

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND



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## **Mauritius—Background Papers and Statistical Annex**

This background report and statistical annex on Mauritius was prepared by a staff team of the International Monetary Fund as background documentation for the periodic consultation with this member country. As such, the views expressed in this document are those of the staff team and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Government of Mauritius, or the Executive Board of the IMF.

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MAURITIUS

Background Papers and Statistical Annex

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November 1, 1995

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**MAURITIUS - Basic Data**

**Area, population, and GDP per capita**

Area:	2,040 square kilometers
Population: Total (1994)	1,112,600
Growth rate (1994)	1.4 percent
GDP per capita (1994)	SDR 2,151

<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u> Est.
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**National accounts**

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

GDP at current market prices	34,901	40,394	45,219	51,513	58,130	64,227
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(Annual percentage changes)

GDP at constant market prices	4.7	6.3	4.7	6.7	4.7	4.1
Sugar sector (at factor cost)	-12.5	12.0	-4.1	7.4	-14.8	-10.0
Nonsugar sector (at factor cost)	8.8	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5	5.5

(In percent of GDP)

Consumption	77.8	76.0	75.7	75.2	73.6	77.1
Gross domestic investment	30.6	29.0	28.4	29.6	31.3	29.8
Resource gap	8.4	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.9
Gross domestic savings	22.2	24.0	24.3	24.8	26.2	22.9
Current account balance	-5.5	-1.5	-1.1	-1.4	-2.3	-5.1

**Price movements**

(Percentage changes)

GDP deflator	11.4	8.9	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.1
Consumer price index	10.7	12.8	2.9	8.9	9.4	6.1

**Government finance**

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

Revenue and grants	8,489	9,824	10,616	11,400	13,186	13,155
Current expenditure	7,566	8,429	9,607	9,912	11,999	13,470
Capital expenditure and net lending	1,688	1,899	2,241	2,521	2,648	2,206
Overall deficit (-)	-765	-704	-1,232	-1,033	-1,460	-2,521
Net foreign financing	-189	-284	-330	-312	-113	-188
Net domestic financing	934	988	1,562	1,346	1,573	2,709
Of which: domestic banks (net)	(407)	(734)	(1,922)	(1,222)	(2,681)	(3,054)

(In percent of GDP)

Overall deficit	-2.2	-1.7	-2.7	-2.0	-2.5	-3.9
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**Money and credit (end of period)**

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

Foreign assets (net)	10,105	13,447	16,252	16,106	15,483	15,025
Domestic credit	16,384	19,383	23,507	28,914	37,612	44,632
Claims on Government (net)	(4,494)	(5,256)	(7,141)	(8,258)	(10,945)	(14,025)
Claims on the economy	(11,890)	(14,127)	(16,366)	(20,656)	(26,668)	(30,607)
Money and quasi-money	22,015	26,765	32,102	36,475	42,786	48,223

(Annual change in percent)

Domestic credit	18.4	18.3	21.3	23.0	30.1	18.7
Money and quasi-money	19.3	21.6	19.9	13.6	17.3	12.7

MAURITIUS - Basic Data (concluded)

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u> Est.
<u>Balance of payments</u>	<u>(In millions of SDRs)</u>					
Exports, f.o.b.	823.8	907.9	933.1	951.5	951.7	972.4
Of which: sugar	(235.3)	(255.0)	(252.8)	(257.4)	(230.2)	(222.1)
net EPZ exports 1/	(108.0)	(232.8)	(244.2)	(266.5)	(255.3)	(278.0)
Imports, f.o.b.	-1,018.2	-1,071.6	-1,071.9	-1,092.3	-1,115.1	-1,232.5
Trade balance	<u>-195.4</u>	<u>-163.7</u>	<u>-138.7</u>	<u>-140.8</u>	<u>-163.5</u>	<u>-260.1</u>
Services (net)	47.9	66.2	52.4	32.1	52.8	85.2
Of which: tourism	(157.7)	(183.5)	(197.7)	(215.0)	(228.0)	(269.9)
Income (net)	-15.7	3.8	-0.2	8.8	-12.4	-18.4
Current transfers (net)	67.0	63.6	63.9	68.3	71.7	68.6
Current account	<u>-95.2</u>	<u>-30.1</u>	<u>-22.7</u>	<u>-31.4</u>	<u>-51.4</u>	<u>-124.7</u>
In percent of GDP	(-5.5)	(-1.5)	(-1.1)	(-1.4)	(-2.3)	(-5.1)
Capital and financial account	<u>-82.9</u>	<u>-97.9</u>	<u>-90.0</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>60.1</u>
Of which: direct investment	(35.5)	(17.1)	(3.3)	(-25.3)	(-0.9)	(15.4)
net public sector borrowing	(37.2)	(23.4)	(30.6)	(-8.5)	(-2.6)	(33.9)
reserve assets (increase -)	(-121.6)	(-118.5)	(-139.9)	(39.5)	(37.7)	(38.7)
<u>International reserves</u>	451.6	524.7	680.8	554.7	498.7	437.1
In months of imports	(4.9)	(5.4)	(7.0)	(5.6)	(4.9)	(3.9)
<u>Outstanding external debt 2/</u>	610.8	640.3	698.8	681.6	665.4	690.5
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
<u>Exchange rates</u> (calendar-year averages)						
Mauritian rupees per SDR	20.1660	21.4149	21.9189	24.6424	25.7136	...
Mauritian rupees per U.S. dollar	14.8635	15.8523	15.5632	17.6480	17.9604	...
Mauritian rupees per pound sterling	26.3922	27.6047	27.3147	26.4684	27.4864	...

1/ EPZ exports, f.o.b. minus EPZ imports, c.i.f.

2/ Including use of Fund credit.

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## Introduction

The background papers in this report examine selected aspects or issues pertaining to the Mauritian economy, which are all related to the question of how Mauritius will be able in the future to sustain its export-led development and diversify its economy. Four chapters are included.

The first chapter discusses the impact of the Uruguay Round agreement on the Mauritian economy. It attempts to quantify, where possible, the potential costs which the Round could entail for Mauritius in terms of higher cost of imported food, preference erosion, and adverse impact of the elimination of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA). It also tries to identify what benefits Mauritius could derive from the Round.

The second chapter utilizes available data to assess Mauritius's external competitiveness, which is a major issue as regards the sustainability of high export growth. It concludes that Mauritius's external competitiveness has indeed been eroded in recent years.

The third chapter examines the conditions of recent and future development of the offshore financial services sector in Mauritius, which is often referred to as the "Fourth Pillar" of the economy, and seen as the cornerstone of the authorities' present diversification efforts.

The fourth chapter describes the new interbank foreign exchange market put in place in July 1994, in a move to liberalize further the exchange and payment system.

While all the mission members contributed to these background papers, the first two chapters were principally prepared by J. Toujas-Bernaté, while chapters III and IV were principally prepared by A.A. Selassie and R.A. Franks, respectively.

### I. The Impact of the Uruguay Round on Mauritius

The conclusion of the Uruguay Round is considered by many countries as a positive achievement because of its potential beneficial impact on medium-term growth prospects, as it provides for increased market access for industrial products and more transparent trade rules (see Box 1). However, as regards Mauritius, some concerns have been raised by the Mauritian authorities about its potentially adverse effects. Mauritian exports, which have contributed much to the growth performance of the economy, are overwhelmingly dependent on preferential access to industrialized countries' markets. Thus, the liberalization of trade in protected sectors by these countries is seen as eroding preferences for Mauritius. Also, as a net food importer, Mauritius is concerned about the possible negative impact of increased prices of agricultural products.

Box 1

General Economic Implications of the Uruguay  
Round for Developing Countries

Liberalization of trade in goods

The main aspects of trade liberalization reforms agreed under the Uruguay Round include a reduction in tariffs, the elimination of nontariff barriers, and the integration of the agricultural and textiles and clothing sectors in the multilateral trading system (the latter aspect regarding textiles and clothing is discussed more specifically in Box 3).

Many developing countries have implemented unilateral trade liberalization reforms, including reduction in tariffs, in the past several years. Their commitments under the Round to bind tariffs will only result in increased predictability of their trade regime, but will not lead to actual trade liberalization as the newly bound tariffs generally exceed currently applied rates (see Kirmani and others (1994)).

The impact of the industrial countries' tariff reduction for developing countries is expected to be mixed. Countries whose exports are biased toward products where tariff cuts are the largest, like metal, mineral products, wood, pulp, paper, and furniture, will gain most. Those whose exports earnings are dependent on industrial products where tariff cuts are limited, such as leather, rubber, footwear, travel goods, and fish products, will benefit much less.

The Round provides for the virtual elimination of "grey area measures", such as voluntary export restraints and import surveillance. This will have implications for access to industrial country markets by developing countries. Some studies estimate that the average trade coverage ratio of nontariff barriers against imports from developing countries will decline from 18 percent at present to around 5 percent after the implementation of the Round. The main products concerned, apart from agriculture, textiles, and clothing, include fish and fish products, footwear, iron and steel, and consumer electronics.

For agriculture, the agreed reductions in domestic market supports and export subsidization will mitigate distortions in world markets and increase export opportunities for the most efficient producers. Developing countries with potentially strong agricultural sectors may benefit from this liberalization if they succeed in developing domestic production capacities. Reforms in industrial countries are expected to result in a decrease in the supply of temperate zone products, and so an increase in world market prices for some products. This aspect has been a major concern for developing countries, which are mostly net food importers, because they could experience adverse welfare effects. Recent quantitative studies, however, show that changes in world commodity prices are likely to be modest, as the actually agreed liberalization is lower than was previously expected.

Trade in services

The General Agreement of Trade in Services (GATS) set up a multilateral framework based on non-discrimination and transparency, and instituted a forum for negotiations of market access among participant countries. Thus, the Most Favored Nation (MFN) principle has been extended to services and service suppliers. However, much flexibility has been left to member countries to indicate exemptions. The transparency obligation requires that all relevant laws and regulations be published by each member. Aside

Box 1 (concluded)

General Economic Implications of the Uruguay  
Round for Developing Countries

from these general obligations, market access and national treatment binding commitments have been recorded by each member country in its national schedule.

In the past, developing countries have increased their share of exports of services, and some of them became relatively specialized in services. Therefore, developing countries will have a significant stake in liberalization of trade in services, and this was reflected by the large number of developing countries (77) that have submitted schedules of commitments in services under the Round. However, the sectoral coverage of these commitments was generally quite limited.

Intellectual property rights

Developing countries were reluctant to agree to higher Intellectual Property (IP) protection, because, as net importers of technology, they were concerned about its potentially adverse impact on prices and welfare. Although these concerns are likely to materialize in the short term, the incentives for higher R&D provided by higher IP protection could more than offset these negative effects in the long term. Also, higher IP protection may serve developing countries to attract foreign investment in the related sectors.

This chapter attempts at quantifying, where possible, the potential costs that the Uruguay Round could entail for Mauritius. It also tries to identify what benefits Mauritius could derive from the Round.

The chapter is organized as follows. The trade structure and trade regime of Mauritius are presented in sections 1 and 2, and the trade relations with Mauritius's main partners are discussed in section 3. Section 4 presents the commitments of Mauritius under the Uruguay Round, while sections 5 and 6 provide assessments on the impact of the Round on imports and exports.

1. Trade structure

Trade is of particular importance for Mauritius's open economy: total of exports and imports of goods represented about 90 percent of GDP in 1993/94. Mauritius exports mainly clothing and sugar. In 1994, these two categories represented 53 and 24 percent of total exports of goods, respectively (see Statistical Annex, Tables XLIV and XLV). This makes Mauritius one of the countries whose exports are largely dependent on clothing, along with Macau and Bangladesh. Other categories of exports include fish and fish preparations, watches and clocks, and pearls and precious stones, each representing around 2 percent of total exports.

The direction of exports is concentrated as well. The main destinations for Mauritius exports are the EU and the U.S., which received 65 and 15 percent, respectively, of total exports over 1991-93. For exports of the

Export Processing Zone (EPZ) only, the EU and the U.S. received 67 and 25 percent, respectively, of the total in 1994 (see Statistical Annex, Table XLVI).

Imports consist mainly of intermediate goods, which usually represent more than 50 percent of total imports. This category includes, in particular, textiles (21 percent of total), chemical products (7 percent of total), and petroleum products (6 percent of total). The rest of imports is divided almost equally between consumer and capital goods, which represented 26 and 23 percent of total, respectively, in 1994. Imports of food and beverages, in particular, accounted for around 14 percent of total imports in the same year.

## 2. Trade regime of Mauritius

Mauritius maintains a fairly open trading system, as a result of a far-reaching, unilateral liberalization process of its trade policies, predating the Uruguay Round.

Prior to 1984, most of the goods imported into Mauritius were subject to import controls. The restrictions on imports were considered necessary by the authorities to protect and promote local infant industries and to prevent the outflow of foreign exchange. In 1985, the importation of all goods was liberalized in the context of the authorities' commitments under a stand-by program with the Fund. An import licensing system continued to operate until July 1991, for monitoring purposes as well as for the compilation of trade statistics. Since then, only a limited number of goods require an import permit for health, security, environmental, and national interest purposes.

A major reform of the import tariff rate structure was also made in July 1994. The number of tariff rates was reduced from 90 to 8, and the maximum rate was reduced from 600 to 80 percent. <sup>1/</sup> On this occasion, the general tariff rate, the preferential rate, and the customs rate were consolidated into one single customs rate, resulting into a simplified and more transparent import tax structure. The simple average tariff is now 29 percent, with two thirds of tariffs being 20 percent or less. However, there is a significant tendency toward tariff escalation, and high tariffs occur, particularly on clothing. <sup>2/</sup>

The export system has also been streamlined. Exports of almost all goods now can be conducted freely, except for a few controlled items for which export permits are required. This concerns products of strategic importance, products sensitive to the economy, and products whose market access is restricted by quotas applied by importing countries. There are no

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<sup>1/</sup> Goods subject to rates of 55 or 80 percent imported from "non-scheduled" suppliers (including Japan, Switzerland, and Korea) bear an additional duty of 20 percentage points.

<sup>2/</sup> The simple average tariff for raw materials is 14.8 percent, for semi-manufacturers 17.2 percent, and for finished goods 39.5 percent.

direct export subsidies, but Mauritius grants special tax treatment to promote investment in export-oriented sectors.

### 3. Trade relations with the main partners

Trade relations with the EU, which is the main destination of exports, are governed by the Lomé Convention (see Box 2). This convention provides Mauritius with nonreciprocal, duty-free, and unrestricted access to the EU market for all industrial and most of agricultural products. Sugar exports are governed by the Sugar Protocol, annexed to the Lomé Convention (see also Box 2). This protocol binds the EU to import, and Mauritius to provide each year an agreed quantity of sugar at a fixed price. Mauritius is the main African-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) producer covered by this protocol, and the annual quota allocated to Mauritius of 507 thousand tons represents about 40 percent of the total quota. In addition, a new agreement, known as the Refiners' Deficit Agreement, has been signed this year between the EU and the ACP sugar producers, for a period of six years, providing Mauritius with an additional annual quota of 85 thousand tons.

Mauritius has bilateral textile agreements with the U.S. and Canada, which have been concluded under Article 8 of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. These agreements stipulate quotas for around 15 categories of clothing. Another bilateral agreement has been signed with the U.S. fixing a yearly quota for exports of special sugar of 15 thousand tons.

Mauritius belongs to four regional groupings. The first of these is the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States, which was transformed in November 1993 into the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). <sup>1/</sup> The second regional grouping is the Indian Ocean Commission, which was set up in 1982 with a view to promoting economic, social, and cultural cooperation between the islands of the Indian Ocean, including the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion Island, and Seychelles. A program aiming at promoting intra-regional trade by providing for the removal of trade barriers and the facilitation of payments is expected to enter into force in 1995. Thirdly, Mauritius is also signatory to the treaty establishing the African Economic Community, concluded in June 1991 in Abuja, Nigeria, which provides for the gradual establishment of an African Economic Community by the year 2025. More recently, Mauritius became the twelfth member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in August 1995. In addition, Mauritius has decided to implement the Cross Border Initiative (CBI) reform agenda, in a regional effort to promote cross-border economic activity in Eastern and Southern Africa, and is taking part actively in another initiative aimed at setting up an Indian Ocean Rim.

All these efforts by Mauritius to take part and be in the forefront of the regional integration process indicate that Mauritius is positioning to

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<sup>1/</sup> A program of tariff cuts has been adopted by the 22 PTA/COMESA Member States with a view to the elimination of tariffs applied to trade among themselves by the year 2000.



Box 2

The Lomé Convention

The Lomé Convention defines the principles and objectives, as well as the areas, of cooperation between the EU and ACP countries. <sup>1/</sup> The convention, originally signed on February 28, 1975, has been renewed four times. The last version of the convention, known as Lomé IV, was signed on December 15, 1989, effective March 1, 1990, for 10 years.

The areas of cooperation covered by the convention are numerous and diverse, including environment, agriculture and fishing, commodities, industry, energy, services, trade, cultural and regional cooperation. The EU committed to contribute to development efforts of ACP countries by providing adequate financing and technical assistance.

Of particular interest for this paper is the cooperation for trade development. The principle of this cooperation is that products from ACP countries can be imported into the EU duty free and without any quantitative restrictions. Some specific arrangements apply, however, to agricultural and fisheries products, and services. Agriculture and fishing are the only sectors for which trade restrictions and duties are still applied by the EU on products from ACP countries. In addition, two specific protocols are still effective, regarding rum and bananas, and sugar. Nevertheless, the EU trade regime has been substantially liberalized under Lomé IV, with the elimination of duties and quantitative restrictions on many products of interest for ACP countries, like fruits and vegetables, cereals, and beef. The cooperation in the area of services is covered in a separate chapter of the Convention, aimed at facilitating the development of services in ACP countries.

The Sugar Protocol

Since Lomé I, the EU (then EC) committed to import from some ACP countries specified quantities of sugar cane at guaranteed prices, quantities which in turn the concerned ACP countries committed to provide. The Sugar Protocol will remain effective beyond the end of Lomé IV, until it is denounced by the EU or one of the ACP countries, with 2 years' notice.

The protocol presently concerns 16 ACP countries. Agreed quantities of sugar cane should be delivered each year between July 1 and June 30 of next calendar year, with some flexibility in terms of carry-forward and over. If a particular ACP country is unable to provide the required quantity, the difference is reallocated to the other countries, apportioned according to their respective shares of quota. The guaranteed price, calculated in ECUs, is negotiated each year within the range of prices observed on the domestic EU market.

Mauritius is the main ACP country concerned by this protocol, as the annual quota of 507 thousand tons granted to Mauritius is around 40 percent of the total quota granted to ACP countries.

In 1995, an additional protocol was signed, known as the Refiners' Deficit Protocol, to provide adequate quantities of sugar to European refiners, following Portugal's entry into the EU. This protocol became effective July 1, 1995, for a limited period of 6 years. Under this protocol, Mauritius has been granted an additional quota of 85 thousand tons per annum.

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<sup>1/</sup> The ACP group of countries includes 69 countries from Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific regions.

take advantage of any new opportunity that may arise in the region from the Uruguay Round, most notably in India and South Africa.

#### 4. Commitments of Mauritius under the Uruguay Round Agreement

Mauritius's liberalization commitments under the Uruguay Round agreement for the trade of goods fall exclusively into the category of tariff bindings for all the agricultural products and a few industrial products (see Table 1). As discussed below, these commitments will not affect Mauritius's current trade policy regime, because committed bound rates substantially exceed currently applied rates. In fact, these commitments were made before the recent import tax reform was implemented in July 1994. Thus, Mauritius still has the possibility, in theory, to reverse partly the tariff reduction achieved on this occasion, although the authorities did not show any intention in this regard during the last Article IV consultation discussions. As Mauritius does not apply nontariff concessions and does not subsidize its exports, the schedules of commitments do not contain any reference to these areas.

Tariff bindings entail a commitment by Mauritius not to raise the level of its tariffs beyond the "bound" level, without consulting and/or compensating its trading partners. This contributes in principle to greater predictability of trade policies. As required for all developing countries, Mauritius has bound 100 percent of its tariff lines in agriculture. The bound tariff has been fixed at 122 percent, except for a list of 25 items. This general bound tariff is well above the current maximum tariff rate of 80 percent, following the tariff reform in July 1994. The bound tariffs for the list of 25 are either 82 or 37 percent, which are also above the currently applied rates for the products concerned. As regards industrial products, Mauritius has committed to binding tariffs only for a short list of 10 products, including mostly capital goods. The bound tariff for these 10 products is 65 percent, again above the currently applied rates. As also required under the Uruguay Round, Mauritius has had to bind other duties and charges applied to imports. A bound rate of 17 percent has been committed. This corresponds to the import levy of 17 percent, which was chargeable under the 1990 Import Levy Act when the Uruguay Round was concluded, but which is no longer payable since this act was repealed in June 1994.

As regards trade in services, in addition to general obligations of most-favored-nation treatment and transparency imposed by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), Mauritius has made token specific commitments to bind two services sectors, namely, tourism and telecommunications. These binding commitments consist of not putting limitations or restrictions other than those enunciated in the schedules. In the case of Mauritius, as for many other countries, the schedules for the two sectors concerned include existing laws, meaning that Mauritius committed only not to introduce limitations or restrictions beyond those imposed by the current regime. <sup>1/</sup> Mauritius did not make any commitment in the financial services sector, although this sector already operates in a liberalized framework, including the absence of exchange controls since July

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<sup>1/</sup> The current regime provides for a relatively liberalized framework and has been conducive to the growth of tourism and telecommunication sectors.

Table 1. Mauritius: Tariff Bindings under the Uruguay Round Agreement  
Schedule CXVIII - MAURITIUS  
Part I - Most-Favored-Nation Tariff  
Section I - Agricultural Products  
Section I-a - Tariffs

Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Base Rate of Duty	Bound Rate of Duty	Implementation Period From/To	Special Safeguard	Initial Negotiating Right	Other Duties and Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All items included in Annex I of the Agreement on Agriculture with the exception of the products specified hereunder:			122 %	1995			17 %
02023	Frozen boneless bovine meat		37 %	1995			
020443	Frozen boneless bovine meat		37 %	1995			
04012	Milk and cream		37 %	1995			
04013	Milk and cream		37 %	1995			
0405001	Butter		37 %	1995			17 %
04063	Processed cheese not grated or powdered		37 %	1995			
070110	Potatoes seed		37 %	1995			
07019	Potatoes other than seed potatoes, fresh or chilled		37 %	1995			17 %
07031	Onions and shallots, fresh or chilled		37 %	1995			17 %
0713109	Peas, excluding split peas		37 %	1995			
0801109	Coconuts, shelled or peeled, fresh or dried		82 %	1995			17 %
080211	Almonds in shell		82 %	1995			17 %
080300	Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried		82 %	1995			17 %
080510	Oranges		37 %	1995			17 %
080610	Fresh grapes		37 %	1995			17 %
08081	Fresh apples		37 %	1995			17 %
090210	Green tea		82 %	1995			17 %
090230	Black tea		82 %	1995			17 %
10011	Durum wheat		37 %	1995			17 %
10019	Wheat and meslin, other durum wheat		37 %	1995			17 %
10059	Maize (corn), excluding seed maize		37 %	1995			
100630	Semimilled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed		37 %	1995			17 %
120210	Shelled groundnuts		82 %	1995			17 %
200210	Tomatoes, preserved		82 %	1995			17 %
200911	Frozen orange juice		82 %	1995			17 %

Table 1 (concluded). Mauritius: Tariff Bindings under the Uruguay Round Agreement  
Schedule CXVIII - MAURITIUS  
Part I - Most-Favored-Nation Tariff  
Section II - Other Products

Tariff Item Number	Description of Products	Base Rate of Duty (U/B)	Bound Rate of Duty	Initial Negotiating Right	Other Duties and Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6
39.17	Tubes, pipes and hoses and fittings thereof (for example, joints, elbows, flanges of plastics)		65 %		17 %
49.01	Printed book, brochures, leaflets, and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets		65 %		
70.03	Cast glass and rolled glass, in sheets or profiles, whether or not having an absorbent or reflecting layer, but not otherwise worked		65 %		17 %
73.07	Tube or pipe fitting (for example, couplings, elbows, sleeves) of iron or steel		65 %		17 %
82.07	Interchangeable tools for hand tools, whether or not power operated, or for machine tools		65 %		17 %
84.26	Derricks; crane, including cable cranes; mobile lifting frames, straddle carriers and works trucks fitted with a crane		65 %		17 %
84.27	Fork-lift trucks; other works trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment		65 %		17 %
85.01	Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets)		65 %		17 %
85.08	Electro-mechanical tools for working in the hand, with self-contained electric motor		65 %		17 %
87.02	Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles		65 %		17 %

1994, and a conducive environment for international financial services such as offshore banking, fund management, insurance and other related activities.

#### 5. Impact of the Uruguay Round on Mauritius's imports

As the above discussion shows, the Uruguay Round agreement will not entail further liberalization of Mauritius's import regime. As a result, it is not expected that imports will grow significantly in real terms due to the Uruguay Round. However, as in other net food importing countries, the Mauritian authorities expressed concerns about the possible negative impact on the food import bill that could result from the liberalization of agriculture in developed countries. Changes in the prices of some agricultural products are expected as a result of the Uruguay Round, as very serious market distortions in this sector will be removed. In particular, declining export subsidies in developed countries will tend to lower agricultural production in these regions, while declining tariffs in third countries will increase demand for these products. The result could be substantial world price increases and a decline in food aid from developed countries. This concern was specifically acknowledged during the Uruguay Round negotiations, and the final agreement, indeed, includes a "Decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform program on least-developed and net food-importing countries." In this context, measures are envisaged to provide adequate food aid and financing from international financial institutions for countries experiencing short-term difficulties in food imports.

Various studies have attempted to quantify the possible impact of the Uruguay Round on world agricultural products prices. Most of them, however, were made before the final agreement was known, and thus were based on some assumptions of worldwide liberalization in the agriculture sector, which proved to be overstated. Thus, changes in prices now appear to be overestimated in these studies, because a careful analysis of the final commitments of developed countries in the agriculture sector shows that the extent of agricultural liberalization in the Round was more limited than previously envisaged. A more recent study by Goldin and van der Mensbrugghe (1995) (G.vdM.), which is based on the final agreement, indicates indeed that the impact of the Uruguay Round on prices of agriculture products would be rather small, within the range of -1.7 to +3.8 percent. It uses a general equilibrium model, and compares a baseline scenario including the Round effects with two counterfactual scenarios under the assumption that the Uruguay Round had failed. Counterfactual Scenario I and Scenario II assume that levels of protection in agriculture in the absence of the Round would have been the average level between 1982 and 1993, and the average level between 1991 and 1993, respectively. As the average level of protection was higher between 1991 and 1993 than between 1982 and 1993, the effect of the Uruguay Round is larger when comparing the baseline scenario with Scenario II than with Scenario I.

A detailed analysis of the possible impact of the Uruguay Round on Mauritius's agricultural products import prices (including agricultural commodities) is presented in Table 2, based on estimates of G.vdM., using

Table 2. Mauritius: Effects of the Uruguay Round on Agricultural Import Prices

Commodity (SITC, Rev. 2)	Import Values <sup>1/</sup> (avg. 91-93) in thds. dollars	Prices Changes due to U.R. <sup>2/</sup>	
		Scenario I	Scenario II
001 LIVE ANIMALS FOR FOOD	6,776	0.2	0.6
011 MEAT FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN	19,899	0.2	0.6
012 MEAT DRIED, SALTED, SMOKED	11	0.2	0.6
014 MEAT PREPARED, PRESERVED, NES ETC.	4,964	0.2	0.6
022 MILK AND CREAM	29,531	-1.3	1.2
023 BUTTER	2,429	-1.3	1.2
024 CHEESE AND CURD	6,336	-1.3	1.2
025 EGGS, BIRDS, FRESH, PRESERVED	20	-1.3	1.2
034 FISH, FRESH, CHILLED, FROZEN	17,576	-0.5	0.8
035 FISH SALTED, DRIED, SMOKED	328	-0.5	0.8
036 SHELL FISH FRESH, FROZEN	3,621	-0.5	0.8
037 FISH ETC PREPARED, PRESERVED NES	5,620	-0.5	0.8
041 WHEAT ETC., UNMILLED	12,721	1.2	3.8
042 RICE	22,462	-1.5	-0.9
043 BARLEY, UNMILLED	8	0.1	2.3
044 MAIZE, UNMILLED	5,997	0.1	2.3
045 CEREALS, NES, UNMILLED	157	0.1	2.3
046 WHEAT, ETC., MEAL OR FLOUR	3,755	1.2	3.8
047 OTHER CEREAL MEALS, FLOUR	258	0.1	2.3
048 CEREAL, ETC., PREPARATIONS	11,491	0.1	2.3
054 VEG, ETC. FRESH, SIMPLY PRESERVED	11,302	-1.3	-1.4
056 VEGETABLES, ETC., PRESERVED, PREPARED	1,554	-1.3	-1.4
057 FRUIT, NUTS, FRESH, DRIED	8,745	-1.3	-1.4
058 FRUIT, PRESERVED, PREPARED	4,572	-1.3	-1.4
061 SUGAR AND HONEY	1,461	-1.0	1.8
062 SUGAR CANDY, NONCHOCOLATE	1,686	-1.0	1.8
071 COFFEE AND SUBSTITUTES	1,040	-1.7	-1.5
072 COCOA	74	-1.3	-0.7
073 CHOCOLATE AND PRODUCTS	2,694	-1.3	-0.7
074 TEA AND MATE	58	-1.6	-1.4
075 SPICES	1,855	-0.5	0.8
081 FEEDING STUFF FOR ANIMALS	7,107	-0.5	0.8
091 MARGARINE AND SHORTENING	2,649	-0.6	-0.3
098 EDIBLE PRODUCTS, PREPS NES	10,271	-0.6	-0.3
111 NON-ALCOHOL BEVERAGES, NES	1,447	-1.3	-1.4
112 ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	7,371	-1.3	-1.4
121 TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, REFUSE	546	-0.5	0.8
122 TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED	693	-0.5	0.8
<u>Total Food</u>	219,084	-0.6	0.6

Table 2 (concluded). Mauritius: Effects of the Uruguay Round on Agricultural Import Prices

Commodity (SITC, Rev. 2)	Import Values <sup>1/</sup> (avg. 91-93) in thds. dollars	Prices Changes due to U.R. <sup>2/</sup>	
		Scenario I	Scenario II
211 HIDES, SKINS, EXC FURS, RAW	175	-0.5	0.8
212 FURSKINS, RAW	0	-0.5	0.8
222 SEEDS FOR 'SOFT' FIXED OIL	838	-0.5	0.8
223 SEEDS FOR OTHER FIXED OILS	112	-0.5	0.8
232 NATURAL RUBBER, GUMS	404	-0.5	0.8
233 RUBBER, SYNTHETIC, RECLAIMED	619	-0.5	0.8
244 CORK, NATURAL, RAW, WASTE	4	-0.5	0.8
245 FUEL WOOD NES, CHARCOAL	2	-0.5	0.8
246 PULPWOOD, CHIPS, WOODWASTE	3	-0.5	0.8
247 OTHER WOOD ROUGH, SQUARED	4,148	-0.5	0.8
248 WOOD SHAPED, SLEEPERS	11,833	-0.5	0.8
251 PULP AND WASTE PAPER	105	-0.5	0.8
261 SILK	13	-1.1	-0.9
263 COTTON	9,399	-1.3	-1.2
264 JUTE, OTHER TEXTILE BASTED FIBRES	14	-1.3	-1.2
265 VEGETABLE FIBRE, EXCL. COTON, JUTE	8	-1.3	-1.2
266 SYNTHETIC FIBRES TO SPIN	2,136	-1.3	-1.2
267 OTHER MAN-MADE FIBRES	649	-1.3	-1.2
268 WOOL (EXCL. TOPS), ANIMAL HAIR	13,323	-1.1	-0.9
269 WASTE OF TEXTILE FABRICS	107	-1.1	-0.9
<u>Total Commodities</u>	43,892	-0.9	-0.3
<u>Total Agricultural Products</u>	262,976	-0.7	0.4

<sup>1/</sup> Based on the COMTRADE data base.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates for individual products are based on Goldin and van der Mensbrugghe (1995). Estimates for totals are weighted averages using import values shown in the first column.

the specific composition of Mauritius's agricultural imports, and assuming full pass-through of the world price changes to the domestic market. In essence, the impact of the Uruguay Round on agricultural import prices for Mauritius is estimated to be negligible, and will likely be swamped by price fluctuations due to other factors, such as the recent increase in world market prices for a number of food products. Specifically, the average impact of the Uruguay Round on food import prices for Mauritius would be between a decrease of 0.6 percent (based on Scenario I of G.vdM.) and an increase of 0.6 percent (based on Scenario II of G.vdM.). For nonprocessed agricultural commodities, including in particular textiles, the impact would be in the range from a decrease of 0.9 percent to a decrease of 0.3 percent. For total agricultural products, the estimated impact ranges from a decrease of 0.7 percent to an increase of 0.4 percent.

In any case, a strong domestic supply response to changes in world food prices is very unlikely in Mauritius, owing to structural factors, most notably the relative scarcity of cultivable land. Today, over four fifths of Mauritius's cultivable land is occupied by sugar, which is one of the most profitable agricultural activities in Mauritius. Moreover, given the recent new agreement with the EU, which will allow Mauritius to export 85 thousand additional tons, the prospects are that land under sugar cultivation will increase further in the near future.

#### 6. Impact of the Uruguay Round on Mauritius's exports

In view of Mauritius's trade structure and its relations with its main partners discussed before, the impact of the Uruguay Round on Mauritius's exports entails four main aspects: i) the prospects for exports of sugar; ii) the preference erosion due to tariff reductions in partner countries where Mauritius has preferential access; iii) the phased elimination of MFA; and iv) possible new opportunities. Since about three quarters of Mauritian exports benefit from preferential duty treatment, or are subject to specific bilateral agreements, Mauritius should not expect to benefit directly from tariff cuts in partner countries under the Uruguay Round, in contrast to most other developing countries.

##### a. Prospects for sugar exports

Immediately following the conclusion of the Uruguay Round agreement, many Mauritian representatives expressed concerns about the potentially adverse impact this would have on the sugar sector. The fear was that commitments made by the major importing countries, including the EU and the U.S., to reduce subsidies to agricultural products would affect the sugar sector, as it was a very protected and subsidized sector. This in turn would affect Mauritius's exports to these markets, as guaranteed export prices, in particular, are dependent on the conditions in the importing countries' domestic market. Today, the situation appears much less worrying for Mauritius, although uncertainties remain. Indeed, the schedules of subsidy reductions in agriculture in both the EU and the U.S. show that the sugar sector will not be subject to cuts in subsidies, and will remain, at least in the short to medium term, highly protected. The EU and the U.S. managed to comply with their Uruguay Round commitments by cutting subsidies



in sectors other than sugar, reflecting the relative strength of the sugar lobby in these countries. As a result, the reduction in sugar prices on these markets previously envisaged are now unlikely to take place. However, its durability would be affected by unpredictable political decisions. As regards the quantities, the Sugar Protocol under the Lomé Convention was recognized by the World Trade Organization (WTO), and will continue to apply indefinitely, until it is abandoned by one of the participating countries. In that respect also, uncertainty for Mauritius remains in the longer term: if it is considered as a newly industrialized country at the end of the current Lomé Convention in the year 2000, then Mauritius's eligibility to benefit from opportunities offered to developing countries may be questioned.

b. Preference erosion

Given the preferential duty treatment that Mauritius receives on its exports to the EU, it will face an erosion of preferences as a result of tariff reductions under the Uruguay Round. This will lead to the loss of market shares for Mauritian products in total EU imports, as the relative competitiveness of nonpreferred suppliers will increase.

In what follows, a partial equilibrium approach is used to estimate the quantitative effect of preference erosion. Given the small size of the Mauritian economy, general equilibrium effects, taking into account the effect of the Mauritius's supply response, can be omitted. Thus, the reduced exports from Mauritius to the EU due to preference erosion can be expressed, using relations from consumer theory and making certain simplifying assumptions, as the product of the initial value of exports, the price elasticity of demand, and the change in tariff calculated as  $dt/(1+t)$ , the latter representing the change in price of nonpreferred suppliers exports. 1/ Table 3 presents quantitative estimates of this reduction in exports from Mauritius to the EU (equivalent to imports of the EU from Mauritius) for the leading 20 categories. These leading 20 categories represent 93 percent of total imports, excluding sugar and clothing. 2/ The estimates are based on 1991-93 average import values of EU, shown in the first column. Overall, the effects of preference erosion on Mauritius suggested by this analysis are quite small, as changes in prices of nonpreferred suppliers' products are also small. This reflects the limited scope of EU tariff changes. The total drop of Mauritius's exports of products, excluding sugar and clothing, is only about 3.3 percent of the 1991-93 base period value. These estimates, however, should be viewed as providing only rough indications of the effects of preference erosion, as the methodology used here includes some caveats. 3/

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1/ See Shiells and others (forthcoming) for a more detailed presentation of the methodology.

2/ Sugar and clothing have been excluded, because exports of sugar will not be affected by preference erosion, as discussed above, and exports of clothing will be affected by changes in EU quotas rather than preference erosion, as discussed below.

3/ Most notably, price-elasticities of demand are subject to considerable uncertainty.

Table 3. Mauritius: Effects of Preference Erosion on the European Union's Imports from Mauritius.  
(Excluding Sugar and Clothing)

Commodity (SITC, Rev. 2)	Import Value (avg. 1991-93) (thousands of dollars)	Pre-UR Tariff	Post-UR Tariff	Percentage Change in Price	Demand Elasticity	Change in Imports	Percentage Change in Imports
037 FISH ETC PREPARED,PRESERVED NES	18,919	13.4	11.5	-1.7	1.1	-355	-1.9
667 PEARL,PREC.-,SEMI-PREC.- STONE	18,313	2.2	0.4	-1.8	2.1	-672	-3.7
897 GOLD,SILVER WARE,JEWELRY	17,452	2.2	0.4	-1.8	2.1	-640	-3.7
885 WATCHES AND CLOCKS	16,440	5.6	3.9	-1.6	2.1	-533	-3.2
652 COTTON FABRICS,WOVEN	10,297	8.4	6.5	-1.8	1.1	-209	-2.0
894 TOYS,SPORTING GOODS,ETC	7,022	6.7	1.9	-4.4	2.1	-641	-9.1
658 TEXTILE ARTICLES NES	4,719	7.6	6.3	-1.2	1.1	-67	-1.4
884 OPTICAL GOODS NES	4,362	5.6	2.1	-3.4	1.1	-158	-3.6
074 TEA AND MATE	4,162	0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.1	-9	-0.2
014 MEAT PREPARED,PRESERVED,NES ETC	2,958	13.3	7.9	-4.8	1.1	-160	-5.4
899 OTHER MANUFACTURED GOODS	2,640	6.9	3.4	-3.3	2.1	-178	-6.7
292 CRUDE VEGETABLE MATERIALS NES	2,257	0.2	0.0	-0.2	1.1	-5	-0.2
651 TEXTILE YARN	2,057	10.0	6.4	-3.2	1.1	-76	-3.7
831 TRAVEL GOODS,HANDBAGS	2,018	7.0	4.8	-2.0	1.6	-64	-3.2
941 ZOO ANIMALS,PETS ETC	1,244	5.8	3.6	-2.1	1.1	-28	-2.2
635 WOOD MANUFACTURES NES	1,208	4.4	1.6	-2.7	0.7	-22	-1.8
334 PETROLEUM PRODUCTS,REFINED	1,019	3.1	1.6	-1.5	1.0	-15	-1.4
057 FRUIT,NUTS,FRESH,DRIED	808	11.6	8.7	-2.7	1.1	-24	-3.0
612 LEATHER ETC MANUFACTURES	755	7.0	4.8	-2.0	1.6	-24	-3.2
792 AIRCRAFT ETC	734	3.8	2.0	-1.7	3.3	-42	-5.7
Total of leading 20 categories	119,383			-2.0		-3,920	-3.3
Leading 20 categories as percentage of total excluding sugar and clothing			92.9 %				
Total, including sugar and clothing	879,715						

Source: United Nations COMTRADE database for import values; elasticity figures from Stern and Others (1976).

c. Phased elimination of the MFA

The Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) under the Uruguay Round provides for the phased integration of these products into the GATT/WTO (see Box 3). Before all the products are integrated, which should happen at the latest in 2005 (and for most quota-constrained products, not before that date), quota growth rates will be expanded. This means that exports of textile and clothing from quota-constrained countries will grow faster under the ATC, but also that countries like Mauritius, which currently enjoy unconstrained access, are very likely to experience an erosion of their export market shares as a result.

Quantifying the effects of the complete liberalization of textile and clothing markets is very difficult, if not impossible. Indeed, this is likely to result in profound changes in the international market, which will depend on the relative competitiveness of all exporters. For a small producer like Mauritius, these effects may not be substantial if Mauritius is able to improve its competitiveness in order to offset the impact of the preference erosion resulting from the liberalization. If it fails to do so, the textile sector could, in principle, gradually disappear. However, the reality is likely to be between these two extremes, with some of the most efficient Mauritian firms being able to take advantage of their know-how and their commercial networks to maintain their presence on the world markets.

Thus, below we only attempt to quantify the impact of expanded quota growth rates. The methodology consists of estimating the effect of the ATC on exports from constrained suppliers, on the one hand, and the effect on total imports into the importing country, on the other hand, and then determining the effect on unconstrained suppliers like Mauritius as a residual, eventually making rough assumptions on the relative competitiveness of these suppliers. <sup>1/</sup> A study by Hertel and others (1995) provides estimates of the increase in total imports of wearing apparel into the EU under the ATC assumptions, relative to what imports would have been under existing MFA quota growth rates. Using a general equilibrium approach, it estimates that imports of these products into the EU will be 13 percent higher in 2005 under the ATC relative to the existing MFA. It also provides estimates of cumulative quota growth rates for the period 1992-2005, under the ATC and the existing MFA, for the major quota-constrained suppliers. These cumulative growth rates are presented in Table 4. These estimates have been used to shed light on the possible impact of the ATC on Mauritius's exports of clothing to the EU, as presented in Table 5. Two scenarios are shown, depending on the assumptions regarding the evolution in market shares of unconstrained suppliers. In the first scenario, it is assumed that half of these suppliers would be able to maintain their market shares in EU imports of clothing under the ATC, relative to the existing MFA. Imports from the remaining unconstrained

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<sup>1/</sup> Assumptions on relative competitiveness can be partly derived from the analysis of relative unit labor costs presented in Chapter II, which shows that unit labor costs in Mauritius have grown faster than in the selected competitor countries since 1985.

Box 3

The Multi-Fibre Arrangement and the Uruguay Round

Trade in textiles and clothing has been largely regulated by international agreements since the early 1960s. Following two arrangements in the 1960s, the MFA came into existence in 1974, and was extended until end-1994. In 1993, there were 44 participating countries to the MFA, accounting for around 80 percent of world textile and clothing exports.

The MFA's objectives were to achieve expansion and progressive liberalization of trade in the textile sector, while avoiding disruptive effects in individual markets and line of products. The MFA allows for bilateral restraint agreements on exports of textiles and clothing, where quotas for very specific categories are specified, as well as annual growth rates limiting the increase in each of these quotas over the period covered by the agreement. In 1993, more than 100 such agreements between participating countries were effective. The EU and the U.S. were among the most restrictive participating members, and the restraints applied almost exclusively to exports from developing countries.

The Uruguay Round Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) provides for the phasing out of the MFA. It includes a schedule covering a 10-year period, according to which the sectors are to be integrated into GATT 1994. There are four stages to this process, dated January 1995, January 1998, January 2002, and January 2005. The process includes two components at each stage.

Example of Quota Increases under the ATC

Integration stage period	Year	Growth factor	Quota growth rate	Implied quota	MFA quota	Diff. in %
Base period			6.0%	100	100	
Jan. 95- Dec. 97	1	16%	6.96%	107	106	1
	2		6.96%	114	112	2
	3		6.96%	122	119	3
Jan. 98-Dec. 2001	4	25%	8.70%	133	126	7
	5		8.70%	145	134	11
	6		8.70%	157	142	15
	7		8.70%	171	150	21
Jan. 2002 -	8	27%	11.05%	190	159	30
Dec. 2004	9		11.05%	211	169	42
	10		11.05%	234	179	55

The first component is the full integration of a list of product categories into GATT 1994, for which MFA quotas are to be eliminated. At each stage, this liberalization should affect a minimum percentage of the 1990 import volume (16, 17, 18, and 49 percent, respectively). The analysis of the schedules of the main importing countries, in particular the EU and the U.S., shows that they chose to integrate product categories that were not restricted to begin with, meaning that most of the categories under MFA quotas

Box 3 (concluded)

The Multi-Fibre Arrangement and the Uruguay Round

will not be liberalized before the final stage in January 2005. The second component is the increase in the MFA growth rates for the nonliberalized product categories. Growth factors will be applied to MFA growth rates, as shown on the table above using the assumption of a 6 percent MFA growth rate.

In this case, the difference in the quota at the end of the third stage (just before all product categories should be liberalized) between the Uruguay Round agreement and the counterfactual MFA, assuming the UR had failed, is 55 percent. However, this difference is very sensitive to the base period MFA growth rate. With a 1 percent growth rate instead of 6 percent, this difference is only 5 percent.

suppliers, including Mauritius, are calculated as a residual. For Mauritius, this could be interpreted as if half of unconstrained suppliers would be more competitive than Mauritius over the period 1992-2005. In this scenario, EU imports of clothing from Mauritius are 19 percent lower under the ATC, relative to the MFA. In the second scenario, it is assumed instead that three quarters of unconstrained suppliers would be able to maintain their market share under the ATC relative to the MFA, corresponding to a situation where Mauritius would be less competitive. In this case, EU imports of clothing from Mauritius would be 32 percent lower under the ATC, relative to the MFA. One can see how sensitive the results are, depending on the competitive position of Mauritius relative to other suppliers. These estimates should, again, be seen as illustrative, rather than as a robust quantification. However, they indicate that it is not unreasonable to consider that the effects of the Agreement on Textile and Clothing under the Uruguay Round may be significantly adverse for Mauritius.

d. New opportunities

In contrast to the challenges that Mauritius will face following the Uruguay Round, as discussed above, the new opportunities that will be offered to Mauritius cannot be identified easily. However, it is instructive to consider what some of these new opportunities (which would apply to countries in Mauritius's similar circumstances) could be.

The Uruguay Round is expected to provide for the opening up of some very protected markets, including major developing countries like India or China. This could create for Mauritian firms new markets for exports, particularly for high-quality clothing products, as the increasing number of middle-class people in such countries would raise demand for such products. Already, some Mauritian firms apparently have started the groundwork for accessing these potentially lucrative markets. At the same time, the implementation of the Uruguay Round provisions should also increase the availability of raw material in the textile sector.

The General Agreement on Trade in Services is also expected to provide for the opening up of markets in this sector. Given that Mauritius already

**Table 4. Increase in EU Clothing Imports Between 1992 and 2005.  
(In percent)**

Origin	Under MFA	Under ATC
China	53	88
Hong Kong	19	28
India	39	61
Indonesia	100	166
Malaysia	66	105
Morocco <u>1/</u>	39	57
Poland <u>1/</u>	39	61
South Korea	33	50
Taiwan	33	50
Thailand	99	165
Tunisia <u>1/</u>	39	57
Turkey <u>1/</u>	39	61
Other <u>2/</u>	39	...
MFA-constrained	41	65
Non-MFA	38	...
Mauritius <u>3/</u>	30	...
Total	30	47

Source: Hertel and others (1995), Table 4.

1/ Morocco, Poland, Tunisia and Turkey are not MFA-constrained suppliers. Cumulative growth rates under the MFA given for these countries are those assumed for the rest of the world in the source table. Cumulative growth rate under the ATC for Poland and Turkey are also those assumed for the rest of the world in the source table. For Morocco and Tunisia, it was assumed that they would maintain their market shares under the ATC relative to the MFA.

2/ Cumulative growth rate for other suppliers under the MFA is the one assumed for the rest of the world in the source table. MFA-constrained suppliers represent one third of those other suppliers. Their cumulative growth rates were calculated as a weighted average based on 1991-93 import values and growth rates in the source table. The growth rate for non-MFA was calculated as a residual.

3/ Mauritius is assumed to maintain its current market share under the existing MFA.

Table 5. Impact of the Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) under the Uruguay Round on EU Imports of Clothing.

Origin	1991/93 Imports 1/	2005 under MFA 2/	2005 under ATC 2/	Change in Percent ATC / MFA	Market Share Under MFA	Market Share Under ATC
Total	34,796,181	45,401,399	51,303,581	13.0	100.0	100.0
China	4,264,041	5,867,470	7,209,702	22.9	12.9	14.1
Hong Kong	4,090,526	4,731,491	5,089,335	7.6	10.4	9.9
India	1,635,566	1,818,054	2,105,803	15.8	4.0	4.1
Indonesia	1,121,954	2,204,480	2,931,958	33.0	4.9	5.7
Malaysia	693,458	810,432	1,000,835	23.5	1.8	2.0
Morocco	1,611,575	2,186,319	2,471,013	13.0	4.8	4.8
Poland	1,256,091	1,718,322	1,990,286	15.8	3.8	3.9
South Korea	1,304,572	1,330,181	1,500,204	12.8	2.9	2.9
Taiwan	659,966	771,391	869,990	12.8	1.7	1.7
Thailand	937,224	1,737,124	2,313,256	33.2	3.8	4.5
Tunisia	1,600,699	2,205,290	2,492,453	13.0	4.9	4.9
Turkey	3,480,821	4,253,987	4,927,279	15.8	9.4	9.6
<b>Scenario I</b>						
Other (non-EU, excl. Mauritius) 3/	11,593,499	15,060,417	15,791,322	4.9	33.2	30.8
Mauritius	546,191	706,442	610,144	-13.6	1.6	1.2
<b>Scenario II</b>						
Other (non-EU, excl. Mauritius) 4/	11,593,499	15,060,417	15,922,891	5.7	33.2	31.0
Mauritius	546,191	706,442	478,576	-32.3	1.6	0.9

1/ From the United Nations COMTRADE database (SITC, Rev. 2, Category 84); in thousands of dollars.

