,428.6	786.3	8,006.0	19,220.9					

(R. million)

Table 1.23(cont'd) - General government current expenditure classified by function and by type, 1997-1998

Function		Type		1998							Total current disbursements
				Final consumption expenditure				Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total	
				Compen-sation of employees	Goods and services	Less sales of goods & services	Total				
1	General public services	1.983.3	508.2	70.0	2.421.5	-	105.2	2.526.7			
2	Defence	182.1	49.7	-	231.8	-	-	231.8			
3	Public order and safety	1.557.8	299.1	32.0	1.824.9	-	8.5	1.833.4			
4	Education	2.092.4	274.8	65.0	2.302.2	-	1.182.0	3.484.2			
5	Health	1.522.7	421.3	3.0	1.941.0	-	35.8	1.976.8			
6	Social security and welfare	279.0	87.8	60.0	306.8	-	4.814.2	5.121.0			
7	Housing and community amenities	437.3	347.9	65.0	720.2	-	0.3	720.5			
8	Recreation, culture and religion	138.9	76.3	4.0	211.2	-	111.9	323.1			
9	Fuel and energy	7.2	5.1	-	12.3	-	-	12.3			
10	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	709.5	131.1	48.0	792.6	49.1	24.5	866.2			
11	Construction, mining and manufacturing	81.3	63.3	8.0	136.6	111.1	2.8	250.5			
12	Transport and communication	178.0	52.3	15.0	215.3	68.8	1.2	285.3			
13	Other economic affairs	127.1	156.8	10.0	273.9	482.8	25.9	782.6			
14	Other functions	-	-	-	-	-	3.080.0	3.080.0			
TOTAL		9,296.6	2,473.7	380.0	11,390.3	711.8	9,392.3	21,494.4			

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 1996 the enterprise sector received R 93,841 million as gross output and used R 53,993 million for the purchase of intermediate goods and services and R 19,345 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 funds from other sectors. The total of this line is zero. For example from Table 2.2, we can see that in 1996, the Government Sector and the Rest of the World had to borrow R 1,734 million and R 532 million respectively 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 - 1995

Account	Uses				Total	Goods & Services	Transactions	Resources				Total	Goods & Services	Account				
	Institutional sectors							Inter-prise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world				Inter-prise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world
	Inter-prise	Household	General Govt	Rest of world														
Production							Exports (goods & services)											
							Imports (goods & services)											
							Gross Output											
							Intermediate Consumption											
							Gross value added *											
							Compensation of employees											
							Customs duties & sales tax											
							Other taxes on production											
							Gross Operating Surplus											
							Operating surplus of govt ent											
Income Generation, Application & Distribution							Interest, dividend, rent											
							Insurance premiums											
							Insurance claims											
							Current taxes on income											
							Other current taxes											
							Social security contributions											
							Social security benefits & grants											
							Unfunded employee welfare											
							Government transfers											
							Compulsory fees											
Use							Current transfers n.e.c											
							-to from rest of the world **											
							-to from other sectors											
							Gross disposable income											
							Final consumption											
							Gross savings											
							Capital transfers **											
							G.D.F.C.F											
							Change in inventories											
							Net purchase of land											
Capital							Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)											
							Grand Total											

* 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 - 1996

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account		
	Institutional sectors						Goods & Services	Institutional sectors					Goods & Services	
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt	Rest of world				Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt				Rest of world
Production				50,281	50,281					50,281		Production		
				50,959	50,959				50,959					
Income	Imports (goods & services)			137,900	137,900									
	Gross Output	53,993	11,692	2,113	67,798					67,798				
	Intermediate Consumption	39,848	22,665	7,589	70,102									
	Gross value added *	19,345	4,836	7,589	31,771									
	Compensation of employees	1,750	373		7,207									
	Customs duties & sales tax	18,753	17,456		2,123									
	Other taxes on production				36,209									
	Gross Operating Surplus				0									
	Operating surplus of government	12,817	2,579	1,949	559	17,904								
	Interest, dividend, rent	528	285			813								
Insurance premiums	813				813									
Insurance claims	1,035	1,068			2,103									
Current taxes on income	386	578			964									
Other current taxes		1,035			1,035									
Social security contributions			2,435		2,435									
Social security benefits & grants		848			1,696									
Unfunded employee welfare			1,182		1,182									
Government transfers		27	106		133									
Compulsory fees														
Current transfers net		1,126	58	3,162	4,346									
-to from rest of the world **	971	251	31		1,253				1,184					
-to from other sectors	12,925	55,231	10,343		78,499									
Gross disposable income	12,925	49,325	9,453		58,778									
Final consumption	12,925	5,906	890		19,721									
Gross savings														
Capital transfers **	13,311	4,719	2,095	21	459									
G.D.F.C.F	-823	-92			20,125									
Change in inventories	-182	70	112		-915									
Net purchase of land	1,056	1,210	-1,734	-532	0									
Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)	189,478	181,267	45,391	53,491	665,694									
Grand total														

* 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 - 1997

Account	Uses				Total	Transactions	Resources				Total	Account
	Institutional sectors			Goods & Services			Institutional sectors			Goods & Services		
	Enter-prise	House-hold	General Govt				Rest of world	Enter-prise	House-hold				General Govt	Rest of world
Production	58,475	12,662	2,403	54,357	54,357	Exports (goods & services)					54,357	Production
	42,355	24,609	8,337	58,540	58,540	Imports (goods & services)					58,540	
	21,074	5,268	8,337	151,469	151,469	Gross Output						
	2,184	444		73,540	73,540	Intermediate Consumption						
	21,281	19,341		75,301	75,301	Gross value added *						
	13,744	2,897	2,278	34,679	34,679	Compensation of employees						
	552	298		8,499	8,499	Customs duties & sales tax						
	850			2,628	2,628	Other taxes on production						
	891	1,231		40,622	40,622	Gross Operating Surplus						
	412	617		0	0	Operating surplus of government						
	1,127			19,906	19,906	Interest, dividend, rent						
				850	850	Insurance premiums						
				850	850	Insurance claims						
				2,122	2,122	Current taxes on income						
				1,029	1,029	Other current taxes						
				1,127	1,127	Social security contributions						
				3,325	3,325	Social security benefits & grants						
				968	968	Unfunded employee welfare						
				1,347	1,347	Government transfers						
				145	145	Compulsory fees						
				6,058	6,058	Current transfers net						
				1,077	1,077	-to from rest of the world **						
				88,444	88,444	-to from other sectors						
				65,293	65,293	Gross disposable income						
				23,151	23,151	Final consumption						
				426	426	Gross savings						
				23,430	23,430	Capital transfers **						
				1,888	1,888	G.D.F.C.F						
				0	0	Change in inventories						
				0	0	Net purchase of land						
				0	0	Lending (+) / Borrowing (-)						
				211,713	211,713	Grand total						
				200,825	200,825							
				49,258	49,258							
				61,735	61,735							
				218,508	218,508							
				742,039	742,039							

