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PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS
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2014**

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STATISTICS MAURITIUS

DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

2014

Foreword

The Digest of Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2014 is the eighteenth issue of the series published by Statistics Mauritius. It presents data relating to the years 1995 - 2014.

Indices presented in this publication have been computed using year 2007 as base, and on the basis of latest data available as at end of March 2015. Figures for latest years are provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

Concepts and definitions are described on pages 5 to 13.

The industrial classification used is according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008.

It is hoped that the data presented will prove useful to policy makers, planners as well as to the general public. The co-operation of all organisations, both public and private which have provided information for the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

Real output is defined as value added at constant basic prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output less its purchases of intermediate products, raw materials and services. Value added is also equal to the amount available for distribution to the factors of production in the form of wages and salaries, profits, allowance for depreciation, interest and dividends.

Output index shows the rate of change in production as compared to a chosen base period.

$$\text{Output index} = \frac{\text{Value added (constant price) in year } n}{\text{Value added in base year}} \times 100$$

2. Employment/Labour input

Employment/Labour input is most appropriately measured by hours worked and its price by average compensation per hour. However, due to lack of data, the total number of persons engaged, defined as employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity is used. Prior to 2000, employment for year n was calculated as the average of employment at June of year (n) and June of year $(n+1)$. As from 2000, average employment for a given year is available and thus the data has been used for the computation of labour input.

The labour input index shows the rate of change in employment.

$$\text{Labour input index} = \frac{\text{Average number of persons engaged in year } n}{\text{Average number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

3. Capital input

In the absence of data on services provided by capital, an estimate of stock of fixed capital is used. Capital refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets. Reproducible fixed assets are investments in residential and non-residential building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment.

The standard **Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)** has been used for the estimation of the net Capital Stock. Further details on the PIM approach are given in the section on estimates of capital stock.

Capital input index shows the rate of change in capital. This estimate uses net capital stock at constant prices.

$$\text{Capital input index} = \frac{\text{Stock of fixed capital in year n}}{\text{Stock of fixed capital in base year}} \times 100$$

4. Multifactor input

The multifactor input is a weighted combination of inputs, namely labour and capital. Part of compensation of employee in value added is used to weigh labour and the remaining is used to weigh capital.

5. Labour productivity

Labour productivity is conventionally measured as the ratio of real output to labour input. Although this measure relates output to the number of employees, it does not measure the specific contribution of labour as a single factor of production. Rather, it reflects the joint effects of many influences, including new technology, capital investment, capacity utilisation, energy use, and managerial skills, as well as the efforts of the workforce.

Labour productivity index shows the rate of change in output per person engaged.

$$\text{Labour Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Labour input index}} \times 100$$

6. Capital productivity

Capital productivity is the ratio of real output to stock of fixed capital used in the production process. This index should be interpreted with care since partial measures can be very misleading if taken alone, as they include amongst other factors, the effects of the substitution of one resource for another, such as capital for labour.

The capital productivity index shows the rate of change in output per unit of capital.

$$\text{Capital Productivity Index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Capital input index}} \times 100$$

7. Multifactor/Total Factor productivity

The limitation of partial productivity measures such as labour and capital, is that they attribute to one factor of production changes in efficiency that are attributable to other factors. Multifactor productivity (MFP) reflects many influences including qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. MFP index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency” and is obtained as the ratio of output to multifactor input, that is a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs.

$$\text{MFP index} = \frac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}} \times 100$$

$$A(t) = \frac{Q(t)}{\{WL(t) \times L(t)\} + \{WK(t) \times K(t)\}} \times 100 \text{ where}$$

A(t) = Multifactor productivity index in time t

Q(t) = Output index in time t

WL(t) = Labour's input share in time t (ratio of compensation of employees to value added)

L(t) = Labour input index in time t

$$WK(t) = 1 - WL(t)$$

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

8. Capital-labour ratio

The Capital-labour ratio gives the proportion of stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines capital widening occurs.

$$\text{Capital-labour ratio} = \frac{\text{Real fixed capital utilised in an industry}}{\text{Number of persons engaged in the industry}}$$

9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio represents the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. This ratio indicates how efficiently investment is contributing to economic growth.

$$\text{Capital-output ratio} = \frac{\text{Real fixed capital stock in a specific year}}{\text{Real GDP for the same year}}$$

B. ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES ACCORDING TO THE RAMSAY PRODUCTIVITY MODELS (RAPMODS)

Economic Productivity is conceptualized as follows:

It is the units of monetary value achieved as “Output” or “Value Added” by a conversion system such as manufacturing, mining, processing, service, government and the like, covering all economic systems, for unit monetary value of input of any specific resource or a set of resources or aggregate of all input resources consumed by the conversion system.

The Economic Productivity Measures outlined in the RAPMODS System are based on both System Output (Gross Output) and System Value Added (Value Added).

1. Total / Overall Productivity Measure (TPM / OPM)

Total / Overall Productivity Measure (TPM / OPM) measures the output (Gross Output / Value Added) achieved per unit value of Total System Input (TSI) or all input resources.

All Input Resources = Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees +
Other Taxes

$$\text{Total Productivity Measure} = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{All Input Resources}}$$

$$\text{Overall Productivity Measure} = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{All Input Resources}}$$

2. Factor Productivity Measure (FPM)

Factor Productivity Measure is the output achieved per unit of currency spent on a specific item of factor input. The Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees is defined as the output (Gross Output or Value Added) produced per unit value spent as Compensation of Employees.

$$\text{Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees (FPM}_{\text{Comp. based on GO}}) = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{Compensation of employees}}$$

$$\text{Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees (FPM}_{\text{Comp. based on VA}}) = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{Compensation of employees}}$$

3. Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z_1 / Z_2)

Productivity of Intermediate Consumption measures the Output (Gross Output or Value Added) achieved per unit value spent as Intermediate Consumption.

$$\text{Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z}_1) = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{Intermediate Consumption}}$$

$$\text{Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z}_2) = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{Intermediate Consumption}}$$

C. Competitiveness indicators

1. Labour cost index

The compensation of employees is used as a proxy for labour cost as it is more readily available from national accounts data. It includes wages and salaries in cash and kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers.

2. Unit labour cost index (ULC)

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour (compensation of employees) to produce one unit of output. It is computed as the ratio of the labour cost index to an index of production. The index shows the rate of change in labour cost per unit of output.

$$\text{Unit labour cost index} = \frac{\text{Labour cost index}}{\text{Output index}} \times 100 \text{ or } \frac{\text{Average compensation index}}{\text{Labour Productivity index}} \times 100$$

For Competitiveness purposes, the exchange rate effect has to be taken into account. ULC is therefore computed both in local currency and in US dollar.

$$\text{ULC index (US \$)} = \frac{\text{ULC index (MUR)}}{\text{Exchange rate index of MUR/ US \$}}$$

3. Hourly Labour cost

Hourly Labour cost is the ratio of compensation to total hours worked, inclusive of overtime. Compensation of employees comprises wages & salaries in cash and in kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers. The source of data is the Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work.

4. Exchange rate

The exchange rate quoted at a certain time is the nominal exchange rate. Although many international transactions take place in US dollars, it is often necessary to get an indication of the average movement of the local currency against that of its major trading partners. This is desirable as the exchange rate may appreciate against some and depreciate against others. The effective exchange rate shows the trade-weighted movement of the national currency against those of its main trading partners. A net effect in nominal terms is obtained as it combines both appreciations and depreciations which might have occurred between the local currency and those of its respective trading partners.

5. Export ratios

5.1 Openness

The openness of the economy is given by the ratio of total trade “exports of goods & services + imports of goods & services” to GDP.

$$\text{Openness} = \frac{\text{Exports of goods \& services} + \text{Imports of goods \& services}}{\text{Domestic production (GDP)}} \times 100$$

5.2 Net export ratio

$$\text{Net export ratio} = \frac{\text{Exports of goods \& services} - \text{Imports of goods \& services}}{\text{Domestic production (GDP)}} \times 100$$

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

- (i) deterioration in the terms of trade
- (ii) structural shift in production from less import intensive to higher import intensive industries i.e. capital intensive technology.
- (iii) export markets are being eroded
- (iv) export incentives have been reduced.

5.3 Net export to export ratios

$$\text{Net export to export ratio} = \frac{\text{Exports of goods \& services} - \text{Imports of goods \& services}}{\text{Exports of goods \& services}} \times 100$$

If the net export to export ratio declines it could mean

- (i) deterioration in the terms of trade
- (ii) structural shift in production from less import intensive to higher import intensive industries i.e. capital intensive technology.
- (iii) higher value added to relatively lower value added activities
- (iv) higher import intensity of exports.

5.4 Export growth, market growth and market penetration (evolution of market share)

If the share of a country's (Mauritius) export growth of a product or service (say T-shirts) in the market in which it is sold, equals the growth of the imports of the buying country, it can be said that the exporting country (Mauritius) is maintaining its share of the market growth. If the growth is higher, the exporting country (Mauritius) is penetrating the importing country's market. On the other hand, if the growth is lower, the exporting country is losing its market share.

D. Estimates of capital stock

1. The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)

The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) has been used to produce estimates of the value of the stock of capital assets used in the production process. Capital assets refer to tangible reproducible fixed assets which include building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment. The PIM requires current price estimates of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation and price indices over many years, and assumptions about the expected lifetime of the respective assets as shown at paragraph 3.

The PIM produces annual estimates of gross and net capital stock at constant and current prices by accumulating past flows of expenditure on Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF).

2. Consumption of fixed capital

Consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production. It may be defined in general terms as the decline, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or normal accidental damage.

Gross capital stock is the accumulation of past investment flows less retirements before deduction of any allowances for consumption of fixed capital.

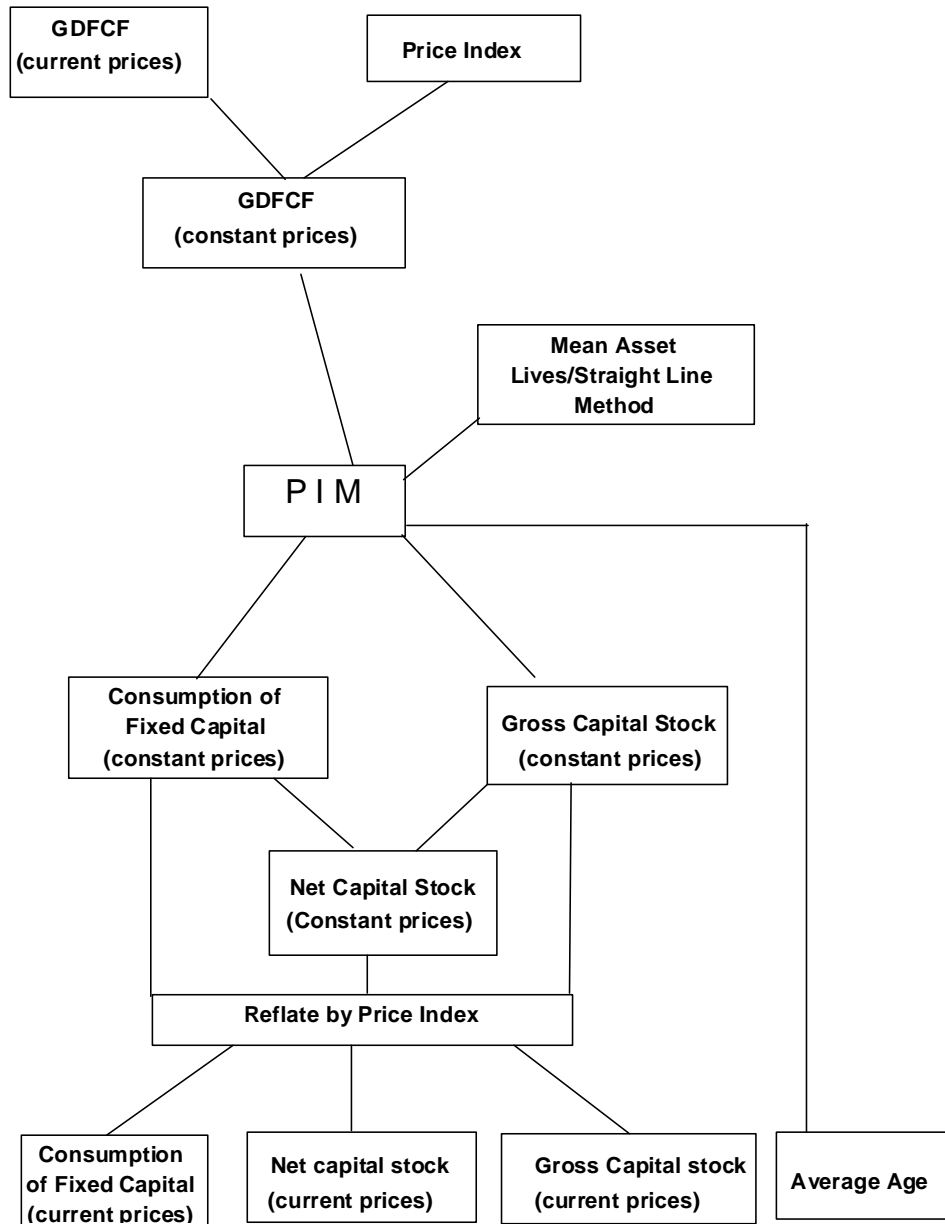
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

Annual estimates of consumption of fixed capital have been derived using the **Straight Line Method**. The straight line method is recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The straight line depreciation function assumes a linear decline in efficiency, that is, it exhibits the same loss every year until the service life ends when efficiency declines to zero.

3. Assumption used for mean asset life by type

| Type of asset | Mean asset life |
|--|-----------------|
| A .Construction Work | |
| | Age |
| Residential building | 30 years |
| Non residential building | 40 years |
| Other construction work | 60 years |
| B. Transport equipment according to type / sector | |
| Motor car | 8 years |
| Other transport equipment by sector | |
| Agriculture | 15 years |
| Manufacturing | 8 years |
| Air / Sea Transport | 20 years |
| Other sectors | 12 years |
| C. Other machinery and equipment by sector | |
| Agriculture | 15 years |
| Manufacturing | 8 years |
| Financial services | 5 years |
| Public utilities | 20 years |
| Other sectors | 12 years |

Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 2004 – 2014

Productivity is “what you get out for what you put in”. It expresses the relationship between output of goods and services or real output and the various inputs required for production. The two main inputs are labour and capital.

Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input whereas capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the amount of fixed capital used in production. However, these two indicators are restricted since they show the influence of only one factor at a time (labour or capital) on real output. An improvement over these partial indicators is the Multifactor Productivity (MFP) which takes into account the simultaneous influences of several factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs and higher quality of goods. MFP is measured as the ratio of real output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs.

The Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is defined as the remuneration of labour per unit of output. ULC can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity. A change in ULC indicates how improvement in productivity offsets increases in average compensation.

Revision of classification

Industrial classifications are used according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev. 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990.

Indicators for the total economy

Table I below presents the growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the total economy.

Table I: Productivity and other related indicators for the total economy

| Indicator | | Growth rate (%) | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------|------|
| | | Annual Average | | 2013 | 2014 |
| | | 2004-2014 | 2007-2014 | | |
| 1 | Output (GDP at basic prices) | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 |
| 2 | GDP at market prices | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 3 | GDP per capita (market prices) | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 |
| 4 | Labour input | 1.3 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| 5 | Capital input | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| 6 | Capital - Output ratio | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -0.7 |
| 7 | Capital - Labour ratio | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 |
| 8 | Labour productivity | 2.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| 9 | Capital productivity | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.8 | 0.7 |
| 10 | Multifactor productivity | 0.7 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 1.2 |
| 11 | Average compensation of employees | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 4.6 |
| 12 | Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees) | 3.9 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 2.4 |
| 13 | Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars) | 2.9 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 |

Output and Inputs

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the aggregate money of goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specific period, usually a year. From 2004 to 2014, GDP at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 4.0% per annum. The growth rate for 2014 was 3.5%, higher than the growth of 3.2% registered in 2013.

The GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.3% in the population and 3.8% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.5% per annum during the period 2004 to 2014.

During the period 2004 to 2014, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.0% per annum, capital input grew by 4.7% compared to a growth of 1.3% for labour input. The capital - labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines, capital widening occurs. Thus, during the period under review, capital deepening took place as the capital - labour ratio increased by 3.4%.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is measured as the ratio of real GDP to labour input. The labour productivity index improved from 89.3 in 2004 to 117.0 in 2014, giving an average annual growth of 2.7%.

In 2014, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 2.2% compared to 0.2% in 2013. This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 3.5% coupled with a lower growth of 1.3% in labour input in 2014. In 2013, GDP grew by 3.2 % and labour input by 3.0%.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2004 to 2014, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 101.1 in 2004 to 94.9 in 2014.

Capital productivity registered an increase of 0.7% in 2014 after five consecutive years of declines. The 0.7% increase in 2014 is explained by a lower growth in capital input (2.8%) compared to that of GDP (3.5%).

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

The MFP index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency”. In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. A growth of 0.7% has been observed in the average annual change in MFP during the period 2004 to 2014. A growth of 1.2% in MFP was registered in 2014 compared to a decline of 0.3% recorded in 2013.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System¹, based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables B.7 and B.8).

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Unit labour cost measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 2004 to 2014, average annual compensation of employees increased by 6.7% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.7%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 3.9% in ULC. In 2014, ULC grew by 2.4% compared to 6.0% in 2013.

¹ Ramsay Productivity Models

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

Table II shows the main indicators for the manufacturing sector.

Table II: Productivity and other related indicators for the manufacturing sector

| Indicator | | Growth rate (%) | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|------|------|
| | | Annual average | 2013 | 2014 |
| | | 2007-2014 | | |
| 1 | Output (Value added at constant prices) | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| 2 | Labour input | -0.5 | 3.3 | 1.2 |
| 3 | Capital input | -1.5 | -2.7 | -0.1 |
| 4 | Capital - Output ratio | -3.8 | -6.8 | -2.3 |
| 5 | Capital - Labour ratio | -0.9 | -5.8 | -1.3 |
| 6 | Labour productivity | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| 7 | Capital productivity | 4.0 | 7.2 | 2.3 |
| 8 | Multifactor productivity | 3.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| 9 | Average compensation of employees | 6.3 | 1.4 | 2.8 |
| 10 | Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees) | 3.2 | 0.4 | 1.8 |
| 11 | Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars) | 3.6 | -2.0 | 2.1 |

Output and inputs

From 2007 to 2014, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.4% annually. In 2014, the sector witnessed a growth of 2.2%, lower than the 4.4% growth registered in 2013.

During the period 2007 to 2014, labour input declined annually by an average of 0.5% and capital input by 1.5%.

In 2014, labour input increased by 1.2% while capital input declined by 0.1% compared to an increase of 3.3% in labour input and contraction of 2.7% in capital input in 2013.

Productivity trends

During the period 2007 to 2014, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.0% and capital productivity increased by an average of 4.0% annually. This was the result of growth of 2.4% in real output and declines of 1.5% and 0.5% in capital input and labour input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.4% per annum.

In 2014, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 1.0%, lower than the 1.1% growth in 2013. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 2.3% and 1.5% respectively in 2014 compared to increases of 7.2% and 3.4% in 2013.

1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement

Productivity measurement makes use of ratios calculated by comparing output to one input or a combination of inputs in a particular industry, sector or for the entire economy. The ratio of output to labour or capital gives partial productivity indicators, and the ratio of output to all inputs is termed total factor productivity (TFP). However, as data is not available to estimate all inputs, a less specific term, multifactor productivity (MFP) is used.

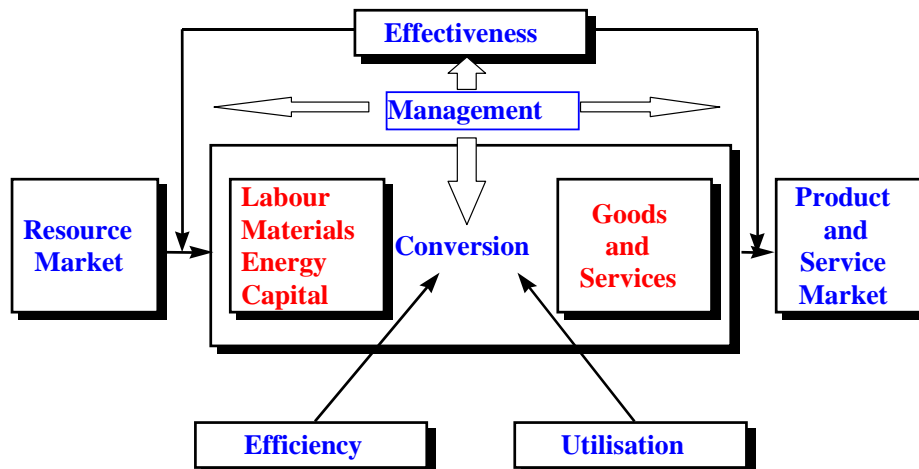
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (i) Output increases while inputs stay constant.
- (ii) Output increases while inputs decline.
- (iii) Output stays constant while inputs decline.
- (iv) Both output and input decreases, with input decreasing at a higher rate.
- (v) Both output and input increases, with output increasing at a higher rate.

For countries with growing workforces or high unemployment rates options (i) and (v) are usually preferred as they do not involve reductions in input and therefore does not pose a threat to employment. Most cost reduction exercises usually entail the retrenchment of labour, as it is a mobile and therefore vulnerable resource.

1.2 The Productivity process

Fig1.1 The Productivity Process



Productivity improvement is brought about in many ways. For instance, producing the “right products and services” (*effectiveness*) will lead to an increase in demand, which usually means better utilisation of capacity. Productivity may also be enhanced through more competent management or better allocation of existing resources, resulting in a higher rate of conversion (*efficiency*) or greater use (*utilisation*) of these resources.

1.3 Coverage

The series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to all production units including small units operating with nine or fewer workers. The indices have been computed using Gross Domestic Product and Value Added figures based on the results of the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. This publication presents data available as at end of March 2015 on the performance of the

- (a) Total economy
- (b) Manufacturing sector and
- (c) Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE) comprise manufacturing enterprises, formerly operating with an export certificate and those export manufacturing enterprises holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment (BOI).

1.4 Caution to users

Productivity statistics are derived from ratios, therefore they should be used and interpreted with caution. A rise in output per unit of a single input will measure the combined effect of a change in the efficiency with which all resources have been used. For example, output per worker will rise if employees are given facilities of professional training in their respective fields as well as motivation and encouragement on the part of their managers.

2. INDICATORS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy

The structure of the economy has changed over the years with a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. For example the share of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was 4.4% in 2007 went down to 3.0% in 2014. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 18.3% in 2007 to 16.5% in 2014. On the other hand, the share of the services sector has witnessed increases.

The contribution of the different industry groups to the economy, classified according to the National Standard Industrial Classification Rev 2 for the years 2007, 2011 to 2014 are shown in table below.

