



Republic of Mauritius

Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services & Corporate Affairs

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF MAURITIUS 2001

Vol. 19

June 2002

Price Rs 100

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2001

Foreword

National Accounts of Mauritius – 2001 is the nineteenth issue of an annual report on National Accounts published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data available as at April 2002 on the performance of the economy during the years 1998 to 2001.

As from April 2001, the office is implementing the new system of accounting, namely the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 1993) recommended by the United Nations. To facilitate comparison, historical series of main national accounts aggregates according to SNA 1993 have been worked back to 1990, and are given in Part III at Section IV. The office has also adopted a new classification of industries recommended by the United Nations. This is the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, Revision 3 of 1990 (ISIC Rev. 3) which supersedes ISIC Rev.2.

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. A Supply and Use Table for the year 1997 based on data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities has been compiled for the first time and is given in Part III at Section V. Work is continuing on the Institutional Sector Accounts and an Input-Output Table for 1997 which will be included in the next issue.

The preparation of this report has required the mobilisation of considerable resources and the cooperation on the part of numerous organizations. This valuable assistance from both public and private organizations is gratefully acknowledged.

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June 2002

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PART 1 - CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1. General

National accounting represents a system of accounts, which describes 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 accounting therefore furnishes a unified system for studying the economic condition of a country and its changes over time.

2. The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A System of National Accounts (SNA) is defined to consist of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The United Nations Statistical Office in 1953 produced the first publication "A System of National Accounts (SNA), which was first revised in 1968. 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 SNA 1993 was published in 1993 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 in to take account of new developments and concerns.

2.1 *Implementation of the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 1993)*

Mauritius started the compilation of National accounts based on the SNA 1993 in 2001. As from April 2001, the national accounts data are produced following the recommendations of SNA 1993 and the format for the presentation of the accounts will be adopted in due course. Historical series as from the year 1990 have been reworked according to the SNA 1993 and are given at Section 4. The new system could not be adopted earlier than in 2001 because there was need for fine tuning the recommendations to the peculiarities of the region as well as individual countries within the region. The results of the 1997 Census of Economic Activities carried out every five years provided the additional and more detailed data required for implementing the new system.

In addition to the change in the system of accounting, the office has also adopted the latest revision of industrial classification, that is, the International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities ISIC, Revision 3 of 1990, for the classification of economic activities. As from April 2001, economic activities are classified according to ISIC Rev. 3 instead of the ISIC Rev. 2. This change in classification will affect the value added of some industry groups but does not affect the overall GDP.

Some of the main changes in terminology, valuation and classification that are relevant to Mauritius are given at paragraph 4

3. National Accounts of Mauritius - historical background

The first estimates of national income and expenditure date back to the year 1948 when 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. In April 2001, the Central Statistics Office adopted the 1993 SNA, following the availability of updated and more detailed data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities. Data series worked according to the 1993 SNA are available for the years 1990 onwards.

4. Main changes between 1968 SNA and 1993 SNA.

4.1 Terminology

(i) Taxes on production and imports replaces 'Indirect taxes'. SNA93 argues that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to determine the real incidence of different kinds of taxes, and that the use of the terms 'direct' and 'indirect' taxes has fallen out of favour in economic theory. Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production

(ii) Taxes on products and Other taxes on production replaces 'Commodity taxes' and 'Other indirect taxes' respectively and are explained as follows:

Taxes on products are payable on good and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licences and business licences.

(iii) Change in inventories replaces 'Changes in stocks'.

(iv) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) replaces 'Imputed bank Service Charges'. The argument is that the service charges exist so that they are not really imputed but it is not possible to measure them through direct observation.

(v) Primary incomes replaces 'Factor incomes'. Primary incomes are payable out of the value added created by production. They include compensation of employees, property income (interest, dividends, etc) and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. The concept of 'factor incomes', comprising the first two categories of primary incomes, is no longer used in SNA93

(vi) Gross National Income (GNI) replaces 'Gross National Product (GNP)'. The rationale behind the change is that this aggregate is a concept of income rather than a concept of production.

4.2 Changes in the valuation of output

Under the SNA 68, GDP was estimated at factor cost. It is that part of the cost of producing the GDP, which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land and capital). This valuation had some limitations in the sense that value added at factor cost is essentially a measure of income and not of output. SNA 93 changes the concept from factor cost to basic prices, which is a better measure of output. SNA93 recommends that output be valued at *basic prices*. The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of any taxes on products and inclusive of any subsidies on products

Definitions of the different type of prices and the inter relationship between them.

(i) Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes payable on products and inclusive of subsidies receivable on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f (cost, insurance and freight) value, that is, the value at the border of the importing country.

(ii) Producer's price

The producer price is the amount receivable by the producer inclusive of taxes on products except deductible value added tax) and exclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent for imported products is the c.i.f value plus any import duties or other taxes on imports (minus any subsidies on imports).

Producer's prices = Basic prices + taxes on products (excluding VAT)
- subsidies on products

(i) Purchaser's price

The purchaser's price is the amount payable by the purchaser. This includes trade margins realised by wholesalers and retailers (by definition, their output) as well as transport margins (that is, any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser) and non-deductible VAT.

Purchaser's prices = Producer's prices + trade and transport margins
+ non-deductible VAT

4.3 *Changes in the methods of estimation*

(i) Annual growth rates

The growth rate of GDP worked out so far was calculated using a Fixed Base Laspeyres Index (fixed weight). It was observed that this index could not adapt to change in the structure of the economy. One of the recommendations of SNA93 is to use a Chain Index, which is equivalent to using the previous year's structure for calculation of growth rates.

(ii) Output of the General Government

Output of General Government is estimated as the sum of production costs, which include mainly salaries paid to staff. Another important cost is the consumption of fixed capital, which was previously not included because of lack of data. For this new series, consumption of fixed capital has been estimated and is included in the value added of General Government.

(iii) Output of the Central Bank

Under SNA 68, the output of the central bank was calculated by the income approach, which included salaries and profit of the bank. However it was observed that the profit declared or transferred varied considerably from year to year and growth rate of the banking sector fluctuated a lot and did not show clearly the growth of that sector. It has therefore been recommended that the output of the central bank be measured as the sum of production costs, which includes salaries paid to staff and consumption of fixed capital, in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (ISWGNA).

5. **Changes in classification by industry group**

The most important change brought in by adopting NSIC Rev. 3, is the classification of activities pertaining to the General Government sector to their respective activity groups. When NSIC Rev. 2 was adopted, most of the activities of the General Government sector were classified under the heading 'Producer's of government services', although no such class existed in the International Standard Industrial Classification. This procedure was resolved to by many countries, including Mauritius, because of data constraints.

The new ISIC Rev. 3 has been developed to enable the collection of data on sectors (e.g education, health etc.) which, according to analysts and policy makers, are becoming more and more important. Thus establishments previously grouped under 'Producers of government services', are now reclassified in the relevant industry groups according to their activities. As an example, in the new classification, government institutions involved in education activities are grouped under the heading 'Education'.

The main changes by industry group are given below:

- (i) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. Include part of expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture, previously classified under "Producers of Government Services".
- (ii) Mining and quarrying: No change.
- (iii) Manufacturing: Electricity produced by sugar factories as by products are still included in sugar milling, while electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of the sugar industry is excluded and shown under "Electricity, gas and water".
- (iv) Electricity, gas and water Include electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs)
- (v) Construction: Construction works carried out by the "Public works committee" of the Local Government is now transferred to "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security".
- (vi) Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods: Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and of personal and household goods previously under "Community, social and personal services" is now classified here.
- (vii) Hotels and Restaurants: Formerly included in "Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels".
- (viii) Transport, storage and communication: No change.

- (ix) Financial intermediation: Activities of financial intermediaries and insurance companies, formerly classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here.
- (x) Real estate, renting and business activities: These activities previously classified under 'Financing, insurance, real estate and business activities' are now classified here. This sector, also includes activities of the Central Information System Division, which was previously recorded in 'Public administration and defence; compulsory social security'.
- (xi) Public administration and defence; compulsory social security: This class includes a variety of government *administrative* activities, including administration of government providing social security programmes. These activities were formerly recorded under the heading 'Producers of government services'.
- (xii) Education: This category includes public as well as private education provided by institutions. Activities of private institutions were previously recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' and those of public institutions under 'Producers of government services'.
- (xiii) Health and social work: This activity group comprises health activities provided by both public and private institutions. Activities of private institutions providing health services were formerly recorded under 'Community, social and personal services' while those provided by public institutions, under 'Producers of government services'. This group also includes activities that are directed to provide a variety of social assistance, counselling and welfare.
- (xiv) Other services: This class includes other service activities which cannot be classified in the above categories. It includes activities of professional organisations, trade unions, religious and political organisations, as well as recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other services such as hairdressing, laundering and funeral activities. These activities were previously classified under "Community, social and personal services".
- (xv) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM): FISIM replaces 'imputed bank service charges' and is measured in the same way as in the 1968 SNA, that is, the total property income receivable (e.g interest) less their total interest payable, excluding the value of any property income from their own funds.

The 1993 SNA recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, because of practical difficulties of allocating FISIM among the different users, FISIM is recorded as intermediate consumption of a nominal industry.

6. Data collection, compilation and publication

Benchmark data for the compilation of National Accounts statistics are collected through the Census of Economic Activities which is conducted at five year intervals. Annual data are collected through sample surveys of establishments. In addition, many organisations, both public and private, are regularly contacted for obtaining the latest available information on the key sectors of the economy. Data are collected under the authority of the Statistics Act 2000 which also lays great emphasis on the confidentiality aspect.

The presentation of the tables broadly follows the recommendations of the United Nations 1993 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 disseminated each year (i) in January via the report "The National Accounts of Mauritius, (ii) in March and September via the "Economic and Social Indicators". All three publications are published by the Central Statistics Office and can be accessed via the internet at the following website: <http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>

The "Economic and Social Indicators" gives provisional and revised estimates for the previous three years and forecasts for the current year. The status for the figures given in the "Economic and Social Indicators" published in year 2001 is as follows:

	March issue	September issue
1998	Final estimates	Final estimates
1999	Revised estimates	Revised estimates
2000	Preliminary estimates	Provisional estimates
2001	First forecast	Revised forecast

The "National Accounts of Mauritius" usually gives detailed results of the last "Economic and Social Indicators" issued in September of the previous year. Exceptionally, this year, following a delay in its publication, this report will provide estimates based on the 'Economic and Social Indicator on National Accounts' published in April 2002.

7. The Report

This report contains the latest available National Accounts data relating to the years 1998 to 2001. 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	-	Trade statistics
Section III	-	Production data and selected indicators
Section IV	-	National accounts aggregates, 1990-1997
Section V	-	Supply and Use Table (SUT), 1997

8. Supply and Use Table (SUT)

It has been possible, by making use of benchmark data available from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities and other sources to construct a Supply and Use Table (SUT) for the year 1997. The SUT brings together the detailed goods and services accounts in the format of matrices with the product groups in the rows and the different categories and components of supply and use in the columns. In this matrix, commodity flow of goods and services are traced from different sources of supply to different categories of use. This table is an important analytical tool to study economic repercussions.

9. Problems and limitations of published data

The Central Statistics Office's problem in obtaining relevant data can be grouped as follows:

(i) *Response rate to enquiries*

The fear that the CSO discloses their information to third parties/authorities, though completely unfounded, still persists among some the data suppliers. This renders improvement in the response rate increasingly more tedious and time-consuming, all the more since the Statistics Act forbids such disclosure.

(ii) *Non-uniformity of accounting years*

All firms do not have uniform accounting years. Data referring to the last "twelve-months" period may in fact 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 the accounts is the calendar year.

The varying accounting years are also major obstacles to the preparation of the Capital, Finance and Balance Sheet Accounts.

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 1993.

(i) *Taxes on production and imports*

Taxes on production and imports comprise all taxes that enterprises incur by engaging in production. There are two categories of taxes, namely taxes on products and other taxes on production.

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. Examples are excise duties, import duties and Value Added Taxes (VAT).

Other taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets and labour employed. Examples are municipal rates, motor vehicle licenses and business licenses.

(ii) *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 basic prices. The imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings is also included.

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer exclusive of taxes on products and inclusive of subsidies on products. The equivalent of imported products is the c.i.f. value at the border of the importing country.

Gross output for "general government" and for "non-profit institutions serving households" are computed as the sum of the cost of intermediate consumption expenditure, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital.

(iii) *Intermediate consumption*

"Intermediate consumption of industries" covers non-durable goods and services used up in production and includes repairs and maintenance of the capital stock and is valued at purchasers' prices.

The purchasers' price is the amount payable by the purchaser exclusive of deductible taxes on products (e.g deductible value added tax).

"Intermediate consumption of general government" is made up of acquisitions (purchases and transfers in kind) of new goods and services on current accounts.

(iv) *Value added (Net output)*

The value added is equal to the gross output at basic prices less the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices

(v) *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*

The sum of value added of all domestic producers gives the Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P). It represents 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.

(vi) GDP at basic prices

GDP at basic prices is obtained as the difference between output and intermediate consumption whereby output is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices.

(vii) GDP at market prices

GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes on production and imports net of subsidies.

(viii) Gross National Income (GNI)

GDP plus net primary income from abroad gives Gross National Income (GNI).

(ix) 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).

(x) 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' prices. 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.

(xi) Increase in inventories

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

(xii) Final consumption expenditure

Total final 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 directly beneficial to individuals e.g health and education.

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

(xiii) 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 nation.

(xiv) Gross National Saving

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) less total final consumption expenditure gives Gross National Saving.

(xv) Exports and Imports of goods and Non factor services

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

Exports and imports of goods are compiled according to the General Trade System, using the national boundary as the statistical frontier. All goods entering the country are recorded in imports and goods leaving the country, in exports. However, for the sake of continuity and consistency gross imports and exports through the customs and the free zone area are shown separately.

(xvi) 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. Payments such as 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 markedly reduced costs which are clearly of direct benefit to the employees as consumers.

(xvii) Gross operating surplus

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

(xviii) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)

FISIM is the difference between interest received and interest paid by banks excluding those received on own funds. As it is difficult to allocate FISIM to the intermediate consumption of different industries, the total value of FISIM is imputed to a nominal industry with a negative value added.

PARTII – SOURCES AND METHODS

1. Production Account of Economic Activity Group

1.1 Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

The agricultural sector contributed around 7% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2000. 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

Data sources

- Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture
- Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
- Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU)
- Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC)
- Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA)
- Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
- Household Budget Surveys
- 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 source of information. Apart from sugar and tea, agricultural activities are performed mainly by small planters, breeders and fishermen who do not keep proper records of their transactions. Because of the lack of proper accounts, a variety of methods, based essentially on the commodity flow approach, is used to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and value added.

(i) *Industrial crops*

Sugar cane : Details on the sugar industry are given separately in Section 1.2.

Tea and Tobacco : Quantities and prices of tea and tobacco leaves are available from the Tea and Tobacco Board respectively. Intermediate inputs per hectare are computed based on information obtained from a few tea estates and tobacco planters. Total intermediate consumption is then obtained by applying the appropriate rates of inputs to the total area under cultivation.

(ii) Foodcrops, fruits and flowers

Foodcrops : Since July 1997, monthly data on foodcrops production and area harvested are obtained from the Agricultural Research and Extension Unit (AREU), which accounts for about 80% of total production. Estimates of backyard production are made on the basis of consumption data collected through the Household Budget Surveys. Retail prices of about forty foodcrops and fruits are collected weekly by the Consumer Prices unit. This enables the valuation of the output for each product at basic price by deducting transport costs and retail margin from its retail price value.

Adhoc production cost surveys are regularly carried out to 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 : Monthly production of banana and pineapple and area harvested are obtained from AREU. As regards other fruits, the number of fruit trees in bearing age is estimated based on the "1985 Fruit Trees Survey" carried out by the Extension Service Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, fisheries and Natural Resources. Production is first estimated in quantity using an average yield per tree, taking into account the climatic factor. This production is valued at basic prices.

The main source of data for estimating production of flower production is exports data from the Foreign Trade unit.

(iii) Livestock, poultry and related products

The Mauritius Meat Authority (MMA) forwards a weekly return on the number of heads and carcass weight of local/imported cattle, sheep, goats and pigs slaughtered at the Abattoir. 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 average retail price gives the gross output at basic prices (after deducting retail margins and transport costs). 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 the questionnaires sent to all large producers. These data are supplemented with estimates made for small breeders. Estimates of backyard production are based on the number of broilers sold by the large establishments and on the quantity of feeds sold.

Estimates of milk production are obtained from the Animal Production Division of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(iv) Agricultural Services

The Irrigation Authority and the Sugar Planters Mechanical Pool Corporation 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 surveys.

(v) Forestry and hunting

Estimates of forestry production namely, wood processed by sawmills and, to a lesser extent, firewood are made on the basis of information obtained from the Forestry Department.

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 basic prices as for other livestock.

Intermediate cost for both forestry and hunting are negligible so that the gross output is composed essentially of value added.

(vi) Fishing

The Albion Fisheries Research Centre (AFRC) 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 available from the Consumer Prices unit. The transport and retail margins are estimated and deducted from the market price value to give gross output at basic prices. Intermediate inputs for lagoon fishing is very low as the fishermen who are engaged in fishing in coastal waters, use artisanal methods and the catch is usually sold fresh. Bank fishing involves higher costs as the fish are caught in high seas in larger vessels. Also, these fish are sold frozen. Establishments engaged in bank fishing are surveyed by a mail questionnaire and a production account is worked out from information thus received.

1.2 The Sugar Industry

The share of the sugar industry in total GDP was around 4% and export of sugar represented around 15% of total domestic exports. Sugarcane plantations occupy about 90% of total land under cultivation.

There are three categories of growers in the sugar industry namely miller, metayer and owner planters. The third class comprises planters who cultivate sugar cane on their lands. There were 28,436 owner-planters who cultivated 37,024 hectares of land.

Value added generated by the sugar industry is attributed, for national accounting 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 which excludes Independent Power Producers (IPPs). Only millers are engaged in this activity.

Transport : includes only the millers' own account transport of sugarcane, sugar and other inputs

Distribution: includes activities of brokers, shippers and the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate:

Methodology

The period from the growing stage up to the marketing of all sugar produced covers eighteen months. Production is valued on an accrual basis, so that output relating to crop year (n-1)/n is treated as production for calendar year n-1. For example, production of crop year 1999/2000 is included in calendar year 1999.

Sugar is marketed solely through the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. This agency provides data on value and price of sugar, both local sales and exports' proceeds. All the expenses incurred in respect of marketing are also given

Production accounts of all sugar estates with factories are worked out from the aggregated data on expenditure presented in the statements : " Analysis of expenditure of Sugar Estate with Factories" and "Analysis of production costs", compiled by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture.

The items of expenditure therein are scrutinized and then allocated to the intermediate expenses of the respective industries as mentioned above.

Production Account of Sugar cane

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% accrue 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. As regards owner planters, 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 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" published by the Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture. 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 around 24% to the Gross Domestic Product in 2000 compared to 15% in the early eighties.

Sources

Annual Census of Industrial Production
 Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
 Trade Statistics
 Household Budget Surveys
 Personal interviews of owners of small manufacturing industries
 1997 Census of Economic Activities
 Quarterly Employment Survey in EPZ and Pioneer Status Enterprises

Methodology

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

Sugar Milling
 EPZ enterprises
 '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 and 'Other' establishments are surveyed twice a year through the Census of Industrial Production (CIP).

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. Gross output is thus derived from the sales figures and estimates of value added for the current year is calculated using the working ratio-value added/gross output worked out using the previous year's figures. Value added in respect of non-respondents is estimated using indicators available on employment, imports of raw materials and exports of finished goods.

In September, a detailed questionnaire is sent to a representative sample of large establishments to collect information on employment, labour costs, inputs, sales, inventories and investment. The response rate to the enquiries has been on average around sixty per cent during the past years. However, in terms of gross output this accounts for nearly eighty per cent. 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.