* 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, 1995 - 1997

EXPENDITURE	(R million)			
	1995	1996	1997	INCOME
Private consumption expenditure	44,631	49,325	54,865	Compensation of employees
Interest, dividend and rent	2,046	2,579	2,897	Entrepreneurial income of the unincorporated enterprises including imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings
Net casualty insurance premiums	276	285	298	Interest, dividend and rent
Current taxes on income	911	1,068	1,231	Casualty insurance claims
Other current taxes	513	578	617	Government transfers to household
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	96	106	116	- social security benefits and grants
Social security contributions	982	1,035	1,127	- unfunded employee welfare benefits
Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	712	848	968	- other
Current transfers to	966	1,377	2,005	Government transfers to non-profit institutions
-other resident sectors	(234)	(251)	(231)	Current transfers from
-Rest of the World	(732)	(1,126)	(1,774)	-other resident sectors
Gross saving	5,037	5,907	6,504	- Rest of the World
Appropriation of disposable income	56,170	63,108	70,628	Disposable income
				56,170
				63,108
				70,628

Table 2.5 - Income and outlay account of general government, 1995 - 1997

		(k million)						
EXPENDITURE		1995	1996	1997	INCOME	1995	1996	1997
Final consumption expenditure		8,343	9,453	10,428	Operating surplus of government enterprises	96	181	201
-compensation of employees		(6,820)	(7,662)	(8,402)	Interest, dividend and rent	1,512	2,151	2,025
-consumption of fixed capital		-	-	-	Taxes on production and imports	8,718	10,078	11,913
-goods and services purchased, net		(1,523)	(1,791)	(2,026)	-import duties	(5,034)	(5,307)	(5,915)
Interest paid		1,843	1,949	2,278	-export duties	-	-	-
Subsidies to producers		330	748	786	-excise duties	(1,131)	(1,219)	(1,403)
Transfers to households		3,409	4,131	5,213	-sales tax	(1,310)	(1,900)	(2,584)
-social security benefits & social assistance grants		(1,985)	(2,435)	(3,325)	-other	(1,243)	(1,652)	(2,011)
-unfunded employee welfare benefits		(712)	(848)	(968)	Current taxes	2,753	3,067	3,151
-other		(712)	(848)	(920)	-taxes on income	(911)	(1,068)	(1,231)
Transfers to private non-profit institutions		310	334	427	Companies	(987)	(1,035)	(891)
Transfers to Rest of the World		25	58	60	-other current taxes	(855)	(964)	(1,029)
Transfers n e c		16	31	28	Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	121	133	145
Gross saving		783	890	435	Social security contributions	982	1,035	1,127
					Unfunded employee welfare contributions (imputed)	712	848	968
					Current transfers n e c	165	101	125
					-from Rest of the World	(49)	(43)	(48)
					-from other resident sectors	(116)	(58)	(77)
Appropriation of disposable income		15,059	17,594	19,655	Disposable income	15,059	17,594	19,655

Table 2.6 - Income and outlay account of financial and non-financial enterprises, 1995-1997

EXPENDITURE	(R million)			INCOME	(R million)		
	1995	1996	1997		1995	1996	1997
Interest, dividend and rent	10,991	12,817	13,744	Gross operating surplus	16,205	18,753	21,281
Current taxes on income	987	1,035	891	Less operating surplus of government enterprises	-96	-181	-201
Other current taxes	342	386	412	Interest, dividend and rent	7,980	8,578	10,163
Compulsory fees, fines and penalties	25	27	29				
Casualty claims paid by insurance companies	786	813	850	Net casualty insurance premiums received by insurance companies	786	813	850
Net casualty insurance premiums paid by non-financial enterprises	510	528	552	Casualty insurance claims received by non-financial enterprises	510	528	552
Current transfers to	1,181	971	818	Current transfers from	1,071	1,010	863
-other resident sectors	(1,181)	(971)	(818)	-other resident sectors	(1,071)	(1,010)	(863)
-Rest of the World				-Rest of the World			
Gross saving	11,634	12,924	16,212				
Appropriation of disposable income	26,456	29,501	33,508	Disposable income	26,456	29,501	33,508

Table 2.7 - National disposable income and its appropriation, 1995 - 1997

		(R million)		
EXPENDITURE:		1995	1996	1997
Private consumption expenditure		44,631	49,325	54,865
Government consumption expenditure		8,343	9,453	10,428
Gross national savings		17,454	19,721	23,151
Appropriation of disposable income		70,428	78,499	88,444
INCOME:		1995	1996	1997
Compensation of employees		28,822	31,771	34,679
Gross operating surplus		31,872	36,209	40,622
Net factor income from Rest of the World		-332	-789	-374
Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies		8,388	9,330	11,127
Net current transfers from Rest of the World *		1,678	1,978	2,390
Disposable income		70,428	78,499	88,444

*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, 1995 - 1997

		(R million)			
EXPENDITURE		1995	1996	1997	
Imports of goods and services		42,908	50,959	58,540	
Factor income paid to Rest of the World		1,240	1,348	1,361	
Current transfers to Rest of the World *		757	1,184	1,834	
- general government		(25)	(58)	(60)	
- other resident sectors		(732)	(1,126)	(1,774)	
Surplus of the nation on current transactions		-357	511	-2,167	
Payment to Rest of the world and surplus on current transactions		44,548	54,002	59,568	
INCOME:					
Exports of goods and services		41,205	50,281	54,357	
Factor income received from Rest of the World		908	559	987	
Current transfers from Rest of the World *		2,435	3,162	4,224	
- general government		(49)	(43)	(48)	
- other resident sectors		(2,386)	(3,119)	(4,176)	
Receipts from Rest of the world on current transactions		44,548	54,002	59,568	