2/ 2005 imports have been calculated by applying cumulative growth rates presented in Table 4 for each 3-digit 84. category to 1991/93 import values.

3/ In scenario I, one half of other non-MFA-constrained suppliers (equivalent to one third of others) is assumed to maintain their market share under the ATC relative to the MFA. The other half, together with Mauritius, is calculated as a residual, apportioned in proportion to the 2005 imports under the MFA.

4/ In scenario II, three quarters of other non-MFA-constrained suppliers (equivalent to one half of others) is assumed to maintain their market share under the ATC relative to the MFA. The other quarter, together with Mauritius, is calculated as a residual, apportioned in proportion to the 2005 imports under the MFA.

has a well-established tourism sector, and, to a lesser extent, a financial services sector, it may have a significant stake in the liberalization of trade in these sectors. The performance of Mauritius will clearly be determined by the quality as well as the price of these services. The commitments that Mauritius made for the tourism sector (see Section 4), although not representing further liberalization of this sector, may constitute a positive signal to foreign investors. For this reason, Mauritius should seek to make similar commitments for the already liberalized financial services sector in order to promote foreign investment. The Mauritian authorities indeed place much hope in Mauritius becoming a major financial hub in the region, and the financial services sector becoming a fourth pillar of the economy.

## 7. Conclusion

Given that Mauritius already has a liberalized trade regime, one of the benefits from the Round, often cited for developing countries, namely, gaining from their efforts to bind tariffs and make their trade regimes more transparent, does not apply to Mauritius. Commitments made by Mauritius under the Uruguay Round Agreement will not require it to make any further tariff reductions or undertake further liberalization of its trade regime.

Liberalization by its trading partners, in particular in agriculture and textiles and clothing, entails more potentially negative aspects than positive ones. The phase out of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement may have a significantly adverse impact on the clothing sector in Mauritius, which represents more than half of exports of goods earnings, if Mauritius is not able to improve its competitiveness in order to offset the impact of the preference erosion resulting from this liberalization. Other negative impacts, due to preference erosion and increased food prices, however, are likely to be small. Moreover, the fears about adverse prospects in the sugar sector have dissipated, as it appears that this sector will remain quite protected in the main importing markets, although this depends heavily on the power balance between the different agricultural interest groups in the EU and the U.S.

Mauritius is likely to see the composition as well as the destination of its exports changing significantly over the medium to long term, as potential new opportunities may materialize. First, with the progressive liberalization of the world trade of services, Mauritius's exports of services may gain importance relative to exports of goods. Tourism and financial services could be the cornerstones of such a development. Second, while Mauritius's exports of goods to developed countries are likely to decline relatively, new, more open markets in developing countries may offer new opportunities, particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean regions. The active role of Mauritius in the different regional integration initiatives will help it to benefit the most from these opportunities.

Nevertheless, given the large uncertainties surrounding these prospects, efforts should be made to monitor closely all the developments related to the implementation of the provisions of the Uruguay Round



Agreement. Policies should also aim at preparing the Mauritian economy to respond quickly to any major shock in its external environment. In particular, efficient allocation of factors of production, especially labor, should be facilitated by making the factor markets as flexible as possible.

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## II. External Competitiveness of Mauritius

In the recent past, the growth performance of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sector in Mauritius, which accounts for the bulk of Mauritius's manufacturing exports, has declined substantially. During the last Article IV consultation discussions, many Mauritian representatives attributed this decline to a deterioration in Mauritius's external competitiveness, relative to competitor countries, affecting particularly the textile sector. However, their assessment has been essentially qualitative and based on anecdotal evidence, including the marked decrease in foreign direct investment to the EPZ sector, and the fact that Mauritius has not fulfilled its clothing quota in the U.S. market during the past two or three years. It was also suggested that the large wage increases granted in recent years have made labor costs in Mauritius much higher than in other textile producing countries such as China, India, Malaysia, or Thailand, and that these increases have not been compensated by higher productivity gains in Mauritius.

In a relatively preliminary fashion, this chapter looks at the available data (admittedly, of varying quality) to assess developments in Mauritius's external competitiveness. It is organized as follows: Section 1 presents the conceptual framework for analyzing competitiveness. Section 2 reviews the traditional competitiveness indicators, with their pros and cons, while Section 3 presents the results of calculations of these indicators for Mauritius. Section 4 discusses the trends in these indicators with respect to the equilibrium exchange rate and external performance.

### 1. Conceptual framework

A common approach to the analysis of competitiveness consists in comparing movements in exchange rates and prices, based on the concept of purchasing power parity (PPP). This approach predicts that the real exchange rate should tend to return to a constant long-run equilibrium after experiencing short-term shocks and, therefore, that nominal exchange rate movements tend to offset relative price movements. Indeed, deviations between the market exchange rate and the equilibrium exchange rate, defined as the rate that equalizes the prices of a common basket of goods in two different countries, are viewed as being short lived, since they should be eliminated by arbitragers purchasing goods in one country and selling them in another.

This approach to assessing competitiveness is valid only if one considers that the equilibrium real exchange rate is constant, which, in fact, is not necessarily correct. A useful framework for determining equilibrium exchange rates is based on the macroeconomic balance approach.<sup>1/</sup> It defines the equilibrium real exchange rate as the value that is consistent with internal and external balance over the medium term. Internal balance is normally defined as achieving the underlying level of potential output

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<sup>1/</sup> See Clark and others (1994).

consistent with both full employment and a low, sustainable rate of inflation. External balance is defined as achieving an equilibrium position in the current and capital accounts, which could be specified as the sustainable net flow of international capital that corresponds to equilibrium levels of national savings and investment over the medium term. Accordingly, the equilibrium real exchange rate will change in response to shocks that alter these balances. Such disturbances can be related, inter alia, to technological changes, shift in demand, changes in prices of natural resources, or political events.

Thus, the movements in real exchange rate indices do not necessarily mean misalignment or changes in competitiveness. The assessment of the latter is complicated by the fact that equilibrium exchange rates remain essentially a qualitative concept, being not observable and not easily calculated. This can explain why, in the empirical literature, it has been difficult to establish a clear link between real exchange rates indices and trade, especially in the short term.

As a complement to this macroeconomic approach to exchange rates, the competitiveness of a particular sector or industry can be assessed by comparing price or cost developments with respect to the main competitors. This more partial analysis usually helps in understanding the performance, as measured by market shares, of particular industries on the world markets.

## 2. Traditional competitiveness indicators

A variety of indicators are traditionally used to provide a broad assessment of developments in real exchange rates that may affect a country's ability to trade in world markets. These indicators differ primarily in their use of different price indices to deflate nominal exchange rates. The various deflators used include the consumer price index (CPI), GDP deflator, exports deflator, and unit labor costs. The real exchange rate is also often measured as the relative price of nontradable to tradable goods, based on the idea that the balance of trade in goods should equal excess demand in the market for nontradable goods. Then, a trade surplus can be eliminated and equilibrium in the market for nontradable goods restored by a rise in prices of nontradable goods relative to tradable goods (i.e., a real appreciation), as it will shift production from tradable to nontradable goods, and consumption from nontradable to tradable goods.

All these indicators have pros and cons. CPI-based real exchange rates are easily available, have a large product coverage, but reflect taxes and other institutional distortions, as well as prices of imported goods, thus making the associated measures of competitiveness less indicative of prices faced by producers. GDP-deflator-based real exchange rates reflect the ratio of the relative prices of nontradable to tradable goods at home and abroad, and, accordingly, movements in important determinants of trade flows, but are less frequently available and more imprecise measures. Export-deflator-based real exchange rates are more closely related to competitiveness for the home country in its export markets, are not affected by different trends in productivity among tradables and nontradables, but are subject to sampling bias (as this indicator does not include all

exportable goods, but only those goods that are priced sufficiently low to be exported) and are less comprehensive. Unit-labor-cost-based indicators compare more appropriately the profitability of nonlabor factors at home and abroad, and are defined similarly across countries, but are essentially focused on the manufacturing sector, and provide only a rough approximation of the relative incentives for labor allocation, because they are defined in terms of average instead of marginal labor costs, <sup>1/</sup> and are subject to large measurement errors. Finally, the relative price of nontradable to tradable goods may not be a reliable indicator of changes in competitiveness, especially when growth in labor productivity differs across sectors of the economy.

### 3. Competitiveness indicators for Mauritius

The competitiveness indicators discussed above have been calculated for Mauritius. The analysis of their evolution will be focused on the period from the mid-1980s to early 1990s, after the external balance of Mauritius experienced structural shocks in the early 1980s, with the implementation of financial adjustment policies and the liberalization of the trade regime.

The CPI-based real effective exchange rate computed by the IMF in its Information Notice System (INS) is presented on Chart 1. It shows that, after a marked depreciation between 1982 and 1987, this real effective exchange rate has remained broadly constant since 1988.

A relative price index of nontradable to tradable goods has been calculated based on the CPI index for Mauritius, detailed by major commodity group (see Chart 2). Housing, health, transport, recreation, and miscellaneous commodity groups constitute nontradable goods, while food, alcohol, clothing, and fuel constitute tradable goods. This relative price index, calculated on a monthly basis for the 1988-95 period, has been virtually constant over the whole of this period.

The other indicators, while not available on the INS system for developing countries, have been calculated based on the World Economic Outlook (WEO) data base, and using the same set of countries and weighting system as the ones used for the INS real effective exchange rate. These indicators are presented in Table 1.

The GDP-deflator-based indicator, while fluctuating substantially from year to year, shows a depreciation in the first half of the 1980s, and an overall appreciating trend since 1986. The export-deflator-based index, while also depreciating in the early 1980s, indicates a strong appreciation of around 40 percent between 1987 and 1993. Finally, the unit-labor-cost-based real exchange rate, which includes only industrialized countries as competitors to Mauritius, shows an appreciation of 20 percent between 1987 and 1993.

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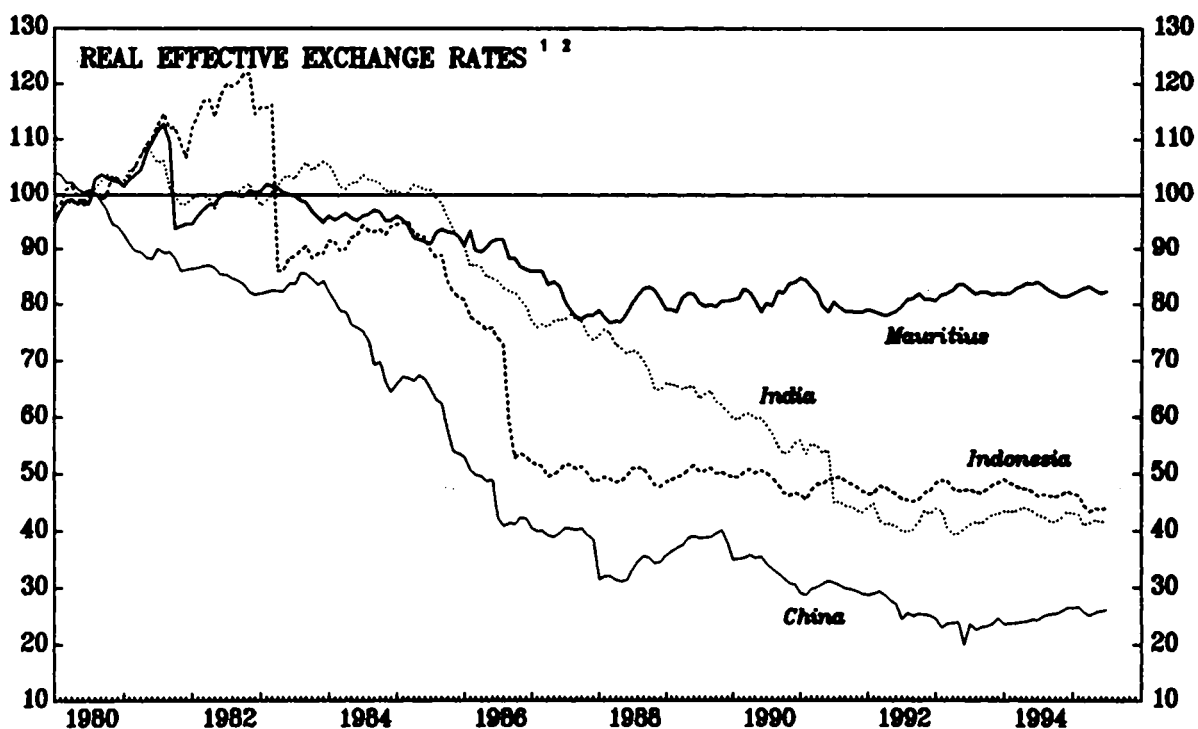
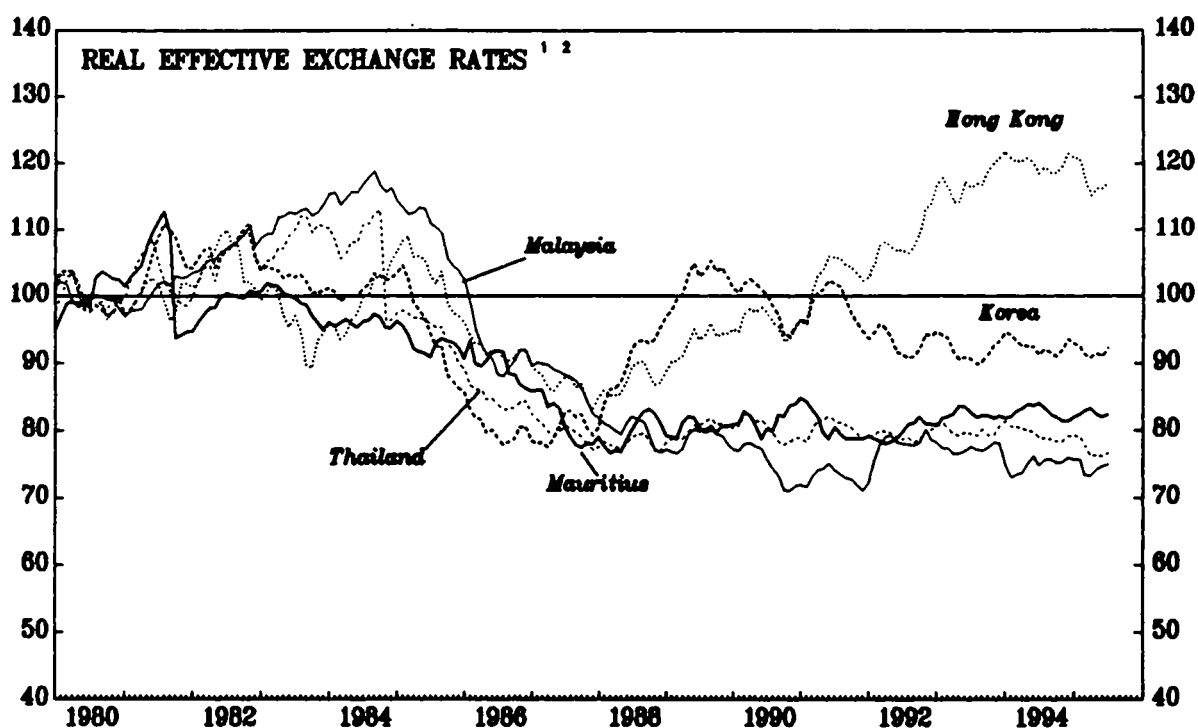
<sup>1/</sup> In that respect, changes in unit labor costs may reflect only changes in capital/output ratio that are unrelated to competitiveness.

CHART 1

MAURITIUS

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE INDICES, 1980-95

(1980=100)

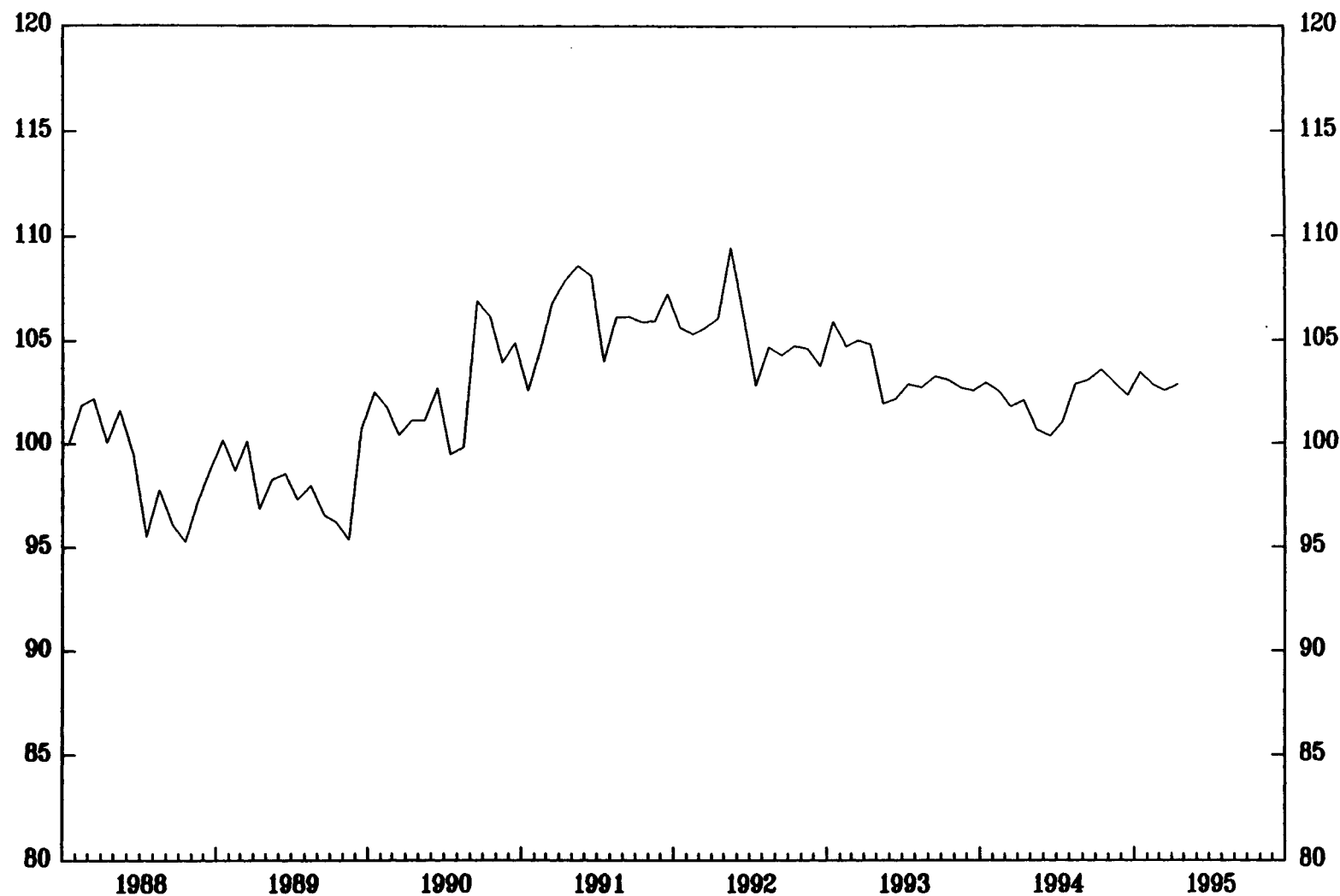


Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

1/ Information Notice System multilateral weights based on the geographical pattern of trade and tourism and including third-market effects in 1980-82 on average.

2/ Based on relative consumer prices.

**CHART 2**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**RELATIVE PRICE OF NONTRADABLE TO TRADABLE GOODS, 1988-95**  
(Index, January 1988=100)



Sources: Central Statistical Office; and staff estimates.

**Table 1. Mauritius: Real Exchange Rate (RER) Indicators, 1980–93.  
(1985=100)**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
CPI-based RER <u>1/</u>	107.4	111.4	106.1	106.6	103.1	100.0	96.5	87.7	85.6	86.2	87.6	86.6	85.7	88.4
GDP-deflator-based RER	111.4	111.5	102.1	107.9	110.9	100.0	94.9	98.0	100.6	101.2	93.6	103.5	98.3	108.2
Export-deflator-based RER	103.6	106.1	96.0	97.3	100.2	100.0	90.1	90.2	101.0	101.3	89.3	107.1	104.9	125.6
Unit-labor-cost-based RER <u>2/</u>	...	...	90.6	95.5	105.7	100.0	93.8	94.6	103.1	103.1	90.8	99.8	98.0	114.0

Sources: Information Notice System (INS); World Economic Outlook (WEO) database; and staff estimates.

1/ From INS.

2/ Covers only industrialized countries as competitors.

These indicators, thus, differ somewhat in their conclusion as regards competitiveness developments between the mid-1980s and early 1990s. On the one hand, CPI-based indicators do not point to a deterioration in competitiveness over this period, while, on the other hand, GDP-deflator, unit-labor-cost-, and especially export-deflator-based indices show an appreciation (from a slight appreciation by the GDP-deflator-based indicator to a more significant one by the export-deflator-based indicator). As discussed in the previous section, the latter set of indicators are in principle related to competitiveness more closely than the former set. In particular, the measure of inflation, which is based on the CPI, may be biased downward as a measure of Mauritius's competitiveness, particularly since this index has been subject to the influence of price controls and subsidies for some basic necessities. This would lead to the conclusion that the observed real exchange rate has appreciated over the recent past.

One possible significant shortcoming of these indicators is that they may put too much emphasis on industrialized countries, when comparing the Mauritian economy to the rest of the world. The weighting system used puts 75 percent of total weights on industrialized countries. However, Mauritius competes on the world markets relatively more with other developing countries, in particular in the clothing sector, than with developed ones. It is indeed recognized that the bulk of EPZ production is at the lower end of the market. When comparing Mauritius with the group of nonindustrialized countries only, 1/ it appears that the real exchange rate appreciated significantly more between 1985 and 1993, from 15 to 100 percent, depending on the indicator.

Other more industry-specific indicators were also calculated for some developing countries, which are Mauritius's competitors. First, unit-labor-cost indices in manufacturing over 1980-93 have been compiled from Fund sources for selected Asian countries, including Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Thailand (See Chart 3). These indicators show that since 1985, unit labor costs in Mauritius have grown between 50 and 60 percent faster than in Malaysia and Thailand, at about the same pace as in Hong Kong and Singapore, and around 50 percent slower than in South Korea and Taiwan. Second, other unit-labor-cost indices in wearing apparel industry and total manufacturing over 1985-91 were compiled from the UNIDO industrial statistics yearbook for Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Poland, South Korea, and Turkey (all are important producers of textiles and clothing) (see Tables 2 and 3). These indicators show that unit labor costs in Mauritius have grown in general much faster than in the countries considered. This has been either as a result of higher growth in labor cost, or slower growth in average labor productivity, depending on the country to which Mauritius is compared. 2/

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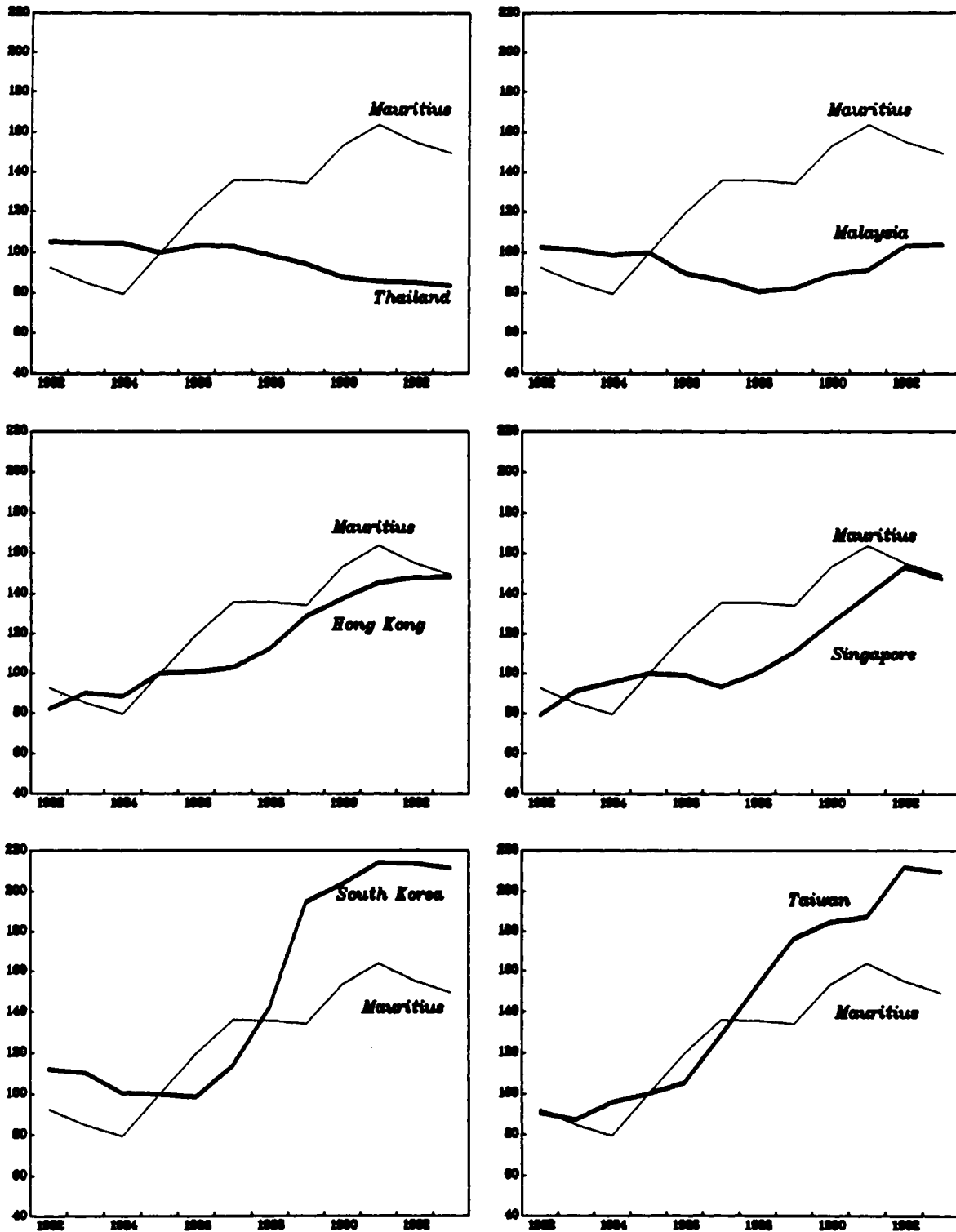
1/ This groups includes China, Fiji, Guyana, Hong Kong, India, Kenya, Singapore, South Africa, and South Korea.

2/ Higher growth in average labor productivity (measured here by the value-added per employee) in competitor countries like Hong Kong may also reflect an upgrading to higher value-added products.



CHART 3

UNIT LABOR COST INDICES FOR MAURITIUS AND  
SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES, 1982-93  
(1985=100)



Source: Staff estimates

Table 2a. Unit Labor Cost, Wearing Apparel Industry, 1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China					
Hong Kong	100.0		123.8	136.4	145.6
India	100.0	76.5	66.7	60.3	
Indonesia	100.0	69.0	63.5		
Malaysia	100.0		79.5	86.0	89.9
Mexico					
Morocco	100.0			173.2	177.9
Poland	100.0			84.9	
South Korea	100.0		165.9	157.3	152.3
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		109.9	147.0	147.1
Mauritius	100.0		147.8	169.5	178.1

Table 2b. Average Total Labor Cost per Employee, Wearing Apparel Industry, 1/ 1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China					
Hong Kong	100.0		160.4	173.0	194.5
India	100.0	121.9	114.0	116.4	
Indonesia	100.0	82.7	90.9		
Malaysia	100.0		103.1	117.7	123.6
Mexico					
Morocco	100.0			166.4	176.7
Poland	100.0			70.3	
South Korea	100.0		232.0	260.0	304.7
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		165.2	237.1	279.9
Mauritius	100.0		159.4	195.7	206.7

1/ Defined as the ratio of total labor cost to the number of employees.

Table 2c. Value Added per Employee, Wearing Apparel Industry, 1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China	100.0			108.9	100.4
Hong Kong	100.0		129.6	126.9	133.6
India	100.0	159.3	171.0	193.1	
Indonesia	100.0	119.9	143.2		
Malaysia	100.0		129.7	136.9	137.5
Mexico	100.0			83.4	81.0
Morocco	100.0			96.1	99.3
Poland	100.0			82.8	
South Korea	100.0		139.9	165.2	200.1
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		150.3	161.3	190.3
Mauritius	100.0		107.8	115.4	116.0

Source: UNIDO industrial statistics yearbook, 1995.

Table 3a. Unit Labor Cost, Total Manufacturing, 1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China					
Hong Kong	100.0		121.0	129.9	135.7
India	100.0	100.1	87.7	85.5	
Indonesia	100.0	77.8	73.4		
Malaysia	100.0		82.9	89.5	90.2
Mexico					
Morocco	100.0			116.8	117.3
Poland	100.0			56.3	
South Korea	100.0		181.3	169.9	172.8
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		109.8	158.3	181.2
Mauritius	100.0		142.9	162.2	175.7

Table 3b. Average Total Labor Cost per Employee, Total Manufacturing, 1/1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China					
Hong Kong	100.0		169.1	189.2	215.4
India	100.0	118.4	113.5	117.5	
Indonesia	100.0	88.7	93.9		
Malaysia	100.0		92.7	96.3	102.8
Mexico					
Morocco	100.0			141.8	148.8
Poland	100.0			77.2	
South Korea	100.0		238.4	269.0	313.9
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		157.1	246.6	332.2
Mauritius	100.0		147.0	178.7	192.7

1/ Defined as the ratio of total labor cost to the number of people employees.

Table 3c. Value Added per Employee, Total Manufacturing, 1985-91.  
(In US dollars, index 1985=100)

Country	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991
China	100.0			115.2	123.6
Hong Kong	100.0		139.8	145.6	158.8
India	100.0	118.3	129.4	137.3	
Indonesia	100.0	114.1	127.9		
Malaysia	100.0		111.9	107.6	114.0
Mexico	100.0			97.8	94.7
Morocco	100.0			121.4	126.9
Poland	100.0			137.2	
Korea	100.0		131.4	158.3	181.6
Thailand					
Turkey	100.0		143.0	155.8	183.3
Mauritius	100.0		102.9	110.1	109.7

Source: UNIDO industrial statistics yearbook, 1995.

The latter findings are supportive of the prevailing view of Mauritian representatives that Mauritius's competitiveness in the textile sector has deteriorated markedly, compared with the major producers among developing countries. In the context of the phased elimination of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, this seriously raises the issue of the future of the textile sector in Mauritius.

#### 4. Equilibrium exchange rate and external position

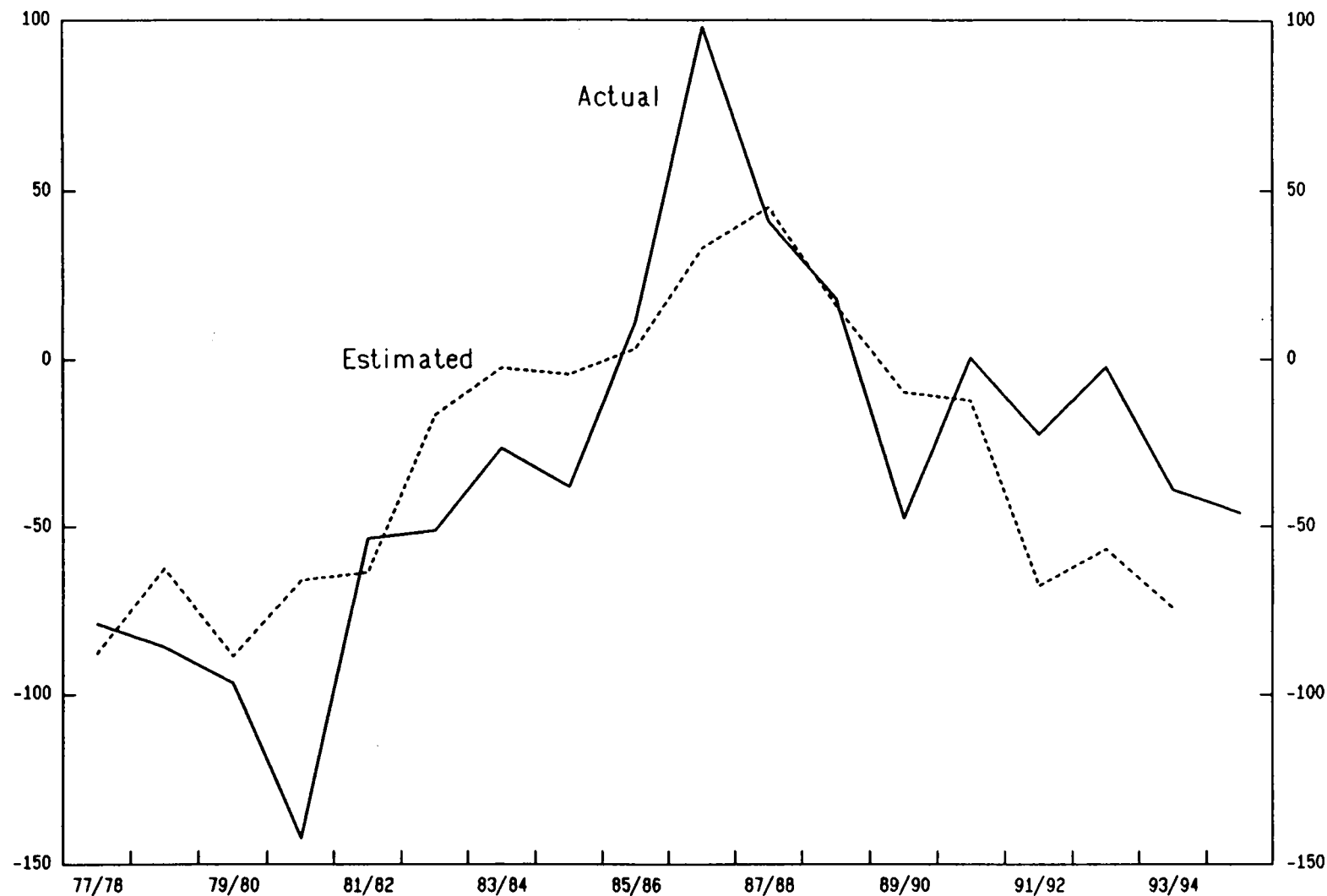
As mentioned earlier, developments in real exchange rate indicators should be analyzed with respect to the equilibrium exchange rate. There are several ways of estimating equilibrium real exchange rates, which are based on comprehensive models of exchange rate determination (see in particular Edwards (1994) for an estimation on developing countries). Such an ambitious goal is not followed here, and the analysis is limited to trying to identify factors that could have affected the equilibrium real exchange rate in Mauritius. For the period 1987-94, where an appreciation of real exchange rate indicators has been pointed out, there is no evident factor that could have caused an appreciation of the equilibrium exchange rate: terms of trade have been broadly constant; the external trade environment has not particularly changed in favor of Mauritius's products; and, as indicated by the very sluggish productivity growth in the manufacturing sector since the early 1980s (see Chart 5 of the Statistical Annex), productivity growth does not seem to have been higher in the tradable sector than in the nontradable sector. On the contrary, some additional measures of trade and exchange payment system liberalization were implemented over this period, pointing to an eventual depreciation of the equilibrium exchange rate. Thus, on this basis, the appreciation of the real exchange rate indicators described in the previous section can reasonably be associated with some loss in external competitiveness.

The trends revealed by these indicators need also to be viewed in conjunction with those in the external accounts. Developments in the current account balance since 1977/78 (see Chart 4) show that after a significant improvement during the first half of the 1980s, the performance of the external sector has significantly weakened since 1986/87. This reversal is fairly well tracked by the export-deflator-based exchange rate indicator. <sup>1/</sup> A simple and rough estimation of a current account balance equation suggests that the real appreciation of 40 percent in this indicator

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<sup>1/</sup> The export-deflator-based indicator outperforms the other indicators in explaining current account developments. Also contributing is the growth in the trading partner countries; domestic demand indicators appear to be statistically not significant.

CHART 4  
MAURITIUS  
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE, 1/ 1977/78-1994/95  
(in millions of SDRs)



$$\text{Current Account} = -238.2 \cdot \log(\text{reer\_xp}) + 20.3 \cdot \text{gdp\_part} + 1043.2$$

(3.5)                      (2.6)                      (3.3)

R-square = 0.58, F-Statistic(2,14) = 9.5, DW = 1.5

1/ Excluding imports of aircrafts and ships.

between 1987 and 1993 would have contributed to a decrease in the current account of around SDR 100 million. 1/

However, additional information would be needed in order to infer exchange rate policy from this analysis. To do so requires one to assess whether the current account deficits experienced recently are sustainable over the medium term or not. On the one hand, one can observe that net foreign assets have declined substantially over the last three years, in relation to the lower levels of (mainly unidentified) capital inflows. Such a decline cannot be sustained over a long period even if the current level of reserves is still reasonably high. It is also possible that the real appreciation observed until 1993/94 may have further negative impacts, in particular in the textile sector, given the time lags with which changes in exchange rate exert their influence on the current account. On the other hand, the current relatively low level of external debt (at around 30 per-cent of GDP) leaves some room for future external borrowing on appropriately suitable terms, without risking sustainability.

## 5. Conclusion

In this chapter, developments in Mauritius's real exchange rate indicators have been reviewed. These, put in perspective with considerations on the equilibrium exchange rate, indicate that the Mauritian economy has experienced a loss in its external competitiveness since 1987/88. More industry-specific indicators show that the textile sector has been particularly affected. These developments have been associated with a weakening in the external accounts. Given the context of the future liberalization of the world market in the textile sector, efforts to ensure competitiveness will be critical for the prospects of this industry in Mauritius.

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1/ The following estimation of a current account equation was made over the 1977/78-1994/95 period:

$$CA = - \frac{238.2}{(3.5)} + \log(reer\_xp) + \frac{20.3}{(2.6)} + gdpr\_part + \frac{1043.2}{(13.3)}$$

where CA is the current account balance (excluding imports of aircraft and ships) in million of SDRs, reer\_xp is the real effective exchange rate based on export deflators, and gdpr\_part is the growth rate of real GDP in partner countries. Domestic demand variables were found not significant.

### III. The Offshore Financial Center in Mauritius

In Mauritius, the offshore financial services sector (or offshore financial center (OFC)) is often referred to as the "Fourth Pillar" of the economy, after sugar, tourism, and the Export Processing Zone (EPZ). This note reviews the context in which the OFC developed in Mauritius, including the factors that have facilitated its development (Section 1); and reviews the intermediary role of the Mauritius OFC, including in a comparative context with other offshore centers (Section 2).

#### 1. The development of the Mauritian OFC

The establishment of the Mauritian offshore sector in 1988 was part of the authorities' attempt to continue the diversification of the economy by providing an impetus to the services sector. Further, the authorities have since then augmented the services that Mauritius has to offer to include entrepôt trade and transshipment services by setting up the Mauritius Freeport Authority. <sup>1/</sup> For discussion purposes, the companies that operate in the offshore sector are divided into banks and non-bank entities.

The key legislation that initiated the establishment of the offshore sector, and offshore banking activity in particular, was the Banking Act of 1988. The legislation laid down the framework for the operation of offshore banks and gave supervisory authority over them to the Bank of Mauritius (BOM). Initially, banks with an offshore license were only allowed to deal with nonresidents in any foreign currency. However, the residency requirement has been relaxed somewhat over the past few years, with the banks first being allowed to lend to EPZ companies and more recently to both residents and nonresidents, although only in foreign currencies. In practice, however, only a few parastatals have taken out loans from the offshore banks, and these transactions have all taken place only after the BOM granted approval. <sup>2/</sup>

This change has important implications for the financial sector since it has blurred the line between the onshore and offshore activities. With the offshore banks now being allowed to lend to domestic companies, albeit in foreign currencies only, they are able to compete directly with the domestic banks for such lending business but are subject to fewer regulations. For instance, unlike the domestic banks, the offshore banks are fully exempted from monetary policy measures such as reserve requirements and certain other prudential requirements. Moreover, the offshore banks face a zero tax rate on all profits, although they can opt to

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<sup>1/</sup> This chapter will concentrate on the offshore financial services. Freeport activities were legislated for in 1992, and only became operational last year (see the accompanying staff report SM/95/284).

<sup>2/</sup> It is unclear why the offshore banks have so far not taken advantage of the favorable tax and regulatory regime under which they operate to lend to other resident entities in foreign currencies. In particular, the fact that OFC banks can only lend in foreign currencies is not an impediment, because of the existence of a forward foreign exchange market.

pay tax at a higher rate to optimize tax benefits under double-taxation agreements with their countries of origin. In addition, all documents relating to offshore transactions are exempt from stamp duties, and there is no withholding tax on interest or other payments by the banks to non-residents. Further, the delineation between the offshore and onshore banks has become vague since the authorities fully liberalized the capital account of balance of payment in July 1994, thus allowing domestic banks to be able to lend and borrow freely in foreign currencies.

Seven banks presently operate with offshore licenses, and as of December 1994, these banks had total assets of \$504 million (Table 1). <sup>1/</sup> The number of banks with offshore licenses has not increased since 1991 in large part because of the conservative stance that the BOM has to issuing licenses. The Bank requires applicants either to have a sound reputation or the backing of a major international bank. In fact, except for two banks (Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild (Océan Indien) and Bank of Baroda), all the others have sister banks with a substantial presence on the domestic scene, reflecting, in part, the cautious stance of the BOM in issuing licenses.

Table 1. Mauritius: Summary Accounts of Offshore Banks, 1990-94  
(In thousands of U.S. dollars; end of period)

	<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
<b>Assets</b>	<u>35,685</u>	<u>89,633</u>	<u>164,956</u>	<u>272,648</u>	<u>377,678</u>	<u>504,012</u>
Amounts due from banks	35,429	71,925	98,764	199,925	246,927	354,185
Loans and advances	-	16,443	64,349	70,217	122,526	139,750
Fixed assets	25	240	657	559	464	414
Other assets	231	1,025	1,186	1,947	7,761	9,663
<b>Liabilities</b>	<u>35,685</u>	<u>89,633</u>	<u>164,956</u>	<u>272,648</u>	<u>377,678</u>	<u>504,012</u>
Capital/paid up capital	14,068	15,918	24,128	26,145	25,408	25,810
Nonbank deposits	21,203	29,306	50,694	92,624	185,460	294,528
Deposits and balances of other banks	-	42,641	87,449	150,987	122,380	133,949
Other liabilities	414	1,768	2,685	2,892	44,430	49,725
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<u>17,158</u>	<u>18,017</u>	<u>35,559</u>	<u>51,108</u>	<u>151,969</u>	<u>282,074</u>

Source: Bank of Mauritius

<sup>1/</sup> As of June 1995, the 1995/96 Budget speech put the total assets of the banks at \$790 million. The seven banks operating in Mauritius are: Barclays Bank Plc., Bank of Baroda, Banque Nationale de Paris "Intercontinentale," State Bank of International (a joint venture between the State Bank of India and the State Bank of Mauritius), Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild (Océan Indien), Banque Internationale des Mascareignes (a joint venture of Credit Lyonnais, Banque de la Réunion, and the Mauritius Commercial Bank), and Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.



The other important step in the establishment of the OFC was the amendment of the Company Act of 1984 in 1990 to allow for the operation of offshore nonfinancial companies in Mauritius (see Bikoo (1993)). The relaxation in regulatory controls, however, was not enough and the number of new offshore companies remained small until the enactment of new legislation specifically tailored for the offshore center, viz., the Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Act (MOBA Act), and the Offshore Trusts Act, were introduced in 1992. In particular, the MOBA Act--which allowed for the establishment of the Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority (MOBAA), giving it both the role of promoting the center and supervisory authority over all nonbank offshore companies--was important for the rapid growth of the center. 1/

Mauritius allows for two types of offshore companies to be set-up: the ordinary status company and the international status company. The former are required to have a capital stock in excess of US\$1 million, file annual audited accounts, and can elect to be taxed at a rate from 0 to 35 percent. Insurance companies, banks, and other companies that have dealings with the public are required to acquire this status. Ordinary status is also necessary to be able to benefit from the Indo-Mauritian DTA. By contrast, companies that have international status face virtually no regulatory restrictions, can be set up in a single day, and are not liable to taxation. The services of these companies are often employed to register ships and aircraft in Mauritius. Local residents are not allowed to set up offshore companies, although there have reportedly been instances where the MOBAA has granted a few individuals permission to form offshore companies.

As of May 1995, 2,428 offshore companies 2/ were registered with the MOBAA. Of these, some 1,410 were ordinary status companies and the remainder 1,018 had international or similar status. 3/ A large part of the growth in the number of these companies has taken place since early 1994; at the end of 1993 the total number of offshore companies stood at about 800. The activities in which offshore companies are engaged are diverse; for example, the 1,410 ordinary status companies included 45 fund management companies, 761 investment holding companies, 111 international trading firms, and 21 offshore management service companies.

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1/ The recent growth of the OFC has greatly been facilitated by the double taxation agreement (DTA) that Mauritius has with India, which enables companies incorporated in Mauritius to reduce greatly the tax burden they face when investing in India (see below).

2/ By June 1995, the number of offshore companies had reached about 2,600 as stated in the 1995/96 Budget speech.

3/ Of the 1,018 international status companies, 448 companies are what are known as exempt status companies. These companies are the equivalent of present day international status companies under the old Company Act, but can benefit from DTAs between Mauritius and other countries, including India. Another 34 companies in the category are actually offshore trusts, and have a different legislation, the Offshore Trusts Act of 1992, governing them. Presently, about half of all the companies registered in the offshore sector are thought to be active.

In line with the Government's stated objective of integrating the onshore and offshore sectors, some steps were taken in the 1995/96 budget to begin this process. All ordinary status companies established after the end of the 1997/98 fiscal year will be liable to profit tax at 15 percent. However, the process of integration will be limited and slow, to the extent that companies that are presently operational and those formed up to that date will continue to be able to choose to be taxed at a rate from 0 to 35 percent. Another measure announced in the budget was the requirement that all offshore management services companies pay a reduced profit tax of 15 percent after July 1998, the same rate of tax as that which applies to domestic companies.

## 2. The Mauritius's OFC's intermediary role

Although the previous section has stressed the importance of a minimal regulatory regime in attracting offshore companies, other considerations that affect a company's decision to domicile itself in a particular offshore center include political stability and geographic location. The extent to which Mauritius has these and other attributes relative to a few OFCs is discussed briefly in this section.

### a. Mauritius in comparison with other OFCs

Mauritius is a relative latecomer to the offshore banking scene. As of 1993, there were more than 25 countries and cities describing themselves as offshore financial centers (see Hampton (1994)); some of these offshore centers have been in existence since the early 1960s. On the basis of the ratio of deposit money banks' foreign assets to export of goods and services, the IMF identifies seven countries as being major offshore banking sectors--namely, The Bahamas, Bahrain, the Cayman Islands, Hong Kong, the Netherlands Antilles, Panama, and Singapore. Although the OFC in Mauritius is not considered a major center, it has some of the attributes that have been identified as being necessary to the successful development of OFCs. These include strategic geographic location, political stability, and a conducive regulatory framework.

With regard to geographic location, OFCs tend to be found in three clusters--generally, in and around the Caribbean basin (servicing North and South American residents), in the Pacific (to attract East Asian capital), and Europe. This adds weight to the argument that OFCs mainly exist to service the needs of clients residing in much larger and wealthier economies. In this respect, sharing the same time zone as the country in which the majority of clients are based, as well as proximity to these clients, would seem to be an advantage. Mauritius is unique as an OFC in that it is not close to any one of the three major economic zones. However, to the extent that there are proximate larger economies than its own to

exploit, they are those of India and South Africa. 1/ Nonetheless, the OFC's growth may ultimately be constrained by the absence of many rapidly growing economies in close proximity. 2/

In terms of the political climate, success as an OFC, as with much else, depends on a stable political environment. In this connection, recent experience has shown that instability in the region in which an OFC is domiciled, as well as in the country hosting the OFC, can lead to a rundown of assets held at the center, and so, a decline in its use. 3/ Mauritius, having had a stable democratic system of government for more than the last two decades, has fared well on this account.

The regulatory framework is another important factor determining the success of an offshore center. OFCs often have to strike a balance between offering companies a very relaxed regulatory environment and ensuing a supervisory regime capable of preventing illegal activities, such as money laundering; in general, failure by an OFC to prevent illegal activities from taking place or the perception of an OFC as a haven for money laundering often leads to the loss of reputation. This has reportedly been the case for a number of the Caribbean offshore centers. At the same time, one of the attractions of OFCs to their clients is their secrecy laws.

Other more specific factors may, however, induce companies to gravitate to a particular OFC. For example, the Mauritius OFC is attractive to investment funds wishing to invest in India, because by being registered in Mauritius, the funds will lower the tax burden they would otherwise have faced (see below). In a similar vein, the Cayman Islands have attracted a lot of insurance business, which, in turn, has created a snowball effect attracting more and more such companies. Jersey, for its part, markets itself as a high quality (more stringently regulated) center for fund management. Hence, the ability of OFCs to lure companies already domiciled in another OFC seems very limited; in this sense, each OFC may be considered a niche player.

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1/ Johannesburg, South Africa's financial capital, is more than 2,000 miles away from Mauritius, and Bombay, India's financial capital, more than 3,500 miles away. Increasingly, however, technological developments may mitigate the handicap that Mauritius suffers from being very far away from even its closest trading partners.

2/ The rapid growth of Singapore as an OFC in the late 1970s, for example, was helped significantly by its proximity to other rapidly growing economies in East Asia.