Table III: Contribution of different industry groups to the economy

| Industry group | Percentage | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 2007 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 ¹ | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Sugarcane | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| Other | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 18.3 | 16.9 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 16.5 |
| Sugar | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Export oriented enterprises | 8.1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| Other | 9.7 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.4 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Construction | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Of which: Wholesale and retail trade | 11.1 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.5 |
| Transportation and storage | 7.3 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 8.7 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Information and communication | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.3 |
| Monetary intermediation | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Financial leasing and other credit granting | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Real estate activities | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 |
| Of which: Owner occupied dwellings | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 3.2 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Education | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Human health and social work activities | 3.1 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 2.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Other service activities | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

¹ Revised

2.2 Output and inputs

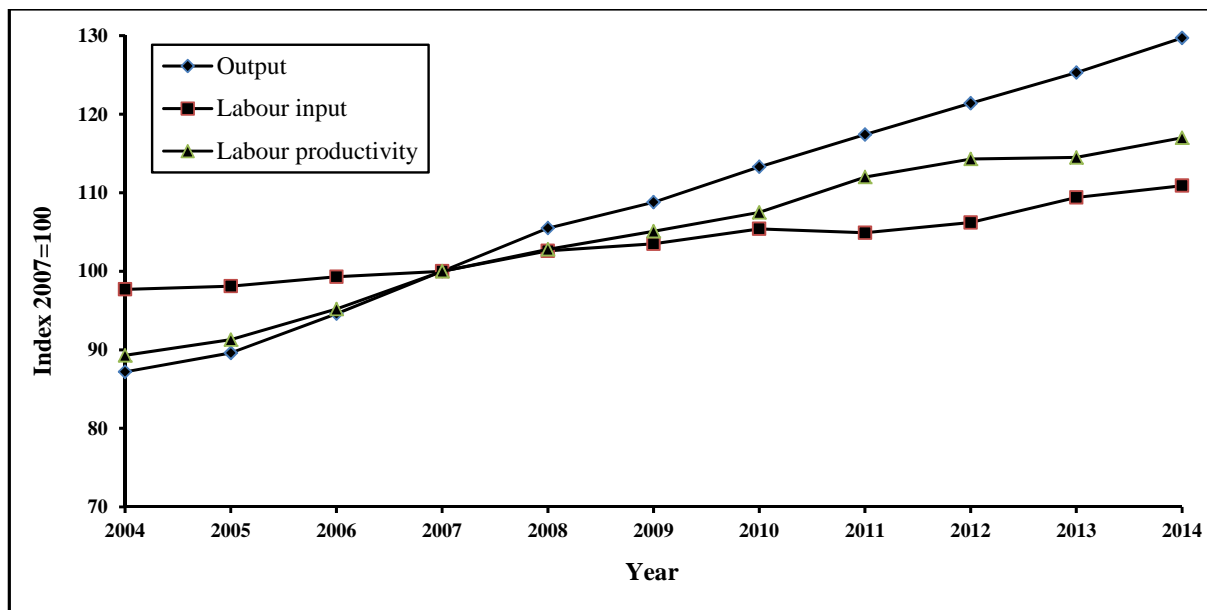
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 2004 to 2014, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.0%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2007 to 2014 are given in table B.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.3% during the period 2004 to 2014 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 4.7% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2007 to 2014 by sector and for the whole economy are given in table B.2 and table B.3 respectively.

2.3 Trends in labour productivity

Labour productivity for the total economy, that is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per worker, is calculated by dividing GDP (at constant prices) by the total number of persons engaged. An increase in GDP per worker can result when GDP increases at a higher rate than employment and a decline can occur when the same GDP is produced with more labour input.

Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components – Total economy, 2004 to 2014



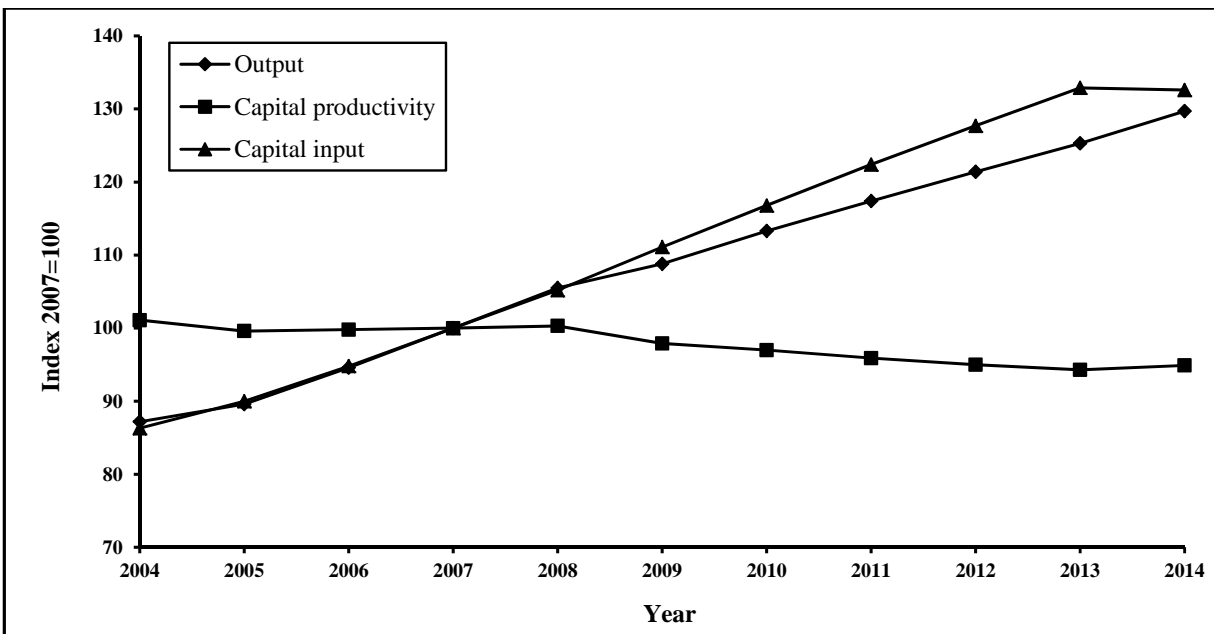
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 89.3 in 2004 to 117.0 in 2014. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 2.7%.

In 2014, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 2.2% compared to 0.2% in 2013. This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 3.5% coupled with a lower growth of 1.3% in labour input in 2014. In 2013, GDP grew by 3.2% and labour input by 3.0%. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2007 to 2014 for the economy as a whole and also for the different sectors are shown in table B.4.

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

Capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the stock of fixed capital used in the production process. For the total economy, it is measured by dividing Gross Domestic Product (at constant prices) in a particular year by the fixed capital stock (at constant prices) used to produce it. Capital productivity indicates how efficiently capital assets are being used.

Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components – Total economy, 2004 to 2014



Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. From 2004 to 2014, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% with the index dropping from 101.1 in 2004 to 94.9 in 2014. Capital productivity registered an increase of 0.7% in 2014 after five consecutive years of declines. The 0.7% increase in 2014 is explained by a lower growth in capital input (2.8%) compared to that of GDP (3.5%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table B.5 for the years 2007 to 2014.

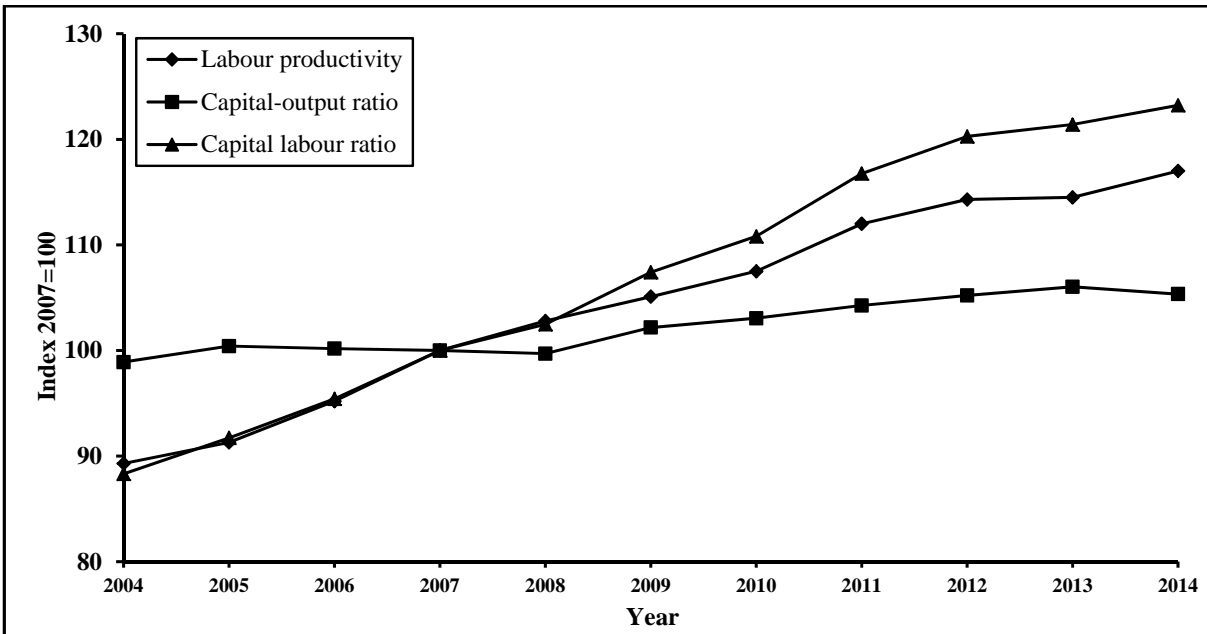
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio represents the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. The capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.6% from 2004 to 2014 with the index improving from 98.9 in 2004 to reach 105.3 in 2014.

The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. The index of the capital-labour ratio has increased from 88.3 in 2004 to 123.2 in 2014, representing an annual growth of 3.4%.

In 2014, the capital-output ratio fell by 0.7% compared to an increase of 0.8% in 2013. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 1.5% in 2014 compared to 0.9% in 2013.

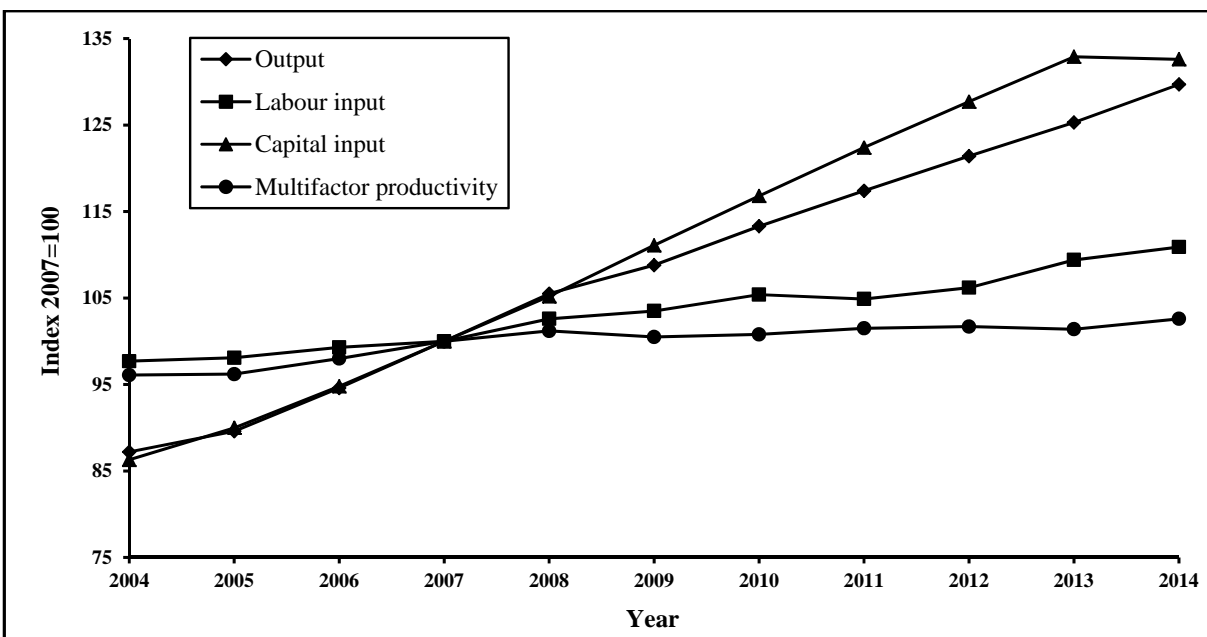
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 2004 to 2014



2.6 Trends in multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity (MFP) measures output against the combined effect of a multiplicity of factors of which capital and labour are the most important ones. The other factors which could be included are better quality products and services, economies of scale, improved access to foreign markets, better management and improved training.

Figure 2.4 – Multifactor productivity and its components – Total economy, 2004 to 2014

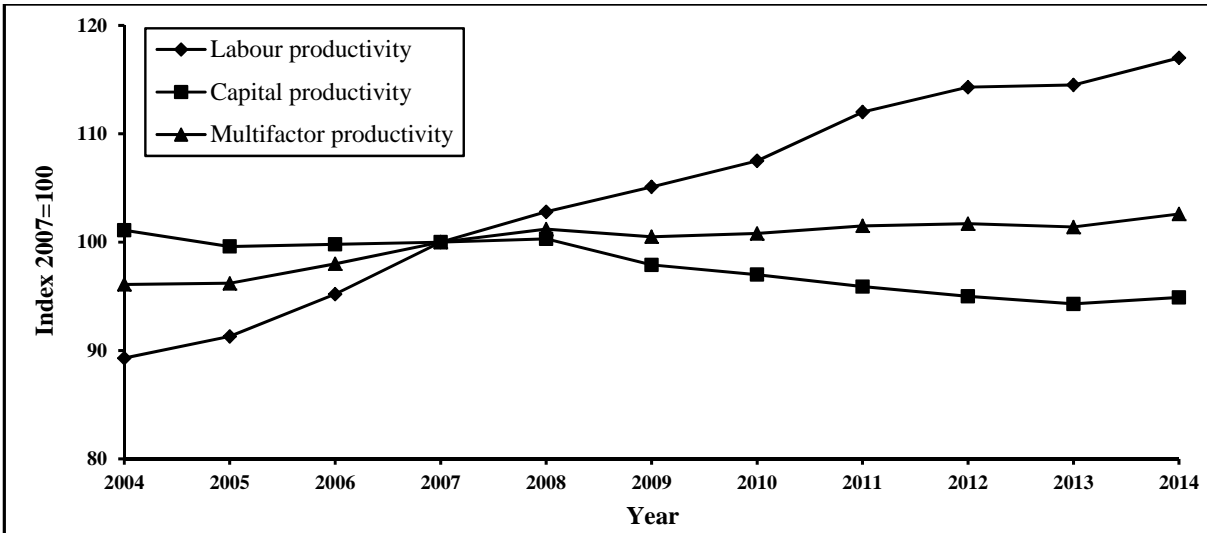


During the period 2004 to 2014, MFP increased by an average of 0.7% per annum. A growth of 1.2% in MFP was registered in 2014 compared to a decrease of 0.3% in 2013.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

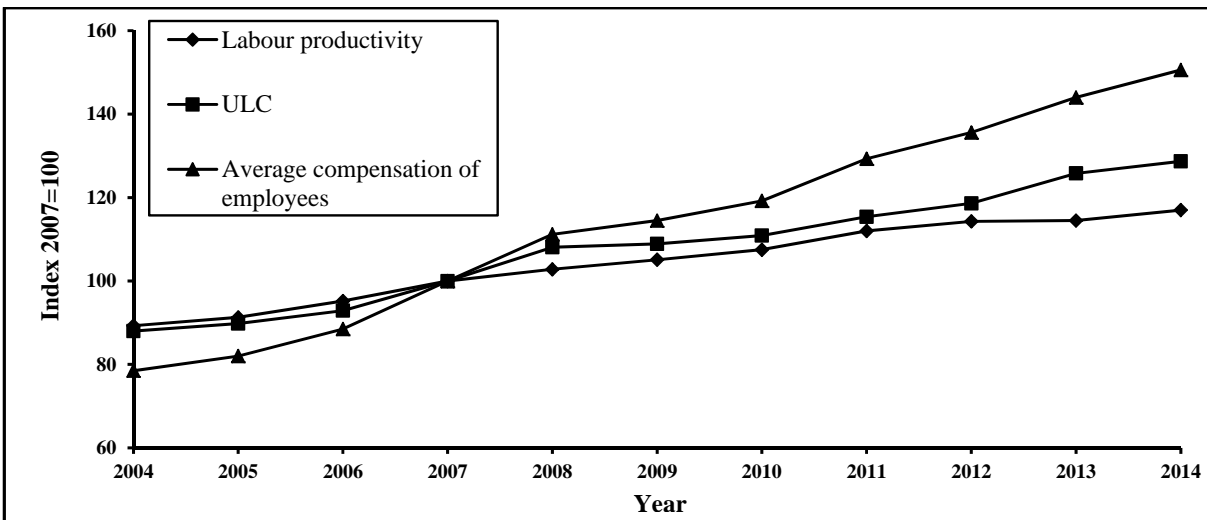
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 2004 to 2014. Over the years, whilst labour productivity and multifactor productivity grew by 2.7% and 0.7% annually, capital productivity witnessed a negative annual growth of 0.6%.

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 2004 to 2014



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 2004 to 2014



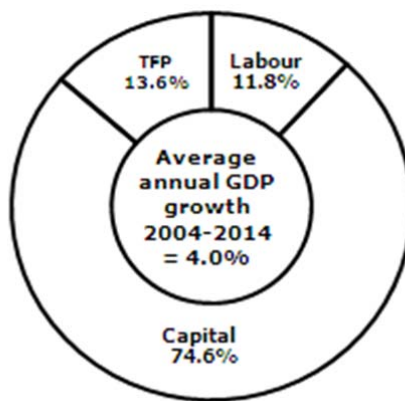
Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. During the period 2004 to 2014, average annual compensation of employees increased by 6.7% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.7%. The higher growth in average annual compensation of employees compared to that of

labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 3.9% in ULC. In 2014, ULC increased by 2.4% compared to 6.0% growth in 2013.

2.9 Growth accounting

The contribution of different factors to economic growth is determined by the growth accounting technique.

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to GDP growth
2004 – 2014**



From 2004 and 2014, the contribution of labour to the 4.0% average annual growth in GDP worked out to 11.8% and that of capital to 74.6%. The remaining 13.6% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology. It is to be noted that during the period under study, labour grew by 1.3% and capital by 4.7%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

| Factors | Percentage |
|---------|------------|
| Labour | 11.8 % |
| Capital | 74.6% |
| TFP | 13.6% |

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 18.3% in 2007 to 16.5% in 2014. In 2014, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 112,200 (20.1% of total employment) compared to 116,500 (23.1 % of total employment) in 2007.

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) exports oriented enterprises (ii) Sugar milling (including electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products but excluding electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and (iii) Other manufacturing which comprises goods mostly meant for the local market. These groups contributed respectively 5.9%, 0.2% and 10.4% to GDP in 2014.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 2007 to 2014, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.4% annually. In 2014, the sector registered a growth of 2.2%, lower than the 4.4% growth registered in 2013.

During the same period, labour input declined by an average of 0.5% and capital input by 1.5%.

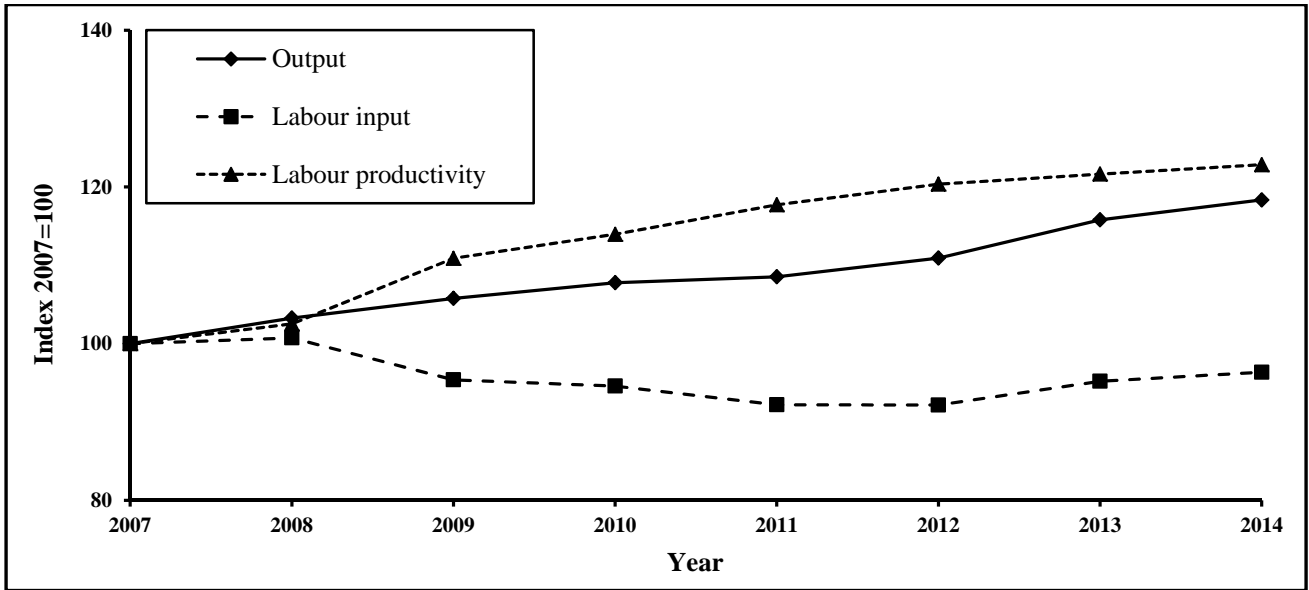
In 2014, labour input increased by 1.2% after an increase of 3.3% in 2013. Capital input further decreased by 0.1% in 2014, following a decline of 2.7% in 2013.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. During the period 2007 to 2014, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.0%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 100.0 in 2007 to 122.8 in 2014.

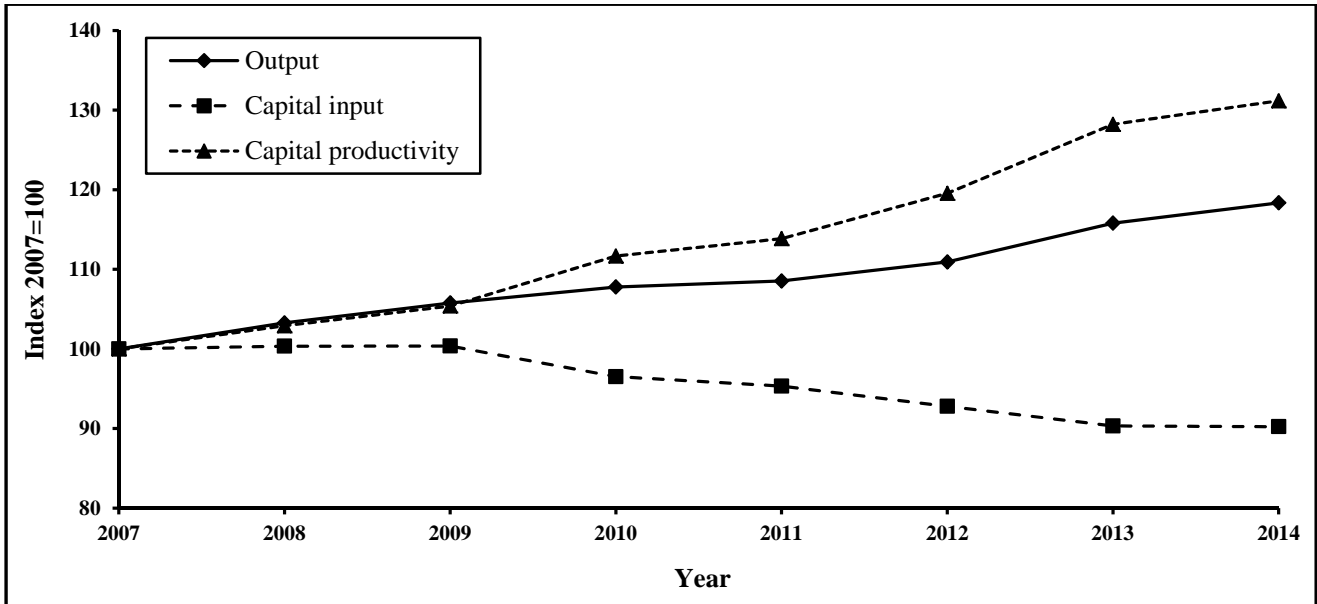
In 2014, labour productivity in manufacturing increased slightly by 1.0%, lower than the 1.1% growth in 2013. The 1.0% increase in 2014 is the result of a 2.2% growth in output coupled with a rise of 1.2% in labour input (Table A2.1).