1.5 Electricity, gas and water

This sector covers the activities of two public enterprises, namely the Central Electricity Board (C.E.B.) and the Central Water Authority (C.W.A.) as well as the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) of the sugar industry which provide electricity to the national grid.

The generation of electricity throughout the island is undertaken by the C.E.B and the I.P.P's, while its distribution rests solely with the C.E.B. The C.W.A. is responsible for the storage and supply of water.

The enterprises are required to fill in two questionnaires annually. The first relates to the income and expenditure accounts of the current year, requesting detailed data on receipts, employment, labour costs, purchase of goods and services. Through this questionnaire, the enterprise are also requested to give a forecast for the forthcoming year. The second questionnaire, collects information on investment in buildings and machinery in view of estimating GDFCF by type of goods. In addition, the para-statal bodies C.E.B and C.W.A. regularly published their income and expenditure accounts, which is used extensively for the preparation of production accounts.

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 Infrastructure, local authorities and the
Development Works Corporation

Own-account construction carried out by individuals

Sources

Building permits statistics

Financial Report of Accountant-General's Department

Trade Statistics

2000 Housing and Population Census

Household Budget Surveys

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 Public Infrastructure 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. These prices vary with the size and location of the building. In addition 'large' builders and contractors are surveyed to obtain value of projects completed during the year. Supplemented with investment statistics, collected for the computation of the fixed capital formation, an estimate of gross output in the private sector is derived.

Data on construction works (value and expenses) carried out by the Ministry of Public Infrastructure, local authorities and the Development Works Corporation are obtained from their respective accounts as well as from the Financial Report of the Accountant's General Department. These are used to evaluate gross output of construction in the 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:

stock of buildings updated from the 2000 Housing Census

repairs and maintenance expenses by households from Household Budget Surveys

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, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

This group contributed around 12 % to the Gross Domestic Product of the country in the year 2000.

Sources

Census of Industrial Production

Register of licence holders

Trade Statistics

Agricultural Statistics

Special enquiries from docks and stevedoring, and large distributive enterprises

1997 Census of Economic Activities

Value Added Tax Department

Survey of large establishments

Road transport statistics

Methodology

Wholesale and retail trade. The gross output for wholesale and retail trade is estimated as the gross margins obtained between sale and purchase values of goods sold. These goods can be categorised into two groups: imported goods and locally manufactured goods.

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 available.

These data are first grouped into broad economic categories namely intermediate, final consumption and capital goods. Margins are estimated as the difference between the 'landed cost' and the retail price for each item. Wholesale margins are estimated using available information from 1997 Census of Economic Activities (1997 CEA) and additional data collected through annual special enquiries from "large" enterprises engaged in storage, clearing and forwarding activities. Retail margins are derived from information available from the 1997 CEA.

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 basic prices and also at the retail prices, collected by the CPI Unit of this office. The difference between the two values gives the gross output

For agricultural products a similar approach is used. The main source of data is agricultural statistics compiled at this office.

Other activities.

Estimates are also made in respect of margins obtained from the following:

Mauritius Sugar Syndicate for the marketing of sugar worked out from data obtained by mail questionnaire.

Lottery and pool organisers based on information obtained from the Value Added Tax Department.

Shiphandling activities using value of ships stores supplied.

Other activities such as auctioneers and scrap metal dealers which are estimated using data collected at the Census of Economic Activities.

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.

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

Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods.

For establishments engaged in the repair of vehicles, the production account is worked out using data from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities, the age distribution of vehicles registered and import figures of spare parts, lubricants, and other materials used in repair works. These are supplemented with a mail survey carried out annually to a few 'large' garages.

Other repair services reported at the census of economic activities concerned mainly repairs of electronic goods. The value added is calculated in line with imports of electronic goods.

1.8 Hotels and Restaurants

In the year 2000 this sector contributed around 6 % of the country's Gross Domestic Product.

Sources of data

Ministry of Tourism (Survey of outgoing tourists)

Bank of Mauritius

1997 Census of Economic Activities

Register of licenses from local authorities

Special annual enquiries

Methodology

Data on the number of room nights/beds nights spent during the year, collected from the Ministry of Tourism, are used as leading indicators for activities of the hotel industry. Making use of these indicators and estimates of tourist earnings obtained from the Bank of Mauritius, the production account of the hotel industry have been worked out using working ratios (gross output/intermediate consumption, value added/gross output etc.) obtained from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

The total number of restaurants and cafes operating is obtained from the register of license holders compiled by the Local Authorities. Estimates of gross output, intermediate cost and value added per restaurant are made, based on ratios worked out from the 1997 CEA and supplemented with information collected from personal interviews of owners of a few restaurants and cafes.

The aggregates compiled for this sector are checked for consistency with other available sources. Total receipts of hotels and restaurants are compared with a percentage of tourist earnings. Expenditure pattern of tourists is compared with data from the survey of outgoing tourists conducted jointly by this office and the Ministry of Tourism.

1.9 Transport, storage and communication

This group contributed about 13 % to the Gross Domestic Product in 2000 and covers a wide range of activities grouped under the following:

Land transport

Water transport

Services allied to transport namely cargo handling, ports and airport services, travel agencies and storage and warehousing

Air transport

Communication services

Sources of data

National Transport Authority

Financial Report of the Accountant- General's Department

Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Household Expenditure Surveys

Special enquiries from: Mauritius Telecommunications Services Ltd., docks and stevedoring companies, bus, lorry and contract car companies

Personal interviews of taxi, lorry and van owners

1997 Census of Economic Activities

Methodology

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

The total number of buses, lorries and contract cars operating, obtained from the National Transport Authority, provides leading indicators. The 'large' establishments namely the bus, lorry and contract car companies are interviewed by mail questionnaire and the resulting working ratios are applied to estimate gross output, intermediate consumption and labour cost in this sub sector.

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.

Water 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.

Services allied to transport:

Most of the enterprises engaged in these activities employ more than 10 persons. This sector covers mainly activities carried by the Mauritius Ports Authority (MPA), The Cargo Handling Corporation (CHC), ports and airport services and storage and warehousing (comprising mainly the Bulk Sugar Terminal). Information required for the estimation of gross output, intermediate consumption, value added etc, are obtained through mail questionnaires.

The activity 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.

Information on the operation of large travel agencies, forwarding agencies and tour operators is obtained from direct enquiries annually.

Estimates are also made for non-response and small units not covered by the annual survey.

Air transport: The main enterprise engaged in this activity is Air Mauritius which provides data through mail questionnaires for working out the production account of this sector.

Telecommunication services: The main contributor is the Mauritius Telecoms and survey questionnaire is sent annually to obtain information on inputs and outputs. All the other 'large' establishments engaged in telecommunication services are surveyed annually.

This activity group also comprises the Posts and Telegraphs department. The Financial Report and the monthly abstracts of accounts prepared by the Accountant-General's Department are used to compile the required statistics.

1.10 Financial intermediation

The activities in this group can be categorised into two sub groups: (i) insurance corporations, (ii) other financial intermediaries

Sources of data

Bank of Mauritius

The Registrar of Companies

Report of the Controller of Insurance

Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings

Special enquiries from insurance companies

Financial Services Commission

Methodology

(i) *Insurance*

The activity of insurance is intended to provide customers with protection against certain risks. It is also a form of financial intermediation where funds are collected from policyholders and invested in assets that are held as technical reserves to meet future claims.

The insurance enterprises do not charge a separate fee for the service they provide. Whenever they do charge explicit fees, they are treated as payment for services and included in the output of the enterprise. The value of those services for which there is no explicit charge must be estimated indirectly from total receivables and payables of the enterprises, including the income accruing from investment of their reserves.

Data for the production accounts of insurance companies are collected via mail questionnaires annually and supplemented by information available from the Report of the Controller of Insurance.

The gross output of insurance enterprises is calculated as:

- + Total premiums earned
- + Total premiums supplements (interest, dividend and rent)
- Claims due
- Changes in actuarial reserves
- = Output of services to policyholders
- + Commission fees explicitly charged

The Sugar Insurance Fund Board is considered to be an equalizing fund. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs.

The service charged for general insurance is allocated to industries in the same proportion as premiums paid by each industry.

As the adequacy of the life fund of most of the insurance enterprises is determined triennially by actuarial valuation, an estimate based on the life fund is made for changes in actuarial reserves.

(ii) *Other Financial intermediaries*

Data on the activities of this sub-group, comprising mainly of commercial banks, offshore banks and other financial institutions, are obtained through mail questionnaires. The gross output of these establishments, as defined by SNA 93, is estimated as the sum of FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured) and their actual service charges (income from dealings in foreign exchange, commissions, ledger fees, etc). The total value of FISIM is measured as total property income receivable minus total interest payable excluding the value of any property income receivable from investment of own fund. SNA 93 recommends that the consumption of these services be allocated among users. However, this procedure involves the collection of detailed figures on credits and deposits which are not easily obtained from the banks. As an alternative SNA 93 allows the recording of FISIM as the intermediate consumption of a nominal industry which therefore shows a negative value added. The latter procedure has been adopted for the presentation of the estimates.

In summary the output of other financial intermediaries is measured as

- + Property income receivable
- Property income from own funds
- Interest payable
- = FISIM
- + Fees and commission explicitly charged

The central bank is not considered to produce FISIM. Its output is measured as the sum of production costs and is also recorded as intermediate consumption of commercial banks.

1.11 Real estate, renting and business activities

Sources of data

1997 Census of Economic Activities.

Financial Services Commission

Mauritius Freeport Authority (MFA)

Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives

The Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA)

Special enquiries from real estate agencies, architects and engineers firms, advertising agencies and auditing firms

Methodology

(i) Real estate and renting

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

The stock of dwellings distributed by size and region is obtained from the 2000 Housing and Population Census. These benchmark data are updated, using the number of building permits issued every year by the local authorities and the Ministry of Public Infrastructure. Information on rent paid by size for 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. To this imputed rent, the actual rent paid in respect of non-residential buildings is added. Data on rent paid is obtained indirectly from the 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 (obtained from benchmark data available from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities).

(ii) Business services

The activities of this sector are broadly classified into 3 main components

- (a) activities of business enterprises, such as consultancy, engineering firms, advertising agencies, computer firms, accounting firms and other services such as car and machine rental and photographic activities.
- (b) activities of own-account professional workers such as lawyers, accountants, notaries, surveyors, etc,
- (c) business activities carried out in the offshore sector and other zones.

For the first category, the large contributors to output are interviewed by mail questionnaires annually and estimates are made for the non-respondents and small firms using benchmark data collected through the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

For the second category, the income approach is used to estimate value added which consists of compensation of employees and operating surplus. The estimates are based on working ratios obtained from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities and leading indicators on employment and registration of professionals from their respective associations.

The third category comprises the activities of business enterprises of the Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority (MOBAA), The Mauritius Freeport authority (MFA), The Mauritius Industrial Development Authority (MIDA), the Export Service Zone (ESZ) and other offshore companies excluding banking. The large firms are surveyed annually. Because of the confidentiality and secrecy provisions in the MOBAA Act, offshore companies do not provide data directly to CSO. Arrangements have been made for MOBAA to conduct annual survey and only aggregated data are submitted for national accounts purposes. Data on the Export Service Zone is provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives.

1.12 General Government

The general government sector subdivided into central government and local government consists of all government units and all non-market Non Profit Institutions that are controlled and mainly financed by government units.

The central government is generally composed of ministries/departments, National Pension Fund and units (Extra Budgetary Units) operating under the authority of the central government with a separate legal identity and enough authority to form additional government units.

The local government consists of municipalities and district councils, mainly financed by the central government.

The main functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of services to the community as a whole (collective services) as well as certain individual services (e.g education and health). Government units are normally engaged in the production of non-market goods and services.

Total output, valued as the sum of production costs is estimated as follows

Gross output = intermediate consumption
 + Compensation of employees
 + Consumption of fixed capital

The government accounts are prepared by the Accountant General's Department. The expenditure items in the recurrent budget are carefully scrutinized and classified in categories such as compensation of employees, intermediate consumption, capital expenditure ,transfers, etc. Likewise, items of expenditure in the capital budget are examined and classified under capital formation, intermediate consumption, capital transfer, etc. For other units, data are extracted from their financial accounts.

All units forming part of general government are classified according to ISIC groups. The main ISIC groups are Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security which consists of the executive and legislative administration directly dependent on head of state and Parliament together with all other central and local government bodies, the regulation of the activities of agencies that provide health care, education, cultural services and the provision of services to the community as a whole (foreign affairs, defence, public order and compulsory social security activities).

Activities other than administration are classified in their appropriate ISIC groups e.g. education activities are classified under Education, human health activities are classified under Health, agricultural activities under Agriculture.

1.13 Education

Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
 Education statistics from the statistics division of the Ministry of Education
 Register of licence holders
 Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
 Household Budget Surveys
 2000 Housing and Population Census
 1997 Census of Economic Activities
 Annual survey of large establishments

Methodology

Education services are provided both by the public and private sector.

The Accountant General's Department provides data on the revenue and expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education. This is extensively used to estimate output of educational activities in the public sector (Government preprimary, primary and secondary schools). Value added is then measured at cost (intermediate consumption, compensation of employees and consumption of fixed capital).

Output for the private secondary institutions is estimated on the basis of returns available at the Private Secondary School Authority. Benchmark ratios worked out from the 1997 Census of Economic Activities, supplemented with data on enrolment (from the Ministry of Education) and school fees (special enquiries) are used to estimate output in the private preprimary, primary and other private educational institutions.

1.14 Health and social work

Data Sources

Financial Report of the Accountant General's Department
 Health statistics from the Ministry of Health
 Register of licence holders
 Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
 Household Budget Surveys
 2000 Housing and Population Census
 1997 Census of Economic Activities
 Annual survey of large establishments

Methodology

Like education services public health services are provided both by public and private sectors.

Output of public health services are measured at cost from data available at the Accountant General's Department.

For private health services, a number of sources are tapped to obtain relevant data and leading indicators (register of license holders, Associations of dentists and doctors, employment data from the Survey of Employment and earnings etc.). The use of benchmark data from the Household Budget Survey and the 1997 Census of Economic Activities are also extensively used.

Annual estimates for private doctors and dentists are calculated using the number of persons offering private medical services and the average price charged per patient.

Health services provided by private clinics, private laboratories, physiotherapy, veterinary and welfare institutions are obtained by mail questionnaires.

1.15 Other community, social and personal services.

Data Sources

Register of licence holders
 Register of pools and lottery organisations
 Annual Survey of Employment and Earnings
 Household Budget Surveys
 2000 Housing and Population Census
 1997 Census of Economic Activities
 Value added Tax Department
 Survey of large establishments

Methodology

This section consisting of services not covered by the activity groups above deals mainly with community, social and personal services. The main services included are sanitary services, activities of religious organisations, recreational, cultural and sporting activities and other service activities such as laundry, hairdressing and beauty parlour, funeral and domestic services.

Income and expenditure data from the VAT Department is used to measure output for entertainment activities provided by casinos and clubs, pools and lottery and bookmakers which account for the major part of this subgroup.

Data is collected annually through mail questionnaires for establishments which keep proper records and where the information can be readily obtained. For these enterprises, the production approach is used to measure output. Among these are, the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and some large establishments engaged in laundry services, sporting and cultural activities.

For the other enterprises which are mostly 'small', output is measured indirectly either by the income approach or the production approach. The estimation is based on indicators such as licenses issued by local authorities, employment figures from the Survey of Employment and Earnings and from benchmark censuses and surveys such as 2000 Housing and Population Census and the 1997 Census of Economic Activities.

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.

Data on compensation of employees are readily available from questionnaires sent to enterprises. Value added is thus computed by the income approach. 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 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 1.11

Building and construction

The main data source used to compile investment in buildings are the local authorities which provide to this office statistics on issues of building permits for new buildings, additions and reconstructions. These permits are classified according to type of buildings (residential and non-residential); size of buildings (in terms of floor area) and region. The value of building construction works are thereafter estimated by using estimates of floor areas and cost per square metre obtained from a sample of small contractors. These costs varied according to type, size and location of buildings.

In the public sector, investment on residential buildings are obtained from the NHDC, while the Financial Report provides estimates on capital expenditure incurred in the construction of non-residential buildings. Value of large construction projects are estimated from data obtained from questionnaires sent to 'large' contractors, sugar estates and parastatal bodies.

Other construction works

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

Machinery and equipment, accounted for 46% 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.

Machinery and equipment imported by government are also obtained from external trade statistics. These are however supplemented with expenditure data from 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 tables on capital formation are obtained from many sources. In order to avoid double counting, the data had been thoroughly scrutinised at the compilation stage.

4. Estimates of growth rates

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 previous year's prices, both the gross output and the input of goods and services should be revalued at previous year's 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:-

Physical quantities of goods produced

Physical quantities of materials used

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 the growth rates. The indexes normally used are:-

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Construction Price Index

Wage/Salary Index

Import and Export Price Index

A brief description of the methodology used to derive growth rates are given below:-

<i>Industry Group</i>	<i>Method used</i>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing;	
Sugar and tea	Double deflation method
Other	Use of quantity relatives

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.
Other	(i) Quantity relatives for homogeneous products; (ii) Deflation by specific retail price indices for the majority of products groups.
Electricity, gas and water	Double deflation method.
Construction	Deflation by a weighted price index of inputs and a salary index. Building permits statistics and construction price index are also used as indicator.
Wholesale and retail	Deflation by a weighted index of the Consumer Price Index and Import Price Index.
Restaurants and hotels	Use of tourist nights/arrivals series.
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.
Financial intermediation	(i) Deflation by a weighted salary index and Consumer Price Index; (ii) Use of employment data.
Real estate, renting and business activities	Use of employment data.
Public administration and defence	(i) Deflation by a salary index; (ii) Use of employment data.
Education, health and other services	Use of employment data

Expenditure approach

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

<i>Type of expenditure</i>	<i>Method used</i>
Private consumption expenditure	The Consumer Price Index adjusted for coverage.
Government consumption expenditure	Deflation by a weighted index of salary and Consumer Price Index.
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.
Exports and imports of goods and services	Deflation by the export and import price indices.
Taxes on production and imports	
(a) for taxes on production such as excise duty	Quantity relatives based on production data
(b) for other taxes e.g. import duties and Value added tax	A price index based on increase in the rates of the specific duties or the G.D.P. implicit price index.

PART III- STATISTICAL TABLES AND ANALYSIS

1. Year 2000 (Revised estimates)

1.1 Output, 2000

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices increased in nominal terms by 11.4 % to R 104,271 million in 2000 from R 93,633 million in 1999. In real terms, it grew by 8.9 % (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 14,814 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 10.5% to reach R 119,085 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes account of a net outflow of R 783 million of primary income to the rest of the world, stood at R 118,302 million representing an increase of 10.3% over the previous year.

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 9.2% to attain R 99,651 from R 91,271 in 1999.

1.2. Sectoral growth rates, 2000

All sectors recorded positive growths ranging from 3.0% to 52.5% (Table 1.5)

(a) The Agricultural sector registered a growth of 28.1%, the combined effect of a high growth of 52.5% in "Sugarcane" and 9.4% in "Other agriculture".

(b) The Manufacturing sector witnessed a growth of 7.6%, reflecting the performances of its sub - sectors as follows:

Sugar milling : +52.5% (569,289 tonnes of sugar compared to 373,294 tonnes in 1999)

EPZ : +6.0% (Exports of R 30,961 million compared to R 29,131 million in 1999)

Other manufacturing : +7.0% (in line with growth in the manufacture of food and beverages)

(c) "Electricity, gas and water" grew by 23.2% mainly because of a 118.4% growth in electricity production by the Independent Power Producers.

(d) The Construction sector achieved a growth rate of 7.5%, as many projects started while others reached completion. (construction/extension of hotels, extension of airport etc.)

(e) "Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods" grew by 3.2%, with distributive trade growing by 3.0%.

(f) "Hotels and restaurants ", a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 13.5%, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals (656,453 in 2000 against 578,085 in 1999) with tourist earnings amounting R 14,234 million in 2000 against R 13,668 million in 1999.

(g) Higher growth rates in land and air transport contributed to a 10.0% growth in "Transport, storage & communication" as compared to 7.4% in 1999.