3/ The problems faced by the Bahrain Offshore Banking Unit at the time of the 1990-91 Gulf War is illustrative of the first case: assets held by the offshore banks in Bahrain declined from US\$72.6 billion in 1989, to around US\$53 billion in the aftermath of the War, while there has been an increase in the level of assets since then, they have not reached their former levels. Developments in Panama in the late 1980s illustrate the second case: whereas offshore deposits had been around US\$25 billion in 1982, these deposits slumped to US\$8 billion at the height of the political instability in 1988, and, by 1993, had recovered to only US\$16 billion.

b. The Indo-Mauritian double taxation agreement

The Mauritius OFC generally raises funds in the industrialized countries, and places them in India. This has been the case largely due to the Indo-Mauritian DTA. Under this agreement (which was signed well before the OFC was established), withholding tax and capital gains tax rights of Mauritian resident companies engaged in business in India were transferred to Mauritius. In turn, since the establishment of the OFC, Mauritius has waived the rights it has to these taxes in order to attract companies to domicile themselves in Mauritius.

In particular, ordinary status Mauritian offshore companies derive three distinct tax benefits. First, they have complete exemption from capital gains taxes on the sale of property (including shares) in India. Second, they receive a reduction in Indian withholding taxes on dividend payments from 20 percent to 5 percent, where a Mauritian offshore company owns at least 10 percent of the Indian company (if less than 10 percent, the withholding tax is reduced from 20 to 15 percent). Third, these companies have complete exemption from Indian withholding tax on interest payments made by an Indian company to a Mauritian offshore company creditor, where the loan has been approved by the Indian Government.

In order to be eligible for these benefits, however, an offshore company has to satisfy a number of criteria, designed to ensure that the company is domiciled in Mauritius and to generate business for the offshore banks, offshore management companies, and accountants. These criteria include that the company: be liable to taxes in Mauritius; 1/ be managed locally, which entails having at least two local directors, plus a qualified person as company secretary; have a bank account in Mauritius; hold at least one board meeting in Mauritius annually (though foreign directors can participate via the telephone); and its accounts be audited locally.

Investment funds totalling more than \$4 billion have been channelled into India through Mauritius offshore companies. The large scale of these flows has, however, reportedly caused some concern in India (at least in the press) about the tax revenues that are being lost. To some extent, the steps announced in the 1995/96 budget to change the tax regime of offshore companies, albeit starting in July 1998, are part of the Mauritian authorities' attempt to reduce adverse sentiments about the use of the offshore center for "tax avoidance" purposes in India and with other potential treaty signatories. Another move that has been taken by the Mauritian authorities was to allow Indian accountants to certify the accounts of Mauritian offshore companies. The offshore management companies and banks in Mauritius are more sanguine about the future of the DTA with India. They point to fact that India has recently signed a similar treaty

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1/ Ordinary status offshore companies can elect to pay a profit tax rate between 0 and 35 percent (unlike the Indian DTA, some DTAs do not allow offshore companies to pay no profit taxes at all). In practice, virtually all of the companies choose to pay no taxes, as they still can benefit from the DTA with India.

with Cyprus, which also hosts a very successful OFC--though, this, of course, will mean increased competition for the Mauritius OFC in its niche market.

c. Other offshore activities

The Mauritian authorities are aware of the pitfalls of relying too much on a single country such as India; consequently, they have sought to increase the number of countries with which they have DTAs. Over the past year, some DTAs have been signed (including with Pakistan and South Africa) and others are being negotiated (including with China, Russia, and Sweden). While the treaty with South Africa is tax neutral and is not expected to generate a significant amount of new business for Mauritian companies, that with Pakistan allows companies to enjoy tax benefits by domiciling themselves in Mauritius and is thus expected to generate business for the OFC.

The authorities' broader ambition is for Mauritius's OFC to be at the center of trading and financial activities in the Indian Ocean region. For instance, it is hoped that offshore banks will be active in opening and guaranteeing letters of credit for trade transactions within the region; since these banks do not pay any taxes and generally face minimal regulation, they enjoy an advantage in this respect over other banks in the region. In addition, the cost of funds to most of the offshore banks is relatively low, or at least they do not face a country premium by virtue of the fact that most of them are part of reputable international banks. To date these advantages have generated trade-related business for the offshore banks.

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#### IV. The New Interbank Foreign Exchange Market in Mauritius

The following is a descriptive account of Mauritius's new interbank foreign exchange system, based on information collected in the course of discussions with a number of participants in the new market during the mission's stay in Port Louis.

##### 1. Background

Before July 1994, the Bank of Mauritius (BOM), using its undisclosed basket, each day had set a rate for the rupee against the pound, the dollar, the French franc, and the UAPTA (the Preferential Trading Area unit of account, which is used by the PTA clearing house), at which it was prepared to buy or sell foreign exchange. The buying and selling rates for the day were issued to the Mauritius Bankers Association (MBA) between 9:30 and 9:45 a.m. The MBA worked out cross-rates for that day for all the other currencies normally used in Mauritius and communicated these rates on a "rate sheet" to all its members, and to the State Bank of Mauritius (SBM). <sup>1/</sup>

Originally, in calculating its daily rate for the major currencies, the BOM had used closing rates in New York on the previous day; these rates remained in force for the whole day. Subsequently, the BOM also started using rates in international markets on the same day in its calculations of its daily rate. In addition, from April 1993, the BOM started issuing rates twice a day, at 9:30 a.m. and then at noon (with the MBA establishing the cross-rates by 12:30 p.m.).

On July 15, 1994, as had been foreshadowed in the Minister of Finance's budget speech in June, the BOM ceased to set buying and selling rates and the Mauritian rupee was floated, with the introduction of an interbank market in dollars. In addition, on July 27, 1994, the Exchange Control Act was suspended, so that the banks, and their customers, became free to buy and sell foreign exchange without restriction. <sup>2/</sup> There are no longer any repatriation, domiciliation, or surrender requirements for Mauritian residents receiving foreign exchange and there is no longer any legal limit on the banks' net foreign exchange position other than that determined by prudential considerations, which are assessed by the BOM in the course of its normal supervision of the banks. In practice, the banks undertake very few transactions in the market on their own behalf, tending to balance any foreign currency deposits they receive with assets in the same currencies. However, due to the general shortage of foreign exchange in the market (as described by the commercial banks), those banks lacking foreign exchange-

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<sup>1/</sup> Although the SBM is not a member of the MBA, it acts with the MBA in all matters concerning the foreign exchange market, both old and new.

<sup>2/</sup> Furthermore, all exchange control paperwork, which used to be provided by the banks to the BOM, has now been abolished and each bank now sends only a monthly statistical return summarizing types of transaction and amounts in rupees.

earning customers tend to be oversold in foreign exchange and thus vulnerable to any sharp upward movement in the price of foreign exchange.

## 2. The price-setting mechanism

The market uses a Reuters screen as a means of circulating price information and offers to buy or sell foreign exchange among participants; although, at present trades cannot yet be made electronically. Five domestic banks <sup>1/</sup>--the Banque Nationale de Paris Internationale (BNPI), Barclays Bank PLC, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (HKSBC), the Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB), and the SBM--together with the BOM, have access to the system. By 9:00 a.m. each morning, the participating banks key into the Reuters system their proposed selling rate for dollars, based on the previous day's close and world foreign exchange market developments overnight. The rates proposed by the four leading banks (MCB, SBM, HKSBC, and Barclays) are averaged and this average rate becomes the so-called "opening" rate. On behalf of the MBA, the MCB uses this rate and market cross-rates to produce the rate sheet for the day. The printed rate sheet is circulated to all the Mauritian domestic banks by messenger (not by fax) before the banks open for business at 9:30 a.m. The opening rate for the U.S. dollar is averaged over the month by the BOM and this constitutes the statistical exchange rate for the Mauritian rupee, although, as shown below, it is not the rate at which most transactions between rupees and foreign currencies are actually undertaken. <sup>2/</sup>

The computerized banks enter the rate sheet data into their system for access by their branch network and these rates are used for all small transactions. Very occasionally, in the course of the day, if the markets move significantly (for example, following BOM intervention), the banks may announce a suspension of the rate sheet, and recalculate another using the latest rupee/\$ rate and market cross-rates. <sup>3/</sup> Rates for large transactions are, however, subject to negotiation and large customers will usually get a better price than the rate sheet due to competitive pressures among the banks. In principle, transactions up to US\$100,000 can be undertaken at the rate posted on the Reuters screen. The actual transaction involves, of course, a telephone call to the quoting bank with rupees being transferred between accounts at the BOM and the foreign currency through the books of corresponding banks abroad. For amounts over US\$100,000, prices have to be negotiated, again by telephone. While the buying/selling margin is set by the MBA at 1 percent, the actual margin is reportedly less. In the view of the commercial banks, a major problem for the market is the

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<sup>1/</sup> While the offshore banks are, of course, active traders in foreign exchange, they do not deal in Mauritian rupees.

<sup>2/</sup> At the end of the day an average closing price is calculated, taking account of changes in the posted prices during the day, but this is a purely academic exercise, it is not even used statistically.

<sup>3/</sup> One respondent could not recall this happening more than twice over the past year.

tight foreign exchange situation. 1/ The banks provide a daily return to the BOM on interbank transactions.

In his budget speech announcing the new foreign exchange market system, the Minister of Finance indicated that, in order to increase competition in the interbank market, nonbank firms would be licensed to deal in foreign exchange. The legislation permitting the issue of licenses to such nonbank foreign exchange dealers has been passed by Parliament and the necessary regulations have now been drafted. The BOM fully expects to be able to license a number of well-qualified businesses--both bureau-type operations offering service to tourists and small-scale clients, as well as brokers seeking the best rates for large buying customers, either from banks or directly from large earners of foreign exchange. Such increased competition should reduce margins in the market and provide cheaper and more efficient foreign exchange services.

### 3. BOM intervention

When the Bank of Mauritius wishes to intervene in the market, it keys into the Reuters screen system a price at which it is prepared to sell dollars. 2/ This information appears on a so-called "trading page." Banks wishing to buy at the posted price call and purchase. Banks can also place on this trading page the price at which they are prepared to buy dollars from the BOM, or from any other commercial bank.

To help it in its role in supervising and monitoring the new market, the BOM collects the following data on the market: (i) a daily return of transactions in the interbank market; (ii) a weekly report on the net foreign exchange position of each bank; and (iii) a monthly breakdown of foreign exchange transactions by purpose.

### 4. Forward markets

While some banks report that there are relatively few forward transactions in foreign exchange, others are already providing their

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1/ This, however, is difficult to assess, as statistics on volume of transactions are not yet published. Meanwhile, foreign exchange trading appears to remain a major profit center for the banks, reflecting relatively high commissions and margins--perhaps a third of banks' profits derive from foreign exchange transactions.

2/ So far, such intervention has been unidirectional, only to sell dollars, and the BOM's intervention policy appears to be geared to maintaining an intervention rate--relative to an undisclosed basket of currencies--within an unspecified band. In the process, the BOM also seeks to discourage speculative deals.



customers with forward cover, in the following way. 1/ An importer, for example, needing foreign exchange in three months asks the bank to enter into a forward sales contract with him for the amount of foreign exchange needed. The bank uses its own liquidity to purchase spot foreign exchange in the amount needed, which it then places abroad until delivery (hence, in part, the big increase in the commercial banks' net foreign assets). The forward price for the customer is therefore the spot price plus the differential between the interest rate in Mauritius and that in the domestic market for the currency in question--currently about 5-6 percent per annum for the U.S. dollar. The bank, of course, assumes the interest rate risk, that is, the risk that the differential may widen over the term of the forward contract. It is not clear whether such forward transactions are only undertaken by genuine importers needing foreign exchange in the future, or whether they were speculative, by individuals or banks, against the rupee. The price offered to forward sellers of foreign exchange was computed in a similar way, with the interest rate differential serving to increase the rate offered to the customer.

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1/ The BOM's former forward cover scheme had not been used significantly by traders since the BOM had started insisting on a total transactions approach, that is, covering both purchases and sales of foreign exchange. This scheme was abolished in August 1993, prior to Mauritius's acceptance of the obligations of Article VIII, Sections 2, 3, and 4, of the Fund's Articles of Agreement.

Table 1. Mauritius: Growth and Structure of Gross Domestic Product, 1988/89-1994/95 1/

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</u>							
GDP at current market prices	29,918	34,901	40,394	45,219	51,513	58,130	64,227
GDP at constant 1987 market prices	25,905	27,127	28,834	30,191	32,227	33,737	35,117
GDP deflator	115.5	128.7	140.1	149.8	159.8	172.3	182.9
<u>(Annual change in percent)</u>							
GDP at current market prices	16.4	16.7	15.7	11.9	13.9	12.8	10.5
GDP at constant 1987 market prices	5.7	4.7	6.3	4.7	6.7	4.7	4.1
GDP deflator	10.1	11.4	8.9	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.1
<u>(Annual change in percent at constant 1987 prices)</u>							
GDP at factor cost	5.3	4.3	6.3	5.0	6.8	4.5	4.3
Sugar sector	-9.6	-12.5	12.0	-4.1	7.4	-14.8	-10.0
Nonsugar sectors	7.9	6.8	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5	5.5
Of which:							
Export Processing Zone	(8.8)	(6.5)	(6.0)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(5.0)	(3.5)
Construction	(13.8)	(11.8)	(10.1)	(9.0)	(7.9)	(6.5)	(5.5)
Restaurants and hotels	(10.7)	(10.3)	(6.7)	(6.5)	(10.5)	(9.4)	(7.0)
Government services	(3.8)	(4.1)	(4.0)	(3.8)	(4.5)	(5.5)	(5.5)
<u>(In percent of GDP at current market prices)</u>							
Sugarcane growing	7.3	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	4.7	4.4
Other agriculture	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Sugar milling	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3
Export Processing Zone	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.9
Other manufacturing	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8
Electricity, gas, and water	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0
Construction	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
Trade	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0
Restaurants and hotels	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2
Transport and communications	8.9	9.2	9.5	10.0	9.9	10.1	10.4
Financial services	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.1	10.1
Government services	9.5	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.6	9.3	9.6
Other services	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Net indirect taxes	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.7
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

1/ Sugar crops and milling included in fiscal year harvested; otherwise, averages of calendar-year data.

Table 2. Mauritius: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices, 1/ 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
Consumption	21,457	27,154	30,708	34,251	38,757	42,929	49,518
Private	17,734	22,958	25,976	28,998	32,697	35,652	41,194
Government	3,722	4,196	4,730	5,252	6,060	7,278	8,325
Gross fixed capital formation	8,278	10,215	12,125	13,008	14,732	17,548	18,780
Private	5,445	6,890	8,185	8,925	10,240	11,688	12,332
Government	2,832	3,325	3,940	4,082	4,492	5,860	6,448
Increase in stocks	932	460	-418	-158	520	648	386
Net exports	-749	-2,928	-2,019	-1,881	-2,497	-2,995	-4,458
Exports	20,234	22,689	26,353	29,137	31,195	34,929	38,324
Goods (f.o.b.)	(14,989)	(16,355)	(18,817)	(20,325)	(21,877)	(24,143)	(25,481)
Nonfactor services	(5,245)	(6,334)	(7,536)	(8,812)	(9,318)	(10,786)	(12,843)
Imports	20,983	25,617	28,372	31,018	33,692	37,924	42,782
Goods (f.o.b.)	(16,290)	(20,234)	(22,209)	(23,347)	(25,113)	(28,488)	(32,161)
Nonfactor services	(4,693)	(5,383)	(6,163)	(7,671)	(8,579)	(9,436)	(10,621)
GDP at market prices	29,918	34,901	40,394	45,219	51,513	58,130	64,227
Net factor income	-482	-311	78	-5	203	-318	-480
GNP at market prices	29,436	34,590	40,472	45,214	51,716	57,812	63,747
Memorandum items:							
Gross domestic expenditure	30,866	37,829	42,414	47,100	54,010	61,125	68,685
Gross domestic saving	8,460	7,748	9,688	10,968	12,756	15,201	14,708
Domestic investment	9,210	10,676	11,708	12,849	15,253	18,186	19,166
Resource gap	749	2,928	2,019	1,881	2,497	2,995	4,458
Gross national savings	7,978	7,436	9,766	10,963	12,959	14,883	14,228
(In percent of GDP at market prices)							
Consumption	71.7	77.8	76.0	75.7	75.2	73.8	77.1
Private	59.3	65.8	64.3	64.1	63.5	61.3	64.1
Government	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.5	13.0
Gross fixed capital formation	27.7	29.3	30.0	28.8	28.6	30.2	29.2
Private	18.2	19.7	20.3	19.7	19.9	20.1	19.2
Government	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	8.7	10.1	10.0
Increase in stocks	3.1	1.3	-1.0	-0.4	1.0	1.1	0.6
Net exports	-2.5	-8.4	-5.0	-4.2	-4.8	-5.2	-6.9
Exports	67.6	65.0	65.2	64.4	60.6	60.1	59.7
Goods (f.o.b.)	(50.1)	(46.9)	(46.6)	(44.9)	(42.5)	(41.5)	(39.7)
Nonfactor services	(17.5)	(18.1)	(18.7)	(19.5)	(18.1)	(18.6)	(20.0)
Imports	70.1	73.4	70.2	68.6	65.4	65.2	66.6
Goods (f.o.b.)	(54.4)	(58.0)	(55.0)	(51.6)	(48.8)	(49.0)	(50.1)
Nonfactor services	(15.7)	(15.4)	(15.3)	(17.0)	(16.7)	(16.2)	(16.5)
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net factor income	-1.6	-0.9	0.2	-0.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.7
GNP at market prices	98.4	99.1	100.2	100.0	100.4	99.5	99.3
Memorandum items:							
Gross domestic expenditure	102.5	108.4	105.0	104.2	104.8	105.2	106.9
Gross domestic saving	28.3	22.2	24.0	24.3	24.8	26.2	22.9
Domestic investment	30.8	30.6	29.0	28.4	29.6	31.3	29.8
Resource gap	2.5	8.4	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.9
Gross national savings	28.7	21.3	24.2	24.2	25.2	25.6	22.2

Sources: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius; and Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Normalized with the balance of payments.

Table 3. Mauritius: Macroeconomic Balances, 1/ 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
GDP at market prices	<u>29,918</u>	<u>34,901</u>	<u>40,394</u>	<u>45,219</u>	<u>51,513</u>	<u>58,130</u>	<u>64,227</u>
Net factor income	-482	-311	78	-5	203	-318	-480
GNP at market prices	<u>29,436</u>	<u>34,590</u>	<u>40,472</u>	<u>45,214</u>	<u>51,716</u>	<u>57,812</u>	<u>63,747</u>
Net transfers from abroad	1,193	1,317	1,302	1,366	1,502	1,783	1,821
Disposable income	<u>30,628</u>	<u>35,907</u>	<u>41,774</u>	<u>46,580</u>	<u>53,218</u>	<u>59,595</u>	<u>65,568</u>
Government	7,281	8,489	9,624	10,616	11,400	13,186	13,155
Private sector	23,348	27,418	32,150	35,964	41,818	46,408	52,412
Consumption	<u>21,457</u>	<u>27,154</u>	<u>30,706</u>	<u>34,251</u>	<u>38,757</u>	<u>42,929</u>	<u>49,518</u>
Government	6,518	7,586	8,429	9,607	9,912	11,999	13,470
Private sector	14,939	19,568	22,277	24,644	28,845	30,930	36,048
Savings	<u>9,172</u>	<u>8,754</u>	<u>11,068</u>	<u>12,329</u>	<u>14,461</u>	<u>16,666</u>	<u>16,049</u>
Government	762	924	1,195	1,009	1,488	1,188	-315
Private sector	8,409	7,830	9,873	11,320	12,973	15,478	16,364
Investment	<u>9,210</u>	<u>10,676</u>	<u>11,708</u>	<u>12,849</u>	<u>15,253</u>	<u>18,196</u>	<u>19,166</u>
Government	2,832	3,325	3,940	4,082	4,492	5,860	6,448
Private sector	6,377	7,350	7,768	8,766	10,760	12,336	12,719
External current account	<u>-38</u>	<u>-1,922</u>	<u>-839</u>	<u>-520</u>	<u>-792</u>	<u>-1,530</u>	<u>-3,117</u>
(In percent of GDP at market prices)							
GDP at market prices	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Net factor income	-1.6	-0.9	0.2	-0.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.7
GNP at market prices	<u>98.4</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>100.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.4</u>	<u>99.5</u>	<u>99.3</u>
Net transfers from abroad	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8
Disposable income	<u>102.4</u>	<u>102.9</u>	<u>103.4</u>	<u>103.0</u>	<u>103.3</u>	<u>102.5</u>	<u>102.1</u>
Government	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	22.1	22.7	20.5
Private sector	78.0	78.6	79.6	79.5	81.2	79.8	81.6
Consumption	<u>71.7</u>	<u>77.6</u>	<u>76.0</u>	<u>75.7</u>	<u>75.2</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>77.1</u>
Government	21.8	21.7	20.9	21.2	19.2	20.6	21.0
Private sector	49.9	56.1	55.1	54.5	56.0	53.2	56.1
Savings	<u>30.7</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>28.7</u>	<u>25.0</u>
Government	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	-0.5
Private sector	28.1	22.4	24.4	25.0	25.2	26.6	25.5
Investment	<u>30.8</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>29.8</u>
Government	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	8.7	10.1	10.0
Private sector	21.3	21.1	19.2	19.4	20.9	21.2	19.8
External current account	<u>-0.1</u>	<u>-5.5</u>	<u>-1.6</u>	<u>-1.1</u>	<u>-1.5</u>	<u>-2.6</u>	<u>-4.9</u>

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Normalized with the fiscal accounts and the balance of payments.

Table 4. Mauritius: Sugar Production, Earnings, and Investment, 1988/89-1994/95

Marketing or fiscal year <sup>1/</sup>	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
(In units indicated)							
Sugar production (thousand tons)	634.2	568.3	624.3	611.3	643.2	565.0	500.2
Acreage harvested (thousand arpents) <sup>2/</sup>	182.2	181.9	180.7	180.0	177.9	175.4	173.0
Cane yield (tons per arpent) <sup>2/</sup>	30.3	29.9	30.7	31.2	32.5	30.8	27.8
Sugar recovery ratio (percent)	11.50	10.45	11.25	10.88	11.13	10.46	10.39
Sugar yield (tons per arpent) <sup>2/</sup>	3.48	3.12	3.45	3.40	3.62	3.22	2.89
(Annual change in percent)							
Sugar production	-8.2	-10.4	9.9	-2.1	5.2	-12.2	-11.5
Acreage harvested	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7	-0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4
Cane yield	-10.7	-1.3	2.7	1.7	4.1	-5.2	-9.7
Sugar recovery ratio	3.6	-9.1	7.6	-3.4	2.3	-6.0	-0.6
Sugar yield	-7.4	-10.2	10.6	-1.7	6.5	-10.9	-10.2
(In units indicated)							
Exports (fiscal years)							
Volume (thousand tons)	647.5	539.0	580.1	567.5	588.7	530.0	492.0
Unit value (Mau Rs per ton)	7,378	8,668	9,110	9,704	10,053	11,098	11,780
Value (Mau Rs millions)	4,777	4,672	5,285	5,507	5,918	5,882	5,796
SDR unit value (SDR per ton)	391.0	436.6	439.6	445.5	437.2	434.4	451.4
SDR value (SDR millions)	253.2	235.3	255.0	252.8	257.4	230.2	222.1
(Annual change in percent)							
Volume	3.6	-16.8	7.6	-2.2	3.7	-10.0	-7.2
Rupee unit value	7.1	17.5	5.1	6.5	3.6	10.4	6.1
Rupee value	10.9	-2.2	13.1	4.2	7.5	-0.6	-1.5
SDR unit value	-1.6	11.7	0.7	1.3	-1.9	-0.6	3.9
SDR value	1.9	-7.0	8.4	-0.9	1.8	-10.6	-3.5
(In Mauritian rupees per ton)							
Producer prices, ex Syndicate							
Basic price (before tax)	6,818	7,812	8,001	8,205	8,472	9,551	10,413
Average price (after tax)	5,873	7,156	7,315	7,525	7,804	8,844	10,413
(Annual change in percent)							
Basic price (before tax)	12.4	14.6	2.4	2.5	3.3	12.7	9.0
Average price (after tax)	12.6	21.8	2.2	2.9	3.7	13.3	17.7
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
Estates with factories							
Revenue	3,237	3,431	3,730	3,919	4,085	4,300	4,558
Operating expenditure	2,154	2,388	2,748	3,192	3,347	3,500	3,943
Export taxes	566	362	403	397	405	376	--
Current cash surplus	517	681	579	330	333	424	615
Overall profit	519	688	570	333	383	372	559
Additions to fixed assets	249	341	388	332	...	...	...

Sources: Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture; Mauritius Sugar Syndicate; and Mauritius Sugar Authority.

<sup>1/</sup> Crop harvested in June-November and marketed through following June.

<sup>2/</sup> One arpent equals 1.043 acres, or 0.4221 hectare.

Table 5. Mauritius: Employment by Economic Activity, 1988-94

In March	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(Annual change in percent)</u>							
Agriculture and fishing	-3.0	-0.1	0.3	0.6	-2.0	-3.3	-3.1
Of which: sugar	(-3.2)	(-0.3)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(-2.2)	(-2.3)	(-3.6)
Manufacturing	13.4	1.0	3.3	-1.1	1.3	-3.3	-2.1
Of which: Export							
Processing Zone	(14.8)	(-1.0)	(-0.1)	(-0.4)	(1.9)	(-3.6)	(-3.8)
Electricity and water	-3.9	-1.9	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	4.3	-2.0
Construction	30.3	6.6	15.9	0.2	11.9	7.4	-4.1
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	21.0	9.8	19.4	8.6	6.2	6.4	13.2
Transport, storage, and communications	6.1	14.6	3.9	11.3	1.7	-0.5	2.8
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	23.6	9.9	17.7	9.4	1.6	3.8	9.2
Government services	0.9	-1.0	8.9	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.5
Of which: Central Government	(1.0)	(-0.9)	(9.8)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.5)
Other community, social, and personal services	5.2	4.8	7.4	13.1	12.1	6.2	14.7
Activities n.e.s. <sup>1/</sup>	15.3	-8.2	-6.4	-7.7	-77.3	186.5	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>7.8</u></b>	<b><u>1.7</u></b>	<b><u>5.6</u></b>	<b><u>1.4</u></b>	<b><u>0.4</u></b>	<b><u>0.5</u></b>	<b><u>0.8</u></b>
<u>(In percent of total)</u>							
Agriculture and fishing	17.0	16.7	15.9	15.8	15.4	14.6	14.2
Of which: sugar	(15.0)	(14.7)	(14.1)	(14.0)	(13.6)	(13.2)	(12.7)
Manufacturing	40.1	39.8	39.0	38.0	38.3	36.9	35.8
Of which: Export							
Processing Zone	(33.3)	(32.4)	(30.6)	(30.1)	(30.5)	(29.3)	(27.9)
Electricity and water	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Construction	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.6
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	8.0
Transport, storage, and communications	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9
Government services	21.0	20.4	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.1	21.0
Of which: Central Government	(19.0)	(18.5)	(19.2)	(19.1)	(19.0)	(19.2)	(19.2)
Other community, social, and personal services	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.6	5.3
Activities n.e.s. <sup>1/</sup>	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>	<b><u>100.0</u></b>

Source: Central Statistical Office, Surveys of Employment and Earnings.

<sup>1/</sup> Not elsewhere specified, mainly Development Works Corporation.

Table 6. Mauritius: General Wage Settlements and Developments, 1988/89-1994/95

(In percent)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
General adjustments							
Cost of living <u>1/</u>	--	--	8.6	7.2	2.5	5.0	4.8
Other general adjustments	10.5 <u>2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--
CPI increase during reference period <u>3/</u>	1.5	16.0	10.7	12.8	2.9	8.9	9.4
Year-end bonus (Dec.)	4.2-22.0	4.2-22.0	8.4-22.0	8.4-22.0	8.4-22.0	...	...
Average earnings increase <u>4/</u>	13.1 <u>5/</u>	12.8	16.6	12.8	10.4	...	...
EPZ manufacturing <u>6/</u>	14.7 <u>5/</u>	14.9	27.0	11.4	11.1	15.6	...
Central Government <u>7/</u>	11.7 <u>5/</u>	14.1	15.5	5.3	2.8	32.0	...
Average increase in real earnings	-2.5	1.9	3.4	9.6	1.4	...	...
EPZ manufacturing	-1.1	3.8	12.6	6.3	2.0	5.7	...
Central Government	-3.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	-5.6	20.7	...
CPI increase	16.0	10.7	12.8	2.9	8.9	9.4	6.1
Unemployment rate <u>8/</u>	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.7	...

Sources: Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Labor; and staff estimates.

1/ Averages. Generally tapered, with only lower-paid workers receiving full adjustment.

2/ November 1988 "advance" cost-of-living adjustment for mid-1989 of 8-15 percent (tapered) for private sector.

3/ The reference period is generally the previous 12 months.

4/ Indicative only. Based on averaged survey data for larger establishments; employees paid on monthly basis weighted 4/5, and those on daily basis, 1/5.

5/ From September 1987 to September 1988 only, i.e., before October (Chesworth) awards in public service and November "advance" cost-of-living adjustment in private sector.

6/ Indicative only. Simple average of percentage increases for employees paid on monthly and daily basis. Excludes piece workers (roughly one fourth of EPZ work force, generally earning more per day than daily workers) and workers paid on other bases.

7/ Reported averages through 1986/87, employees paid monthly thereafter (99 percent of total).

8/ Averages of calendar-year estimates.

Table 7. Mauritius: Average Earnings by Sector--Monthly Paid Employees, 1988-94

In March	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(Annual change in percent)							
Agriculture and fishing	20.5	19.9	4.0	28.1	3.7	1.8	12.3
Of which: sugar	(19.7)	(19.8)	(4.1)	(29.2)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(12.2)
Manufacturing	18.3	14.9	10.9	15.0	11.1	11.8	17.3
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(18.9)	(18.9)	(12.6)	(16.4)	(12.6)	(10.4)	(15.6)
Electricity and water	27.8	42.2	-8.7	17.9	12.7	5.0	36.5
Construction	35.3	26.3	1.6	22.6	21.7	1.0	15.7
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	15.9	11.6	10.9	15.8	19.2	8.4	8.5
Transport, storage, and communications	25.1	12.9	3.7	16.2	11.5	5.2	8.5
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	15.0	13.6	7.8	14.9	15.2	8.2	10.2
Central government services	35.7	18.2	4.6	10.9	10.0	2.8	32.1
Other community, social, and personal services	21.3	18.3	6.8	16.5	10.0	4.3	20.5
Activities n.e.s. 1/	29.4	22.3	3.4	14.9	15.3	5.3	14.0
Total	<u>27.1</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>21.1</u>
Memorandum items:							
Daily paid employees	24.4	15.7	15.3	30.9	14.6	13.7	12.9
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(9.1)	(38.9)	(10.0)	(34.5)	(14.9)	(12.9)	(15.6)
(Annual change in real earnings 2/ in percent)							
Agriculture and fishing	21.4	2.6	-8.8	16.3	2.0	-7.8	2.9
Of which: sugar	(20.6)	(2.5)	(-8.8)	(17.3)	(0.4)	(-7.2)	(2.8)
Manufacturing	19.1	-1.6	-2.8	4.4	9.2	1.2	7.5
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(19.8)	(1.8)	(-1.3)	(5.7)	(10.7)	(-0.0)	(6.0)
Electricity and water	28.8	21.7	-20.0	7.1	10.8	-4.9	25.1
Construction	36.3	8.0	-10.9	11.3	19.7	-8.6	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	16.8	-4.5	-2.8	5.1	17.2	-1.9	-0.5
Transport, storage, and communications	26.1	-3.4	-9.1	5.5	9.6	-4.8	-0.6
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	15.8	-2.8	-5.5	4.3	13.3	-2.0	1.0
Central government services	36.7	1.1	-8.3	0.7	8.1	-6.9	21.0
Other community, social, and personal services	22.2	1.2	-6.4	5.8	8.2	-5.6	10.4
Activities n.e.s. 1/	30.4	4.6	-9.3	4.3	13.3	-4.7	4.4
Total	<u>28.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>-7.4</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>-4.5</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Memorandum items:							
Daily paid employees	25.3	-1.0	1.0	18.8	12.7	2.9	3.5
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(9.9)	(18.8)	(-3.6)	(22.1)	(12.9)	(2.2)	(6.0)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Surveys of Employment and Earnings.

1/ Not elsewhere specified.

2/ Deflated by the consumer price index.



Table 8. Mauritius: Labor Costs and Productivity in Manufacturing, 1/ 1982-94

	1982	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)									
Labor costs	511	1,776	2,172	2,462	2,918	3,389	3,955	4,500	5,100
Value added (1982 prices)	1,112	2,344	2,526	2,670	2,902	3,058	3,253	3,470	3,678
(1982=100)									
Labor cost index (1)	100.0	347.3	424.8	481.5	570.6	662.7	773.4	879.9	997.3
Manufacturing production index (2)	100.0	210.8	227.2	240.1	261.0	275.0	292.5	312.1	330.8
Unit labor cost index (3)=(1)/(2)	100.0	164.8	187.0	200.5	218.6	241.0	264.4	282.0	301.5
Employment index (4)	100.0	271.8	280.7	286.5	287.0	291.0	294.0	287.0	281.0
Average wage index (5)=(1)/(4)	100.0	127.8	151.3	168.1	198.8	227.7	263.1	306.6	354.9
Labor productivity index (6)=(2)/(4)	100.0	77.6	80.9	83.8	90.9	94.5	99.5	108.7	117.7
(Annual change in percent)									
Labor cost index (1)	...	25.4	22.3	13.4	18.5	16.1	16.7	13.8	13.3
Manufacturing production index (2)	...	19.2	7.8	5.7	8.7	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.0
Unit labor cost index (3)=(1)/(2)	...	5.3	13.5	7.3	9.0	10.2	9.7	6.7	6.9
Employment index (4)	...	15.3	3.3	2.1	0.2	1.4	1.0	-2.4	-2.1
Average wage index (5)=(1)/(4)	...	8.8	18.4	11.1	18.3	14.5	15.5	16.6	15.8
Labor productivity index (6)=(2)/(4)	...	3.4	4.3	3.6	8.5	3.9	5.3	9.3	8.3

Source: Central Statistical Office, Digest of Industrial Statistics.

1/ Excluding sugar milling and small establishments (fewer than 10 employees).

Table 9. Mauritius: Price Indicators, 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
<u>(July 1986-June 1987=100)</u>							
Consumer prices							
Average	117.7	130.3	147.0	151.2	164.7	180.1	191.0
End of period	122.6	135.4	147.0	156.4	173.5	186.3	196.3
Export prices (in rupees)	122.9	137.0	150.4	159.9	171.4	183.4	216.6
Import prices (in rupees)	126.1	137.3	151.4	155.7	161.8	180.3	202.4
Terms of trade	97.5	99.8	99.3	102.7	105.9	101.7	107.0
GDP deflator	121.2	135.0	147.0	157.2	167.7	180.8	191.9
<u>(Annual change in percent)</u>							
Consumer prices							
Average	16.0	10.7	12.8	2.9	8.9	9.4	6.1
End of period	14.4	10.4	8.6	6.4	10.9	7.4	5.4
Export prices (in rupees)	8.6	11.5	9.7	6.4	7.2	7.0	18.1
Import prices (in rupees)	15.4	8.9	10.3	2.8	3.9	11.5	12.2
Terms of trade	-5.9	2.4	-0.5	3.4	3.1	-4.0	5.2
GDP deflator	10.1	11.4	8.9	6.9	6.7	7.8	6.1

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table 10. Mauritius: List of Public Institutions, 1995

1. Budgetary Central Government

Ministries and departments covered by the general budget with the exception of the Civil Aviation Department, the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

2. Other units of Central Government (extrabudgetary units)

Development Works Corporation  
Employees Welfare Fund  
Farmers' Service Corporation  
Industrial Vocational Training Board  
Mahatma Gandhi Institute  
Mauritius College of the Air  
Mauritius Examinations Syndicate  
Mauritius Institute of Education  
National Handicraft Centre  
National Pension Fund  
Outer Islands Development Corporation  
Private Secondary Schools Authority  
Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund  
Tea Board  
Tertiary Education Commission  
Town and Country Planning Board  
University of Mauritius  
Widows' and Children's Pension Scheme Board

3. Local government

Municipal councils  
District councils including village councils

4. Nonfinancial public enterprises

Agricultural Marketing Board  
Air Mauritius Ltd.  
Belle Rive Tea Factory  
Cargo Handling Corporation  
Central Electricity Board  
Central Housing Authority (closed in 1993)  
Central Water Authority  
Civil Aviation Department  
Export Processing Zone Development Authority  
Irrigation Authority  
La Pipe Tea Factory  
Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation  
Mauritius Export Development & Investment Authority

Table 10 (concluded). Mauritius: List of Public Institutions, 1995

4. Nonfinancial public enterprises (cont'd)

Mauritius Freeport Authority  
Mauritius Marine Authority  
Mauritius Meat Authority  
Mauritius Offshore Business Activities Authority  
Mauritius Shipping Corporation  
Mauritius Sugar Authority  
Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute  
Mauritius Sugar Bulk Terminal Corporation  
Mauritius Tea Factories Co. Ltd.  
Mauritius Telecoms  
National Computer Board  
National Housing Development Company  
National Transport Corporation  
Nouvelle France Tea Estate  
Posts and Telegraphs Department  
Rose Belle Sugar Estate  
State Informatics Ltd.  
State Informatics Training Centre  
State Trading Corporation  
Sugar Industry Development Fund (to be closed June 1994)  
Sugar Planters Mechanical Pool Corporation  
Tea Development Authority (closed in 1993)  
Tobacco Board

5. Public financial institutions

Bank of Mauritius  
Development Bank of Mauritius Ltd.  
Mauritius Cooperative Central Bank  
Mauritius Housing Company Ltd.  
Mauritius Leasing Co. Ltd.  
National Mutual Fund  
Post Office Savings Bank  
State Bank of Mauritius, Ltd.  
State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius Ltd.  
State Investment Corporation Ltd.  
Stock Exchange Commission  
Sugar Insurance Fund Board

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Source: Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Table 11. Mauritius: Summary of Government Finances, 1/ 1987/88-1994/95

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)								
Total revenue and grants	6,355	7,281	8,489	9,824	10,816	11,400	13,186	13,155
Of which: tax revenue	(5,516)	(6,656)	(7,685)	(9,050)	(9,342)	(10,265)	(11,463)	(11,234)
Total expenditure and net lending	6,644	8,231	9,254	10,328	11,848	12,433	14,647	15,676
Current expenditure	5,298	6,518	7,566	8,429	9,607	9,912	11,999	13,470
Wages and salaries	(2,019)	(2,587)	(2,859)	(2,946)	(3,287)	(3,594)	(4,902)	(5,179)
Other goods and services	(546)	(714)	(763)	(862)	(1,249)	(1,211)	(1,157)	(1,507)
Interest payments	(1,049)	(1,119)	(1,829)	(1,833)	(1,811)	(1,515)	(1,669)	(2,040)
Current transfers and subsidies	(1,684)	(2,098)	(2,315)	(2,788)	(3,260)	(3,592)	(4,271)	(4,744)
Capital expenditure and net lending	1,346	1,713	1,688	1,899	2,241	2,521	2,648	2,206
Current balance before grants	843	882	808	1,134	984	1,410	1,058	-355
Overall balance after grants	-289	-950	-785	-704	-1,232	-1,033	-1,480	-2,521
Financing	289	950	765	704	1,232	1,033	1,460	2,521
External, net	803	-462	-169	-284	-330	-312	-113	-188
Disbursements	(1,147)	(674)	(298)	(239)	(227)	(553)	(503)	(444)
Amortization	(-544)	(-1,136)	(-467)	(-523)	(-557)	(-865)	(-616)	(-832)
Domestic	-314	1,412	934	988	1,562	1,346	1,573	2,709
Banking system, net	(-675)	(-35)	(407)	(734)	(1,922)	(1,222)	(2,681)	(3,054)
Nonbank and residual	(361)	(1,448)	(527)	(254)	(-360)	(124)	(-1,108)	(-345)
(Annual change in percent)								
Total revenue and grants	23.9	14.6	16.6	13.4	10.3	7.4	15.7	-0.2
Total expenditure and net lending	22.5	23.9	12.4	11.6	14.7	4.9	17.8	7.0
(In percent of GDP)								
Total revenue and grants	24.7	24.3	24.3	23.8	23.5	22.1	22.7	20.5
Of which: tax revenue	(21.5)	(22.2)	(22.0)	(22.4)	(20.7)	(19.9)	(19.7)	(17.5)
Total expenditure and net lending	25.8	27.5	26.5	25.6	26.2	24.1	25.2	24.4
Current expenditure	(20.6)	(21.8)	(21.7)	(20.9)	(21.2)	(19.2)	(20.6)	(21.0)
Capital expenditure and net lending	(5.2)	(5.7)	(4.8)	(4.7)	(5.0)	(4.9)	(4.6)	(3.4)
Overall balance after grants	-1.1	-3.2	-2.2	-1.7	-2.7	-2.0	-2.5	-3.9
Current balance before grants	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	-0.9
External financing	2.3	-1.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3
Domestic financing	-1.2	4.7	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.7	4.2
Of which: banking system	(-2.6)	(-0.1)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(4.3)	(2.4)	(4.6)	(4.8)

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Budgetary Central Government, Government Financial Statistics (GFS) basis.

Table 12. Mauritius: Evolution of Government Revenue, 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
Taxes on net income and profits	980	1,232	1,387	1,565	1,465	1,497	1,795
Individuals	(424)	(564)	(544)	(552)	(697)	(683)	(860)
Corporate	(556)	(668)	(843)	(1,013)	(768)	(814)	(935)
Taxes on property	372	469	610	571	716	777	826
Taxes on goods and services	1,583	1,832	2,275	2,563	2,917	3,356	3,502
Taxes on international trade	3,697	4,118	4,743	4,824	5,145	5,815	5,100
Import duties	(3,054)	(3,703)	(4,269)	(4,195)	(4,711)	(5,415)	(5,100)
Export duties	(610)	(375)	(430)	(417)	(434)	(400)	(--)
Other tax revenue	24	34	35	18	22	18	11
Total tax revenue	<u>6,656</u>	<u>7,685</u>	<u>9,050</u>	<u>9,342</u>	<u>10,265</u>	<u>11,463</u>	<u>11,234</u>
Nontax revenue	557	668	513	1,249	1,057	1,594	1,681
Foreign grants	68	116	61	25	78	130	240
Total revenue and grants	<u>7,281</u>	<u>8,469</u>	<u>9,624</u>	<u>10,616</u>	<u>11,400</u>	<u>13,186</u>	<u>13,155</u>
(Annual change in percent)							
Taxes on net income and profits	39.2	25.7	12.6	12.9	-6.4	2.2	19.9
Individuals	(35.9)	(33.1)	(-3.5)	(1.5)	(26.2)	(-2.0)	(25.9)
Corporate	(41.9)	(20.1)	(26.2)	(20.2)	(-24.2)	(6.0)	(14.9)
Taxes on property	18.9	26.0	30.1	-6.4	25.3	8.6	6.3
Taxes on goods and services	32.4	15.7	24.2	12.7	13.8	15.0	4.4
Taxes on international trade	12.7	11.4	15.2	-2.5	11.3	13.0	-12.3
Import duties	(15.7)	(21.2)	(15.3)	(-1.7)	(12.3)	(14.9)	(-5.8)
Export duties	(-0.1)	(-38.6)	(14.7)	(-3.1)	(4.1)	(-7.6)	(-100.0)
Total tax revenue	<u>20.7</u>	<u>15.5</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>-2.0</u>
Nontax revenue	-10.8	23.5	-25.4	143.5	-15.4	50.8	5.5
Foreign grants	-68.4	71.6	-47.4	-58.7	209.5	66.7	84.6
Total revenue and grants	14.6	16.6	13.4	10.3	7.4	15.7	-0.2
(In percent of total)							
Taxes on net income and profits	13.5	14.5	14.4	14.7	12.9	11.4	13.6
Individuals	(5.8)	(6.6)	(5.7)	(5.2)	(6.1)	(5.2)	(6.5)
Corporate	(7.6)	(7.9)	(8.8)	(9.5)	(6.7)	(6.2)	(7.1)
Taxes on property	5.1	5.5	6.3	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.3
Taxes on goods and services	21.7	21.6	23.6	24.1	25.6	25.5	26.6
Taxes on international trade	50.8	48.5	49.3	43.6	45.1	44.1	38.8
Import duties	(42.0)	(43.6)	(44.4)	(39.5)	(41.3)	(41.1)	(38.8)
Export duties	(8.4)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(3.0)	(--)
Total tax revenue	<u>91.4</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>88.0</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>86.9</u>	<u>85.4</u>
Nontax revenue	7.7	8.1	5.3	11.8	9.3	12.1	12.8
Foreign grants	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.8
Total revenue and grants	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
(In percent of GDP at market prices)							
Taxes on net income and profits	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.8
Individuals	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.3)
Corporate	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)
Taxes on property	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Taxes on goods and services	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.5
Taxes on international trade	12.4	11.8	11.7	10.2	10.0	10.0	7.9
Import duties	(10.2)	(10.6)	(10.6)	(9.3)	(9.1)	(9.3)	(7.9)
Export duties	(2.0)	(1.1)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(--)
Total tax revenue	<u>22.2</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>20.7</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>17.5</u>
Nontax revenue	1.9	2.0	1.3	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.6
Foreign grants	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total revenue and grants	<u>24.3</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>22.7</u>	<u>20.5</u>
(Buoyancy with respect to GDP)							
Taxes on net income and profits	2.39	1.54	0.80	1.08	-0.46	0.17	1.90
Individuals	(2.19)	(1.98)	(-0.23)	(0.13)	(1.88)	(-0.16)	(2.47)
Corporate	(2.55)	(1.21)	(1.66)	(1.69)	(-1.74)	(0.47)	(1.42)
Taxes on property	1.16	1.56	1.91	-0.53	1.82	0.67	0.60
Taxes on goods and services	1.97	0.94	1.54	1.06	0.99	1.17	0.41
Taxes on international trade	0.78	0.68	0.96	-0.21	0.81	1.01	-1.17
Import duties	(0.96)	(1.27)	(0.97)	(-0.14)	(0.88)	(1.16)	(-0.55)
Export duties	(-0.01)	(-2.31)	(0.93)	(-0.26)	(0.30)	(-0.61)	(-9.53)
Total tax revenue	<u>1.26</u>	<u>0.93</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>0.27</u>	<u>0.71</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>-0.19</u>
Nontax revenue	-0.66	1.41	-1.62	12.01	-1.10	3.95	0.53
Total revenue and grants	<u>0.60</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.86</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>1.22</u>	<u>-0.02</u>

Ministry of Finance;

Table 13. Mauritius: Evolution of Government Expenditure by Economic Classification, 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
<b>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</b>							
Wages and salaries	2,587	2,850	2,946	3,287	3,594	4,902	5,179
Other goods and services	714	763	862	1,249	1,211	1,157	1,507
Interest payments	1,119	1,629	1,833	1,811	1,515	1,669	2,040
External	(355)	(352)	(360)	(316)	(304)	(274)	(323)
Domestic	(764)	(1,277)	(1,473)	(1,495)	(1,211)	(1,395)	(1,717)
Current transfers and subsidies	2,098	2,315	2,788	3,260	3,592	4,271	4,744
Total current expenditure	<u>6,518</u>	<u>7,566</u>	<u>8,429</u>	<u>9,607</u>	<u>9,912</u>	<u>11,999</u>	<u>13,470</u>
Capital expenditure and net lending	1,713	1,688	1,899	2,241	2,521	2,648	2,206
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>8,231</u>	<u>9,254</u>	<u>10,328</u>	<u>11,848</u>	<u>12,433</u>	<u>14,647</u>	<u>15,676</u>
<b>(Annual change in percent)</b>							
Wages and salaries	28.1	10.5	3.1	11.6	9.3	36.4	5.7
Other goods and services	30.8	6.9	13.0	44.9	-3.0	-4.5	30.3
Interest payments	6.7	45.6	12.5	-1.2	-16.3	10.2	22.2
External	(4.4)	(-0.8)	(2.3)	(-12.2)	(-3.8)	(-9.9)	(17.9)
Domestic	(7.8)	(67.1)	(15.3)	(1.5)	(-19.0)	(15.2)	(23.1)
Current transfers and subsidies	24.6	10.3	20.4	16.9	10.2	18.9	11.1
Total current expenditure	<u>23.0</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Capital expenditure and net lending	27.3	-1.4	12.5	16.0	12.5	5.0	-16.7
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>23.9</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>7.0</u>
<b>(In percent of total)</b>							
Wages and salaries	31.4	30.9	28.5	27.7	28.9	33.5	33.0
Other goods and services	8.7	8.2	8.3	10.5	9.7	7.9	9.6
Interest payments	13.6	17.6	17.7	15.3	12.2	11.4	13.0
External	(4.3)	(3.8)	(3.5)	(2.7)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(2.1)
Domestic	(9.3)	(13.8)	(14.3)	(12.6)	(9.7)	(8.5)	(11.0)
Current transfers and subsidies	25.5	25.0	27.0	27.5	28.9	29.2	30.3
Total current expenditure	<u>79.2</u>	<u>81.8</u>	<u>81.6</u>	<u>81.1</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>81.9</u>	<u>85.9</u>
Capital expenditure and net lending	20.8	16.2	16.4	16.9	20.3	16.1	14.1
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>(In percent of GDP at market prices)</b>							
Wages and salaries	8.6	8.2	7.3	7.3	7.0	8.4	8.1
Other goods and services	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3
Interest payments	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.2
External	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Domestic	(2.6)	(3.7)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.7)
Current transfers and subsidies	7.0	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.3	7.4
Total current expenditure	<u>21.8</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>21.0</u>
Capital expenditure and net lending	5.7	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.4
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>27.5</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>24.4</u>
<b>(Buoyancy with respect to GDP)</b>							
Wages and salaries	1.72	0.63	0.19	0.97	0.67	2.83	0.54
Other goods and services	1.88	0.41	0.82	3.76	-0.22	-0.35	2.88
Interest payments	0.41	2.74	0.80	-0.10	-1.17	0.79	2.12
External	(0.27)	(-0.05)	(0.14)	(-1.02)	(-0.27)	(-0.77)	(1.71)
Domestic	(0.47)	(4.03)	(0.98)	(0.13)	(-1.36)	(1.18)	(2.20)
Current transfers and subsidies	1.50	0.62	1.30	1.42	0.73	1.47	1.06
Total current expenditure	<u>1.40</u>	<u>0.86</u>	<u>0.73</u>	<u>1.17</u>	<u>0.23</u>	<u>1.64</u>	<u>1.17</u>
Capital expenditure and net lending	1.66	-0.09	0.79	1.51	0.90	0.39	-1.59
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>1.46</u>	<u>0.75</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>0.35</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.67</u>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 14. Mauritius: Evolution of Government Expenditure <sup>1/</sup> by Functional Classification, 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. Est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
Public administration and security	1,644	1,965	2,078	2,269	2,501	2,980	3,282
Of which: Defense	(73)	(117)	(153)	(176)	(180)	(200)	(242)
Social services	3,127	3,519	4,195	5,080	5,693	7,076	8,052
Of which: Education	(1,129)	(1,199)	(1,465)	(1,620)	(1,671)	(2,265)	(2,720)
Health	(687)	(758)	(870)	(931)	(1,141)	(1,303)	(1,400)
Economic services	1,021	1,050	1,256	1,631	1,652	2,110	2,130
Other	1,837	2,443	2,562	2,624	2,311	2,199	2,603
Total expenditure	<u>7,629</u>	<u>8,977</u>	<u>10,091</u>	<u>11,604</u>	<u>12,157</u>	<u>14,365</u>	<u>16,067</u>
(Annual change in percent)							
Public administration and security	32.0	19.5	5.8	9.2	10.2	19.2	10.1
Of which: Defense	(37.7)	(60.3)	(30.8)	(15.0)	(2.3)	(11.1)	(21.0)
Social services	33.9	12.5	19.2	21.1	12.1	24.3	13.8
Of which: Education	(34.6)	(6.2)	(22.2)	(10.6)	(3.1)	(35.5)	(20.1)
Health	(41.9)	(10.3)	(14.8)	(7.0)	(22.6)	(14.2)	(7.4)
Economic services	-15.1	2.8	19.6	29.9	1.3	27.7	0.9
Other	8.1	33.0	4.9	2.4	-11.9	-4.8	18.4
Total expenditure	<u>17.7</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>11.8</u>
(In percent of total)							
Public administration and security	21.5	21.9	20.6	19.6	20.6	20.7	20.4
Of which: Defense	(1.0)	(1.3)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.5)	(1.4)	(1.5)
Social services	41.0	39.2	41.6	43.8	46.8	49.3	50.1
Of which: Education	(14.8)	(13.4)	(14.5)	(14.0)	(13.7)	(15.8)	(16.9)
Health	(9.0)	(8.4)	(8.6)	(8.0)	(9.4)	(9.1)	(8.7)
Economic services	13.4	11.7	12.4	14.1	13.6	14.7	13.3
Other	24.1	27.2	25.4	22.6	19.0	15.3	16.2
Total expenditure	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
(In percent of GDP at market prices)							
Public administration and security	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1
Of which: Defense	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Social services	10.5	10.1	10.4	11.2	11.1	12.2	12.5
Of which: Education	(3.8)	(3.4)	(3.6)	(3.6)	(3.2)	(3.9)	(4.2)
Health	(2.3)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.2)
Economic services	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.3
Other	6.1	7.0	6.3	5.8	4.5	3.8	4.1
Total expenditure	<u>25.5</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>25.0</u>
(Buoyancy with respect to GDP)							
Public administration and security	1.95	1.17	0.37	0.77	0.73	1.49	0.97
Of which: Defense	(2.30)	(3.62)	(1.95)	(1.26)	(0.16)	(0.86)	(2.00)
Social services	2.07	0.75	1.22	1.77	0.87	1.89	1.32
Of which: Education	(2.11)	(0.37)	(1.41)	(0.89)	(0.23)	(2.77)	(1.92)
Health	(2.56)	(0.62)	(0.94)	(0.59)	(1.62)	(1.11)	(0.71)
Economic services	-0.92	0.17	1.25	2.50	0.09	2.16	0.09
Other	0.50	1.98	0.31	0.20	-0.86	-0.38	1.75
Total expenditure	<u>1.08</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>0.79</u>	<u>1.26</u>	<u>0.34</u>	<u>1.41</u>	<u>1.13</u>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding net lending.