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2014



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2014

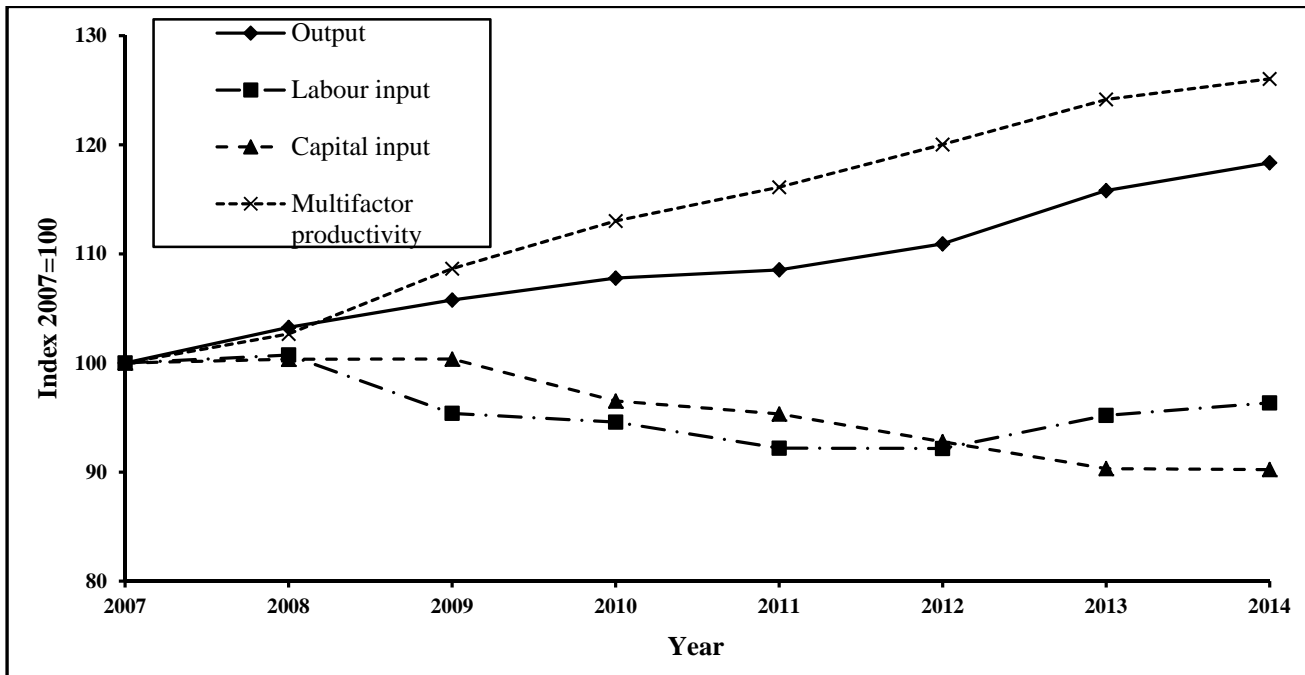


During the period 2007 to 2014, capital productivity increased by an average of 4.0% annually as a result of a decline of 1.5% in capital input and increase of 2.4% in real output respectively.

In 2014, capital productivity witnessed a growth of 2.3%, lower than the 7.2% recorded in 2013. The 2.3% growth is the result of a higher growth of 2.2% in real output compared to the negative growth of 0.1% in capital input (Table A2.1).

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2014



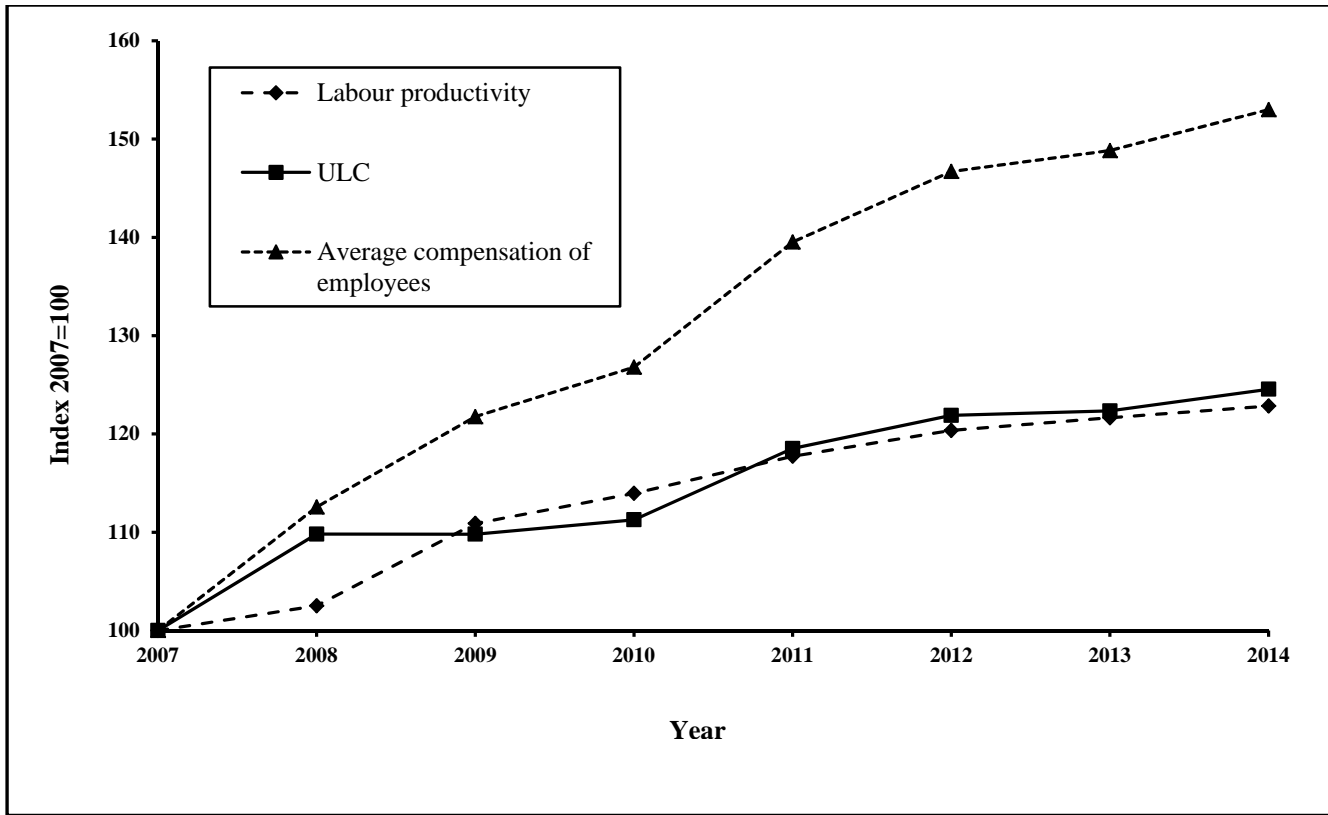
During the period 2007 to 2014, multifactor productivity (MFP) increased by an average of 3.4% per annum. In 2014, MFP witnessed an increase of 1.5% compared to 3.4% in 2013 (Table A2.1).

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 2007 and 2014, ULC grew at an annual rate of 3.2% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (6.3%) compared to labour productivity (3.0%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 100.0 in 2007 to 124.5 in 2014.

In 2014, ULC for the manufacturing sector increased by 1.8% compared to 0.4% in 2013 (Table A2.2).

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2014



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

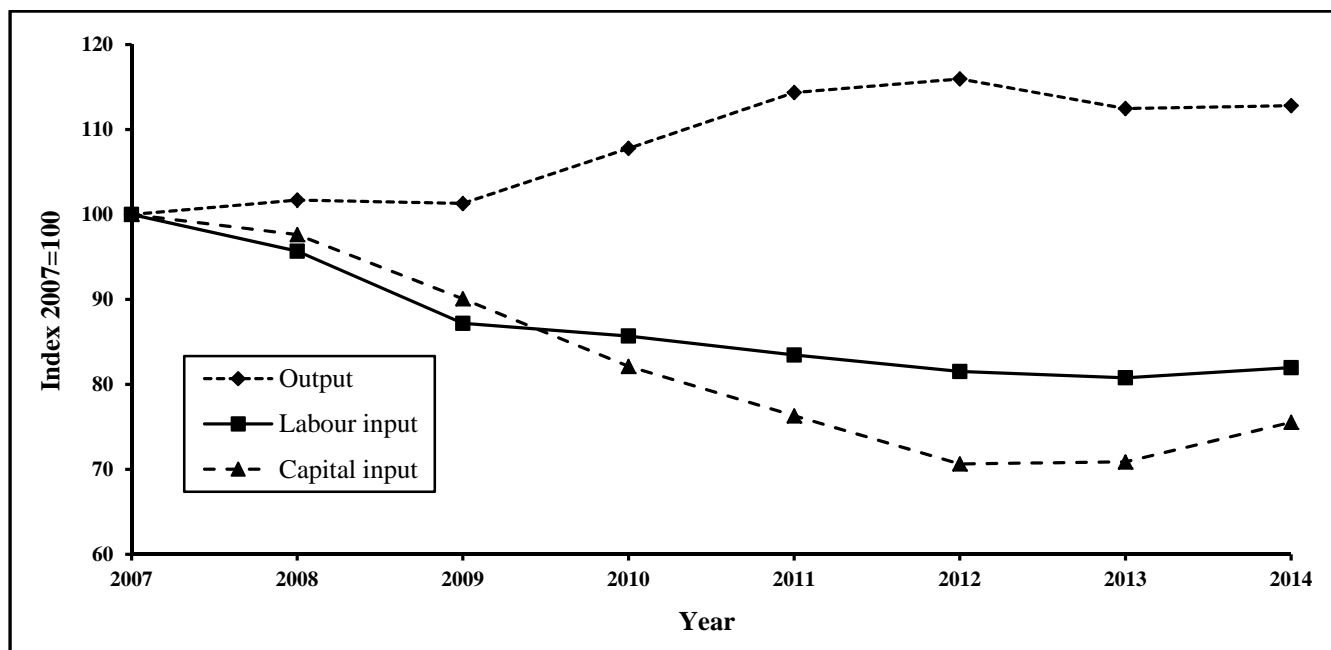
4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. When the first companies started operating in 1971, employment in this sector stood at around 650. It peaked at around 90,000 in the nineties. The number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments was 65,200 (51,200 Mauritians and 14,000 foreigners) in March 2006. Following the repeal of various industrial enactments in the Finance Act 2006, all industrial certificates including the export certificate (EPZ) lapsed on 1 October 2006. To have consistent data series on enterprises involved in manufacturing activities for export, in addition to enterprises previously holding an EPZ certificate, enterprises manufacturing goods for export and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment as from 1 October 2006 are also considered as “Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)”.

At the end of December 2014, the number of persons employed by the EOE was 54,577 (31,786 Mauritians and 22,791 foreigners). In 2014, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 5.9%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 73.1% and 26.9% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2014



During the period 2007 to 2014, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 1.7%. Within the sector, average annual growths of 3.9% and 0.9% were observed in the non-textile and textile establishments respectively.

During the period 2007 to 2014, labour input registered an annual decrease of 2.8%. In 2014, labour input increased by 1.5% after a fall of 0.9% in 2013.

From 2007 to 2014, capital input registered an average annual decrease of 3.9%. In 2014, capital input rose by 6.6% after an increase of 0.3% in 2013.

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2014

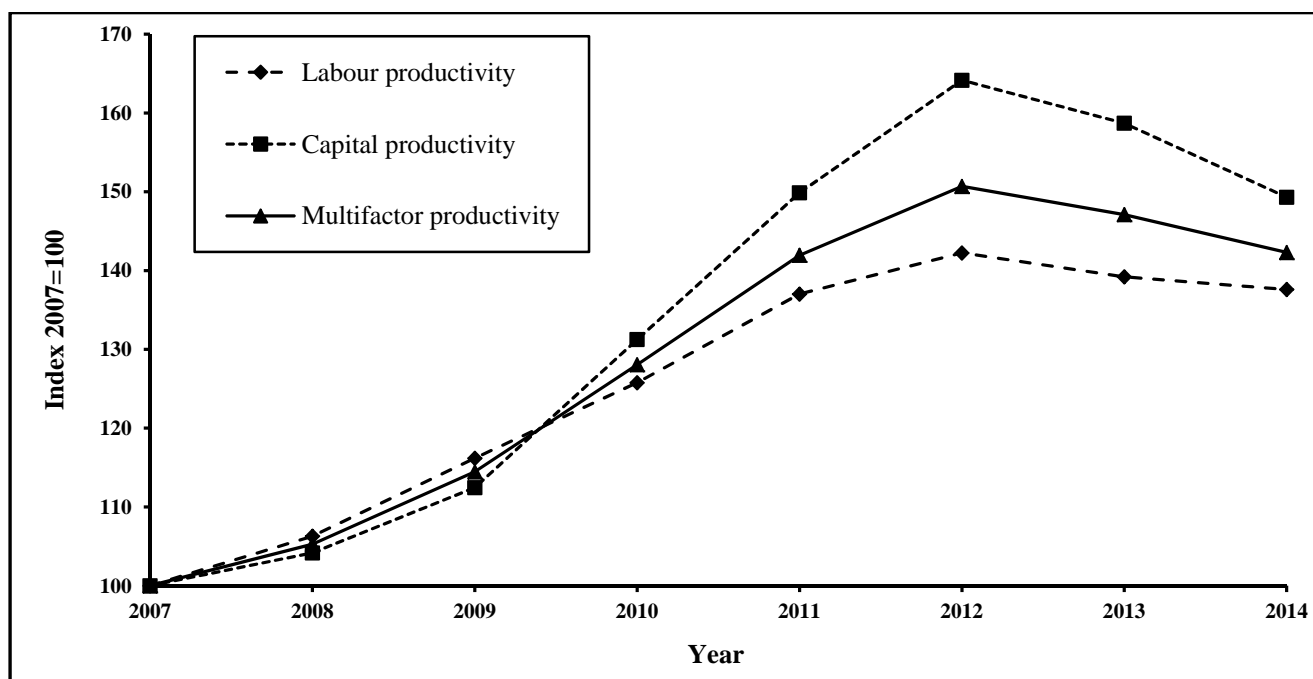


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 2007 to 2014. Both labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 4.7% and 5.9% respectively. This is explained by an annual increase of 1.7% in real output coupled with decreases of 2.8 % in labour input and 3.9% in capital input during the period under review. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 5.2%.

In 2014, labour productivity in EOE fell further by 1.2% after a fall of 2.1% in 2013. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed decreases of 5.9% and 3.3% respectively in 2014 after the fall of 3.3% and 2.4% in 2013.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2014

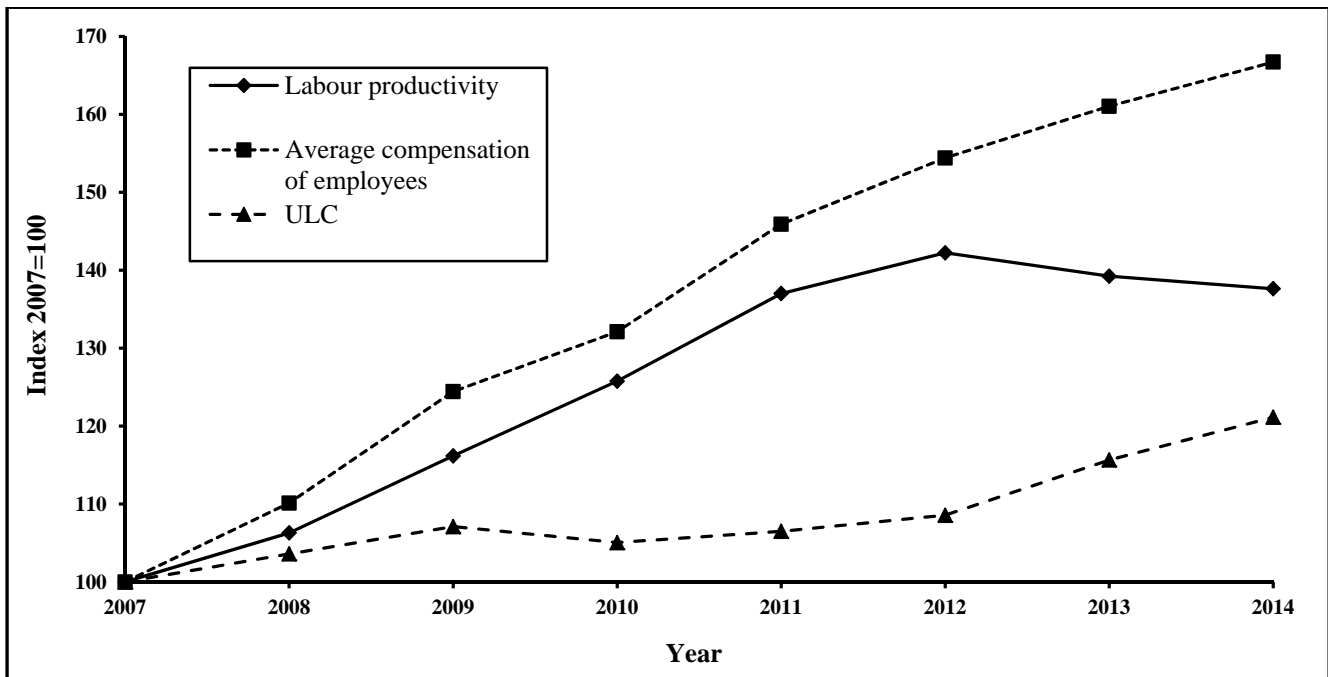


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 2007 to 2014. During that period, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 7.6% and labour productivity by 4.7%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.8% during that period. In 2014, the ULC index grew by 4.7% after that of 6.5% in 2013.

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the rest of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens. Indicators commonly used are unit labour cost, real effective exchange rate and relative market shares. Some of the competitiveness indicators have been computed and are presented in this report.

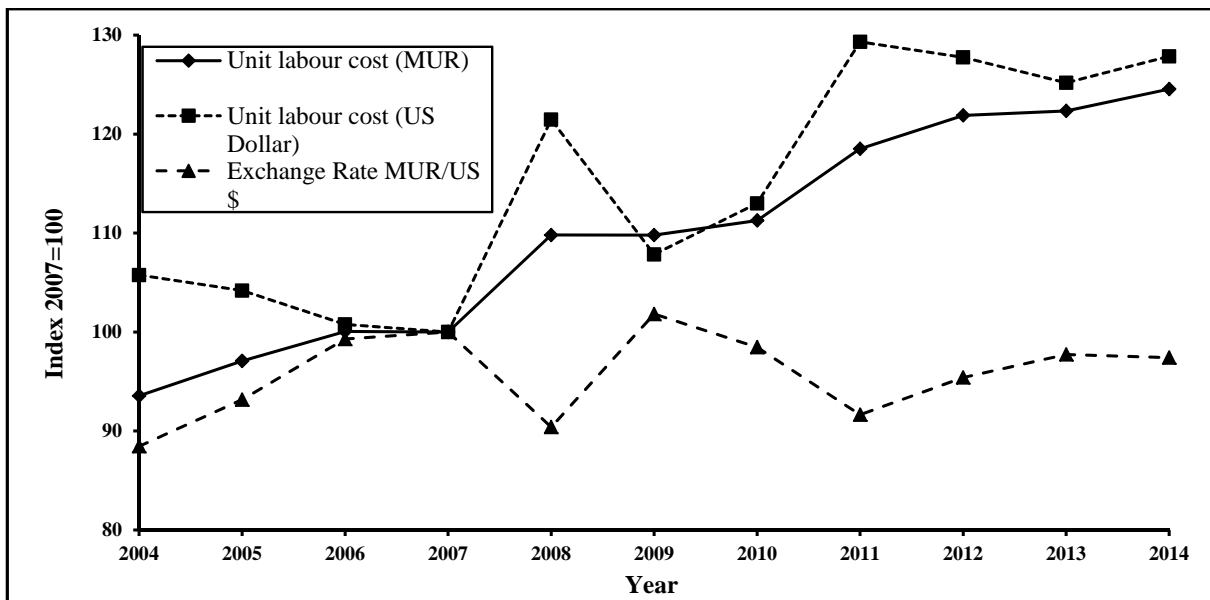
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

To compare changes in competitiveness, the impacts of exchange rate fluctuations have to be taken into account, since competitiveness of products depends upon changes in the prices of these products in the market.

Figure 5.1 below presents ULC in Mauritian Rupee and US Dollar for the period 2004 to 2014. It clearly shows that ULC is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

When a national currency appreciates against the US Dollar, more Dollars must be paid in exchange for each national currency unit. On the other hand, when a national currency depreciates against US Dollar, less Dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit.

Figure 5.1 - ULC index in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2004 - 2014



From 2004 to 2014, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 2.9% annually. In Dollar terms, the increase was 1.9%, as a result of a 1.0% change in the average annual exchange rate of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2014, ULC in Dollar terms increased by 2.1% after recording a decline of 2.0% in 2013.

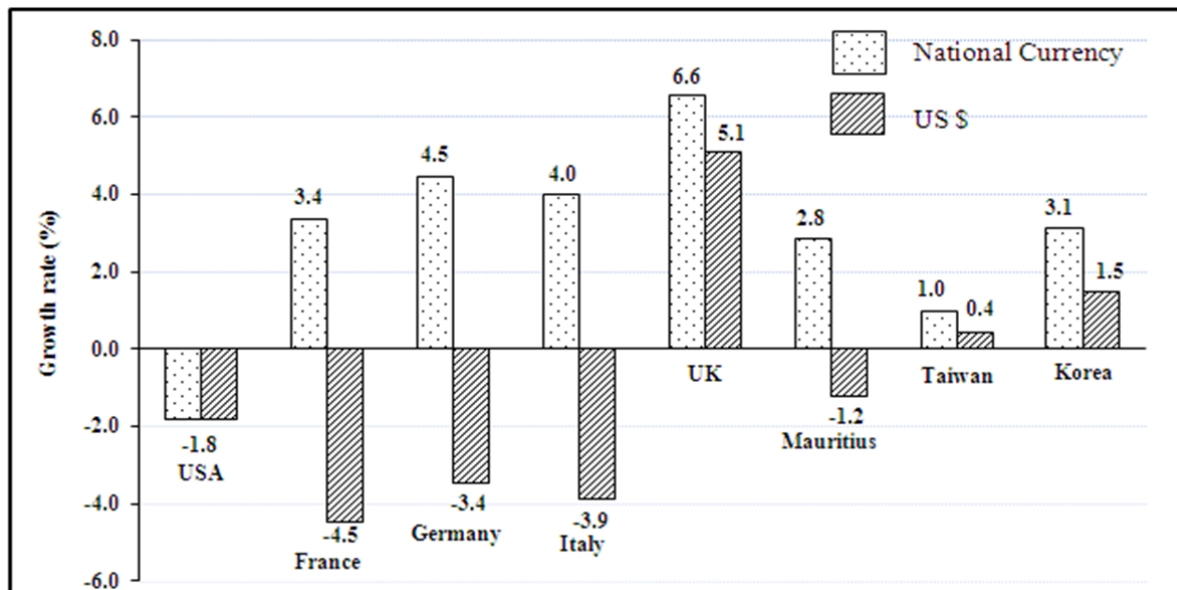
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2012

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2012, in national currency and US Dollar is given in the table IV and figure 5.2 based on latest estimates prepared by The Conference Board International Labour Comparisons program. Estimates for 2013 are expected to be released in June 2015.

Table IV: Growth rate in Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost of selected countries, 2012

| Country | USA | France | Germany | Italy | UK | Mauritius | Taiwan | Korea |
|-------------------|------|--------|---------|-------|-----|-----------|--------|-------|
| National currency | -1.8 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| US \$ | -1.8 | -4.5 | -3.4 | -3.9 | 5.1 | -1.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 |

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2012



Source: U.S Bureau of Labour Statistics and Statistics Mauritius Estimates

It is observed that, in 2012, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, increased in all countries except USA. Mauritius recorded an increase of 2.8%.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed decreases in most countries except UK, Taiwan and Korea where lower increases are observed when compared to changes in national currency, explained by depreciation of currencies under review against the US Dollar. Mauritius witnessed a decrease of 1.2%.

5.4 Evolution of market share

Evolution of market share of our products with our main trading partner countries is another indicator pertinent to the analysis of competitiveness. A country exporting a particular product to another country maintains its share of the market if the growth of its share in the market for that product equals the rate at which the imports of the products grow in the importing country.

Table C.8 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC¹ groups of products, for 2011 to 2014 in some of our main importing countries. Note that data for Germany for 2014 was not available at time of publication of this digest. Data for USA shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 841² has increased gradually from 0.9% in 2011 to 1.1 % in 2014 while data for France for the same product show a slight decrease from 0.4% in 2011 to 0.2% in 2014.

¹ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

² Men's or boys coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted.