- (h) After recording a growth of 10.3% in 1999, "Financial intermediation" sustained its growth momentum and expanded by 14.6% in 2000. This growth is mainly attributable to the banking sector (mainly offshore banks) which registered a growth of 18.5% against 12.2% in 1999.
- (i) "Real estate, renting and business services" grew by 6.8% against 6.2% in 1999.
- (j) "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" progressed by 5.6%.
- (k) "Education" which includes services provided by both public and private operators grew by 8.3% as compared to 6.4% in 1999.
- (l) "Health and social work" grew by 5.1% compared to 7.8% in 1999.
- (m) "Other services" which include mainly recreational services grew by 6.0 % compared to 7.0% in 1999
- (n) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly measured (FISIM) grew by 18.5%, in line with the growth experienced by the Banking sector.

1.3 National disposable income and its appropriation, 2000

Final consumption expenditure increased by 7.9% to reach R 89,485 million. In real terms, it grew by 4.1%. Household expenditure amounted to R 73,938 million or 82.6% of final consumption expenditure; the rest represented general government expenditure which stood at R 15,547 million. Of this, R 5,411 million was spent on services such as education and health which benefit mainly individuals (Table 1.8).

Table 1.7 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees reached R 46,367 million, showing an increase of 8.5% over R 42,718 million recorded in 1999. This represents 44.5% of GDP at basic prices compared to 45.9% in 1999.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of primary income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 8.2% to reach R 119,964 million compared to R 110,899 million in 1999.

Gross National Saving (GNS), which is the difference between Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 30,479 million compared to R 27,995 million in 1999. However, the Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, declined to 25.6% from 26.0% in 1999.

1.4 Investment , 2000

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) totalled R 28,069 million showing a decrease of 5.4% over 1999. In real terms it declined by 8.2%. However, compared with 1999 figures, exclusive of investment in an aircraft worth R 2,700 million, the growth rate works out to 1.0%. (Tables 1.11 and 1.12).

The investment ratio as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, dropped to 23.6% from 27.5% in 1999.

As shown in Table 1.12, investment in "Building & construction work" registered a growth of 8.5%, the same as in 1999. This was the combined result of an 11.2% growth in "Non-residential building", 7.3% in "Residential building" and 6.0% in "Other construction work".

On the other hand, investment in "Machinery and equipment" decreased to R 12,902 million from R 16,100 million (including R 2,700 for an aircraft) in 1999. Of this, "Passenger cars" represented R 1,316 million, "Other machinery and equipment", R 10,110 million and "Other transport equipment", R 1,476 million.

The share of the private sector in total GDFCF was 73.2% (R 20,552 million), and that of the public sector 26.8% or R 7,517 million (Tables 1.1 and 1.2)

2. Year 2001(Preliminary estimates)

2.1 Output, 2001

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current basic prices increased in nominal terms by 12.4 % to R 117,225 million in 2001 from R 104,271 million in 2000. In real terms, it grew by 5.8% (Tables 1.1 and 1.2).

GDP at current market prices, which includes R 14,905 million as taxes (net of subsidies) on products, increased by 11.0% to reach R 132,130 million.

Gross National Income (GNI) at current market prices, which takes account of a net inflow of R 193 million of primary income from the rest of the world, stood at R 132,323 million representing an increase of 11.9% over the previous year.

GNI per capita at current market prices increased by 10.6% to attain R 110,254 from R 99,651 in 2000.

2.2. Sectoral growth rates, 2001

All sectors recorded positive growths ranging from 1.0% to 16.5% (Table 1.5)

(a) The Agricultural sector registered a growth of 8.1%, the combined effect of a growth of 13.4% in "Sugarcane" and 2.6% in "Other agriculture".

(b) The Manufacturing sector witnessed a growth of 4.3%, reflecting the performances of its sub - sectors as follows:

Sugar milling : +13.4% (645,598 tonnes of sugar compared to 569,289 tonnes in 2000)

EPZ : +4.0% (Exports of R 32,912 million compared to R 30,961 million in 2000)

After increasing by around 11.0% during the first nine months of 2001 (European market increasing by 7.0% and US market, by 17.2%), EPZ exports declined by 5.5% during the fourth quarter. Around 65.0% of this shortfall is attributable to the 14.5% drop in the US market.

Other manufacturing :+4.0% (in line with growth in the manufacturing of food and beverages)

(c) "Electricity, gas and water" grew by 12.2%.

- (d) The Construction sector grew by only 1.0% in line with investment in building and construction works during 2001. (Investment in building and construction works amounted to R 15,848 million in 2001 as compared to R 15,167 million in 2000)
- (e) "Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods" grew by 3.2%, with distributive trade growing by 3.0%.
- (f) "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the tourism sector, registered a growth of 1.0%, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals (660,318 in 2001 against 656,453 in 2000) and tourist earnings (R 18,166 million in 2001 against R 14,234 million in 2000).
- (g) "Transport, storage & communication" grew by 9.3% as compared to 10.0% in 2000.
- (h) The "Financial intermediation" sector grew by 13.6% compared to 14.6% in 2000 mainly because of high growth maintained by offshore banks.
- (i) "Real estate, renting and business services" grew by 7.3% against 6.8% in 2000.
- (j) The growth in "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security" declined from 5.6% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2001.
- (k) "Education" which includes services provided by both public and private operators registered a lower growth of 3.7% as compared to 8.3% in 2000: the wage bill of the public sector in 2001 remained at nearly the same level as that of 2000 following a change in employment structure due to a high number of recruits in 2001.
- (l) "Health and social work" grew by 5.3% compared to 5.1% in 2000.
- (m) "Other services" which include mainly recreational and entertainment services grew by 7.6% compared to 6.0% in 2000.
- (n) Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) grew by 9.5% in 2001. The growth of this sector usually follows the growth rate in the banking sector. However, in 2001 it was observed that a significant part of the output of the banking sector (offshore) was due to increases in non-interest income, which does not form part of FISIM.

2.3 National disposable income and its appropriation, 2001

Final consumption expenditure increased by 9.1% to reach R 97,616 million from R 89,485 million in 2000. In real terms, it grew by 3.5%. Household expenditure amounted to R 80,942 million or 82.9% of final consumption expenditure; the rest, representing general government expenditure, stood at R 16,674 million. Of this, R 5,664 million was spent on services such as education and health which benefit mainly individuals (Tables 1.8).

Table 1.7 on the appropriation of national disposable income shows that compensation of employees reached R 49,665 million, showing an increase of 7.1% over R 46,367 million recorded in 2000. This represents 42.4% of GDP at basic prices compared to 44.5% in 2000.

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI), which takes into account flows of primary income and transfers from and to the rest of the world, increased by 11.7% to reach R 134,018 million compared to R 119,964 million in 2000.

Gross National Saving (GNS), which is the difference between Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI) and final consumption expenditure, amounted to R 36,402 million compared to R 30,479 million in 2000. The Saving rate, calculated as the ratio of GNS to GDP at market prices, increased from 25.6% in 2000 to 27.5% in 2001.

2.4 Investment, 2001

Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) increased by 7.1% to reach R 30,049 million from R 28,069 in 2000. In real terms it grew by 3.3%. However, exclusive of investment of around R 1,545 million in an aircraft and a marine vessel, a decline of 2.0% is noted (Tables 1.11 and 1.12).

The investment ratio as measured by the ratio of GDFCF to GDP at market prices, dropped to 22.7% from 23.6% in 2000.

As shown in Table 1.11, investment in "Building & construction work" registered a growth of only 1.4% in 2001 as compared to 8.5% in 2000. This lower growth is mainly attributable to a decline of 7.7% in the growth of "Non-Residential building" (compared to a growth of 11.2% in 2000) and a lower growth of 4.6% in "Residential building" (7.3% in 2000). "Other construction work" registered a higher growth of 11.8% compared to 6.0% in 2000 mainly due to high investment in the telecommunications sector, sewerage works and in the construction of the Midlands dam.

Investment in "machinery and equipment" grew by 5.5% after a decline of 22.2% in 2000. However, exclusive of the purchase of an aircraft and a marine vessel, investment in "machinery and equipment" dropped by 6.0% in 2001.

The share of the private sector in total GDFCF was 71.6% (R 21,530 million) and that of the public sector 28.4% (R 8,519 million). In real terms investment by the private sector rose by 1.1% compared to a decline of 11.5% in 2000, and that by the public sector grew by 9.4% compared to 2.3% in 2000.

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, 1998 -2001

	Unit	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	87,455	93,633	104,271	117,225
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	12,109	14,116	14,814	14,905
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	99,564	107,749	119,085	132,130
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-637	-466	-783	+193
5. Gross National Income (GNI)					
at basic prices	R M	86,818	93,167	103,488	117,418
at market prices	R M	98,927	107,283	118,302	132,323
6. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M	+2,278	+3,616	+1,662	+1,695
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	101,205	110,899	119,964	134,018
8. Per capita GNI					
at basic prices	R	74,805	79,261	87,172	97,835
at market prices	R	85,239	91,271	99,651	110,254
9. Per capita GDP					
at basic prices	R	75,354	79,658	87,832	97,674
at market prices	R	85,787	91,667	100,311	110,093
10. Compensation of employees	R M	39,043	42,718	46,367	49,665
11. Final consumption expenditure incurred by	R M	75,084	82,904	89,485	97,616
households	R M	62,436	68,711	73,938	80,942
general government	R M	12,648	14,193	15,547	16,674
Actual final consumption of	R M	75,084	82,904	89,485	97,616
households	R M	66,750	73,639	79,349	86,606
general government	R M	8,334	9,265	10,136	11,010
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R M	23,082	29,676	28,069	30,049
private sector	R M	17,083	22,540	20,552	21,530
public sector	R M	5,999	7,136	7,517	8,519
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	26,121	27,995	30,479	36,402
14. Net exports of goods & services	R M	-832	-3,762	-672	5,083
Exports of goods & services	R M	65,711	69,099	73,841	89,373
Imports of goods & services	R M	66,543	72,861	74,513	84,290

1 revised estimates

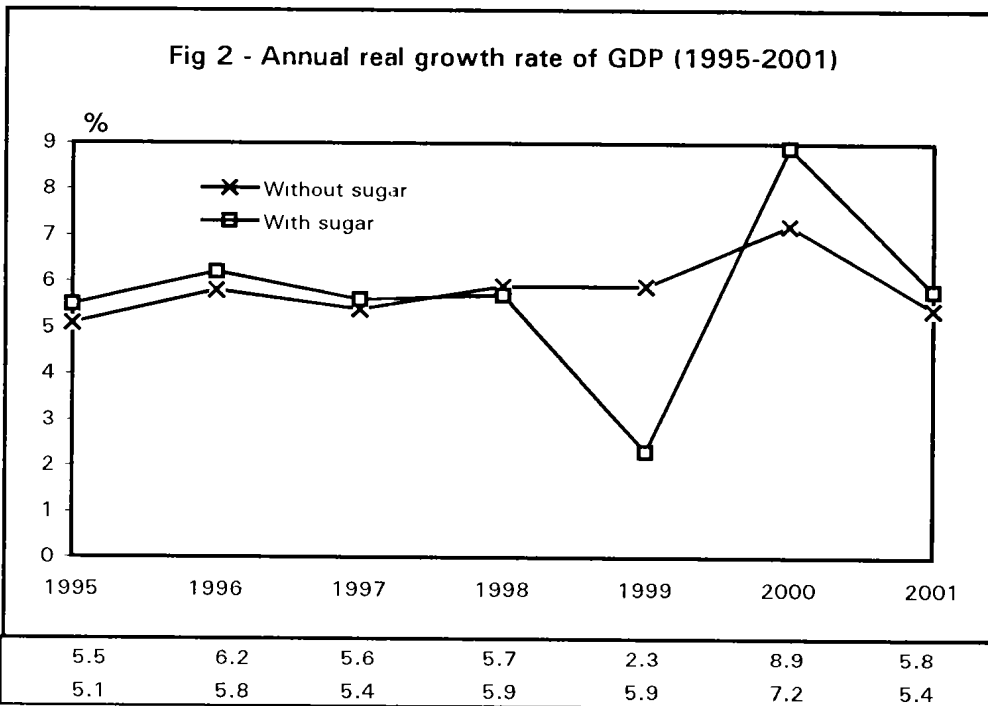
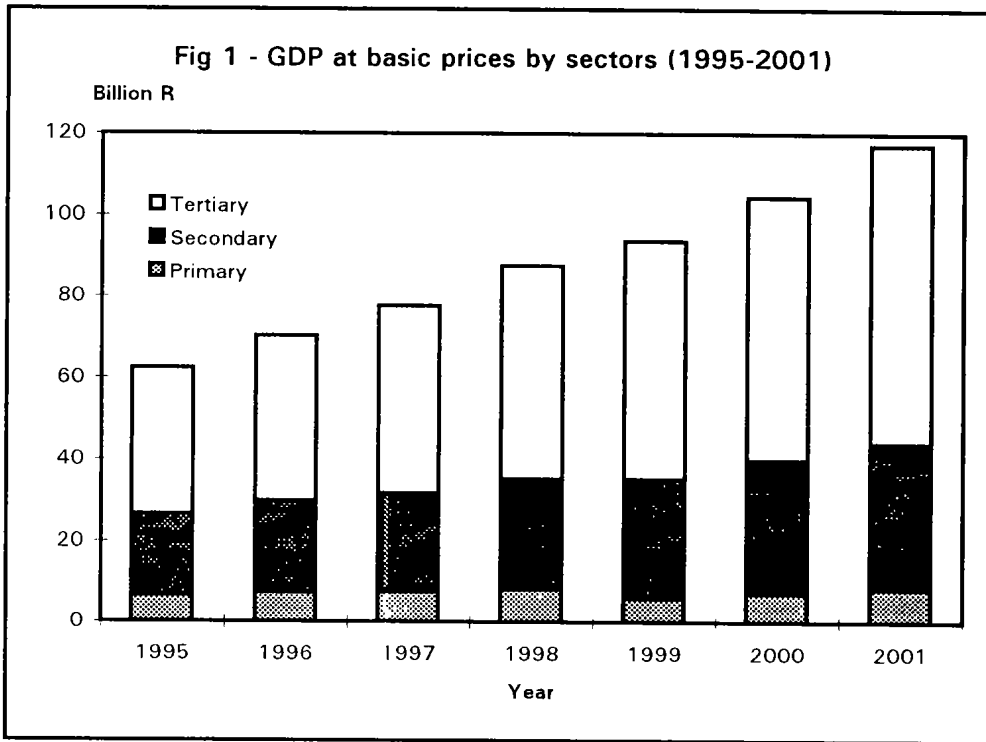
2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1. Annual real growth rate of :				
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+5.7	+2.3	+8.9	+5.8
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+5.7	+4.2	+4.1	+3.5
<i>Households</i>	+6.1	+3.9	+3.5	+3.3
<i>General Government</i>	+3.5	+5.6	+7.1	+4.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+3.3
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0	-2.0
2. Ratios				
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	44.6	45.6	44.5	42.4
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.4	77.0	75.2	73.9
<i>Households</i>	62.7	63.8	62.1	61.3
<i>General Government</i>	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.6
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.2	27.5	23.6	22.7
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	26.0	24.0	26.8	28.4
Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	26.2	26.0	25.6	27.5

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates



With Sugar	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.7	2.3	8.9	5.8
Without Sugar	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.9	7.2	5.4

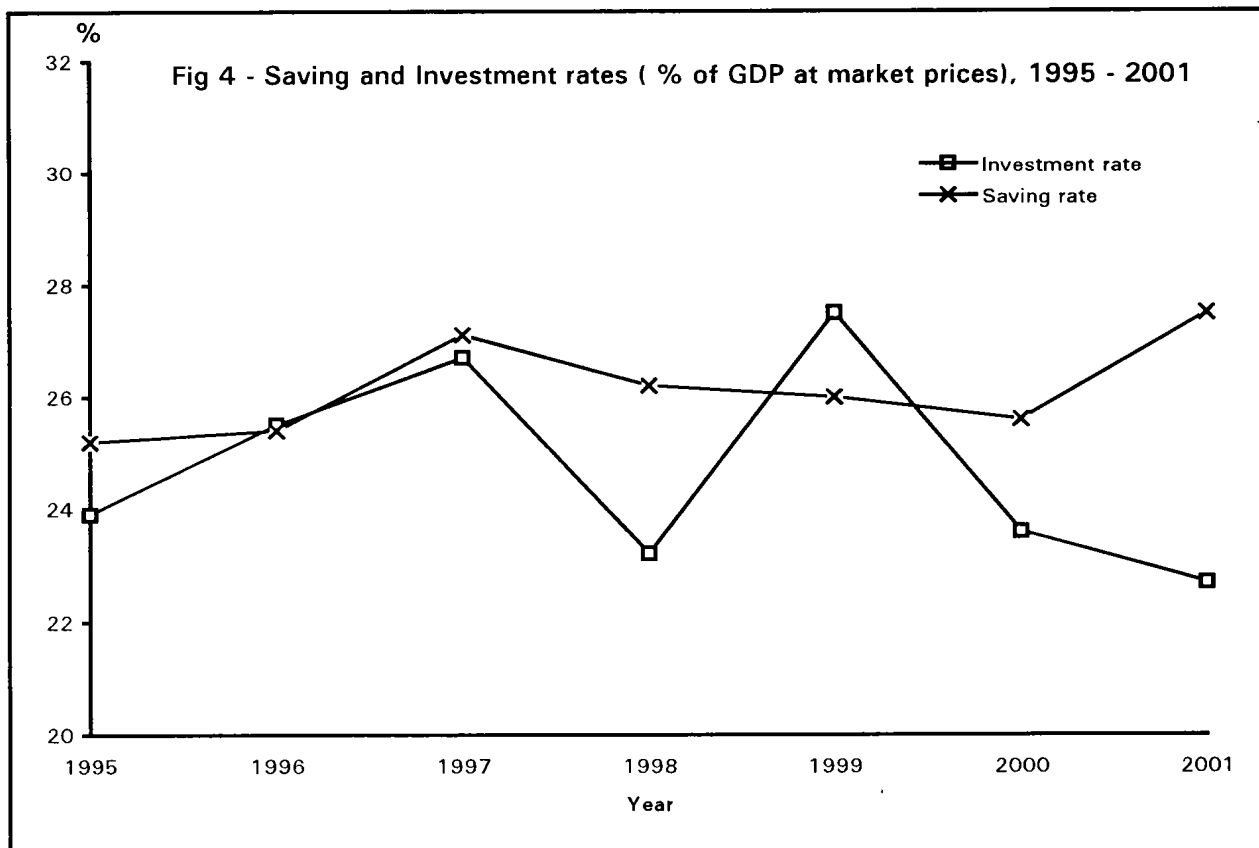
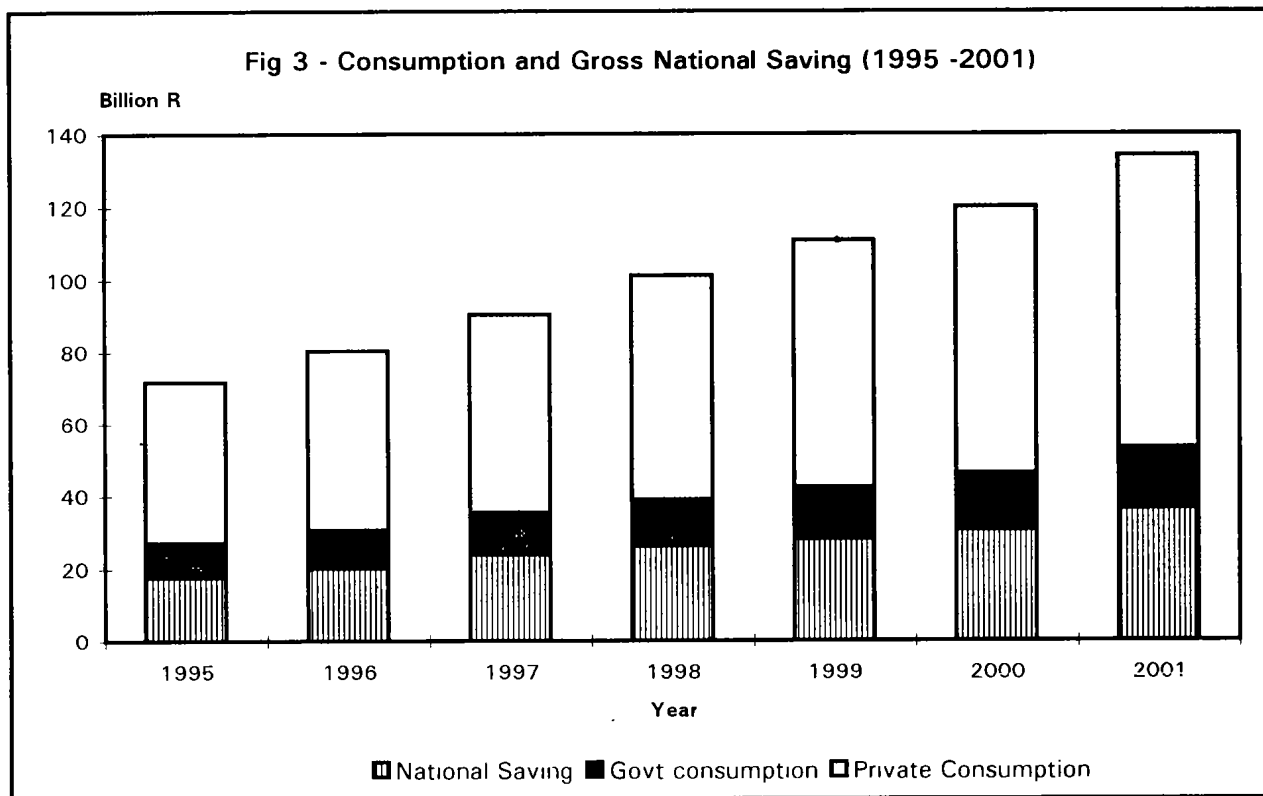