Table 15. Mauritius: Liquidity Position of Commercial Banks, June 1989-June 1995

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			1995	
			June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
(Ratios to total deposits: in percent)										
Total liquidity ratio	40.4	41.2	42.5	44.8	37.5	35.2	34.3	34.5	35.0	34.4
Cash ratio	11.0	10.1	10.2	13.8	12.3	10.5	10.0	9.6	9.9	9.4
Noncash liquidity ratio	29.4	31.1	32.3	31.0	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.8	25.1	25.0
(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)										
Total liquidity	6,887	8,324	10,449	13,302	12,611	13,918	13,931	14,244	15,219	15,409
Cash <sup>1/</sup>	1,873	2,049	2,505	4,098	4,147	4,159	4,056	3,982	4,312	4,229
Of which: cash holdings of the MCBFC	(507)	(363)	(367)	(484)	(65)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Noncash liquidity <sup>2/</sup>	5,014	6,275	7,944	9,203	8,464	9,759	9,875	10,262	10,906	11,180
Required liquidity	5,624	6,668	8,112	9,789	11,086	13,041	13,416	13,623	14,353	14,776
Required cash	1,704	2,021	2,458	2,966	3,359	3,952	4,066	4,128	4,350	4,478
Required noncash liquidity	3,920	4,648	5,654	6,822	7,727	9,089	9,351	9,495	10,004	10,298
Excess liquidity	1,264	1,656	2,337	3,513	1,525	876	515	621	865	633
Excess cash	189	29	47	1,132	788	207	-9	-146	-37	-249
Excess noncash liquidity	1,095	1,627	2,290	2,381	737	669	524	767	903	882
Memorandum items: (Ratios in percent, unless otherwise indicated)										
Liquidity requirement <sup>3/</sup>	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Cash reserve requirement	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Liquid asset requirement	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
Total deposits (in millions of Mauritian rupees) <sup>4/</sup>	17,041	20,207	24,581	29,663	33,594	39,519	40,655	41,282	43,495	44,776
Credit/deposit ratio <sup>5/</sup>	58.7	59.6	58.1	55.3	61.5	67.5	68.3	69.7	67.8	68.6
Total private sector deposits (in millions of Mauritian rupees)	16,642	19,810	24,162	29,114	33,150	39,192	40,446	41,198	43,395	44,450

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes cash in hand and balances at the Bank of Mauritius (BOM) and, through June 1993, also includes current account balances of the Mauritius Commercial Bank Finance Corporation (MCBFC) at the Mauritius Commercial Bank (MCB). In July 1993, the current account balances of the MCBFC were transferred to the Bank of Mauritius; on February 28, 1994, the banking business of the MCBFC was transferred to the MCB and the MCBFC surrendered its banking licence.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes treasury bills and government stocks eligible for rediscount at the BOM; since January 1988, excludes those government stocks with residual maturity exceeding seven years. Since July 1991, includes holdings of Bank of Mauritius bills.

<sup>3/</sup> Prior to January 1988, requirement was stated as a total requirement of 30 percent of which a minimum of 10 percent was to be held in cash; since then, separate cash and liquidity requirements are stated (10 percent and 23 percent of total deposits, respectively), implying a total liquidity requirement of 33 percent.

<sup>4/</sup> Series provided by the Bank of Mauritius; prior to June 1989 it differed slightly from the sum of private sector and government deposits held at commercial banks.

<sup>5/</sup> Ratio of private sector credit to private sector deposits held at commercial banks.

Table 16. Mauritius: Monetary Survey, June 1990-June 1995

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			1995	
		June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)									
Net foreign assets	<u>10,105</u>	<u>13,447</u>	<u>16,252</u>	<u>16,106</u>	<u>15,483</u>	<u>15,506</u>	<u>15,868</u>	<u>15,525</u>	<u>15,025</u>
Domestic credit	<u>16,384</u>	<u>19,383</u>	<u>23,507</u>	<u>28,914</u>	<u>37,612</u>	<u>38,918</u>	<u>40,857</u>	<u>43,000</u>	<u>44,632</u>
Claims on Government (net)	4,494	5,256	7,141	8,258	10,945	11,180	11,996	13,442	14,025
Claims on private sector	11,890	14,127	16,366	20,656	26,668	27,738	28,861	29,558	30,607
Broad money (M2)	<u>22,015</u>	<u>26,765</u>	<u>32,102</u>	<u>36,475</u>	<u>42,786</u>	<u>44,177</u>	<u>45,618</u>	<u>47,304</u>	<u>48,223</u>
Money (M1)	4,528	5,444	6,261	6,777	7,027	7,290	8,864	8,105	8,131
Quasi-money	17,486	21,321	25,841	29,698	35,759	36,887	36,754	39,198	40,092
Money market instruments	--	--	877	309	186	156	--	--	--
Other items (net)	<u>4,474</u>	<u>6,065</u>	<u>6,780</u>	<u>8,237</u>	<u>10,123</u>	<u>10,091</u>	<u>11,106</u>	<u>11,221</u>	<u>11,434</u>
(Annual change in millions of Mauritian rupees)									
Net foreign assets	<u>3,449</u>	<u>3,342</u>	<u>2,805</u>	<u>-146</u>	<u>-624</u>	<u>-1,652</u>	<u>-782</u>	<u>-1,479</u>	<u>-458</u>
Domestic credit	<u>2,545</u>	<u>2,999</u>	<u>4,125</u>	<u>5,407</u>	<u>8,698</u>	<u>8,983</u>	<u>7,634</u>	<u>8,636</u>	<u>7,020</u>
Claims on Government (net)	424	762	1,865	1,117	2,687	2,916	2,935	4,127	3,080
Claims on private sector	2,122	2,237	2,240	4,290	6,011	6,066	4,699	4,508	3,940
Broad money (M2)	<u>3,558</u>	<u>4,751</u>	<u>5,337</u>	<u>4,373</u>	<u>6,311</u>	<u>6,251</u>	<u>4,997</u>	<u>5,448</u>	<u>5,437</u>
Money (M1)	712	916	817	516	250	506	1,441	1,048	1,104
Quasi-money	2,846	3,835	4,520	3,857	6,061	5,744	3,556	4,400	4,333
Other items (net)	<u>2,437</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>1,763</u>	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>1,709</u>	<u>1,125</u>
(Annual change in percent)									
Domestic credit	<u>18.4</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>18.7</u>
Claims on Government (net)	10.4	17.0	35.9	15.6	32.5	35.3	32.4	44.3	28.1
Claims on private sector	21.7	18.8	15.9	26.2	29.1	28.0	19.4	18.0	14.8
Broad money (M2)	<u>19.3</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Money (M1)	18.7	20.2	15.0	8.2	3.7	7.5	19.4	14.8	15.7
Quasi-money	19.4	21.9	21.2	14.9	20.4	18.4	10.7	12.6	12.1
(Annual change in percent of broad money at the beginning of the period)									
Net foreign assets	<u>18.7</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>-0.5</u>	<u>-1.7</u>	<u>-4.4</u>	<u>-1.9</u>	<u>-3.5</u>	<u>-1.1</u>
Domestic credit	<u>13.8</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>16.4</u>
Claims on Government (net)	2.3	3.5	7.0	3.5	7.4	7.7	7.2	9.9	7.2
Claims on private sector	11.5	10.2	8.4	13.4	16.5	16.0	11.6	10.8	9.2
Broad money (M2)	<u>19.3</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Money (M1)	3.9	4.2	3.1	1.6	0.7	1.3	3.5	2.5	2.6
Quasi-money	15.4	17.4	16.9	12.0	16.6	15.1	8.8	10.5	10.1
Other items (net)	<u>13.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

Table 17. Mauritius: Money Supply and its Components, 1/ 1989/90-1994/95

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</u>						
Broad money (M2)	20,235	24,378	29,725	34,363	39,933	45,822
Money (M1)	4,264	5,126	6,178	6,653	7,014	7,883
Currency with the public	(2,105)	(2,511)	(2,959)	(3,315)	(3,642)	(3,873)
Demand deposits	(2,158)	(2,615)	(3,219)	(3,338)	(3,371)	(4,011)
Quasi-money	15,971	19,251	23,547	27,730	32,919	37,738
Reserve money	3,687	4,433	9,883	10,042	8,904	8,542
<u>(Ratios: in percent)</u>						
Currency/M1	49.4	49.0	47.9	49.8	51.9	49.1
Demand deposits/M1	50.6	51.0	52.1	50.2	48.1	50.9
Currency/M2	10.4	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.5
Demand deposits/M2	10.7	10.7	10.8	9.7	8.4	8.8
M1/M2	21.1	21.0	20.8	19.3	17.6	17.3
Quasi-money/M2	78.9	79.0	79.2	80.7	82.4	82.7
Liquidity ratios: 2/						
M1	12.2	12.7	13.7	12.9	12.1	12.3
M2	58.0	60.3	65.7	66.7	68.7	71.0
<u>(Ratios)</u>						
Multipliers: 3/						
M1	1.16	1.16	0.63	0.66	0.79	0.92
M2	5.49	5.50	3.01	3.42	4.48	5.34
Income velocities: 4/						
M1	8.19	7.88	7.32	7.74	8.29	8.15
M2	1.72	1.66	1.52	1.50	1.46	1.41
Memorandum items:						
Nominal GDP 5/	34,901	40,394	45,219	51,513	58,130	64,227

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Data are five-quarter averages.

2/ Money supply divided by nominal GDP.

3/ Money supply divided by reserve money; the reduction beginning in 1991/92 reflects the introduction of Bank of Mauritius bills from July 1991, replacing a substantial part of the Treasury bill issue.

4/ Nominal GDP divided by money supply.

5/ In millions of Mauritian rupees.

Table 18. Mauritius: Balance of Payments, 1989/90-1994/95

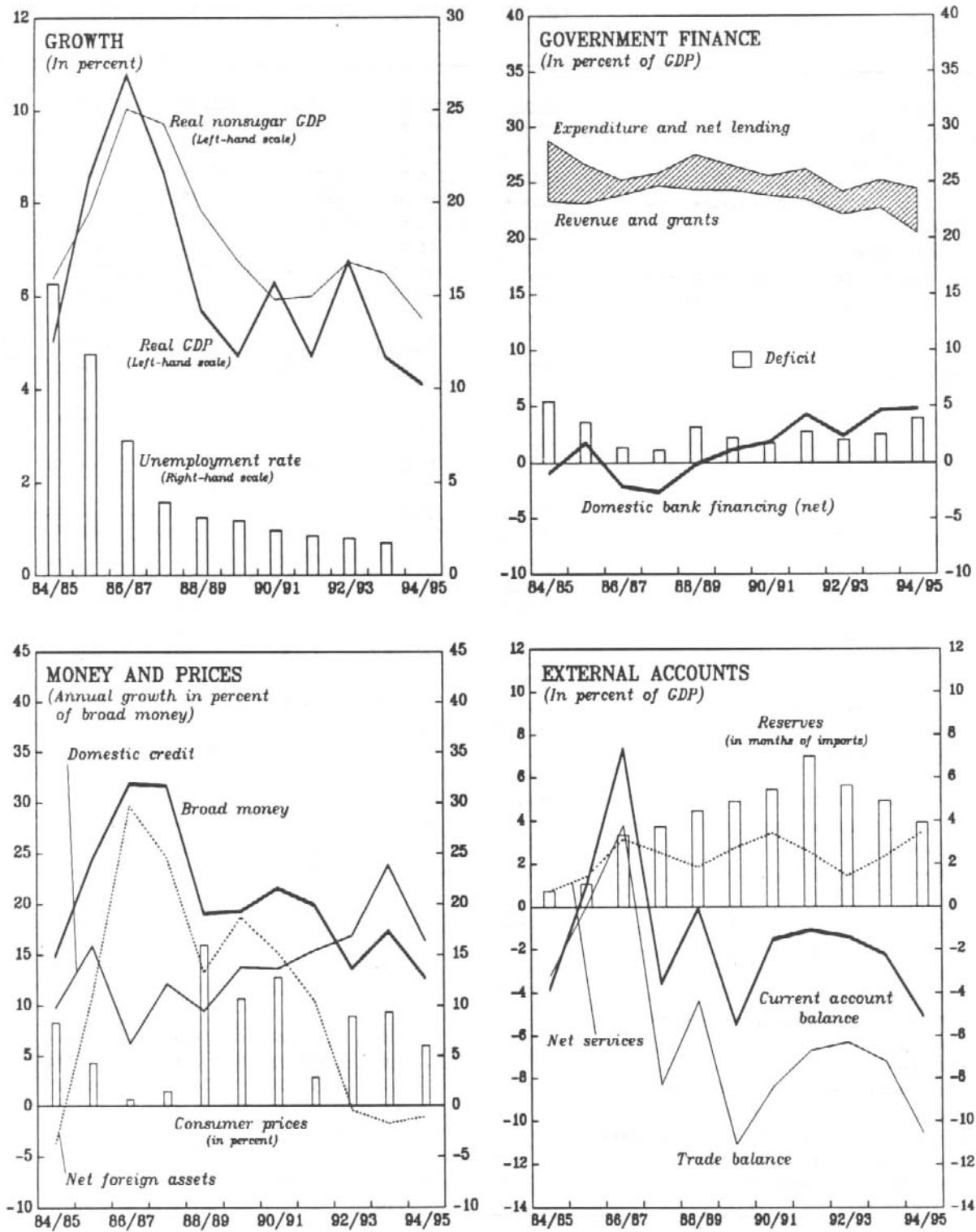
(In millions of SDRs, unless otherwise indicated)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
Trade balance	<u>-195.4</u>	<u>-163.7</u>	<u>-138.7</u>	<u>-140.8</u>	<u>-163.5</u>	<u>-260.1</u>
Exports, f.o.b.	823.8	907.9	933.1	951.5	951.7	972.4
Percent change	(3.7)	(10.2)	(2.8)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)
Of which: sugar	(235.3)	(255.0)	(252.8)	(257.4)	(230.2)	(222.1)
Export Processing Zone	(504.4)	(564.9)	(584.6)	(610.5)	(633.5)	(657.1)
Imports, f.o.b.	-1,019.2	-1,071.6	-1,071.9	-1,092.3	-1,115.1	-1,232.5
Percent change	(18.1)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(10.5)
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(-395.4)	(-332.1)	(-340.4)	(-344.1)	(-378.2)	(-379.0)
aircraft and ships	(-48.4)	(-30.2)	(--)	(-28.9)	(-12.3)	(-78.6)
Services (net)	<u>47.9</u>	<u>66.2</u>	<u>52.4</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>85.2</u>
Of which: tourism	(157.7)	(183.5)	(197.7)	(215.0)	(228.0)	(269.9)
Income (net)	<u>-15.7</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>-12.4</u>	<u>-18.4</u>
Current transfers (net)	<u>67.0</u>	<u>63.6</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>68.6</u>
Current account balance	<u>-96.2</u>	<u>-30.1</u>	<u>-22.7</u>	<u>-31.4</u>	<u>-51.4</u>	<u>-124.7</u>
In percent of GDP	(-5.5)	(-1.5)	(-1.1)	(-1.4)	(-2.3)	(-5.1)
Capital and financial account	<u>-82.9</u>	<u>-97.9</u>	<u>-90.0</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>60.1</u>
Capital account	-0.7	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9	-1.3	-0.8
Financial account	-82.2	-97.2	-88.9	29.1	23.7	60.8
Direct investment	(35.5)	(17.1)	(3.3)	(-25.3)	(-0.9)	(15.4)
Abroad	(-0.3)	(-0.4)	(-7.7)	(-34.0)	(-19.2)	(-1.0)
In reporting country	(35.8)	(17.5)	(11.0)	(8.7)	(18.3)	(16.4)
Portfolio investment	(--)	(-1.5)	(-0.3)	(--)	(-1.7)	(9.6)
Other investment	(3.9)	(5.7)	(48.1)	(14.8)	(-11.4)	(-2.9)
Government	-35.8	-45.4	-15.2	-13.6	-4.4	-6.3
Of which: net IMF	(-31.6)	(-31.7)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Other public sector	41.4	37.2	45.7	5.0	1.8	40.2
Other	-1.7	14.0	17.5	23.3	-8.8	-36.8
Reserve assets	(-121.6)	(-118.5)	(-139.9)	(39.5)	(37.7)	(38.7)
Errors and omissions <sup>1/</sup>	<u>179.0</u>	<u>128.1</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>64.6</u>
<b>Memorandum items:</b>						
Net EPZ exports	109.0	232.8	244.2	266.5	255.3	278.0
Current account balance, excluding						
aircraft and ships	-47.8	0.1	-22.7	-2.5	-39.1	-46.1
In percent of GDP	(-2.7)	(0.0)	(-1.1)	(-0.1)	(-1.7)	(-1.9)
International reserves (end of period)	451.6	524.7	680.8	554.7	498.7	437.1
In months of imports, c.i.f.	(4.9)	(5.4)	(7.0)	(5.6)	(4.9)	(3.9)
Debt service ratio (in percent of exports						
of goods and services)	9.8	9.9	7.4	8.9	7.2	7.2
Mau Rs/SDR (period average)	19.85	20.73	21.78	22.98	25.55	26.09

Sources: Bank of Mauritius; Ministry of Finance; and staff projections.

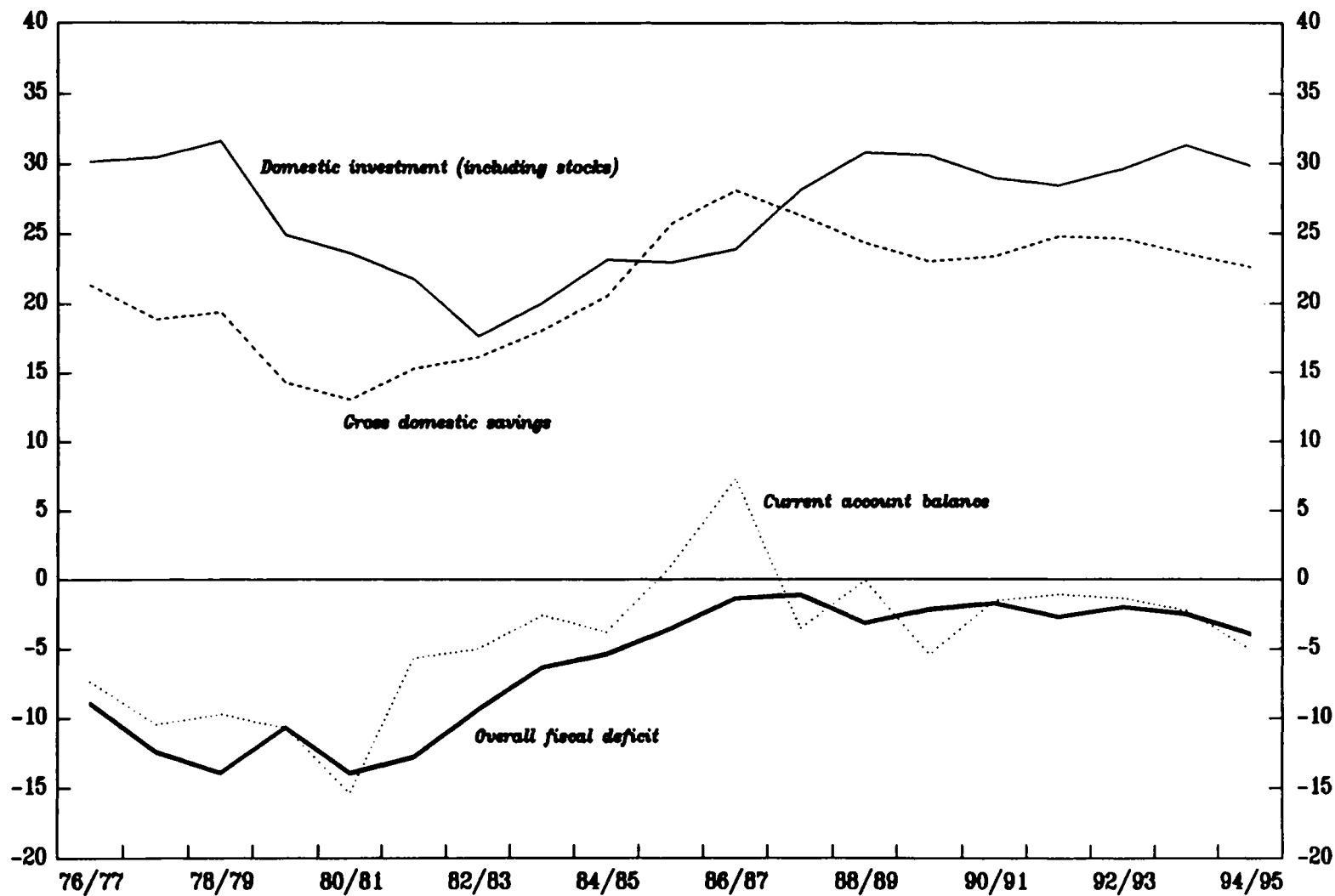
<sup>1/</sup> Includes valuation adjustments and other short-term capital flows.

**CHART 1**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 1984/85-1994/95**



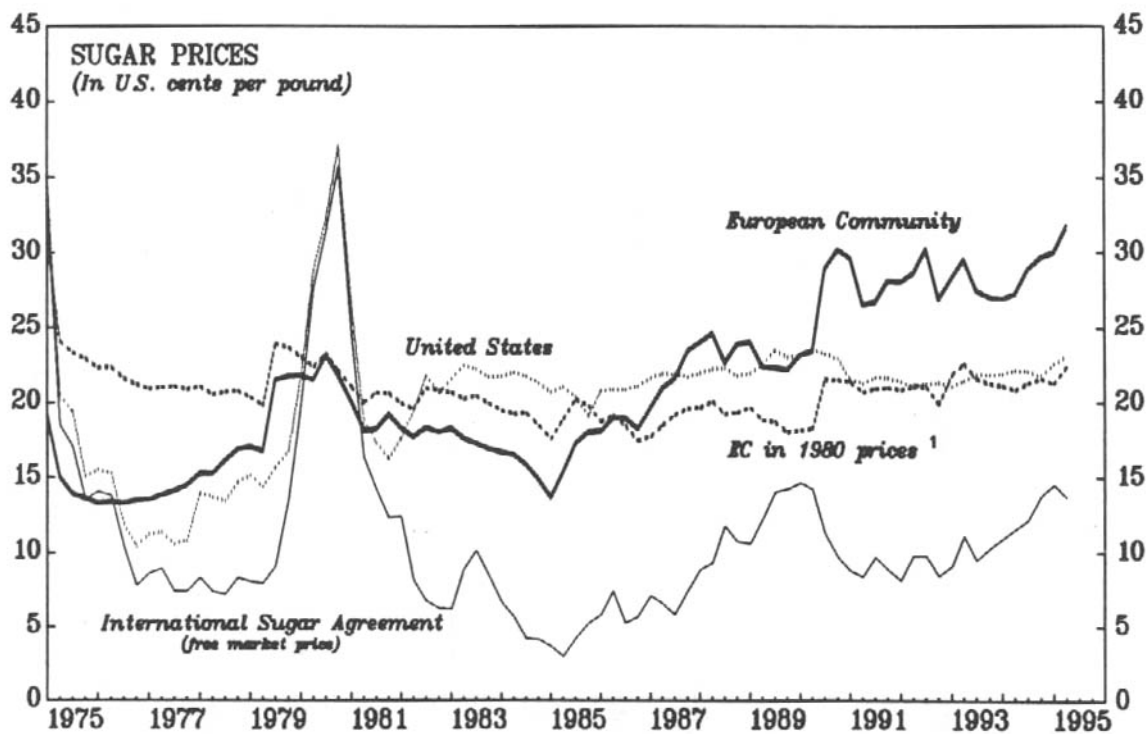
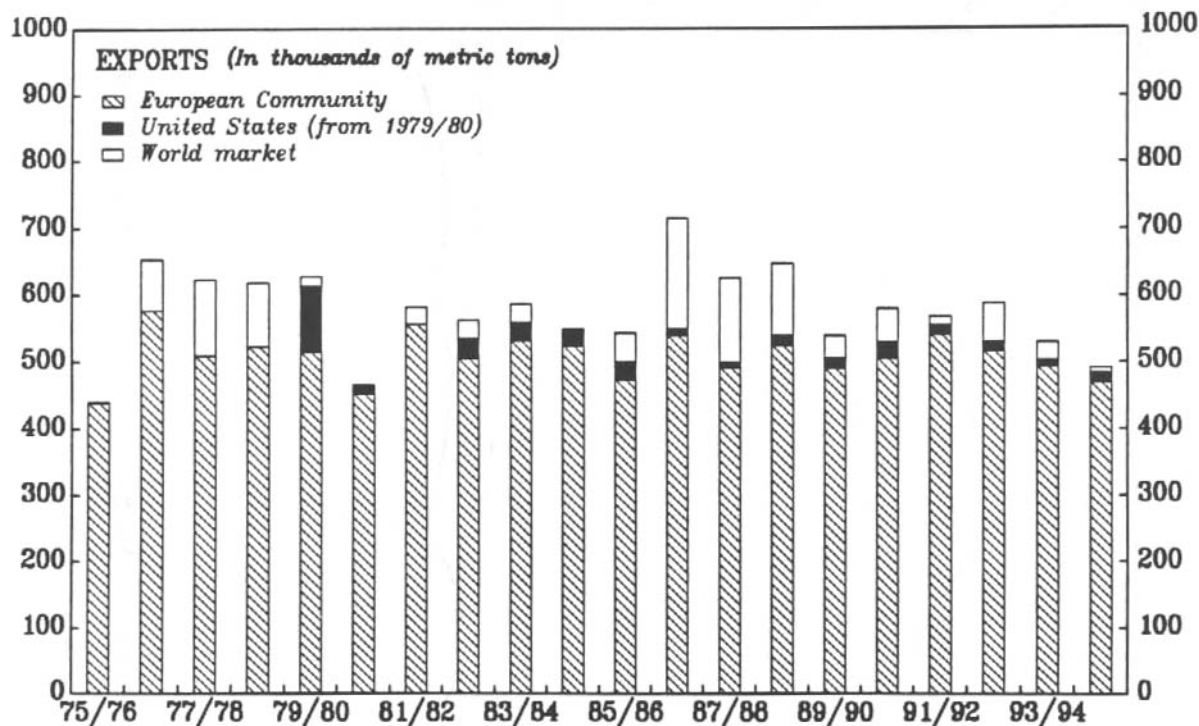
Sources: Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

**CHART 2**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**MACROECONOMIC BALANCES, 1976/77-1994/95**  
(In percent of GDP)



Sources: Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

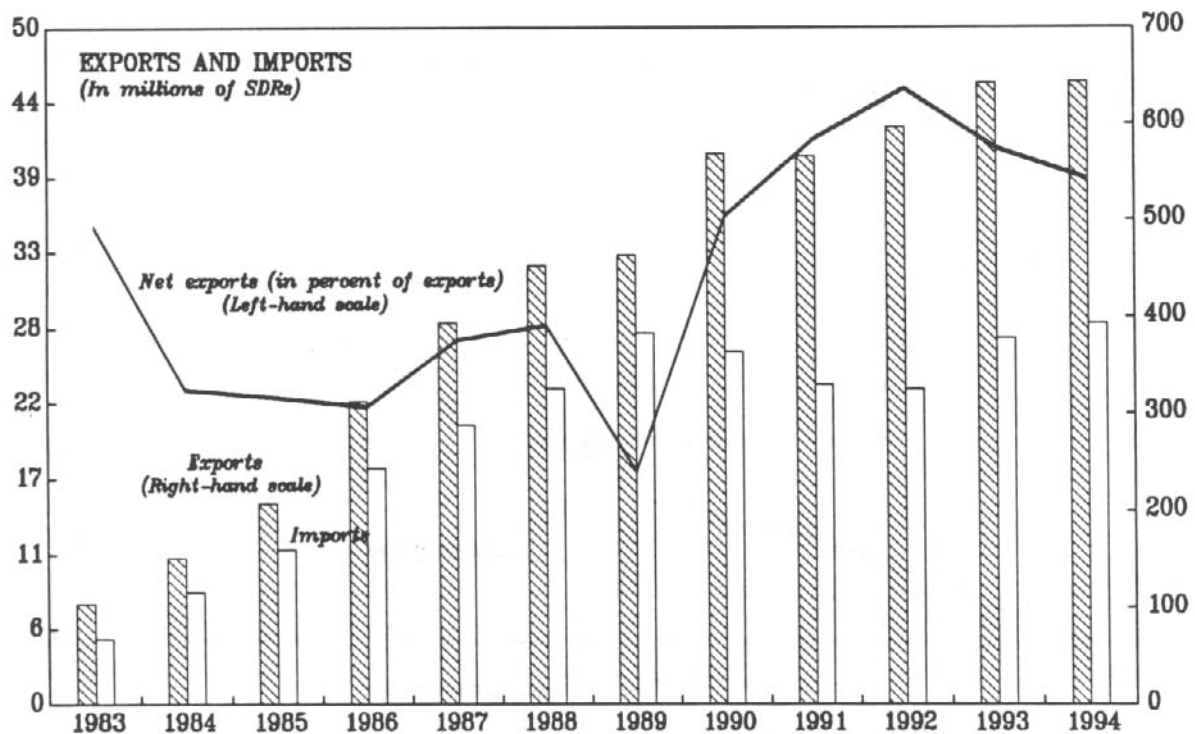
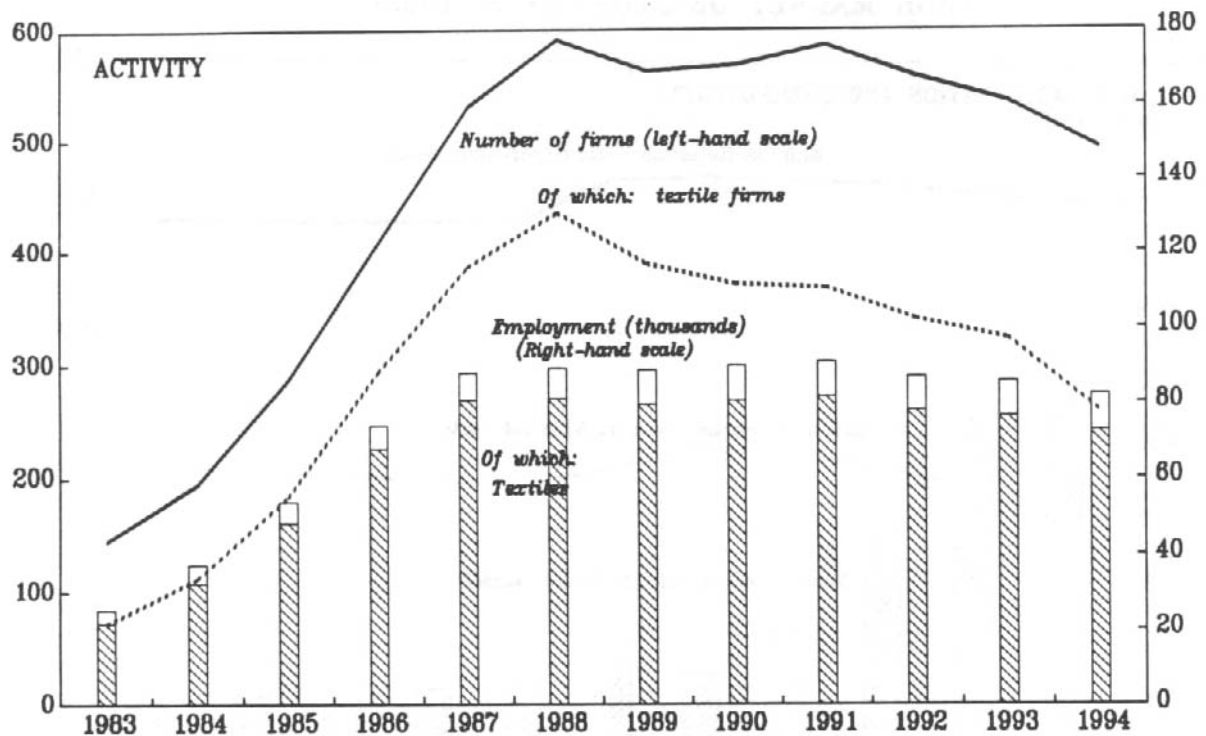
**CHART 3**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**THE SUGAR SECTOR, 1975-95**



Sources: Mauritius Sugar Syndicate; and IMF, Economic Information System.

1/ Deflated by the UN price index of manufactured exports.

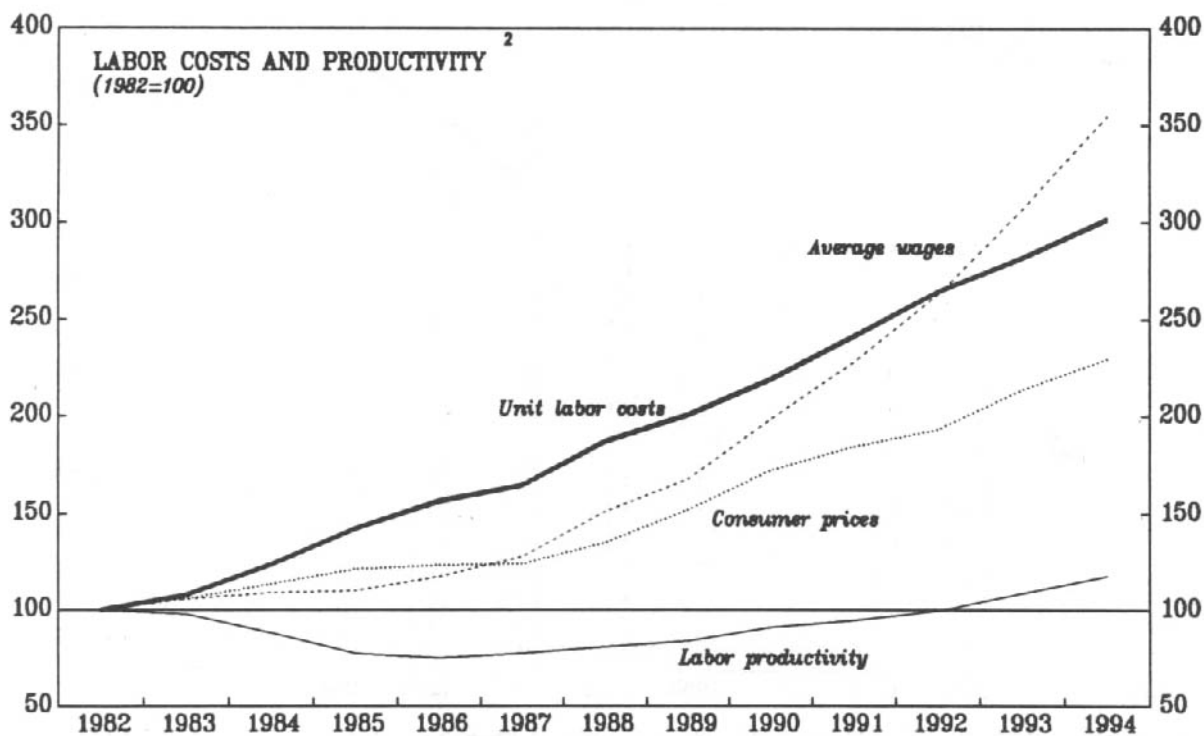
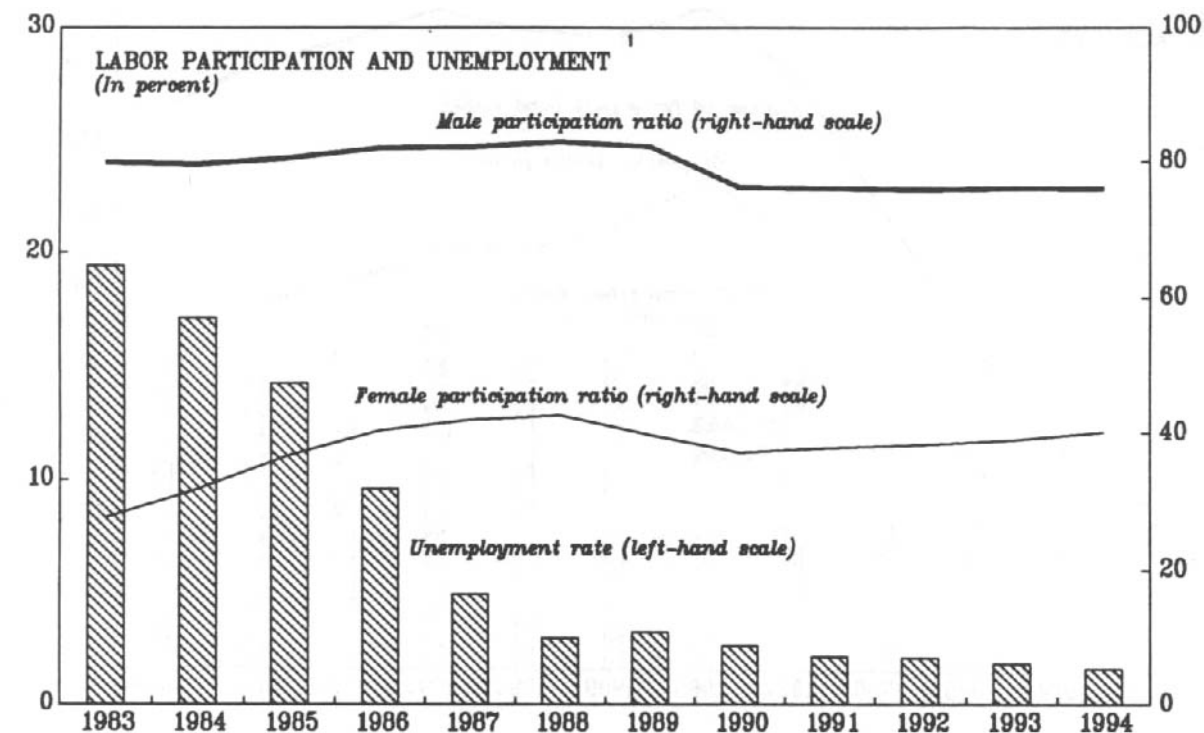
**CHART 4**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE, 1983-94**



Sources: Central Statistical Office, *Digest of Industrial Statistics*.



**CHART 5**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS, 1982-94**

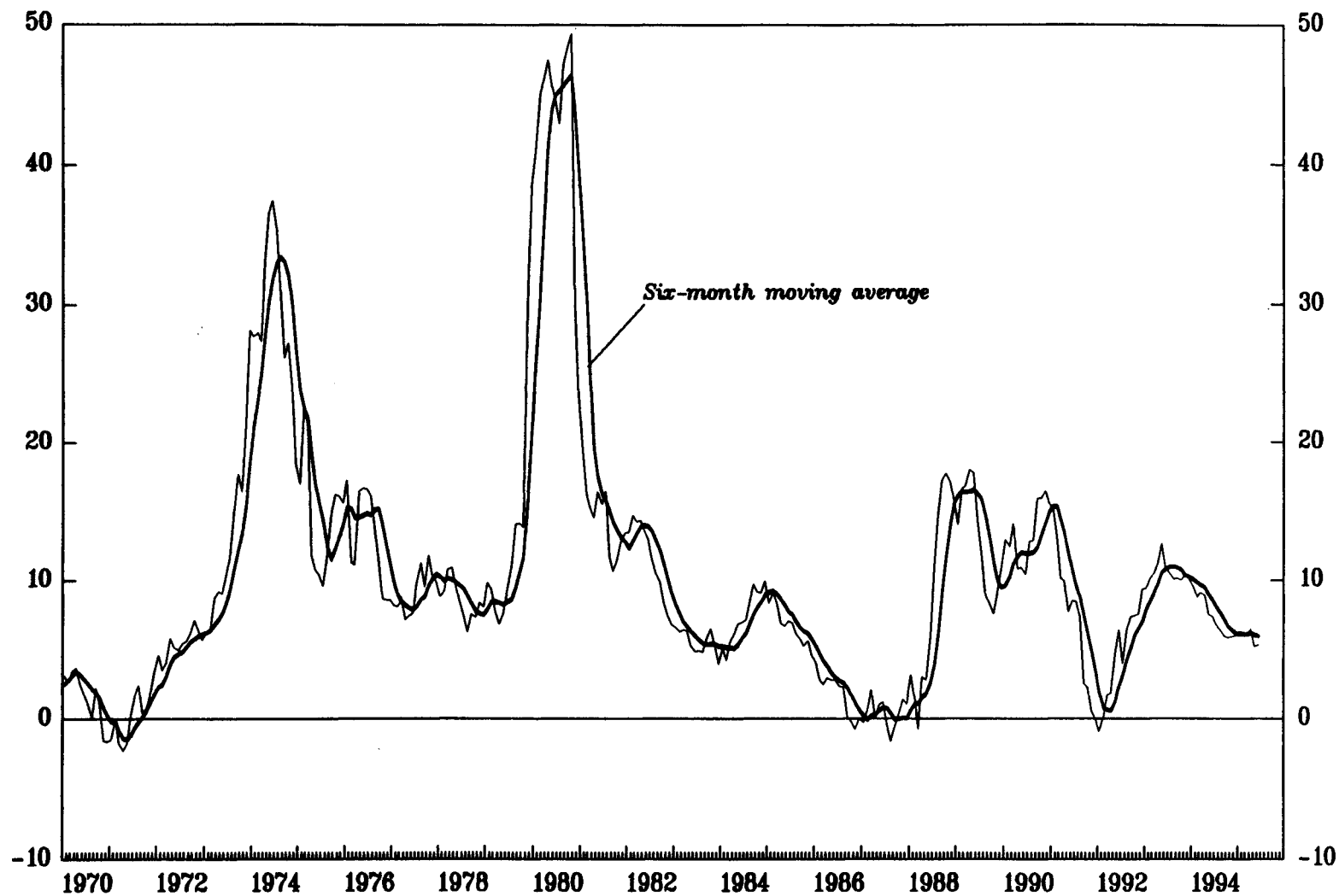


Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ Series revised from 1990.

2/ In manufacturing, excluding sugar milling and small establishments (fewer than 10 employees)

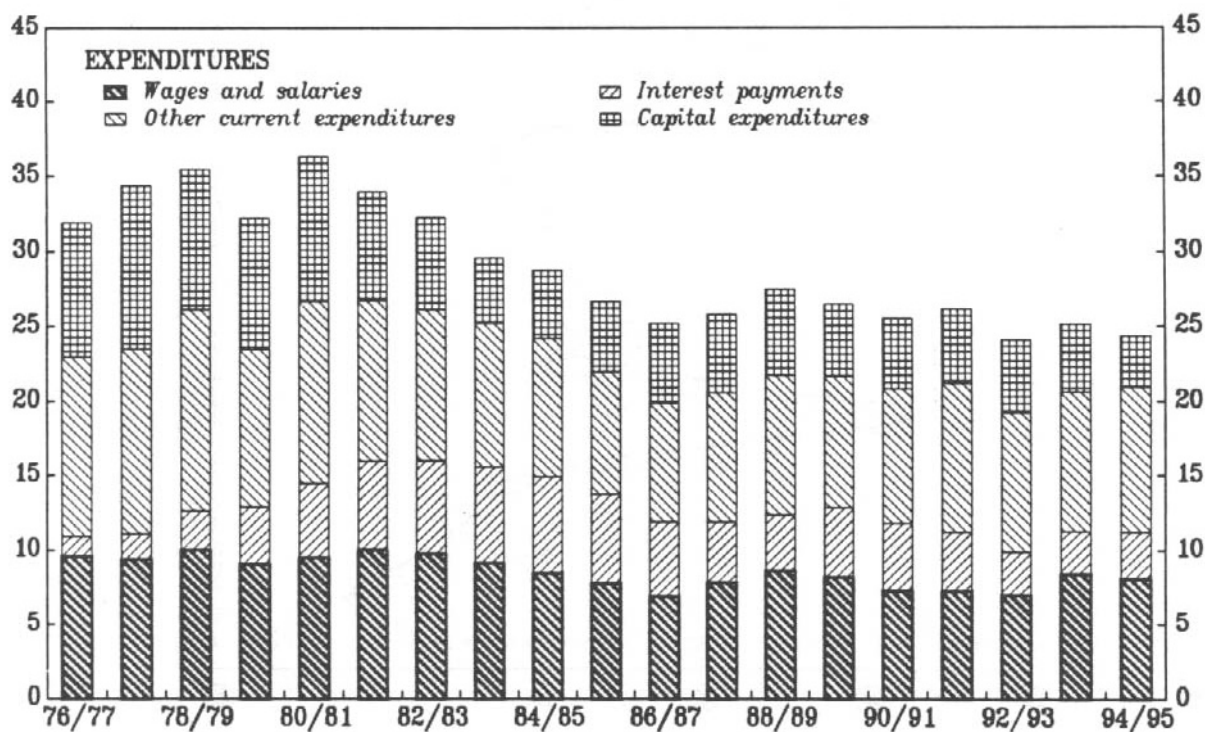
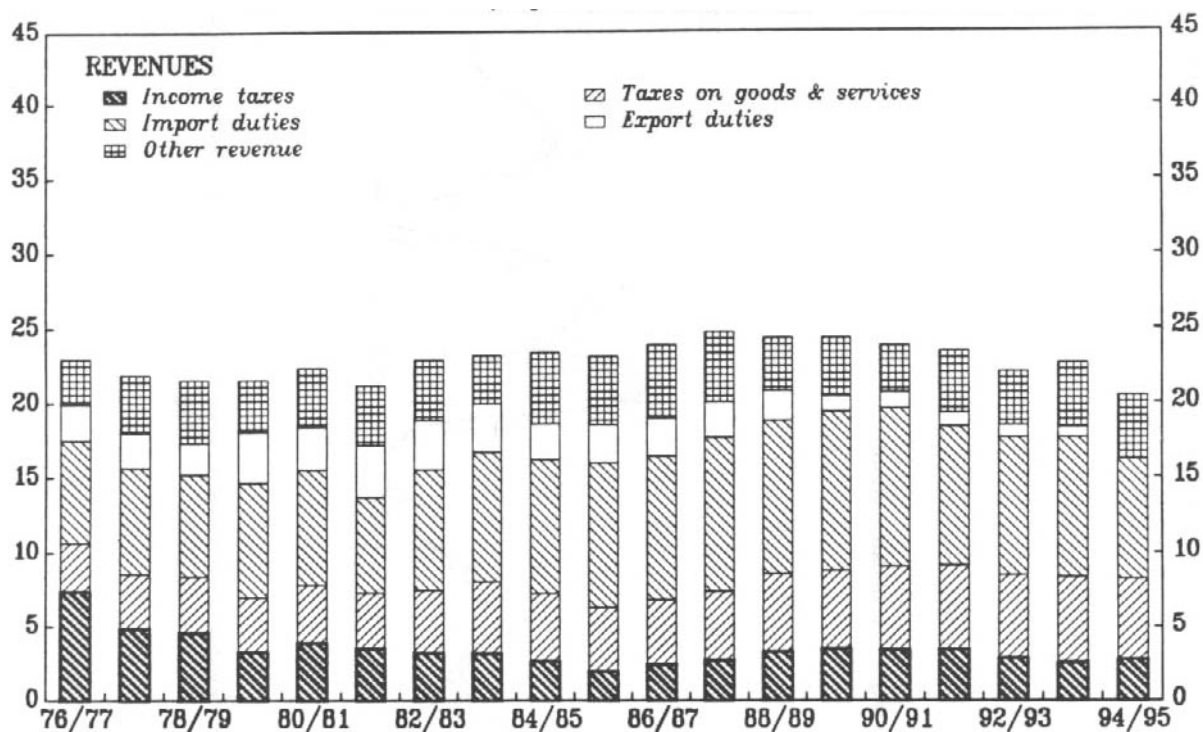
CHART 6  
MAURITIUS  
PRICE DEVELOPMENTS, 1970-95  
(Annual percentage change)



Source: Central Statistical Office.

# CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, 1976/77-1994/95

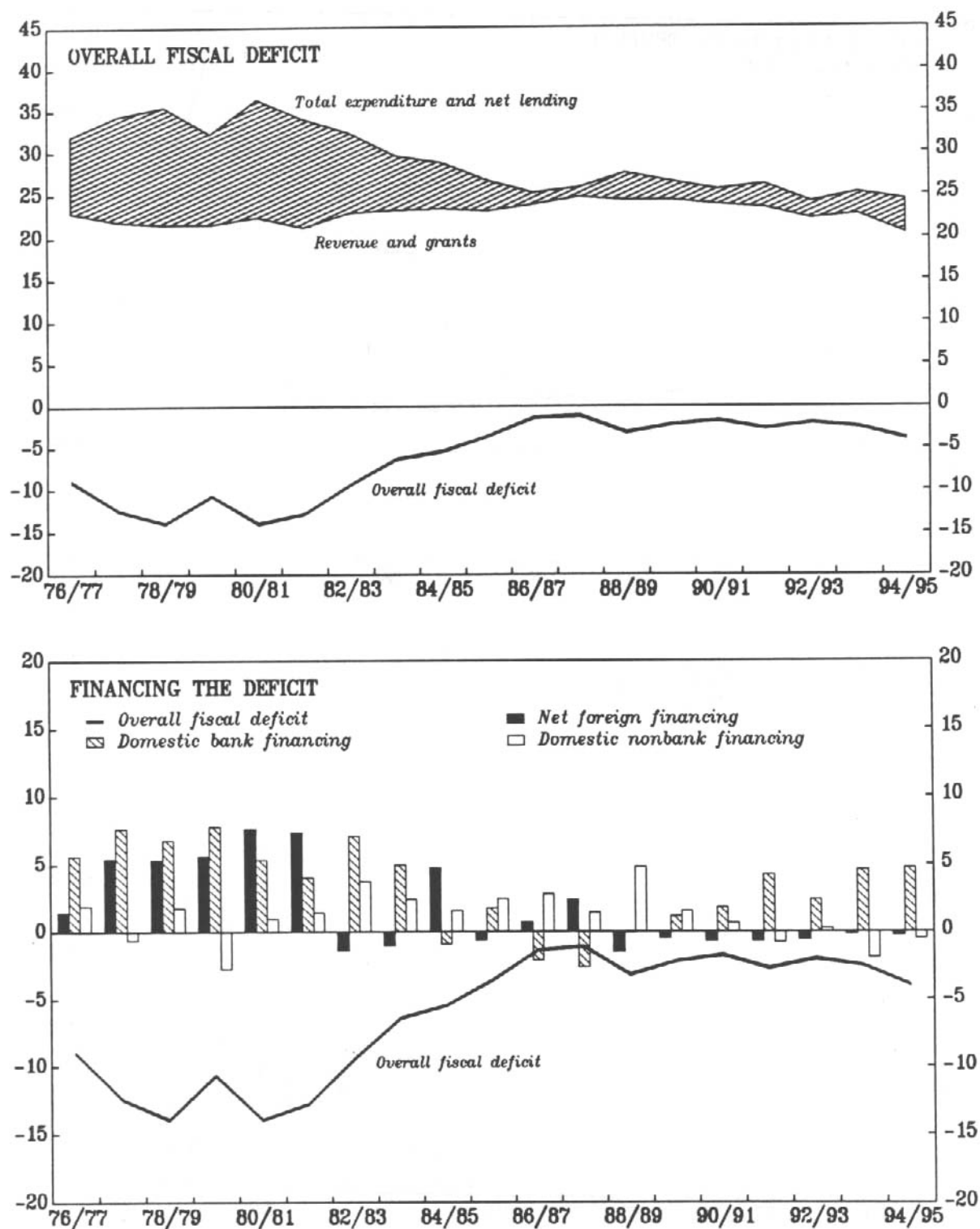
(In percent of GDP)



Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Central Statistical Office.

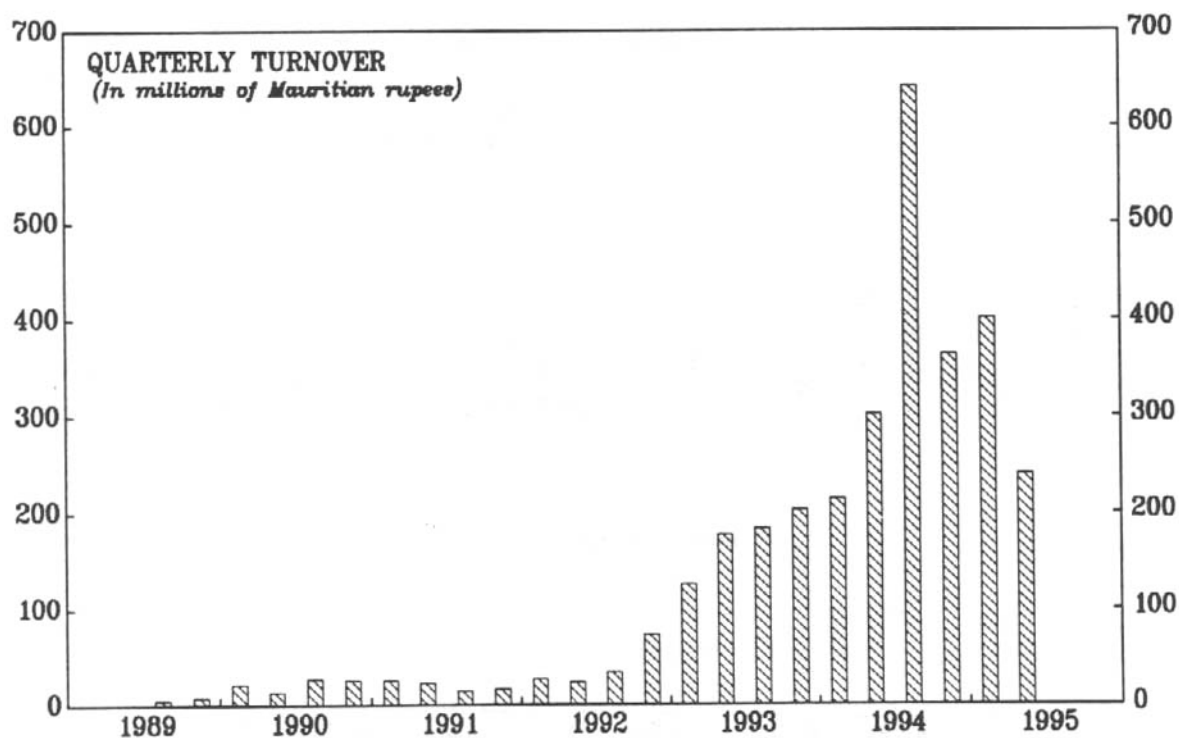
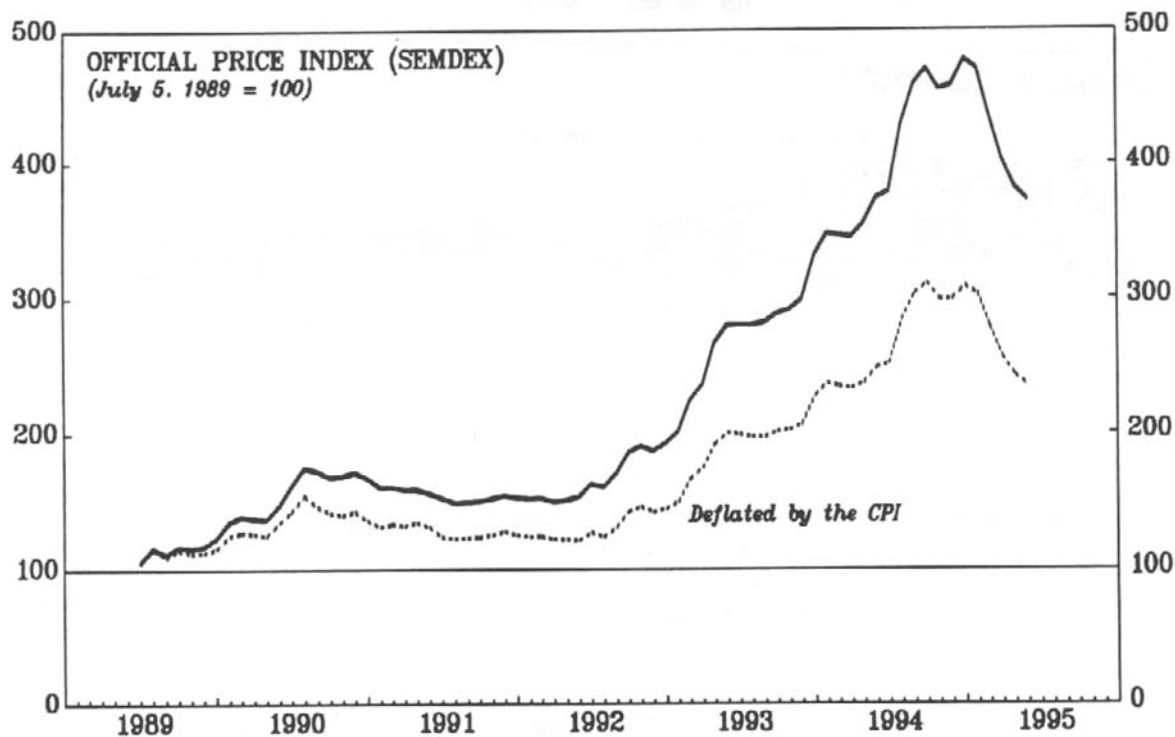
CHART 8  
MAURITIUS

FINANCING OF THE CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT DEFICIT, 1976/77-1994/95  
(In percent of GDP)



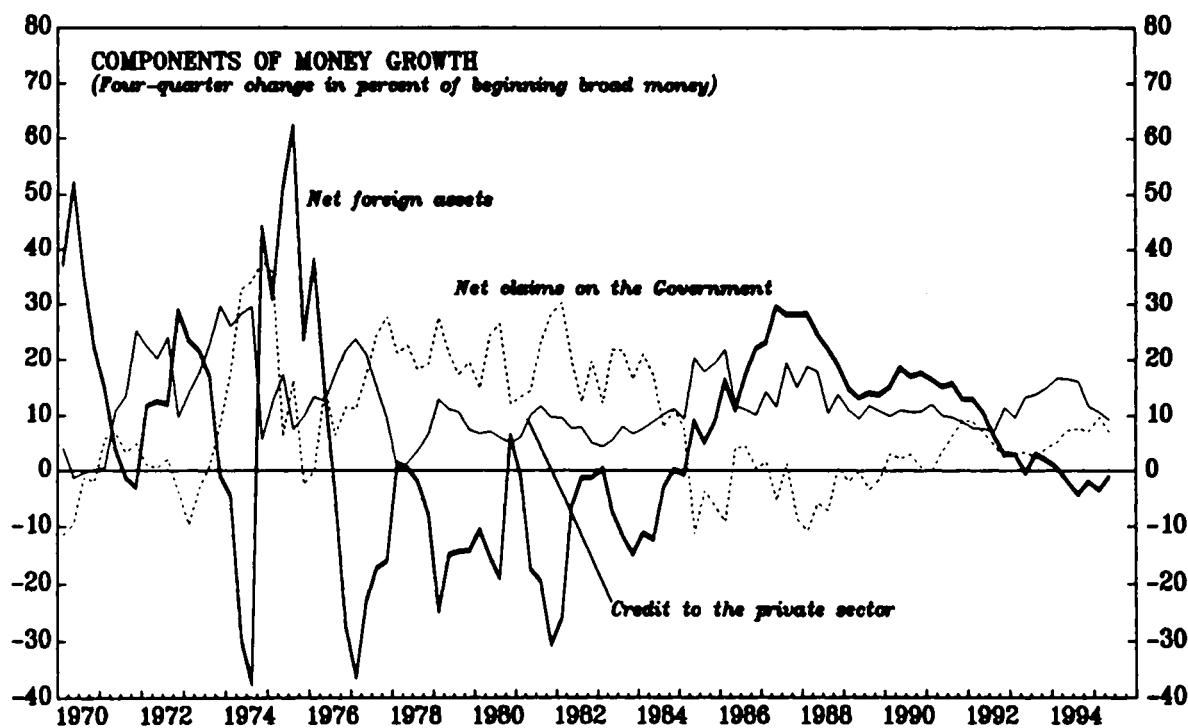
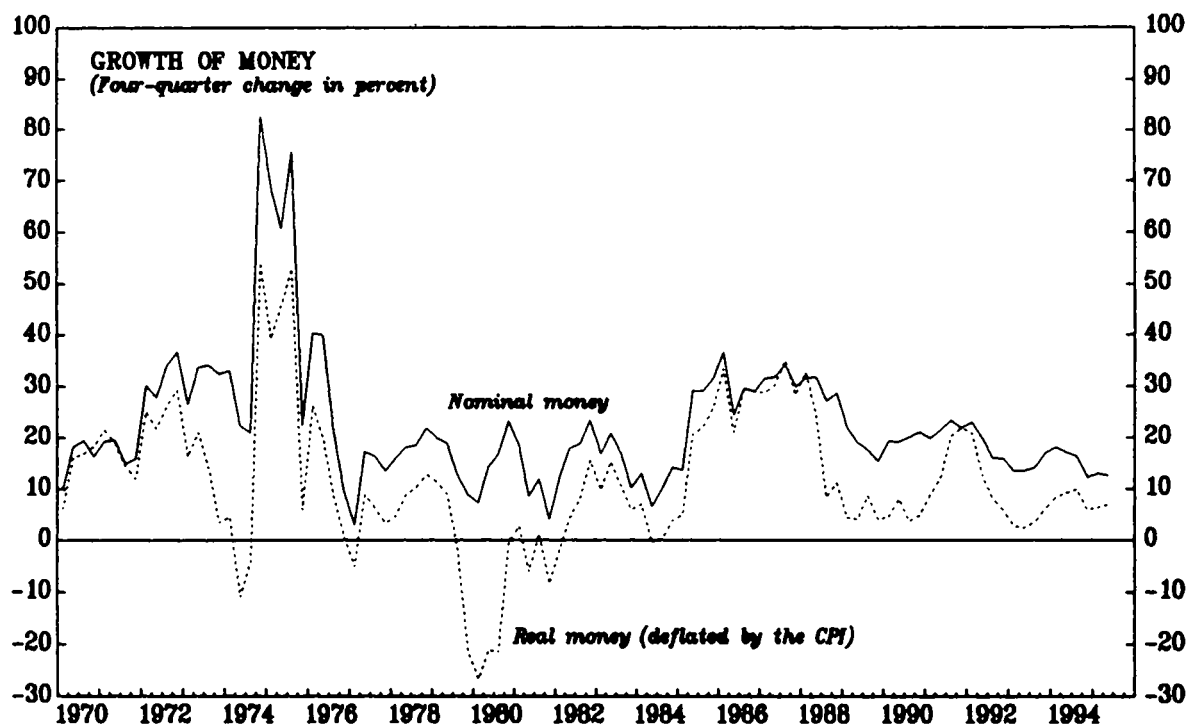
Source: Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

**CHART 9**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS, 1989-95**



Sources: Stock Exchange Commission of Mauritius.

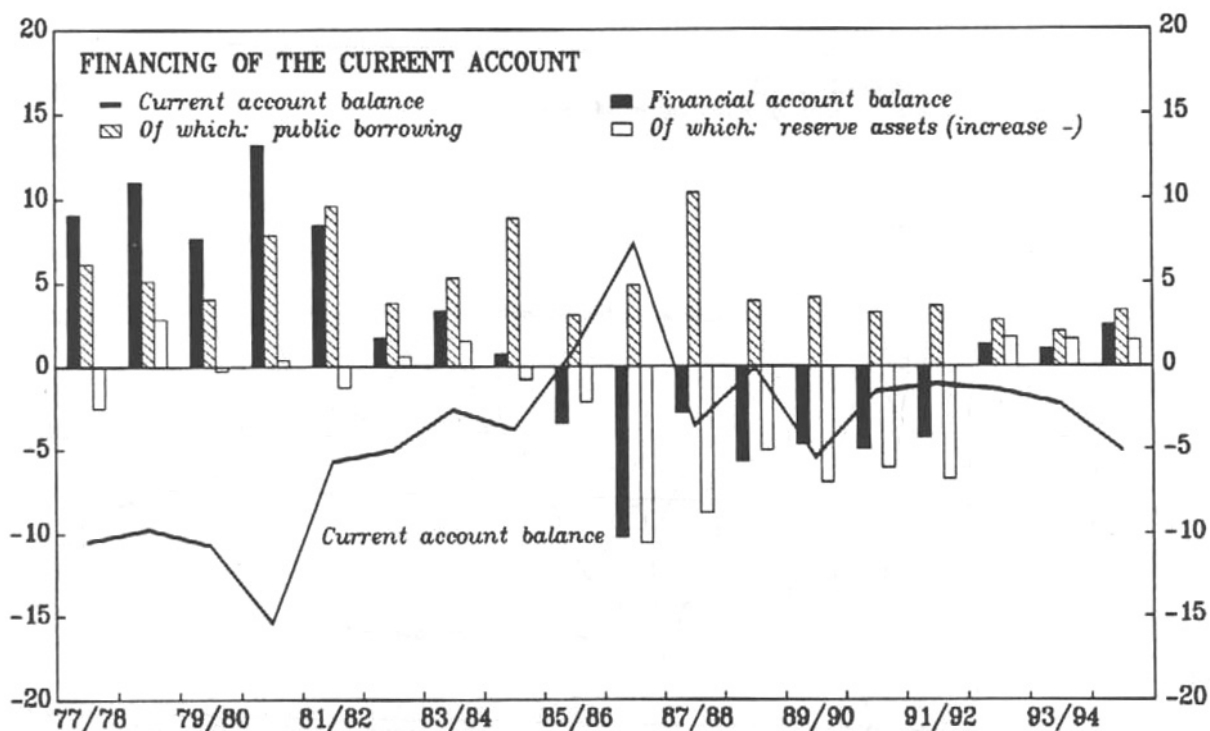
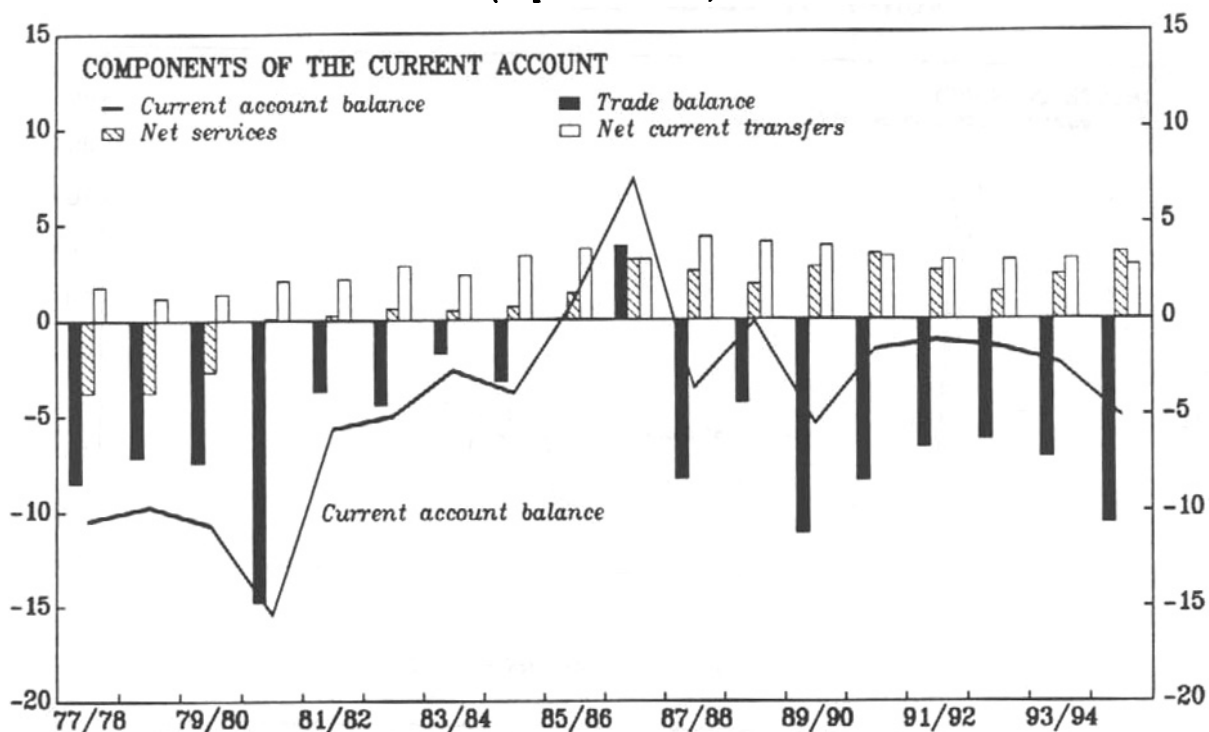
CHART 10  
MAURITIUS  
MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS, 1970-95



Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

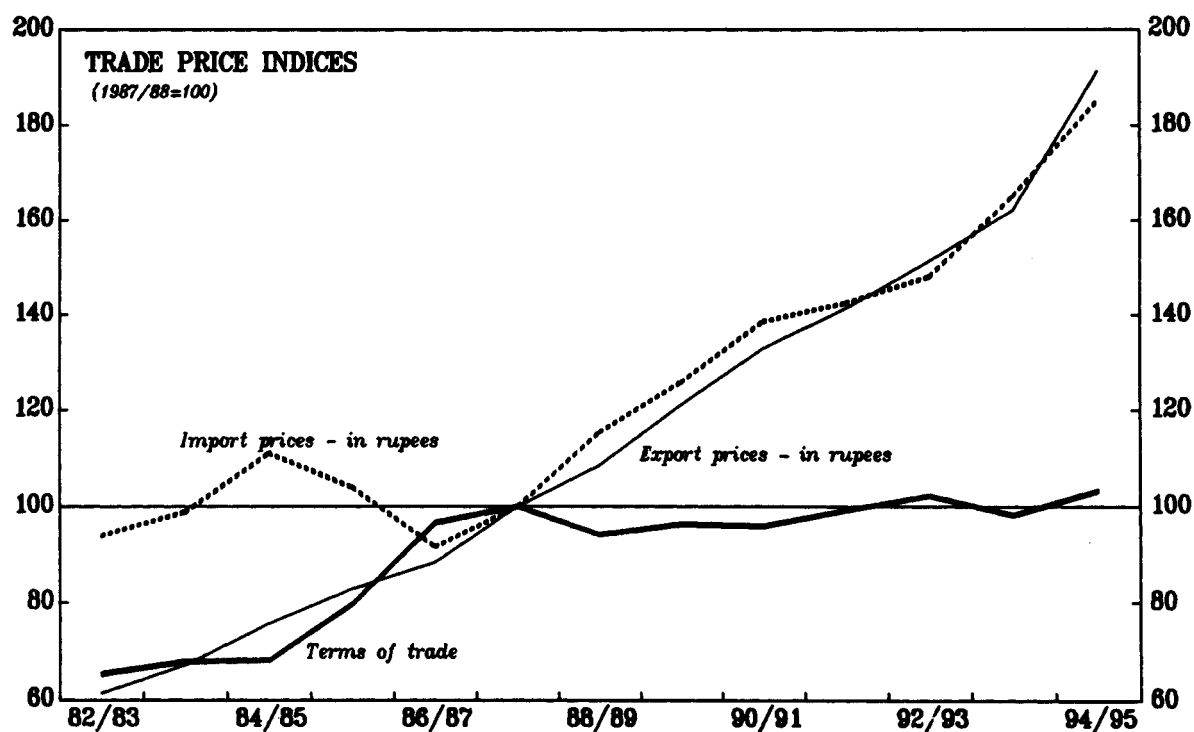
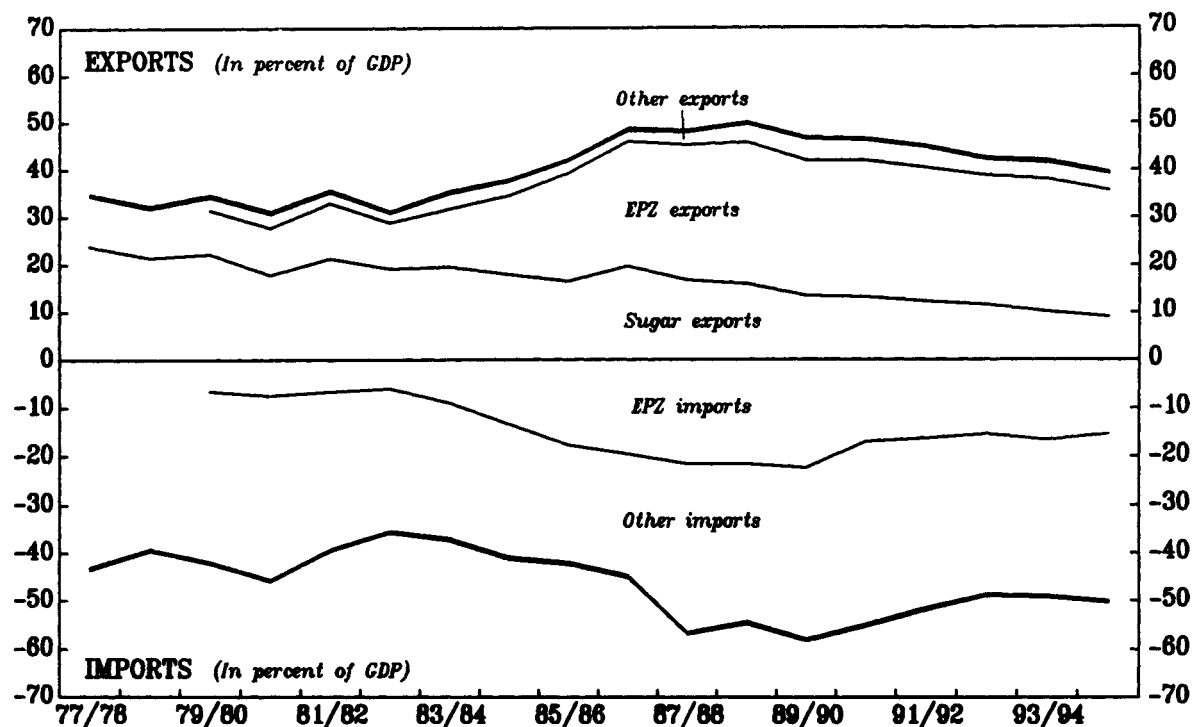
CHART 11  
MAURITIUS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
DEVELOPMENTS, 1977/78-1994/95  
(In percent of GDP)



Source: Bank of Mauritius.

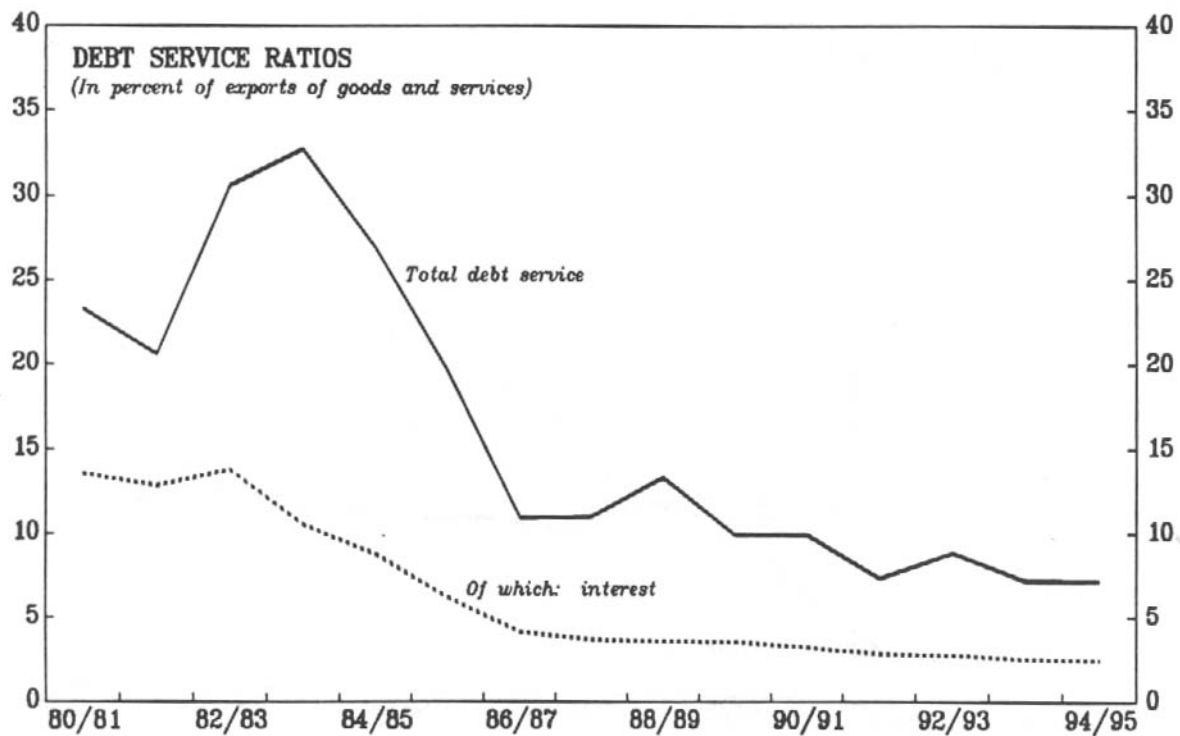
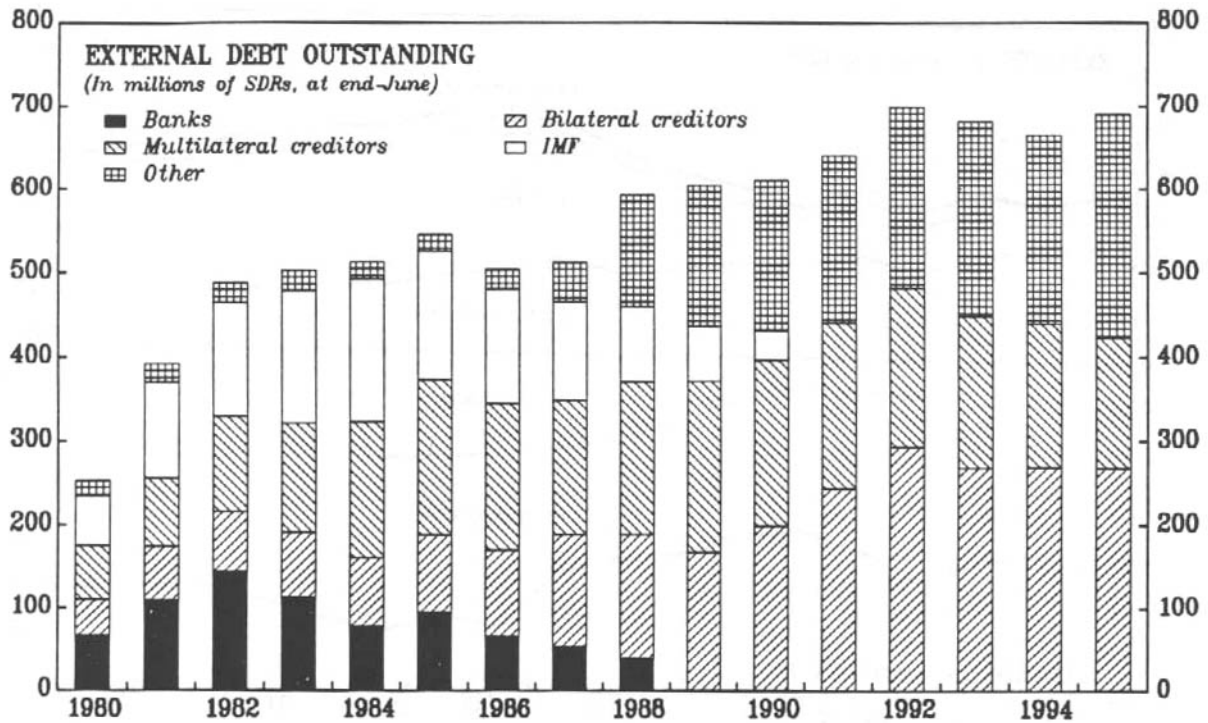
CHART 12  
MAURITIUS  
TRADE DEVELOPMENTS, 1977/78-1994/95



Source: Central Statistical Office.



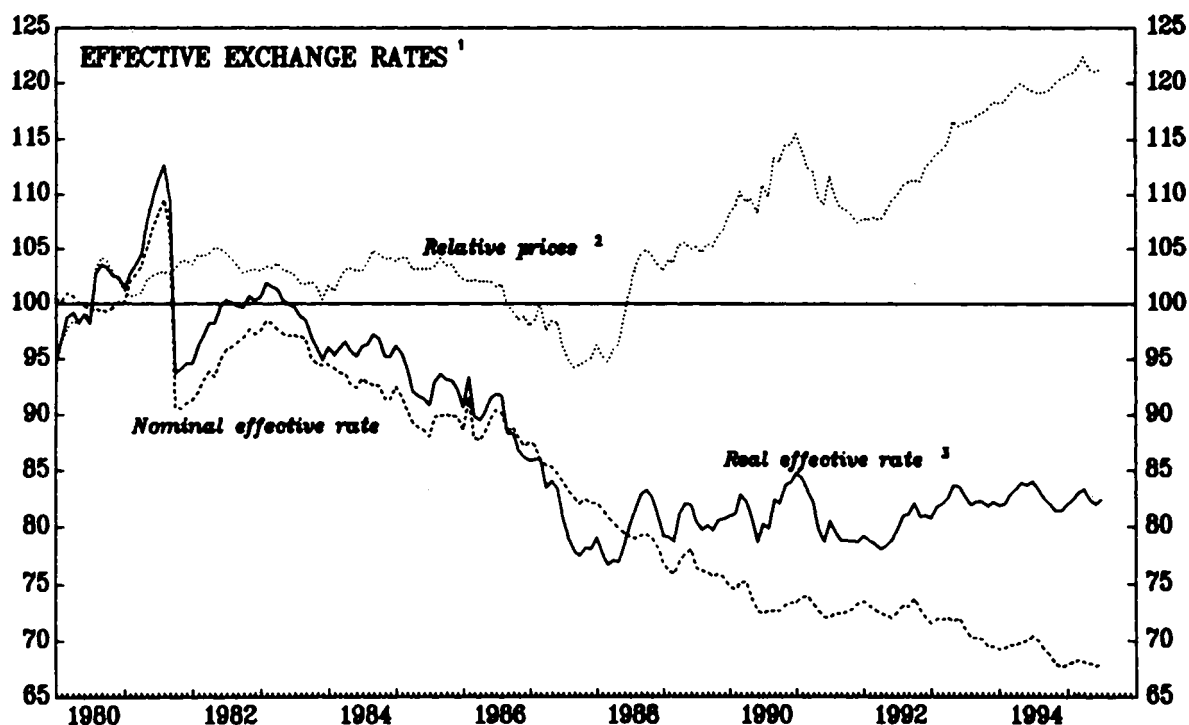
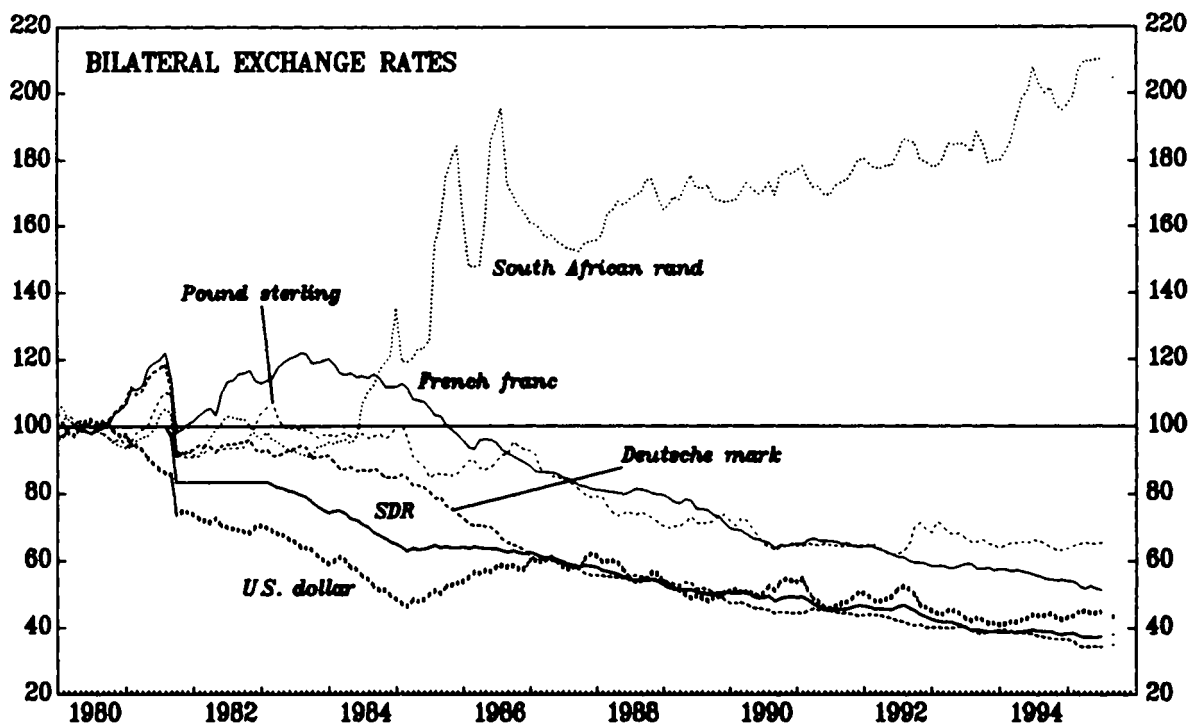
**CHART 13**  
**MAURITIUS**  
**EXTERNAL DEBT, 1980-95**



Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

CHART 14  
MAURITIUS

SELECTED EXCHANGE RATE INDICES, 1980-95  
(1980=100; foreign currency per rupee)



Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

1/ Information Notice System multilateral weights based on the geographical pattern of trade and tourism and including third market effects in 1980-82 on average.

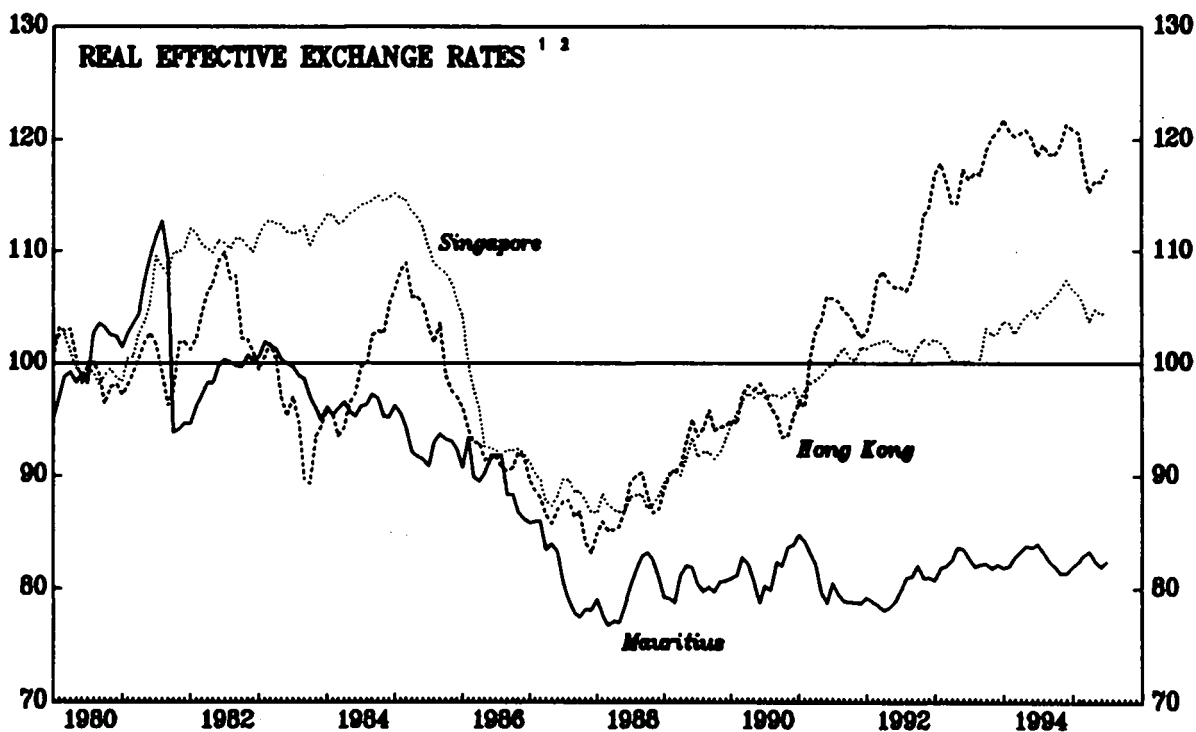
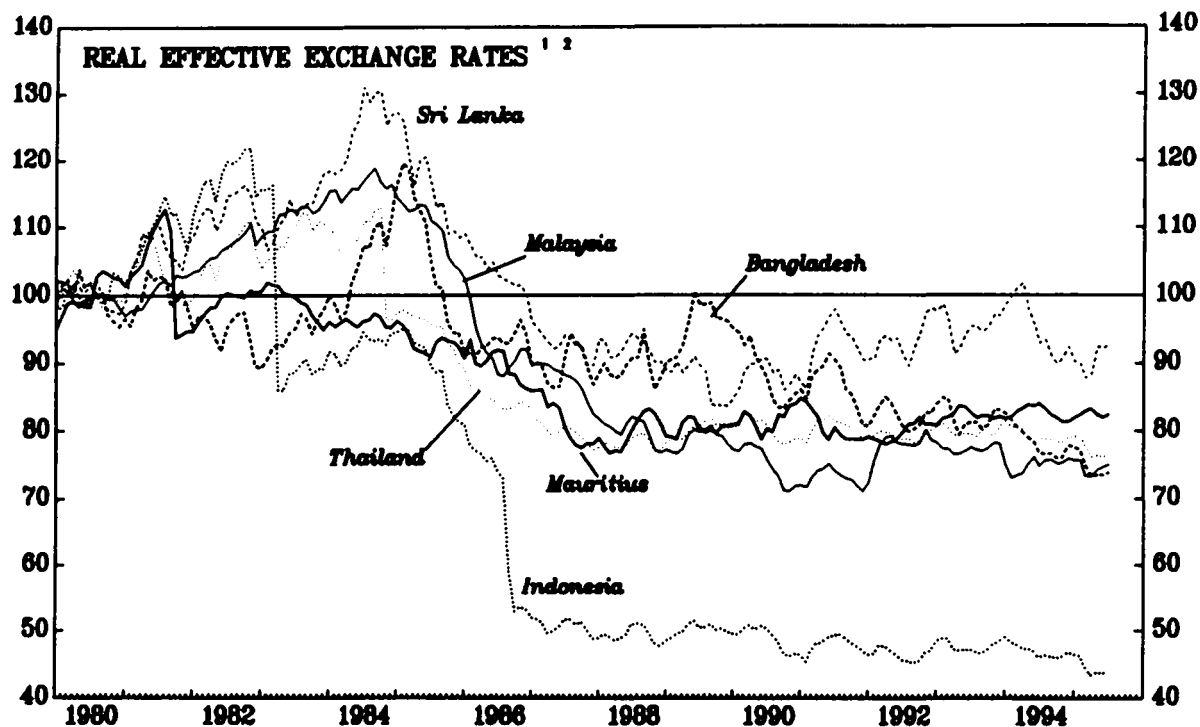
2/ Relative consumer price; domestic price index/weighted partner price indices.

3/ Based on relative consumer prices.

MAURITIUS

EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE INDICES, 1980-95

(1980=100)



Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

1/ Information Notice System multilateral weights based on the geographical pattern of trade and tourism and including third-market effects in 1980-82 on average.

2/ Based on relative consumer prices.

## Mauritius: Summary of the Tax System, 1994/95

(All amounts in Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Deductions and Exemptions	Tax Rate	
1. <u>Taxes on income and profits</u> (The Income Tax Act)	Income tax for companies and individuals is payable on the current year's chargeable income. A nonresident is liable only on income derived from Mauritius.	Investment income accruing to charitable institutions, various sugar industry funds, local authorities, trade unions, and benevolent associations is <u>exempted</u> .		
1.1 <u>Companies</u>	Chargeable income includes distributed dividends, except that (a) individuals receiving dividends from taxed income can claim an exemption of up to 75,000 and (b) dividends paid by a resident company are not subject to income tax in the hands of the recipient companies. Large partnerships (more than 1 million turnover) are taxed as companies, drawings by partners are treated as dividends.	For companies, capital expenditure for agricultural improvement is <u>deductible</u> in full. Companies are also entitled to generous capital allowances: a 30-80 percent initial allowance and 5-25 percent annual allowance on straight-line method. In addition, there is an investment allowance of 25 percent. Previous year's losses, expenditure on repair of premises or plant, donations to prescribed charitable institutions up to a certain maximum, sugar export duties, and contributions to the National Pension Fund are all deductible.	<u>Item</u>	<u>Rate</u>
			General rate	35 percent
			Incentive rate (under the Development Incentives Act, EPZ Act, etc.)	15 percent
			Companies listed on Stock Exchange (35 percent, less a 30 percent tax credit)	24.5 percent
			Unit Trusts	15 percent
			Offshore companies (at taxpayer's option)	0-35 percent
			<u>Less:</u> Investment tax credit at 30 percent of the amount subscribed to share capital of companies engaged in manufacturing, shipping, tourism, agriculture other than sugar cane, and mutual funds, spread over 3 years (maximum 300,000 per annum).	
1.2 <u>Individuals</u>	Income tax is payable on income derived from any source. In general, a resident, domiciled in Mauritius, is liable on income derived domestically or from abroad except for earned income, where only the amounts remitted to the taxpayer enter the tax base. A taxpayer who has a foreign domicile is not liable on remittances of foreign income to him in Mauritius.	<u>Exempt</u> income includes death gratuities; the first 250,000 from sale of securities or units; bank interest and dividends up to an aggregate of 75,000; 35 percent of dividends (i) paid by companies whose securities are quoted on the Stock Exchange, (ii) on units from Unit Trusts, and (iii) on shares in an authorized mutual fund; dividends paid by offshore companies; and revenue from the first 40 tons of sugar produced (i.e., by small planters).	<u>Chargeable income</u>	<u>Rate</u>
			First 15,000	5 percent
			Next 20,000	15 percent
			Next 20,000	25 percent
			Remainder	30 percent
			<u>Less: tax credits</u>	
			Life insurance premiums (maximum 8,000)	25 percent
			Investment in companies engaged in manufacturing, shipping, tourism, agriculture other than sugar cane, and mutual funds: 75 percent of amount subscribed spread over 3 years (maximum 75,000.)	

(All amounts in Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Deductions and Exemptions	Tax Rate	
1.2 <u>Individuals</u> (continued)		<u>Deductions</u> from income include: interest paid on mortgage or secured loans; previous and current year's losses; pension contributions and annuity premiums; and certain overseas travel expenses (maximum of 10,000 per spouse once every three years). Personal and family deductions are: personal, 40,000; and wife, 20,000; children (maximum for three children) 10,000 per child under 18 or at school and 30,000 per child at university (local or abroad); plus an additional 15,000 per handicapped child, irrespective of age.		
2. <u>Taxes on property</u>			<u>Item</u>	<u>Rate</u>
2.1 <u>Registration duty</u>	Duty levied upon registration of transfer of immovable property, based on value of property transferred.	Transfers between ascendant and descendant are exempt. Certain other exemptions and reductions.	Property value: not exceeding 100,000 plus surcharge exceeding 100,000 plus surcharge	10 percent 10 percent 12 percent 10 percent
			Property transferred without consideration between parties other than ascendants and descendants. Increasing progressively with property value: up to 15,000 ... over 5 million plus surcharge	10 percent ... 45 percent 10 percent
2.2 <u>Land transfer tax</u>		Exempted value is 75,000, if no transfer has been effected after July 16, 1984. Certain other exemptions.	Value of immovable property if held five years or less	5 percent 10 percent
2.3 <u>Morcellement fee</u>		Exemptions include land under sugar cane (up to 25A).	For residential, commercial, or industrial purposes per square meter  For agricultural purposes per square meter	3.00  1.25
2.4 <u>Land conversion tax</u>	Conversion of agricultural land to other uses.	Exemptions for approved housing schemes, agro-industry and community benefit. A housing development company pays half the rate.	Depending on area converted and category of conversion per hectare	0-1 million

Mauritius: Summary of the Tax System, 1994/95

(All amounts in Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Deductions and Exemptions	Tax Rate								
2.5 <u>Encampment sites tax</u>		Exemptions include (i) sites for sole residence or for grazing; (ii) if the encampment site is crossed by a public road, that part not lying between the road and the high water mark; and (iii) remission to religious bodies.	According to zone per hectare 7,000-19,000								
2.6 <u>Capital gains (morcellement) tax on immovable properties</u>	Imposed on transfer of any lot in land parceled out.	Exempted are (i) immovable property within 500 meters from the high water mark of the sea coast up to 1,000 square meters; (ii) immovable property within the limits of a town up to 2,000 square meters; and (iii) other immovable property up to 4,000 square meters.	Varies from 20 percent to 30 percent, plus 10 percent surcharge, on the difference between selling price and the purchase price.								
3. <u>Taxes on domestic goods and services</u>											
3.1 <u>Sales tax</u>	Charged on goods at each stage of distribution except retail.	Tax borne at previous stage of distribution is normally set off against the tax to be paid. Exemptions include exports, basic foodstuffs, unprocessed agricultural products, milk, books, medicines, fuels, agricultural machinery, fertilizers, animal feed, textiles and clothing manufactured in Mauritius.	5 percent of price								
3.2 <u>Excise taxes</u>											
3.2.1 Tobacco and cigarettes	Tobacco used for the local production of cigarettes is taxed on a weight basis. Cigarettes are taxed.		<table><tr><th>Item</th><th>Rate</th></tr><tr><td>Flue-cured tobacco</td><td>36.30/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Air-cured tobacco</td><td>24.20/kg</td></tr><tr><td>Cigarettes</td><td>120-132 percent</td></tr></table>	Item	Rate	Flue-cured tobacco	36.30/kg	Air-cured tobacco	24.20/kg	Cigarettes	120-132 percent
Item	Rate										
Flue-cured tobacco	36.30/kg										
Air-cured tobacco	24.20/kg										
Cigarettes	120-132 percent										

(All amounts in Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Deductions and Exemptions	Tax Rate
3.2.2 Alcohol and alcoholic beverages	Locally produced alcohol and alcoholic beverages are taxed at different rates both on a volume basis and ad valorem. Coverage includes products blended and bottled from imported stock.	Liquor (final product) imported in bottles is not excisable. Vinegar, nonbrewed condiments, alcohol for heating, and power alcohol are duty free.	<p>Alcohol, spirits, and rums per % vol. per liter 0.78</p> <p>Wine and country liquor whichever is higher: per liter 3.00 ad valorem 30 percent</p> <p>Other liquors admixed spirits, gin, etc. per % vol. per liter 1.75</p> <p>Aperitif, Liquor per % vol. per liter 1.10</p> <p>Beer per liter 8.22 Shandy per liter 6.85</p> <p>Soft drinks per container not exceeding 35 cl. 0.09 exceeding 35 cl. 0.17</p> <p>Alcohol for perfumes and cosmetics per liter 5.50</p>
3.2.3 Automobiles	Chargeable on any cars manufactured locally depending on engine capacity		17% -157%
3.2.4 Other excises	Specific taxes on production.		NIL
3.3 <u>Taxes on betting and gambling</u>	Tax on betting on casinos and gambling houses, horse races, association football matches, and on winnings from betting and sweepstakes.		<p>Casinos and gambling houses gross takings 50 percent</p> <p>Horse racing amount collected 30.25 percent plus winnings 6.05 percent Per race meeting bookmaker fixed duty</p> <p>Pool betting stake money 36.30 percent plus winnings 6.05 percent</p> <p>Foreign pool agents monthly duty Mau Rs 3,025</p>
3.4 <u>Taxes on specific services</u>			
3.4.1 Hotel and restaurant tax	Levied on cost of hotel rooms and food and drinks served in hotels and restaurants.		Shown on bills 10 percent

(All amounts in Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Deductions and Exemptions	Tax Rate
3.5 <u>Company and commercial partnership licenses</u>	Annual fees charged for business and professional licenses.	Offshore companies are exempt.	4,000-9,000 Aircraft refuellers 121,000
3.6 <u>Motor vehicle taxes</u>	Motor vehicles are subject to annual road licenses fees and special trading license fees for contract cars.	Motor vehicles used within the owner's premises.	Private automobiles 2,500-5,000 Contract cars 4,500-7,500 Contract buses 2,200-3,300
4. <u>Taxes on international trade</u>			
4.1 <u>Taxes on imports</u> 1/			
4.1.1 Customs tariff	Mauritius maintains a one-column tariff schedule based on the Harmonized System Nomenclature (HS). Since July 1994, Import Customs duties, which account for the bulk of Customs duty revenue, vary by HS-classification. An additional 20% of import duties are leviable on all imports from nonpreferential countries and which attract Import Customs duties at the rate of 55% or over, i.e., generally other than from Commonwealth, EC, and the United States. Import Customs duties are in general ad valorem on CIF values.	Exemptions include: most food items, agricultural capital goods and related spare parts; agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, weed killers, seeds, etc.; specialized sporting goods; machinery and raw materials for the textile, leather, furniture, jewelry, and printing industries; and VCRs, cameras, energy saving equipment, computers, etc. Imports by factories operating under the EPZ, ESZ, or Industrial Expansion Acts. For non-EPZ firms, duty drawbacks are permitted on raw materials and intermediate goods used to produce goods for export.	Import Customs duties consist of 8 tax bands which are 0, 5, 15, 20, 30, 40, 55 and 80%, respectively.
4.1.2 Import Excise Duty	Levied on alcoholic beverages, spirits, tobacco products, petroleum products, motor cars, and furniture, and payable on Customs clearance.	Exemptions for returning resident and manufacturer of motor cars. Exemptions or concession for taxi, tour operators and civil servants.	C.i.f. value 15%-400%
4.2 <u>Taxes on exports</u>			
4.2.1 No export duty on sugar			
5. <u>Other taxes</u>			
5.1 <u>Stamp taxes</u>	Documents presented for registration		Per sheet 15
	On capital transfers.		5 percent

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ In his 1994/95 budget speech, the Minister of Finance announced a major consolidation, reduction, and simplification of import duties. The customs and fiscal duties and the import levy are to be combined; there will be a major reduction in the rates of duty; and the number of rate bands will be reduced from 60 to 10.



Table I. Mauritius: Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1987 Prices by Industrial Origin, 1988-94 1/

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	<u>2,732</u>	<u>2,518</u>	<u>2,784</u>	<u>2,711</u>	<u>2,888</u>	<u>2,680</u>	<u>2,499</u>
Sugarcane growing	1,924	1,684	1,884	1,792	1,919	1,631	1,468
Other agriculture	808	834	880	919	969	1,041	1,020
Mining and quarrying	<u>26</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>40</u>
Manufacturing	<u>5,225</u>	<u>5,478</u>	<u>5,901</u>	<u>6,170</u>	<u>6,574</u>	<u>6,917</u>	<u>7,288</u>
Sugar milling	608	532	597	587	635	546	491
Export Processing Zone	2,895	3,069	3,284	3,448	3,655	3,874	4,029
Other manufacturing	1,722	1,877	2,020	2,135	2,284	2,480	2,711
Electricity, gas, and water	<u>509</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>581</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>688</u>	<u>739</u>	<u>781</u>
Construction	<u>1,223</u>	<u>1,357</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,649</u>	<u>1,814</u>	<u>1,923</u>	<u>2,057</u>
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	<u>3,305</u>	<u>3,552</u>	<u>3,760</u>	<u>3,912</u>	<u>4,177</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>4,792</u>
Trade	2,708	2,896	3,032	3,163	3,353	3,588	3,803
Restaurants and hotels	599	656	728	749	824	915	988
Transport, storage, and communications	<u>2,262</u>	<u>2,443</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>2,711</u>	<u>2,928</u>	<u>3,133</u>	<u>3,368</u>
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	<u>2,599</u>	<u>2,778</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>3,136</u>	<u>3,304</u>	<u>3,499</u>	<u>3,711</u>
Ownership of dwellings	1,644	1,685	1,732	1,789	1,861	1,935	2,013
Other finance	955	1,093	1,249	1,347	1,443	1,556	1,682
Producers of government service	<u>2,116</u>	<u>2,193</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>2,372</u>	<u>2,467</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>2,746</u>
Other services	<u>907</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>1,015</u>	<u>1,127</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>1,446</u>
GDP at factor cost	<u>20,904</u>	<u>21,881</u>	<u>23,429</u>	<u>24,455</u>	<u>26,082</u>	<u>27,376</u>	<u>28,742</u>
Sugar	2,532	2,216	2,481	2,379	2,554	2,176	1,959
Nonsugar	18,372	19,665	20,948	22,076	23,528	25,164	26,723
Net indirect tax	<u>4,269</u>	<u>4,440</u>	<u>4,769</u>	<u>4,912</u>	<u>5,108</u>	<u>5,560</u>	<u>5,726</u>
GDP at market prices	<u>25,173</u>	<u>26,321</u>	<u>28,198</u>	<u>29,367</u>	<u>31,190</u>	<u>32,920</u>	<u>34,461</u>

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

1/ Data for 1993 and 1994 were projected in terms of 1992 prices; they have been spliced to the data through 1992, which are based on 1987 prices; thus, components do not add to totals in 1993 and 1994.

Table II. Mauritius: Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Industrial Origin, 1988-94

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	<u>3.067</u>	<u>3.370</u>	<u>3.861</u>	<u>4.093</u>	<u>4.464</u>	<u>4.519</u>	<u>4.750</u>
Sugarcane growing	2,177	2,355	2,675	2,658	2,906	2,729	2,850
Other agriculture	890	1,015	1,206	1,435	1,558	1,790	1,900
Mining and quarrying	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>76</u>
Manufacturing	<u>5.627</u>	<u>6.365</u>	<u>7.461</u>	<u>8.274</u>	<u>9.361</u>	<u>10.676</u>	<u>11.738</u>
Sugar milling	597	652	720	727	821	775	815
Export Processing Zone	3,125	3,450	3,975	4,400	5,000	5,745	6,154
Other manufacturing	1,905	2,263	2,766	3,147	3,540	4,156	4,769
Electricity, gas, and water	<u>517</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>507</u>	<u>775</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>1.205</u>	<u>1.251</u>
Construction	<u>1.370</u>	<u>1.735</u>	<u>2.220</u>	<u>2.590</u>	<u>3.005</u>	<u>3.485</u>	<u>3.990</u>
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	<u>3.785</u>	<u>4.540</u>	<u>5.480</u>	<u>6.100</u>	<u>6.900</u>	<u>8.115</u>	<u>9.240</u>
Trade	3,125	3,725	4,425	4,920	5,500	6,415	7,275
Restaurants and hotels	660	815	1,055	1,180	1,400	1,700	1,965
Transport, storage, and communications	<u>2.385</u>	<u>2.949</u>	<u>3.490</u>	<u>4.200</u>	<u>4.810</u>	<u>5.430</u>	<u>6.321</u>
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	<u>2.723</u>	<u>3.261</u>	<u>3.900</u>	<u>4.497</u>	<u>4.972</u>	<u>5.557</u>	<u>6.186</u>
Ownership of dwellings	1,715	1,900	2,110	2,290	2,500	2,756	3,010
Other finance	1,008	1,361	1,790	2,207	2,472	2,801	3,176
Producers of government service	<u>2.680</u>	<u>2.987</u>	<u>3.294</u>	<u>3.640</u>	<u>4.005</u>	<u>4.875</u>	<u>5.925</u>
Other services	<u>1.020</u>	<u>1.260</u>	<u>1.470</u>	<u>1.877</u>	<u>2.165</u>	<u>2.525</u>	<u>2.917</u>
GDP at factor cost	<u>23.181</u>	<u>27.074</u>	<u>31.739</u>	<u>36.091</u>	<u>40.686</u>	<u>46.452</u>	<u>52.394</u>
Sugar	2,774	3,007	3,395	3,385	3,727	3,504	3,665
Nonsugar	20,407	24,067	28,344	32,706	36,959	42,948	48,729
Net indirect tax	<u>4.622</u>	<u>5.191</u>	<u>6.186</u>	<u>6.763</u>	<u>7.240</u>	<u>8.425</u>	<u>9.150</u>
GDP at market prices	<u>27.803</u>	<u>32.265</u>	<u>37.925</u>	<u>42.854</u>	<u>47.926</u>	<u>54.877</u>	<u>61.544</u>

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

Table III. Mauritius: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Constant 1987 Prices, 1988-94 1/

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Consumption	<u>18,496</u>	<u>19,725</u>	<u>20,785</u>	<u>21,476</u>	<u>22,534</u>	<u>23,753</u>	<u>25,010</u>
Private	15,633	16,759	17,647	18,207	19,108	20,115	21,156
Government	2,863	2,966	3,138	3,269	3,426	3,638	3,853
Gross fixed capital formation	<u>7,175</u>	<u>6,670</u>	<u>8,225</u>	<u>7,990</u>	<u>8,415</u>	<u>9,807</u>	<u>9,901</u>
Private	4,140	4,890	5,200	5,720	5,555	5,303	6,118
Government	3,035	1,780	3,025	2,270	2,860	4,504	3,783
Increase in stocks	<u>125</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>-335</u>	<u>-116</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>
Net exports	<u>-623</u>	<u>-352</u>	<u>-971</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>357</u>	<u>-460</u>	<u>-335</u>
Exports	17,531	18,074	19,556	20,398	21,098	21,452	23,172
Imports	18,154	18,426	20,527	20,162	20,741	21,912	23,508
GDP at market prices	<u>25,173</u>	<u>26,321</u>	<u>28,198</u>	<u>29,367</u>	<u>31,190</u>	<u>32,920</u>	<u>34,461</u>
Memorandum items:							
Domestic savings	6,677	6,596	7,413	7,891	8,656	9,363	9,582
Domestic investment	7,300	6,948	8,384	7,655	8,299	9,823	9,917
Resource gap	623	352	971	-236	-357	460	335

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

1/ Data for 1993 and 1994 were projected in terms of 1992 prices; they have been spliced to the data through 1992, which are based on 1987 prices; thus, components do not add to totals in 1993 and 1994.

Table IV. Mauritius: Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices, 1988-94

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Consumption	<u>20,724</u>	<u>24,786</u>	<u>29,356</u>	<u>32,547</u>	<u>35,636</u>	<u>41,593</u>	<u>47,431</u>
Private	17,215	20,650	24,900	27,542	30,336	34,973	39,496
Government	3,509	3,936	4,456	5,005	5,500	6,620	7,935
Gross fixed capital formation	<u>7,980</u>	<u>8,565</u>	<u>11,865</u>	<u>12,385</u>	<u>13,630</u>	<u>15,635</u>	<u>19,260</u>
Private	4,610	6,280	7,500	8,670	8,980	11,500	11,875
Government	3,380	2,285	4,365	3,515	4,650	4,335	7,385
Increase in stocks	<u>512</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>-431</u>	<u>-404</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>343</u>
Net exports	<u>-1,423</u>	<u>-2,438</u>	<u>-2,865</u>	<u>-1,674</u>	<u>-1,627</u>	<u>-3,505</u>	<u>-5,490</u>
Exports	18,565	21,363	25,669	27,861	29,759	33,515	36,260
Goods (f.o.b.)	(13,455)	(15,166)	(17,905)	(18,992)	(20,272)	(22,992)	(24,080)
Nonfactor services	(5,110)	(6,197)	(7,764)	(8,869)	(9,487)	(10,523)	(12,180)
Imports	19,988	23,801	28,534	29,535	31,386	37,020	41,750
Goods (f.o.b.)	(15,628)	(18,384)	(21,917)	(22,209)	(22,931)	(27,507)	(31,350)
Nonfactor services	(4,360)	(5,417)	(6,617)	(7,326)	(8,455)	(9,513)	(10,400)
GDP at market prices	<u>27,803</u>	<u>32,265</u>	<u>37,925</u>	<u>42,854</u>	<u>47,926</u>	<u>54,677</u>	<u>61,544</u>
Memorandum items:							
Domestic savings	7,079	7,479	8,569	10,307	12,090	13,284	14,113
Domestic investment	8,502	9,917	11,434	11,981	13,717	16,789	19,603
Resource gap	1,423	2,438	2,865	1,674	1,627	3,505	5,490

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

Table V. Mauritius: Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation  
at Constant 1987 Prices, 1988-94 <sup>1/</sup>

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
By type of capital goods	<u>7,175</u>	<u>6,670</u>	<u>8,225</u>	<u>7,990</u>	<u>8,415</u>	<u>9,807</u>	<u>9,901</u>
Residential building	975	1,190	1,440	1,765	2,335	2,534	2,537
Nonresidential building	1,100	1,270	1,445	1,505	1,370	1,419	1,580
Other construction and works	820	815	945	910	960	960	1,063
Transport equipment	2,030	930	1,830	845	1,140	1,057	1,869
Passenger cars	(270)	(300)	(340)	(330)	(375)	(372)	(470)
Other equipment <sup>2/</sup>	(1,760)	(630)	(1,490)	(515)	(765)	(685)	(1,396)
Machinery and other equipment	2,250	2,465	2,565	2,965	2,610	2,839	2,861
By industrial sector	<u>7,175</u>	<u>6,670</u>	<u>8,225</u>	<u>7,990</u>	<u>8,415</u>	<u>9,807</u>	<u>9,901</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	205	155	185	310	365	334	318
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	1,680	1,635	1,435	1,485	1,195	1,462	1,337
Electricity, gas, and water	405	470	265	835	740	306	462
Construction	150	195	435	135	185	229	241
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	680	1,025	1,325	1,275	955	955	1,130
Transport, storage, and communications <sup>2/</sup>	2,560	1,440	2,250	1,300	1,395	1,614	2,355
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	1,095	1,345	1,610	1,985	2,700	3,030	3,211
Of which: ownership of dwellings	(975)	(1,190)	(1,440)	(1,765)	(2,335)	(2,534)	(2,537)
Producers of government services	245	250	575	465	645	642	600
Other services	155	155	145	200	235	247	256

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Data for 1993 and 1994 were projected in terms of 1992 prices; they have been spliced to the data through 1992, which are based on 1987 prices; thus, components do not add to totals in 1993 and 1994.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes purchases of ships and/or aircraft in 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Table VI. Mauritius: Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
By type of capital goods	<u>7,990</u>	<u>8,565</u>	<u>11,865</u>	<u>12,385</u>	<u>13,630</u>	<u>15,835</u>	<u>19,260</u>
Residential building	1,075	1,495	2,060	2,700	3,750	4,435	4,750
Nonresidential building	1,215	1,620	2,140	2,425	2,370	2,700	3,270
Other construction and works	915	1,025	1,370	1,450	1,625	1,755	2,100
Transport equipment	2,265	1,195	2,595	1,275	1,775	1,845	3,590
Passenger cars	(295)	(380)	(475)	(490)	(575)	(640)	(890)
Other equipment <sup>1/</sup>	(1,970)	(815)	(2,120)	(785)	(1,200)	(1,205)	(2,700)
Machinery and other equipment	2,520	3,230	3,700	4,535	4,110	5,100	5,550
By industrial sector	<u>7,990</u>	<u>8,565</u>	<u>11,865</u>	<u>12,385</u>	<u>13,630</u>	<u>15,835</u>	<u>19,260</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	230	200	270	480	585	595	620
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	1,875	2,130	2,070	2,280	1,900	2,640	2,610
Electricity, gas, and water	455	605	385	1,305	1,210	550	895
Construction	165	250	615	205	295	415	475
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	750	1,305	1,930	2,005	1,585	1,765	2,265
Transport, storage, and communications <sup>1/</sup>	2,860	1,855	3,235	2,020	2,260	2,805	4,625
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	1,205	1,690	2,300	3,035	4,335	5,320	6,055
Of which: ownership of dwellings	(1,075)	(1,495)	(2,060)	(2,700)	(3,750)	(4,435)	(4,750)
Producers of government services	275	325	845	735	1,070	1,185	1,200
Other services	175	205	215	320	390	460	515
(In percent of total)							
By type of capital goods	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Residential building	13.5	17.5	17.4	21.8	27.5	28.0	24.7
Nonresidential building	15.2	18.9	18.0	19.6	17.4	17.1	17.0
Other construction and works	11.5	12.0	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.1	10.9
Transport equipment	28.3	14.0	21.9	10.3	13.0	11.7	18.6
Passenger cars	(3.7)	(4.4)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(4.0)	(4.6)
Other equipment <sup>1/</sup>	(24.7)	(9.5)	(17.9)	(6.3)	(8.8)	(7.6)	(14.0)
Machinery and other equipment	31.5	37.7	31.2	36.6	30.2	32.2	28.8
By industrial sector	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fishing	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.2
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	23.5	24.9	17.4	18.4	13.9	16.7	13.6
Electricity, gas, and water	5.7	7.1	3.2	10.5	8.9	3.5	4.6
Construction	2.1	2.9	5.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.5
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	9.4	15.2	16.3	16.2	11.6	11.1	11.8
Transport, storage, and communications <sup>1/</sup>	35.8	21.7	27.3	16.3	16.6	18.3	24.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	15.1	19.7	19.4	24.5	31.8	33.6	31.4
Of which: ownership of dwellings	(13.5)	(17.5)	(17.4)	(21.8)	(27.5)	(28.0)	(24.7)
Producers of government services	3.4	3.8	7.1	5.9	7.9	7.5	6.2
Other services	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7

Source: Central Statistical Office, National Accounts of Mauritius.<sup>1/</sup> Includes purchases of ships and/or aircraft in 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Table VII. Mauritius: Building Permits Issued, 1/ 1989-94

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In units indicated)						
Number of permits issued	<u>8,507</u>	<u>8,593</u>	<u>7,198</u>	<u>8,671</u>	<u>9,556</u>	<u>9,178</u>
Residential	5,901	6,108	6,754	8,187	8,975	8,496
New buildings	(4,377)	(4,388)	(4,783)	(5,637)	(5,606)	(5,094)
Additions	(1,524)	(1,720)	(1,991)	(2,550)	(3,369)	(3,402)
Nonresidential	606	485	444	484	581	682
Of which: 2/						
Urban	(2,182)	(2,192)	(3,984)	(5,066)	(5,535)	(4,991)
Rural	(2,801)	(2,681)	(3,214)	(3,605)	(4,021)	(4,187)
Floor area (thousand sq m)	<u>1,157</u>	<u>1,114</u>	<u>1,218</u>	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,386</u>	<u>1,478</u>
Residential	786	887	921	1,092	1,179	1,108
New buildings	(666)	(743)	(742)	(878)	(878)	(797)
Additions	(120)	(144)	(179)	(214)	(301)	(311)
Nonresidential	372	227	297	221	207	370
Of which: 2/						
Urban	(568)	(471)	(574)	(720)	(742)	(782)
Rural	(489)	(499)	(844)	(593)	(644)	(686)
(Annual change in percent)						
Number of permits issued	<u>18.9</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>-4.0</u>
Residential	23.3	3.5	10.6	21.2	9.6	-5.3
New buildings	(20.0)	(0.3)	(8.5)	(18.3)	(-0.5)	(-9.1)
Additions	(33.7)	(12.9)	(15.8)	(28.1)	(32.1)	(1.0)
Nonresidential	-11.7	-20.0	-8.5	9.0	20.0	17.4
Of which: 2/						
Urban	(4.4)	(0.5)	(81.8)	(27.2)	(9.3)	(-9.8)
Rural	(24.9)	(-4.3)	(19.9)	(12.2)	(11.5)	(4.1)
Floor area	<u>21.8</u>	<u>-3.7</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Residential	33.3	12.9	3.8	18.6	8.0	-6.0
New buildings	(31.5)	(11.6)	(-0.2)	(18.3)	(--)	(-9.2)
Additions	(44.3)	(20.2)	(24.3)	(19.6)	(40.7)	(3.3)
Nonresidential	3.1	-38.8	30.7	-25.6	-6.3	78.7
Of which: 2/						
Urban	(40.8)	(-17.1)	(21.8)	(25.4)	(3.1)	(5.4)
Rural	(1.2)	(6.5)	(29.0)	(-7.9)	(8.6)	(8.1)

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ By municipalities and the Ministry of Works.

2/ Through 1990 data exclude additions; from 1992, changes in geographical boundaries have affected the comparability of the urban/rural breakdown.

Table VIII. Mauritius: Sugar Cultivation, Yields, and Output, 1988-94

(Area in thousand arpents, yields in metric tons per arpent harvested, and production in thousand metric tons) 1/

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Area under cultivation	<u>196.9</u>	<u>195.2</u>	<u>195.1</u>	<u>194.5</u>	<u>192.3</u>	<u>188.3</u>	<u>183.5</u>
Miller-planters 2/	102.8	102.6	102.5	102.8	104.2	103.2	100.0
Planters	94.1	92.6	92.6	91.7	88.1	85.1	83.5
Area harvested 3/	<u>182.2</u>	<u>181.9</u>	<u>180.7</u>	<u>180.0</u>	<u>177.9</u>	<u>175.4</u>	<u>173.0</u>
Miller-planters 2/	92.1	93.3	92.5	93.0	93.6	94.2	90.9
Planters	90.1	88.6	88.2	87.0	84.3	81.2	82.1
Percent harvested	<u>92.5</u>	<u>93.2</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>93.1</u>	<u>94.3</u>
Miller-planters 2/	89.6	90.9	90.2	90.5	89.8	91.3	90.9
Planters	95.7	95.7	95.2	94.9	95.7	95.4	98.3
Cane yield	<u>30.3</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>
Miller-planters 2/	35.7	34.1	36.3	37.8	37.4	34.7	31.5
Planters	24.7	25.5	24.9	24.3	27.1	26.3	23.7
Cane production	<u>5,517</u>	<u>5,436</u>	<u>5,548</u>	<u>5,621</u>	<u>5,781</u>	<u>5,402</u>	<u>4,813</u>
Miller-planters 2/	3,291	3,180	3,356	3,511	3,497	3,270	2,866
Planters	2,226	2,256	2,192	2,110	2,284	2,132	1,947
Commercial sugar recovered (percent of cane)	11.50	10.45	11.25	10.88	11.13	10.46	10.39
Sugar yield	3.48	3.12	3.45	3.40	3.62	3.22	2.89
Sugar production	<u>634.2</u>	<u>568.3</u>	<u>624.3</u>	<u>611.3</u>	<u>643.2</u>	<u>565.0</u>	<u>500.2</u>
White	37.0	43.5	44.3	55.2	70.3	63.1	39.7
Raw	597.2	524.8	580.0	556.1	572.9	501.9	460.5
Sugar accruals 4/	<u>634.2</u>	<u>568.4</u>	<u>624.4</u>	<u>611.4</u>	<u>643.2</u>	<u>565.1</u>	<u>500.1</u>
Planters	192.5	179.9	189.8	178.4	187.3	173.6	150.7
Miller-planters 5/	292.9	254.9	288.2	288.8	293.7	257.9	231.1
Millers	148.8	133.6	146.4	144.2	152.2	133.6	118.3
Molasses production	178.5	164.7	168.0	174.9	173.2	164.8	144.5

Sources: Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture; and Central Statistical Office.

1/ One arpent = 1.043 acres or 0.4221 hectare. Sugar tonnage is tel quel (not standardized for purity).

2/ Mills and estates, including legally separate companies under same ownership.

3/ Difference from area cultivated reflects mainly replanting and/or rotational/fallow periods.

4/ Reflects millers' 26 percent share of sugar produced as compensation for milling (24 percent from 1988), as adjusted for mill efficiency.

5/ As planters.



Table IX. Mauritius: Sugar Exports, 1988/89-1994/95

Fiscal year (July-June) <sup>1/</sup>	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
(In thousands of metric tons)							
Volume shipped	<u>547.5</u>	<u>539.0</u>	<u>580.1</u>	<u>567.5</u>	<u>588.7</u>	<u>530.0</u>	<u>492.0</u>
European Community	523.3	489.0	504.7	540.5	516.5	493.0	470.0
United States	15.2	16.0	25.6	15.3	13.3	11.0	14.0
World market	109.0	34.0	49.8	11.7	58.9	26.0	8.0
(In Mauritian rupees per metric ton)							
Unit value	<u>7,378</u>	<u>8,668</u>	<u>9,110</u>	<u>9,704</u>	<u>10,053</u>	<u>11,098</u>	<u>11,780</u>
European Community	8,064	8,900	9,750	9,895	10,771	11,414	11,917
United States	6,513	7,250	7,070	7,255	7,820	8,818	9,857
World market	4,202	6,000	3,675	4,103	4,261	6,077	7,125
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
Value, f.o.b.	<u>4,777</u>	<u>4,672</u>	<u>5,285</u>	<u>5,507</u>	<u>5,918</u>	<u>5,882</u>	<u>5,796</u>
European Community	4,220	4,352	4,921	5,348	5,563	5,627	5,601
United States	99	116	181	111	104	97	138
World market	458	204	183	48	251	158	57
(In SDRs per metric ton)							
Unit value	<u>391.0</u>	<u>436.6</u>	<u>439.6</u>	<u>445.5</u>	<u>437.2</u>	<u>434.4</u>	<u>451.4</u>
European Community	427.4	448.3	470.4	454.3	468.5	446.8	458.7
United States	345.2	365.2	341.1	333.1	340.1	345.2	377.7
World market	222.7	302.2	177.3	188.3	185.4	237.9	273.0
(In millions of SDRs)							
Value, f.o.b.	<u>252.2</u>	<u>235.3</u>	<u>255.0</u>	<u>252.8</u>	<u>257.4</u>	<u>230.2</u>	<u>222.1</u>
European Community	223.7	219.2	237.4	245.5	242.0	220.3	214.6
United States	5.2	5.8	8.7	5.1	4.5	3.8	5.3
World market	24.3	10.3	8.8	2.2	10.9	6.2	2.2
(In Mauritian rupees per SDR)							
Conversion factor	18.869	19.852	20.726	21.782	22.991	25.547	26.095

Sources: Mauritius Sugar Syndicate (MSS); and Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Data differ somewhat from those presented by the MSS on a crop-year basis, which refer to disposal of a given year's crop (from June-November harvest through the following June).

Table X. Mauritius: World Sugar Prices, 1970-95

	EC Import Price	U.S. Import Price	ISA Price	EC Import Price	U.S. Import Price	ISA Price
	(U.S. cents per pound)			(Annual change in percent)		
1970	5.09	7.50	3.76	--	5.0	10.8
1971	5.16	7.93	4.53	1.4	5.8	20.4
1972	6.80	8.53	7.48	31.8	7.6	65.4
1973	6.67	10.29	9.62	-2.0	20.6	28.5
1974	10.65	29.48	29.94	59.6	186.5	211.4
1975	15.44	22.47	20.56	45.0	-23.8	-31.3
1976	13.39	13.31	11.56	-13.3	-40.8	-43.8
1977	14.01	11.00	8.11	4.6	-17.3	-29.8
1978	15.91	13.97	7.82	13.6	27.0	-3.6
1979	19.29	15.53	9.65	21.2	11.1	23.5
1980	22.09	30.03	28.67	14.5	93.4	196.9
1981	18.93	19.73	16.89	-14.3	-34.3	-41.1
1982	18.12	19.92	8.41	-4.3	1.0	-50.2
1983	17.57	22.04	8.47	-3.1	10.6	0.7
1984	16.03	21.74	5.20	-8.7	-1.4	-38.5
1985	16.12	20.35	4.05	0.5	-6.4	-22.1
1986	18.60	20.95	6.05	15.4	2.9	49.3
1987	21.44	21.83	6.76	15.2	4.2	11.6
1988	23.82	22.12	10.19	11.1	1.3	50.9
1989	22.75	22.81	12.81	-4.5	3.1	25.6
1990	26.45	23.25	12.51	18.3	2.0	-2.3
1991	27.76	21.55	8.98	5.0	-7.3	-28.3
1992	28.47	21.30	9.07	2.6	-1.2	1.0
1993	28.10	21.61	10.02	-1.3	1.5	10.5
1994	28.20	22.03	12.11	0.4	1.9	20.8
1994 I	26.94	21.96	10.95	-4.9	4.0	19.8
1994 II	27.23	22.22	11.55	-8.0	3.5	3.8
1994 III	28.89	22.14	12.15	5.1	0.9	27.7
1994 IV	29.74	21.80	13.78	10.1	-0.5	33.9
1995 I	30.04	22.60	14.60	11.5	2.9	33.3
1995 II	31.77	23.14	13.72	16.7	4.1	18.8
1994 June	27.62	22.45	12.05	-4.5	4.9	15.9
1994 July	28.56	22.73	11.77	2.7	3.9	21.7
1994 Aug.	28.78	21.89	12.09	6.5	-0.2	29.5
1994 Sep.	29.33	21.78	12.59	6.2	-0.8	32.1
1994 Oct.	30.13	21.52	12.76	10.6	-1.6	23.9
1994 Nov.	29.82	21.57	13.93	11.2	-1.3	38.2
1994 Dec.	29.26	22.31	14.67	8.4	1.4	39.5
1995 Jan.	29.54	22.66	14.80	9.3	3.0	43.7
1995 Feb.	29.70	22.67	14.41	10.9	3.3	33.1
1995 Mar.	30.87	22.46	14.59	14.3	2.4	24.4
1995 Apr.	31.80	22.78	13.61	18.4	3.4	23.5
1995 May	31.65	23.10	13.52	16.3	4.1	16.8
1995 June	31.86	23.53	14.02	15.4	4.8	16.4

Source: IMF, Commodities Division.

Table XI. Mauritius: Sugar Availability and Use by Fiscal Year, 1988/89-1994/95

(In thousands of metric tons) 1/

Fiscal year (July-June)	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
July 1 opening stock	<u>74</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>
Sugar output	<u>632</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>506</u>
Total current crop 2/	634	568	624	611	643	565	500
Less: June output 3/	-11	-9	-16	-8	-8	-10	-10
Plus: Next crop--June output 4/	9	16	8	8	10	10	16
Total available	<u>706</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>629</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>536</u>
Local consumption	35	36	38	42	40	36	38
Loss/Gain (-) in storage 5/	-1	3	2	1	1	1	...
Exports	<u>648</u>	<u>539</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>568</u>	<u>589</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>492</u>
European Community	523	489	505	540	516	493	470
United States	15	16	26	15	13	11	14
World market	109	34	50	12	59	26	8
June 30 closing stock	<u>24</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>8</u>

Sources: Mauritius Sugar Syndicate; and staff estimates.

1/ Sugar tonnage is tel quel (not standardized for purity).

2/ From harvest beginning approximately one month before start of fiscal year indicated.

3/ Output in June immediately before beginning of fiscal year indicated, i.e., available in previous fiscal year.

4/ First output of new crop, most of which is produced in the next fiscal year.

5/ Represents statistical gain in storage (i.e., discrepancy).

Table XII. Mauritius: Ex Syndicate Sugar Prices, 1988/89-1994/95

(In Mauritian rupees per ton)

Marketing year	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
After-tax prices by volume 1/ 2/							
First 1,000 tons exported	6,818	7,812	8,001	8,205	8,472	9,551	10,413
Next 2,000 tons exported	5,810	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remainder exported	5,306	6,449	6,604	6,790	7,000	7,894	10,413
Average prices							
Basic price, before taxes	6,818	7,812	8,001	8,205	8,472	9,551	10,413
Average price, after taxes	5,873	7,156	7,315	7,525	7,804	8,844	10,413
Average price, after taxes and crop insurance premia	5,371	6,500	6,692	6,855	7,165	8,041	9,324
Memorandum items:							
Average insurance premia	502	656	623	670	639	803	1,089
Bagasse proceeds 3/	38	34	22	29	43	40	47

Source: Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

1/ Reflects export tax rates in effect since mid-1984 of nil on first 1,000 tons, 15.75 percent on next 2,000 tons, and 23.625 percent on remainder. Volumes refer to actual production reduced by about 6 percent for domestic sales. Does not include bagasse (cane residue) proceeds.

2/ From 1989/90, the same price is paid on the first 3,000 tons exported.

3/ Paid to planters but not to millers.

Table XIII. Mauritius: Revenue and Expenditure of Sugar Estates with Factories, 1/ 1988-94

(In millions of Mauritian rupees, unless otherwise indicated)

Accounting years 2/	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Production, prices, duties 3/</b>							
Sugar output (at 98.5 polarization)							
National total	635.5	568.3	624.3	611.3	643.2	565.0	500.0
Estates with factories	442.5	388.4	434.5	433.0	445.8	391.4	349.5
Sugar price, ex-Syndicate 4/	6,843	7,852	8,052	8,250	8,500	9,576	10,435
Export duty	1,279	931	927	917	910	961	--
Insurance special levy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Molasses output</b>							
National total	175.8	163.2	168.0	174.9	173.2	165.0	144.0
Estates with factories 5/	102.1	94.8	96.6	106.5	103.1	98.0	87.0
Molasses price	521	475	588	625	583	551	775
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>3,919</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,558</b>
Sugar 4/	3,028	3,050	3,499	3,572	3,789	3,748	3,647
Molasses	53	45	57	67	60	54	67
Electricity, white sugar, and by-products	85	97	96	130	157	151	132
Crop insurance compensation	71	239	79	150	79	347	712
<b>Operating expenditure</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,943</b>
Wages and salaries	1,141	1,258	1,454	1,774	1,869	1,841	2,155
Agricultural workers	(891)	(704)	(824)	(993)	(1,033)	(1,064)	(1,181)
Nonagricultural workers	(283)	(350)	(398)	(497)	(528)	(545)	(605)
Administrative staff	(167)	(204)	(232)	(284)	(308)	(332)	(369)
Supplies and other charges	831	912	1,054	1,170	1,225	1,273	1,432
Supplies	(454)	(497)	(549)	(591)	(624)	(654)	(740)
Milling duty	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Interest	(80)	(91)	(105)	(129)	(118)	(126)	(140)
Other charges	(297)	(324)	(400)	(450)	(483)	(493)	(552)
Crop insurance premium and levy	182	218	240	248	253	286	356
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>615</b>
Export duty and surcharge	566	362	403	397	405	376	--
<b>Current cash surplus/deficit (-)</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>615</b>
Depreciation per accounts (-)	-125	-138	-182	-188	-215	-240	-269
<b>Profit/loss (-) on sugar</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>Net nonsugar income 6/</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>214</b>
Receipts	(255)	(296)	(355)	(399)	(504)	(506)	(576)
Payments (-)	(-128)	(-151)	(-182)	(-208)	(-239)	(-318)	(-362)
<b>Overall profit/loss (-)</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>559</b>
<b>Memorandum items:</b>							
Income taxes	80	124	109	49	5	...	...
Depreciation per MCA 7/	483	540	456	499	541	592	634
Excess over accounts	(358)	(402)	(274)	(311)	(326)	(352)	(365)
Additions to fixed assets	249	341	388	332	...	...	...

Sources: Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture (MCA); Mauritius Sugar Authority; and staff estimates.

1/ Based on companies' audited accounts, in which accounting practices vary somewhat, supplemented by questionnaire returns.

2/ Mainly calendar years, except Lorrho and Mon Trésor (April-March) and St. Antoine (July-June). Revenues include receipts (partly estimated) from current year's crop through following June 30.

3/ Production in thousand metric tons; prices and duties in Mauritian rupees per metric ton.

4/ Less Syndicate marketing expenses and cesses; before export taxes and insurance premia. Reflects actual final price, whereas company accounts are closed using an estimate.

5/ From 1984, reflects 100 percent share to planters; formerly 74 percent with rest to mills.

6/ Income on other crops and nonagricultural activities.

7/ At estimated "full replacement value" (estimated current cost of completely new factory of average capacity times number of factories operating over life of 24 years).

Table XIV. Mauritius: Food Crop Production, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In metric tons)							
Potatoes	12,700	19,700	18,100	16,700	19,500	14,100	18,100
Irish	(12,400)	(19,400)	(17,800)	(16,400)	(19,200)	(13,800)	(17,800)
Sweet	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)	(300)
Rice	20	20	20	20	20	--	--
Tomatoes	7,315	9,200	11,600	9,400	10,200	13,000	9,200
Eggplant (Brinjal)	735	800	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,800	1,600
Bananas	7,920	4,600	6,100	6,500	8,500	9,900	6,700
Pineapples	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,500	2,300	4,000	3,900
Groundnuts	1,685	1,500	1,800	1,400	1,200	900	1,200
Maize <sup>1/</sup>	3,790	2,400	2,300	2,100	2,000	1,700	900
Manioc	300	200	200	200	200	200	200
Ginger	220	400	600	500	300	300	500
Other <sup>2/</sup>	18,300	22,000	22,500	24,500	26,700	33,100	39,200
Total production	<u>54,485</u>	<u>62,320</u>	<u>65,820</u>	<u>64,120</u>	<u>72,120</u>	<u>79,000</u>	<u>81,500</u>
Area harvested							
In arpents <sup>3/</sup>	12,300	12,600	13,500	13,000	13,900	14,200	15,000
In hectares	5,192	5,318	5,698	5,487	5,867	5,994	6,332

Sources: Central Statistical Office; and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Natural Resources.

<sup>1/</sup> Includes maize that is sent to drying stations; does not include fodder.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes beans and peas, eddoes (arouille), creepers (cucumber, squash), and mixed vegetables (beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, chilies, garlic, onions, lettuce).

<sup>3/</sup> One arpent = 1.043 acres or 0.4221 hectares.

Table XV. Mauritius: Tea Production, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(In thousands)</u>							
Area - in arpents <sup>1/</sup>	8.1	7.3	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.2
- in hectares	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
<u>(In thousands of metric tons)</u>							
Production							
Green leaf processed	36.2	29.2	29.9	30.6	30.4	30.3	26.1
Manufactured tea	6.9	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.1
<u>(Tons per hectare)</u>							
Green leaf yields	10.64	9.42	10.31	10.55	9.81	9.47	8.70

Source: Central Statistical Office.

<sup>1/</sup> One arpent = 0.4221 hectares.

Table XVI. Mauritius: Manufacturing Value Added by Subsector, 1/ 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees at current factor cost)</u>							
Food manufacturing	901	1,020	1,184	1,262	1,428	...	...
Sugar milling	(597)	(652)	(720)	(727)	(821)	(775)	(815)
Other (including tea)	(304)	(368)	(464)	(535)	(607)	(...)	(...)
Beverages and tobacco	330	389	455	480	539	...	...
Textiles and wearing apparel	2,716	2,956	3,451	3,854	4,333	...	...
Footwear and leather products	78	110	126	126	130	...	...
Wood, furniture, and fixtures	79	87	137	139	144	...	...
Paper products, printing, & publishing	150	164	227	255	289	...	...
Chemicals and chemical products	347	372	443	549	611	...	...
Metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery	228	330	355	370	427	...	...
Nonmetallic mineral products	84	126	160	199	223	...	...
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	72	76	76	107	118	...	...
Other products	357	388	429	443	1,199	...	...
Total	<u>5,342</u>	<u>6,018</u>	<u>7,043</u>	<u>7,784</u>	<u>9,441</u>	<u>10,676</u>	<u>11,738</u>
Of which: nonsugar sectors	(4,745)	(5,366)	(6,323)	(7,057)	(8,620)	(9,901)	(10,923)
<u>(In percent of total)</u>							
Food manufacturing	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.1	...	...
Sugar milling	(11.2)	(10.8)	(10.2)	(9.3)	(8.7)	(7.3)	(6.9)
Other (including tea)	(5.7)	(6.1)	(6.6)	(6.9)	(6.4)	(...)	(...)
Beverages and tobacco	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.7	...	...
Textiles and wearing apparel	50.8	49.1	49.0	49.5	45.9	...	...
Footwear and leather products	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	...	...
Wood, furniture, and fixtures	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	...	...
Paper products, printing, & publishing	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	...	...
Chemicals and chemical products	6.5	6.2	6.3	7.1	6.5	...	...
Metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	...	...
Nonmetallic mineral products	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	...	...
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and appliances	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	...	...
Other products	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.7	12.7	...	...
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Of which: nonsugar sectors	(88.8)	(89.2)	(89.8)	(90.7)	(91.3)	(92.7)	(93.1)

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ The data cover manufacturing establishments employing 10 or more persons, and those employing fewer than 10 persons but whose production is greater than Mau Rs 1 million; includes all bakeries.



Table XVII. Mauritius: Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Activity, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(Numbers)							
Total firms <sup>1/</sup>	591	563	568	586	558	536	494
Textiles	435	389	371	368	341	324	259
Other	156	174	197	218	217	212	205
Total employees <sup>1/</sup>	89,080	88,650	89,906	90,861	86,937	85,621	82,176
Textiles	81,043	79,452	80,498	81,466	77,901	76,397	72,579
Other	8,037	9,198	9,408	9,395	9,036	9,224	9,597
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
EPZ investments	870	900	690	630	560	900	820
Of which: foreign	(230)	(298)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
Plant and machinery	730	840	640	610	540	875	800
Buildings	140	60	50	20	20	25	20
EPZ value added							
Current factor cost	3,125	3,450	3,975	4,400	5,000	5,745	6,154
Factor cost of 1982	1,556	1,650	1,765	1,854	1,965	2,103	...
Factor cost of 1987	2,895	3,069	3,284	3,448	3,655	3,874	4,029
EPZ exports	8,179	9,057	11,474	12,136	13,081	15,821	16,545
Textiles	6,626	7,399	9,583	10,114	10,925	13,293	13,578
Other	1,553	1,658	1,891	2,022	2,156	2,528	2,967
EPZ imports	5,890	7,502	7,348	7,067	7,133	9,326	10,134
In percent of exports	(72.0)	(82.8)	(64.0)	(58.2)	(54.5)	(58.9)	(61.3)
(In millions of SDRs)							
EPZ exports	452.9	463.4	569.0	566.7	596.8	642.0	643.4
Textiles	366.9	378.5	475.2	472.3	498.4	539.4	528.0
Other	86.0	84.8	93.8	94.4	98.4	102.6	115.4
EPZ imports	326.1	383.8	364.4	330.0	325.4	378.5	394.1
(Annual growth in percent)							
Total firms <sup>1/</sup>	11.3	-4.7	0.9	3.2	-4.8	-3.9	-7.8
Textiles	12.4	-10.6	-4.6	-0.8	-7.3	-5.0	-20.1
Other	8.3	11.5	13.2	10.7	-0.5	-2.3	-3.3
Total employees <sup>1/</sup>	1.3	-0.5	1.4	1.1	-4.3	-1.5	-4.0
Textiles	0.4	-2.0	1.3	1.2	-4.4	-1.9	-5.0
Other	11.8	14.4	2.3	-0.1	-3.8	2.1	4.0
EPZ investments	32.8	3.4	-23.3	-8.7	-11.1	60.7	-8.9
Of which: foreign (in percent of total)	(26.5)	(33.1)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
EPZ value added							
Current factor cost	20.9	10.4	15.2	10.7	13.6	14.9	7.1
Factor cost of 1982	11.9	6.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	...
Factor cost of 1987	12.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.0
In terms of Mauritian rupees							
EPZ exports	24.5	10.7	26.7	5.8	7.8	20.9	4.6
Textiles	19.5	11.7	29.5	5.5	8.0	21.7	2.1
Other	52.0	6.8	14.1	6.9	6.6	17.3	17.4
EPZ imports	22.7	27.4	-2.1	-3.8	0.9	30.7	8.7
In terms of SDRs							
EPZ exports	14.8	2.3	22.8	-0.4	5.3	7.6	0.2
Textiles	10.2	3.2	25.5	-0.6	5.5	8.2	-2.1
Other	40.1	-1.4	10.5	0.7	4.2	4.3	12.5
EPZ imports	13.1	17.7	-5.1	-9.4	-1.4	16.3	4.1

Source: Central Statistical Office, Digest of Industrial Statistics.

<sup>1/</sup> As at December.

Table XVIII. Mauritius: Electricity Production and Consumption, 1989-94

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Plant effective capacity (in megawatts)	<u>270.3</u>	<u>270.3</u>	<u>294.1</u>	<u>336.6</u>	<u>317.7</u>	<u>360.5</u>
Of which: (in percent of total)						
Hydroelectric	21.1	21.1	19.4	17.7	18.8	16.6
Thermal	78.9	78.9	80.6	82.2	81.2	83.4
Of which: purchases <u>1/</u>	(15.4)	(15.4)	(14.1)	(14.2)	(15.1)	(13.3)
(In millions of kilowatt-hours)						
Energy generated	<u>458.8</u>	<u>667.2</u>	<u>737.2</u>	<u>808.7</u>	<u>869.1</u>	<u>945.0</u>
Hydroelectric	147.6	84.9	75.5	113.1	103.7	75.5
Thermal	311.1	582.1	661.7	695.6	765.4	869.5
Wind power	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--
Energy purchased <u>1/</u>	125.4	97.4	123.6	128.4	111.0	122.6
Energy sold	486.8	558.3	621.9	688.1	742.9	810.0
(Annual growth in percent)						
Energy generated	4.7	45.4	10.5	9.7	7.5	8.7
Energy purchased <u>1/</u>	17.4	-22.3	26.9	3.9	-13.6	10.5
Energy sold	8.2	14.7	11.4	10.6	8.0	9.0
(In percent of total generated and purchased)						
Energy generated	78.5	87.3	85.6	86.3	88.7	88.5
Hydroelectric	(25.3)	(11.1)	(8.8)	(12.1)	(10.6)	(7.1)
Thermal	(53.3)	(76.1)	(76.9)	(74.2)	(78.1)	(81.4)
Energy purchased <u>1/</u>	21.5	12.7	14.4	13.7	11.3	11.5
Number of consumers at end-year	211,274	219,065	227,699	236,802	246,815	253,066
Annual increase in percent	(2.5)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(4.0)	(4.2)	(2.5)
Average selling price (Mau cents per kWh)	169.8	171.0	195.0	195.0	219.0	219.0
CEB financial indicators:	(In millions of Mauritian rupees)					
Revenue	828.6	986.4	1,259.4	1,439.8	1,698.1	1,869.2
Expenditure	934.3	1,157.2	1,335.0	1,497.2	1,615.1	1,924.3
Net profit (loss -)	<u>-105.7</u>	<u>-170.8</u>	<u>-75.6</u>	<u>-57.4</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>-55.1</u>
Persons employed (number)	1,814	1,816	1,906	1,974	2,010	1,934

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Annual Digest of Statistics, and Central Electricity Board (CEB).

1/ From sugar mills and other factories generating electricity.

Table XIX. Mauritius: Tourist Arrivals by Country of Residence, 1/ 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(Numbers)							
Region	<u>108,950</u>	<u>118,530</u>	<u>132,250</u>	<u>136,000</u>	<u>138,320</u>	<u>145,340</u>	<u>134,450</u>
Réunion	58,930	65,550	73,310	77,840	81,260	84,960	77,035
South Africa	35,860	36,860	41,860	43,020	39,790	42,350	39,762
Madagascar	6,770	6,530	6,550	8,010	7,260	7,740	6,849
Zimbabwe	2,900	2,870	3,670	3,580	2,990	3,460	3,539
Zambia	2,590	1,810	1,490	890	310	340	337
Kenya	1,260	1,100	1,440	1,240	1,720	1,070	1,278
Seychelles	1,950	3,260	3,500	3,420	4,710	5,420	5,650
Tanzania	690	550	430	...	280	220	...
Europe	<u>105,000</u>	<u>115,210</u>	<u>121,490</u>	<u>127,350</u>	<u>156,290</u>	<u>183,400</u>	<u>215,281</u>
France	50,240	53,660	53,170	58,370	74,330	85,120	106,268
Germany	15,130	18,210	19,680	24,140	29,600	38,500	41,824
United Kingdom	13,780	16,550	21,920	20,660	24,510	29,950	33,295
Italy	14,960	14,470	14,180	13,240	14,990	15,290	18,149
Switzerland	9,080	10,690	10,740	8,930	10,150	11,010	11,453
Belgium	1,810	1,630	1,800	2,010	2,510	3,530	4,292
Other	<u>25,610</u>	<u>29,050</u>	<u>37,810</u>	<u>37,320</u>	<u>40,790</u>	<u>45,890</u>	<u>50,795</u>
India	4,220	4,790	8,190	8,490	8,200	10,740	10,449
Australia	2,310	2,510	3,060	2,960	5,100	4,520	4,162
U.S.A.	1,470	1,890	2,220	1,720	1,830	1,790	2,006
Singapore	1,340	1,990	2,110	2,010	1,680	2,770	3,247
Japan	2,190	2,900	3,020	3,750	3,520	2,540	3,221
Other	14,080	14,970	19,210	18,390	20,460	23,530	27,710
All countries	<u>239,560</u>	<u>262,790</u>	<u>291,550</u>	<u>300,670</u>	<u>335,400</u>	<u>374,630</u>	<u>400,526</u>
(In percent of total)							
Region	<u>45.5</u>	<u>45.1</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>33.6</u>
Of which:							
Réunion	(23.8)	(24.9)	(25.1)	(25.9)	(24.2)	(22.7)	(19.2)
South Africa	(15.0)	(14.0)	(14.4)	(14.3)	(11.9)	(11.3)	(9.9)
Madagascar	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.1)	(1.7)
Europe	<u>43.8</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>53.7</u>
Of which:							
France	(21.0)	(20.4)	(18.2)	(19.4)	(22.2)	(22.7)	(26.5)
Germany	(6.3)	(6.9)	(6.8)	(8.0)	(8.9)	(10.3)	(10.4)
United Kingdom	(5.8)	(6.3)	(7.5)	(6.9)	(7.3)	(8.0)	(8.3)
Italy	(6.2)	(5.5)	(4.9)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(4.1)	(4.5)
Other	<u>10.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Of which:							
India	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.9)	(2.6)
Australia	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.2)	(1.0)
All countries	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Sources: Central Statistics Office; and the Mauritius Government Tourist Office.

1/ Data based on a 10 percent sample.

Table XX. Mauritius: Tourism Capacity, Activity, and Earnings, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(Numbers)</u>							
Hotels	64	67	75	80	84	85	90
Rooms	3,399	3,605	4,603	5,064	5,271	5,341	5,888
Beds	7,005	7,374	9,572	10,462	10,917	11,058	12,155
Arrivals (thousands)	239.6	262.8	291.5	300.7	335.4	374.6	400.5
Nights spent (thousands)	3,000.0	3,200.0	3,560.0	3,700.0	4,110.0	4,610.0	4,926.0
Average stay (nights)	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
Gross earnings							
In millions of rupees	2,374	2,796	3,630	3,940	4,655	5,362	6,052
In millions of SDRs	131.5	143.0	180.0	184.0	212.4	217.6	235.4
Average earnings per tourist							
In rupees	9,910	10,640	12,451	13,104	13,879	14,313	15,110
In SDRs	549	544	617	612	633	581	588
<u>(Annual growth in percent)</u>							
Hotels	6.7	4.7	11.9	6.7	5.0	1.2	5.9
Rooms	9.4	6.1	27.7	10.0	4.1	1.3	10.2
Beds	9.1	5.3	29.8	9.5	4.1	1.3	9.9
Arrivals	15.4	9.7	10.9	3.1	11.6	11.7	6.9
Nights spent	26.5	6.7	11.2	3.9	11.1	12.2	6.9
Average stay	9.6	-2.8	0.3	0.8	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Gross earnings							
In rupees	32.9	17.8	29.8	8.5	18.1	15.2	12.9
In SDRs	22.6	8.8	25.8	2.2	15.4	2.5	8.2
Average earnings per tourist							
In rupees	15.2	7.4	17.0	5.2	5.9	3.1	5.6
In SDRs	6.2	-0.8	13.4	-0.9	3.5	-8.3	1.2

Sources: Central Statistics Office; and the Mauritius Government Tourist Office.

Table XXI. Mauritius: Estimated Labor Force and Employment, 1/ 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In thousands of persons)							
Population aged 12+ years 2/	<u>696</u>	<u>711</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>821</u>	<u>838</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>868</u>
Female	352	357	406	413	420	429	436
Male	346	354	402	408	418	425	432
Labor force	<u>437</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>503</u>
Female	150	142	151	156	161	167	175
Male	287	291	306	310	317	323	328
Employment by sex	<u>424</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>495</u>
Female	148	139	148	153	158	164	172
Male	276	280	297	303	310	317	323
Employment by firm size	<u>424</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>445</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>495</u>
Larger establishments	268	272	284	287	287	284	288
Other firms and self	156	147	161	169	181	197	207
Unemployment	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>
Female	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Male	11	11	9	7	7	6	5
(In percent)							
Labor force participation	<u>62.6</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>57.0</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>57.9</u>
Female	42.6	39.8	37.2	37.8	38.3	38.9	40.1
Male	82.9	82.2	76.1	76.0	75.8	76.0	75.9
Unemployment	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Female	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Male	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.5
Employment growth	<u>4.4</u>	<u>-1.2</u>	...	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Female	5.0	-6.1	...	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.9
Male	4.2	1.4	...	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.9

Source: Central Statistical Office (in part from Annual Surveys of Employment and Earnings).

1/ Revised data from 1990, based on the 1990 Census; includes the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues.

2/ 15+ through 1989.

Table XXII. Mauritius: Employment by Economic Activity, 1/ March 1987-March 1994

(In thousands)

	<u>1987</u> Mar.	<u>1988</u> Mar.	<u>1989</u> Mar.	<u>1990</u> Mar.	<u>1991</u> Mar.	<u>1992</u> Mar.	<u>1993</u> Mar.	<u>1994</u> Mar.
Agriculture and fishing	46.4	45.0	44.9	45.1	45.3	44.4	42.9	41.6
Sugar 2/	(41.0)	(39.7)	(39.6)	(39.9)	(40.1)	(39.3)	(38.4)	(37.0)
Tea 3/	(3.1)	(3.0)	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)
Other	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(3.3)
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	93.3	105.8	106.9	110.4	109.3	110.6	107.0	104.7
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(76.5)	(87.8)	(86.9)	(86.8)	(86.5)	(88.1)	(84.9)	(81.7)
Electricity and water	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5
Construction	7.2	9.4	10.0	11.6	11.6	13.0	14.0	13.4
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	10.6	12.8	14.1	16.8	18.3	19.4	20.6	23.3
Transport, storage, and communications	9.7	10.3	11.8	12.3	13.6	13.9	13.8	14.2
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	5.7	7.0	7.7	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.5
Government services	54.8	55.3	54.8	59.7	60.0	60.0	61.1	61.4
Central government	(49.6)	(50.1)	(49.6)	(54.5)	(54.9)	(54.9)	(55.8)	(56.1)
Local government	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.1)	(5.2)	(5.2)	(5.1)	(5.3)	(5.3)
Other community, social, and personal services	8.4	8.8	9.3	10.0	11.3	12.6	13.4	15.4
Activities n.e.s. 4/	5.0	5.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	1.0	3.0	3.2
<b>Total, large establishments</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>288.7</b>	<b>290.1</b>	<b>292.4</b>
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(76.8)	(88.1)	(87.3)	(86.7)	(87.0)	(88.8)	(85.6)	(82.4)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Surveys of Employment and Earnings.

1/ Covers large establishments, i.e., nonagricultural establishments with 10 or more employees, all government, sugar plantations of 25 arpents or more, tea plantations of 5 arpents or more, all flue-cured tobacco, and other agricultural units with 10 or more employees; excludes self-employed, piece-rate employees working at home, and unpaid family workers. Includes Rodrigues. Because of variations in response rates and coverage, some short-term fluctuations are not significant.

2/ Covers plantations and factories.

3/ Reflects conversion of Tea Development Authority employees to smallholders.

4/ Not elsewhere specified, mainly Development Works Corporation.

Table XXIII. Mauritius: Average Earnings by Sector--Monthly Paid Employees, 1/ March 1987-March 1994

(In Mauritian rupees per employee per month)

	1987 Mar.	1988 Mar.	1989 Mar.	1990 Mar.	1991 Mar.	1992 Mar.	1993 Mar.	1994 Mar.
Agriculture and fishing	1,551	1,869	2,241	2,331	2,985	3,096	3,152	3,540
Sugar 2/	(1,524)	(1,824)	(2,185)	(2,274)	(2,939)	(3,003)	(3,080)	(3,455)
Tea 3/	(1,727)	(2,319)	(2,901)	(2,999)	(3,506)	(4,235)	(4,447)	(5,026)
Other	(2,379)	(2,881)	(3,210)	(3,165)	(3,840)	(4,184)	(4,324)	(5,032)
Mining and quarrying	2,806	3,288	3,518	3,807	4,250	4,702	4,940	6,717
Manufacturing	2,059	2,435	2,798	3,105	3,570	3,967	4,437	5,203
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(1,859)	(2,210)	(2,628)	(2,959)	(3,445)	(3,879)	(4,284)	(4,954)
Electricity and water	3,177	4,061	5,775	5,270	6,215	7,005	7,357	10,044
Construction	2,185	2,956	3,732	3,793	4,650	5,680	5,716	6,614
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	2,445	2,834	3,163	3,507	4,060	4,839	5,244	5,692
Transport, storage, and communications	3,117	3,900	4,405	4,568	5,306	5,914	6,223	6,752
Financing, insurance, real estate, and business services	3,589	4,126	4,688	5,055	5,807	6,692	7,243	7,980
Government services								
Central government	2,348	3,186	3,766	3,941	4,370	4,805	4,941	6,525
Local government 4/	2,028	2,821	3,495	3,204	3,565	3,832	4,027	5,428
Other community, social, and personal services	2,609	3,164	3,743	3,996	4,657	5,125	5,343	6,438
Activities n.e.s. 5/	1,859	2,147	2,625	2,715	3,120	3,597	3,787	4,316
Total, large establishments	<u>2,215</u>	<u>2,815</u>	<u>3,335</u>	<u>3,524</u>	<u>4,060</u>	<u>4,530</u>	<u>4,779</u>	<u>5,786</u>
Of which: Export Processing Zone	(1,859)	(2,210)	(2,627)	(2,950)	(3,440)	(3,875)	(4,287)	(4,955)
Memorandum items:								
Daily paid employees 6/	1,066	1,326	1,534	1,768	2,314	2,652	3,016	3,406
Of which: Export Processing Zone 7/	(858)	(936)	(1,300)	(1,430)	(1,924)	(2,210)	(2,496)	(2,886)

Source: Central Statistical Office, Survey of Employment and Earnings.

1/ Covers large establishments. Employees paid monthly account for approximately two thirds of such employment and four fifths of earnings reported for 1988. Some short-term fluctuations not significant due to varying response rates.

2/ Including sugar mills.

3/ Including mills and Tea Development Authority.

4/ Municipalities and district councils.

5/ Not elsewhere specified.

6/ Average for all sectors. Daily earnings converted to a monthly basis by assuming 26 working days in a month. Does not include any piece workers beginning September 1987.

7/ Daily rates appear to be more indicative of average than do monthly, from comparison with averages published in the past. Identical for manufacturing and whole Export Processing Zone.

Table XXIV. Mauritius: Consumer Price Index, 1988-95

	July 1986-June 1987=100					July 1991-June 1992=100				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
January	102.4	116.8	131.9	152.0	150.6	100.5	99.6	109.0	119.4	126.9
February	101.7	118.6	133.4	151.0	151.3	99.9	100.0	110.2	119.9	127.4
March	101.4	118.5	135.2	149.0	151.5	98.5	100.2	110.7	120.8	128.2
April	103.1	121.7	134.9	148.3	151.0	98.1	99.9	111.1	121.0	128.8
May	103.8	122.3	135.7	146.2	153.1	96.7	101.2	114.0	122.6	129.0
June	107.2	122.6	135.4	147.0	156.4	97.2	103.4	114.7	123.2	129.8
July	110.7	124.0	139.9	151.9	...	100.4	104.4	115.4	123.2	
August	113.8	123.9	139.9	150.1	...	99.3	105.6	116.3	123.8	
September	116.3	126.0	146.1	149.8	...	99.1	106.4	117.2	124.2	
October	117.5	126.4	146.6	150.0	...	99.2	106.6	117.3	124.2	
November	117.4	128.1	149.2	150.2	...	99.3	106.8	117.9	124.9	
December	116.1	128.7	148.7	148.8	...	98.4	107.6	118.5	125.6	
Averages:										
Calendar year	109.3	123.1	139.7	149.5	...	98.9	103.5	114.4	122.7	
Fiscal year ended June 30	101.5	117.7	130.3	147.0	151.2	...	100.0	108.9	119.1	126.3
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		
(Percent change from year earlier)										
January	3.3	14.1	12.9	15.2	-0.9	9.5	9.5	6.3		
February	1.6	16.6	12.5	13.2	0.2	10.1	8.8	6.3		
March	-0.6	16.9	14.1	10.2	1.7	10.5	9.1	6.1		
April	3.2	18.0	10.8	9.9	1.8	11.3	8.9	6.4		
May	3.0	17.8	11.0	7.7	4.7	12.6	7.5	5.2		
June	6.1	14.4	10.4	8.6	6.4	10.9	7.4	5.4		
July	10.9	12.0	12.8	8.6	3.9	10.5	8.8			
August	14.8	8.9	12.9	7.3	6.4	10.1	6.4			
September	17.2	8.3	16.0	2.5	7.4	10.2	6.0			
October	17.7	7.6	16.0	2.3	7.5	10.0	5.9			
November	17.2	9.1	16.5	0.7	7.5	10.4	5.9			
December	15.8	10.9	15.5	0.1	9.4	10.1	6.0			
Averages:										
Calendar year	9.2	12.7	13.5	7.0	4.7	10.5	7.3			
Fiscal year ended June 30	1.5	16.0	10.7	12.8	2.9	8.9	9.4	6.1		

Source: Central Statistical Office.



Table XXV. Mauritius: Consumer Price Indices by Major Commodity Group, January 1993-April 1995

(July 1991-June 1992=100)

	Weight	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
<b>1993</b>														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	107.8	110.2	110.7	111.5	117.9	118.4	118.9	119.4	120.0	120.2	121.5	122.1	116.6
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	119.6	119.9	119.9	120.2	120.2	120.0	120.2	121.1	120.9	120.9	120.9	121.2	120.4
Clothing and footwear	8.8	104.9	105.3	105.8	105.8	106.3	108.2	108.2	112.4	114.7	114.7	114.7	116.3	109.8
Fuel and light	5.2	107.3	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4
Housing and household operations	13.1	109.3	109.9	110.2	110.6	111.6	112.5	115.2	115.5	116.9	117.0	117.4	118.0	113.7
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	106.1	106.9	108.9	109.1	109.8	110.3	112.4	116.5	119.8	119.0	119.4	119.8	113.2
Transport and communication	9.7	109.6	109.8	111.0	111.0	111.4	111.9	111.9	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.4	114.0	112.0
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	108.5	108.5	108.6	109.4	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	113.7	113.7	114.0	114.3	111.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	111.0	111.4	111.8	112.1	112.0	114.0	114.8	115.0	115.7	115.9	116.4	116.4	113.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>114.7</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>114.4</b>
<b>1994</b>														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	121.8	122.9	124.9	124.9	127.7	128.9	128.9	129.0	129.4	129.0	129.5	130.9	127.3
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.6	126.9	126.9	122.9	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.2	122.3	124.5
Clothing and footwear	8.8	116.9	116.9	117.0	117.0	120.6	120.6	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.9	127.4	127.7	121.2
Fuel and light	5.2	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.4
Housing and household operations	13.1	118.4	118.4	118.5	118.5	119.5	119.6	121.0	120.8	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	120.1
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	119.8	121.2	123.0	123.7	123.7	125.7	126.3	126.6	127.1	127.2	127.2	128.8	125.0
Transport and communication	9.7	114.1	114.2	114.4	114.9	115.1	115.1	115.1	123.0	123.0	123.8	124.4	124.4	118.5
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	119.4	119.4	119.8	120.5	120.7	121.0	121.0	121.0	122.1	122.7	122.7	122.7	121.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	117.8	118.1	118.2	118.6	119.4	119.7	119.0	118.2	118.3	118.6	118.6	118.7	118.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>123.8</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>124.2</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>122.7</b>
<b>1995</b>														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	131.8	133.1	134.5	134.3									
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	123.9	123.7	124.0	124.5									
Clothing and footwear	8.8	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.8									
Fuel and light	5.2	107.5	107.5	107.5	112.8									
Housing and household operations	13.1	121.6	121.5	121.9	123.0									
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	131.9	132.4	133.0	133.0									
Transport and communication	9.7	124.4	124.4	125.4	125.5									
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	131.5	131.2	131.7	131.6									
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	120.9	121.2	121.4	124.5									
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>128.8</b>									

Table XXV (concluded). Mauritius: Consumer Price Indices by Major Commodity Group, January 1993-April 1995

(Annual change in percent)

	Weight	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1993														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	8.7	10.1	10.6	12.3	18.6	18.1	16.1	15.6	14.6	14.8	15.6	14.3	14.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.2	-0.1	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	7.3
Clothing and footwear	8.8	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.5	6.0	7.9	-1.5	8.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	11.1	6.9
Fuel and light	5.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1
Housing and household operations	13.1	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	11.4	12.2	13.6	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.5	8.1	9.5
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	6.8	6.8	7.6	8.0	8.6	7.8	9.8	12.7	15.3	12.8	12.5	13.3	10.2
Transport and communication	9.7	11.7	11.7	13.0	13.0	1.8	2.3	6.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.3	8.1
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.5	9.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.5	10.4	8.7	10.0	9.0	9.6	9.1	9.6	8.0	10.0
Total	100.0	9.5	10.1	10.5	11.3	12.6	10.9	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.1	10.5
1994														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	13.0	11.5	12.8	12.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.3	6.6	7.2	9.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.8	2.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	3.4
Clothing and footwear	8.8	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.6	13.5	11.5	13.1	9.0	6.8	7.1	11.1	9.8	10.4
Fuel and light	5.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Housing and household operations	13.1	8.3	7.7	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.3	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	5.6
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	12.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	12.7	14.0	12.4	8.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	7.5	10.5
Transport and communication	9.7	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.9	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.7	9.1	5.8
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	10.0	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.3	8.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.0	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	4.1
Total	100.0	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.9	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	7.3
1995														
Food and nonalcoholic beverages	39.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.5									
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	8.2	-2.1	-2.3	-2.1	-1.7									
Clothing and footwear	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.1									
Fuel and light	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.0									
Housing and household operations	13.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8									
Medical care and health expenses	3.6	10.1	9.2	8.1	7.5									
Transport and communication	9.7	9.0	8.9	9.6	9.2									
Recreation, entertainment, education	6.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.2									
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.0									
Total	100.0	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.4									

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Table XXVI. Mauritius: Retail Prices of Petroleum Products, 1980-94

(In Mauritian rupees per liter)

As from:	1980			1981		1982				1984	1988	1990	1991
	Mar.	July	Dec.	July	Oct.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Feb.	Sept.	Apr.
Gasoline	5.17	5.50	5.72	6.60	7.15	7.15	7.48	7.48	7.26	8.14	7.70	11.00	9.50
Diesel	3.08	3.41	3.66	3.96	4.51	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.84	4.51	6.80	5.50
Kerosene	2.77	2.88	3.22	3.51	4.07	3.96	3.96	3.74	3.52	3.96	3.37	4.75	3.80
Calendar year			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Annual averages													
Gasoline			7.41	8.14	8.14	8.14	7.74	7.70	8.80	9.88	9.50	9.50	9.50
Diesel			4.47	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.54	4.51	5.27	5.82	5.50	5.50	5.50
Kerosene			3.59	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.42	3.37	3.83	4.04	3.80	3.80	3.80
Annual change in percent													
Gasoline			2.0	9.9	--	--	-5.0	-0.5	14.3	12.2	-3.8	--	--
Diesel			1.7	8.2	--	--	-8.3	-0.6	16.9	10.5	-5.6	--	--
Kerosene			2.1	10.2	--	--	-13.7	-1.4	13.6	5.4	-5.9	--	--

Source: State Trading Corporation.

Table XXVII. Mauritius: Cost Structure of Petroleum Products, 1990/91-1994/95

(In percent of the retail price)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
<b>Premium gasoline</b>					
Import cost, c.i.f.	37.6	33.1	31.7	28.2	26.6
Distribution costs and overheads	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Taxes	53.1	56.4	66.7	61.2	57.8
Profits (loss -)	7.1	7.9	-3.0	8.0	12.9
Retail price	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>Diesel</b>					
Import cost, c.i.f.	82.2	58.0	58.2	57.6	57.1
Distribution costs and overheads	2.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Taxes	34.8	38.1	38.1	37.9	37.9
Profits (loss -)	0.4	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	0.2
Retail price	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>Kerosene</b>					
Import cost, c.i.f.	104.0	90.8	94.5	95.6	93.5
Distribution costs and overheads	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes	--	--	--	--	--
Profits (loss -)	-4.5	8.5	4.8	3.8	5.8
Retail price	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<b>Fuel oil</b>					
Import cost, c.i.f.	...	...	54.2	48.1	62.3
Distribution costs and overheads	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.7
Taxes	...	...	42.8	41.8	46.8
Profits (loss -)	...	...	2.4	9.4	-9.8
Retail price	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: State Trading Corporation.

Table XXVIII. Mauritius: Revenue and Grants, Budgetary Central Government, 1987/88-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
<b>Tax revenue</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>7,695</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>9,342</b>	<b>10,265</b>	<b>11,463</b>	<b>11,234</b>
<b>Taxes on net income and profits</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>1,795</b>
Individuals	312	424	564	544	552	697	683	680
Corporate	392	556	668	843	1,013	768	814	935
<b>Taxes on property</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>826</b>
Land and real estate	35	52	60	85	89	138	124	150
Land development	(8)	(8)	(7)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(11)
Campments	(7)	(8)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(10)
Land transfer	(20)	(36)	(46)	(74)	(70)	(116)	(113)	(116)
Capital gains tax	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(8)	(10)	(10)	(13)
Estate and gift	8	0	0	0	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial transactions</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>676</b>
Registration fees	(271)	(319)	(408)	(517)	(474)	(568)	(644)	(667)
Incorporation & lodging fees	(...)	(...)	(...)	(7)	(6)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Mortgages	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)
<b>Taxes on domestic goods &amp; services</b>	<b>1,196</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>3,356</b>	<b>3,502</b>
Selective excises	386	603	633	832	886	1,076	1,126	1,110
Alcoholic beverages	(257)	(370)	(402)	(493)	(537)	(620)	(642)	(618)
Tobacco	(82)	(206)	(202)	(307)	(332)	(441)	(470)	(480)
Sugar milling	(14)	(0)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Other	(33)	(26)	(29)	(32)	(18)	(15)	(15)	(12)
<b>Taxes on services</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>763</b>
Gambling	(92)	(98)	(121)	(155)	(178)	(188)	(262)	(288)
Lottery profits	(26)	(32)	(45)	(58)	(67)	(78)	(88)	(115)
Tourism	(140)	(176)	(198)	(258)	(331)	(308)	(373)	(360)
Sugar brokerage	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
<b>Taxes on use of goods</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>314</b>
Business licenses	(50)	(56)	(60)	(58)	(62)	(86)	(78)	(84)
Motor vehicles	(39)	(45)	(65)	(91)	(110)	(180)	(218)	(230)
Sales tax on goods	463	572	710	823	929	1,021	1,210	1,315
<b>Taxes on international trade</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>4,743</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>5,145</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>5,100</b>
Import duties	2,639	3,054	3,703	4,269	4,195	4,711	5,415	5,100
Customs duties	(1,735)	(2,083)	(2,436)	(2,811)	(2,744)	(3,248)	(3,714)	(5,100)
Stamp duties	(904)	(972)	(1,267)	(1,458)	(1,451)	(1,463)	(1,701)	(...)
Export duties	611	610	375	430	417	434	400	--
Travel tax	29	32	40	44	12	--	--	--
<b>Other tax revenue--stamp duty</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Nontax revenue</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,249</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,691</b>
<b>Property income</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>1,240</b>
Bank of Mauritius	40	--	100	--	350	250	350	700
Interest and royalties	83	75	79	90	123	163	132	117
Dividends 1/	293	254	206	71	321	181	401	282
Operating surpluses	1	--	38	40	52	78	56	81
Rent and other	20	10	16	20	65	58	60	60
<b>Other nontax revenue</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>441</b>
Fees, charges, and sales	113	136	156	203	204	213	296	273
Fines and forfeits	18	19	22	29	27	29	33	26
Government pension fund	32	41	44	44	48	50	73	78
Miscellaneous	25	21	27	16	59	35	192	64
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>6,141</b>	<b>7,213</b>	<b>8,373</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>10,591</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>13,056</b>	<b>12,915</b>
<b>Foreign grants</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Total revenue and grants</b>	<b>6,355</b>	<b>7,281</b>	<b>8,489</b>	<b>9,624</b>	<b>10,616</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>13,186</b>	<b>13,155</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Includes substantial profit transfers from State Trading Corporation on petroleum products.

Table XXIX. Mauritius: Transfers and Subsidies by Budgetary Central Government, 1987/88-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1993/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
Subsidies & other current transfers	<u>1,684</u>	<u>2,098</u>	<u>2,315</u>	<u>2,788</u>	<u>3,280</u>	<u>3,592</u>	<u>4,271</u>	<u>4,744</u>
Local governments	224	298	315	359	400	438	509	535
Education	267	374	416	548	632	696	918	1,044
Secondary schools	(179)	(257)	(284)	(342)	(385)	(417)	(546)	(600)
University	(26)	(38)	(43)	(55)	(64)	(72)	(92)	(110)
Education Institute	(22)	(27)	(28)	(32)	(36)	(39)	(51)	(56)
Gandhi Institute	(23)	(29)	(34)	(37)	(44)	(48)	(69)	(74)
College of the Air	(6)	(8)	(10)	(12)	(14)	(14)	(21)	(26)
Examination Syndicate	(11)	(14)	(17)	(20)	(24)	(26)	(37)	(42)
Other	(--)	(--)	(--)	(50)	(65)	(80)	(102)	(136)
Public service pensions	311	420	418	478	550	603	748	838
National Pension Fund	396	474	535	730	936	1,047	1,191	1,353
Rice and wheat flour <sup>1/</sup>	226	145	265	195	220	223	21	28
Domestic crops	47	32	34	46	46	53	58	50
Unemployment fund	17	11	6	3	2	--	--	--
Outdoor relief	25	29	31	39	48	52	60	78
Other current transfers	171	315	296	390	429	480	766	818
Capital transfers	<u>588</u>	<u>325</u>	<u>314</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>460</u>	<u>588</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>602</u>
Local governments	3	7	1	4	--	--	--	--
Public financial institutions	40	32	--	--	--	--	2	2
Nonfinancial public enterprises	522	269	304	380	444	561	568	572
Of which: Development Works Corporation <sup>2/</sup>	(134)	(174)	(128)	(137)	(188)	(--)	(--)	(--)
International organizations	3	18	9	18	16	27	25	28
Total subsidies and transfers	<u>2,252</u>	<u>2,423</u>	<u>2,629</u>	<u>3,190</u>	<u>3,721</u>	<u>4,180</u>	<u>4,866</u>	<u>5,346</u>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

<sup>1/</sup> In 1987/88, includes liquidation of Mau Rs 151 million in balances remaining from past subsidies. Following the abolition of rice and wheat subsidies in May 1993, the amount shown in 1993/94 represents the cost of the substitute scheme for direct income support to the needy.

<sup>2/</sup> Mainly wages and salaries for government employees transferred to the corporation.

Table XXX. Mauritius: Income and Expenditure of the National Pension Fund, 1988/89-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
<b>Income</b>	<b><u>1,046</u></b>	<b><u>1,211</u></b>	<b><u>1,541</u></b>	<b><u>1,889</u></b>	<b><u>2,145</u></b>	<b><u>2,439</u></b>	<b><u>2,801</u></b>
Government grant	474	535	747	934	1,043	1,205	1,368
Contributions from employers & employees	319	360	427	491	538	592	675
Investment income	246	299	359	455	538	602	707
Other income	7	17	8	9	26	40	51
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b><u>526</u></b>	<b><u>613</u></b>	<b><u>829</u></b>	<b><u>1,031</u></b>	<b><u>1,167</u></b>	<b><u>1,358</u></b>	<b><u>1,514</u></b>
Non contributory (basic) pensions	468	528	743	927	1,038	1,183	1,306
Contributory & industrial injury pensions	43	52	57	70	82	102	126
Administration and other costs	15	33	29	34	47	64	72
<b>Excess of income over expenditure</b>	<b><u>520</u></b>	<b><u>598</u></b>	<b><u>712</u></b>	<b><u>858</u></b>	<b><u>978</u></b>	<b><u>1,081</u></b>	<b><u>1,287</u></b>
<b>Balance in Fund at end of year</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>3,316</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>5,067</b>	<b>6,130</b>	<b>7,118</b>	<b>8,450</b>

Source: National Pension Fund.

Table XXXI. Mauritius: State Trading Corporation - Rice and Flour Transactions, 1987/88-1994/95

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)								
Sales revenue	<u>328.4</u>	<u>434.9</u>	<u>437.7</u>	<u>404.9</u>	<u>341.1</u>	<u>366.2</u>	<u>606.3</u>	<u>624.1</u>
Rice	179.8	235.0	227.5	204.9	166.6	169.0	271.8	278.5
Flour	148.6	199.9	210.2	200.0	174.5	197.2	334.5	345.6
Purchasing cost	<u>351.1</u>	<u>553.3</u>	<u>650.2</u>	<u>546.6</u>	<u>525.2</u>	<u>534.1</u>	<u>570.8</u>	<u>584.7</u>
Rice	171.3	296.8	319.8	258.6	244.1	236.3	256.8	268.6
Flour	179.8	256.4	330.4	288.0	281.1	297.8	314.0	316.1
Other charges	<u>28.2</u>	<u>36.5</u>	<u>42.0</u>	<u>41.6</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>56.7</u>	<u>61.3</u>
Rice	17.6	21.4	24.3	24.7	25.6	25.7	34.2	37.1
Flour	10.6	15.1	17.7	16.9	17.5	18.4	22.5	24.2
Total cost	<u>379.3</u>	<u>589.8</u>	<u>692.2</u>	<u>588.2</u>	<u>568.3</u>	<u>578.2</u>	<u>627.5</u>	<u>646.0</u>
Rice	188.9	318.3	344.1	283.3	269.7	262.0	291.0	305.7
Flour	188.9	318.3	344.1	283.3	269.7	262.0	291.0	305.7
Balance (deficit -)	<u>-50.9</u>	<u>-154.9</u>	<u>-254.5</u>	<u>-163.3</u>	<u>-227.2</u>	<u>-212.0</u>	<u>-21.2</u>	<u>-21.9</u>
Rice	-9.1	-83.3	-116.6	-78.4	-103.1	-93.0	-19.2	-27.2
Flour	-41.8	-71.6	-137.9	-104.9	-124.1	-119.0	-2.0	5.3
Financing	<u>50.9</u>	<u>154.9</u>	<u>254.5</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>227.2</u>	<u>212.0</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Budgetary transfers 1/	75.0	145.0	265.0	193.0	220.0	220.0	--	--
Other financing 2/	-24.1	9.9	-10.5	-9.7	7.2	-8.0	21.2	21.9
Memorandum items: (In metric tons)								
Sales volume								
Rice	72,678	72,423	70,145	68,460	63,037	60,242	61,500	63,000
Flour	60,542	62,999	65,048	68,003	70,713	71,635	69,600	72,000
(In Mauritian rupees per metric ton)								
Rice unit values								
Fixed price - initial	2,295	3,230	3,230	3,230	2,648	2,598	4,420	4,420
- final	3,230	3,230	3,230	2,648	2,648	4,420	4,420	4,420
Revenue per ton	2,474	3,245	3,243	2,993	2,643	2,805	4,420	4,421
Cost per ton	2,599	4,395	4,906	4,138	4,278	4,349	4,732	4,852
Subsidy per ton	125	1,150	1,662	1,145	1,636	1,544	312	432
Flour unit values								
Fixed price - initial	2,256	3,175	3,175	3,175	2,460	2,460	4,800	4,800
- final	3,175	3,175	3,175	2,460	2,460	4,800	4,800	4,800
Revenue per ton	2,454	3,173	3,231	2,941	2,468	2,753	4,806	4,800
Cost per ton	3,145	4,310	5,351	4,484	4,223	4,414	4,835	4,726
Subsidy per ton	690	1,137	2,120	1,543	1,755	1,661	29	-74
(Annual change in percent)								
Sales volume								
Rice	-0.4	-0.4	-3.1	-2.4	-7.9	-4.4	2.1	2.4
Flour	-0.3	4.1	3.3	4.5	4.0	1.3	-2.8	3.4
(In percent)								
Revenue/Total cost	<u>86.6</u>	<u>73.7</u>	<u>63.2</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>53.3</u>	<u>96.6</u>	<u>96.6</u>
Rice	95.2	73.8	66.1	72.3	61.8	64.5	93.4	91.1
Flour	78.0	73.6	60.4	65.6	58.4	62.4	99.4	101.6

Source: State Trading Corporation.

1/ In 1987/88 excludes liquidation of Mau Rs 151 million in balances remaining from past subsidies.

2/ Residual. Reflects extrabudgetary financing (overdrafts and acceptances, net of deposits) and timing discrepancies.



Table XXXII. Mauritius: Functional Classification of Expenditure,  
Budgetary Central Government, 1/ 1988/89-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
Total expenditure	<u>7.629</u>	<u>8.977</u>	<u>10.091</u>	<u>11.604</u>	<u>12.157</u>	<u>14.385</u>	<u>16.067</u>
Public administration and security	<u>1.644</u>	<u>1.965</u>	<u>2.076</u>	<u>2.269</u>	<u>2.501</u>	<u>2.980</u>	<u>3.282</u>
General public services	1,039	1,190	1,023	1,216	1,257	1,505	1,630
Defense	73	117	153	176	180	200	242
Public order and safety	532	658	902	877	1,064	1,275	1,410
Social services	<u>3.127</u>	<u>3.519</u>	<u>4.195</u>	<u>5.080</u>	<u>5.693</u>	<u>7.076</u>	<u>8.052</u>
Education	1,129	1,199	1,465	1,620	1,671	2,265	2,720
Health and sanitation	687	758	870	931	1,141	1,303	1,400
Social security and welfare	1,035	1,099	1,408	1,748	1,943	2,302	2,588
Housing and community amenities 2/	167	234	306	457	715	986	1,076
Recreational, cultural, religious	109	229	146	324	223	220	268
Economic services	<u>1.021</u>	<u>1.050</u>	<u>1.256</u>	<u>1.631</u>	<u>1.652</u>	<u>2.110</u>	<u>2.130</u>
Fuel and energy	5	5	11	14	2	7	8
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	559	645	624	681	714	797	970
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	62	23	35	41	67	67	115
Transport and communications	275	207	413	661	660	944	692
Other economic services	120	170	173	234	209	295	345
Other purposes	<u>1.837</u>	<u>2.443</u>	<u>2.562</u>	<u>2.624</u>	<u>2.311</u>	<u>2.199</u>	<u>2.603</u>
Public debt interest	1,119	1,629	1,909	1,868	1,544	1,669	2,040
Transfers to local governments	304	316	354	410	438	509	535
Subsidy on rice and flour	145	265	193	220	223	21	26
Development works	261	229	100	114	106	--	--
Other	8	4	6	12	--	--	--
Lending minus repayments	<u>663</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>210</u>
Total expenditure and net lending	<u>8.312</u>	<u>9.013</u>	<u>10.328</u>	<u>11.848</u>	<u>12.433</u>	<u>14.646</u>	<u>16.277</u>

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Central Statistical Office.

1/ Over the 1987/88-1989/90 period, data are on a GFS consolidated central government basis, including Social Security; thus, totals differ from those in other tables.

2/ Includes water supply.

Table XXXIII. Mauritius: Financing of the Central Government Deficit, 1987/88-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
Disbursements by purpose	<u>1,147</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>444</u>
Nonproject loans	572	136	45	63	14	20	10	--
Eurocurrency loans	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Program and sector loans	(572)	(136)	(45)	(63)	(14)	(20)	(10)	(--)
Commodity loans	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Project loans	575	538	253	176	213	533	493	444
Mixed project & suppliers' credits	(37)	(60)	(34)	(18)	(28)	(15)	(1)	(--)
Electric power	(--)	(--)	(55)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(27)
Water and irrigation	(69)	(139)	(66)	(21)	(15)	(86)	(47)	(50)
Other agriculture	(27)	(38)	(19)	(11)	(22)	(111)	(92)	(78)
Airport improvement	(226)	(32)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Roads, highways, bridges	(129)	(138)	(8)	(54)	(104)	(161)	(226)	(72)
Telecommunications	(21)	(91)	(12)	(7)	(27)	(15)	(--)	(--)
Housing projects	(41)	(22)	(--)	(28)	(--)	(3)	(52)	(25)
Urban development	(14)	(15)	(--)	(16)	(--)	(27)	(13)	(--)
Education	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(2)	(80)
Environment	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(3)	(68)	(22)	(33)
Other projects	(10)	(4)	(60)	(22)	(14)	(46)	(39)	(78)
Disbursements by source	<u>1,147</u>	<u>674</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>239</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>444</u>
Bilateral lenders	198	330	175	114	92	251	149	112
Multilateral agencies	723	325	123	126	135	301	354	332
Miscellaneous 1/	226	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repayments (-)	<u>-544</u>	<u>-1,136</u>	<u>-467</u>	<u>-523</u>	<u>-557</u>	<u>-865</u>	<u>-616</u>	<u>-632</u>
Eurocurrency	-209	-708	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other loans	-335	-428	-467	-523	-557	-865	-616	-632
External financing, net	<u>603</u>	<u>-462</u>	<u>-169</u>	<u>-284</u>	<u>-330</u>	<u>-312</u>	<u>-113</u>	<u>-188</u>
Eurocurrency, net	209	708	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other external, net	394	-1,170	-169	-284	-330	-312	-113	-188
Domestic banking system	<u>-675</u>	<u>-35</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>1,922</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>2,681</u>	<u>3,054</u>
Bank of Mauritius	-1,613	-1,159	-863	-951	6,267	-2,314	1,299	744
Commercial banks	938	1,124	1,270	1,685	-4,345	3,536	1,382	2,310
Nonbank and residual	<u>361</u>	<u>1,448</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>-380</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>-1,108</u>	<u>-345</u>
Domestic nonbank	489	1,372	585	588	-330	162	-336	-204
Short-term instruments	(-495)	(457)	(183)	(281)	(-1,276)	(35)	(254)	(-168)
Long-term instruments	(984)	(914)	(402)	(307)	(945)	(127)	(-590)	(-36)
Other and residual 2/	-128	76	-58	-334	-30	-38	-771	-142
Domestic financing, net	<u>-314</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>934</u>	<u>988</u>	<u>1,562</u>	<u>1,346</u>	<u>1,573</u>	<u>2,709</u>
Total financing	<u>289</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>765</u>	<u>704</u>	<u>1,232</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>1,460</u>	<u>2,521</u>

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Mainly bank loan for airport.

2/ Reflects differences of coverage and valuation as well as timing.

Table XXXIV. Mauritius: Government Domestic Nonbank Debt Outstanding by Holder, 1/ 1988/89-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
National Pension Fund	<u>2,674.0</u>	<u>3,191.2</u>	<u>3,678.5</u>	<u>3,179.4</u>	<u>3,418.9</u>	<u>3,250.6</u>	<u>3,325.3</u>
Short-term	291.1	564.0	753.3	80.5	65.0	--	216.2
Long-term	2,382.9	2,627.2	2,925.2	3,098.9	3,353.9	3,250.6	3,109.1
Post Office Savings Bank	<u>294.8</u>	<u>328.0</u>	<u>358.0</u>	<u>324.8</u>	<u>354.9</u>	<u>311.0</u>	<u>224.0</u>
Short-term	170.3	219.0	149.0	91.4	121.5	90.0	3.0
Long-term	124.5	109.0	209.0	233.4	233.4	221.0	221.0
State Insurance Corporation of Mauritius (SICOM)	<u>329.5</u>	<u>401.6</u>	<u>412.9</u>	<u>404.6</u>	<u>494.4</u>	<u>514.3</u>	<u>629.3</u>
Short-term	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Long-term	329.5	401.6	412.9	404.6	494.4	514.3	629.3
Insurance companies	<u>73.1</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>91.7</u>	<u>96.6</u>	<u>172.9</u>	<u>313.4</u>
Short-term	1.5	3.9	0.8	--	--	--	99.1
Long-term	71.6	91.4	86.9	91.7	96.6	172.9	214.3
Sugar Insurance Fund Board	<u>595.3</u>	<u>403.8</u>	<u>527.3</u>	<u>88.9</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>68.9</u>	<u>35.7</u>
Short-term	505.4	313.9	437.4	--	--	--	--
Long-term	89.9	89.9	89.9	88.9	73.9	68.9	35.7
Other sugar parastatals	<u>5.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Short-term	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Long-term	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.2
Other public enterprises	<u>19.0</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>59.7</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Short-term	8.2	8.6	9.6	--	50.0	--	--
Long-term	10.8	10.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.0	6.0
Others	<u>968.6</u>	<u>1,099.6</u>	<u>1,042.4</u>	<u>1,697.3</u>	<u>1,460.5</u>	<u>1,295.8</u>	<u>886.1</u>
Short-term	143.5	193.3	233.6	136.2	106.6	506.7	110.7
Long-term	825.1	906.3	808.8	1,561.1	1,353.9	789.1	775.4
Total	<u>4,959.6</u>	<u>5,544.2</u>	<u>6,131.8</u>	<u>5,801.4</u>	<u>5,963.1</u>	<u>5,626.7</u>	<u>5,423.0</u>
Short-term	1,120.0	1,302.7	1,583.7	308.1	343.1	596.7	429.0
Long-term	3,839.6	4,241.5	4,548.1	5,493.3	5,620.0	5,030.0	4,994.0
<b>Memorandum items:</b>							
Changes during year (total)	<u>1,371.6</u>	<u>584.6</u>	<u>587.6</u>	<u>-330.4</u>	<u>161.7</u>	<u>-336.4</u>	<u>-203.7</u>
Short-term	457.4	182.7	281.0	-1,275.6	35.0	253.6	-167.7
Long-term	914.2	401.9	306.6	945.2	126.7	-590.0	-36.0

Sources: Bank of Mauritius; and Ministry of Finance.

1/ Includes tax Treasury bills and tax reserve certificates (short-term) and government stocks, Treasury certificates, and anonymous bearer bonds (long-term). Excludes sinking fund holdings.

Table XXIV. Mauritius: External Borrowing of the Central Government, 1987/88-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
Governments	<u>137.3</u>	<u>290.8</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>91.4</u>	<u>218.9</u>	<u>124.0</u>	<u>106.0</u>
People's Republic of China	<u>30.7</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>80.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>40.2</u>	<u>76.4</u>	<u>41.0</u>
Agricultural research	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plaisance Airport improvement	29.7	12.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sports complex	0.5	1.4	60.0	16.0	0.6	3.9	--	--
Flacq hospital	--	--	--	--	--	22.7	18.9	16.0
Housing	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	51.6	25.0
Miscellaneous	--	--	--	--	8.4	10.6	5.9	--
France	<u>26.3</u>	<u>124.4</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>94.5</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>65.0</u>
Electronic switching system II/III	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Port Louis water supplies	--	2.3	0.6	1.1	2.5	--	--	--
Balance of payments support (CFD) 1/	--	--	1.0	--	--	4.1	--	--
Plaisance Airport improvement	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock breeding project	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.2	--	--
Small-scale irrigation project	1.1	2.2	1.9	3.9	1.0	3.2	--	--
Emergency works: La Butte (water)	12.1	76.0	7.6	--	--	--	--	--
Goodlands/District water supply	--	40.0	43.8	4.2	11.0	77.9	34.9	45.0
Grand Baie sewerage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Water works	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous development projects	--	2.3	--	5.7	5.0	8.1	10.7	20.0
Federal Republic of Germany	<u>9.0</u>	--	--	--	--	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	--
Rodrigues electrification	2.9	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.0	--
Cooperative projects	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	<u>37.3</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>	--
Lines of credit for development projects and supplies	37.3	60.0	34.1	17.8	27.8	14.3	1.1	--
Japan	<u>13.3</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>	--	--
Telecommunications	13.3	91.2	11.6	7.2	27.0	14.8	--	--
United Kingdom	<u>20.7</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	--	<u>5.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	--
Loan No. 6	0.4	0.6	0.5	--	5.9	0.1	0.9	--
Programme loan No. 6	20.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	<u>54.5</u>	--	--
Derocking scheme	--	--	--	--	--	54.5	--	--
Other bilateral agencies	<u>61.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>55.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Abu Dhabi Fund	<u>19.1</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>0.2</u>	--	--	--
Water project	19.1	8.4	3.8	11.9	0.2	--	--	--
Commonwealth Development Corporation	--	<u>5.2</u>	--	<u>27.7</u>	--	--	--	--
Housing project	--	5.2	--	27.7	--	--	--	--
Kuwait Fund	<u>36.7</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>8.2</u>	--	<u>0.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>5.5</u>
Water project	36.7	9.9	8.2	--	0.4	5.0	12.1	5.5
Saudi Fund	<u>5.4</u>	<u>15.4</u>	--	<u>15.8</u>	--	<u>27.2</u>	<u>12.7</u>	--
Urban sector development	5.4	15.4	--	15.8	--	27.2	12.7	--
Bilateral lenders	<u>198.5</u>	<u>329.7</u>	<u>175.3</u>	<u>113.6</u>	<u>92.1</u>	<u>251.1</u>	<u>148.8</u>	<u>111.5</u>

Table XXIV (concluded). Mauritius: External Borrowing of the Central Government, 1987/88-1994/95

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Rev. est.
Multilateral agencies	<u>722.6</u>	<u>325.2</u>	<u>122.6</u>	<u>125.6</u>	<u>134.8</u>	<u>301.5</u>	<u>354.5</u>	<u>332.5</u>
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<u>10.0</u>
Industrial credit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
African Development Bank/Fund	<u>202.0</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>63.2</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>
G.R.N.W. Bridge	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	12.0
Program loan (SAL/sector)	170.3	92.0	--	10.1	--	--	--	--
Motorway through Port Louis	31.7	30.0	2.6	--	--	--	--	--
Nouvelle France-Plaisance road	--	--	0.7	53.1	44.2	1.1	--	--
Environmental program	--	--	--	--	--	15.1	2.8	3.0
Rose Belle rehabilitation	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.7	15.0
Third highway project	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education project	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.0
European Development Fund	<u>55.7</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>57.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>65.5</u>
Housing program	8.2	16.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural Marketing Board	2.9	2.8	2.6	0.4	1.5	0.2	--	20.0
Phoenix-Nouvelle France road	44.6	37.8	0.5	0.6	--	--	--	--
CEB transmission	--	--	54.6	--	--	--	--	--
Prime Minister's derocking scheme	--	--	--	--	4.4	2.5	6.5	3.5
Agricultural credits	--	--	--	--	--	52.5	70.5	30.0
Regional Meteorological project	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.0
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<u>442.4</u>	<u>112.8</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>69.7</u>	<u>221.1</u>	<u>257.5</u>	<u>187.0</u>
Urban sector development	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First highway project	52.9	67.5	2.2	--	--	--	--	--
Second highway project	--	2.3	1.7	0.3	59.5	159.4	221.6	60.0
Environment	--	--	--	--	1.0	43.6	19.3	30.0
Technical assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sugar action program	220.4	43.0	43.2	52.7	8.2	15.3	9.1	--
Industrial sector loan	160.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural management services	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	10.0
Bagasse energy	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27.0
Third education project	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8	40.0
Human resources	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	3.2	15.0
Technology Development project	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	<u>22.5</u>	<u>33.0</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>13.8</u>	--	--	--
Small agricultural projects	22.5	33.0	14.5	8.4	13.8	--	--	--
Nordic Investment Bank/Development Fund	--	--	--	--	<u>2.2</u>	<u>9.0</u>	--	--
Environmental program	--	--	--	--	2.2	9.0	--	--
Miscellaneous sources	<u>225.5</u>	<u>19.0</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Airport--Citibank London	192.6	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Housing project (Merrill Lynch)	32.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total disbursements	<u>1,146.6</u>	<u>673.9</u>	<u>297.9</u>	<u>239.2</u>	<u>226.9</u>	<u>552.6</u>	<u>503.3</u>	<u>444.0</u>

Source: Ministry of Finance, Financial Reports and Capital Budgets.

1/ CFD, Caisse Française de Développement.

Table XXVI. Mauritius: Summary Accounts of Offshore Banks, 1990-94

(In thousands of U.S. dollars: end of period)

	<u>1990</u>		<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
<b>Assets</b>	<b><u>35.685</u></b>	<b><u>89.633</u></b>	<b><u>164.956</u></b>	<b><u>272.648</u></b>	<b><u>377.678</u></b>	<b><u>504.012</u></b>
Amounts due from banks	35,429	71,925	98,764	199,925	246,927	354,185
Loans and advances	--	16,443	64,349	70,217	122,526	139,750
Fixed assets	25	240	657	559	464	414
Other assets	231	1,025	1,186	1,947	7,761	9,663
<b>Liabilities</b>	<b><u>35.685</u></b>	<b><u>89.633</u></b>	<b><u>164.956</u></b>	<b><u>272.648</u></b>	<b><u>377.678</u></b>	<b><u>504.012</u></b>
Capital/paid up capital	14,068	15,918	24,128	26,145	25,408	25,810
Nonbank deposits	21,203	29,306	50,694	92,624	185,460	294,528
Deposits and balances of other banks	--	42,641	87,449	150,987	122,380	133,949
Other liabilities	414	1,768	2,685	2,892	44,430	49,725
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	<b><u>17.158</u></b>	<b><u>18.017</u></b>	<b><u>35.559</u></b>	<b><u>51.108</u></b>	<b><u>151.969</u></b>	<b><u>282.074</u></b>

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

Table XXXVII. Mauritius: Stock Exchange Operations, 1990-95

	Turnover		Stock Price Index (SEMDEX)	
	Mauritian rupees	Number of shares	(July 5, 1989=100)	(Annual change in percent)
1990	88,507,600	3,551,326	152.84	...
1991	80,980,184	4,479,031	155.57	1.8
1992	158,600,400	8,720,103	163.57	5.1
1993	691,596,610	37,282,888	259.80	58.8
1994	1,522,800,900	50,638,520	395.55	52.3
1991 I	26,115,602	1,803,127	162.52	22.7
1991 II	23,211,664	1,123,401	157.68	12.2
1991 III	14,833,551	806,561	150.22	-11.3
1991 IV	16,819,380	745,942	151.88	-10.2
1992 I	27,414,414	1,271,728	152.07	-6.4
1992 II	24,201,392	1,026,628	150.84	-4.3
1992 III	34,164,520	1,409,450	164.04	9.2
1992 IV	72,820,080	5,012,297	187.33	23.3
1993 I	126,374,300	11,472,467	205.68	35.2
1993 II	177,913,890	8,698,630	260.64	72.8
1993 III	183,958,800	8,136,022	280.43	70.9
1993 IV	203,349,620	8,975,772	292.44	56.1
1994 I	214,883,360	9,658,002	341.40	66.0
1994 II	302,119,460	11,433,769	357.75	37.3
1994 III	641,491,260	17,277,900	421.87	50.4
1994 IV	364,306,820	12,266,841	461.17	57.7
1995 I	401,509,120	11,747,699	461.09	35.1
1995 II	240,069,600	10,530,923	385.64	7.8
1994 Jan.	71,930,808	3,073,150	331.27	72.5
1994 Feb.	60,945,420	2,340,138	346.99	72.7
1994 Mar.	82,007,136	4,244,714	345.94	54.4
1994 Apr.	75,215,640	3,085,857	344.63	46.0
1994 May	50,040,776	1,839,983	354.68	33.2
1994 June	176,863,040	6,507,929	373.94	33.7
1994 July	138,955,360	4,171,471	378.35	35.2
1994 Aug.	334,121,860	8,532,135	428.24	53.0
1994 Sep.	167,414,050	4,574,295	459.00	63.0
1994 Oct.	135,751,680	5,161,547	470.51	63.3
1994 Nov.	124,543,660	3,730,758	455.23	56.5
1994 Dec.	104,011,470	3,374,536	457.77	53.4
1995 Jan.	94,169,680	2,579,060	477.31	44.1
1995 Feb.	154,911,500	4,516,406	470.38	35.6
1995 Mar.	152,427,940	4,652,233	435.58	25.9
1995 Apr.	93,734,992	3,661,005	402.64	16.8
1995 May	53,441,224	2,026,600	381.82	7.7
1995 June	92,893,376	4,843,318	372.47	-0.4

Source: Stock Exchange Commission of Mauritius.

Table XXVIII. Mauritius: Principal Interest Rates, 1991-95

(In percent per annum)

	June 1991		June 1992		June 1993		June 1994		June 1995	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
<b>Lending rates</b>										
<b>Bank of Mauritius</b>										
Bank rate	12.00		11.00		8.00		8.00		10.36	
Rediscount facilities	12.25		11.25		8.25		8.25		11.86	
<b>Commercial banks</b>										
Export finance <sup>1/</sup>	12.75	17.50	12.00	17.00	9.00	12.50				
Mauritius Sugar Syndicate	13.00	18.00	13.00	14.00	10.00	11.00	10.50	11.00	11.00	16.75
Sugar industry	13.00	18.00	13.00	17.00	10.00	15.00	9.00	16.00	10.00	19.50
Other agriculture	13.00	18.00	13.00	17.25	9.50	15.00	10.00	16.00	10.75	19.50
EPZ	13.00	18.00	13.00	17.00	10.50	15.00	10.50	16.00	10.00	18.00
DC	13.00	18.00	13.50	17.00	10.00	16.50	10.50	16.00	10.50	18.50
Small-scale industries	13.00	18.00	13.50	17.00	10.00	15.00	10.50	16.00	11.00	20.00
Transport	17.50	21.00	18.00	19.50	14.50	19.00	14.00	19.00	12.50	21.50
Hotels	17.50	21.00	18.00	19.50	14.00	19.00	14.00	19.00	13.50	20.50
Other industries and manufacturers	17.50	20.25	15.00	19.50	12.00	18.50	13.00	17.50	11.00	21.00
Statutory and parastatal bodies	12.50	21.00	12.50	19.50	14.50	19.00	15.00	19.00	15.00	20.50
Housing	16.50	21.00	14.50	19.50	14.50	19.00	13.50	18.00	14.00	20.50
Traders	19.00	21.50	17.00	20.00	15.50	19.50	16.00	19.50	15.00	22.75
Stock brokers	19.25	21.50	18.00	19.75	16.00	19.00	16.50	19.00	17.00	22.00
Financial institutions	19.00	21.50	18.00	20.00	16.00	19.00	16.50	19.00	16.00	22.00
Personal and professional	19.00	21.50	14.00	20.00	16.00	19.50	16.00	19.50	15.00	22.00
Other customers	19.25	21.50	18.00	20.00	16.00	19.50	16.50	19.00	15.00	22.00
<b>Deposit rates</b>										
Savings	12.00		10.00		7.00		8.00		8.00	
Seven days' notice	10.00	13.75	8.00	12.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	9.50	8.00	11.50
<b>Fixed deposits</b>										
Up to 3 months	10.25	12.50	9.50	12.13	6.75	8.25	8.00	10.00	8.00	12.50
Exceeding 3 and up to 6 months	10.50	13.88	8.50	13.63	7.12	8.50	8.12	10.75	8.13	12.50
Exceeding 6 and up to 12 months	9.00	14.00	9.00	12.75	7.25	9.00	8.25	12.00	8.25	13.63
Exceeding 12 and up to 18 months	11.25	14.00	9.25	13.50	7.50	9.25	8.38	12.75	8.25	12.50
Exceeding 18 and up to 24 months	11.75	14.00	10.50	14.00	7.50	9.50	8.50	12.50	8.25	14.00
Exceeding 24 and up to 36 months	11.75	14.00	10.63	14.00	7.75	10.00	8.50	12.50	8.25	13.00
Exceeding 36 and up to 48 months	11.75	14.00	10.75	14.00	8.00	9.00	8.50	12.50	8.50	13.50
Exceeding 48 months	12.88	14.25	11.00	14.25	8.00	9.00	8.50	12.00	8.50	14.00
<b>Treasury bill rate <sup>2/</sup></b>										
3-month	11.62		7.32		6.98		8.35		9.79	
6-month	11.75		8.51		7.61		8.37		9.83	
12-month	12.00		8.67		8.43		8.56		10.02	

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Applicable to bills eligible for rediscount at the Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>2/</sup> From November 1991, rates quoted are the monthly weighted average yields on Treasury/Bank of Mauritius bills auctioned.



Table XXXIX. Mauritius: Consolidated Monetary Survey, June 1989-June 1995

(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)

	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>			<u>1995</u>	
			June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Net foreign assets	<u>6,656</u>	<u>10,105</u>	<u>13,447</u>	<u>16,252</u>	<u>16,106</u>	<u>15,483</u>	<u>15,506</u>	<u>15,868</u>	<u>15,525</u>	<u>15,025</u>
Monetary authorities	5,551	8,551	11,660	14,639	13,682	12,700	12,885	13,201	12,452	11,738
Commercial banks	1,104	1,553	1,786	1,585	2,243	2,595	2,433	2,475	2,877	3,090
Domestic credit	<u>13,838</u>	<u>16,384</u>	<u>19,383</u>	<u>23,507</u>	<u>28,914</u>	<u>37,612</u>	<u>38,918</u>	<u>40,857</u>	<u>43,000</u>	<u>44,632</u>
Claims on Government (net)	4,070	4,494	5,256	7,141	8,258	10,945	11,180	11,996	13,442	14,025
Monetary authorities	(-1,505)	(-2,368)	(-3,319)	(2,947)	(634)	(1,933)	(1,399)	(1,655)	(2,572)	(2,677)
Commercial banks	(5,408)	(6,678)	(8,363)	(4,018)	(7,554)	(8,936)	(9,703)	(10,260)	(10,783)	(11,246)
Claims on private sector <sup>1/</sup>	9,768	11,890	14,127	16,366	20,656	26,668	27,738	28,861	29,558	30,607
Broad money (M2)	<u>18,457</u>	<u>22,015</u>	<u>26,765</u>	<u>32,102</u>	<u>36,475</u>	<u>42,786</u>	<u>44,177</u>	<u>45,618</u>	<u>47,304</u>	<u>48,223</u>
Money (M1)	3,816	4,528	5,444	6,261	6,777	7,027	7,290	8,664	8,105	8,131
Quasi-money	14,641	17,486	21,321	25,841	29,698	35,759	36,887	36,754	39,198	40,092
Money market instruments	--	--	--	<u>877</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>156</u>	--	--	--
Other items (net)	<u>2,037</u>	<u>4,474</u>	<u>6,065</u>	<u>6,780</u>	<u>8,237</u>	<u>10,123</u>	<u>10,091</u>	<u>11,106</u>	<u>11,221</u>	<u>11,434</u>

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Including claims on the offshore banks.

Table XL. Mauritius: Summary Accounts of the Bank of Mauritius, June 1989-June 1995

(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			1995	
			June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Net foreign assets	<u>5,551</u>	<u>8,551</u>	<u>11,660</u>	<u>14,639</u>	<u>13,682</u>	<u>12,700</u>	<u>12,885</u>	<u>13,201</u>	<u>12,452</u>	<u>11,738</u>
Foreign assets	6,796	9,212	11,667	14,711	13,695	12,731	12,910	13,235	12,473	11,722
Foreign liabilities	-1,245	-861	-7	-71	-13	-30	-26	-33	-21	16
Claims on Government (net)	<u>-1,505</u>	<u>-2,368</u>	<u>-3,319</u>	<u>2,947</u>	<u>834</u>	<u>1,933</u>	<u>1,399</u>	<u>1,655</u>	<u>2,572</u>	<u>2,677</u>
Treasury bills	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	142	344	513
Government securities	0	0	0	--	--	282	291	467	748	666
Advances	--	--	--	3,043	617	1,615	712	918	1,364	1,434
Other <sup>1/</sup>	116	116	116	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Less: Government deposits	(1,621)	(2,484)	(3,436)	(229)	(117)	(96)	(13)	(6)	(18)	(90)
Claims on commercial banks	<u>148</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
Reserve money	<u>3,181</u>	<u>3,891</u>	<u>4,741</u>	<u>12,106</u>	<u>8,737</u>	<u>8,872</u>	<u>8,346</u>	<u>8,837</u>	<u>8,655</u>	<u>8,002</u>
Currency outside banks	1,806	2,194	2,588	2,972	3,316	3,570	3,711	4,412	3,903	3,767
Currency with banks	336	371	491	596	755	794	778	1,146	849	815
Bankers' deposits	1,030	1,315	1,648	3,019	3,327	3,365	3,278	2,836	3,463	3,414
Of which: non-interest-bearing deposits	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Banks' holdings of Bank of Mauritius bills	--	--	--	5,504	1,331	1,116	560	434	434	--
Private sector demand deposits	10	10	15	16	9	24	19	8	8	6
Money market instruments	--	--	--	<u>877</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>156</u>	--	--	--
Other items (net)	<u>1,013</u>	<u>2,345</u>	<u>3,650</u>	<u>4,630</u>	<u>5,330</u>	<u>5,820</u>	<u>5,863</u>	<u>6,175</u>	<u>6,369</u>	<u>6,413</u>
<b>Memorandum items:</b>										
Monetary authorities										
Reserve position in the Fund	1	1	1	27	161	167	188	191	196	197
Claims on Government (net) <sup>2/</sup>	-1,337	-2,184	-3,107	3,123	704	2,009	1,477	1,736	2,659	2,779

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> Use of SDRs (as shown in the Bank of Mauritius's accounts) and Trust Fund borrowing.

<sup>2/</sup> Including transactions with the Fund (based on Fund records).

Table XLI. Mauritius: Summary Accounts of the Commercial Banks, June 1989-June 1995

(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			1995	
			June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
Net foreign assets	<u>1.104</u>	<u>1.553</u>	<u>1.786</u>	<u>1.585</u>	<u>2.243</u>	<u>2.595</u>	<u>2.433</u>	<u>2.475</u>	<u>2.877</u>	<u>3.090</u>
Reserves	<u>1.366</u>	<u>1.686</u>	<u>2.138</u>	<u>9.118</u>	<u>5.413</u>	<u>5.277</u>	<u>4.616</u>	<u>4.416</u>	<u>4.746</u>	<u>4.229</u>
Of which: non-interest-bearing deposits	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
holdings of Bank of Mauritius bills	(--)	(--)	(--)	(5,504)	(1,331)	(1,118)	(560)	(434)	(434)	(--)
Claims on Government (net)	<u>5.408</u>	<u>6.678</u>	<u>8.363</u>	<u>4.018</u>	<u>7.554</u>	<u>8.936</u>	<u>9.703</u>	<u>10.260</u>	<u>10.783</u>	<u>11.246</u>
Government securities	<u>1,688</u>	<u>2,014</u>	<u>2,232</u>	<u>2,156</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>3,895</u>	<u>3,870</u>	<u>3,776</u>	<u>3,477</u>	<u>3,328</u>
Of which: eligible liquid assets	(980)	(1,289)	(1,395)	(1,289)	(1,742)	(3,272)	(3,273)	(3,265)	(3,066)	(2,941)
Treasury bills	<u>4,034</u>	<u>4,985</u>	<u>6,548</u>	<u>2,411</u>	<u>5,391</u>	<u>5,368</u>	<u>6,042</u>	<u>6,562</u>	<u>7,407</u>	<u>8,239</u>
Loans and advances	--	27	1	--	--	--	1	6	--	5
STC rice and flour credit <sup>1/</sup>	84	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less: Government deposits	-400	-397	-419	-549	-443	-327	-209	-84	-100	-326
Claims on private sector	<u>9.768</u>	<u>11.811</u>	<u>14.033</u>	<u>16.107</u>	<u>20.387</u>	<u>26.463</u>	<u>27.617</u>	<u>28.714</u>	<u>29.409</u>	<u>30.474</u>
Claims on other banklike institutions	--	78	94	259	289	204	121	146	149	133
Demand deposits	<u>2.001</u>	<u>2.324</u>	<u>2.841</u>	<u>3.273</u>	<u>3.452</u>	<u>3.433</u>	<u>3.558</u>	<u>4.443</u>	<u>4.196</u>	<u>4.358</u>
Time and savings deposits	<u>14.641</u>	<u>17.486</u>	<u>21.321</u>	<u>25.841</u>	<u>29.698</u>	<u>35.759</u>	<u>36.887</u>	<u>36.754</u>	<u>39.198</u>	<u>40.092</u>
Credit from the Bank of Mauritius	<u>148</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>156</u>	--	--
Other items (net)	<u>856</u>	<u>1.944</u>	<u>2.201</u>	<u>1.927</u>	<u>2.657</u>	<u>4.040</u>	<u>3.961</u>	<u>4.659</u>	<u>4.570</u>	<u>4.722</u>

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

<sup>1/</sup> STC, State Trading Corporation.

Table XLII. Mauritius: Distribution of Commercial Bank Credit to the Private Sector, 1989-95

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994			1995	
			June			June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June
(In millions of Mauritian rupees: end of period)										
Sugar industry 1/	1,208	1,091	1,095	1,085	1,419	1,607	1,676	1,480	1,220	1,792
Export Processing Zone	2,456	2,896	3,072	3,394	3,852	4,505	4,592	4,587	4,684	4,665
Other industries 2/	2,407	3,134	3,865	4,557	5,102	5,848	5,909	6,144	6,151	6,233
Personal, professional, and housing	1,258	1,589	2,127	2,506	3,082	4,981	5,338	5,610	5,836	6,217
Traders	1,141	1,371	1,546	1,822	2,320	3,881	4,463	4,991	5,296	5,289
Others	1,298	1,730	2,327	2,743	4,612	5,641	5,638	5,902	6,216	6,271
Total	9,768	11,811	14,033	16,107	20,387	26,463	27,617	28,714	29,403	30,468
(In percent of total)										
Sugar industry 1/	12.4	9.2	7.8	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.2	4.2	5.9
Export Processing Zone	25.1	24.5	21.9	21.1	18.9	17.0	16.6	16.0	15.9	15.3
Other industries 2/	24.6	26.5	27.5	28.3	25.0	22.1	21.4	21.4	20.9	20.5
Personal, professional, and housing	12.9	13.5	15.2	15.6	15.1	18.8	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.4
Traders	11.7	11.6	11.0	11.3	11.4	14.7	16.2	17.4	18.0	17.4
Others	13.3	14.6	16.6	17.0	22.6	21.3	20.4	20.6	21.1	20.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Annual change in percent)										
Sugar industry 1/	-5.9	-9.7	0.3	-0.9	30.8	13.2	37.6	11.2	-4.0	11.5
Export Processing Zone	12.4	17.9	6.1	10.5	13.5	17.0	26.9	10.4	6.6	3.6
Other industries 2/	22.6	30.2	23.3	17.9	12.0	14.6	6.6	4.3	2.3	6.6
Personal, professional, and housing	20.9	26.4	33.8	17.8	23.0	61.6	50.2	38.8	31.2	24.8
Traders	54.8	20.2	12.8	17.8	27.3	67.3	58.9	50.8	48.5	36.3
Others	20.8	33.3	34.5	17.9	68.1	22.3	17.0	13.6	17.4	11.2
Total	17.9	20.9	18.8	14.8	26.6	29.8	28.7	20.0	18.1	15.1

Source: Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Includes Mauritius Sugar Syndicate.

2/ Includes development certificate (DC) companies, ex-DC companies, other manufacturers, and transport.

Table XLIII. Mauritius: Balance of Payments, 1988/89-1994/95

APPENDIX II

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Proj.
Current account balance	-28	-1,909	-623	-495	-723	-1,313	-3,253
Trade balance	-1,391	-3,879	-3,392	-3,022	-3,236	-4,176	-6,786
Exports, f.o.b.	14,989	16,355	18,817	20,325	21,877	24,312	25,375
Sugar	(4,777)	(4,672)	(5,285)	(5,507)	(5,918)	(5,882)	(5,796)
Export Processing Zone	(8,940)	(10,014)	(11,708)	(12,734)	(14,037)	(16,184)	(17,146)
Other	(1,272)	(1,669)	(1,824)	(2,084)	(1,922)	(2,246)	(2,433)
Imports, f.o.b.	-16,290	-20,234	-22,209	-23,347	-25,113	-28,468	-32,161
Imports, c.i.f.	-17,789	-21,973	-24,005	-25,381	-27,209	-31,016	-34,882
Rice and flour	(-597)	(-568)	(-596)	(-326)	(-692)	(-673)	(-806)
Petroleum	(-1,048)	(-1,401)	(-1,950)	(-1,694)	(-1,702)	(-1,683)	(-1,985)
Export Processing Zone	(-8,447)	(-7,850)	(-8,884)	(-7,414)	(-7,911)	(-9,661)	(-9,891)
Other	(-9,697)	(-12,154)	(-14,575)	(-15,747)	(-16,904)	(-18,999)	(-22,200)
Of which: aircraft and ships	(-366)	(-960)	(-626)	(-)	(-665)	(-313)	(-2,050)
Services (net)	552	951	1,373	1,141	739	1,350	2,222
Transportation	-793	-863	-686	-689	-1,014	-1,191	-1,302
Credit	(1,593)	(1,969)	(2,457)	(2,880)	(2,756)	(2,938)	(3,556)
Debit	(-2,386)	(-2,832)	(-3,143)	(-3,569)	(-3,770)	(-4,129)	(-4,858)
Travel	1,563	1,866	2,241	2,330	2,657	3,458	4,314
Credit	(2,591)	(3,130)	(3,804)	(4,306)	(4,943)	(5,826)	(7,044)
Debit	(-1,028)	(-1,264)	(-1,563)	(-1,976)	(-2,286)	(-2,368)	(-2,730)
Other services	-218	-52	-182	-500	-904	-917	-790
Credit	(1,061)	(1,235)	(1,275)	(1,626)	(1,619)	(2,022)	(2,243)
Debit	(-1,279)	(-1,287)	(-1,457)	(-2,126)	(-2,523)	(-2,939)	(-3,033)
Income	-482	-311	78	-5	203	-318	-480
Credit	554	844	1,163	1,183	1,437	847	729
Debit	-1,036	-1,155	-1,085	-1,188	-1,234	-1,165	-1,209
Current transfers (net)	1,205	1,330	1,318	1,391	1,571	1,831	1,791
Capital and financial account	-1,708	-1,645	-2,030	-1,961	647	571	1,567
Capital account	-12	-13	-16	-25	-21	-34	-20
Financial account	-1,696	-1,632	-2,014	-1,936	668	605	1,587
Direct investment	374	705	355	71	-581	-22	403
Abroad	(-9)	(-6)	(-8)	(-168)	(-781)	(-490)	(-25)
In reporting country	(383)	(711)	(363)	(239)	(200)	(468)	(428)
Portfolio investment	--	--	-32	-7	--	-44	251
Other investment	-566	77	119	1,048	340	-291	-76
Assets	(-356)	(-425)	(-445)	(97)	(-413)	(-408)	(-1,644)
Liabilities	(-210)	(502)	(564)	(951)	(753)	(117)	(1,568)
Long-term liabilities	-144	535	478	1,039	339	177	1,204
Government (net)	-963	-710	-941	-330	-312	-113	-164
Of which: net IMF	(-492)	(-627)	(-657)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other public sector (net)	312	821	770	996	116	47	1,048
Other long-term	507	424	649	373	535	243	320
Short-term liabilities	-66	-33	86	-88	414	-60	364
Reserve assets (increase -)	-1,504	-2,414	-2,456	-3,048	909	962	1,009
Errors and omissions 1/	1,734	3,554	2,654	2,456	76	742	1,686

Sources: Bank of Mauritius; Ministry of Finance; and staff estimates.

1/ Includes valuation adjustments and other short-term capital flows.

Table XLIV. Mauritius: Principal Merchandise Exports, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</u>							
Total exports, f.o.b.	<u>13.465</u>	<u>15.049</u>	<u>17.677</u>	<u>18.700</u>	<u>20.245</u>	<u>22.992</u>	<u>24.097</u>
Sugar	4,467	4,946	5,212	5,298	5,841	5,770	5,742
Molasses	92	66	102	96	91	93	115
Tea	88	88	84	84	95	103	83
Export Processing Zone	8,179	9,057	11,474	12,136	13,081	15,821	16,545
Cut flowers (non-EPZ)	35	52	66	78	87	96	105
Chemicals (non-EPZ)	62	57	90	95	106	136	106
Wheaten flour (non-EPZ)	--	--	--	--	33	51	65
Other	297	278	291	298	352	373	435
Re-exports	245	506	358	615	559	549	901
<u>Memorandum item:</u>							
Ship's stores & bunkers	389	470	488	600	500	530	600
<u>(In percent of total)</u>							
Sugar	33.2	32.9	29.5	28.3	28.9	25.1	23.8
Export Processing Zone	60.7	60.2	64.9	64.9	64.6	68.8	68.7

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table XLV. Mauritius: Pattern of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Exports and Imports, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</u>							
Total EPZ exports	<u>8,179</u>	<u>9,057</u>	<u>11,474</u>	<u>12,136</u>	<u>13,081</u>	<u>15,821</u>	<u>16,545</u>
Clothing	6,446	7,038	9,085	9,621	10,476	12,719	12,876
Other textiles	180	361	498	480	468	574	702
Pearls, precious stones	302	325	354	392	320	409	452
Watches and clocks	563	500	616	550	630	612	512
Optical goods	88	133	124	145	164	176	188
Toys, games, sports goods	85	91	126	121	167	166	162
Jewelry, gold and silver goods	69	80	139	156	154	171	193
Fish, fish preparations	173	190	142	296	295	384	514
Other	273	339	390	375	407	610	946
Total EPZ imports	<u>5,890</u>	<u>7,502</u>	<u>7,348</u>	<u>7,068</u>	<u>7,132</u>	<u>9,326</u>	<u>10,134</u>
Materials	5,056	6,539	6,554	6,349	6,455	8,221	9,024
Yarn and fabrics	(3,236)	(4,172)	(4,182)	(3,979)	(4,202)	(5,214)	(5,767)
Other	(1,820)	(2,367)	(2,372)	(2,370)	(2,253)	(3,007)	(3,257)
Machinery	834	963	794	719	677	1,105	1,110
<u>(In percent of total EPZ exports)</u>							
Total EPZ imports	72.0	82.8	64.0	58.2	54.5	58.9	61.3
EPZ materials imports	61.8	72.2	57.1	52.3	49.3	52.0	54.5

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table XLVI. Mauritius: Direction of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) Exports, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
(In millions of Mauritian rupees)							
EC countries	<u>6,142</u>	<u>6,540</u>	<u>8,714</u>	<u>9,344</u>	<u>9,929</u>	<u>10,647</u>	<u>11,040</u>
France	2,805	2,752	3,780	3,492	4,006	4,390	4,652
Belgium	283	278	323	289	294	430	453
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1,238	1,206	1,460	1,979	1,694	1,564	1,342
United Kingdom	1,020	1,351	1,914	2,003	2,170	2,268	2,541
Netherlands	129	191	259	314	310	401	435
Other	667	762	978	1,267	1,455	1,594	1,617
Non-EC countries	<u>2,037</u>	<u>2,517</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>2,792</u>	<u>3,152</u>	<u>5,174</u>	<u>5,505</u>
United States	1,673	1,912	2,010	2,019	2,329	3,972	4,201
Hong Kong	32	33	52	60	42	89	166
Sweden	30	78	74	45	28	12	32
Other	302	494	624	668	753	1,101	1,106
Total	<u>8,179</u>	<u>9,057</u>	<u>11,474</u>	<u>12,136</u>	<u>13,081</u>	<u>15,821</u>	<u>16,545</u>
(In percent of total)							
EC countries	<u>75.1</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>75.9</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>75.9</u>	<u>67.3</u>	<u>66.7</u>
France	34.3	30.4	32.9	28.8	30.6	27.7	28.1
Belgium	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15.1	13.3	12.7	16.3	13.0	9.9	8.1
United Kingdom	12.5	14.9	16.7	16.5	16.6	14.3	15.4
Netherlands	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6
Other	8.2	8.4	8.5	10.4	11.1	10.1	9.8
Non-EC countries	<u>24.9</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>24.1</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>33.3</u>
United States	20.5	21.1	17.5	16.6	17.8	25.1	25.4
Hong Kong	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0
Sweden	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	3.7	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	7.0	6.7
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Source: Central Statistical Office.



Table XLVII. Mauritius: Merchandise Imports, 1988-94

(In millions of Mauritian rupees)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total imports, c.i.f.	<u>17,462</u>	<u>20,217</u>	<u>24,019</u>	<u>24,383</u>	<u>25,280</u>	<u>30,319</u>	<u>34,473</u>
Food and live animals	1,746	2,347	2,611	2,692	2,915	3,744	4,241
Beverages and tobacco	66	75	90	113	132	152	201
Crude materials, except fuels	523	748	765	802	749	951	1,004
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,009	1,509	1,939	2,053	1,945	2,109	2,133
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	164	220	233	255	274	290	415
Chemicals	1,083	1,320	1,619	1,738	1,901	2,216	2,442
Manufactured goods, by material	6,130	7,580	8,360	8,624	9,141	11,039	11,828
Machinery and transport equipment	5,342	4,639	6,366	5,840	5,715	6,787	8,887
Miscellaneous manufactures	1,362	1,684	1,869	2,160	2,361	2,871	3,101
Other	37	95	167	106	147	160	221
Memorandum item:							
Ship's stores & bunkers	199	184	297	304	319	307	259

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table XLVIII. Mauritius: Merchandise Imports by Commodity, 1988-94

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>(In millions of Mauritian rupees)</u>							
Consumer goods	<u>3,337</u>	<u>4,326</u>	<u>4,803</u>	<u>5,220</u>	<u>5,683</u>	<u>7,057</u>	<u>7,958</u>
Foods & beverages	1,974	2,642	2,934	3,059	3,322	4,186	4,857
Rice	(299)	(412)	(401)	(317)	(277)	(464)	(398)
Wheat flour	(218)	(162)	(42)	(76)	(53)	(45)	(12)
Meat	(212)	(240)	(329)	(363)	(380)	(420)	(559)
Fish	(107)	(172)	(260)	(241)	(221)	(375)	(488)
Animal & vegetable oils	(163)	(220)	(233)	(255)	(275)	(290)	(415)
Milk & cream	(255)	(386)	(415)	(419)	(463)	(506)	(588)
Fruits & vegetables	(200)	(256)	(289)	(371)	(383)	(470)	(523)
Other foods	(454)	(719)	(875)	(904)	(1,138)	(1,464)	(1,673)
Beverages & tobacco	(66)	(75)	(90)	(113)	(132)	(152)	(201)
Other consumer goods	1,363	1,684	1,869	2,161	2,361	2,871	3,101
Petroleum & intermediate goods	<u>8,718</u>	<u>11,157</u>	<u>12,684</u>	<u>13,217</u>	<u>13,738</u>	<u>16,315</u>	<u>17,407</u>
Petroleum products	1,009	1,509	1,940	2,053	1,945	2,109	2,133
Gasoline	(108)	(174)	(238)	(264)	(227)	(260)	(251)
Distillate fuels	(273)	(431)	(504)	(559)	(492)	(564)	(590)
Others	(628)	(904)	(1,198)	(1,230)	(1,226)	(1,285)	(1,292)
Intermediate goods	7,709	9,648	10,744	11,164	11,793	14,206	15,274
Crude inedible material	(523)	(748)	(765)	(801)	(749)	(951)	(1,004)
Fertilizer	(84)	(125)	(126)	(120)	(119)	(156)	(139)
Chemical products	(999)	(1,195)	(1,619)	(1,619)	(1,783)	(2,060)	(2,303)
Textiles	(3,972)	(5,004)	(5,186)	(5,029)	(5,405)	(6,629)	(7,193)
Cement	(186)	(309)	(415)	(557)	(554)	(630)	(653)
Iron & steel	(414)	(534)	(540)	(701)	(689)	(777)	(914)
Manufacture of metal	(443)	(410)	(718)	(665)	(643)	(769)	(720)
Others	(1,088)	(1,323)	(1,375)	(1,672)	(1,851)	(2,234)	(2,348)
Capital goods	<u>5,406</u>	<u>4,734</u>	<u>6,532</u>	<u>5,946</u>	<u>5,862</u>	<u>6,947</u>	<u>9,108</u>
Machinery (non-electric)	1,325	1,437	1,470	2,081	1,565	1,876	1,651
Machinery (electric)	823	1,155	1,215	1,239	1,282	1,717	1,690
Transport equipment & parts	2,645	1,345	2,692	1,705	1,752	1,869	3,787
Others	613	797	1,155	921	1,263	1,485	1,980
Total imports	<u>17,461</u>	<u>20,217</u>	<u>24,019</u>	<u>24,383</u>	<u>25,283</u>	<u>30,319</u>	<u>34,473</u>
<u>(In percent of total imports)</u>							
Consumer goods	<u>19.1</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>23.1</u>
Foods & beverages	11.3	13.1	12.2	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.1
Of which: rice and wheat flour	(3.0)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.2)
Other consumer goods	7.8	8.3	7.8	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.0
Petroleum & intermediate goods	<u>49.9</u>	<u>55.2</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>54.3</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>50.5</u>
Petroleum products	5.8	7.5	8.1	8.4	7.7	7.0	6.2
Intermediate goods	44.1	47.7	44.7	45.8	46.6	46.8	44.3
Of which: textiles	(22.7)	(24.8)	(21.6)	(20.6)	(21.4)	(21.9)	(20.9)
Capital goods	<u>31.0</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>26.4</u>
Total imports	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Sources: Customs and Excise Department; and Central Statistical Office.

Table XLIX. Mauritius: Price Indices for Exports and Imports  
and the Terms of Trade, 1987/88-1993/94

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
<u>(1987/88=100: in Mauritian rupees)</u>							
Unit value of exports	100.0	108.6	121.1	132.9	141.3	151.5	162.1
Unit value of imports	100.0	115.4	125.7	138.6	142.5	148.1	165.1
Terms of trade	100.0	94.1	96.3	95.9	99.2	102.2	98.2
<u>(Annual change in percent)</u>							
Unit value of exports	13.2	8.6	11.5	9.7	6.4	7.2	7.0
Unit value of imports	9.2	15.4	8.9	10.3	2.8	3.9	11.5
Terms of trade	3.6	-5.9	2.4	-0.5	3.4	3.1	-4.0

Sources: Central Statistical Office, External Trade Statistics.

Table L. Mauritius: Import Prices by SITC Section, 1/ 1987-94

(Annual changes in percent: in terms of Mauritian rupees)

		1987	1988		1989	1990	1991		1992	1993	1994
	Weights 1982			Weights 1988				Weights 1992			
Food	25.3	1.5	22.6	13.5	24.0	5.0	2.0	12.0	8.0	9.0	5.0
Beverages and tobacco	0.4	18.5	11.2	0.5	11.0	21.0	4.0	0.5	20.0	8.0	--
Crude materials, inedible	5.1	12.0	38.4	3.3	9.0	-14.0	-13.0	3.1	2.0	33.0	15.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials	19.2	9.4	-5.8	9.1	36.0	27.0	6.0	8.0	-15.0	5.0	-6.0
Oils and fats	3.0	-29.5	35.4	1.4	30.0	16.0	-8.0	1.1	-1.0	10.0	22.0
Chemicals	8.2	4.9	2.1	7.2	14.0	3.0	10.0	7.8	-3.0	7.0	11.0
Manufactured materials	23.8	1.7	-3.8	38.2	17.0	3.0	11.0	36.2	1.0	6.0	12.0
Machinery and equipment	9.3	5.1	33.7	19.2	15.0	8.0	5.0	22.2	2.0	12.0	11.0
Miscellaneous manufactures	5.6	21.5	0.5	7.6	20.0	5.0	3.0	9.1	5.0	13.0	9.0
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ SITC, Standard International Trade Classification.

Table LI. Mauritius: Medium- and Long-Term External Debt, 1/ 1989-95

(In millions of SDRs: end of period)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		1995
			June			June	Dec.	June Prov.
Total	605	611	640	699	682	665	720	691
Public sector	538	526	524	567	538	531	589	563
Central Government	360	328	267	253	231	226	223	214
International agencies	228	188	148	136	134	133	132	124
IMF credit 2/	(65)	(35)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Trust Fund	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Other	(163)	(153)	(148)	(136)	(134)	(133)	(132)	(124)
Governments	111	116	105	103	93	89	88	87
Eurocurrency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other lenders	21	24	15	14	5	4	4	3
Parastatal organizations	178	198	257	313	307	305	365	349
International agencies	41	45	50	52	47	38	35	31
Governments	57	83	139	190	175	180	181	182
Banks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other lenders	80	70	68	71	84	87	149	136
Private sector	67	85	116	132	144	134	132	128
Memorandum items:								
Total/GDP 3/ (in percent)	38.2	34.7	32.9	33.7	30.4	29.2	30.1	28.1
IMF/Total 4/ (in percent)	10.7	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exchange rate (end of period)								
Mau Rs per SDR	19.46	20.40	22.23	21.61	24.69	25.53	26.08	26.82

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Disbursed debt outstanding with a maturity exceeding one year.

2/ Differs slightly from Fund records.

3/ Total external debt as percent of GDP at current market prices in year ended date shown.

4/ IMF credit and Trust Fund loans outstanding as percent of total external debt shown.

Table LII. Mauritius: External Debt Service Payments, 1/ 1988/89-1994/95

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 Est.
(In millions of SDRs: July-June)							
Eurocurrency loans (1)	39	--	--	--	--	--	--
Principal 2/	(38)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Interest	(2)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Other government loans (2)	41	42	43	41	52	37	37
Principal	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(38)	(24)	(24)
Interest	(18)	(19)	(18)	(15)	(14)	(13)	(12)
Parastatal bodies (3)	23	26	31	39	52	43	46
Principal	(10)	(12)	(14)	(19)	(33)	(26)	(28)
Interest	(12)	(14)	(17)	(20)	(19)	(17)	(18)
Total public sector (1+2+3)	103	68	74	79	104	80	82
Principal	71	35	39	44	70	50	52
Interest and other charges	32	32	35	35	34	29	30
Private sector (4)	6	13	18	19	17	20	23
Principal	5	10	15	16	13	14	18
Interest	1	4	4	3	4	5	5
Debt service, excl. IMF (1+2+3+4)	109	81	92	99	121	99	105
Principal	76	45	54	60	83	65	70
Interest and other charges	34	36	38	38	37	35	36
International Monetary Fund (5)	34	32	34	--	--	--	--
Repurchases	29	28	32	--	--	--	--
Charges	5	4	3	--	--	--	--
Total debt service (1+2+3+4+5)	143	113	126	99	121	99	105
Principal and repurchases	105	73	86	60	83	65	70
Interest and charges	38	40	41	38	37	35	36
(In percent of exports of goods and services)							
Debt service ratios							
Total (including IMF)	13.3	9.9	9.9	7.4	8.9	7.2	7.2
Principal and repurchases	9.8	6.4	6.7	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.8
Interest and charges	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
Total (excluding IMF)	10.2	7.1	7.3	7.4	8.9	7.2	7.2
Principal	7.1	3.9	4.2	4.5	6.1	4.7	4.8
Interest and other charges	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4
(In millions of SDRs)							
Memorandum item:							
Exports of goods and services	1,072	1,143	1,272	1,338	1,357	1,374	1,465

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Bank of Mauritius.

1/ Service payments on medium- and long-term external debt.

2/ Includes prepayments.

Table LIII. Mauritius: Average Terms of New Public Debt Commitments, 1987-94

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>All creditors</b>								
Amount (thousand U.S. dollars)	112,908	161,654	102,557	136,703	106,828	90,415	67,408	70,881
Interest (in percent)	7.6	7.6	5.0	6.0	6.1	5.0	4.5	4.4
Maturity (years)	17.7	15.5	16.1	17.9	17.0	18.0	16.9	21.0
Grace period (years)	4.1	3.2	6.3	6.3	6.7	4.7	4.9	6.8
Grant element (percent)	13.7	15.0	30.1	26.7	24.7	30.1	33.4	39.3
<b>Suppliers' credits <sup>1/</sup></b>								
Amount (thousand U.S. dollars)	--	90,775	16,652	--	--	6,299	--	--
Interest (in percent)	...	9.0	7.0	...	...	6.0	...	...
Maturity (years)	...	12.3	12.0	...	...	11.6	...	...
Grace period (years)	...	0.3	2.5	...	...	2.1	...	...
Grant element (percent)	...	4.5	13.6	...	...	17.7	...	...
<b>Financial institutions</b>								
Amount (thousand U.S. dollars)	--	--	--	--	14,268	5,170	--	--
Interest (in percent)	...	...	...	...	7.4	5.8	...	...
Maturity (years)	...	...	...	...	5.7	6.6	...	...
Grace period (years)	...	...	...	...	0.9	2.1	...	...
Grant element (percent)	...	...	...	...	5.4	13.4	...	...
<b>Multilateral loans</b>								
Amount (thousand U.S. dollars)	72,161	20,273	10,000	34,073	41,802	55,642	52,497	8,999
Interest (in percent)	7.7	7.2	4.7	7.9	6.7	5.8	4.8	6.2
Maturity (years)	16.9	15.3	16.0	16.5	19.4	22.1	17.3	18.6
Grace period (years)	4.2	4.4	6.0	5.2	6.1	6.2	4.5	6.2
Grant element (percent)	13.1	15.2	33.2	11.8	22.1	30.4	31.6	25.5
<b>Bilateral loans</b>								
Amount (thousand U.S. dollars)	40,748	50,606	75,905	102,630	50,757	23,305	14,911	61,882
Interest (in percent)	7.6	5.3	4.6	5.4	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.2
Maturity (years)	18.9	21.3	17.0	18.3	18.3	12.6	15.8	21.4
Grace period (years)	3.9	8.1	7.1	6.7	8.9	2.4	6.3	6.9
Grant element (percent)	14.8	33.8	33.3	31.6	32.2	36.6	39.6	41.3

Source: IBRD: Debt Reporting System.

<sup>1/</sup> Including export credits in 1989.

Table LIV. Mauritius: Bilateral Nominal and Real Exchange Rates, 1980-95

	United Kingdom				France				Federal Republic of Germany				United States			
	Nominal exchange rate Rs/fstg	Relative prices Index	Real exchange 1/ rate index		Nominal exchange rate Rs/FF	Relative prices Index	Real exchange 1/ rate index		Nominal exchange rate Rs/DM	Relative prices Index	Real exchange 1/ rate index		Nominal exchange rate Rs/US\$	Relative prices Index	Real exchange 1/ rate index	
1980	17.8582	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.8185	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.2278	100.0	100.0	100.0	7.6843	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	17.9578	99.4	102.3	101.7	1.6444	110.6	100.9	111.6	3.9542	106.9	107.7	115.1	8.9365	86.0	103.8	89.2
1982	18.9931	94.0	105.0	98.7	1.6543	109.9	100.6	110.6	4.4806	94.4	113.9	107.5	10.8725	70.7	108.9	77.0
1983	17.7441	100.6	106.0	106.6	1.5360	118.4	96.9	114.7	4.5848	92.2	116.5	107.4	11.7062	65.6	111.4	73.1
1984	18.3562	97.3	108.4	105.5	1.5791	115.2	96.9	111.5	4.8491	87.2	122.2	106.5	13.8003	55.7	114.7	63.9
1985	19.8172	90.1	109.1	98.3	1.7187	105.8	97.7	103.4	5.2455	80.6	127.6	102.8	15.4425	49.8	118.2	58.8
1986	19.7397	90.5	107.2	97.0	1.9443	93.5	96.9	90.6	6.2015	68.2	129.8	88.5	13.4664	57.1	117.9	67.3
1987	21.0454	84.9	103.4	87.8	2.1425	84.9	94.3	80.0	7.1649	59.0	130.2	76.8	12.8782	59.7	114.2	68.2
1988	23.9033	74.7	107.6	80.4	2.2558	80.6	100.2	80.8	7.6515	55.3	140.3	77.5	13.4377	57.2	119.9	68.6
1989	24.9516	71.6	112.5	80.5	2.3902	76.1	109.1	83.0	8.1114	52.1	153.8	80.2	15.2498	50.4	128.9	64.9
1990	26.3922	67.7	116.6	78.9	2.7296	66.6	119.7	79.8	9.1992	46.0	170.0	78.1	14.8635	51.7	138.8	71.7
1991	27.6047	64.7	117.9	76.3	2.7742	65.6	124.1	81.4	9.4317	44.8	175.8	78.8	15.6523	49.1	142.4	69.9
1992	27.3147	65.4	118.9	77.7	2.9399	61.9	126.9	78.5	9.9659	42.4	176.9	75.0	15.5632	49.4	144.7	71.4
1993	26.4684	67.5	129.4	87.3	3.1182	58.4	137.3	80.1	10.6743	39.6	187.6	74.4	17.6480	43.5	155.3	67.6
1994	27.4864	65.0	135.5	88.1	3.2349	56.2	145.0	81.5	11.0676	38.2	195.6	74.7	17.9604	42.8	162.4	69.5
1994 I	27.5945	64.7	134.6	87.1	3.1850	57.5	142.7	82.0	10.7605	39.3	192.8	75.7	18.5536	41.4	160.5	68.5
1994 II	27.2164	65.6	134.6	88.3	3.1836	57.1	144.5	82.5	10.8963	38.8	195.1	75.7	18.1065	42.4	162.5	69.0
1994 III	27.1143	65.9	136.2	89.7	3.2669	55.7	146.0	81.3	11.1960	37.8	196.7	74.3	17.4895	43.9	163.0	71.6
1994 IV	28.0364	63.7	136.6	87.0	3.3349	54.5	146.7	80.0	11.4649	36.9	197.9	73.0	17.6918	43.4	163.8	71.1
1995 I	27.6782	64.5	138.2	89.2	3.3846	53.7	149.0	80.0	11.8186	35.8	200.2	71.6	17.4945	43.9	165.8	72.8
1995 II	27.3454	65.3	137.6	89.8	3.4821	52.2	150.2	78.4	12.2646	34.5	201.5	69.5	17.1237	44.9	166.5	74.7
1995 Jan.	27.9607	63.9	138.3	88.4	3.3537	54.2	148.8	80.7	11.5867	36.5	200.0	73.0	17.7554	43.3	165.6	71.7
1995 Feb.	27.6460	64.6	138.0	89.2	3.3641	54.1	148.8	80.4	11.7130	36.1	199.8	72.1	17.5906	43.7	165.6	72.4
1995 Mar.	27.4238	65.1	138.3	90.1	3.4390	52.9	149.3	79.0	12.1840	34.7	200.9	69.7	17.1376	44.8	166.1	74.5
1995 Apr.	27.2697	65.5	137.6	90.1	3.4986	52.0	149.9	77.9	12.2802	34.4	201.4	69.3	16.9539	45.3	166.4	75.4
1995 May	27.3348	65.3	137.2	89.7	3.4497	52.7	149.9	79.0	12.2307	34.6	201.3	69.6	17.2167	44.6	166.3	74.2
1995 June	27.4310	65.1	137.9	89.8	3.4986	52.0	150.8	78.4	12.2833	34.4	201.8	69.5	17.2005	44.7	167.0	74.6
1995 July	27.2239	65.6	...	...	3.5327	51.5	...	...	12.2875	34.4	...	...	17.0718	45.0	...	...

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

1/ Based on consumer prices; relative prices = domestic price index/foreign price index.



Table LV. Mauritius: Effective Exchange Rate Indices, 1980-95

(1980=100; period averages)

	Nominal effective exchange rate index	Relative prices	Real effective exchange rate index	Consumer prices
1980	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1981	101.4	102.3	103.8	114.5
1982	95.0	104.0	98.8	127.5
1983	96.8	102.5	99.3	134.7
1984	93.0	103.3	96.0	144.6
1985	89.9	103.5	93.1	154.3
1986	88.9	101.0	89.9	156.8
1987	84.4	96.7	81.6	157.6
1988	79.8	100.0	79.8	172.1
1989	76.4	105.0	80.3	193.9
1990	73.6	110.9	81.6	220.0
1991	72.9	110.6	80.7	235.4
1992	72.8	109.6	79.8	246.4
1993	71.0	116.0	82.3	272.3
1994	69.3	119.3	82.7	292.2
1993 I	71.8	113.6	81.5	261.8
1993 II	71.9	115.8	83.3	269.7
1993 III	70.5	116.7	82.3	276.9
1993 IV	69.7	117.7	82.1	280.7
1994 I	69.4	118.5	82.2	285.8
1994 II	69.8	119.7	83.6	291.1
1994 III	69.9	119.2	83.3	294.6
1994 IV	68.1	119.9	81.6	297.4
1995 I	68.1	121.0	82.4	303.6
1995 II	67.9	121.5	82.6	307.6
1994 Jan.	69.2	118.2	81.9	284.3
1994 Feb.	69.3	118.3	82.0	285.5
1994 Mar.	69.6	119.0	82.8	287.6
1994 Apr.	69.7	119.6	83.3	288.1
1994 May	69.9	120.0	83.9	291.9
1994 June	70.0	119.6	83.7	293.3
1994 July	70.4	119.3	84.1	293.3
1994 Aug.	70.0	119.1	83.3	294.8
1994 Sep.	69.2	119.2	82.5	295.7
1994 Oct.	68.7	119.3	82.0	295.7
1994 Nov.	67.9	119.9	81.4	297.4
1994 Dec.	67.6	120.4	81.4	299.0
1995 Jan.	67.8	120.7	81.9	302.1
1995 Feb.	68.2	120.9	82.4	303.3
1995 Mar.	68.3	121.4	82.9	305.2
1995 Apr.	68.1	122.4	83.3	306.7
1995 May	68.0	121.3	82.5	307.1
1995 June	67.8	121.0	82.0	309.0

Source: IMF, Information Notice System.

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