A. SERIES
A 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1995 - 2014

(Index 2007 = 100)

| Year | Real Output | | Labour Input | | Capital Input | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Productivity | | Multifactor Productivity | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| 1995 | 55.5 | 5.3 | 91.5 | 0.9 | 52.6 | 5.0 | 60.6 | 4.4 | 105.5 | 0.2 | 78.6 | 3.7 |
| 1996 | 58.9 | 6.2 | 92.2 | 0.7 | 55.7 | 6.1 | 63.9 | 5.4 | 105.7 | 0.1 | 81.6 | 3.9 |
| 1997 | 62.2 | 5.6 | 93.4 | 1.3 | 59.2 | 6.2 | 66.6 | 4.2 | 105.0 | -0.6 | 83.8 | 2.6 |
| 1998 | 65.8 | 5.8 | 94.7 | 1.4 | 62.4 | 5.4 | 69.5 | 4.3 | 105.5 | 0.4 | 86.0 | 2.7 |
| 1999 | 67.2 | 2.1 | 95.7 | 1.0 | 66.8 | 7.1 | 70.2 | 1.1 | 100.6 | -4.6 | 84.8 | -1.4 |
| 2000 | 74.0 | 10.2 | 96.1 | 0.5 | 70.4 | 5.4 | 77.0 | 9.7 | 105.1 | 4.5 | 91.2 | 7.5 |
| 2001 | 77.4 | 4.6 | 96.8 | 0.7 | 74.1 | 5.3 | 80.0 | 3.9 | 104.5 | -0.6 | 92.9 | 1.9 |
| 2002 | 78.7 | 1.6 | 97.0 | 0.1 | 77.7 | 4.8 | 81.1 | 1.5 | 101.3 | -3.0 | 92.0 | -1.0 |
| 2003 | 83.6 | 6.3 | 97.5 | 0.5 | 82.0 | 5.6 | 85.8 | 5.7 | 101.9 | 0.6 | 94.8 | 3.1 |
| 2004 | 87.2 | 4.3 | 97.7 | 0.2 | 86.3 | 5.2 | 89.3 | 4.1 | 101.1 | -0.8 | 96.1 | 1.4 |
| 2005 | 89.6 | 2.7 | 98.1 | 0.4 | 90.0 | 4.3 | 91.3 | 2.3 | 99.6 | -1.5 | 96.2 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | 94.6 | 5.6 | 99.3 | 1.3 | 94.8 | 5.4 | 95.2 | 4.3 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 98.0 | 1.9 |
| 2007 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.0 |
| 2008 | 105.5 | 5.5 | 102.6 | 2.6 | 105.2 | 5.2 | 102.8 | 2.8 | 100.3 | 0.3 | 101.2 | 1.2 |
| 2009 | 108.8 | 3.1 | 103.5 | 0.8 | 111.1 | 5.7 | 105.1 | 2.3 | 97.9 | -2.4 | 100.5 | -0.7 |
| 2010 | 113.3 | 4.2 | 105.4 | 1.9 | 116.8 | 5.1 | 107.5 | 2.3 | 97.0 | -0.9 | 100.8 | 0.3 |
| 2011 | 117.4 | 3.6 | 104.9 | -0.5 | 122.4 | 4.8 | 112.0 | 4.1 | 95.9 | -1.2 | 101.5 | 0.7 |
| 2012 | 121.4 | 3.4 | 106.2 | 1.3 | 127.7 | 4.3 | 114.3 | 2.1 | 95.0 | -0.9 | 101.7 | 0.1 |
| 2013 ¹ | 125.3 | 3.2 | 109.4 | 3.0 | 132.9 | 4.0 | 114.5 | 0.2 | 94.3 | -0.8 | 101.4 | -0.3 |
| 2014 | 129.7 | 3.5 | 110.9 | 1.3 | 132.6 | 2.8 | 117.0 | 2.2 | 94.9 | 0.7 | 102.6 | 1.2 |

¹ Revised

Table A 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1995 - 2014

(Index 2007 = 100)

| Year | Average compensation of employees | | Unit Labour Cost | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Output Ratio | | Capital Labour Ratio | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| 1995 | 40.4 | 7.3 | 64.2 | 2.8 | 60.6 | 4.4 | 94.8 | -0.2 | 57.4 | 4.2 |
| 1996 | 44.2 | 9.5 | 66.7 | 3.8 | 63.9 | 5.4 | 94.7 | -0.1 | 60.5 | 5.3 |
| 1997 | 46.9 | 6.0 | 67.8 | 1.7 | 66.6 | 4.2 | 95.2 | 0.6 | 63.4 | 4.8 |
| 1998 | 51.8 | 10.6 | 71.9 | 6.0 | 69.5 | 4.3 | 94.8 | -0.4 | 65.9 | 3.9 |
| 1999 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 75.2 | 4.6 | 70.2 | 1.1 | 99.4 | 4.9 | 69.8 | 6.0 |
| 2000 | 59.8 | 9.1 | 74.8 | -0.6 | 77.0 | 9.7 | 95.1 | -4.3 | 73.3 | 5.0 |
| 2001 | 63.9 | 6.8 | 77.5 | 3.6 | 80.0 | 3.9 | 95.7 | 0.6 | 76.6 | 4.5 |
| 2002 | 68.4 | 7.1 | 81.9 | 5.6 | 81.1 | 1.5 | 98.7 | 3.1 | 80.1 | 4.6 |
| 2003 | 72.4 | 8.9 | 84.3 | 3.0 | 85.8 | 5.7 | 98.1 | -0.6 | 84.2 | 5.1 |
| 2004 | 78.5 | 8.6 | 88.0 | 4.3 | 89.3 | 4.1 | 98.9 | 0.8 | 88.3 | 4.9 |
| 2005 | 82.0 | 4.4 | 89.8 | 2.1 | 91.3 | 2.3 | 100.4 | 1.5 | 91.7 | 3.9 |
| 2006 | 88.5 | 7.9 | 92.9 | 3.5 | 95.2 | 4.3 | 100.2 | -0.2 | 95.4 | 4.0 |
| 2007 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | -0.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 |
| 2008 | 111.2 | 11.2 | 108.1 | 8.1 | 102.8 | 2.8 | 99.7 | -0.3 | 102.5 | 2.5 |
| 2009 | 114.5 | 3.0 | 108.9 | 0.7 | 105.1 | 2.3 | 102.2 | 2.5 | 107.4 | 4.8 |
| 2010 | 119.2 | 4.1 | 110.9 | 1.8 | 107.5 | 2.3 | 103.1 | 0.9 | 110.8 | 3.2 |
| 2011 | 129.3 | 8.5 | 115.4 | 4.1 | 112.0 | 4.1 | 104.3 | 1.2 | 116.8 | 5.4 |
| 2012 | 135.6 | 4.9 | 118.6 | 2.7 | 114.3 | 2.1 | 105.2 | 0.9 | 120.3 | 3.0 |
| 2013 ¹ | 144.0 | 6.2 | 125.8 | 6.0 | 114.5 | 0.2 | 106.0 | 0.8 | 121.4 | 0.9 |
| 2014 | 150.6 | 4.6 | 128.7 | 2.4 | 117.0 | 2.2 | 105.3 | -0.7 | 123.2 | 1.5 |

¹Revised

A 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table A 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Real Output | | Labour Input | | Capital Input | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Productivity | | Multifactor Productivity | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 76.2 | 5.9 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 84.8 | -2.2 | 78.6 | 5.9 | 89.8 | 8.3 | 84.1 | 7.2 |
| 1996 | 81.2 | 6.5 | 97.6 | 0.7 | 85.1 | 0.3 | 83.1 | 5.7 | 95.4 | 6.2 | 89.5 | 6.5 |
| 1997 | 86.0 | 5.9 | 101.3 | 3.7 | 85.2 | 0.1 | 84.9 | 2.1 | 100.9 | 5.8 | 93.3 | 4.2 |
| 1998 | 91.2 | 6.1 | 105.3 | 3.9 | 89.5 | 5.1 | 86.6 | 2.1 | 101.8 | 0.9 | 94.7 | 1.5 |
| 1999 | 93.0 | 2.0 | 103.3 | -1.8 | 95.2 | 6.3 | 90.0 | 3.9 | 97.7 | -4.0 | 94.0 | -0.7 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 100.0 | -3.2 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 6.3 |
| 2001 | 105.0 | 5.0 | 100.7 | 0.7 | 103.6 | 3.6 | 104.3 | 4.3 | 101.4 | 1.4 | 102.7 | 2.7 |
| 2002 | 102.2 | -2.7 | 98.0 | -2.7 | 108.0 | 4.3 | 104.3 | 0.0 | 94.6 | -6.7 | 98.7 | -3.8 |
| 2003 | 103.2 | 1.0 | 94.1 | -4.0 | 110.2 | 2.0 | 109.7 | 5.2 | 93.7 | -1.0 | 100.2 | 1.4 |
| 2004 | 104.0 | 0.8 | 89.0 | -5.4 | 115.3 | 4.7 | 116.9 | 6.5 | 90.2 | -3.7 | 100.2 | 0.0 |
| 2005 | 100.4 | -3.5 | 85.3 | -4.2 | 119.4 | 3.6 | 117.7 | 0.7 | 84.0 | -6.8 | 95.8 | -4.4 |
| 2006 | 105.2 | 4.8 | 85.7 | 0.4 | 118.4 | -0.9 | 122.8 | 4.3 | 88.8 | 5.7 | 100.6 | 5.1 |
| 2007 | 107.6 | 2.3 | 86.7 | 1.2 | 125.0 | 5.6 | 124.1 | 1.1 | 86.1 | -3.1 | 97.8 | -2.8 |
| 2008 | 111.1 | 3.2 | 86.4 | -0.4 | 124.3 | -0.6 | 128.6 | 3.6 | 89.3 | 3.8 | 100.9 | 3.2 |
| 2009 | 113.4 | 2.1 | 81.1 | -6.1 | 124.4 | 0.0 | 139.8 | 8.7 | 91.2 | 2.1 | 105.1 | 4.2 |
| 2010 | 115.8 | 2.1 | 79.9 | -1.4 | 119.6 | -3.8 | 144.9 | 3.6 | 96.8 | 6.2 | 112.0 | 6.6 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 103.3 | 3.3 | 100.7 | 0.7 | 100.3 | 0.3 | 102.5 | 2.5 | 102.9 | 2.9 | 102.7 | 2.7 |
| 2009 | 105.8 | 2.4 | 95.4 | -5.3 | 100.4 | 0.0 | 110.9 | 8.2 | 105.4 | 2.4 | 108.6 | 5.8 |
| 2010 | 107.8 | 1.9 | 94.6 | -0.8 | 96.5 | -3.8 | 114.0 | 2.8 | 111.7 | 6.0 | 113.0 | 4.0 |
| 2011 | 108.5 | 0.7 | 92.2 | -2.5 | 95.3 | -1.2 | 117.7 | 3.3 | 113.9 | 2.0 | 116.1 | 2.7 |
| 2012 | 110.9 | 2.2 | 92.2 | 0.0 | 92.8 | -2.7 | 120.4 | 2.2 | 119.6 | 5.0 | 120.0 | 3.4 |
| 2013 ¹ | 115.8 | 4.4 | 95.2 | 3.3 | 90.3 | -2.7 | 121.6 | 1.1 | 128.2 | 7.2 | 124.2 | 3.4 |
| 2014 | 118.4 | 2.2 | 96.3 | 1.2 | 90.2 | -0.1 | 122.8 | 1.0 | 131.2 | 2.3 | 126.0 | 1.5 |

¹Revised

Table A 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Average Compensation of employees | | Unit Labour Cost | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Output Ratio | | Capital Labour Ratio | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 64.8 | 10.3 | 82.4 | 4.1 | 78.6 | 5.9 | 111.2 | -7.6 | 87.4 | -2.1 |
| 1996 | 69.0 | 6.5 | 82.9 | 0.7 | 83.1 | 5.7 | 104.7 | -5.8 | 87.0 | -0.5 |
| 1997 | 71.6 | 3.9 | 84.4 | 1.7 | 84.9 | 2.1 | 99.0 | -5.4 | 84.0 | -3.5 |
| 1998 | 78.4 | 9.5 | 90.5 | 7.3 | 86.6 | 2.1 | 98.1 | -0.9 | 85.0 | 1.2 |
| 1999 | 89.0 | 13.5 | 98.9 | 9.3 | 90.0 | 3.9 | 102.3 | 4.3 | 92.1 | 8.3 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | -2.2 | 100.0 | 8.6 |
| 2001 | 107.2 | 7.2 | 102.7 | 2.7 | 104.3 | 4.3 | 98.6 | -1.4 | 102.9 | 2.9 |
| 2002 | 115.2 | 7.5 | 110.4 | 7.5 | 104.3 | 0.0 | 105.7 | 7.1 | 110.2 | 7.1 |
| 2003 | 125.1 | 8.6 | 114.0 | 3.2 | 109.7 | 5.2 | 106.8 | 1.0 | 117.1 | 6.3 |
| 2004 | 140.7 | 12.5 | 120.4 | 5.7 | 116.9 | 6.5 | 110.9 | 3.8 | 129.5 | 10.6 |
| 2005 | 147.1 | 4.5 | 125.0 | 3.8 | 117.7 | 0.7 | 119.0 | 7.3 | 140.0 | 8.1 |
| 2006 | 158.2 | 7.5 | 128.8 | 3.1 | 122.8 | 4.3 | 112.6 | -5.4 | 138.2 | -1.3 |
| 2007 | 169.3 | 7.0 | 136.4 | 5.9 | 124.1 | 1.1 | 116.2 | 3.2 | 144.2 | 4.3 |
| 2008 | 185.6 | 9.7 | 144.3 | 5.9 | 128.6 | 3.6 | 112.0 | -3.6 | 144.0 | -0.2 |
| 2009 | 201.2 | 8.4 | 143.9 | -0.3 | 139.8 | 8.7 | 109.7 | -2.0 | 153.4 | 6.5 |
| 2010 | 222.2 | 10.4 | 153.4 | 6.6 | 144.9 | 3.6 | 103.3 | -5.8 | 149.7 | -2.4 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 112.6 | 12.6 | 109.8 | 9.8 | 102.5 | 2.5 | 97.2 | -2.8 | 99.6 | -0.4 |
| 2009 | 121.8 | 8.2 | 109.8 | 0.0 | 110.9 | 8.2 | 94.9 | -2.4 | 105.2 | 5.6 |
| 2010 | 126.8 | 4.1 | 111.3 | 1.3 | 114.0 | 2.8 | 89.5 | -5.6 | 102.0 | -3.0 |
| 2011 | 139.5 | 10.0 | 118.5 | 6.5 | 117.7 | 3.3 | 87.8 | -1.9 | 103.4 | 1.3 |
| 2012 | 146.7 | 5.1 | 121.9 | 2.8 | 120.4 | 2.2 | 83.6 | -4.8 | 100.7 | -2.6 |
| 2013 ¹ | 148.8 | 1.4 | 122.3 | 0.4 | 121.6 | 1.1 | 78.0 | -6.8 | 94.9 | -5.8 |
| 2014 | 153.0 | 2.8 | 124.5 | 1.8 | 122.8 | 1.0 | 76.2 | -2.3 | 93.7 | -1.3 |

¹Revised

A 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table A 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Real Output | | Labour Input | | Capital Input | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Productivity | | Multifactor Productivity | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 73.7 | 5.0 | 89.2 | -2.3 | 79.6 | -2.8 | 82.6 | 7.5 | 92.6 | 8.0 | 86.8 | 7.9 |
| 1996 | 78.8 | 7.0 | 89.4 | 0.2 | 78.6 | -1.2 | 88.2 | 6.7 | 100.3 | 8.3 | 93.6 | 7.9 |
| 1997 | 83.6 | 6.0 | 93.5 | 4.6 | 82.3 | 4.7 | 89.3 | 1.3 | 101.5 | 1.2 | 95.1 | 1.6 |
| 1998 | 89.3 | 6.9 | 98.6 | 5.4 | 87.6 | 6.4 | 90.6 | 1.5 | 102.0 | 0.5 | 96.0 | 0.9 |
| 1999 | 94.7 | 6.0 | 100.3 | 1.8 | 95.0 | 8.5 | 94.4 | 4.2 | 99.7 | -2.3 | 96.8 | 0.8 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.3 |
| 2001 | 104.9 | 4.9 | 101.3 | 1.3 | 103.9 | 3.9 | 103.5 | 3.5 | 100.9 | 0.9 | 102.3 | 2.3 |
| 2002 | 98.3 | -6.3 | 95.4 | -5.8 | 103.3 | -0.6 | 103.0 | -0.5 | 95.2 | -5.7 | 99.4 | -2.8 |
| 2003 | 93.8 | -4.6 | 89.1 | -6.7 | 101.3 | -1.9 | 105.3 | 2.2 | 92.6 | -2.7 | 99.3 | -0.1 |
| 2004 | 88.3 | -5.8 | 79.7 | -10.5 | 110.9 | 9.4 | 110.8 | 5.3 | 79.7 | -13.9 | 94.1 | -5.2 |
| 2005 | 82.7 | -6.4 | 72.9 | -8.5 | 116.5 | 5.1 | 113.4 | 2.3 | 70.9 | -11.0 | 88.3 | -6.2 |
| 2006 | 89.5 | 8.2 | 72.4 | -0.8 | 117.7 | 1.0 | 123.6 | 9.0 | 76.0 | 7.1 | 93.7 | 6.1 |
| 2007 | 99.5 | 11.2 | 74.7 | 3.2 | 133.7 | 13.6 | 133.1 | 7.7 | 74.4 | -2.1 | 95.1 | 1.5 |
| 2008 | 101.1 | 1.6 | 71.5 | -4.3 | 130.5 | -2.4 | 141.4 | 6.2 | 77.4 | 4.1 | 101.2 | 6.4 |
| 2009 | 99.8 | -1.3 | 65.1 | -8.9 | 120.4 | -7.7 | 153.7 | 8.8 | 82.8 | 7.0 | 111.6 | 10.3 |
| 2010 | 106.2 | 6.5 | 64.0 | -1.7 | 109.8 | -8.8 | 166.6 | 8.4 | 96.8 | 16.8 | 128.4 | 15.1 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 101.7 | 1.7 | 95.7 | -4.3 | 97.6 | -2.4 | 106.3 | 6.3 | 104.2 | 4.2 | 105.3 | 5.3 |
| 2009 | 101.3 | -0.4 | 87.2 | -8.9 | 90.1 | -7.7 | 116.2 | 9.3 | 112.4 | 7.9 | 114.5 | 8.7 |
| 2010 | 107.8 | 6.4 | 85.7 | -1.7 | 82.1 | -8.8 | 125.8 | 8.3 | 131.2 | 16.7 | 128.1 | 11.9 |
| 2011 | 114.4 | 6.1 | 83.5 | -2.6 | 76.3 | -7.1 | 137.0 | 8.9 | 149.9 | 14.2 | 141.9 | 10.8 |
| 2012 | 116.0 | 1.4 | 81.5 | -2.3 | 70.6 | -7.4 | 142.2 | 3.8 | 164.1 | 9.5 | 150.7 | 6.2 |
| 2013 ¹ | 112.5 | -3.0 | 80.8 | -0.9 | 70.9 | 0.3 | 139.2 | -2.1 | 158.7 | -3.3 | 147.1 | -2.4 |
| 2014 | 112.8 | 0.3 | 82.0 | 1.5 | 75.5 | 6.6 | 137.6 | -1.2 | 149.3 | -5.9 | 142.3 | -3.3 |

¹Revised

Table A 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Average Compensation of employees | | Unit Labour Cost | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Output Ratio | | Capital Labour Ratio | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 66.8 | 11.0 | 80.9 | 3.2 | 82.6 | 7.5 | 108.0 | -7.4 | 89.2 | -0.5 |
| 1996 | 71.7 | 7.3 | 81.3 | 0.5 | 88.2 | 6.7 | 99.7 | -7.7 | 87.9 | -1.4 |
| 1997 | 73.1 | 1.9 | 81.8 | 0.5 | 89.3 | 1.3 | 98.5 | -1.2 | 88.0 | 0.1 |
| 1998 | 80.6 | 10.3 | 88.9 | 8.7 | 90.6 | 1.5 | 98.0 | -0.5 | 88.9 | 1.0 |
| 1999 | 92.9 | 15.2 | 98.3 | 10.6 | 94.4 | 4.2 | 100.3 | 2.3 | 94.7 | 6.6 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | -0.3 | 100.0 | 5.5 |
| 2001 | 108.3 | 8.3 | 104.6 | 4.6 | 103.5 | 3.5 | 99.1 | -0.9 | 102.6 | 2.6 |
| 2002 | 118.7 | 9.6 | 115.2 | 10.1 | 103.0 | -0.5 | 105.1 | 6.1 | 108.2 | 5.5 |
| 2003 | 124.9 | 5.3 | 118.7 | 3.0 | 105.3 | 2.2 | 108.0 | 2.8 | 113.7 | 5.1 |
| 2004 | 137.4 | 10.0 | 124.0 | 4.5 | 110.8 | 5.3 | 125.5 | 16.2 | 139.0 | 22.3 |
| 2005 | 141.8 | 3.2 | 125.1 | 0.9 | 113.4 | 2.3 | 141.0 | 12.3 | 159.8 | 14.9 |
| 2006 | 155.8 | 9.9 | 126.1 | 0.8 | 123.6 | 9.0 | 131.6 | -6.7 | 162.6 | 1.8 |
| 2007 | 177.6 | 14.0 | 133.4 | 5.8 | 133.1 | 7.7 | 134.4 | 2.1 | 178.9 | 10.0 |
| 2008 | 195.8 | 10.2 | 138.5 | 3.8 | 141.4 | 6.2 | 129.1 | -3.9 | 182.5 | 2.0 |
| 2009 | 224.4 | 14.6 | 145.9 | 5.4 | 153.7 | 8.8 | 120.7 | -6.5 | 184.8 | 1.3 |
| 2010 | 239.1 | 6.6 | 143.5 | -1.6 | 166.6 | 8.4 | 103.3 | -14.4 | 171.4 | -7.3 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 110.1 | 10.1 | 103.6 | 3.6 | 106.3 | 6.3 | 96.0 | -4.0 | 102.0 | 2.0 |
| 2009 | 124.4 | 13.0 | 107.1 | 3.4 | 116.2 | 9.3 | 88.9 | -7.4 | 103.3 | 1.3 |
| 2010 | 132.1 | 6.2 | 105.1 | -1.9 | 125.8 | 8.3 | 76.2 | -14.3 | 95.8 | -7.3 |
| 2011 | 145.9 | 10.4 | 106.5 | 1.4 | 137.0 | 8.9 | 66.7 | -12.4 | 91.4 | -4.6 |
| 2012 | 154.4 | 5.8 | 108.6 | 1.9 | 142.2 | 3.8 | 60.9 | -8.7 | 86.7 | -5.2 |
| 2013 ¹ | 161.1 | 4.3 | 115.7 | 6.5 | 139.2 | -2.1 | 63.0 | 3.4 | 87.7 | 1.3 |
| 2014 | 166.7 | 3.5 | 121.1 | 4.7 | 137.6 | -1.2 | 67.0 | 6.3 | 92.2 | 5.0 |