* 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, 1996-1998

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1996		1997 ¹		1998 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	8,347	27	7,495	22	8,907	22
Molasses	109	-	102	-	70	-
Tea	26	-	13	-	10	-
EPZ	21,000	66	23,049	69	26,075	65
Other	1,294	4	1,905	6	3,422	9
Re-exports	900	3	1,130	3	1,567	4
TOTAL	31,676	100	33,694	100	40,051	100
Ships' stores and bunkers (R M)	636		676		722	
Adjustment for freeport activities	725		1,683		3,405	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1996 - 1998

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1996		1997 ¹		1998 ²	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	5.845	14	6.091	13	6826	14
1	Beverages and tobacco	212	1	262	1	312	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1.598	4	1,567	3	1931	4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3.211	8	3,471	8	3145	6
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	464	1	484	1	594	1
5	Chemicals	3.164	8	3.340	7	3890	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	13.708	33	14.947	33	17251	35
7	Machinery and transport equipment	9.195	22	11.702	25	11369	23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.271	8	3.804	8	4233	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	414	1	425	1	191	-
	TOTAL	41,082	100	46,093	100	49742	100
	Adjustment for freeport activities	655		2,003		2,962	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.3- Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1997 - 1998

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1997				Domestic fixed capital formation
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household		
11	Agriculture	1,313.7	820.3	487.4	6.0	
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	25,082.9	8,833.0	10,119.0	

* 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 3.3(cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption* by industrial origin and use, 1997-1998

I.S.I.C Divisions	Industrial origin	Economic categories - 1998			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Domestic fixed capital formation
11	Agriculture	1,561.3	1,024.5	528.8	8.0
12	Forestry and logging	45.0	45.0	-	-
13	Fishing	1,009.4	787.3	222.1	-
29	Mining and quarrying	531.1	531.1	-	-
31	Manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco	5,180.5	1,098.0	4,082.5	-
32	Manufacture of textile, wearing apparel and leather	12,041.3	11,456.9	584.4	-
33	Manufacture of wood and wood products, including furniture	611.3	528.5	82.8	-
34	Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1,220.6	889.2	331.4	-
35	Manufacture of chemicals, petroleum, coal, rubber and plastic products	8,223.4	6,129.9	2,093.5	-
36	Manufacture of non-metallic products	1,829.1	1,695.9	133.2	-
37	Basic metal industries	1,647.5	1,646.7	0.8	-
38	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and transport equipment	12,607.4	3,864.3	1,701.6	7,041.5
39	Other manufacturing industries	768.6	308.9	459.7	-
94	Recreational and cultural services	71.8	3.7	68.1	-
	TOTAL	47,348.3	30,009.9	10,288.9	7,049.5

* 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, 1996-1998

Economic categories	1996		1997 ¹		1998 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	25,778	64.6	25,083	57.0	30,010	63.4
Final consumption of household	8,587	21.5	8,833	20.0	10,289	21.7
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	5,535	13.9	10,119	23.0	7,049	14.9
TOTAL	39,900	100.0	44,035	100.0	47,348	100.0

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

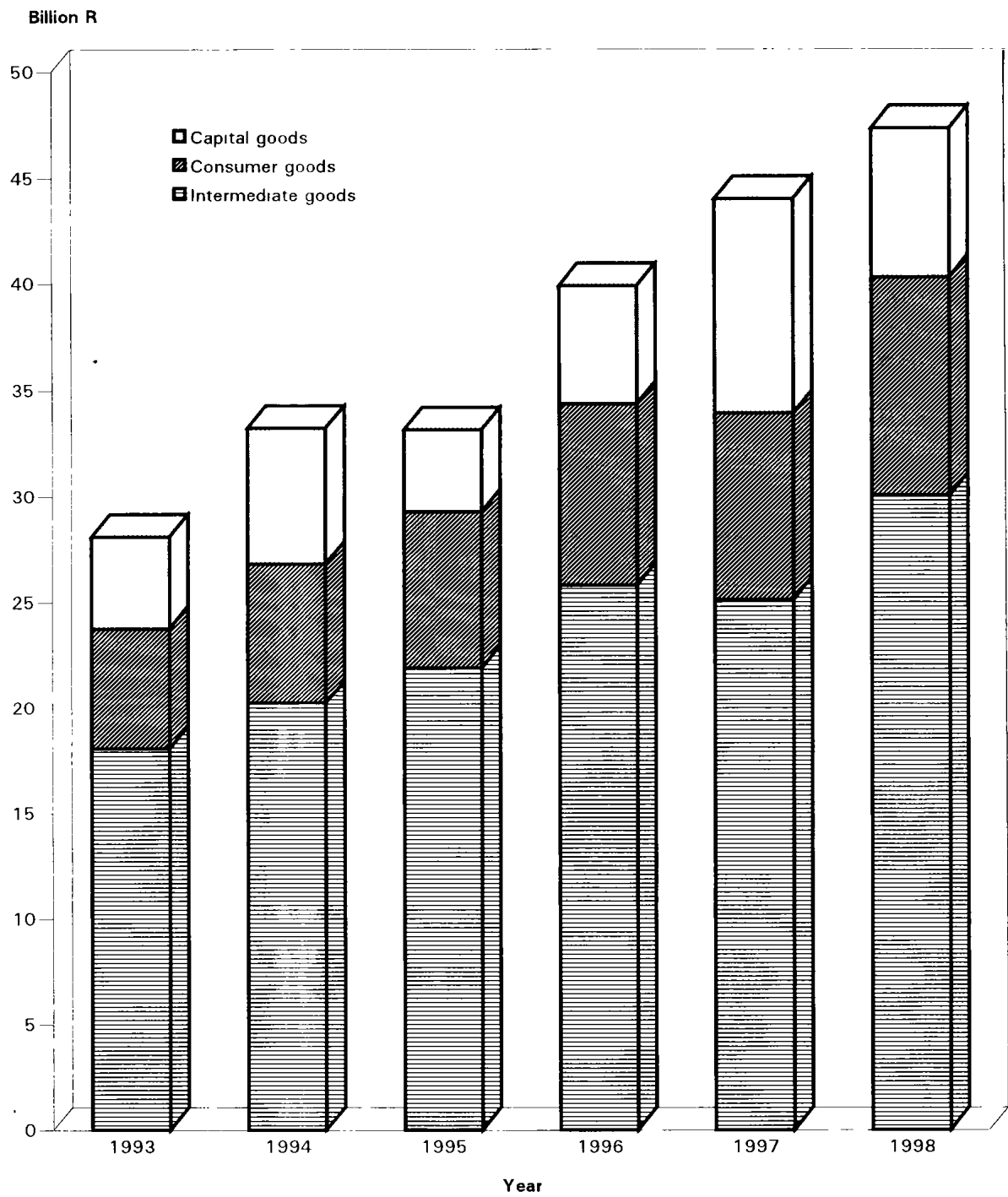
Total imports + imports ex-warehouse - imports into warehouse