Table 1.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1998 - 2001

(R million)

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,888	5,613	6,871	7,970
Sugarcane	4,842	2,433	3,469	4,330
Other	3,046	3,180	3,402	3,640
Mining and quarrying	125	134	142	150
Manufacturing	21,044	22,432	24,640	26,652
Sugar	1,475	546	779	973
E.P.Z products	10,510	11,697	12,523	13,415
Other	9,059	10,189	11,338	12,264
Electricity , gas and water	1,159	1,412	1,776	2,585
Construction	4,982	5,620	6,225	6,476
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11,330	12,312	12,984	13,802
Wholesale and retail trade	10,925	11,842	12,439	13,182
Other	405	470	545	620
Hotels and restaurants	4,861	5,630	5,879	7,529
Transport , storage and communication	10,241	11,619	13,612	15,603
Financial intermediation	6,536	7,607	9,556	11,605
Insurance	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,595
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	4,506	5,387	7,156	9,010
Real estate, renting and business activities	7,507	8,431	9,421	10,592
Owner occupied dwellings	4,060	4,358	4,672	5,034
Other	3,447	4,073	4,749	5,558
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,792	6,402	6,939	7,382
Education	3,790	4,300	4,817	5,147
Health and social work	2,378	2,754	2,986	3,237
Other services	3,318	3,723	4,130	4,695
FISIM	-3,496	-4,356	-5,707	-6,200
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	87,455	93,633	104,271	117,225
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	12,109	14,116	14,814	14,905
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	99,564	107,749	119,085	132,130

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.4 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group - Percentage distribution, 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.1	6.0	6.6	6.8
Sugarcane	5.6	2.6	3.3	3.7
Other	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1
Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	24.1	24.0	23.6	22.8
Sugar	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
E.P.Z products	12.0	12.5	12.0	11.5
Other	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.5
Electricity , gas and water	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.2
Construction	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	13.0	13.1	12.4	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	12.5	12.6	11.9	11.3
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.4
Transport , storage and communication	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.3
Financial intermediation	7.5	8.2	9.2	9.9
Insurance	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	5.2	5.8	6.9	7.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.0
Owner occupied dwellings	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3
Other	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.3
Education	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4
Health and social work	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Other services	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
FISIM	-4.0	-4.7	-5.5	-5.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1. 5 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-1.5	-25.8	+28.1	+8.1
Sugarcane	+2.5	-43.9	+52.5	+13.4
Other	-7.1	+3.1	+9.4	+2.6
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+6.2	+2.0	+7.6	+4.3
Sugar	+2.5	-45.0	+52.5	+13.4
E.P.Z products	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.0
Other	+5.9	+5.1	+7.0	+4.0
Electricity , gas and water	+10.4	+8.6	+23.2	+12.2
Construction	+6.0	+8.5	+7.5	+1.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+4.6	+5.1	+3.2	+3.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.5	+5.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other	+8.0	+7.7	+8.0	+8.0
Hotels and restaurants	+6.0	+4.0	+13.5	+1.0
Transport , storage and communication	+11.7	+7.4	+10.0	+9.3
Financial intermediation	+8.3	+10.3	+14.6	+13.6
Insurance	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5	+16.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.6	+6.2	+6.8	+7.3
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.2	+3.2	+3.1	+3.6
Other	+8.5	+9.7	+10.7	+10.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.6	+3.6	+5.6	+4.1
Education	+6.0	+6.4	+8.3	+3.7
Health and social work	+6.0	+7.8	+5.1	+5.3
Other services	+6.5	+7.0	+6.0	+7.6
FISIM	+9.3	+12.2	+18.5	+9.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.7	+2.3	+8.9	+5.8
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+5.9	+5.9	+7.2	+5.4

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.6 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral deflators (% over previous year), 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+11.0	-4.2	-4.4	+7.4
Sugarcane	+13.1	-10.4	-6.5	+10.1
Other	+7.9	+1.2	-2.2	+4.3
Mining and quarrying	+3.0	+4.0	+3.0	+2.7
Manufacturing	+8.1	+4.5	+2.1	+3.7
Sugar	+15.4	-32.7	-6.5	+10.2
E.P.Z products	+7.0	+5.0	+1.0	+3.0
Other	+8.2	+7.0	+4.0	+4.0
Electricity , gas and water	-16.5	+12.2	+2.1	+29.8
Construction	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.8	+3.4	+2.2	+3.0
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.7	+3.2	+2.0	+2.9
Other	+7.7	+7.8	+7.4	+5.3
Hotels and restaurants	+14.3	+11.4	-8.0	+26.8
Transport , storage and communication	+2.7	+5.6	+6.5	+4.9
Financial intermediation	+15.9	+5.6	+9.6	+6.9
Insurance	+6.5	+3.2	+2.9	+3.0
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+20.7	+6.6	+12.1	+8.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	+3.7	+5.8	+4.7	+4.8
Owner occupied dwellings	+4.1	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0
Other	+3.3	+7.7	+5.3	+5.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+6.4	+6.7	+2.6	+2.2
Education	+8.8	+6.7	+3.4	+3.0
Health and social work	+6.6	+7.5	+3.2	+2.9
Other services	+9.0	+4.9	+4.6	+5.7
FISIM	+22.8	+11.0	+10.6	-0.8
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+6.5	+4.6	+2.3	+6.3
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+7.7	+10.0	+1.0	-1.9
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	+6.6	+5.3	+2.1	+5.3

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.7 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1998 - 2001

(R million)

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Compensation of employees	39,043	42,718	46,367	49,665
of which paid by general government	9,502	10,593	11,447	12,020
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	12,932	14,985	15,800	15,941
Taxes on products ³	12,823	14,910	15,642	15,710
Subsidies on products	(714)	(794)	(828)	(805)
Other taxes on production ⁴	823	869	986	1,036
Gross operating surplus	47,589	50,046	56,918	66,524
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	99,564	107,749	119,085	132,130
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-637	-466	-783	+193
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	98,927	107,283	118,302	132,323
Net transfer from the rest of the world⁵	+2,278	+3,616	+1,662	+1,695
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	101,205	110,899	119,964	134,018
Less: Final consumption expenditure incurred by	75,084	82,904	89,485	97,616
Households	62,436	68,711	73,938	80,942
General government	12,648	14,193	15,547	16,674
Gross National Saving (GNS)	26,121	27,995	30,479	36,402
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	26.2	26.0	25.6	27.5

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

3 include excise duties, import duties and value added tax

4 include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc.

5 figure for 1999 includes reinsurance claims in respect of sugar, treated here as transfers

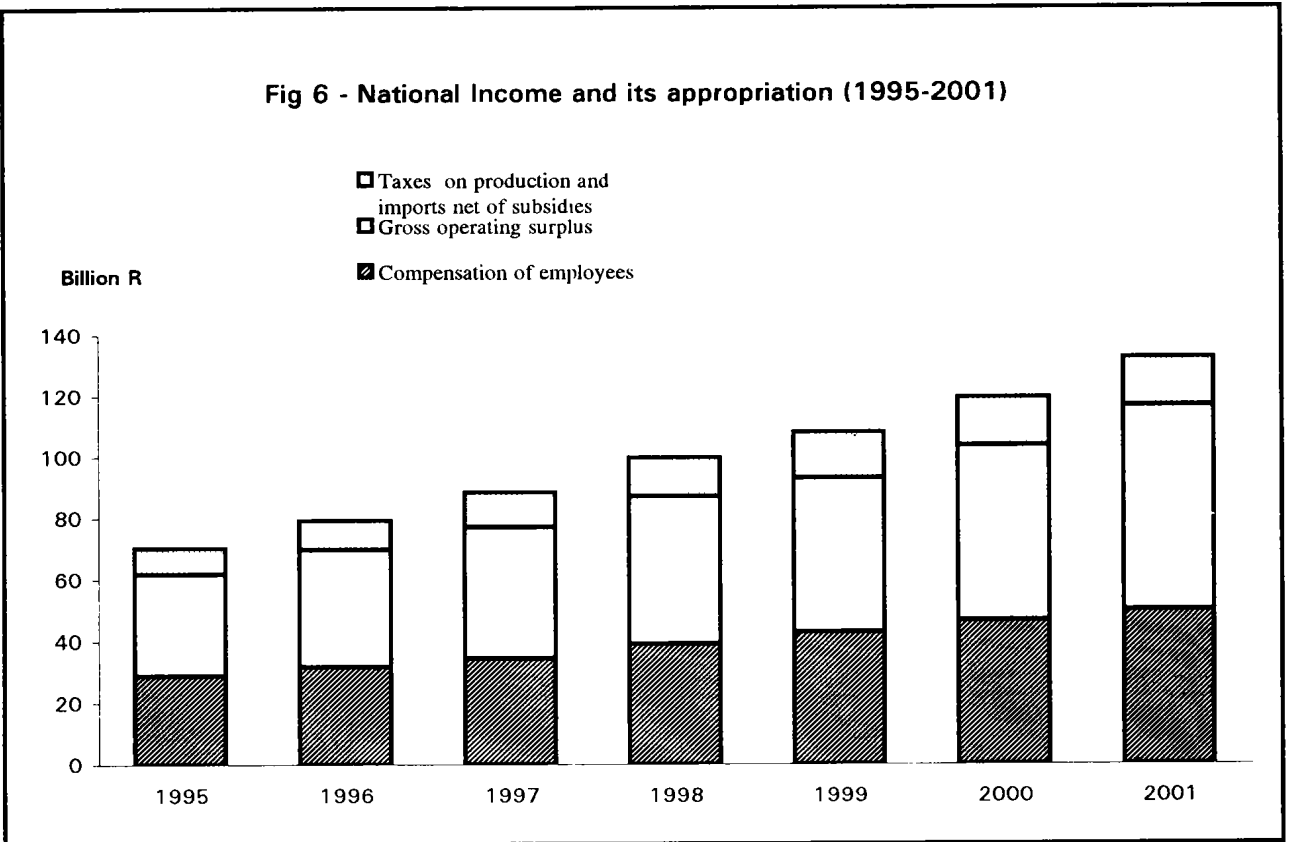
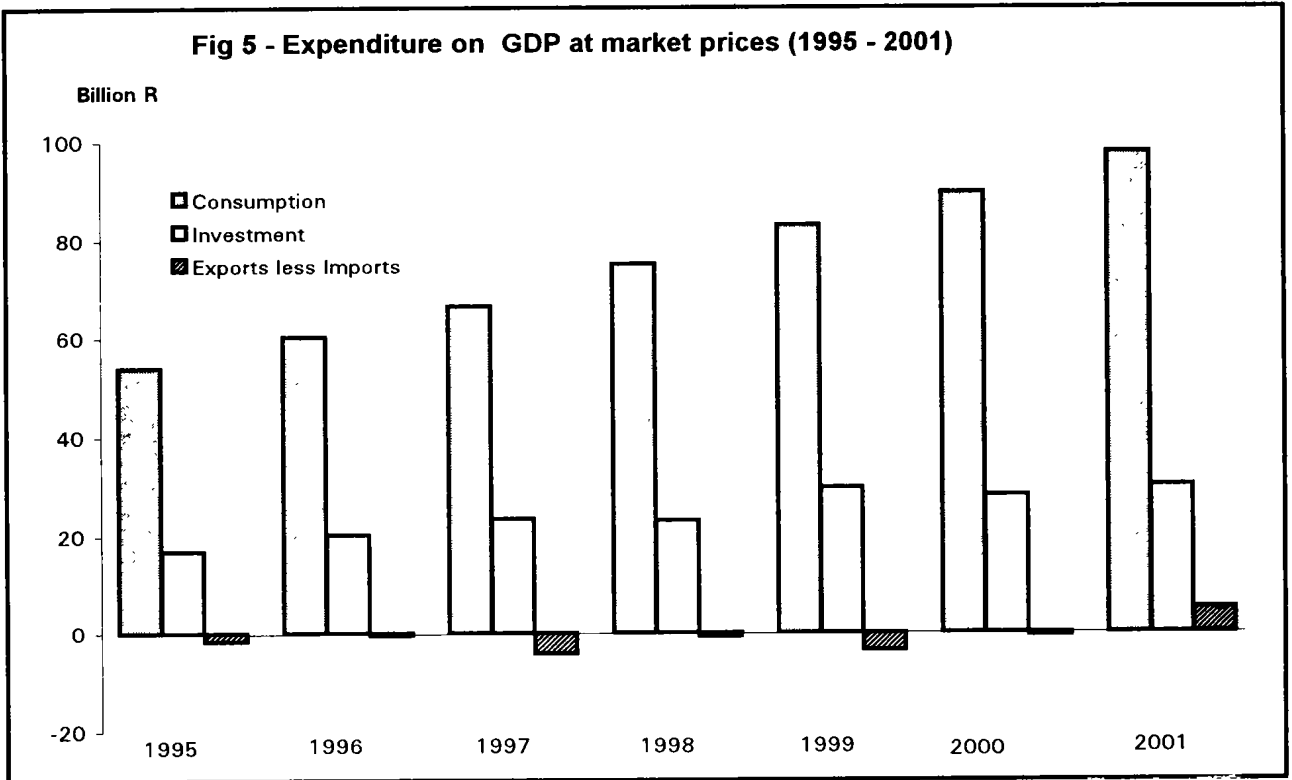


Table 1.8 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1998 -2001

(R million)

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	75,084	82,904	89,485	97,616
Households	62,436	68,711	73,938	80,942
General government	12,648	14,193	15,547	16,674
<i>Individual</i>	4,314	4,928	5,411	5,664
<i>Collective</i>	8,334	9,265	10,136	11,010
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	23,082	29,676	28,069	30,049
Private sector	17,083	22,540	20,552	21,530
Public sector	5,999	7,136	7,517	8,519
Increase in inventories³	2,230	-1,069	2,203	-618
Exports of goods & services	65,711	69,099	73,841	89,373
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	40,051	40,025	40,882	46,355
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	3,660	3,115	4,825	7,335
Services ⁴	22,000	25,959	28,134	35,683
Less Imports of goods & services	66,543	72,861	74,513	84,290
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	46,386	53,088	51,083	54,155
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	2,930	2,410	3,400	5,190
Services	17,227	17,363	20,030	24,945
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	99,564	107,749	119,085	132,130

Table 1.9 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, percentage distribution
1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	75.4	77.0	75.2	73.9
Households	62.7	63.8	62.1	61.3
General government	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.6
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	23.2	27.5	23.6	22.8
Private sector	17.2	20.9	17.3	16.3
Public sector	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.5
Increase in inventories³	2.2	-1.0	1.8	-0.5
Exports of goods & services	66.0	64.1	62.0	67.6
Less Imports of goods & services	66.8	67.6	62.6	63.8
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

3 includes all statistical discrepancies

4 figure for 1999 excludes reinsurance claims in respect of sugar, treated as transfers.

Table 1.10 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+5.7	+4.2	+4.1	+3.5
Households	+6.1	+3.9	+3.5	+3.3
General government	+3.5	+5.6	+7.1	+4.7
<i>Individual</i>	+8.3	+7.1	+8.6	+2.2
<i>Collective</i>	+1.2	+4.8	+6.3	+6.0
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+3.3
Private sector	-9.1	+25.3	-11.5	+1.1
Public sector	+0.9	+13.0	+2.3	+9.4
Exports of goods & services	+8.3	+1.4	+4.0	+15.9
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	+4.0	-3.7	+0.1	+9.0
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+90.3	-18.0	+35.5	+46.2
Services	+8.8	+13.9	+6.3	+20.8
Less Imports of goods & services	+7.3	+4.7	-2.2	+8.5
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freeport activities	+2.8	+9.3	-7.5	+1.9
Goods (f.o.b) freeport activities	+54.5	-21.4	+35.7	+46.8
Services	+14.8	-3.1	+8.8	+18.6

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

**Table 1.11 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use,
1998 - 2001**

	(R million)			
	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	12,030	13,576	15,167	15,848
Residential building	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,500
Non-residential building	3,870	5,066	5,802	5,515
Other construction work	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,833
B. Machinery and equipment	11,052	16,100	12,902	14,201
Aircraft	-	2,700	-	1,100
Marine vessel	-	-	-	445
Passenger car	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,330
Other transport equipment	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,746
Other machinery and equipment	8,387	10,683	10,110	9,580
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	23,082	29,676	28,069	30,049
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	790	864	692	636
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	3,832	4,332	4,464	4,526
of which EPZ	(1,445)	(1,755)	(1,702)	(1,724)
Electricity, gas and water	2,202	2,616	1,918	1,616
Construction	533	545	606	437
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	1,681	1,932	2,263	2,166
of which Wholesale and retail trade	(1,622)	(1,847)	(2,195)	(2,081)
Hotels and restaurants	1,646	2,837	2,915	2,731
Transport, storage and communication	3,745	7,321	4,533	6,603
Financial intermediation	635	629	544	1,028
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,723	6,219	6,941	7,260
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>5,080</i>	<i>5,460</i>	<i>6,035</i>	<i>6,500</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>760</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	901	1,288	1,278	1,151
Education	499	440	497	538
Health and social work	307	235	353	310
Other services	588	418	1,065	1,047
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	23,082	29,676	28,069	30,049
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	23.2	27.5	23.6	22.7