¹Revised

A 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Real Output | | Labour Input | | Capital Input | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Productivity | | Multifactor Productivity | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 72.8 | 4.7 | 88.1 | -3.6 | 79.7 | -2.8 | 82.6 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 7.6 | 86.2 | 8.3 |
| 1996 | 78.8 | 8.3 | 88.6 | 0.5 | 78.7 | -1.2 | 89.0 | 7.8 | 100.2 | 9.6 | 94.1 | 9.2 |
| 1997 | 83.8 | 6.3 | 93.3 | 5.3 | 82.4 | 4.7 | 89.8 | 0.9 | 101.7 | 1.6 | 95.6 | 1.6 |
| 1998 | 89.6 | 6.9 | 98.7 | 5.8 | 87.6 | 6.3 | 90.7 | 1.0 | 102.3 | 0.5 | 96.3 | 0.7 |
| 1999 | 95.0 | 6.0 | 100.7 | 2.0 | 95.0 | 8.4 | 94.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | -2.3 | 96.9 | 0.7 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | -0.7 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 |
| 2001 | 104.8 | 4.8 | 101.0 | 1.0 | 104.1 | 4.1 | 103.8 | 3.8 | 100.7 | 0.7 | 102.3 | 2.3 |
| 2002 | 96.5 | -7.9 | 95.0 | -5.9 | 103.4 | -0.6 | 101.6 | -2.1 | 93.3 | -7.3 | 97.9 | -4.2 |
| 2003 | 91.2 | -5.5 | 87.5 | -7.9 | 101.5 | -1.9 | 104.3 | 2.6 | 89.9 | -3.7 | 97.8 | -0.2 |
| 2004 | 83.7 | -8.2 | 76.3 | -12.8 | 111.3 | 9.7 | 109.7 | 5.2 | 75.3 | -16.3 | 92.0 | -5.9 |
| 2005 | 76.1 | -9.1 | 67.7 | -11.3 | 117.3 | 5.4 | 112.4 | 2.5 | 64.9 | -13.8 | 85.6 | -7.0 |
| 2006 | 79.8 | 4.9 | 67.7 | 0.0 | 118.5 | 1.0 | 118.0 | 4.9 | 67.4 | 3.8 | 88.1 | 3.0 |
| 2007 | 89.3 | 11.9 | 69.6 | 2.8 | 135.0 | 14.0 | 128.4 | 8.8 | 66.2 | -1.8 | 89.9 | 2.0 |
| 2008 | 89.6 | 0.3 | 64.4 | -7.5 | 132.3 | -2.0 | 139.2 | 8.4 | 67.7 | 2.4 | 98.0 | 8.9 |
| 2009 | 86.6 | -3.4 | 57.8 | -10.3 | 122.4 | -7.5 | 149.9 | 7.7 | 70.7 | 4.4 | 106.2 | 8.5 |
| 2010 | 89.5 | 3.4 | 54.9 | -5.0 | 111.8 | -8.6 | 163.1 | 8.8 | 80.0 | 13.2 | 123.4 | 16.2 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 100.3 | 0.3 | 92.5 | -7.5 | 98.0 | -2.0 | 108.4 | 8.4 | 102.4 | 2.4 | 105.9 | 5.9 |
| 2009 | 96.9 | -3.4 | 83.0 | -10.3 | 90.6 | -7.5 | 116.8 | 7.7 | 106.9 | 4.4 | 112.9 | 6.6 |
| 2010 | 100.2 | 3.4 | 78.8 | -5.0 | 82.8 | -8.6 | 127.1 | 8.8 | 121.0 | 13.2 | 125.1 | 10.8 |
| 2011 | 104.2 | 4.0 | 76.0 | -3.6 | 77.1 | -6.9 | 137.0 | 7.8 | 135.1 | 11.7 | 136.5 | 9.1 |
| 2012 | 104.2 | 0.0 | 74.0 | -2.7 | 71.5 | -7.3 | 140.8 | 2.8 | 145.7 | 7.8 | 142.2 | 4.2 |
| 2013 ¹ | 106.1 | 1.8 | 73.4 | -0.8 | 71.9 | 0.6 | 144.5 | 2.6 | 147.5 | 1.2 | 145.5 | 2.3 |
| 2014 | 106.7 | 0.6 | 74.8 | 2.0 | 76.7 | 6.6 | 142.6 | -1.3 | 139.2 | -5.7 | 141.4 | -2.8 |

¹Revised

Table A 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Average Compensation of employees | | Unit Labour Cost | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Output Ratio | | Capital Labour Ratio | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 11.4 | 36.8 | 82.7 | 2.6 | 82.6 | 8.6 | 109.4 | -7.1 | 90.4 | 0.9 |
| 1996 | 8.7 | 40.0 | 83.4 | 0.8 | 89.0 | 7.8 | 99.8 | -8.8 | 88.9 | -1.7 |
| 1997 | -0.5 | 39.8 | 82.2 | -1.4 | 89.8 | 0.9 | 98.3 | -1.5 | 88.3 | -0.6 |
| 1998 | 9.7 | 43.7 | 89.3 | 8.6 | 90.7 | 1.0 | 97.8 | -0.5 | 88.7 | 0.5 |
| 1999 | 12.5 | 49.1 | 96.7 | 8.3 | 94.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 94.3 | 6.3 |
| 2000 | 9.7 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.0 |
| 2001 | 6.3 | 57.3 | 102.4 | 2.4 | 103.8 | 3.8 | 99.3 | -0.7 | 103.1 | 3.1 |
| 2002 | 15.9 | 66.4 | 121.3 | 18.4 | 101.6 | -2.1 | 107.2 | 7.9 | 108.9 | 5.6 |
| 2003 | 6.9 | 71.1 | 126.4 | 4.2 | 104.3 | 2.6 | 111.2 | 3.8 | 116.0 | 6.5 |
| 2004 | 12.6 | 80.0 | 135.3 | 7.0 | 109.7 | 5.2 | 132.9 | 19.5 | 145.8 | 25.7 |
| 2005 | 4.1 | 83.3 | 137.5 | 1.6 | 112.4 | 2.5 | 154.1 | 16.0 | 173.3 | 18.9 |
| 2006 | 7.4 | 89.5 | 140.7 | 2.4 | 118.0 | 4.9 | 148.4 | -3.7 | 175.1 | 1.1 |
| 2007 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 144.5 | 2.7 | 128.4 | 8.8 | 151.2 | 1.9 | 194.0 | 10.8 |
| 2008 | 11.5 | 111.5 | 148.6 | 2.8 | 139.2 | 8.4 | 147.7 | -2.3 | 205.5 | 5.9 |
| 2009 | 17.0 | 130.5 | 161.5 | 8.6 | 149.9 | 7.7 | 141.4 | -4.2 | 212.0 | 3.2 |
| 2010 | 12.6 | 146.8 | 167.0 | 3.4 | 163.1 | 8.8 | 125.0 | -11.6 | 203.9 | -3.8 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 111.4 | 11.4 | 102.8 | 2.8 | 108.4 | 8.4 | 97.7 | -2.3 | 105.9 | 5.9 |
| 2009 | 129.4 | 16.1 | 110.8 | 7.8 | 116.8 | 7.7 | 93.6 | -4.2 | 109.2 | 3.2 |
| 2010 | 144.5 | 11.7 | 113.7 | 2.6 | 127.1 | 8.8 | 82.7 | -11.6 | 105.1 | -3.8 |
| 2011 | 159.1 | 10.1 | 116.1 | 2.1 | 137.0 | 7.8 | 74.0 | -10.5 | 101.4 | -3.5 |
| 2012 | 167.2 | 5.1 | 118.7 | 2.3 | 140.8 | 2.8 | 68.6 | -7.3 | 96.6 | -4.7 |
| 2013 ¹ | 174.8 | 4.5 | 121.0 | 1.9 | 144.5 | 2.6 | 67.8 | -1.2 | 98.0 | 1.4 |
| 2014 | 181.0 | 3.5 | 126.9 | 4.9 | 142.6 | -1.3 | 71.9 | 6.0 | 102.5 | 4.6 |

¹Revised

A 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Real Output | | Labour Input | | Capital Input | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Productivity | | Multifactor Productivity | |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 81.7 | 7.6 | 97.2 | 7.3 | 78.9 | -2.8 | 84.1 | 0.3 | 103.6 | 10.7 | 92.3 | 5.0 |
| 1996 | 79.3 | -3.0 | 95.9 | -1.3 | 78.0 | -1.1 | 82.6 | -1.8 | 101.6 | -1.9 | 90.4 | -2.0 |
| 1997 | 81.6 | 2.9 | 95.5 | -0.5 | 82.0 | 5.1 | 85.4 | 3.4 | 99.5 | -2.1 | 91.1 | 0.7 |
| 1998 | 87.2 | 6.9 | 97.3 | 1.9 | 87.4 | 6.6 | 89.6 | 4.9 | 99.7 | 0.3 | 93.7 | 2.9 |
| 1999 | 92.4 | 6.0 | 96.9 | -0.4 | 95.1 | 8.7 | 95.4 | 6.4 | 97.2 | -2.5 | 96.0 | 2.4 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4.2 |
| 2001 | 105.1 | 5.1 | 104.1 | 4.1 | 103.0 | 3.0 | 100.9 | 0.9 | 102.1 | 2.1 | 101.3 | 1.3 |
| 2002 | 111.2 | 5.8 | 98.8 | -5.1 | 102.5 | -0.5 | 112.5 | 11.5 | 108.5 | 6.3 | 110.3 | 9.0 |
| 2003 | 112.2 | 0.9 | 101.1 | 2.3 | 100.3 | -2.1 | 111.0 | -1.4 | 111.9 | 3.1 | 111.5 | 1.1 |
| 2004 | 122.0 | 8.7 | 105.2 | 4.1 | 108.4 | 8.1 | 115.9 | 4.4 | 112.5 | 0.6 | 113.8 | 2.0 |
| 2005 | 131.3 | 7.7 | 112.2 | 6.6 | 112.0 | 3.3 | 117.1 | 1.0 | 117.2 | 4.2 | 117.2 | 3.0 |
| 2006 | 159.1 | 21.1 | 107.6 | -4.0 | 113.0 | 0.8 | 147.8 | 26.2 | 140.8 | 20.1 | 142.8 | 21.9 |
| 2007 | 173.1 | 8.8 | 113.1 | 5.1 | 125.1 | 10.8 | 153.0 | 3.5 | 138.3 | -1.8 | 142.8 | 0.0 |
| 2008 | 184.1 | 6.4 | 124.6 | 10.2 | 119.3 | -4.7 | 147.7 | -3.4 | 154.4 | 11.6 | 152.2 | 6.6 |
| 2009 | 194.3 | 5.5 | 120.5 | -3.3 | 108.0 | -9.5 | 161.2 | 9.1 | 179.9 | 16.5 | 172.9 | 13.6 |
| 2010 | 222.0 | 14.3 | 132.7 | 10.1 | 96.9 | -10.3 | 167.3 | 3.8 | 229.2 | 27.4 | 204.7 | 18.4 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 106.4 | 6.4 | 110.2 | 10.2 | 95.3 | -4.7 | 96.6 | -3.4 | 111.6 | 11.6 | 106.4 | 6.4 |
| 2009 | 112.3 | 5.5 | 106.5 | -3.3 | 86.3 | -9.5 | 105.4 | 9.1 | 130.1 | 16.5 | 120.8 | 13.5 |
| 2010 | 128.3 | 14.3 | 117.3 | 10.1 | 77.4 | -10.3 | 109.4 | 3.8 | 165.7 | 27.4 | 143.5 | 18.7 |
| 2011 | 143.2 | 11.6 | 117.7 | 0.3 | 71.0 | -8.3 | 121.7 | 11.2 | 201.8 | 21.7 | 165.2 | 15.1 |
| 2012 | 150.9 | 5.4 | 116.2 | -1.3 | 64.9 | -8.6 | 129.9 | 6.7 | 232.6 | 15.3 | 186.8 | 13.1 |
| 2013 ¹ | 131.0 | -13.2 | 114.8 | -1.2 | 64.1 | -1.3 | 114.1 | -12.1 | 204.5 | -12.1 | 164.4 | -12.0 |
| 2014 | 130.3 | -0.5 | 114.8 | 0.1 | 68.0 | 6.1 | 113.5 | -0.6 | 191.7 | -6.3 | 154.4 | -6.1 |

¹Revised

Table A 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1995 to 2014

| Year | Average Compensation of employees | | Unit Labour Cost | | Labour Productivity | | Capital Output Ratio | | Capital Labour Ratio | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % | Index | Growth rate % |
| (Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1995 | 57.7 | 7.7 | 68.5 | 7.4 | 84.1 | 0.3 | 96.5 | -9.7 | 81.2 | -9.4 |
| 1996 | 56.4 | -2.2 | 68.3 | -0.4 | 82.6 | -1.8 | 98.4 | 2.0 | 81.3 | 0.2 |
| 1997 | 68.0 | 20.6 | 79.6 | 16.6 | 85.4 | 3.4 | 100.6 | 2.2 | 85.9 | 5.6 |
| 1998 | 78.3 | 15.2 | 87.4 | 9.7 | 89.6 | 4.9 | 100.3 | -0.3 | 89.9 | 4.7 |
| 1999 | 104.6 | 33.5 | 109.6 | 25.5 | 95.4 | 6.4 | 102.9 | 2.6 | 98.1 | 9.2 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | -4.4 | 100.0 | -8.8 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | -2.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 |
| 2001 | 119.7 | 19.7 | 118.6 | 18.6 | 100.9 | 0.9 | 98.0 | -2.0 | 98.9 | -1.1 |
| 2002 | 90.7 | -24.3 | 80.6 | -32.1 | 112.5 | 11.5 | 92.2 | -5.9 | 103.7 | 4.9 |
| 2003 | 85.5 | -5.7 | 77.1 | -4.4 | 111.0 | -1.4 | 89.4 | -3.0 | 99.3 | -4.3 |
| 2004 | 82.0 | -4.2 | 70.7 | -8.2 | 115.9 | 4.4 | 88.9 | -0.6 | 103.0 | 3.8 |
| 2005 | 85.6 | 4.4 | 73.1 | 3.3 | 117.1 | 1.0 | 85.3 | -4.0 | 99.9 | -3.1 |
| 2006 | 107.4 | 25.5 | 72.7 | -0.6 | 147.8 | 26.2 | 71.0 | -16.7 | 104.9 | 5.1 |
| 2007 | 136.9 | 27.5 | 89.5 | 23.2 | 153.0 | 3.5 | 72.3 | 1.8 | 110.6 | 5.4 |
| 2008 | 145.9 | 6.6 | 98.8 | 10.4 | 147.7 | -3.4 | 64.8 | -10.4 | 95.7 | -13.5 |
| 2009 | 153.9 | 5.5 | 95.5 | -3.4 | 161.2 | 9.1 | 55.6 | -14.2 | 89.6 | -6.4 |
| 2010 | 132.4 | -14.0 | 79.1 | -17.1 | 167.3 | 3.8 | 43.6 | -21.5 | 73.0 | -18.5 |
| (Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| 2008 | 106.8 | 6.8 | 110.6 | 10.6 | 96.6 | -3.4 | 89.6 | -10.4 | 86.5 | -13.5 |
| 2009 | 107.6 | 0.7 | 102.1 | -7.7 | 105.4 | 9.1 | 76.9 | -14.2 | 81.0 | -6.4 |
| 2010 | 93.3 | -13.3 | 85.3 | -16.4 | 109.4 | 3.8 | 60.3 | -21.5 | 66.0 | -18.5 |
| 2011 | 107.4 | 15.1 | 88.3 | 3.5 | 121.7 | 11.2 | 49.6 | -17.9 | 60.3 | -8.6 |
| 2012 | 118.5 | 10.3 | 91.3 | 3.3 | 129.9 | 6.7 | 43.0 | -13.2 | 55.8 | -7.4 |
| 2013 ¹ | 121.9 | 2.9 | 106.8 | 17.1 | 114.1 | -12.1 | 48.9 | 13.7 | 55.8 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | 124.7 | 2.3 | 109.9 | 2.9 | 113.5 | -0.6 | 52.2 | 6.7 | 59.2 | 6.1 |

¹Revised

B - THE TOTAL ECONOMY BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Table B.1 - Real output by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Real Output | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 103.0 | 112.3 | 111.4 | 115.9 | 115.7 | 116.2 | 120.7 | 3.0 | 9.1 | -0.8 | 4.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 101.5 | 96.0 | 100.2 | 81.3 | 74.5 | 71.1 | 67.5 | 1.5 | -5.4 | 4.4 | -18.9 | -8.3 | -4.6 | -5.0 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 103.3 | 105.8 | 107.8 | 108.6 | 111.0 | 115.8 | 118.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 2.2 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>101.7</i> | <i>101.3</i> | <i>107.8</i> | <i>114.4</i> | <i>116.0</i> | <i>112.5</i> | <i>112.8</i> | <i>1.7</i> | <i>-0.4</i> | <i>6.4</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>1.4</i> | <i>-3.0</i> | <i>0.3</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 107.1 | 107.1 | 112.0 | 117.0 | 122.2 | 127.6 | 132.7 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 101.3 | 103.5 | 106.1 | 109.3 | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 111.8 | 118.5 | 123.6 | 121.1 | 117.5 | 106.4 | 97.4 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 4.3 | -2.0 | -3.0 | -9.4 | -8.5 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 104.6 | 105.2 | 109.4 | 113.5 | 117.9 | 121.5 | 125.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 103.1 | 105.8 | 109.4 | 112.1 | 114.5 | 116.8 | 119.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 101.3 | 95.3 | 101.0 | 104.5 | 104.5 | 107.1 | 111.5 | 1.3 | -6.0 | 6.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 4.1 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 113.2 | 126.3 | 140.1 | 152.7 | 165.8 | 177.3 | 188.6 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 6.4 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 110.1 | 115.2 | 120.3 | 127.1 | 134.3 | 141.6 | 149.2 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 108.2 | 117.9 | 129.4 | 141.8 | 155.8 | 169.8 | 184.9 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.9 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 115.1 | 123.6 | 131.6 | 141.2 | 152.2 | 163.2 | 174.6 | 15.1 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 7.0 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 105.4 | 108.0 | 116.3 | 126.9 | 136.5 | 146.6 | 157.4 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 105.5 | 110.8 | 113.2 | 115.7 | 122.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 5.6 |
| Education | 100.0 | 102.9 | 105.5 | 109.6 | 113.9 | 117.2 | 120.4 | 123.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 104.5 | 111.3 | 117.8 | 125.4 | 134.6 | 143.3 | 152.3 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 113.9 | 128.4 | 135.9 | 145.2 | 157.6 | 170.5 | 181.9 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 6.7 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 104.4 | 107.8 | 117.6 | 126.8 | 135.3 | 143.8 | 151.3 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 105.5 | 108.8 | 113.3 | 117.4 | 121.4 | 125.3 | 129.7 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 |

Table B.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Labour input | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.7 | 91.6 | 91.3 | 93.4 | 94.8 | -5.9 | 0.4 | -0.8 | -2.2 | -0.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 98.8 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 98.1 | 112.2 | 112.9 | 120.2 | -1.2 | 0.5 | -0.4 | -0.9 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 6.5 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 100.7 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 92.2 | 92.2 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 0.7 | -5.3 | -0.8 | -2.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.2 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | 100.0 | 95.7 | 87.2 | 85.7 | 83.5 | 81.5 | 80.8 | 82.0 | -4.3 | -8.9 | -1.7 | -2.6 | -2.3 | -0.9 | 1.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 105.0 | 110.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 115.0 | 110.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -4.3 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 106.1 | 109.8 | 109.5 | 112.2 | 122.3 | 122.9 | 122.9 | 6.1 | 3.5 | -0.3 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 101.7 | 105.2 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 109.3 | 109.6 | 105.7 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | -3.6 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 103.0 | 108.6 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 114.3 | 118.8 | 120.5 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 3.8 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 1.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 104.2 | 106.6 | 107.8 | 106.4 | 108.7 | 112.8 | 114.7 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 1.1 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 1.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 113.6 | 112.4 | 117.5 | 119.2 | 120.9 | 124.9 | 127.4 | 13.6 | -1.0 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 104.5 | 105.5 | 108.2 | 107.3 | 113.7 | 119.0 | 122.6 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | -0.8 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 114.8 | 122.4 | 129.8 | 132.9 | 138.0 | 143.2 | 147.5 | 14.8 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 125.9 | 182.5 | 212.2 | -1.0 | 0.4 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 28.0 | 45.0 | 16.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 104.6 | 105.0 | 116.5 | 128.3 | 131.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 2.8 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 103.7 | 105.6 | 107.1 | 106.2 | 107.0 | 110.5 | 114.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | -0.8 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 103.1 | 103.8 | 103.3 | 102.6 | 101.5 | 103.6 | 105.9 | 3.1 | 0.7 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -1.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| Education | 100.0 | 102.4 | 107.0 | 109.3 | 110.7 | 112.4 | 113.6 | 113.5 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | -0.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 107.0 | 110.3 | 125.7 | 129.2 | 130.2 | 130.4 | 130.9 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 102.9 | 105.1 | 108.7 | 107.8 | 111.1 | 115.4 | 118.2 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 3.4 | -0.8 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 102.5 | 102.6 | 102.3 | 105.0 | 117.7 | 140.7 | 162.2 | 2.5 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 2.7 | 12.1 | 19.5 | 10.3 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 102.6 | 103.5 | 105.4 | 104.9 | 106.2 | 109.4 | 110.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.3 |

Table B.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Capital input | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 106.9 | 109.2 | 110.8 | 113.1 | 115.5 | 129.2 | 132.6 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 2.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 135.0 | 168.6 | 208.5 | 253.3 | 295.1 | 335.7 | 306.1 | 35.0 | 24.9 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 16.5 | 13.8 | -8.8 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 100.3 | 100.4 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 92.8 | 90.4 | 90.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -3.8 | -1.2 | -2.7 | -2.6 | -0.3 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | 100.0 | 97.6 | 90.1 | 82.1 | 76.3 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 75.5 | -2.4 | -7.7 | -8.8 | -7.1 | -7.4 | 0.3 | 6.6 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 97.3 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 101.4 | 108.1 | 111.9 | 113.7 | -2.7 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 1.6 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 96.0 | 93.6 | 96.0 | 107.5 | 129.1 | 153.9 | 189.9 | -4.0 | -2.5 | 2.6 | 12.0 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 23.4 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 115.6 | 131.2 | 147.9 | 166.6 | 184.9 | 193.2 | 203.2 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 107.9 | 113.1 | 121.6 | 137.2 | 150.5 | 155.9 | 158.1 | 7.9 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 12.8 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 99.8 | 104.2 | 105.9 | 103.5 | 101.1 | 98.4 | 96.4 | -0.2 | 4.4 | 1.7 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.6 | -2.0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 114.2 | 129.1 | 143.4 | 149.4 | 154.6 | 157.6 | 157.5 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 11.1 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 100.4 | 102.6 | 104.0 | 104.9 | 106.1 | 107.5 | 107.9 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 101.5 | 104.7 | 116.2 | 122.5 | 129.0 | 134.8 | 144.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 11.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 129.4 | 147.2 | 155.0 | 155.2 | 156.5 | 157.0 | 160.6 | 29.4 | 13.8 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 137.7 | 171.1 | 209.9 | 257.0 | 304.2 | 357.7 | 430.1 | 37.7 | 24.2 | 22.7 | 22.4 | 18.4 | 17.6 | 20.2 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 114.3 | 137.8 | 135.8 | 157.6 | 183.8 | 213.9 | 304.6 | 14.3 | 20.6 | -1.4 | 16.1 | 16.6 | 16.4 | 42.4 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 103.0 | 111.1 | 119.2 | 131.2 | 138.6 | 145.4 | 154.3 | 3.0 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 6.2 |
| Education | 100.0 | 106.3 | 112.7 | 114.5 | 115.7 | 124.1 | 133.9 | 138.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 3.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 110.7 | 128.9 | 145.1 | 159.1 | 177.9 | 192.2 | 201.9 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 8.0 | 5.1 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 118.7 | 139.1 | 158.9 | 181.8 | 211.4 | 239.8 | 253.7 | 18.7 | 17.2 | 14.3 | 14.4 | 16.3 | 13.4 | 5.8 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 103.1 | 105.8 | 109.6 | 113.1 | 113.9 | 114.2 | 113.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | -0.6 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 105.2 | 111.1 | 116.8 | 122.4 | 127.7 | 132.9 | 136.6 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 |