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

1 revised

2 provisional

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1993-1998)



**Table 3.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices
(unit value) of selected goods, 1997-1998**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Domestic exports	+ 3.0	+ 14.0
Sugar	- 6.0	+ 9.0
EPZ exports	+ 7.0	+ 17.0
of which Tuna	+ 6.4	+ 26.5
Textile yarn	-	+ 17.0
Knitted goods	+ 10.2	+ 19.5
Other garments	+ 2.9	+ 15.6
Optical goods	+ 7.0	+ 16.9

**Table 3.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices
of selected goods, 1997-1998**

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Domestic exports	-	+ 4.0
Sugar	- 7.0	+ 8.0
EPZ exports	+ 3.0	- 3.0
of which Tuna	+ 16.9	- 17.0
Textile yarn	-	- 8.7
Knitted goods	+ 42.2	+ 2.2
Other garments	+ 6.1	+ 0.5
Optical goods	- 5.6	- 17.3

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1997 - 1998

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Total Imports	+ 2.0	+ 6.0
Intermediate goods	+ 2.3	+ 8.0
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 3.8	+ 17.1
cereals & cereal preparations	- 19.0	+ 15.5
wheat	- 19.2	+ 15.5
edible products & preparations	+ 10.5	+ 4.9
textile fibres	+ 16.2	+ 5.5
textile yarn	- 0.3	+ 5.9
fabrics	+ 3.1	+ 10.1
cork & wood	+ 4.9	- 0.1
petroleum products	- 4.2	- 4.6
chemicals	- 2.3	+ 8.8
cement	+ 9.1	+ 8.9
Iron & steel	+ 30.2	+ 3.5
other metallic products	+ 13.0	+ 32.8
Consumer goods	- 6.1	+ 1.0
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 13.9	+ 4.7
dairy products	- 4.2	+ 4.1
cereals & cereal preparations	- 8.3	+ 12.2
rice	- 5.2	+ 18.6
vegetables & fruits	- 3.1	+ 3.6
beverages & tobacco	+ 8.5	+ 6.3
petroleum products	+ 0.7	- 18.1
gas	+ 11.7	- 14.3
chemicals	- 2.3	+ 8.8
Capital goods	+ 23.9	+ 10.6

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 3.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods, 1997 - 1998

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Total Imports	+ 10.0	+ 9.0
Intermediate goods	+ 1.2	+ 8.0
of which fish & fish preparations	+ 21.2	+ 9.7
cereals & cereal preparations	- 18.4	+ 18.9
wheat	- 24.2	+ 18.9
edible products & preparations	+ 5.5	+ 2.8
textile fibres	- 18.2	+ 24.2
textile yarn	+ 10.4	+ 1.5
fabrics	+ 10.8	+ 9.6
cork & wood	- 12.4	+ 20.8
petroleum products	- 0.7	- 11.3
chemicals	+ 8.0	+ 7.1
cement	- 1.4	+ 7.1
Iron & steel	- 34.1	+ 15.4
other metallic products	- 0.6	- 13.9
Consumer goods	+ 15.0	+ 7.8
of which meat & meat preparations	+ 3.9	+ 2.5
dairy products	+ 6.3	+ 3.4
cereals & cereal preparations	- 17.1	+ 7.6
rice	- 20.1	- 7.4
vegetables & fruits	+ 19.4	+ 2.1
beverages & tobacco	+ 13.9	+ 12.0
petroleum products	+ 7.3	+ 10.7
gas	+ 15.0	+ 11.5
chemicals	+ 8.0	+ 7.1
Capital goods	- 23.2	+ 9.8

1 revised

2 provisional

SECTION IV

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 4.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1996 - 1998

	Unit	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Sugar	M/Tons	588,455	620,588	628,588
Molasses	"	151,527	165,802	168,518
Tea	"	2,497	1,787	1,488
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	20,100	20,825	18,300
Animal feeds	"	108,338	111,121	107,016
Iron bars ³	"	45,300	40,300	42,500
Denatured spirits ⁴				
Power alcohol	H/litres	5,205	4,728	4,666
Alcohol for heating and lighting	"	2,895	3,393	3,208
Beer and stout ⁴	"	319,670	348,372	406,150
Wine ⁴	"	21,492	29,043	31,900
Perfumed spirits ⁴	"	1,575	1,827	1,657
Vinegar ⁴	"	1,428	1,588	1,408
Electricity generated	Million kwh	1,151	1,193	1,396

1 revised

2 provisional

3 include steel tubes

4 excise figures

Table 4.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1996 - 1998

	(Tonnes)		
	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,260,138	5,787,070	5,781,095
Tea (processed green leaf)	12,852	8,941	7,324
Tobacco leaf ³	878	673	686
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,876	2,406	1,896
Creepers ⁴	22,088	25,693	22,411
Groundnuts	767	863	551
Maize	438	232	260
Manioc	140	200	165
Sweet potatoes	750	632	475
Potatoes	10,639	17,584	14,612
Tomatoes	10,877	12,226	10,729
Mixed vegetables ⁵	29,694	30,490	29,715
Bananas	9,387	9,557	9,343
Pineapples	2,973	1,559	1,462
Meat			
Beef: Local	515	278	277
Rodrigues	71	17	63
Imported	1,735	1,979	2,175
Goat meat	130	120	112
Mutton	10	8	6
Pork	1,112	948	752
Poultry	20,100	20,825	18,300
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,566	2,196	2,179
High seas ⁶	8,389	10,051	7,550
Ponds and barachois	165	115	106

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, chouchou, cucumber, patole, pipengaille, pumpkin, squash, voehm