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

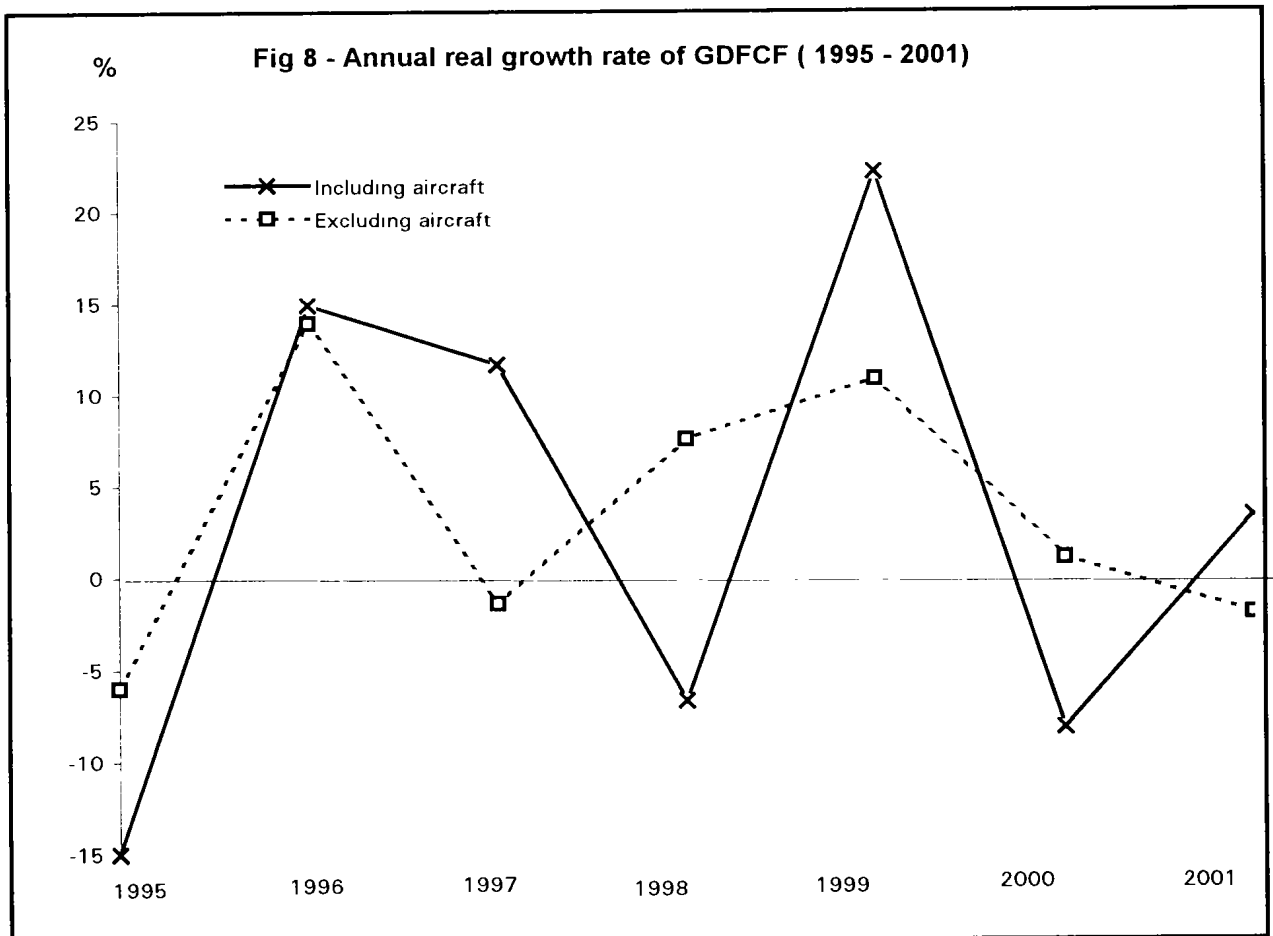
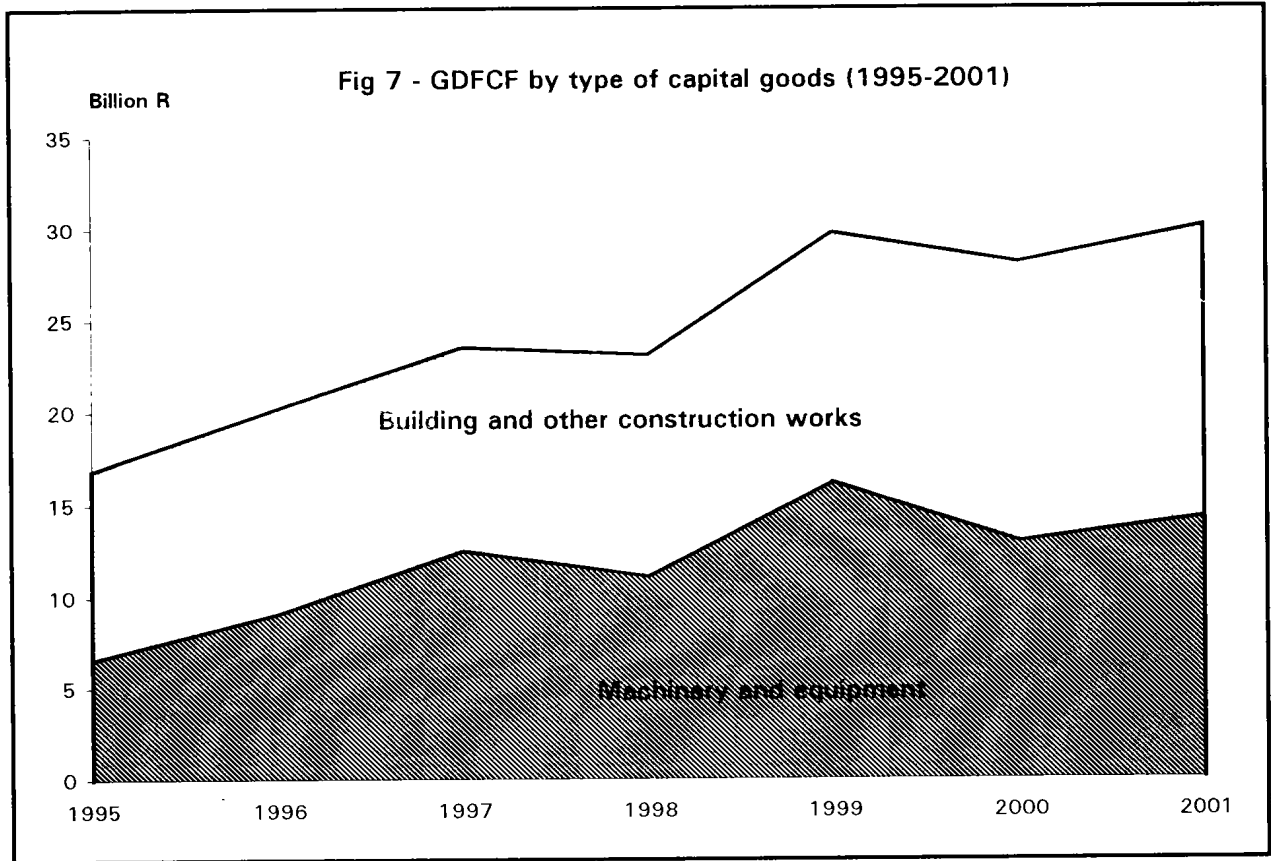
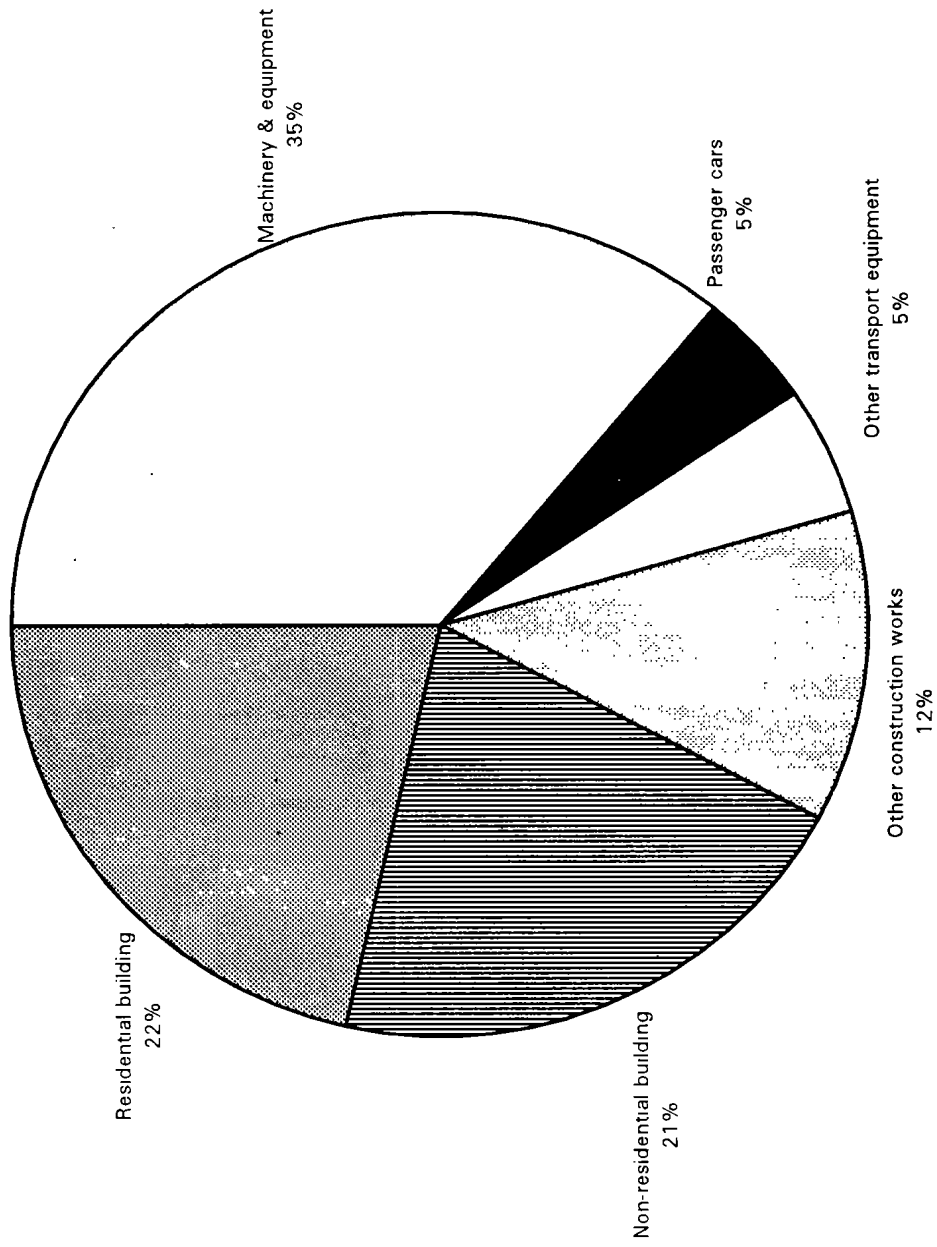


Fig 9 - Composition of GDFCF, 2000



**Table 1.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation -Annual real growth rates(%)
by type and use, 1998 - 2001**

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+5.0	+8.5	+8.5	+1.4
Residential building	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+4.6
Non-residential building	+0.4	+25.9	+11.2	-7.7
Other construction work	+11.3	-4.8	+6.0	+11.8
B. Machinery and equipment	-17.0	+37.0	-22.2	+5.5
<i>Machinery and equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>+10.4</i>	<i>+13.3</i>	<i>-6.5</i>	<i>-6.0</i>
Passenger car	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.8
Other transport equipment	-69.2	+191.0	-65.1	+114.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>+9.5</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>+1.8</i>	<i>+13.7</i>
Other machinery and equipment	+11.0	+17.9	-8.1	-9.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+3.3
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0	-2.0
II - By Industrial use				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+10.9	+4.1	-22.2	-11.4
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+24.0	+5.6	-	-2.7
of which EPZ	+8.2	+13.0	-5.8	-2.8
Electricity , gas and water	+42.9	+11.7	-28.8	-18.7
Construction	+1.8	-4.2	+8.0	-30.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	+2.0	+9.7	+13.7	-7.6
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+1.8	+8.8	+15.4	-8.4
Hotels and restaurants	+17.2	+64.1	-0.2	-9.3
Transport , storage and communication	-46.1	+86.0	-39.9	+40.1
Financial intermediation	+33.5	-6.9	-16.0	+81.5
Real estate , renting and business activities	+8.0	+4.4	+8.4	+1.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>+5.0</i>	<i>+3.3</i>	<i>+7.3</i>	<i>+4.6</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>+39.6</i>	<i>+12.9</i>	<i>+15.9</i>	<i>-19.4</i>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-38.1	+36.6	-3.7	-12.9
Education	-33.4	-16.6	+9.7	+4.7
Health and social work	-4.6	-28.3	+45.8	-15.7
Other services	+3.9	-31.9	+147.4	-4.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+3.3

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.13 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Deflators (% over previous year), 1998 - 2001

	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹	2001 ²
I - By type of capital goods				
A. Building & construction work	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Residential building	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Non-residential building	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
Other construction work	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+3.0
B. Machinery and equipment	+6.9	+6.4	+3.0	+4.3
Passenger car	+4.0	+4.0	+3.0	+4.0
Other transport equipment	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+4.0
Other machinery and equipment	+8.0	+8.0	+3.0	+4.5
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+5.4	+5.3	+3.0	+3.6

1 revised estimates

2 preliminary estimates

Table 1.14 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation by public and private sector at current prices, 1998 - 2000

	1998			1999			2000 ¹		
	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total	Public ²	Private	Total
	I - By type of capital goods	3,685	8,345	12,030	3,759	9,817	13,576	3,973	11,194
A. Building & construction work	-	5,080	5,080	25	5,435	5,460	101	5,934	6,035
Residential building	780	3,090	3,870	1,072	3,994	5,066	1,131	4,671	5,802
Non-residential building	2,905	175	3,080	2,662	388	3,050	2,741	589	3,330
Other construction work	2,314	8,738	11,052	3,377	12,723	16,100	3,544	9,358	12,902
B. Machinery and equipment	155	1,140	1,295	226	1,084	1,310	226	1,090	1,316
Passenger car	49	1,321	1,370	152	3,955	4,107	119	1,357	1,476
Other transport equipment	2,110	6,277	8,387	2,999	7,684	10,683	3,199	6,911	10,110
Other machinery and equipment									
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,999	17,083	23,082	7,136	22,540	29,676	7,517	20,552	28,069
II - By Industrial use	181	609	790	128	736	864	194	498	692
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	38	3,794	3,832	43	4,289	4,332	37	4,427	4,464
Manufacturing	-	1,445	1,445	-	1,755	1,755	-	1,702	1,702
<i>of which EPZ</i>									
Electricity, gas and water	1,502	700	2,202	1,856	760	2,616	1,568	350	1,918
Construction	7	526	533	12	533	545	11	595	606
Wholesale & retail trade: repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	15	1,666	1,681	7	1,925	1,932	20	2,243	2,263
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	15	1,607	1,622	7	1,840	1,847	20	2,175	2,195
Hotels and restaurants	-	1,646	1,646	-	2,837	2,837	-	2,915	2,915
Transport, storage and communication	2,119	1,626	3,745	2,522	4,799	7,321	3,048	1,485	4,533
Financial intermediation	196	439	635	202	427	629	204	340	544
Real estate, renting and business activities	130	5,593	5,723	286	5,933	6,219	211	6,730	6,941
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	-	5,080	5,080	25	5,435	5,460	101	5,934	6,035
<i>Other</i>	130	513	643	261	498	759	110	796	906
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	901	-	901	1,288	-	1,288	1,278	-	1,278
Education	423	76	499	393	47	440	318	179	497
Health and social work	138	169	307	106	129	235	76	277	353
Other services	349	239	588	293	125	418	552	513	1,065
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	5,999	17,083	23,082	7,136	22,540	29,676	7,517	20,552	28,069

1 final estimates 2 includes central government, local government and parastatal bodies

Table 1.15 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

(R. million)

Kind of economic activity	1997					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,175.1	2,958.6	7,216.5	18.4	3,746.5	3,451.6
Sugar cane	5,885.0	1,707.0	4,178.0	-	2,672.0	1,506.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,447.9	217.2	1,230.7	6.0	125.0	1,099.7
Livestock & poultry	1,465.3	753.3	712.0	4.0	147.0	561.0
Fishing	429.9	133.6	296.3	6.0	97.0	193.3
Other	947.0	147.5	799.5	2.4	705.5	91.6
Mining and quarrying	135.0	17.0	118.0	-	32.0	86.0
Manufacturing	55,307.7	36,967.7	18,340.0	121.8	7,977.7	10,240.5
Sugar milling	8,428.0	7,181.0	1,247.0	-	605.0	642.0
EPZ industries	26,453.7	17,265.4	9,188.3	50.5	4,515.6	4,622.2
Other	20,426.0	12,521.3	7,904.7	71.3	2,857.1	4,976.3
Electricity, gas and water	3,119.4	1,862.7	1,256.7	2.2	572.6	681.9
Construction	12,195.7	7,675.5	4,520.2	19.0	2,185.5	2,315.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	13,461.0	3,130.3	10,330.7	154.8	3,100.0	7,075.9
Wholesale and retail trade	12,928.0	2,946.4	9,981.6	152.2	3,000.0	6,829.4
Other	533.0	183.9	349.1	2.6	100.0	246.5
Hotels and restaurants	6,919.4	2,908.3	4,011.1	16.8	1,430.0	2,564.3
Transport, storage & communication	17,511.0	8,584.1	8,926.9	161.4	3,300.0	5,465.5
Transport & storage	13,942.3	7,258.6	6,683.7	155.7	2,755.0	3,773.0
Communication	3,568.7	1,325.5	2,243.2	5.7	545.0	1,692.5

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

Kind of economic activity	1997					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	
Financial Intermediation	7,251.0	2,042.0	5,209.0	24.0	1,516.0	3,669.0
Insurance	2,798.0	1,008.0	1,790.0	5.0	341.0	1,444.0
Banking and other financial institutions	4,453.0	1,034.0	3,419.0	19.0	1,175.0	2,225.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,848.4	1,992.9	6,855.5	194.9	1,175.0	5,485.6
Owner occupied dwellings	4,379.4	600.0	3,779.4	173.7	-	3,605.7
Other	4,469.0	1,392.9	3,076.1	21.2	1,175.0	1,879.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,886.3	1,631.6	5,254.7	-	4,390.0	864.7
Education	3,669.4	383.6	3,285.8	-	2,457.5	828.3
Health and social work	2,644.3	540.6	2,103.7	-	1,545.5	558.2
Other services	3,683.9	824.9	2,859.0	52.7	1,086.0	-2,605.0
FISIM	-	2,605.0	-2,605.0	-	-	-2,605.0
Total	151,807.6	74,124.8	77,682.8	766.0	34,514.3	42,402.5

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1998					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,922.9	3,035.2	7,887.7	22.9	4,033.0	3,831.8
Sugar cane	6,602.1	1,759.9	4,842.2	-	2,848.8	1,993.4
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,454.4	247.7	1,206.7	7.0	192.0	1,007.7
Livestock & poultry	1,491.6	750.5	741.1	4.9	161.0	575.2
Fishing	402.6	114.6	288.0	7.0	95.0	186.0
Other	972.2	162.5	809.7	4.0	736.2	69.5
Mining and quarrying	144.0	19.0	125.0	-	35.0	90.0
Manufacturing	62,582.3	41,538.7	21,043.6	133.9	9,106.0	11,803.7
Sugar milling	9,513.0	8,038.0	1,475.0	-	676.0	799.0
EPZ industries	29,698.7	19,189.0	10,509.7	60.0	5,250.0	5,199.7
Other	23,370.6	14,311.7	9,058.9	73.9	3,180.0	5,805.0
Electricity, gas and water	3,365.9	2,206.7	1,159.2	2.4	648.4	508.4
Construction	13,224.5	8,242.5	4,982.0	19.8	2,419.5	2,542.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	14,955.3	3,625.3	11,330.0	165.1	3,617.0	7,547.9
Wholesale and retail trade	14,325.3	3,400.3	10,925.0	162.2	3,500.0	7,262.8
Other	630.0	225.0	405.0	2.9	117.0	285.1
Hotels and restaurants	8,323.0	3,462.0	4,861.0	20.0	1,700.0	3,141.0
Transport, storage & communication	19,767.5	9,526.5	10,241.0	173.3	3,796.0	6,271.7
Transport & storage	15,539.5	7,980.3	7,559.2	166.3	3,129.0	4,263.9
Communication	4,228.0	1,546.2	2,681.8	7.0	667.0	2,007.8