Table B.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Labour Productivity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 109.5 | 118.9 | 118.8 | 126.5 | 126.8 | 124.4 | 127.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 0.2 | -1.9 | 2.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 102.7 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 82.8 | 66.4 | 63.0 | 56.2 | 2.7 | -5.9 | 4.7 | -18.2 | -19.8 | -5.2 | -10.8 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 102.5 | 110.9 | 114.0 | 117.8 | 120.4 | 121.8 | 122.9 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>106.3</i> | <i>116.2</i> | <i>125.8</i> | <i>137.0</i> | <i>142.2</i> | <i>139.2</i> | <i>137.6</i> | <i>6.3</i> | <i>9.3</i> | <i>8.3</i> | <i>8.9</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>-1.4</i> | <i>-1.2</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 102.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 101.7 | 106.3 | 111.0 | 120.6 | 2.0 | -4.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 8.7 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 93.6 | 90.2 | 90.3 | 90.3 | 84.7 | 86.3 | 88.9 | -6.4 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -6.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 110.0 | 112.6 | 114.6 | 111.4 | 107.5 | 97.1 | 92.2 | 10.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | -2.7 | -3.6 | -9.7 | -5.1 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 101.6 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 100.9 | 103.2 | 102.3 | 104.1 | 1.6 | -4.6 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | -0.8 | 1.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 99.0 | 99.2 | 101.4 | 105.4 | 105.4 | 103.5 | 104.3 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 0.7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 89.2 | 84.7 | 85.9 | 87.7 | 86.4 | 85.8 | 87.6 | -10.8 | -5.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | -1.4 | -0.7 | 2.0 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 108.3 | 119.7 | 129.5 | 142.3 | 145.8 | 148.9 | 153.8 | 8.3 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 3.3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 95.9 | 94.1 | 92.7 | 95.6 | 97.4 | 98.9 | 101.2 | -4.1 | -1.9 | -1.5 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 109.3 | 118.8 | 130.3 | 143.8 | 123.4 | 93.0 | 87.2 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 10.4 | -14.2 | -24.9 | -6.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 112.3 | 120.2 | 125.8 | 134.5 | 130.7 | 127.3 | 132.5 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 7.0 | -2.9 | -2.6 | 4.1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 101.7 | 102.3 | 108.6 | 119.5 | 127.5 | 132.6 | 136.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 10.1 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 98.1 | 98.4 | 102.1 | 108.0 | 111.5 | 111.7 | 115.4 | -1.9 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Education | 100.0 | 100.5 | 98.6 | 100.3 | 102.8 | 104.3 | 105.9 | 109.1 | 0.5 | -1.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 97.7 | 100.8 | 93.8 | 97.0 | 103.4 | 109.9 | 116.3 | -2.3 | 3.2 | -7.0 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 110.8 | 122.1 | 125.0 | 134.7 | 141.9 | 147.8 | 154.0 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 101.8 | 105.1 | 115.0 | 120.8 | 110.9 | 97.8 | 93.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 9.5 | 5.0 | -4.8 | -11.0 | -4.6 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 102.8 | 105.1 | 107.5 | 112.0 | 114.3 | 114.5 | 117.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 |

Table B.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Capital Productivity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 96.3 | 102.9 | 100.5 | 102.5 | 100.2 | 89.9 | 91.0 | -3.7 | 6.8 | -2.3 | 1.9 | -2.3 | -10.2 | 1.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 75.2 | 56.9 | 48.1 | 32.1 | 25.3 | 21.2 | 22.1 | -24.8 | -24.3 | -15.6 | -33.2 | -21.3 | -16.1 | 4.2 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 102.9 | 105.4 | 111.7 | 113.9 | 119.6 | 128.2 | 131.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 2.5 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>104.2</i> | <i>112.4</i> | <i>131.2</i> | <i>149.9</i> | <i>164.1</i> | <i>158.7</i> | <i>149.3</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>7.9</i> | <i>16.7</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>9.5</i> | <i>-3.3</i> | <i>-5.9</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 110.0 | 110.4 | 114.9 | 115.4 | 113.1 | 114.0 | 116.7 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.4 | -2.0 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 103.4 | 105.8 | 102.8 | 94.2 | 80.2 | 68.9 | 57.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 | -2.9 | -8.5 | -14.9 | -14.0 | -16.5 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 96.7 | 90.3 | 83.6 | 72.7 | 63.5 | 55.1 | 47.9 | -3.3 | -6.6 | -7.5 | -13.0 | -12.6 | -13.3 | -13.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 96.9 | 93.0 | 90.0 | 82.7 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 79.3 | -3.1 | -4.0 | -3.3 | -8.1 | -5.3 | -0.5 | 1.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 103.4 | 101.6 | 103.2 | 108.4 | 113.3 | 118.7 | 124.2 | 3.4 | -1.7 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 88.7 | 73.8 | 70.4 | 70.0 | 67.6 | 68.0 | 70.8 | -11.3 | -16.8 | -4.6 | -0.7 | -3.3 | 0.5 | 4.1 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 112.7 | 123.1 | 134.8 | 145.5 | 156.3 | 164.9 | 174.8 | 12.7 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 108.5 | 110.0 | 103.5 | 103.8 | 104.1 | 105.1 | 103.6 | 8.5 | 1.3 | -5.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | -1.4 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 83.6 | 80.1 | 83.5 | 91.4 | 99.6 | 108.2 | 115.2 | -16.4 | -4.2 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 6.5 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 83.5 | 72.2 | 62.7 | 55.0 | 50.1 | 45.6 | 40.6 | -16.5 | -13.5 | -13.2 | -12.3 | -8.9 | -8.8 | -11.0 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 92.2 | 78.4 | 85.6 | 80.5 | 74.2 | 68.5 | 51.7 | -7.8 | -15.0 | 9.2 | -5.9 | -7.8 | -7.7 | -24.6 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 98.2 | 91.9 | 88.5 | 84.5 | 81.7 | 79.6 | 79.2 | -1.8 | -6.4 | -3.7 | -4.6 | -3.3 | -2.6 | -0.5 |
| Education | 100.0 | 96.7 | 93.6 | 95.7 | 98.4 | 94.5 | 89.9 | 89.7 | -3.3 | -3.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | -4.0 | -4.8 | -0.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 94.4 | 86.3 | 81.2 | 78.8 | 75.7 | 74.6 | 75.4 | -5.6 | -8.6 | -5.9 | -3.0 | -4.0 | -1.5 | 1.2 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 85.5 | 79.9 | 74.6 | 71.1 | 71.7 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -7.4 | -6.6 | -6.7 | -4.6 | 0.8 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 101.3 | 101.9 | 107.3 | 112.1 | 118.8 | 125.9 | 133.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 100.3 | 97.9 | 97.0 | 95.9 | 95.0 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 0.3 | -2.4 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.8 | 0.7 |

Table B.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2014

(Index 2007=100)

| Industry | Multifactor Productivity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Index | | | | | | | | Growth Rate (%) | | | | | | |
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 100.7 | 108.0 | 106.3 | 109.7 | 108.8 | 101.7 | 104.3 | 0.7 | 7.3 | -1.6 | 3.2 | -0.8 | -6.5 | 2.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 83.7 | 67.4 | 60.5 | 44.3 | 35.7 | 30.5 | 30.9 | -16.3 | -19.5 | -10.2 | -26.7 | -19.4 | -14.7 | 1.5 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 102.8 | 107.5 | 112.6 | 115.4 | 119.9 | 125.6 | 127.9 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>100.0</i> | <i>105.3</i> | <i>114.5</i> | <i>128.1</i> | <i>141.9</i> | <i>150.7</i> | <i>147.1</i> | <i>142.3</i> | <i>5.3</i> | <i>8.7</i> | <i>11.9</i> | <i>10.8</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>-2.4</i> | <i>-3.3</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning | 100.0 | 108.4 | 107.8 | 110.4 | 111.5 | 110.9 | 113.0 | 117.8 | 8.4 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 1.0 | -0.6 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 97.9 | 96.3 | 95.4 | 91.7 | 82.4 | 77.7 | 72.2 | -2.1 | -1.6 | -0.9 | -3.9 | -10.1 | -5.7 | -7.1 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 102.4 | 99.5 | 96.0 | 87.5 | 79.5 | 70.4 | 65.1 | 2.4 | -2.9 | -3.6 | -8.9 | -9.1 | -11.4 | -7.5 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles | 100.0 | 98.3 | 94.0 | 91.6 | 86.6 | 83.2 | 82.8 | 84.3 | -1.7 | -4.4 | -2.5 | -5.5 | -3.9 | -0.5 | 1.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 101.2 | 100.4 | 102.4 | 106.8 | 109.1 | 110.2 | 113.1 | 1.2 | -0.8 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 88.8 | 76.4 | 73.9 | 73.8 | 71.6 | 72.3 | 74.6 | -11.2 | -14.0 | -3.3 | -0.1 | -3.0 | 0.9 | 3.2 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 111.4 | 122.0 | 133.0 | 144.3 | 152.3 | 158.3 | 166.1 | 11.4 | 9.5 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 105.1 | 105.7 | 100.7 | 101.6 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 103.0 | 5.1 | 0.5 | -4.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -0.5 |
| Real estate activities (Other) | 100.0 | 88.7 | 86.7 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 104.5 | 104.1 | 106.8 | -11.3 | -2.3 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 4.5 | -0.4 | 2.6 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 94.0 | 87.1 | 79.9 | 73.7 | 68.2 | 63.1 | 58.3 | -6.0 | -7.3 | -8.3 | -7.8 | -7.5 | -7.5 | -7.6 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 95.7 | 86.3 | 93.3 | 92.4 | 88.8 | 84.5 | 68.6 | -4.3 | -9.8 | 8.1 | -1.0 | -3.9 | -4.8 | -18.8 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 98.1 | 97.1 | 99.2 | 102.0 | 103.3 | 103.4 | 104.4 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Education | 100.0 | 99.3 | 97.1 | 98.9 | 101.5 | 101.2 | 100.9 | 102.9 | -0.7 | -2.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 96.3 | 94.2 | 87.9 | 87.9 | 88.4 | 90.8 | 92.8 | -3.7 | -2.1 | -6.7 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 98.4 | 96.6 | 90.6 | 86.2 | 81.4 | 78.4 | 79.5 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -6.1 | -5.0 | -5.5 | -3.7 | 1.4 |
| Other service activities | 100.0 | 101.6 | 103.6 | 111.5 | 116.8 | 114.2 | 108.4 | 106.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 4.7 | -2.2 | -5.1 | -1.4 |
| Total Economy | 100.0 | 101.2 | 100.5 | 100.8 | 101.5 | 101.7 | 101.4 | 102.6 | 1.2 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | -0.3 | 1.2 |

Table B.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2008 - 2013

| Industry | Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z ₁) | | | | | | Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on GO) | | | | | | Total Productivity Measure (TPM) | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | (Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption) | | | | | | (Gross Output/Compensation of Employees) | | | | | | (Gross Output/All Input Resources ¹) | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 2.962 | 2.833 | 2.763 | 2.815 | 2.805 | 2.834 | 4.184 | 4.351 | 4.455 | 4.447 | 4.111 | 3.736 | 1.702 | 1.678 | 1.665 | 1.665 | 1.606 | 1.538 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1.556 | 1.556 | 1.561 | 1.551 | 1.537 | 1.624 | 7.357 | 7.404 | 7.105 | 6.234 | 6.049 | 5.661 | 1.278 | 1.279 | 1.273 | 1.233 | 1.218 | 1.251 |
| Manufacturing | 1.584 | 1.604 | 1.612 | 1.596 | 1.611 | 1.620 | 6.992 | 6.698 | 6.471 | 6.544 | 6.429 | 6.623 | 1.289 | 1.291 | 1.287 | 1.280 | 1.286 | 1.298 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>1.614</i> | <i>1.621</i> | <i>1.612</i> | <i>1.566</i> | <i>1.597</i> | <i>1.599</i> | <i>5.052</i> | <i>4.762</i> | <i>4.602</i> | <i>4.647</i> | <i>4.612</i> | <i>4.732</i> | <i>1.221</i> | <i>1.207</i> | <i>1.191</i> | <i>1.169</i> | <i>1.184</i> | <i>1.192</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1.345 | 1.408 | 1.389 | 1.322 | 1.269 | 1.297 | 19.842 | 18.600 | 15.537 | 13.912 | 15.490 | 13.364 | 1.259 | 1.309 | 1.275 | 1.208 | 1.173 | 1.182 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2.401 | 2.341 | 2.288 | 2.174 | 2.272 | 2.295 | 3.175 | 3.027 | 3.168 | 3.056 | 3.458 | 3.256 | 1.366 | 1.319 | 1.327 | 1.269 | 1.370 | 1.345 |
| Construction | 1.584 | 1.580 | 1.573 | 1.575 | 1.565 | 1.567 | 5.841 | 5.841 | 5.748 | 5.642 | 5.631 | 5.733 | 1.245 | 1.242 | 1.234 | 1.230 | 1.223 | 1.230 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 3.399 | 3.369 | 3.380 | 3.301 | 3.371 | 3.328 | 4.743 | 5.735 | 5.744 | 5.789 | 5.822 | 5.801 | 1.925 | 2.076 | 2.081 | 2.059 | 2.096 | 2.073 |
| Transportation and storage | 1.707 | 1.685 | 1.715 | 1.727 | 1.723 | 1.727 | 5.098 | 5.086 | 4.995 | 4.825 | 4.694 | 4.527 | 1.261 | 1.246 | 1.256 | 1.249 | 1.244 | 1.229 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 2.564 | 2.506 | 2.525 | 2.537 | 1.666 | 2.469 | 6.284 | 6.332 | 6.384 | 6.413 | 9.839 | 5.911 | 1.781 | 1.773 | 1.782 | 1.775 | 1.420 | 1.730 |
| Information and communication | 3.898 | 3.850 | 3.865 | 3.458 | 3.517 | 3.677 | 4.593 | 4.252 | 4.149 | 3.928 | 3.797 | 3.571 | 2.072 | 1.987 | 1.968 | 1.809 | 1.793 | 1.780 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 3.179 | 3.124 | 3.130 | 3.181 | 3.141 | 3.080 | 5.931 | 6.089 | 5.988 | 5.954 | 5.980 | 6.059 | 2.066 | 2.061 | 2.051 | 2.069 | 2.056 | 2.038 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings) | 7.216 | 6.806 | 7.112 | 7.077 | 7.081 | 6.440 | 4.733 | 5.014 | 4.963 | 4.943 | 4.851 | 4.928 | 2.797 | 2.831 | 2.865 | 2.861 | 2.834 | 2.754 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2.881 | 2.859 | 2.882 | 2.860 | 2.860 | 2.860 | 3.527 | 3.590 | 3.566 | 3.575 | 3.566 | 3.567 | 1.583 | 1.588 | 1.591 | 1.586 | 1.583 | 1.582 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 2.167 | 2.153 | 2.222 | 2.269 | 2.269 | 2.269 | 4.759 | 4.781 | 4.654 | 4.546 | 4.561 | 4.563 | 1.486 | 1.482 | 1.501 | 1.511 | 1.511 | 1.511 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 3.735 | 3.567 | 3.558 | 3.560 | 3.547 | 4.173 | 1.704 | 1.716 | 1.723 | 1.748 | 1.783 | 1.644 | 1.170 | 1.159 | 1.161 | 1.172 | 1.187 | 1.179 |
| Education | 3.479 | 3.252 | 3.270 | 3.281 | 3.356 | 3.329 | 2.010 | 2.016 | 2.028 | 2.040 | 2.024 | 1.980 | 1.273 | 1.244 | 1.252 | 1.257 | 1.262 | 1.241 |
| Human health and social work activities | 3.932 | 3.668 | 3.740 | 3.802 | 3.823 | 4.013 | 2.297 | 2.350 | 2.391 | 2.477 | 2.532 | 2.399 | 1.449 | 1.432 | 1.457 | 1.499 | 1.522 | 1.500 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 5.328 | 5.082 | 5.141 | 5.118 | 5.114 | 5.126 | 6.828 | 6.955 | 6.929 | 6.950 | 6.995 | 6.968 | 2.888 | 2.851 | 2.864 | 2.852 | 2.839 | 2.817 |
| Other service activities | 4.345 | 4.414 | 4.469 | 4.466 | 4.466 | 4.466 | 2.293 | 2.327 | 2.282 | 2.311 | 2.288 | 2.288 | 1.473 | 1.498 | 1.485 | 1.494 | 1.479 | 1.477 |
| Total Economy | 2.153 | 2.164 | 2.191 | 2.185 | 2.084 | 2.196 | 4.912 | 4.875 | 4.795 | 4.784 | 4.767 | 4.443 | 1.485 | 1.488 | 1.492 | 1.487 | 1.441 | 1.459 |

¹ All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

² Revised

Table B.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2008 - 2013

| Industry | Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z ₂) | | | | | | Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on VA) | | | | | | Overall Productivity Measure (OPM) | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | (Value Added/Intermediate Consumption) | | | | | | (Value Added/Compensation fo Employees) | | | | | | (Value Added/All Input Resources ¹) | | | | | |
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 ² | 2013 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1.962 | 1.833 | 1.763 | 1.815 | 1.805 | 1.834 | 2.771 | 2.816 | 2.842 | 2.867 | 2.645 | 2.417 | 1.128 | 1.086 | 1.063 | 1.073 | 1.033 | 0.995 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.556 | 0.556 | 0.561 | 0.551 | 0.537 | 0.624 | 2.628 | 2.647 | 2.553 | 2.215 | 2.114 | 2.176 | 0.456 | 0.457 | 0.457 | 0.438 | 0.426 | 0.481 |
| Manufacturing | 0.584 | 0.604 | 0.612 | 0.596 | 0.611 | 0.620 | 2.579 | 2.523 | 2.458 | 2.444 | 2.439 | 2.534 | 0.475 | 0.486 | 0.489 | 0.478 | 0.488 | 0.497 |
| <i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i> | <i>0.614</i> | <i>0.621</i> | <i>0.612</i> | <i>0.566</i> | <i>0.597</i> | <i>0.599</i> | <i>1.922</i> | <i>1.824</i> | <i>1.746</i> | <i>1.680</i> | <i>1.724</i> | <i>1.773</i> | <i>0.465</i> | <i>0.462</i> | <i>0.452</i> | <i>0.423</i> | <i>0.443</i> | <i>0.447</i> |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 0.345 | 0.408 | 0.389 | 0.322 | 0.269 | 0.297 | 5.086 | 5.390 | 4.355 | 3.392 | 3.287 | 3.057 | 0.323 | 0.379 | 0.357 | 0.294 | 0.249 | 0.270 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 1.401 | 1.341 | 1.288 | 1.174 | 1.272 | 1.295 | 1.853 | 1.734 | 1.783 | 1.651 | 1.936 | 1.837 | 0.797 | 0.756 | 0.747 | 0.686 | 0.767 | 0.759 |
| Construction | 0.584 | 0.580 | 0.573 | 0.575 | 0.565 | 0.567 | 2.153 | 2.143 | 2.093 | 2.059 | 2.033 | 2.075 | 0.459 | 0.456 | 0.449 | 0.449 | 0.442 | 0.445 |
| Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 2.399 | 2.369 | 2.380 | 2.301 | 2.371 | 2.328 | 3.347 | 4.033 | 4.045 | 4.035 | 4.095 | 4.058 | 1.359 | 1.460 | 1.466 | 1.435 | 1.474 | 1.450 |
| Transportation and storage | 0.707 | 0.685 | 0.715 | 0.727 | 0.723 | 0.727 | 2.111 | 2.067 | 2.082 | 2.031 | 1.969 | 1.905 | 0.522 | 0.507 | 0.524 | 0.526 | 0.522 | 0.517 |
| Accomodation and food service activities | 1.564 | 1.506 | 1.525 | 1.537 | 0.666 | 1.469 | 3.833 | 3.806 | 3.856 | 3.886 | 3.935 | 3.517 | 1.086 | 1.066 | 1.076 | 1.075 | 0.568 | 1.029 |
| Information and communication | 2.898 | 2.850 | 2.865 | 2.458 | 2.518 | 2.677 | 3.414 | 3.147 | 3.076 | 2.792 | 2.718 | 2.600 | 1.540 | 1.471 | 1.459 | 1.286 | 1.283 | 1.296 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 2.179 | 2.124 | 2.130 | 2.181 | 2.141 | 2.080 | 4.065 | 4.140 | 4.075 | 4.082 | 4.077 | 4.092 | 1.416 | 1.401 | 1.396 | 1.419 | 1.401 | 1.376 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings) | 6.216 | 5.806 | 6.112 | 6.077 | 6.081 | 5.440 | 4.077 | 4.277 | 4.266 | 4.244 | 4.166 | 4.163 | 2.410 | 2.415 | 2.462 | 2.456 | 2.433 | 2.327 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1.881 | 1.859 | 1.882 | 1.860 | 1.860 | 1.860 | 2.303 | 2.334 | 2.329 | 2.325 | 2.319 | 2.320 | 1.033 | 1.033 | 1.039 | 1.031 | 1.030 | 1.029 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1.167 | 1.153 | 1.222 | 1.269 | 1.269 | 1.269 | 2.563 | 2.561 | 2.559 | 2.543 | 2.551 | 2.552 | 0.801 | 0.794 | 0.825 | 0.845 | 0.845 | 0.845 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 2.735 | 2.567 | 2.558 | 2.560 | 2.547 | 3.173 | 1.248 | 1.235 | 1.239 | 1.257 | 1.280 | 1.250 | 0.857 | 0.834 | 0.835 | 0.843 | 0.852 | 0.897 |
| Education | 2.479 | 2.252 | 2.270 | 2.281 | 2.356 | 2.329 | 1.432 | 1.396 | 1.408 | 1.418 | 1.421 | 1.385 | 0.907 | 0.862 | 0.869 | 0.874 | 0.886 | 0.868 |
| Human health and social work activities | 2.932 | 2.668 | 2.740 | 2.802 | 2.823 | 3.013 | 1.713 | 1.710 | 1.752 | 1.826 | 1.870 | 1.801 | 1.080 | 1.041 | 1.068 | 1.105 | 1.124 | 1.126 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 4.328 | 4.082 | 4.141 | 4.118 | 4.114 | 4.126 | 5.546 | 5.587 | 5.582 | 5.592 | 5.627 | 5.608 | 2.346 | 2.290 | 2.307 | 2.295 | 2.284 | 2.268 |
| Other service activities | 3.345 | 3.414 | 3.469 | 3.466 | 3.466 | 3.466 | 1.765 | 1.800 | 1.771 | 1.793 | 1.776 | 1.776 | 1.134 | 1.159 | 1.153 | 1.160 | 1.147 | 1.146 |
| Total Economy | 1.153 | 1.164 | 1.191 | 1.185 | 1.084 | 1.196 | 2.631 | 2.623 | 2.606 | 2.595 | 2.479 | 2.420 | 0.795 | 0.801 | 0.811 | 0.806 | 0.75 | 0.795 |

¹ All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

² Revised

C. PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS RELATED INDICATORS

Table C.1 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large establishments by industrial group, March 2009 - March 2014

| | Rupees | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Industrial group | March 2009 | March 2010 | March 2011 | March 2012 | March 2013² | March 2014³ |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 12,717 | 14,061 | 15,471 | 17,605 | 18,361 | 19,016 |
| <i>Sugarcane</i> | 11,108 | 12,670 | 14,509 | 16,193 | 17,277 | 18,270 |
| Mining and quarrying | 16,501 | 16,838 | 17,182 | 17,926 | 18,124 | 18,785 |
| Manufacturing | 9,620 | 10,456 | 11,618 | 13,008 | 13,745 | 14,816 |
| <i>Export oriented enterprises</i> | 8,814 | 9,226 | 10,190 | 11,231 | 12,175 | 13,027 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 30,628 | 33,755 | 34,688 | 35,496 | 37,476 | 44,368 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 20,657 | 21,285 | 21,500 | 21,949 | 24,932 | 27,505 |
| Construction | 16,521 | 18,260 | 19,185 | 20,910 | 21,973 | 22,045 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 16,528 | 16,072 | 17,422 | 18,745 | 19,246 | 19,946 |
| Transportation and storage | 19,932 | 21,527 | 22,096 | 25,253 | 26,634 | 29,777 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 13,317 | 14,297 | 14,871 | 15,253 | 15,851 | 16,793 |
| Information and communication | 23,867 | 25,776 | 27,133 | 28,829 | 30,224 | 31,544 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 30,628 | 33,078 | 36,761 | 37,805 | 40,380 | 42,095 |
| Real estate activities | 27,288 | 29,471 | 30,267 | 31,765 | 33,657 | 36,095 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 27,979 | 29,378 | 33,333 | 35,125 | 37,760 | 40,949 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 11,661 | 12,594 | 12,217 | 12,482 | 13,043 | 13,802 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 22,039 | 22,078 | 23,979 | 25,355 | 29,400 | 30,597 |
| Education | 22,374 | 23,204 | 24,737 | 25,285 | 29,409 | 31,031 |
| Human health and social work activities | 23,413 | 23,918 | 24,111 | 25,711 | 30,489 | 33,433 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 15,087 | 16,294 | 17,152 | 18,178 | 19,666 | 20,461 |
| Other services | 13,340 | 14,007 | 15,270 | 16,271 | 17,208 | 18,940 |
| All Sectors | 16,899 | 18,268 | 19,700 | 21,103 | 23,287 | 24,423 |

¹ Earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis

² Revised ³ Provisional

Table C.2 - Index of average monthly earnings¹ by industry (large establishments), March 2009 - March 2014