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

6 includes fish caught for canning industry

Fig 11- Building permits and floor area, residential buildings

(1993 - 1998)

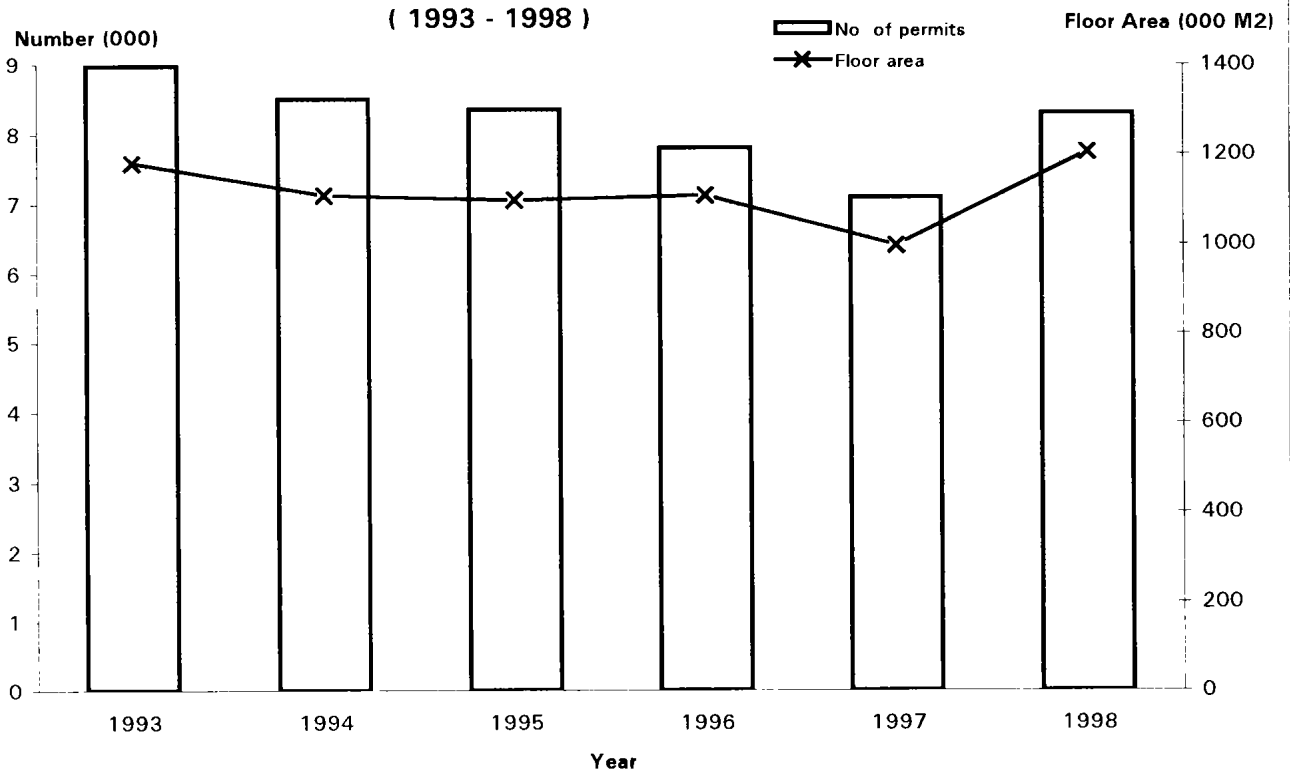


Fig 12 - Building permits and floor area, non - residential buildings

(1993 - 1998)

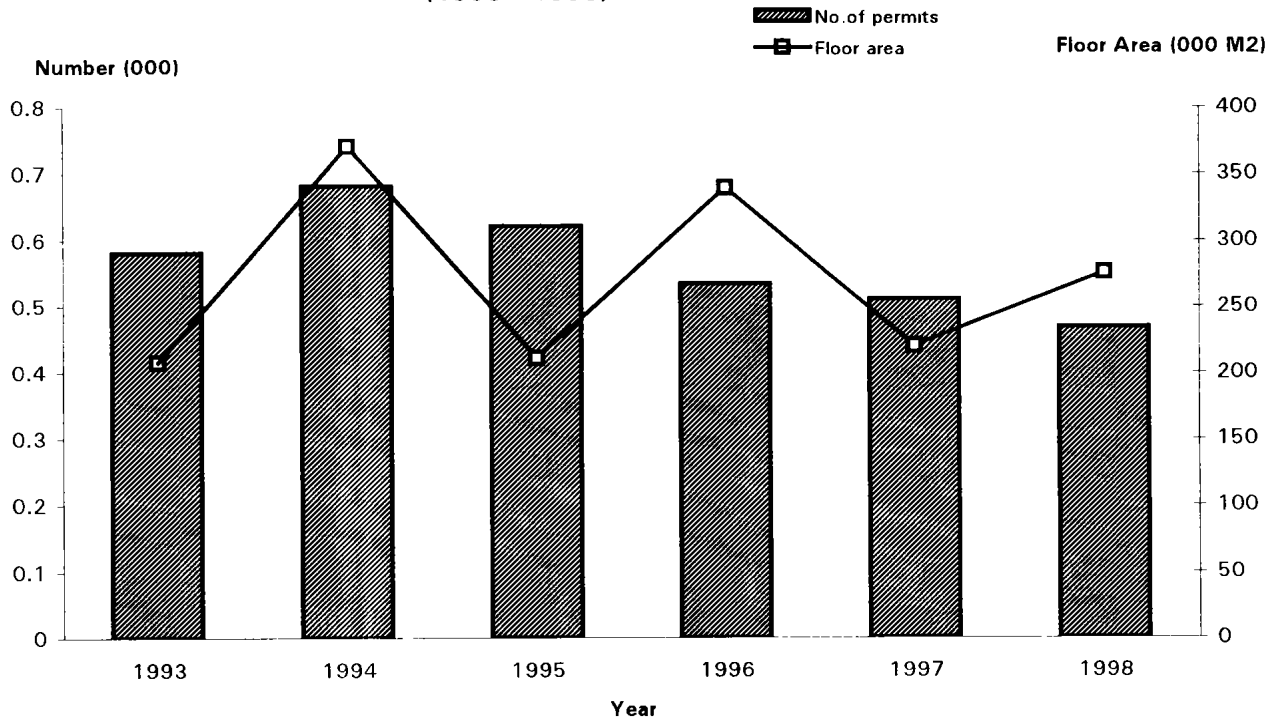


Table 4.3 - Total * number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1996 - June 1999

Type of building	1996		1997		1998		Jan - June 1999	
	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	7,802	1,108,271	7,097	996,609	8,302	1,204,125	3,988	606,855
New buildings	4,689	803,939	4,011	714,055	4,667	839,006	2,224	420,163
Additions	3,113	304,332	3,086	282,554	3,635	365,119	1,764	186,692
Non-residential building	535	339,219	511	219,910	469	275,779	282	152,950
Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	15	3,338	17	5,914	20	11,205	10	4,504
Manufacturing	62	45,318	57	51,378	57	92,393	24	23,832
Electricity - gas & water	1	176	-	-	1	4,128	1	308
Construction	1	278	1	312	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels	352	227,372	335	75,834	310	113,337	203	106,426
Transport, storage & communications	6	615	8	2,502	4	474	2	736
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	15	29,439	18	18,042	15	21,347	10	9,020
Community, social & personal services	83	32,683	75	65,928	62	32,895	32	8,124
TOTAL	8,337	1,447,490	7,608	1,216,519	8,771	1,479,904	4,270	759,805

* 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, 1996 - June 1999

Region	1996		1997		1998		Jan - June 1999	
	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	4,130	569,972	3,843	520,251	4,316	576,409	2,065	290,185
Port Louis	929	156,692	847	112,604	1,083	152,783	455	68,165
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	716	108,527	642	107,112	617	93,651	374	55,855
Curepipe	878	107,691	839	95,464	834	97,213	352	49,425
Quatre Bornes	589	80,080	581	92,363	648	103,023	292	50,457
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,018	116,982	934	112,708	1,134	129,739	592	66,283
Rural areas	3,672	538,299	3,254	476,358	3,986	627,716	1,923	316,670
Pamplemousses	790	127,799	627	106,897	826	137,759	397	66,327
Riviere du Rempart	608	100,982	458	81,192	645	115,158	343	58,907
Flacq	521	66,714	494	71,044	676	95,666	293	48,560
Grand Port	535	65,256	387	46,039	504	59,108	312	43,263
Savanne	298	34,509	223	29,183	349	44,190	134	18,507
Plaines Wilhems	28	4,089	34	5,063	41	5,607	15	2,159
Moka	379	49,217	397	52,070	427	61,351	204	30,020
Black River	513	89,733	634	84,870	518	108,877	225	48,927
TOTAL	7,802	1,108,271	7,097	996,609	8,302	1,204,125	3,988	606,855

* 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, 1996 - June 1999

Region	1996		1997		1998		Jan - June 1999	
	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	235	242,348	228	150335	200	139791	124	58,579
Port Louis	89	189,835	104	116291	83	105183	45	20,273
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	33	12,261	34	7830	27	8354	33	5,603
Curepipe	37	14,495	40	11956	35	11233	11	10,422
Quatre Bornes	30	15,088	23	10327	21	6690	15	6,777
Vacoas - Phoenix	46	10,669	27	3931	34	8331	20	15,504
Rural areas	300	96,871	283	69575	269	135988	158	94,371
Pamplemousses	64	20,048	56	11735	52	30789	31	11,681
Riviere du Rempart	57	13,227	52	15205	36	38854	29	14,396
Flacq	46	9,522	53	13995	37	12295	33	18,755
Grand Port	38	14,294	33	3371	46	12602	18	7,997
Savanne	21	3,184	26	3533	25	5854	14	2,463
Plaines Wilhems	3	1,064	2	250	6	2392	1	13
Moka	31	9,282	25	5824	21	7066	21	5,508
Black River	40	26,250	36	15662	46	26136	11	33,558
TOTAL	535	339,219	511	219,910	469	275,779	282	152,950

* 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, 1997 - June 1999

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1997			1998			Jan - June 1999					
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total			
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number			
			%			%			%			
Less than 65	972	260	1,232	17	934	298	1,232	15	369	155	524	13
65-139	1,711	1,724	3,435	48	1,950	1,957	3,907	47	987	881	1,868	47
140-299	1,001	1,090	2,091	30	1,220	1,518	2,738	33	603	724	1,327	33
300-499	130	151	281	4	180	181	361	4	82	140	222	6
500 & over	29	29	58	1	32	32	64	1	24	23	47	1
TOTAL	3,843	3,254	7,097	100	4,316	3,986	8,302	100	2,065	1,923	3,988	100

* includes new buildings and additions

Table 4.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1976 - 1999

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 - 1999

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	67,980	9,330	77,310	+6.2	58,778	20,125	+15.0
1997	1,147,706	75,301	11,127	86,428	+5.6	65,293	23,430	+10.8
1998	1,159,729	84,100	12,885	96,985	+5.2	72,529	23,075	-5.6
1999	1,171,500	90,435	15,140	105,575	+2.5	80,675	28,900	+19.2

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 - 1998

Republic of Mauritius	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1. Population (mid-year) ¹	1,084,401	1,097,305	1,112,607	1,122,118	1,133,551	1,147,706	1,159,729
2. Annual population growth	+1.3	+1.2	+1.4	+0.8	+1.0	+1.2	+1.0
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	16.8
5. Crude death rate (deaths per thousand population)	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8
6. Infantile mortality rate (infant deaths per thousand total births)	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1	20.3	19.3
7. Employment ²	291,721	290,080	292,377	289,185	287,474	286,069	292,772
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	335,400	374,630	400,526	422,463	486,867	536,125	558,195
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	4,655	5,362	6,415	7,472	9,050	10,068	11,890
10. GNP at market prices (R M)	49,804	56,633	62,600	68,750	76,521	86,054	96,349
11. Per capita GNP at market prices (R)	45,928	51,611	56,264	61,268	67,506	74,968	83,067
12. Real annual growth of GDP at factor cost (%)	+6.6	+5.0	+5.2	+5.6	+6.2	+5.6	+5.2
13. Rate of inflation (%)	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6	+6.6	+6.8
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ³	25,280	30,319	34,723	34,638	41,737	48,096	52,704
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ⁴	20,744	23,522	24,852	27,684	33,037	35,377	43,456
of which sugar	5,841	5,770	5,742	6,326	8,347	7,495	8,907
EPZ	13,081	15,821	16,533	18,267	21,001	23,049	26,075

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 freeport activities

4 adjusted to include freeport activities

Table 4.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 1998)

EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER

	1962	1970	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1962	100.0	83.8	216	15.0	14.1	139	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.8
1970	119.3	100.0	257	17.7	16.6	163	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	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	26.6
1984	669.6	561.2	144.5	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	38.8
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	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	40.9
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	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	41.8
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	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	41.9
1988	799.1	669.1	172.4	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	45.9
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	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	51.7
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	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	58.6
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	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	62.6
1992	1,143.1	957.9	246.5	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	65.5
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	272.4	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	72.5
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	292.3	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	77.7
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	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	82.4
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	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	87.8
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	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	93.6
1998	1,743.5	1,461.1	376.0	260.4	242.9	239.7	238.4	218.0	193.6	170.6	159.5	152.5	138.0	128.7	121.3	113.8	106.8	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

SECTION V

INPUT - OUTPUT TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1992

Outputs → Inputs ↓	Processing Sector	Final Demand Sector
	Quadrant I Inter - industry (17X17)	Quadrant II Final demand
	Quadrant III Primary inputs	Quadrant IV

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 I : Input Output Table (The Mauritian Economy - 1992)

R million

Input	Quadrant I - Inter-Industry																	Quadrant II - Final Demand					Total Demand			
	Sugarcane	Foodcrops and Fruits	Livestock, Poultry and Fishing	Other Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Sugar Milling	EPZ Textiles	EPZ Non-textiles	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	Producers of Government Services	Community, Social & Personal Services	Total Inter-Industry	Household Consumption	Government Consumption	Gift	Change in Inventories		Exports of Goods and Services	Total Final Demand	
1 Sugarcane	20.0					4,029.0												4,049.0	505.0				95.0	598.0	4,049.0	
2 Foodcrops and Fruits		2.3						22.2				75.0						99.5	681.1				17.0	698.1	697.5	
3 Livestock, Poultry and Fishing		3.8		2.7			47.6	394.0			75.0							523.1	681.1				17.0	698.1	1,221.2	
4 Other Agriculture								158.8										245.8	15.0				95.0	95.0	340.8	
5 Mining and Quarrying								18.5		59.5								80.0	15.0			-15.0			80.0	
6 Sugar Milling						81.4		80.8	72.5		15.0							256.5	45.0			98.5	5,933.0	6,076.5	6,333.0	
7 EPZ Textiles						1,661.5		119.3										1,780.8	200.0			-197.2	10,945.0	10,947.8	12,728.6	
8 EPZ Non-textiles						164.0												164.0	43.0			32.6	2,136.0	2,211.6	2,375.6	
9 Other Manufacturing	246.3	23.4	280.9	34.6		39.2	1.4	1,295.9		1,628.0	163.2	440.2	37.9	127.1		207.0	188.6	4,713.7	6,023.0		300.0	388.2	1,319.0	8,030.2	12,743.9	
10 Electricity, Gas & Water	22.0	6.7	14.9	6.2		28.3	26.2	248.3	35.9	17.5	120.5	143.5	40.1	48.8		73.0	43.8	1,089.6	682.5		7,915.0		115.0	8,272.0	8,750.0	
11 Construction	16.7	5.2	5.2	2.7		11.5	4.5	40.0	22.3	6.0	7.4	20.0	2.0	32.9		2.9	5.0	478.0	357.0		7,915.0		115.0	8,272.0	8,750.0	
12 Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.4	7.2	4.0	5.7		37.0	19.0	1,121.0	107.6	340.3	39.3	11.8	163.1	11.0	1.0	1.0	29.6	1,988.6	3,877.2		7,915.0		115.0	8,272.0	8,750.0	
13 Restaurants and Hotels	6.8					10.9	2.1	6.7		1.0	2.0	1.5	64.0	2.3	7.0	8.0	121.1	1,988.6	3,877.2		7,915.0		115.0	8,272.0	8,750.0	
14 Transport, Storage & Communication	488.7	6.9	24.1	14.2	5.0	453.3	240.0	314.2	20.7	769.8	466.2	111.9	146.3	171.0	226.7	62.1	3,577.6	3,577.6	2,333.4		260.0		3,932.0	6,525.4	10,103.0	
15 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	76.8	22.5	5.4	5.4		51.3	382.7	318.8	15.7	183.0	310.4	409.8	178.1	1,779.2	120.3	167.9	4,087.2	4,087.2	3,707.2				930.0	4,657.2	8,724.4	
16 Producers of Government Services																			130.0		5,338.0			5,468.0	5,468.0	
17 Community, Social & Personal services	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.9		7.3	104.6	22.9	208.2	16.1	22.3	86.0	110.9	240.9	80.8	80.6	57.0	1,043.1	2,240.0			145.0	2,385.0	3,428.1		
A Total Inter-Industry	982.9	51.1	353.0	73.4	5.2	4,790.2	2,853.3	248.0	4,346.7	290.8	3,027.4	1,195.0	1,414.6	872.4	2,543.1	718.5	562.0	24,297.6	20,696.2	5,695.0	9,240.8	307.1	28,810.0	64,749.1	89,046.7	
Quadrant III - Primary inputs																										
B1 Imported Goods & Services (cif)	143.3	35.2	115.0	22.7	3.5	222.2	5,408.6	1,570.5	2,369.0	469.9	2,027.1	107.2	231.8	3,815.1	756.8	508.0	173.6	17,979.5	8,420.6			3,848.2	188.7	949.0	13,406.5	31,386.0
of which Fuel	8.0		24.7	4.0	1.8	7.5	101.8	17.2	155.9	356.0	5.0	68.2	16.0	803.6	25.3	20.6	20.6	1,615.0	300.0			-360.0	390.0		330.0	1,945.0
B2 Import Duties & Sales tax	45.8	10.0	12.5	2.9	1.3	65.6	2.0	1.0	893.8	61.4	660.2	39.0	68.9	524.4	36.2	81.5	26.5	2,555.0	1,882.2			981.0			2,863.2	5,396.2
Intermediate Consumption (A+B)	1,142.0	96.3	480.5	99.0	10.0	5,076.0	8,263.9	1,819.5	7,609.5	822.1	5,714.7	1,341.2	1,715.3	5,211.9	3,336.1	1,308.0	762.1	44,810.1	20,696.2			981.0			2,863.2	5,396.2
C1 Taxes on production and imports net of subsidies		-8.8	-6.9	-83.1		434.2	7.9	1.9	1,013.9	-29.5	-187.6	320.6	28.1	68.9			284.0	1,845.6								
C2 Compensation of Employees	1,844.0	64.8	136.0	147.2	32.0	427.0	2,795.1	316.1	1,723.3	355.0	1,585.0	1,740.0	745.0	2,090.0	1,162.9	4,160.0	1,037.9	20,359.3							330.0	1,945.0
C3 Gross Operating Surplus	1,063.0	545.2	611.6	1,777.7	38.0	393.8	1,661.7	238.1	2,397.2	595.0	1,479.8	3,853.0	706.0	2,775.0	4,156.5		1,344.1	22,033.7								
Value added (C1+C2+C3)	2,907.0	610.0	747.6	324.9	70.0	820.8	4,456.8	554.2	4,120.5	950.0	3,064.8	5,593.0	1,449.0	4,863.0	5,319.4	4,160.0	2,382.0	42,393.0								
Total Primary Inputs (B+C)	3,096.1	646.4	868.2	267.4	74.8	1,542.8	9,873.3	2,127.6	8,397.2	1,481.3	5,722.6	5,551.6	2,070.3	9,230.6	6,181.3	4,749.5	2,866.1	64,749.1								
Total Inputs (A+B+C)	4,049.0	697.5	1,221.2	340.8	80.0	6,333.0	12,728.6	2,375.6	12,743.9	1,772.1	8,750.0	6,746.6	3,484.9	10,103.0	8,724.4	5,468.0	3,428.1	89,046.7								

Gdp at market prices= 42395.0 + 1843.6 + 5396.2 =
49632.8

Table III : Inverted matrix : (I-A)

		Quadrant I Inter - Industry																
Input	Output	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Sugarcane	Foodcrops and Fruits	Livestock, Poultry and Fishing	Other Agriculture	Mining and Quarrying	Sugar Milling	EPZ Textiles	EPZ Non-textiles	Other Manufacturing	Electricity, Gas & Water	Construction	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Restaurants & Hotels	Transport, Storage & Communication	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	Producers of Government Services	Community, Social & Personal Services
1	Sugarcane	1.007	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.459	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.027	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
2	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	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3	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
4	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
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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	0.014
11	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
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	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
16	Producers of Government 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
17	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

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)

A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is an alternative presentation of the whole System of National Accounts (SNA) in a matrix format where each row shows the details of receipts by each particular account, while the columns which follow the same orderings as the rows record the corresponding expenditures. A SAM provide a coherent framework for the incorporation of both economic and social data relating to a particular year. The availability of a SAM will also enable conduct of studies on impact analysis using economic models.

A simplified version of the SAM (a schematic presentation) worked out from provisional figures relating to the year 1997 is given in the present report. A detailed SAM 1997, showing further breakdown of the accounts by product group, industries and institutional sectors will be constructed, based on the results of the 96/97 Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the 1997 Collection of Statistics of Economic Activities.

It is intended to use the Central Product Classification (CPC) for the classification of products, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC, Rev. 3) for industry groups. As regards Institutional Sectors, the four sectors are Households (sub-divided into two income groups), Corporations, General Government and the Rest of the World.

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), 1997
(a schematic presentation)

Accounts (classification)	Rupees Million														
	Codes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total		
Goods and services (products)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total			
Goods and services (products)	1	Intermediate Consumption	73,540				Final consumption expenditure	65,293	Changes in inventories	1,888	Gross fixed capital formation	23,430	Exports of goods and services	54,357	218,508
Production (industries)	2	Output	159,968												159,968
Generation of income (value added categories)	3														
Allocation of primary income (institutional sectors)	4														
Secondary distribution of income (institutional sectors)	5														
Use of income (institutional sectors)	6														
Capital (institutional sectors)	7														
Fixed capital formation (industries)	8														
Financial (financial assets)	9														
Rest of the world, current	10	Imports of goods and services	58,540												
Rest of the world, capital	11														
Total															

The format of this matrix follows that of Table 20.4, SNA 1993

Appendix 2

New Format for presentation of National Accounts as per 1993 SNA- Total economy

Account I - Production Account

		19...
Resources		
P 1	Output (at basic prices)	
	Less: Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	
D 21	Plus: Taxes on products	
D.31	Less: Subsidies on Products	
Uses		
P.2	Intermediate consumption	
B.1*g	Gross Domestic Product at market prices (GDP)	
K 1	Less: Consumption of fixed capital	
B.1*n	Net Domestic Product	

Account II.1.1 - Generation of income account

		19...
Resources		
B 1*g	Gross Domestic Product at market prices	
Uses		
D.1	Compensation of employees	
D 2	Taxes on production and imports	
D.31	Less: Subsidies on Products	
B.2/3	Operating surplus/mixed income	

Account II.1.2 - Allocation of primary income account

		19...
Resources		
B 2/3	Operating surplus/mixed income	
D 1	Compensation of employees	
D 2	Taxes on production and imports	
D 31	Less: Subsidies on Products	
D 4	Property income	
Uses		
D.4	Property income	
B.5	Gross National Income (GNI)	

Account II.2 - Secondary distribution of income account

		19...
Resources		
B 5	Gross National Income	
D 5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	
D 61	Social contributions	
D.62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
D.7	Other current transfers	
Uses		
D 5	Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	
D 61	Social contributions	
D 62	Social benefits other than social transfers in kind	
D 7	Other current transfers	
B.6	Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	

Account II.4.1 - Use of disposable income account

		19...
Resources		
B 6	Gross National Disposable Income	
Uses		
P 3	Final consumption expenditure	
P 31	Individual consumption expenditure	
P 32	Collective consumption expenditure	
B.8	Gross National Saving	

Account III.1 - Capital account

		19...
Changes in liabilities and net worth		
B 8	Gross National Saving	
D.9	Capital transfers, receivable	
D 9	Less: Capital transfers, payable	
B 10.1	Changes in net worth due to saving and capital transfers	
Changes in assets		
P 51	Gross fixed capital formation	
P 52	Changes in inventories	
B.9	Net lending(+)/Net borrowing(-)	