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

Kind of economic activity	1998						Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees		
Financial Intermediation	8,896.0	2,360.0	6,536.0	19.0	1,598.0	4,919.0	
Insurance	3,255.0	1,225.0	2,030.0	5.0	385.0	1,640.0	
Banking and other financial institutions	5,641.0	1,135.0	4,506.0	14.0	1,213.0	3,279.0	
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,772.6	2,265.6	7,507.0	211.9	1,390.0	5,905.1	
Owner occupied dwellings	4,700.0	640.0	4,060.0	187.9	-	3,872.1	
Other	5,072.6	1,625.6	3,447.0	24.0	1,390.0	2,033.0	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7,588.7	1,796.4	5,792.3	-	4,872.7	919.6	
Education	4,137.8	348.2	3,789.6	-	2,738.3	1,051.3	
Health and social work	2,951.6	573.6	2,378.0	-	1,745.0	633.0	
Other services	4,308.1	989.6	3,318.5	54.7	1,344.0	1,919.8	
FISIM	-	3,496.0	-3,496.0	-	-	-3,496.0	
Total	170,940.2	83,485.3	87,454.9	823.0	39,042.9	47,589.0	

(R million)

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1999					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,232.3	2,619.8	5,612.5	26.0	4,255.0	1,331.5
Sugar cane	3,721.2	1,288.2	2,433.0	-	3,020.0	-587.0
Foodcrops, fruits and flowers	1,366.5	160.7	1,205.8	8.0	180.0	1,017.8
Livestock & poultry	1,559.2	823.3	735.9	7.0	175.0	553.9
Fishing	479.0	170.0	309.0	8.2	107.0	193.8
Other	1,106.4	177.6	928.8	2.8	773.0	153.0
Mining and quarrying	155.0	21.0	134.0	-	37.0	97.0
Manufacturing	64,915.6	42,483.2	22,432.4	142.9	9,950.0	12,339.5
Sugar milling	5,523.0	4,977.0	546.0	-	550.0	-4.0
EPZ industries	33,103.3	21,406.1	11,697.2	65.0	5,900.0	5,732.2
Other	26,289.3	16,100.1	10,189.2	77.9	3,500.0	6,611.3
Electricity, gas and water	3,826.3	2,414.3	1,412.0	2.6	576.2	833.2
Construction	14,878.0	9,258.0	5,620.0	20.7	2,658.1	2,941.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	16,302.5	3,990.0	12,312.5	170.8	3,880.0	8,261.7
Wholesale and retail trade	15,577.5	3,735.0	11,842.5	167.8	3,750.0	7,924.7
Other	725.0	255.0	470.0	3.0	130.0	337.0
Hotels and restaurants	9,568.0	3,938.0	5,630.0	24.0	1,886.0	3,720.0
Transport, storage & communication	21,455.5	9,836.5	11,619.0	185.1	4,370.0	7,063.9
Transport & storage	16,585.1	8,092.1	8,493.0	177.1	3,564.0	4,751.9
Communication	4,870.4	1,744.4	3,126.0	8.0	806.0	2,312.0

Table 1.15(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity, 1997 - 1999

Kind of economic activity	1999					
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Other taxes on production	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Financial Intermediation	10,353.0	2,746.0	7,607.0	17.3	1,751.0	5,838.7
Insurance	3,695.0	1,475.0	2,220.0	6.3	392.0	1,821.7
Banking and other financial institutions	6,658.0	1,271.0	5,387.0	11.0	1,359.0	4,017.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,960.0	2,529.0	8,431.0	211.6	1,455.0	6,764.4
Owner occupied dwellings	5,058.0	700.0	4,358.0	187.6	-	4,170.4
Other	5,902.0	1,829.0	4,073.0	24.0	1,455.0	2,594.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,332.0	1,930.4	6,401.6	-	5,395.8	1,005.8
Education	4,699.3	399.2	4,300.1	-	3,004.0	1,296.1
Health and social work	3,411.4	657.4	2,754.0	-	1,950.9	803.1
Other services	4,819.0	1,096.0	3,723.0	68.0	1,548.6	2,106.4
FISIM	-	4,356.0	-4,356.0	-	-	-4,356.0
Total	181,907.9	88,274.8	93,633.1	869.0	42,717.6	50,046.5

(R million)

Table 1.16 - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 1997 - 1999

(R. million)

Kind of economic activity	1997					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	772.7	108.2	664.5	609.1	55.4	
Manufacturing	53.2	19.0	34.2	22.8	11.4	
Construction	293.4	30.7	262.7	262.7	-	
Transport, storage and communication	230.5	42.3	188.2	134.8	53.4	
Real estate, renting and business activities	108.4	70.3	38.1	38.1	-	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.886.3	1.631.6	5.254.7	4.390.0	864.7	
Education	2.018.5	191.6	1.826.9	1.652.9	174.0	
Health and social work	1.803.2	381.7	1.421.5	1.349.5	72.0	
Other services	163.6	16.3	147.3	77.4	69.9	
General Government	12,329.8	2,491.7	9,838.1	8,537.3	1,300.8	

Table 1.16(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 1997 - 1999
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1998					Gross operating surplus
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	838.6	114.9	723.7	663.0	60.7	
Manufacturing	54.1	13.5	40.6	27.0	13.6	
Construction	313.6	27.3	286.3	286.3	-	
Transport, storage and communication	260.4	51.1	209.3	159.0	50.3	
Real estate, renting and business activities	115.4	65.1	50.3	50.3	-	
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7,588.7	1,796.4	5,792.3	4,872.7	919.6	
Education	2,176.8	159.9	2,016.9	1,817.3	199.6	
Health and social work	2,010.8	389.0	1,621.8	1,539.6	82.2	
Other services	203.9	19.0	184.9	86.7	98.2	
General Government	13,562.3	2,636.2	10,926.1	9,501.9	1,424.2	

Table 1.16(cont'd) - Production and generation of income accounts by kind of economic activity for general government, 1997 - 1999
(R million)

Kind of economic activity	1999				
	Gross output at basic prices	Intermediate consumption at purchasers price	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	885.6	112.3	773.3	709.9	63.4
Manufacturing	64.1	19.4	44.7	28.5	16.2
Construction	315.8	25.9	289.9	289.9	-
Transport, storage and communication	304.2	53.2	251.0	193.9	57.1
Real estate, renting and business activities	160.7	88.1	72.6	72.6	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,332.0	1,930.4	6,401.6	5,395.8	1,005.8
Education	2,472.1	189.0	2,283.1	2,054.0	229.1
Health and social work	2,275.2	421.2	1,854.0	1,760.9	93.1
Other services	223.0	24.0	199.0	87.6	111.4
General Government	15,032.7	2,863.5	12,169.2	10,593.1	1,576.1

Table 1.17 - Contribution of public sector to Gross Domestic Product, 1998 - 1999

Industrial activity	1998						1999					
	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total	Public sector			Private sector	Grand Total		
	General Govt	Public enterprises	Total			General Govt	Public enterprises	Total				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	724	184	908	6,980	7,888	773	190	963	4,650	5,613		
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	125	125	-	-	-	134	134		
Manufacturing	41	67	108	20,936	21,044	45	68	113	22,319	22,432		
Electricity, gas and water	-	1,039	1,039	120	1,159	-	1,219	1,219	193	1,412		
Construction	286	174	460	4,522	4,982	290	258	548	5,072	5,620		
Wholesale and retail trade, hotel and restaurants	-	329	329	15,862	16,191	-	236	236	17,706	17,942		
Transport, storage and communication	209	3,236	3,445	6,796	10,241	251	3,819	4,070	7,549	11,619		
Financial intermediation	-	1,660	1,660	4,876	6,536	-	1,806	1,806	5,801	7,607		
Real estate, renting and business activities	50	263	313	7,194	7,507	73	323	396	8,035	8,431		
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	5,792	-	5,792	-	5,792	6,402	-	6,402	-	6,402		
Education	2,017	-	2,017	1,773	3,790	2,283	-	2,283	2,017	4,300		
Health and social work	1,622	-	1,622	756	2,378	1,854	-	1,854	900	2,754		
Other services	185	626	811	2,507	3,318	199	787	986	2,737	3,723		
FISIM	-711	-2,785	-3,496	-928	-3,428	-4,356		
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices			17,793	69,662	87,455			19,948	73,685	93,633		
As a % of GDP			20.3	79.7	100.0			21.3	78.7	100.0		

(R million)

Table 1.18 - General government current expenditure by function and type, 1999 - 2000

Function	Type	1999							Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Final consumption expenditure				Less sales of goods & services	Total				
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital consumption							
General public service		2251.0	573.1	927.8 ¹	89.2	3662.7	-	120.0	3782.7		
Defence		192.6	40.0	-	-	232.6	-	-	232.6		
Public order and safety		1723.8	340.4	78.0	54.8	2087.4	-	9.5	2096.9		
Education		2243.1	301.5	229.1	83.2	2690.5	-	1358.1	4048.6		
Health		1763.2	426.5	93.1	3.1	2279.7	-	34.1	2313.8		
Social security and welfare		303.5	108.4	-	63.0	348.9	-	5520.5	5869.4		
Housing and community amenities		440.5	396.2	111.4	88.5	859.6	-	14.1	873.7		
Recreation, culture and religion		156.4	85.4	-	6.1	235.7	-	135.4	371.1		
Fuel and energy		9.6	4.9	-	-	14.5	-	0.7	15.2		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		807.8	143.6	63.4	76.8	938.0	160.3	20.3	1118.6		
Construction, mining & manufacturing		117.6	65.6	16.2	5.4	194.0	143.2	3.3	340.5		
Transport and communication		335.0	116.2	57.1	360.3	148.0	66.3	1.9	216.2		
Other economic affairs		248.9	261.5	-	10.3	500.1	424.7	22.2	947.0		
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	2823.0	2823.0		
TOTAL		10593.0	2863.3	1576.1	840.7	14191.7	794.5	10063.1	25049.3		

¹ including consumption not classified among other functions

Table 1.18 (cont'd) - General government current expenditure by function and type, 1999 - 2000

		2000						(R million)	
Function	Type	Final consumption expenditure				Total	Subsidies	Other current transfers and property income	Total current disbursements
		Compensation of employees	Goods and services	Capital consumption	Less sales of goods & services				
General public service		2,431.2	794.5	1004.4 ¹	58.5	4,171.6	-	133.8	4,305.4
Defence		213.5	31.2	-	-	244.7	-	-	244.7
Public order and safety		1,839.9	320.7	86.2	61.3	2,185.5	-	10.8	2,196.3
Education		2,435.0	317.6	247.5	83.1	2,917.0	-	1,516.9	4,433.9
Health		1,835.4	628.9	99.6	4.9	2,559.0	-	17.7	2,576.7
Social security and welfare		330.7	109.6	-	63.1	377.2	-	5,974.1	6,351.3
Housing and community amenities		487.5	411.5	125.3	98.9	925.4	-	19.2	944.6
Recreation, culture and religion		166.1	109.8	-	6.8	269.1	-	115.9	385.0
Fuel and energy		9.8	5.7	-	-	15.5	-	0.4	15.9
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		830.9	132.6	67.4	140.4	890.5	130.4	25.5	1,046.4
Construction, mining & manufacturing		144.3	77.3	19.2	5.9	234.9	144.4	3.3	382.6
Transport and communication		350.4	126.9	74.0	241.2	310.1	99.7	0.7	410.5
Other economic affairs		259.9	158.8	-	10.2	408.5	430.9	20.9	860.3
Other functions		-	-	-	-	-	-	3,570.0	3,570.0
TOTAL		11,334.6	3,225.1	1,723.6	774.3	15,509.0	805.4	11,409.2	27,723.6

¹ including consumption not classified among other functions

SECTION II

TRADE STATISTICS

Table 2.1 - Distribution of total exports by selected commodities, 1998-2000

Exports (f.o.b. value)	1998		1999 ¹		2000 ²	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Sugar	8.907	22	7.602	19	5.544	13
Molasses	70	-	26	-	46	-
Flour	104	-	95	-	141	-
EPZ	26.075	65	29.131	73	30.961	76
Re-exports	1.567	4	1.455	4	1.463	4
Ships' stores and bunkers	722	2	865	2	1.810	4
Other	2.606	7	851	2	917	3
TOTAL	40,051	100	40,025	100	40,882	100
Exports by freeport operators	3.660		3.115		4.825	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 2.2 - Distribution of imports by section - c.i.f. value, 1998 - 2000

S.I.T.C Section	Description	1998		1999 ¹		2000 ²	
		R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
0	Food and live animals	6,826	14	6,761	12	6,948	13
1	Beverages and tobacco	312	1	527	1	369	1
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,931	4	1,667	3	1,654	3
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	3,145	6	4,046	7	6,450	12
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	594	1	569	1	455	-
5	Chemicals	3,890	8	3,882	7	4,260	8
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	17,251	35	17,036	30	17,570	32
7	Machinery and transport equipment	11,369	23	17,145	30	12,427	23
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,233	8	4,842	9	4,710	8
9	Other commodities and transactions	191	-	154	-	85	-
	TOTAL	49,742	100	56,629	100	54,928	100
	imports by freeport operators	3,255		2,674		3,781	

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 2.3 - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ by industrial origin and use, 1999 - 2000

(R million)

NSIC Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 1999			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	2,278.0	1,565.0	705.4	7.6
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	59.9	59.9	-	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing	39.9	0.5	39.4	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	472.2	472.2	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	5,977.0	1,522.0	4,455.0	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	68.9	-	68.9	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	10,342.0	10,191.1	150.9	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	415.6	154.5	261.1	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	359.1	177.4	181.7	-
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	647.3	624.5	22.8	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,006.5	942.4	64.1	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	353.7	37.4	310.6	5.7
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	3,157.3	2,513.1	644.2	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3,748.6	2,702.8	1,045.8	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1,342.6	1,135.7	206.9	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,533.7	1,434.5	99.2	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	1,505.7	1,505.7	-	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,357.5	909.3	292.5	155.7
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	5,358.3	985.8	706.6	3,665.9
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,068.0	197.2	171.7	699.1
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,456.7	728.7	118.8	609.2
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	1,788.1	236.8	461.0	1,090.3
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	1,105.2	435.7	56.6	612.9
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3,949.5	185.3	897.1	2,867.1
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	3,264.1	25.0	168.4	3,070.7
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	1,570.5	1,089.0	375.7	105.8
74	Other business activities	14.2	14.2	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	8.0	4.4	3.6	-
	TOTAL	54,248.1	29,850.1	11,508.0	12,890.0

¹ 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 2.3(cont'd) - Classification of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ by industrial origin and use, 1999 - 2000
(R million)

NSIC Divisions	Industrial Origin	Economic categories - 2000			
		Total	Intermediate consumption	Final consumption of household	Gross domestic fixed capital formation
01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	2,223.8	1,553.5	663.7	6.6
02	Forestry, logging and related service activities	75.8	75.6	0.2	-
05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms: service activities incidental to fishing	90.0	0.5	89.5	-
14	Other mining and quarrying	572.9	572.9	-	-
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages	6,327.6	1,582.2	4,745.4	-
16	Manufacture of tobacco products	6.5	-	6.5	-
17	Manufacture of textiles	10,462.4	10,350.8	111.6	-
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	381.9	201.9	180.0	-
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear	384.0	201.7	182.0	0.3
20	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	602.2	585.6	16.6	-
21	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1,232.5	1,129.7	102.8	-
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	378.1	31.8	342.3	4.0
23	Manufacture of cork, refined petroleum product and nuclear fuel	5,360.9	4,806.1	554.8	-
24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	3,970.5	2,955.1	1,015.4	-
25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1,332.9	1,104.8	228.1	-
26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	1,532.6	1,430.7	101.9	-
27	Manufacturing of basic metals	1,389.1	1,387.0	2.1	-
28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	1,183.9	958.0	152.0	73.9
29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	4,525.7	767.4	512.6	3,245.7
30	Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1,049.5	219.6	-	829.9
31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c	1,369.5	536.0	73.8	759.7
32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus	1,552.2	362.4	353.7	836.1
33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instrument, watches and clocks	809.1	320.4	39.9	448.8
34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	2,408.4	172.3	560.0	1,676.1
35	Manufacture of other transport equipment	303.9	35.2	50.6	218.1
36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c	1,458.9	1,104.8	274.3	79.8
74	Other business activities	15.1	15.1	-	-
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	11.7	10.3	1.4	-
	TOTAL	51,011.6	32,471.4	10,361.2	8,179.0

¹ 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 2.4 - Distribution of imports (c.i.f value) into consumption ¹ classified by economic categories, 1998-2000

Economic categories	1998		1999 ²		2000 ³	
	R M	%	R M	%	R M	%
Intermediate consumption	28,482	60.2	29,850	55.0	32,471	63.7
Final consumption of household	12,068	25.5	11,508	21.2	10,361	20.3
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	6,756	14.3	12,890	23.8	8,179	16.0
TOTAL	47,306	100.0	54,248	100.0	51,011	100.0

1 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

2 revised

3 provisional

Fig 10 - Imports by economic categories (1995-2000)

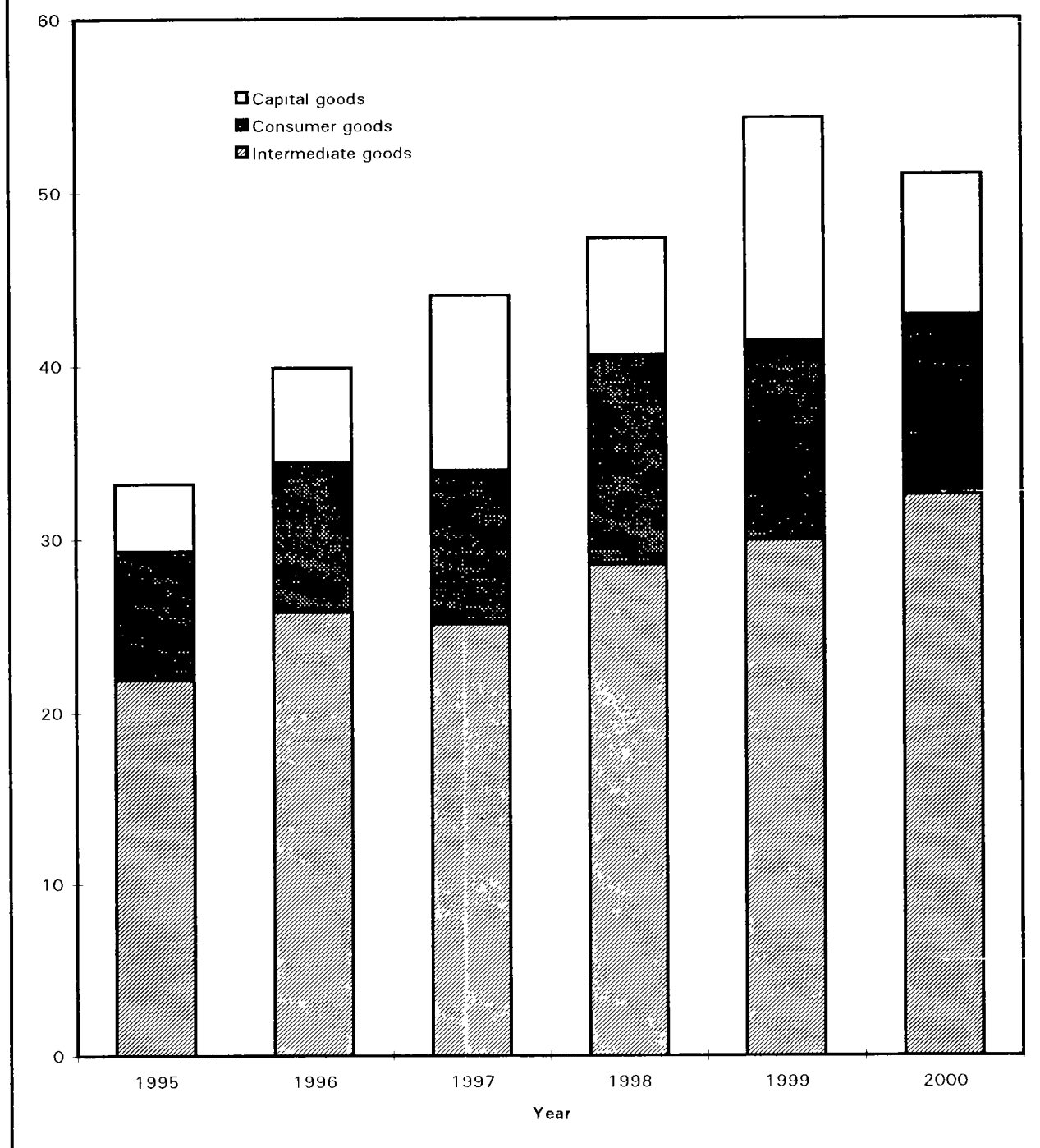


Table 2.5 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export price indices (unit value) of selected goods 1999-2000

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Domestic exports	- 1.0	- 1.5
Sugar	+ 6.0	+ 3.8
EPZ exports	- 3.0	- 4.6
of which Tuna	- 14.7	- 17.1
Textile yarn	- 5.0	- 3.6
Knitted goods	- 9.9	- 3.9
Other garments	- 1.7	- 3.7
Optical goods	- 5.8	- 0.1

Table 2.6 - Annual change (%) in the domestic export volume indices of selected goods, 1999-2000

Exported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Domestic exports	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
Sugar	- 20.1	- 29.7
EPZ exports	+ 15.2	+ 11.4
of which Tuna	+ 18.9	+ 19.7
Textile yarn	+ 42.3	+ 10.7
Knitted goods	+ 0.3	- 1.1
Other garments	+ 12.7	+ 12.1
Optical goods	+ 5.1	- 12.7

1 revised

2 provisional

Table 2.7 - Annual change (%) in the import price indices (unit value) of selected goods, 1999 - 2000

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Total Imports	+ 6.0	+ 3.4
Intermediate goods	+ 1.9	- 1.5
of which fish & fish preparations	- 24.0	- 1.4
cereals & cereal preparations	- 23.9	+ 0.3
wheat	- 23.9	+ 0.3
edible products & preparations	- 0.1	- 3.0
textile fibres	- 5.8	- 9.4
textile yarn	+ 4.3	- 3.6
fabrics	+ 4.7	+ 2.2
cork & wood	+ 15.1	- 3.9
petroleum products	- 3.0	+ 82.2
chemicals	+ 8.0	- 3.3
cement	- 31.4	- 1.7
Iron & steel	- 2.4	- 6.1
other metallic products	+ 9.2	- 16.9
Consumer goods	+ 11.2	+ 13.0
of which meat & meat preparations	- 0.5	+ 0.1
dairy products	+ 1.3	- 4.8
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 9.8	+ 2.7
rice	+ 18.5	+ 2.0
vegetables & fruits	+ 1.5	- 7.5
beverages & tobacco	- 3.9	- 4.0
petroleum products	+ 26.5	+ 58.9
gas	+ 23.5	+ 26.5
chemicals	+ 8.0	- 3.3
Capital goods	+ 9.7	+ 3.2

1 revised

2 provisional

**Table 2.8 - Annual change (%) in the import volume indices of selected goods,
1999 - 2000**

Imported goods	Annual change (%)	
	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Total Imports	+ 4.0	- 1.5
Intermediate goods	+ 5.7	- 0.3
of which fish & fish preparations	- 6.2	+ 35.3
cereals & cereal preparations	+ 27.2	+ 1.3
wheat	+ 27.2	+ 1.3
edible products & preparations	- 2.4	+ 10.8
textile fibres	- 27.7	+ 21.1
textile yarn	+ 4.1	+ 4.5
fabrics	- 12.8	+ 1.9
cork & wood	- 2.0	- 5.2
petroleum products	- 32.8	- 9.4
chemicals	- 7.6	+ 13.4
cement	- 0.8	+ 3.0
Iron & steel	- 10.7	- 1.1
other metallic products	+ 9.0	+ 16.9
Consumer goods	- 2.4	- 0.5
of which meat & meat preparations	- 13.8	+ 10.7
dairy products	+ 3.8	+ 3.1
cereals & cereal preparations	- 2.9	- 9.2
rice	+ 15.9	- 15.3
vegetables & fruits	+ 10.2	+ 6.0
beverages & tobacco	+ 75.7	- 27.0
petroleum products	+ 1.7	+ 0.3
gas	- 5.5	+ 7.3
chemicals	- 7.6	+ 13.4
Capital goods	+ 22.7	- 16.1

1 revised

2 provisional

SECTION III

PRODUCTION DATA

AND

SELECTED INDICATORS

Table 3.1 - Local production of selected commodities, 1998 - 2000

	Unit	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Sugar	M/Tons	628,588	373,294	569,289
Molasses	"	168,518	124,712	144,027
Tea	"	1,488	1,473	1,312
Poultry, dressed, fresh	"	18,300	20,900	25,600
Animal feeds	"	106,981	124,260	137,049
Iron bars ³	"	42,500	42,700	44,000
Denatured spirits ⁴				
<i>Power alcohol</i>	H/litres	4,666	3,378	3,780
<i>Alcohol for heating and lighting</i>	"	3,208	2,813	3,147
Beer and stout ⁴	"	406,150	358,450	374,970
Wine ⁴	"	31,900	42,549	41,156
Perfumed spirits ⁴	"	1,657	1,202	1,806
Vinegar ⁴	"	1,408	1,916	1,360
Electricity generated	Million kwh	1,396	1,559	1,608

1 revised

2 provisional

3 include steel tubes

4 excise figures

Table 3.2 - Production of selected commodities, 1998 - 2000

	(Tonnes)		
	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ²
Industrial crops			
Sugarcane	5,781,095	3,882,597	5,109,521
Tea (processed green leaf)	7,393	7,134	6,440
Tobacco leaf ³	701	668	563
Vegetables, pulses and fruits			
Beans and peas	1,896	1,301	1,715
Creepers ⁴	22,411	20,023	27,435
Groundnuts	551	341	408
Maize	260	201	623
Manioc	165	111	151
Sweet potatoes	475	400	651
Potatoes	14,612	15,322	13,843
Tomatoes	10,729	8,037	9,719
Mixed vegetables ⁵	29,715	31,783	48,023
Bananas	9,343	7,550	8,500
Pineapples	1,462	1,014	3,416
Meat			
Beef: Local	277	206	153
Rodrigues	63	73	87
Imported	2,175	2,296	2,298
Goat meat	112	116	86
Mutton	6	9	16
Pork	752	678	891
Poultry	18,300	20,900	25,600
Fish			
Coastal fishing	2,179	2,175	2,310
High seas ⁶	7,550	8,339	5,468
Ponds and barachois	106	58	64

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), echalotte, garlic, leek, lettuce, onion, petsai, sweet pepper, ladies finger, eddoes, brinjal and ginger

6 includes fish caught for canning industry

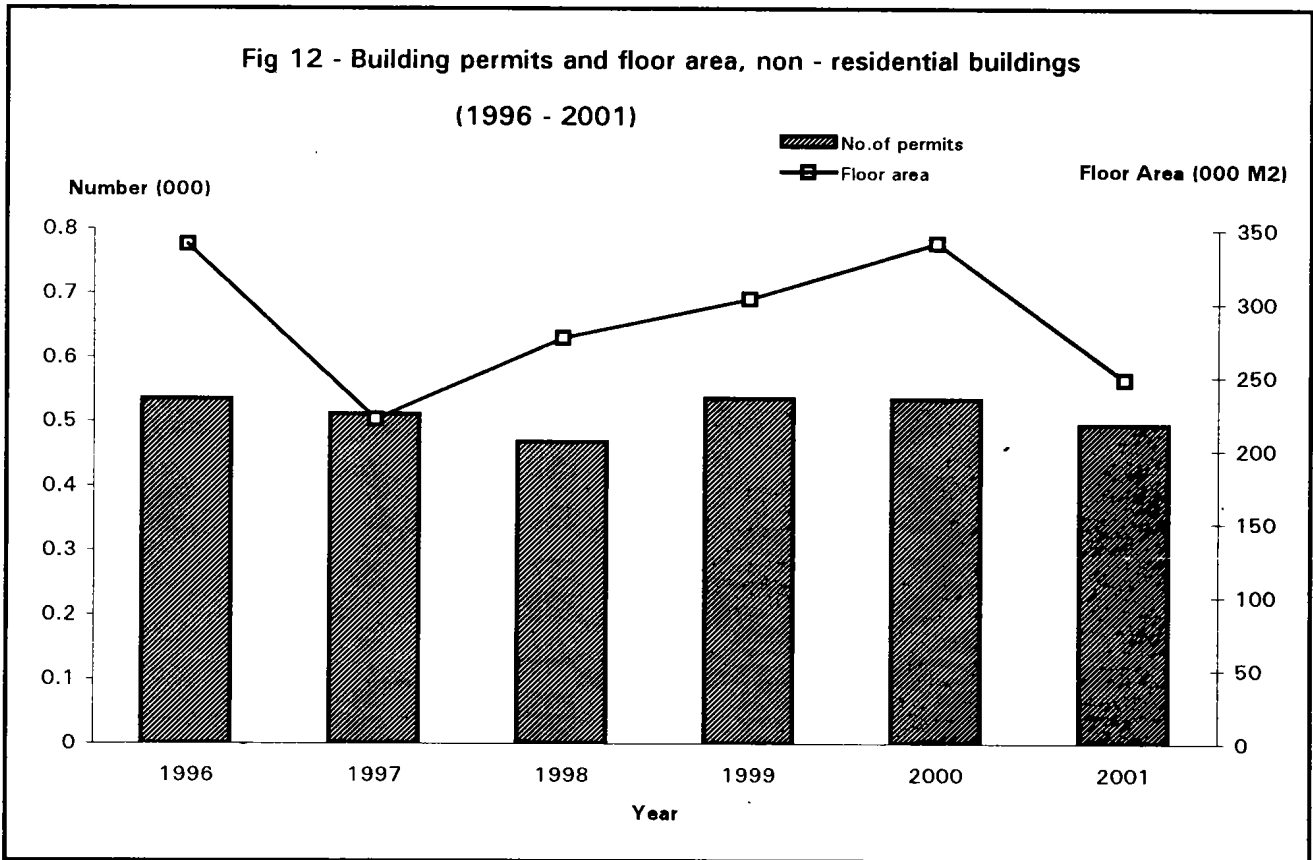
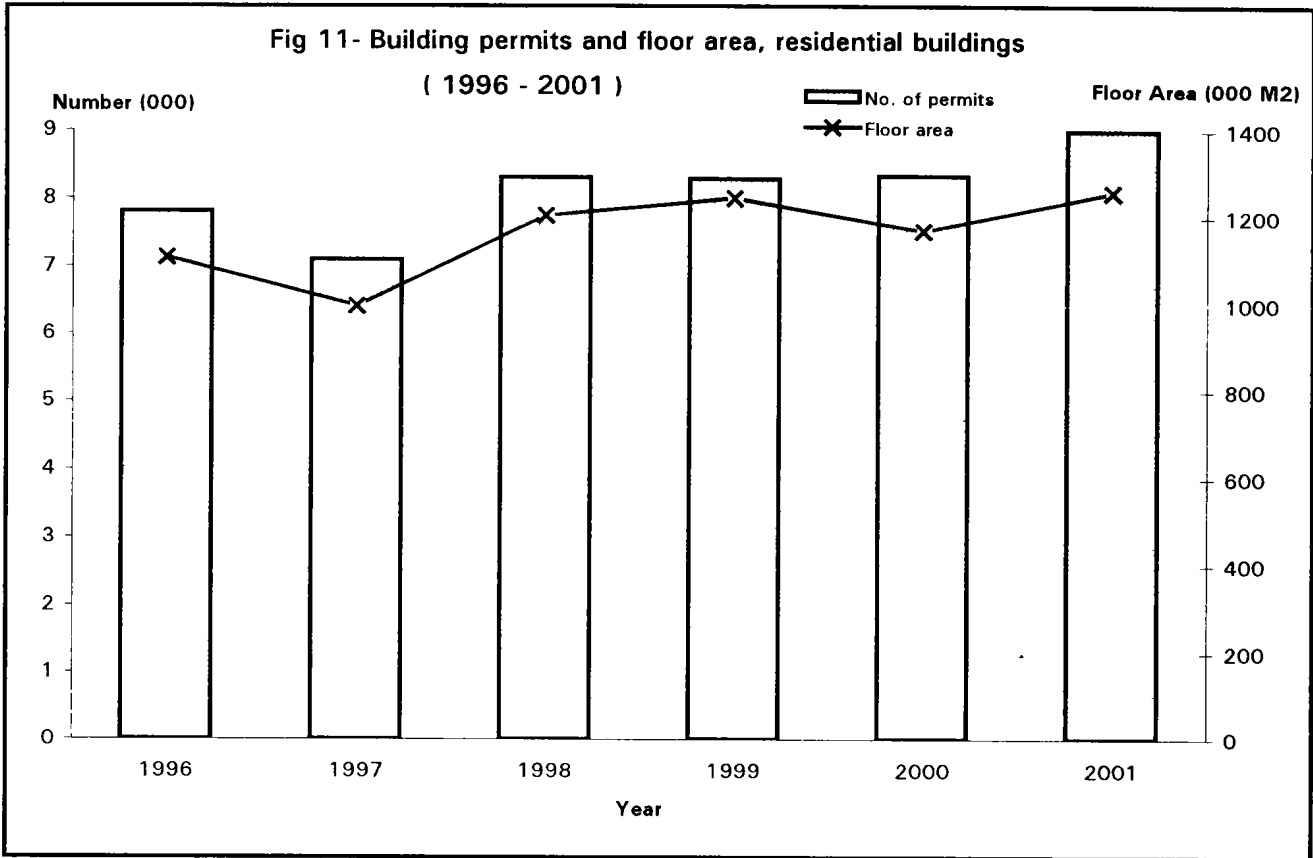


Table 3.3 - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by type of building, 1998 - 2001

Type of building	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)	No. of permits issued	Floor area (m ²)
Residential building	8,302	1,204,125	8,280	1,243,771	8,331	1,170,023	8,999	1,256,946
New buildings	4,667	839,006	4,657	864,710	4,538	784,627	4,459	794,586
Additions	3,635	365,119	3,623	379,061	3,793	385,396	4,540	462,360
Non-residential building	469	275,779	537	302,578	536	340,450	496	247,603
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	20	11,205	21	13,618	14	6,862	15	7,000
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57	92,393	47	42,697	44	38,573	52	42,351
of which EPZ	9	37,552	8	17,483	4	8,529	3	12,283
Electricity, gas and water	1	4,128	1	308	2	833	1	2,207
Construction	-	-	1	679	1	68	3	3,607
Wholesale & retail trade: repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods	292	74,650	373	99,210	363	111,972	310	118,563
of which Wholesale and retail trade	288	74,184	367	98,659	351	110,930	289	114,376
Hotels and restaurants	18	38,687	19	87,007	19	106,499	28	28,217
Transport, storage and communication	4	474	2	736	7	3,320	3	725
Financial intermediation	3	492	6	8,046	6	2,929	3	2,230
Real estate, renting and business activities	12	20,855	14	32,544	18	30,845	4	1,317
Public administration and defence: compulsory social security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	11	8,053	12	4,353	19	19,444	18	15,129
Health and social work	13	6,814	6	1,532	14	5,181	5	4,351
Other services	38	18,028	35	11,848	29	13,924	54	21,906
TOTAL	8,771	1,479,904	8,817	1,546,349	8,867	1,510,473	9,495	1,504,549

Table 3.4(a) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for residential buildings, 1998 - 2001

Region	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	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	4,316	576,409	4,187	596,995	3,664	488,607	3,701	508,794
Port Louis	1,083	152,783	964	142,448	940	138,375	984	135,799
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	617	93,651	630	93,960	552	86,613	592	103,452
Curepipe	834	97,213	709	103,999	626	79,876	676	82,357
Quatre Bornes	648	103,023	535	104,120	558	72,276	521	80,338
Vacoas - Phoenix	1,134	129,739	1,349	152,468	988	111,467	928	106,848
Rural areas	3,986	627,716	4,093	646,776	4,667	681,416	5,298	748,152
Pamplemousses	826	137,759	835	139,268	840	134,501	1,034	154,912
Riviere du Rempart	645	115,158	685	113,983	704	110,190	923	147,841
Flacq	676	95,666	771	112,410	917	123,023	951	122,660
Grand Port	504	59,108	630	83,431	672	76,034	741	82,595
Savanne	349	44,190	303	41,307	399	47,299	504	60,707
Plaines Wilhems	41	5,607	19	2,623	43	7,082	44	5,671
Moka	427	61,351	383	57,229	550	75,181	507	68,560
Black River	518	108,877	467	96,525	542	108,106	594	105,206
TOTAL	8,302	1,204,125	8,280	1,243,771	8,331	1,170,023	8,999	1,256,946

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

Table 3.4(b) - Total¹ number of permits and floor area by region for non - residential buildings, 1998 - 2001

Region	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	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	200	139,791	250	134,005	192	103,635	202	137,368
Port Louis	83	105,183	90	59,506	67	49,370	63	41,914
Beau Bassin - Rose Hill	27	8,354	49	10,545	28	12,106	57	35,509
Curepipe	35	11,233	32	19,846	28	18,586	28	5,984
Quatre Bornes	21	6,690	18	7,413	35	10,436	19	37,724
Vacoas - Phoenix	34	8,331	61	36,695	34	13,137	35	16,237
Rural areas	269	135,988	287	168,573	344	236,815	294	110,235
Pamplemousses	52	30,789	62	20,267	89	68,298	78	28,896
Riviere du Rempart	36	38,854	52	34,896	49	25,895	25	11,114
Flacq	37	12,295	61	43,773	57	19,931	56	14,129
Grand Port	46	12,602	31	11,402	26	4,264	35	8,652
Savanne	25	5,854	24	3,696	23	8,527	24	10,447
Plaines Wilhems	6	2,392	1	13	9	1,567	4	1,137
Moka	21	7,066	29	8,658	35	12,861	36	11,211
Black River	46	26,136	27	45,868	56	95,472	36	24,649
TOTAL	469	275,779	537	302,578	536	340,450	496	247,603

¹ includes new buildings and additions for which permits have been issued by Municipalities and Ministry of Public Infrastructure

Table 3.5 - Number of permits for residential buildings¹ by range of floor area, 1999 - 2001

Range of floor area (sq mts)	1999				2000				2001			
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%	Number	Number	Number	%
Less than 65	806	335	1,141	14	754	428	1,182	14	755	484	1,239	14
65-139	1,978	1,975	3,953	48	1,728	2,444	4,172	50	1,734	2,879	4,613	51
140-299	1,199	1,522	2,721	33	1,057	1,622	2,679	32	1,076	1,789	2,865	32
300-499	157	219	376	4	90	139	229	3	107	109	216	2
500 & over	47	42	89	1	35	34	69	1	29	37	66	1
TOTAL	4,187	4,093	8,280	100	3,664	4,667	8,331	100	3,701	5,298	8,999	100

¹ includes new buildings and additions

Table 3.6 - Series of selected indicators, 1990 - 2001

Year	Mid-year population ¹ (Republic of Mauritius)	Gross domestic product at basic prices (R M)	Taxes on products 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
1990	1,058,775	33,604	6,025	39,629	+7.3	30,364	12,062	+23.6
1991	1,070,128	38,042	6,623	44,665	+4.4	33,770	12,722	-1.8
1992	1,084,611	43,285	6,965	50,250	+6.8	37,222	13,848	+4.1
1993	1,097,544	49,549	8,088	57,637	+4.9	43,482	16,101	+4.8
1994	1,113,016	55,870	8,178	64,048	+4.8	49,182	19,400	+12.6
1995	1,122,627	62,296	7,987	70,283	+5.5	53,980	16,798	-15.0
1996	1,134,166	70,318	8,768	79,086	+6.2	60,324	20,181	+14.9
1997	1,148,046	77,683	10,416	88,099	+5.6	66,564	23,481	+11.6
1998	1,160,591	87,455	12,109	99,564	+5.7	75,084	23,082	-6.7
1999	1,175,437	93,633	14,116	107,749	+2.3	82,904	29,676	+22.1
2000	1,187,162	104,271	14,814	119,085	+8.9	89,485	28,069	-8.2
2001	1,200,170	117,225	14,905	132,130	+5.8	97,616	30,049	+3.3

¹ figures for the period 1992 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

Table 3.7 - Selected social and economic indicators, 1992 - 2000

Republic of Mauritius	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1. Population (mid-year) ¹	1,084,611	1,097,544	1,113,016	1,122,627	1,134,166	1,148,046	1,160,591	1,175,437	1,187,162
2. Annual population growth	+1.4	+1.2	+1.4	+0.9	+1.0	+1.2	+1.1	+1.3	+1.0
3. Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	66.4	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.4	66.6	66.9	67.4	67.1
Female (years)	73.9	74.0	74.0	74.3	74.4	74.4	74.5	74.7	74.7
4. Crude birth rate	21.1	20.3	19.6	18.3	18.3	17.4	16.7	17.3	17.0
5. Crude death rate	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7
6. Infantile mortality rate	18.6	19.6	18.1	19.7	22.1	20.3	19.3	19.5	15.9
7. Total employment (mid-year) ²	437,900	445,900	454,800	460,500	462,600	467,200	475,000	480,500	483,600
8. Tourist arrivals (Number)	335,400	374,630	400,526	422,463	486,867	536,125	558,195	578,085	656,453
9. Tourist earnings (R M)	4,655	5,362	6,415	7,472	9,050	10,068	11,890	13,668	14,234
10. GNI at market prices (R M)	50,421	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727	98,927	107,283	118,302
11. Per capita GNI at market prices (R)	46,488	52,572	57,147	62,310	69,035	76,414	85,239	91,271	99,651
12. Real annual growth of GDP at basic prices (%)	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6	+5.7	+2.3	+8.9
13. Rate of inflation - calendar (%)	+4.6	+10.5	+7.3	+6.0	+6.6	+6.6	+6.8	+6.9	+4.2
14. Total imports (c.i.f. : R M) ³	25,280	30,319	34,723	34,638	41,737	48,096	52,997	59,303	58,709
15. Total exports (f.o.b. : R M) ³	20,744	23,522	24,852	27,684	33,037	35,377	43,711	43,140	45,707
of which sugar	5,841	5,770	5,742	6,326	8,347	7,495	8,907	7,602	5,544
EPZ	13,081	15,821	16,533	18,267	21,001	23,049	26,075	29,131	30,961

1 figures for the period 1992 - 1999 have been revised in the light of the 2000 Population Census

2 figures include foreign workers

3 adjusted to include freeport activities

Table 3.8 - Internal purchasing power of the rupee (1962 - 2000)

	EROSION OF PURCHASING POWER																		
	1962	1970	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1962	100.0	83.8	21.6	14.1	13.9	13.8	12.6	11.2	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.2
1970	119.3	100.0	25.7	16.6	16.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	11.5	10.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.1	6.6	6.2	6.0
1980	463.2	388.3	100.0	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	24.9	23.9
1985	714.5	598.8	153.2	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	38.3	36.8
1986	727.4	609.6	157.0	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	39.1	37.5
1987	731.8	613.3	157.9	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	39.2	37.6
1988	799.1	669.1	172.4	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	42.9	41.2
1989	899.8	754.1	194.1	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	48.4	46.4
1990	1,021.3	855.9	220.3	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	54.8	52.6
1991	1,092.8	915.8	235.7	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	58.6	56.2
1992	1,143.1	957.9	246.5	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	61.3	58.8
1993	1,263.1	1,058.5	272.4	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	67.8	65.1
1994	1,355.3	1,135.8	292.3	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	72.7	69.8
1995	1,436.6	1,203.9	309.8	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	77.1	74.0
1996	1,531.4	1,283.4	330.3	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	82.1	78.8
1997	1,632.5	1,368.1	352.1	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	87.6	84.1
1998	1,743.5	1,461.1	376.0	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	93.5	89.7
1999	1,863.8	1,561.9	401.9	259.7	256.2	254.8	233.0	207.0	182.4	170.5	163.0	147.5	137.6	129.7	121.7	114.2	106.9	100.0	96.0
2000	1,942.1	1,627.5	418.8	270.6	267.0	265.5	242.8	215.7	190.1	177.7	169.8	153.7	143.4	135.1	126.8	119.0	111.4	104.2	100.0

EQUIVALENT PURCHASING POWER

SECTION IV

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES

1990-1997

Table 4.1 - Main National Accounts aggregates, 1990 -1997

	Unit	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R M	33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,318	77,683
2. Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R M	6,025	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,416
3. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R M	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099
4. Net primary income from the rest of the world	R M	-339	89	171	63	-443	-332	-789	-372
5. Gross National Income (GNI)									
at basic prices	R M	33,265	38,131	43,456	49,612	55,427	61,964	69,529	77,311
at market prices	R M	39,290	44,754	50,421	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727
6. Net transfer from rest of the world	R M	1,248	1,318	1,417	1,792	1,854	1,763	2,079	2,682
7. Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R M	40,538	46,072	51,838	59,492	65,459	71,714	80,376	90,409
8. Per capita GNI									
at basic prices	R	31,418	35,632	40,066	45,202	49,799	55,195	61,304	67,342
at market prices	R	37,109	41,821	46,488	52,572	57,147	62,310	69,035	76,414
9. Per capita GDP									
at basic prices	R	31,739	35,549	39,908	45,145	50,197	55,491	62,000	67,666
at market prices	R	37,429	41,738	46,330	52,514	57,545	62,606	69,731	76,738
10. Compensation of employees	R M	15,534	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,514
11. Final consumption expenditure incurred by									
households	R M	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564
general government	R M	25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056
Actual final consumption of									
households	R M	4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508
general government	R M	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564
12. Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)									
private sector	R M	26,993	29,842	32,777	38,525	43,413	47,975	53,362	58,804
public sector	R M	3,371	3,928	4,445	4,957	5,769	6,005	6,962	7,760
13. Gross National Saving (GNS)	R M	12,062	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481
14. Net exports of goods & services									
Exports of goods & services	R M	7,560	9,030	9,062	11,631	13,656	11,237	12,926	17,840
Imports of goods & services	R M	4,502	3,692	4,786	4,470	5,744	5,561	7,255	5,641
	R M	10,174	12,302	14,616	16,010	16,277	17,734	20,052	23,845
	R M	-2,839	-1,674	-1,627	-3,478	-5,584	-1,703	-545	-4,304
	R M	25,619	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194
	R M	28,458	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498

Table 4.2 - Growth rates and ratios, 1991 - 1997

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1. Annual real growth rate of :	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	+5.2	+4.9	+5.4	+5.4	+4.6	+5.2	+4.6
<i>Households</i>	+5.0	+5.0	+5.3	+5.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.8
<i>General Government</i>	+6.3	+4.3	+6.0	+3.7	+3.4	+6.7	+3.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	-1.8	+4.1	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	+8.3	+2.3	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4
2. Ratios							
Compensation of employees as a % of GDP at basic prices	47.8	47.0	46.5	47.7	46.3	45.2	44.4
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	75.6	74.1	75.5	76.8	76.8	76.3	75.6
<i>Households</i>	62.9	61.7	62.5	63.3	63.7	62.9	62.5
<i>General Government</i>	12.7	12.4	13.0	13.5	13.1	13.4	13.1
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	28.5	27.6	27.9	30.3	23.9	25.5	26.7
Public sector's investment as a % of GDFCF	29.0	34.6	27.8	29.6	33.1	36.0	24.0
Gross National Saving (GNS) as a % of GDP at market prices	27.5	29.1	27.8	25.4	25.2	25.4	27.1

Table 4.3 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1990 - 1997

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,304	4,435	5,037	5,240	5,490	6,407	7,135	7,216
Sugarcane	2,675	2,658	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178
Other	1,629	1,777	2,130	2,500	2,635	2,834	2,918	3,038
Mining and quarrying	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	118
Manufacturing	8,143	9,120	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,340
Sugar	1,150	1,147	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247
E.P.Z products	3,965	4,390	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,188
Other	3,028	3,583	4,053	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,905
Electricity, gas and water	507	775	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,451	1,257
Construction	2,228	2,612	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,520
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	4,352	4,947	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331
Wholesale and retail trade	4,207	4,777	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982
Other	145	170	210	242	281	282	314	349
Hotels and restaurants	1,300	1,483	1,770	2,132	2,584	2,861	3,647	4,011
Transport, storage and communication	3,478	4,172	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,927
Financial intermediation	1,650	1,910	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209
Insurance	500	585	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1,150	1,325	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,205	3,646	3,960	4,312	4,951	5,561	6,123	6,855
Owner occupied dwellings	2,155	2,339	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,779
Other	1,050	1,307	1,410	1,501	1,882	2,259	2,568	3,076
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,116	2,361	2,564	3,102	3,742	4,072	4,683	5,255
Education	1,392	1,599	1,838	2,149	2,508	2,722	3,000	3,286
Health and social work	829	972	1,109	1,366	1,625	1,734	1,998	2,104
Other services	650	850	1,175	1,538	1,878	2,016	2,379	2,859
FISIM	-600	-900	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,605
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,318	77,683
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	6,025	6,623	6,965	8,088	8,178	7,987	8,768	10,416
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099

(R million)

Table 4.4 - Gross Domestic Product-sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 1991- 1997

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing							
Sugarcane	-1.7	+6.1	-6.1	-5.9	+7.5	+5.7	+3.5
Other	-4.9	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0
Mining and quarrying							
Other	+3.7	+4.7	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4
Manufacturing							
Mining and quarrying	+10.0	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+7.0	+6.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+4.3	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9
Sugar	-1.7	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0
E.P.Z products	+5.0	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0
Other	+5.7	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2
Electricity, gas and water							
Electricity, gas and water	+9.5	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+9.3
Construction							
Construction	+8.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods							
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.7	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0
Other	+4.5	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0
Other	+10.0	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0
Hotels and restaurants							
Hotels and restaurants	+2.9	+12.6	+12.0	+10.0	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2
Transport, storage and communication							
Transport, storage and communication	+5.1	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0
Financial intermediation							
Financial intermediation	+7.2	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2
Insurance	+6.4	+6.0	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0
Real estate, renting and business activities							
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+5.5	+7.0	+5.1	+5.3
Owner occupied dwellings	+3.3	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8
Other	+9.9	+8.1	+7.2	+8.4	+12.8	+7.4	+8.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security							
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.4	+3.0	+5.2	+7.1	+5.8	+6.3	+3.4
Education							
Education	+6.9	+7.4	+3.7	+4.4	+3.7	+1.6	+6.0
Health and social work							
Health and social work	+8.7	+7.0	+8.7	+5.9	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0
Other services							
Other services	+6.3	+12.7	+14.0	+10.0	+6.6	+7.4	+8.0
FISIM							
FISIM	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices							
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.6
Overall growth excluding sugar sector							
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+5.4	+6.7	+7.0	+6.2	+5.1	+5.8	+5.4

Table 4.5 - National Disposable Income and its appropriation at current prices, 1990 - 1997

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Compensation of employees	15,534	18,183	20,354	23,045	26,652	28,846	31,813	34,514
of which paid by general government	3,789	4,211	4,555	5,498	6,545	6,965	7,816	8,537
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies	6,342	6,969	7,355	8,552	8,751	8,602	9,447	11,182
Taxes on products ¹	6,392	6,998	7,576	8,508	8,459	8,369	9,399	11,147
Subsidies on products	(367)	(375)	(611)	(420)	(281)	(382)	(631)	(731)
Other taxes on production ²	317	346	390	464	573	615	679	766
Gross operating surplus	17,753	19,513	22,541	26,040	28,645	32,835	37,826	42,403
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099
Net primary income from the rest of the world	-339	+89	+171	+63	-443	-332	-789	-372
Gross National Income at market prices (GNI)	39,290	44,754	50,421	57,700	63,605	69,951	78,297	87,727
Net transfer from the rest of the world	+1,248	+1,318	+1,417	+1,792	+1,854	+1,763	+2,079	+2,682
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	40,538	46,072	51,838	59,492	65,459	71,714	80,376	90,409
Less: Final consumption expenditure	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564
Households	25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056
General government	4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508
Gross National Saving (GNS)	10,174	12,302	14,616	16,010	16,277	17,734	20,052	23,845
GNS as a % of GDP at market prices	25.7	27.5	29.1	27.8	25.4	25.2	25.4	27.1

1 include excise duties, import duties and sales tax

2 include road tax, municipal rates, trading licences, etc

Table 4.6 - Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at current prices, 1990 -1997

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Final consumption expenditure incurred by	30,364	33,770	37,222	43,482	49,182	53,980	60,324	66,564
Households	25,370	28,085	30,999	35,996	40,524	44,768	49,759	55,056
General government	4,994	5,685	6,223	7,486	8,658	9,212	10,565	11,508
<i>Individual</i>	(1,623)	(1,757)	(1,778)	(2,528)	(2,889)	(3,208)	(3,603)	(3,748)
<i>Collective</i>	(3,371)	(3,928)	(4,445)	(4,958)	(5,769)	(6,004)	(6,962)	(7,760)
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,062	12,722	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481
Private sector	7,560	9,030	9,062	11,631	13,656	11,237	12,926	17,840
Public sector	4,502	3,692	4,786	4,470	5,744	5,561	7,255	5,641
Increase in inventories ¹	42	-153	807	1,532	1,050	1,208	-874	2,358
Exports of goods & services	25,619	27,861	29,759	33,543	36,249	41,205	50,465	54,194
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepport activities	17,855	18,992	20,772	23,550	24,730	27,326	32,496	33,694
Goods (f.o.b) freepport activities ²	-	-	-	-	155	358	725	1,683
Services	7,764	8,869	8,987	9,993	11,364	13,521	17,244	18,817
Less Imports of goods & services	28,458	29,535	31,386	37,021	41,833	42,908	51,010	58,498
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepport activities	21,841	22,209	23,250	27,814	31,860	31,508	38,342	42,875
Goods (f.o.b) freepport activities ²	-	-	-	-	160	250	590	1,803
Services	6,617	7,326	8,136	9,207	9,813	11,150	12,078	13,820
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	39,629	44,665	50,250	57,637	64,048	70,283	79,086	88,099

1 includes all statistical discrepancies

2 freepport activities started in 1994

Table 4.7 - Expenditure on GDP - Growth rates (% over previous year), 1991 - 1997

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Final consumption expenditure incurred by							
Households	+5.2	+4.9	+5.4	+5.4	+4.6	+5.2	+4.6
General government	+5.0	+5.0	+5.3	+5.8	+4.9	+4.9	+4.8
<i>Individual</i>	+6.3	+4.3	+6.0	+3.7	+3.4	+6.7	+3.8
<i>Collective</i>	+1.2	-3.6	+24.5	+1.5	+7.7	+3.8	-1.1
	+8.7	+7.9	-1.4	+4.9	+1.3	+8.2	+6.2
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	-1.8	+4.1	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6
Private sector	+11.1	-4.1	+15.6	+9.7	-19.3	+10.1	+32.5
Public sector	-23.7	+23.9	-15.9	+20.1	-5.0	+24.8	-25.4
Exports of goods & services	+4.4	+3.3	+6.7	+2.9	+6.8	+10.5	+3.5
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepoort activities	+1.8	+5.2	+6.2	+1.4	+5.0	+6.9	-0.1
Goods (f.o.b) freepoort activities ¹	-	-	-	-	+119.6	+82.1	+123.6
Services	+10.3	-0.7	+8.0	+5.1	+9.2	+15.9	+5.3
Less Imports of goods & services	-1.6	+2.8	+7.3	+6.0	-2.7	+11.2	+9.7
Goods (f.o.b) - excluding freepoort activities	-4.1	+1.6	+9.1	+6.6	-6.0	+12.5	+6.8
Goods (f.o.b) freepoort activities ¹	-	-	-	-	+48.5	+118.1	+191.9
Services	+6.5	+6.3	+2.4	+2.5	+7.2	+5.2	+10.0

1 freepoort activities started in 1994

Table 4.8 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1992 - 1997

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
I - By type of capital goods						
A. Building & construction work	7,920	9,111	10,392	10,250	11,106	11,017
Residential building	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650
Non-residential building	2,409	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706
Other construction work	1,691	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661
B. Machinery and equipment	5,928	6,990	9,008	6,548	9,075	12,464
Passenger car	575	640	890	861	915	1,155
Other transport equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	875	867	720	510	730	1,215
Other machinery and equipment	4,153	5,145	5,398	5,052	7,110	6,994
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	13,523	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381
II - By Industrial use						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	631	626	611	662	628	678
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,900	2,637	2,478	2,248	2,745	2,894
<i>of which EPZ</i>	560	900	900	815	930	1,245
Electricity , gas and water	1,217	566	1,115	1,212	1,936	1,450
Construction	300	423	426	371	427	490
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	820	960	1,477	1,226	1,629	1,572
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	774	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521
Restaurants and hotels	822	902	813	1,204	1,310	1,338
Transport , storage and communication	2,263	2,914	4,533	2,633	3,213	6,575
Financial intermediation	498	758	1,001	558	633	445
Real estate , renting and business activities	3,910	4,643	5,118	4,868	5,280	5,089
Owner occupied dwellings	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650
Other	90	132	292	218	365	439
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	896	801	905	887	1,112	1,391
Education	221	321	320	345	582	713
Health and social work	185	327	302	139	217	303
Other services	185	223	301	445	469	543
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481

**Table 4.9 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%)
by type and use, 1993 - 1997**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
I - By type of capital goods					
A. Building & construction work	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6
Residential building	+8.3	-	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	-9.0
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2
Other transport equipment	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	<i>-11.5</i>	<i>-24.5</i>	<i>-32.2</i>	<i>+39.0</i>	<i>+58.5</i>
Other machinery and equipment	+8.7	+0.8	-5.2	+33.4	-5.4
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4
II - By Industrial use					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3
<i>of which EPZ</i>	<i>+41.2</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>-8.5</i>	<i>+8.4</i>	<i>+28.6</i>
Electricity, gas and water	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0
Construction	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>+3.2</i>	<i>+50.0</i>	<i>-18.9</i>	<i>+27.7</i>	<i>-8.7</i>
Restaurants and hotels	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8
Transport, storage and communication	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7
Financial intermediation	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4
Owner occupied dwellings	+8.3	-	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0
Other	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0
Education	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8
Health and social work	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1
Other services	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6

SECTION V

SUPPLY AND USE TABLE

The Mauritian Economy - 1997

The Supply and Use Table (SUT)

1. General

The Supply and Use Table (SUT) is a core table in the System of National Accounts. It presents for the total economy, by product group, the resources and uses of goods and services. The flow of goods and services is therefore traced from their producers to their users. For each product, total supply should balance with total use (in purchasers' price).

The basic equation is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Output} + \text{Imports (total supply)} &= \text{Intermediate Consumption} + \text{Exports} \\ &+ \text{Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation} + \text{Final consumption} + \text{Changes in inventories (total use)} \end{aligned}$$

The SUT therefore provides a framework for checking on the consistency of statistics on the flows of goods and services, obtained from the different sources. The SUT also serves as the foundation for the construction of Input Output Tables.

2. The SUT 1997 Format

2.1 *The Supply Table (Table 5.1)* gives information about the supply of goods and services.

- In the rows, the various types of products (61) are presented according to the Central Product Classification (CPC).
- In the columns, from the right imports then the output matrix of industries

Since output is valued at basic prices, additional columns for subsidies, taxes on products, transport and trade margins are added to bring supply at purchasers' price. Also, since total imports are valued f.o.b and imports by product, c.i.f., a column on 'adjustment to f.o.b' is added to reconcile the different valuations.

2.2 *The Use Table (Table 5.2)* gives information about the different uses.

- The same classification of products as in the Supply Table is used in the rows.
- The columns show the different uses namely a matrix of Intermediate Consumption by industries and the final uses: Exports, GDFCF, Final Consumption and Changes in inventories.