(Base March 2009 = 100)

| Industrial group | March 2009 | March 2010 | March 2011 | March 2012 | March 2013 ² | March 2014 ³ |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 100.0 | 110.6 | 121.7 | 138.4 | 144.4 | 149.5 |
| <i>Sugarcane</i> | 100.0 | 114.1 | 130.6 | 145.8 | 155.5 | 164.5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 100.0 | 102.0 | 104.1 | 108.6 | 109.8 | 113.8 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 108.7 | 120.8 | 135.2 | 142.9 | 154.0 |
| <i>Export oriented enterprises</i> | 100.0 | 104.7 | 115.6 | 127.4 | 138.1 | 147.8 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 100.0 | 110.2 | 113.3 | 115.9 | 122.4 | 144.9 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 100.0 | 103.0 | 104.1 | 106.3 | 120.7 | 133.1 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 110.5 | 116.1 | 126.6 | 133.0 | 133.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 100.0 | 97.2 | 105.4 | 113.4 | 116.4 | 120.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 100.0 | 108.0 | 110.9 | 126.7 | 133.6 | 149.4 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 100.0 | 107.4 | 111.7 | 114.5 | 119.0 | 126.1 |
| Information and communication | 100.0 | 108.0 | 113.7 | 120.8 | 126.6 | 132.2 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 100.0 | 108.0 | 120.0 | 123.4 | 131.8 | 137.4 |
| Real estate activities | 100.0 | 108.0 | 110.9 | 116.4 | 123.3 | 132.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 100.0 | 105.0 | 119.1 | 125.5 | 135.0 | 146.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 100.0 | 108.0 | 104.8 | 107.0 | 111.9 | 118.4 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 100.0 | 100.2 | 108.8 | 115.0 | 133.4 | 138.8 |
| Education | 100.0 | 103.7 | 110.6 | 113.0 | 131.4 | 138.7 |
| Human health and social work activities | 100.0 | 102.2 | 103.0 | 109.8 | 130.2 | 142.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 100.0 | 108.0 | 113.7 | 120.5 | 130.4 | 135.6 |
| Other services | 100.0 | 105.0 | 114.5 | 122.0 | 129.0 | 142.0 |
| All Sectors | 100.0 | 108.1 | 116.6 | 124.9 | 137.8 | 144.5 |

¹ Earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis

² Revised ³ Provisional

Table C.3 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EOE sector) 1995 - 2014

| Year | C.P.I | Inflation rate (%) | Average monthly nominal earnings | | | Average monthly real earnings* | | Labour Productivity | |
|------|-------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Earnings (Rupees) | Index | Growth rate (%) | Index | Growth rate (%) | Index | Growth rate (%) |
| 1995 | 74.0 | 6.0 | 3493.0 | 74.1 | 6.6 | 100.1 | 0.6 | 82.6 | 7.5 |
| 1996 | 78.9 | 6.6 | 3732.0 | 79.1 | 6.8 | 100.3 | 0.2 | 88.2 | 6.7 |
| 1997 | 84.1 | 6.6 | 4022.0 | 85.3 | 7.8 | 101.4 | 1.1 | 89.3 | 1.3 |
| 1998 | 89.8 | 6.8 | 4299.0 | 91.1 | 6.9 | 101.5 | 0.1 | 90.6 | 1.5 |
| 1999 | 96.0 | 6.9 | 4468.0 | 94.7 | 3.9 | 98.7 | -2.8 | 94.4 | 4.2 |
| 2000 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 4717.0 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 5.9 |
| 2001 | 105.4 | 5.4 | 5100.0 | 108.1 | 8.1 | 102.6 | 2.6 | 103.5 | 3.5 |
| 2002 | 112.1 | 6.4 | 5354.0 | 113.5 | 5.0 | 101.3 | -1.3 | 103.0 | -0.5 |
| 2003 | 116.5 | 3.9 | 5733.0 | 121.5 | 7.1 | 104.3 | 3.0 | 105.3 | 2.2 |
| 2004 | 122.0 | 4.7 | 6236.0 | 132.2 | 8.8 | 108.4 | 3.9 | 110.8 | 5.3 |
| 2005 | 128.0 | 4.9 | 6656.0 | 141.1 | 6.7 | 110.3 | 1.7 | 113.4 | 2.3 |
| 2006 | 139.4 | 8.9 | 7099.0 | 150.5 | 6.7 | 108.0 | -2.1 | 123.6 | 9.0 |
| 2007 | 151.7 | 8.8 | 7570.0 | 160.5 | 6.6 | 105.8 | -2.0 | 133.1 | 7.7 |
| 2008 | 166.4 | 9.7 | 7894.0 | 167.4 | 4.3 | 100.6 | -4.9 | 141.5 | 6.3 |
| 2009 | 170.6 | 2.5 | 8814.0 | 186.9 | 11.7 | 109.6 | 8.9 | 154.7 | 9.3 |
| 2010 | 175.6 | 2.9 | 9226.0 | 195.6 | 4.7 | 111.4 | 1.7 | 167.4 | 8.3 |
| 2011 | 187.0 | 6.5 | 10190.0 | 216.0 | 10.4 | 115.5 | 3.7 | 182.4 | 8.9 |
| 2012 | 194.3 | 3.9 | 11231.0 | 238.1 | 10.2 | 122.5 | 6.1 | 189.4 | 3.8 |
| 2013 | 201.1 | 3.5 | 12175.0 | 258.1 | 8.4 | 128.3 | 4.7 | 185.4 | -2.1 |
| 2014 | 207.5 | 3.2 | 13027.0 | 276.2 | 7.0 | 133.1 | 3.7 | 183.2 | -1.2 |

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table C.4 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 2004 - 2014

| Year | Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices) | | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | (Rupees Million) | Per Capita ¹ | | Per Worker | |
| | | (Rupees) | U.S.\$ | (Rupees) | U.S.\$ |
| 2004 | 157,735 | 129,156 | 4,654 | 320,079 | 11,534 |
| 2005 | 168,217 | 136,926 | 4,684 | 340,038 | 11,633 |
| 2006 | 189,125 | 153,228 | 4,919 | 377,495 | 12,119 |
| 2007 | 215,449 | 173,763 | 5,539 | 427,139 | 13,616 |
| 2008 | 243,115 | 195,368 | 6,889 | 469,605 | 16,559 |
| 2009 | 251,615 | 201,662 | 6,314 | 482,113 | 15,094 |
| 2010 | 265,217 | 212,059 | 6,865 | 498,809 | 16,148 |
| 2011 | 285,280 | 227,736 | 7,921 | 539,384 | 18,760 |
| 2012 | 302,617 | 240,907 | 8,049 | 564,900 | 18,873 |
| 2013 | 322,938 | 256,518 | 8,367 | 585,033 | 19,082 |
| 2014 | 342,287 | 271,396 | 8,881 | 612,101 | 20,029 |

¹ The per capita GDP has been calculated using mid year population

Table C.5 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Exports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (a) | Imports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (b) | GDP Market Prices (Rs Mn) (c) | Net exports goods and services (Rs Mn) (a - b) | Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a% | Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c% | Total Trade (Rs Mn) (a + b) | Total trade as a % of GDP (a + b)/c% |
|-------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1995 | 41,205 | 42,908 | 70,246 | -1,703 | -4.1 | -2.4 | 84,113 | 119.7 |
| 1996 | 50,465 | 51,010 | 79,365 | -545 | -1.1 | -0.7 | 101,475 | 127.9 |
| 1997 | 54,194 | 58,498 | 88,175 | -4,304 | -7.9 | -4.9 | 112,692 | 127.8 |
| 1998 | 65,711 | 66,543 | 100,042 | -832 | -1.3 | -0.8 | 132,254 | 132.2 |
| 1999 | 69,800 | 73,176 | 109,400 | -3,376 | -4.8 | -3.1 | 142,976 | 130.7 |
| 2000 | 74,786 | 74,938 | 122,410 | -152 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 149,723 | 122.3 |
| 2001 | 91,369 | 83,043 | 134,392 | 8,326 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 174,412 | 129.8 |
| 2002 | 89,366 | 84,443 | 145,055 | 4,924 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 173,809 | 119.8 |
| 2003 | 90,895 | 87,818 | 162,291 | 3,077 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 178,712 | 110.1 |
| 2004 | 96,466 | 99,763 | 180,908 | -3,297 | -3.4 | -1.8 | 196,229 | 108.5 |
| 2005 | 112,969 | 122,916 | 191,393 | -9,947 | -8.8 | -5.2 | 235,885 | 123.2 |
| 2006 | 128,994 | 151,434 | 213,444 | -22,440 | -17.4 | -10.5 | 280,428 | 131.4 |
| 2007 | 141,187 | 163,896 | 243,998 | -22,709 | -16.1 | -9.3 | 305,082 | 125.0 |
| 2008 | 145,204 | 181,319 | 274,316 | -36,115 | -24.9 | -13.2 | 326,523 | 119.0 |
| 2009 | 138,243 | 164,655 | 282,354 | -26,412 | -19.1 | -9.4 | 302,898 | 107.3 |
| 2010 | 157,036 | 190,777 | 299,170 | -33,741 | -21.5 | -11.3 | 347,813 | 116.3 |
| 2011 | 172,564 | 214,328 | 323,011 | -41,764 | -24.2 | -12.9 | 386,892 | 119.8 |
| 2012 | 187,688 | 229,399 | 343,835 | -41,711 | -22.2 | -12.1 | 417,087 | 121.3 |
| 2013 ¹ | 198,793 | 243,514 | 366,208 | -44,721 | -22.5 | -12.2 | 442,307 | 120.8 |
| 2014 | 207,333 | 243,862 | 386,336 | -36,529 | -17.6 | -9.5 | 451,195 | 116.8 |

¹ Revised

Table C.6 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2007 - 2014

(Reference Year 2007 = 100)

| Year | Export Price | | Import Price | | Terms of trade (A/B) |
|------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Index (A) | Annual change (%) | Index (B) | Annual change (%) | |
| 2007 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 100 |
| 2008 | 97.2 | -2.8 | 109.6 | 9.6 | 89 |
| 2009 | 96.7 | -0.5 | 103.2 | -5.8 | 94 |
| 2010 | 93.7 | -3.1 | 110.6 | 7.2 | 85 |
| 2011 | 97.2 | 3.7 | 117.6 | 6.3 | 83 |
| 2012 | 103.9 | 6.9 | 124.6 | 6.0 | 83 |
| 2013 | 108.6 | 4.5 | 122.7 | -1.5 | 88 |
| 2014 | 105.9 | -2.5 | 119.0 | -3.0 | 89 |

The IPI provides an overall measure of pure price changes (in Mauritian Rupees) of goods imported into the country.

The Export Price Index (EPI) provides an overall measure of pure price changes (in Mauritian Rupees) of domestically produced goods exported to other countries.

Table C.7 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ/EOE sector, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a) | Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b) | Value Added (Rs Mn) (c) | Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b) | Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a% | Net exports to Value Added (a - b)/c% |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1995 | 18,267 | 10,856 | 7,067 | 7,411 | 40.6 | 104.9 |
| 1996 | 21,000 | 12,077 | 8,202 | 8,923 | 42.5 | 108.8 |
| 1997 | 23,049 | 13,880 | 9,179 | 9,169 | 39.8 | 99.9 |
| 1998 | 26,075 | 16,179 | 10,510 | 9,896 | 38.0 | 94.2 |
| 1999 | 29,131 | 15,735 | 11,508 | 13,396 | 46.0 | 116.4 |
| 2000 | 30,961 | 16,399 | 12,263 | 14,562 | 47.0 | 118.7 |
| 2001 | 33,695 | 17,140 | 13,441 | 16,555 | 49.1 | 123.2 |
| 2002 | 32,683 | 16,909 | 13,322 | 15,774 | 48.3 | 121.2 |
| 2003 | 31,444 | 15,579 | 13,079 | 15,865 | 50.5 | 121.3 |
| 2004 | 32,046 | 17,195 | 13,233 | 14,851 | 46.3 | 112.2 |
| 2005 | 28,954 | 15,518 | 13,004 | 13,436 | 46.4 | 103.3 |
| 2006 | 33,610 | 19,026 | 15,004 | 14,584 | 43.4 | 97.2 |
| 2007 | 37,840 | 21,036 | 17,555 | 16,804 | 44.4 | 95.7 |
| 2008 | 35,080 | 20,172 | 17,573 | 14,908 | 42.5 | 84.8 |
| 2009 | 35,972 | 17,332 | 17,176 | 18,640 | 51.8 | 108.5 |
| 2010 | 41,622 | 23,007 | 17,155 | 18,615 | 44.7 | 108.5 |
| 2011 | 43,100 | 27,025 | 17,754 | 16,075 | 37.3 | 90.5 |
| 2012 | 45,606 | 26,665 | 18,834 | 18,941 | 41.5 | 100.6 |
| 2013 ¹ | 46,778 | 29,340 | 20,011 | 17,438 | 37.3 | 87.1 |
| 2014 ² | 47,215 | 27,473 | 20,298 | 19,742 | 41.8 | 97.3 |

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.8 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2011 - 2014

SITC GROUP 841 : Men's or boys coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted.

| Country | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 ¹ | | | 2014 ² | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share |
| United Kingdom | 4,772,362 | 11,295 | 0.2 | 4,002,384 | 6,815 | 0.2 | 4,162,141 | 8,342 | 0.2 | 4,660,409 | 11,553 | 0.2 |
| France | 3,717,293 | 13,567 | 0.4 | 3,441,707 | 9,832 | 0.3 | 3,550,366 | 8,909 | 0.3 | 3,832,618 | 5,917 | 0.2 |
| USA | 14,400,655 | 124,665 | 0.9 | 14,329,373 | 129,489 | 0.9 | 14,767,113 | 152,032 | 1.0 | 14,920,848 | 167,868 | 1.1 |
| Germany | 7,702,323 | 3,050 | 0.0 | 6,738,208 | 3,134 | 0.0 | 7,101,393 | 4,508 | 0.1 | NA | 586 | NA |
| Italy | 3,626,547 | 1,097 | 0.0 | 3,104,351 | 923 | 0.0 | 3,068,716 | 2,766 | 0.1 | 3,360,421 | 4,099 | 0.1 |

SITC GROUP 842 : Women's and girls', coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, skirts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted

| Country | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 ¹ | | | 2014 ² | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share |
| United Kingdom | 6,155,705 | 801 | 0.0 | 5,797,722 | 1,900 | 0.0 | 5,886,121 | 127 | 0.0 | 6,486,982 | 402 | 0.0 |
| France | 5,156,496 | 9,072 | 0.2 | 4,635,057 | 3,342 | 0.1 | 4,919,075 | 1,855 | 0.0 | 5,318,094 | 1,615 | 0.0 |
| USA | 16,040,970 | 18,220 | 0.1 | 15,814,371 | 10,142 | 0.1 | 16,225,627 | 9,554 | 0.1 | 15,398,545 | 16,309 | 0.1 |
| Germany | 8,148,675 | 2,713 | 0.0 | 7,150,270 | 2,766 | 0.0 | 7,613,804 | 2,234 | 0.0 | NA | 2,477 | NA |
| Italy | 3,398,902 | 1,640 | 0.0 | 2,893,645 | 949 | 0.0 | 2,885,199 | 2,118 | 0.1 | 3,120,891 | 4,018 | 0.1 |

SITC GROUP 843 : Men's or boys coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics knitted or

| Country | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 ¹ | | | 2014 ² | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share |
| United Kingdom | 1,443,141 | 13,488 | 0.9 | 1,464,252 | 13,995 | 1.0 | 1,541,281 | 14,454 | 0.9 | 1,717,365 | 11,861 | 0.7 |
| France | 1,054,930 | 9,715 | 0.9 | 981,453 | 7,930 | 0.8 | 1,045,248 | 8,574 | 0.8 | 1,084,246 | 10,548 | 1.0 |
| USA | 5,992,697 | 2,265 | 0.0 | 5,613,849 | 3,266 | 0.1 | 5,892,400 | 3,861 | 0.1 | 6,260,572 | 3,391 | 0.1 |
| Germany | 1,461,770 | 258 | 0.0 | 1,271,635 | 141 | 0.0 | 1,404,213 | 92 | 0.0 | NA | 122 | NA |
| Italy | 1,105,915 | 3,507 | 0.3 | 920,153 | 2,996 | 0.3 | 902,528 | 3,163 | 0.4 | 987,929 | 1,924 | 0.2 |

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.8 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2011 - 2014

SITC GROUP 844 : Women's and girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics knitted or crocheted.

| Country | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 ¹ | | | 2014 ² | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share |
| United Kingdom | 2,848,265 | 54,501 | 1.9 | 2,821,698 | 40,413 | 1.4 | 3,040,230 | 32,321 | 1.1 | 3,411,369 | 30,486 | 0.9 |
| France | 2,415,215 | 18,774 | 0.8 | 2,187,092 | 21,072 | 1.0 | 2,355,749 | 22,152 | 0.9 | 2,605,090 | 23,976 | 0.9 |
| USA | 9,619,436 | 1,391 | 0.0 | 10,073,268 | 2,433 | 0.0 | 10,685,053 | 2,442 | 0.0 | 11,333,641 | 2,228 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 4,081,070 | 678 | 0.0 | 3,556,809 | 575 | 0.0 | 3,915,365 | 377 | 0.0 | NA | 120 | NA |
| Italy | 1,530,555 | 1,022 | 0.1 | 1,382,476 | 1,048 | 0.1 | 1,393,686 | 682 | 0.0 | 1,547,533 | 521 | 0.0 |

SITC GROUP 845 : Articles of apparel of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s.

| Country | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 ¹ | | | 2014 ² | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share | Total Imports (000 US \$) | of which from Mauritius (000 US \$) | Market share |
| United Kingdom | 8,747,803 | 181,429 | 2.1 | 8,256,838 | 143,767 | 1.7 | 8,718,646 | 119,865 | 1.4 | 9,476,288 | 130,152 | 1.4 |
| France | 8,929,935 | 90,158 | 1.0 | 7,925,493 | 79,683 | 1.0 | 8,314,372 | 63,110 | 0.8 | 8,914,019 | 82,611 | 0.9 |
| USA | 31,020,317 | 11,088 | 0.0 | 30,257,721 | 9,140 | 0.0 | 31,362,347 | 12,225 | 0.0 | 32,538,139 | 16,307 | 0.1 |
| Germany | 13,007,510 | 9,252 | 0.1 | 11,181,912 | 4,774 | 0.0 | 12,207,694 | 3,894 | 0.0 | NA | 2,261 | NA |
| Italy | 6,562,730 | 4,663 | 0.1 | 5,566,930 | 2,635 | 0.0 | 5,575,994 | 6,066 | 0.1 | 6,068,543 | 6,930 | 0.1 |

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.9 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Gross/Net International Reserves, 1995 - 2014

| Year | Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn) | GDP at market prices | Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP | Government Deficit (Rs Mn) | Government Deficit as % of GDP | Gross/Net International Reserves ¹ | |
|-------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | Amount (Rs Mn) | No. of weeks of imports |
| 1995 | 27,443 | 70,246 | 39.1 | 2,426 | 3.5 | 13,241 | 19 |
| 1996* | 33,805 | 79,365 | 42.6 | 4,090 | 5.2 | 15,561 | 22 |
| 1997* | 39,478 | 88,175 | 44.8 | 3,666 | 4.2 | 21,443 | 27 |
| 1998* | 45,370 | 100,042 | 45.4 | 3,408 | 3.4 | 21,339 | 25 |
| 1999* | 51,011 | 109,400 | 46.6 | 3,650 | 3.3 | 22,575 | 24 |
| 2000* | 56,830 | 122,410 | 46.4 | 3,529 | 2.9 | 25,214 | 24 |
| 2001* | 60,561 | 134,392 | 45.1 | 5,469 | 4.1 | 31,760 | 29 |
| 2002* | 75,879 | 145,055 | 52.3 | 8,507 | 5.9 | 40,551 | 35 |
| 2003 | 96,121 | 162,291 | 59.2 | 9,512 | 5.9 | 48,414 | 39 |
| 2004 | 94,095 | 180,908 | 52.0 | 8,788 | 4.9 | 50,021 | 34 |
| 2005 | 106,490 | 191,393 | 55.6 | 9,005 | 4.7 | 53,932 | 30 |
| 2006 | 114,084 | 213,444 | 53.4 | 10,345 | 4.8 | 61,974 | 30 |
| 2007 | 122,875 | 243,998 | 50.4 | 9,439 | 3.9 | 83,500 | 37 |
| 2008 | 122,988 | 274,316 | 44.8 | 8,321 | 3.0 | 83,946 | 33 |
| 2009 | 135,721 | 282,354 | 48.1 | 8,432 | 3.0 | 97,802 | 44 |
| 2010 | 155,348 | 299,173 | 51.9 | 9,580 | 3.2 | 102,773 | 40 |
| 2011 | 168,570 | 322,709 | 52.2 | 10,347 | 3.2 | 108,079 | 41 |
| 2012 | 176,753 | 343,835 | 51.4 | 6,078 | 1.8 | 92,988 | 21 |
| 2013 | 197,122 | 366,208 | 53.8 | 12,823 | 3.5 | 105,009 | 23 |
| 2014 | 216,751 | 386,336 | 56.1 | 12,539 | 3.2 | 124,344 | 27 |

* From 1996-2002, Government deficit excludes loan to National Infrastructure Development Fund (NIDF) and Privatisation Fund

Data for Budgetary Central Government Debt and Government Deficit are as at end of June up to 2009. As from 2010 data are on calendar year basis

¹ 1992 to 2011 data refers to "Net International Reserves" while 2012 onwards data refers to "Gross International Reserves" - Source: Bank of Mauritius

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2010 - 2014

| ICT access | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Fixed telephone lines ('000) | 387.7 | 374.6 | 349.1 | 363.0 | 372.2 |
| 2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants | 31.0 | 29.9 | 27.8 | 28.8 | 29.5 |
| 3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000) | 1190.9 | 1294.1 | 1485.8 | 1533.6 | 1652.0 |
| <i>of which pre-paid</i> | <i>1099.2</i> | <i>1191.9</i> | <i>1339.2</i> | <i>1417.1</i> | <i>1527.0</i> |
| <i>postpaid</i> | <i>91.7</i> | <i>102.2</i> | <i>146.6</i> | <i>116.5</i> | <i>127.0</i> |
| 4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 95.2 | 103.2 | 118.2 | 121.7 | 130.9 |
| 5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita ³ | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| 6. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| 7. Internet subscriptions ('000) | 284.2 | 370.0 | 568.9 | 680.8 | 735.0 |
| <i>of which fixed</i> ¹ | <i>106.7</i> | <i>133.2</i> | <i>149.4</i> | <i>166.7</i> | <i>186.0</i> |
| <i>mobile</i> | <i>177.5</i> | <i>236.8</i> | <i>419.5</i> | <i>514.1</i> | <i>549.0</i> |
| 8. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 22.7 | 29.5 | 45.2 | 54.0 | 58.3 |
| <i>of which fixed</i> ¹ | <i>8.5</i> | <i>10.6</i> | <i>11.9</i> | <i>13.2</i> | <i>14.8</i> |
| <i>mobile</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>18.9</i> | <i>33.4</i> | <i>40.8</i> | <i>43.6</i> |
| 9. Broadband internet ² subscriptions ('000) | 258.5 | 279.8 | 423.4 | 520.2 | 579.0 |
| <i>of which fixed</i> ¹ | <i>81.0</i> | <i>118.2</i> | <i>141.0</i> | <i>162.4</i> | <i>182.0</i> |
| <i>mobile</i> | <i>177.5</i> | <i>161.6</i> | <i>282.4</i> | <i>357.8</i> | <i>397.0</i> |
| 10. Broadband internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants | 20.7 | 22.3 | 33.7 | 41.3 | 45.9 |
| <i>of which fixed</i> ¹ | <i>6.5</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>11.2</i> | <i>12.9</i> | <i>14.4</i> |
| <i>mobile</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>12.9</i> | <i>22.5</i> | <i>28.4</i> | <i>31.5</i> |

¹ includes wireless

² broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 256 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

³ Revised: Figures for Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 mins of use during a month as a percentage of GNI have been revised in light of the Population census results conducted in

Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs¹ as at end of year, 2010 - 2014

| Telephone and internet | Rupees | | | | Rupees | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2014 | | | | |
| 1. Fixed telephone | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local call | <i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Peak</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Off-peak</i> | <i>Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Residential monthly line rental | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | | | | |
| Business monthly line rental | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | 225.00 | | | | |
| 2. Mobile Cellular telephone | | | | | | | | | | |
| On same network | Rs 1.20 per minute | | | | | | | | | |
| To a different network | Rs 3.60 per minute | | | | | | | | | |
| To a fixed telephone | Rs 3.48 per minute | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. International Direct Dialling- per minute call from fixed telephone to: | 2010 | | 2011 | | 2012 | | 2013 | | 2014 | |
| | Peak | Off-peak | Peak | Off-peak | Peak | Off-peak | Peak | Off-peak | Peak | Off-peak |
| Australia | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| China | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| France | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| Germany | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| Hong Kong | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| India | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.40 |
| Japan | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| Madagascar | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| Malaysia | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| New Zealand | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| Reunion Island | 8.70 | 6.90 | 8.70 | 6.90 | 8.70 | 6.90 | 8.70 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.90 |
| Singapore | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| South Africa | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| UK&North Ireland | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| USA | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 10.50 | 9.30 | 9.30 | 9.30 |
| 4. Internet | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dial up per minute (Peak time) | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.57 |
| Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time) | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.27 |
| ADSL 512 kbps (per month) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Residential use</i> | 673 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 | 621 |
| <i>Business use</i> | 2400 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 |
| ADSL 1 mbps (per month) | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Residential use</i> | 1190 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 | 708 |
| <i>Business use</i> | 4900 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 | 2400 |
| Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as percentage of GNI per capita | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

¹ main service provider

Note: Figures for internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as a percentage of GNI have been revised in light of the Population census results conducted in 2011

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010 - 2014

Commercial Tariff

| Tariff ¹ | Running Charge per kWh | | Demand Charge per kVA | | Minimum Charge | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 |
| 215 | Rs 9.10 | Rs 10.01 | - | - | Rs 178.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 178.00 per month | Rs 196.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 196.00 per month |
| 217 | Rs 5.58 | Rs 6.14 | Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA | Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account |

¹ Tariff: 215 - Flat Rate Tariff for Commercial Consumers

217 - Maximum Demand Tariff for Commercial and Bulk Consumers

Industrial Tariff

| Tariff ² | Running Charge per kWh | | Demand Charge per kVA | | Minimum Charge | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 | 2010 ³ | 2011 ⁴ , 2012, 2013 & 2014 |
| 313 | Rs 2.84 | Rs 3.12 | Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA | Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account |
| 315 | Rs 4.91 | Rs 5.40 | - | - | Rs 103.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 103.00 per month | Rs 113.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 113.00 per month |
| 317 | Rs 2.60 1st 250,000 kWh | Rs 2.86 1st 250,000 kWh | Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA | Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account | A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account |
| | Rs 2.28 all additional kWh | Rs 2.51 all additional kWh | | | | |

² Tariff: 313 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers

315 - Flat Rate Tariff for Industrial Consumers

317 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers possessing an export enterprise certificate

³ Effective as from 01 April 2008

⁴ Effective as from 01 December 2010

Source: Central Electricity Board

Table D.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2010 - 2014

| Tariff | Commercial consumers | | | Industrial consumers | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 2000 ¹ | 2010 ² & 2011 | 2012 ³ 2013 & 2014 | 2000 ¹ | 2010 ² & 2011 | 2012 ³ 2013 & 2014 |
| First 17 cubic metres | na | na | 391.00 | na | na | na |
| First 25 cubic metres | na | na | na | na | na | 450.00 |
| First 100 cubic metres | 11.00 | 12.50 | na | 9.50 | 10.00 | na |
| Next 150 cubic metres | 14.00 | 16.00 | na | 11.00 | 12.00 | na |
| All additional cubic metres | 18.00 | 21.00 | 23.00 | 14.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 |
| Minimum charge per month | 187.00 | 212.50 | 391.00 | 237.50 | 250.00 | 450.00 |
| Ground water per cubic metre | na | na | na | 2.73 | 5.50 | |
| <i>For producing drinks</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>10.00</i> |
| <i>For Agricultural & Domestic purposes</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>0.70</i> |
| <i>Other</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>na</i> | <i>7.70</i> |

¹ Effective as from 01 February 2000

² Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

³ Effective as from 01 January 2012

Source: Central Water Authority

Table D.5 - Road network, 2008 - 2013

| Year | Length of roads (km) | | | | | Number of vehicles per km of road |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Motorways | Main roads | Secondary roads | Other roads | Total | |
| 2008 | 75 | 962 | 593 | 398 | 2028 | 173 |
| 2009 | 75 | 1000 | 593 | 398 | 2066 | 177 |
| 2010 | 75 | 1014 | 593 | 398 | 2080 | 185 |
| 2011 | 82 | 1035 | 595 | 400 | 2112 | 190 |
| 2012 | 86 | 1068 | 608 | 408 | 2170 | 194 |
| 2013 | 99 | 1131 | 625 | 420 | 2275 | 195 |

Note: Figures for 2014 were not available when this digest was being published.

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2013 - 2014

| | Rupees | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 |
| Ground Floor | 72.00 | 72.00 |
| First Floor | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Second Floor | 42.00 | 42.00 |

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table D.7 - Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2013 - 2014

| Destination | Rupees | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | Minimum | | 100 kg < 500kg | | 500kg < 1000kg | | 1000kg or more | |
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 |
| London | 1,070.00 | 1,070.00 | 67.55 | 67.55 | 52.45 | 52.45 | 44.60 | 44.60 |
| Paris | 1,070.00 | 1,070.00 | 67.55 | 67.55 | 52.45 | 52.45 | 44.60 | 44.60 |
| Munich | 1,130.00 | 1,130.00 | 71.00 | 71.00 | 52.45 | 52.45 | 44.60 | 44.60 |
| Zurich | 1,070.00 | 1,070.00 | 67.55 | 67.55 | 52.45 | 52.45 | 44.60 | 44.60 |

Note: Except for the minimum charge, all rates are per kilo or 6000 c.c, which ever is higher

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

Table D.8 - Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport 2013 - 2014

| Port of embarkation | Currency | Rupees | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | | Minimum | | 100 kg < 500kg | | 500kg < 1000kg | | 1000kg or more | |
| | | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Hong Kong | HKD | 396.90 | 396.90 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 27.78 | 27.78 | 27.78 | 27.78 |
| Jakarta | USD | 63.80 | 63.80 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.55 | 3.55 |
| Johannesburg | USD | 40.00 | 40.00 | 1.64 | 1.64 | 1.27 | 1.27 | 1.16 | 1.16 |
| Kuala Lumpur | USD | 50.60 | 50.60 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 2.90 | 2.90 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| Mumbai | INR | 3,200.00 | 3,200.00 | 160.00 | 160.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 | 90.00 |
| Singapore | SGD | 66.00 | 66.00 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 4.35 | 4.35 | 4.25 | 4.25 |
| Tokyo via Hong Kong | JPY | 12,230.00 | 12,230.00 | 445.00 | 445.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 | 378.00 | 378.00 |

Note: Except for the minimum charge, all rates are per kilo or 6000 c.c, which ever is higher

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

D.9 - Selected Port Statistics, 2007 - 2014

| | Unit | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Containers Traffic: | TEU ¹ | 303583 | 334924 | 301033 | 332662 | 350624 | 417467 | 385326 | 403001 |
| Exports | TEU | 91683 | 109431 | 94972 | 110848 | 115569 | 128145 | 124143 | 125396 |
| Imports | TEU | 211900 | 225493 | 206061 | 221814 | 235055 | 289322 | 261183 | 277605 |
| <i>of which Transshipment Containers</i> | <i>TEU</i> | <i>110245</i> | <i>120290</i> | <i>107053</i> | <i>109992</i> | <i>115584</i> | <i>158304</i> | <i>136378</i> | <i>151203</i> |
| Captive Containers | TEU | 193338 | 214634 | 193980 | 222670 | 235040 | 259163 | 248948 | 251798 |
| Cargo traffic | Tonnes | 6226381 | 6295154 | 5871440 | 6229677 | 6477220 | 7075186 | 6760701 | 6896149 |
| Imports | Tonnes | 5061653 | 5140265 | 4761269 | 5099628 | 5386565 | 5932906 | 5680220 | 5746120 |
| Exports | Tonnes | 1164728 | 1154889 | 1110171 | 1130049 | 1090655 | 1142280 | 1080481 | 1150029 |
| Dry Bulk Cargo | Tonnes | 1958615 | 1963223 | 1779351 | 1818278 | 1719435 | 1807223 | 1801151 | 1706238 |
| Imports | Tonnes | 1559990 | 1600075 | 1512100 | 1675531 | 1665674 | 1807223 | 1801151 | 1678249 |
| Exports | Tonnes | 398625 | 363148 | 267251 | 142747 | 53761 | 0 | 0 | 27989 |
| Liquid Bulk Cargo | Tonnes | 1324081 | 1388390 | 1452452 | 1486930 | 1571480 | 1621165 | 1526965 | 1605419 |
| Imports | Tonnes | 1104614 | 1108893 | 1104328 | 1135560 | 1231821 | 1216554 | 1189478 | 1260567 |
| Exports | Tonnes | 219467 | 279497 | 348124 | 351370 | 339659 | 404611 | 337487 | 344852 |
| Containerised Cargo | Tonnes | 2741046 | 2798271 | 2474098 | 2717487 | 2982918 | 3444006 | 3254231 | 3411859 |
| Imports | Tonnes | 1103949 | 1202353 | 1122266 | 1185053 | 1230415 | 1290304 | 1296561 | 1360463 |
| Exports | Tonnes | 532681 | 501016 | 487730 | 623441 | 689189 | 730666 | 736654 | 768866 |
| Transshipment (inwards) | Tonnes | 1104416 | 1094902 | 864102 | 908993 | 1063314 | 1423036 | 1221016 | 1282530 |
| Annual container handling capacity | TEU/year | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 | 700000 |
| Average container vessel dwell time | Hours | 71 | 48 | 29 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 27 | 34 |
| Average container vessel pre-berthing waiting time | Hours | 34 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Average container vessel berth productivity | Hours | 18 | 24 | 27 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 29 | 30 |
| Average gross container crane productivity | Hours | 14 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| Average container vessel stay at berth | Hours | 33 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 24 |
| Average general cargo vessel stay at berth | Hours | 72 | 38 | 50 | 56 | 56 | 79 | 72 | 66 |
| Average general cargo vessel pre-berthing waiting time | Hours | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 4 |
| Average general cargo vessel berth productivity | Tonnes/hour | 33 | 25 | 41 | 52 | 45 | 40 | 32 | 15 |
| Average dry bulk vessel stay at berth | Hours | 79 | 77 | 82 | 107 | 130 | 114 | 109 | 115 |
| Average dry bulk vessel pre-berthing waiting time | Hours | 13 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 4 |

¹ TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

Source: Mauritius Ports Authority

E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

Table E.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 2004 - 2014

| Country | Currency | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (France, Germany, Portugal, etc.) | Euro | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.26 | 1.37 | 1.47 | 1.39 | 1.33 | 1.39 | 1.29 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | 1.83 | 1.82 | 1.84 | 2.00 | 1.85 | 1.57 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.59 | 1.56 | 1.65 |
| Australia | Dollar | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.79 | 0.92 | 1.03 | 1.04 | 0.97 | 0.90 |
| Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹ | Dollar | 7.79 | 7.78 | 7.77 | 7.80 | 7.79 | 7.75 | 7.77 | 7.78 | 7.76 | 7.76 | 7.76 |
| Japan | Yen | 108.15 | 110.11 | 116.31 | 117.76 | 103.39 | 93.68 | 87.78 | 79.70 | 79.82 | 97.56 | 105.74 |
| Korea | Won | 1145.24 | 1023.75 | 954.32 | 928.97 | 1098.71 | 1274.63 | 1155.74 | 1106.94 | 1126.16 | 1094.67 | 1052.29 |
| Mexico | Peso | 11.29 | 10.89 | 10.91 | 10.93 | 11.14 | 13.50 | 12.62 | 12.43 | 13.15 | 12.77 | 13.30 |
| Singapore | Dollar | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.59 | 1.51 | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.36 | 1.26 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.27 |
| Sri Lanka | Rupee | 101.27 | 100.38 | 103.94 | 110.62 | 108.30 | 114.91 | 113.00 | 110.47 | 127.54 | 129.05 | 130.54 |
| Taiwan | Dollar | 33.37 | 32.13 | 32.51 | 32.85 | 31.52 | 33.02 | 31.50 | 29.38 | 29.56 | 29.68 | 30.30 |
| Mauritius* | Rupee | 27.75 | 29.23 | 31.15 | 31.37 | 28.36 | 31.94 | 30.89 | 28.75 | 29.93 | 30.66 | 30.62 |

¹ *Special Administrative Region of China*

Source: The Federal Reserve Board

** Average buying and selling rates*

Table E.2 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, national currency, 2003 - 2013

| Country | Currency | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| France | Euro | 25.16 | 25.86 | 26.27 | 26.98 | 27.73 | 28.42 | 28.59 | 29.47 | 30.77 | 31.65 | 32.27 |
| Germany | Euro | 30.10 | 30.34 | 30.69 | 31.34 | 31.94 | 32.27 | 32.94 | 33.41 | 34.25 | 35.72 | 36.89 |
| Portugal | Euro | 7.21 | 7.41 | 7.62 | 7.91 | 8.16 | 8.52 | 8.88 | 9.06 | 9.53 | 9.64 | 9.71 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | 15.39 | 15.55 | 16.33 | 16.94 | 17.60 | 18.44 | 18.78 | 18.76 | 19.06 | 19.54 | 19.83 |
| Australia | Dollar | 34.72 | 36.33 | 37.44 | 38.72 | 39.77 | 42.06 | 42.15 | 43.12 | 44.99 | 46.09 | 48.78 |
| Japan | Yen | 2714.45 | 2732.94 | 2780.60 | 2794.96 | 2793.10 | 2840.73 | 2812.92 | 2787.43 | 2846.02 | 2820.54 | 2843.01 |
| Korea, Republic of | Won | 13501.28 | 14468.53 | 15182.83 | 16573.22 | 18054.50 | 18509.06 | 19192.54 | 20674.30 | 21262.83 | 23024.69 | 24043.46 |
| Mexico | Peso | 57.29 | 59.34 | 61.15 | 64.09 | 67.43 | 72.13 | 76.93 | 77.51 | 80.64 | 83.61 | 87.16 |
| Singapore | Dollar | 22.21 | 22.31 | 22.04 | 21.87 | 23.67 | 26.69 | 25.51 | 26.47 | 29.07 | 30.19 | 29.97 |
| Taiwan | Dollar | 239.68 | 242.96 | 254.79 | 261.76 | 268.64 | 273.81 | 256.70 | 262.79 | 273.49 | 278.08 | 279.08 |
| United States | Dollar | 28.56 | 29.30 | 30.13 | 30.47 | 32.07 | 32.78 | 34.19 | 34.75 | 35.50 | 35.64 | 36.34 |
| Mauritius | Rupee | 40.69 | 42.46 | 48.38 | 50.21 | 49.25 | 50.89 | 56.86 | 61.51 | 62.85 | 74.35 | 78.87 |

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.3 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, U.S. dollars, 2003 - 2013

| Country | US Dollar | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| France | 28.40 | 32.11 | 32.67 | 33.85 | 37.96 | 41.63 | 39.72 | 39.04 | 42.77 | 40.67 | 42.85 |
| Germany | 33.98 | 37.67 | 38.17 | 39.31 | 43.72 | 47.27 | 45.76 | 44.25 | 47.61 | 45.89 | 48.98 |
| Portugal | 8.13 | 9.20 | 9.48 | 9.92 | 11.16 | 12.48 | 12.34 | 12.00 | 13.24 | 12.39 | 12.90 |
| United Kingdom | 25.12 | 28.47 | 29.69 | 31.17 | 35.21 | 33.91 | 29.25 | 28.99 | 30.54 | 30.87 | 31.00 |
| Australia | 22.52 | 26.72 | 28.59 | 29.15 | 33.28 | 35.28 | 32.88 | 39.56 | 46.40 | 47.72 | 47.09 |
| Japan | 23.41 | 25.26 | 25.23 | 24.03 | 23.72 | 27.48 | 30.06 | 31.75 | 35.66 | 35.35 | 29.13 |
| Korea, Republic of | 11.33 | 12.63 | 14.83 | 17.36 | 19.43 | 16.80 | 15.03 | 17.88 | 19.19 | 20.44 | 21.96 |
| Mexico | 5.31 | 5.26 | 5.61 | 5.88 | 6.17 | 6.48 | 5.69 | 6.13 | 6.49 | 6.35 | 6.82 |
| Singapore | 12.75 | 13.20 | 13.24 | 13.76 | 15.70 | 18.86 | 17.54 | 19.41 | 23.11 | 24.16 | 23.95 |
| Taiwan | 6.96 | 7.27 | 7.92 | 8.05 | 8.18 | 8.69 | 7.77 | 8.31 | 9.28 | 9.39 | 9.37 |
| United States | 28.56 | 29.30 | 30.13 | 30.47 | 32.07 | 32.78 | 34.19 | 34.75 | 35.50 | 35.64 | 36.34 |
| Mauritius* | 1.43 | 1.53 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.57 | 1.79 | 1.78 | 1.99 | 2.19 | 2.48 | 2.57 |

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2003 - 2013 (Year 2000=100)

| Country | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| France | 133.15 | 150.54 | 153.16 | 158.70 | 177.97 | 195.17 | 186.22 | 183.03 | 200.52 | 190.67 | 200.89 |
| Germany | 133.94 | 148.48 | 150.45 | 154.95 | 172.33 | 186.32 | 180.37 | 174.42 | 187.66 | 180.88 | 193.06 |
| Portugal | 137.80 | 155.93 | 160.68 | 168.14 | 189.15 | 211.53 | 209.15 | 203.39 | 224.41 | 210.00 | 218.64 |
| United Kingdom | 121.76 | 138.00 | 143.92 | 151.09 | 170.67 | 164.37 | 141.78 | 140.52 | 148.04 | 149.64 | 150.27 |
| Australia | 137.32 | 162.93 | 174.33 | 177.74 | 202.93 | 215.12 | 200.49 | 241.22 | 282.93 | 290.98 | 287.13 |
| Japan | 93.53 | 100.92 | 100.80 | 96.00 | 94.77 | 109.79 | 120.10 | 126.85 | 142.47 | 141.23 | 116.38 |
| Korea, Republic of | 117.78 | 131.29 | 154.16 | 180.46 | 201.98 | 174.64 | 156.24 | 185.86 | 199.48 | 212.47 | 228.27 |
| Mexico | 112.98 | 111.91 | 119.36 | 125.11 | 131.28 | 137.87 | 121.06 | 130.43 | 138.09 | 135.11 | 145.11 |
| Singapore | 108.79 | 112.63 | 112.97 | 117.41 | 133.96 | 160.92 | 149.66 | 165.61 | 197.18 | 206.14 | 204.35 |
| Taiwan | 95.21 | 99.45 | 108.34 | 110.12 | 111.90 | 118.88 | 106.29 | 113.68 | 126.95 | 128.45 | 128.18 |
| United States | 114.47 | 117.43 | 120.76 | 122.12 | 128.54 | 131.38 | 137.03 | 139.28 | 142.28 | 142.85 | 145.65 |
| Mauritius* | 115.32 | 123.39 | 133.48 | 130.00 | 126.60 | 144.71 | 143.57 | 160.58 | 176.30 | 200.00 | 207.26 |

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 2004 - 2014

Mauritian rupees

| Country | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Australian Dollar | 20.25 | 22.36 | 23.73 | 26.36 | 24.08 | 25.33 | 28.47 | 29.74 | 31.09 | 29.49 | 27.37 |
| British Pound | 50.97 | 53.14 | 57.83 | 62.86 | 52.73 | 50.07 | 47.72 | 46.09 | 47.44 | 47.82 | 50.25 |
| Indian Rupee | 0.62 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 0.76 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 0.50 |
| Japanese Yen(100) | 25.35 | 26.57 | 27.01 | 26.90 | 27.65 | 34.40 | 35.41 | 36.25 | 37.70 | 31.29 | 28.73 |
| South Africa Rand | 4.35 | 4.68 | 4.74 | 4.50 | 3.48 | 3.85 | 4.25 | 4.01 | 3.68 | 3.19 | 2.81 |
| Singapore Dollar | 16.38 | 17.75 | 19.87 | 21.07 | 20.19 | 22.09 | 22.77 | 22.97 | 24.07 | 24.35 | 23.97 |
| Swiss Franc | 22.23 | 23.50 | 25.01 | 26.17 | 26.28 | 29.52 | 29.65 | 32.45 | 31.91 | 32.71 | 33.05 |
| US Dollar | 27.75 | 29.23 | 31.15 | 31.37 | 28.36 | 31.94 | 30.89 | 28.75 | 29.93 | 30.66 | 30.62 |
| EURO | 34.10 | 36.29 | 39.51 | 42.92 | 41.61 | 44.52 | 40.95 | 39.99 | 38.49 | 40.60 | 40.53 |

*Average buying and selling rates

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2004 - 2014

(Base 2000=100)

| Country | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Australian Dollar | 133.7 | 147.6 | 156.6 | 174.0 | 158.9 | 167.2 | 187.9 | 196.3 | 205.2 | 194.7 | 180.7 |
| British Pound | 128.0 | 133.5 | 145.3 | 157.9 | 132.5 | 125.8 | 119.9 | 115.8 | 119.2 | 120.1 | 126.2 |
| Indian Rupee | 105.1 | 113.6 | 118.6 | 128.8 | 111.9 | 113.6 | 115.3 | 105.1 | 94.9 | 88.1 | 84.7 |
| Japanese Yen(100) | 105.1 | 110.2 | 112.0 | 111.6 | 114.7 | 142.7 | 146.9 | 150.4 | 156.4 | 129.8 | 119.2 |
| South Africa Rand | 114.8 | 123.5 | 125.1 | 118.7 | 91.8 | 101.6 | 112.1 | 105.8 | 97.1 | 84.2 | 74.1 |
| Singapore Dollar | 107.7 | 116.7 | 130.6 | 138.5 | 132.7 | 145.2 | 149.7 | 151.0 | 158.3 | 160.1 | 157.6 |
| Swiss Franc | 143.4 | 151.6 | 161.4 | 168.8 | 169.5 | 190.5 | 191.3 | 209.4 | 205.9 | 211.0 | 213.2 |
| US Dollar | 105.7 | 111.3 | 118.6 | 119.5 | 108.0 | 121.6 | 117.6 | 109.5 | 114.0 | 116.8 | 116.6 |
| EURO | 142.1 | 151.2 | 164.6 | 178.8 | 173.4 | 185.5 | 170.6 | 166.6 | 160.4 | 169.2 | 168.9 |

Table E.7 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2004 - 2014

| Country | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| Australian Dollar | -9.4 | -9.4 | -5.8 | -10.0 | 9.5 | -4.9 | -11.0 | -4.3 | -4.3 | 5.4 | 7.7 |
| British Pound | -9.1 | -4.1 | -8.1 | -8.0 | 19.2 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 3.5 | -2.8 | -0.8 | -4.8 |
| Indian Rupee | 0.0 | -7.5 | -4.3 | -7.9 | 15.2 | -1.5 | -1.5 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 4.0 |
| Japanese Yen(100) | -4.5 | -4.6 | -1.6 | 0.4 | -2.7 | -19.6 | -2.9 | -2.3 | -3.8 | 20.5 | 8.9 |
| South Africa Rand | -13.1 | -7.1 | -1.3 | 5.3 | 29.3 | -9.6 | -9.4 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 15.4 | 13.5 |
| Singapore Dollar | -0.9 | -7.7 | -10.7 | -5.7 | 4.4 | -8.6 | -3.0 | -0.9 | -4.6 | -1.1 | 1.6 |
| Swiss Franc | -5.7 | -5.4 | -6.0 | -4.4 | -0.4 | -11.0 | -0.4 | -8.6 | 1.7 | -2.4 | -1.0 |
| US Dollar | 2.3 | -5.1 | -6.2 | -0.7 | 10.6 | -11.2 | 3.4 | 7.4 | -3.9 | -2.4 | 0.1 |
| EURO | -7.1 | -6.0 | -8.1 | -7.9 | 3.1 | -6.5 | 8.7 | 2.4 | 3.9 | -5.2 | 0.2 |

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency