

Vol.20

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

**DIGEST OF
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS
STATISTICS
2016**

June 2017

(Price Rs. 150.00)

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

2016

Foreword

The Digest of Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2016 is the twentieth issue of the series published by Statistics Mauritius. It presents data relating to the years 1996 - 2016.

The indices in this publication have been computed on the basis of latest available data as at end of March 2017, and year 2007 as base. Figures for recent years are provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are described at pages 5 to 13.

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.

Y. Cassimally (Ms.)
Ag. Director of Statistics

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
MAURITIUS
June 2017

Contact persons

Mr. Y. Thorabally (Statistician)

Mr. R. Krishnan (Senior Statistical Officer)

Statistics Mauritius

L.I.C Centre

Port-Louis

Tel: 2081800

Fax: 213 0234

CONTENTS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	5
Productivity Indicators	5
Economic Productivity Measures	8
Competitiveness Indicators	9
Estimates of Capital Stock	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT	
1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement	19
1.2 The productivity process	19
1.3 Coverage	20
1.4 Caution to users	20
2. INDICATORS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY	
2.1 Structure of the economy	21
2.2 Output and inputs	22
2.3 Trends in labour productivity	22
2.4 Trends in capital productivity	23
2.5 Capital - labour ratio and capital - output ratio	23
2.6 Trends in multifactor productivity	24
2.7 Comparison of productivity trends	25
2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	25
2.9 Growth accounting	26
3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	
3.1 Background	27
3.2 Output and inputs	27
3.3 Trends in labour productivity	27
3.4 Trends in capital productivity	28
3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity	29
3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	29
4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES	
4.1 Background	31
4.2 Output and inputs	31
4.3 Productivity trends	32
4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	33
5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS	
5.1 General	35
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	35
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the manufacturing sector - 2015	36
5.4 Evolution of market share	37

TABLES

A Series

A 1 Total Economy	39-40
A 1.1 Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1996 - 2016	39
A 1.2 Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1996 - 2016	40
A 2 The Manufacturing Sector	41-42
A 2.1 Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2016	41
A 2.2 Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2016	42
A 3 The Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE Sector)	43-44
A 3.1 Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1996 - 2016	43
A 3.2 Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1996 - 2016	44
A 5 The EOE Textile Subsector	45-46
A 4.1 Productivity Trends - EOE Textile subsector, 1996 - 2016	45
A 4.2 Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE Textile subsector, 1996 - 2016	46
A 5 The EOE Non-Textile Subsector	47-48
A 5.1 Productivity Trends - EOE Non-textile subsector, 1996 - 2016	47
A 5.2 Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE Non-textile subsector, 1996 - 2016	48
B The Total Economy by Industry Group	49-56
B.1 Real output by industry group, 2007 - 2016	49
B.2 Labour input by industry group, 2007 - 2016	50
B.3 Capital input by industry group, 2007 - 2016	51
B.4 Labour productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2016	52
B.5 Capital productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2016	53
B.6 Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2016	54
B.7 Economic Productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2012 - 2014	55
B.8 Economic Productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2012 - 2014	56

C Productivity and Competitiveness Related Indicators		57-66
C.1	Average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2010 - March 2016	57
C.2	Index of average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2010 - March 2016	58
C.3	Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity in the EOE sector, 1996 - 2016	59
C.4	Gross value Added (GVA) per capita and per worker, 2007 - 2016	60
C.5	Exports and imports of goods and services, 1996 - 2016	61
C.6	Export and import price indices and terms of trade, 2007 - 2016	62
C.7	Export and import of goods by the EPZ/EOE sector, 1996 - 2016	63
C.8	Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2013 - 2016	64
C.9	Budgetary central government debt and net international reserves, 1996 - 2016 (June)	66
D Infrastructure Quality Related Indicators		67-72
D.1	ICT access as at end of year, 2012 - 2016	67
D.2	Selected telephone and ICT tariffs, 2012 - 2016	68
D.3	Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010 - 2016	69
D.4	Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2010 - 2016	70
D.5	Road network, 2010 - 2015	70
D.6	Yearly rent for industrial building per square foot, 2015 - 2016	71
D.7	Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport - selected Airports, 2015 - 2016	71
D.8	Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport, 2015 - 2016	71
D.9	Port Statistics, 2010 - 2016	72
E International Comparison of Competitiveness Indicators		73-79
E.1	Exchange rates - National currency units per U.S dollar, 2006 - 2016	73
E.2	Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015	74
E.3	Hourly labour cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015	75
E.4	Hourly labour cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015	76
E.5	Mauritius: exchange rate movements (value of foreign currency), 2006 - 2016	77
E.6	Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2006 - 2016	78
E.7	Annual change in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2006 - 2016	79

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The Productivity process	19
2.1	Labour productivity and its components Total Economy, 2007 - 2016	22
2.2	Capital productivity and its components Total Economy, 2007 - 2016	23
2.3	Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio Total Economy,2007 - 2016	24
2.4	Multifactor productivity and its components Total Economy,2007 - 2016	24
2.5	Capital , labour and multifactor productivity Total Economy, 2007 - 2016	25
2.6	Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 2007 - 2016	25
2.7	Contribution of labour, capital and TFP - GDP, 2007 - 2016	26
3.1	Labour productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 2007 - 2016	28
3.2	Capital productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 2007 - 2016	28
3.3	Multifactor productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 2007 - 2016	29
3.4	Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector,2007 - 2016	30
4.1	Output and input trends - EOE sector, 2007 - 2016	31
4.2	Productivity trends - EOE sector, 2007 - 2016	32
4.3	Unit Labour Cost - EOE sector, 2007 - 2016	33
5.1	ULC index in Mauritian Rupees and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2007 - 2016	35
5.2	International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2016	36

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.

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

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 GVA.

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

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.

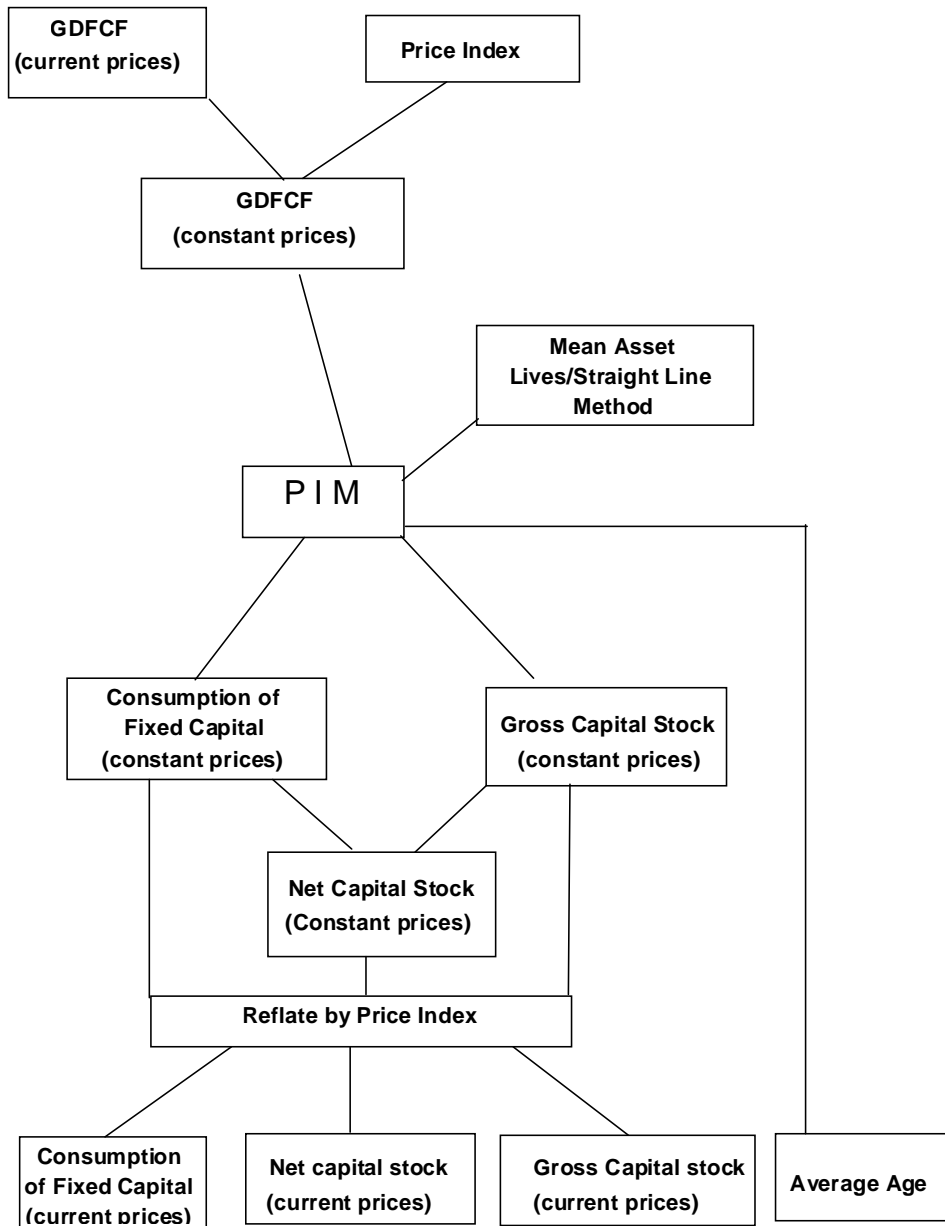
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 2007 – 2016

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	2015	2016
		2007-2016		
1	Output (GVA at basic prices)	3.8	3.0	3.5
2	GDP at market prices	3.9	3.5	3.7
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.7	3.4	3.6
4	Labour input	1.3	1.3	0.1
5	Capital input	4.0	2.2	2.4
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.2	-0.8	-1.1
7	Capital - Labour ratio	2.7	0.9	2.3
8	Labour productivity	2.5	1.7	3.4
9	Capital productivity	-0.2	0.8	1.1
10	Multifactor productivity	0.8	1.1	2.0
11	Average compensation of employees	5.5	2.7	6.7
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.9	1.0	3.2
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.4	-12.0	0.9

Output and Inputs

Output, as measured by the Gross Value Added (GVA), is the aggregate money of goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specific period, usually a year. From 2007 to 2016, GVA at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 3.8% per annum. The growth rate for 2016 was 3.5%, higher than the growth of 3.0% registered in 2015.

The Gross Domestic product (GDP) per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.2% in the population and 3.9% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.7% per annum during the period 2007 to 2016.

During the period 2007 to 2016, whilst real GVA at basic prices increased by an average of 3.8% per annum, capital input grew by 4.0% 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 2.7%.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is measured as the ratio of real GVA to labour input. The labour productivity index improved from 100.0 in 2007 to 124.4 in 2016, giving an average annual growth of 2.5%.

In 2016, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.4% compared to 1.7% in 2015. This was the result of a higher GVA growth of 3.5% compared to 3.0% in 2015 while labour input grew by a lower rate of 0.1% in 2016 compared to 1.3% in 2015.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2007 to 2016, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.2% from 100.0 in 2007 to 98.1 in 2016.

Capital productivity registered an increase of 1.1% in 2016 compared to an increase of 0.8% in 2015. The 1.1% increase in 2016 is explained by a lower growth in capital input (2.4%) compared to that of GVA (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 0.8% has been observed in the average annual change in MFP during the period 2007 to 2016. A growth of 2.0% in MFP was registered in 2016, whilst an increase of 1.1% was observed in 2015.

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 2007 to 2016, average annual compensation of employees increased by 5.5% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.5%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 2.9% in ULC. In 2016, ULC grew by 3.2% compared to 1.0% in 2015.

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

¹ Ramsay Productivity Models

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	2015	2016
		2007-2016		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.8	0.0	-0.1
2	Labour input	-1.5	-0.6	-2.3
3	Capital input	-2.0	-4.5	-3.6
4	Capital - Output ratio	-3.8	-4.5	-3.5
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-0.6	-3.9	-1.4
6	Labour productivity	3.3	0.6	2.2
7	Capital productivity	3.9	4.7	3.7
8	Multifactor productivity	3.6	2.2	2.8
9	Average compensation of employees	5.7	1.8	5.0
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.3	1.2	2.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.8	-11.9	0.5

Output and inputs

From 2007 to 2016, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.8% annually. However, in 2016, the sector witnessed a decline of 0.1% after a 'zero' growth in 2015.

During the period 2007 to 2016, labour input fell by an average of 1.5% annually and capital input by 2.0%.

In 2016, labour input and capital input decreased by 2.3% and 3.6% respectively, after contractions of 0.6% in labour input and 4.5% in capital input in 2015.

Productivity trends

During the period 2007 to 2016, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3% and capital productivity increased by an average of 3.9% annually. That was the result of a growth of 1.8% in real output and declines of 1.5% and 2.0% in labour input and capital input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.6% per annum.

In 2016, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 2.2%, higher than the 0.6% growth in 2015. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 3.7% and 2.8% respectively in 2016 compared to increases of 4.7% and 2.2% in 2015.

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.

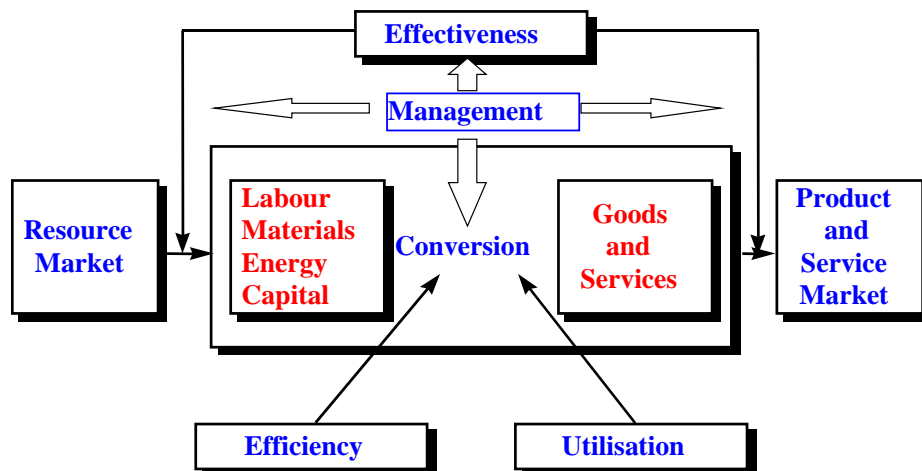
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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 2013 Census of Economic Activities. This publication presents data available as at end of June 2016 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 Value Added (GVA) which was 4.9% in 2007 went down to 3.5% in 2016. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 17.4% in 2007 to 13.9% in 2016. 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, 2013 to 2016 are shown in table below.

Table III: Contribution of different industry groups to the economy

Industry group	Percentage				
	2007 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5
Sugarcane	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Other	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	17.4	15.7	15.3	14.7	13.9
Sugar	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Export oriented enterprises	7.7	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.2
Other	9.2	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.3	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.9
Of which: Wholesale and retail trade	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.2
Transportation and storage	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3
Accommodation and food service activities	8.1	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9
Information and communication	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Financial and insurance activities	11.0	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.1
Monetary intermediation	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Other	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Real estate activities	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9
Of which: Owner occupied dwellings	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7
Administrative and support service activities	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4
Education	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Human health and social work activities	3.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Other service activities	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Revised

2.2 Output and inputs

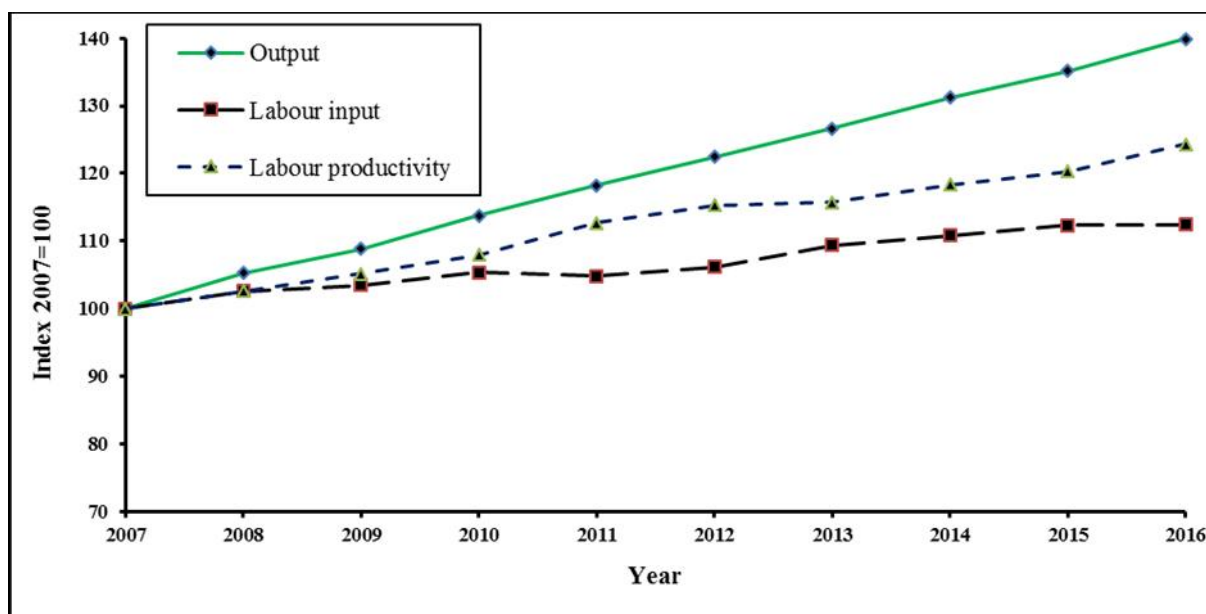
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Value Added at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 2007 to 2016, GVA in real terms increased at an annual rate of 3.8%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2010 to 2016 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 2007 to 2016 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 4.0% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2010 to 2016 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 Value Added (GVA) per worker, is calculated by dividing GVA (at constant prices) by the total number of persons engaged. An increase in GVA per worker can result when GVA increases at a higher rate than employment and a decline can occur when the same GVA is produced with more labour input.

Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components – Total economy, 2007 to 2016



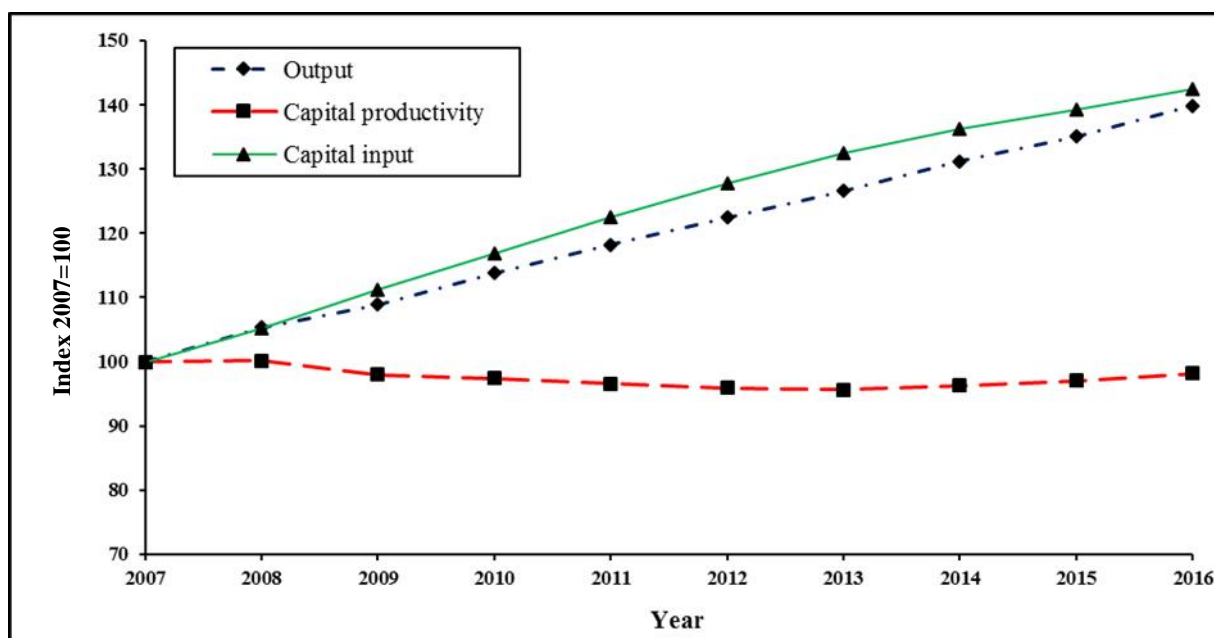
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 100.0 in 2007 to 124.4 in 2016. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 2.5%.

In 2016, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.4% compared to 1.7% in 2015. That was the result of a higher GVA growth of 3.5% compared to 3.0% in 2015 while labour input grew by a lower rate of 0.1% in 2016 compared to 1.3% in 2015. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2010 to 2016 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 Value Added (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, 2007 to 2016



Capital productivity is defined as real GVA per unit of capital. From 2007 to 2016, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.2% with the index dropping from 100.0 in 2007 to 98.1 in 2016. Capital productivity registered an increase of 1.1% in 2016, after that of 0.8% in 2015. The 1.1% increase in 2016 is explained by a lower growth in capital input (+2.4%) 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 2010 to 2016.

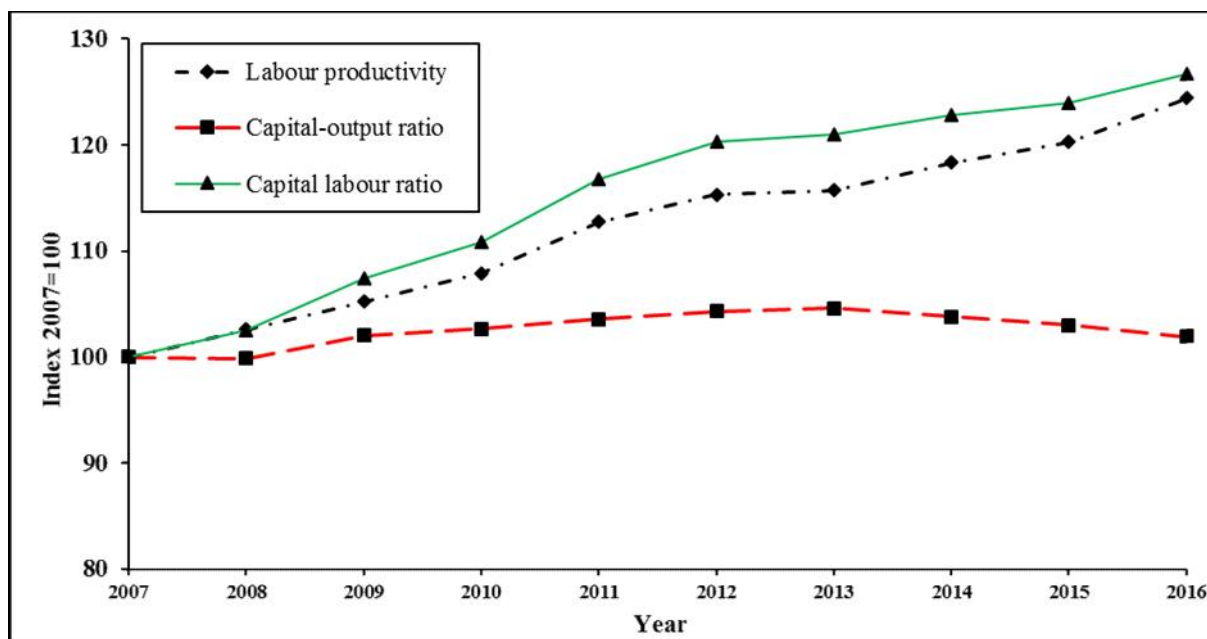
2.5 Capital- output ratio and Capital- labour ratio

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 0.2% from 2007 to 2016 with the index improving from 100.0 in 2007 to reach 101.9 in 2016.

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 100.0 in 2007 to 126.7 in 2016, representing an annual growth of 2.7%.

In 2016, the capital-output ratio fell by 1.1%, after a contraction of 0.8% in 2015. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 2.3% in 2016 compared to 0.9% in 2015.

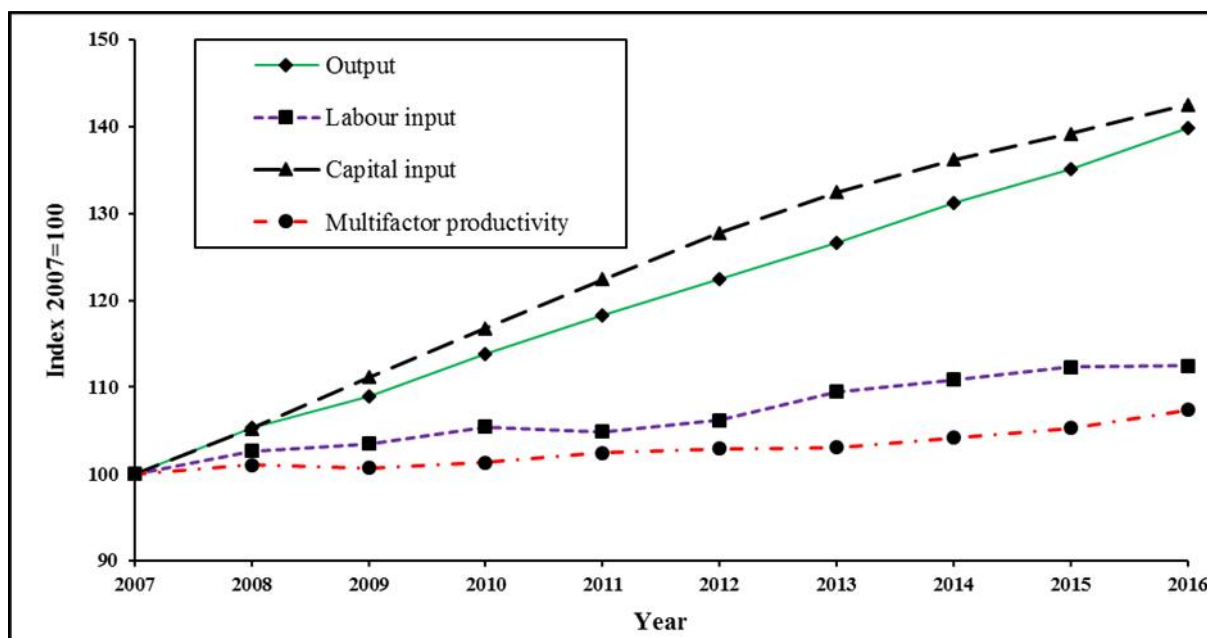
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 2007 to 2016



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, 2007 to 2016

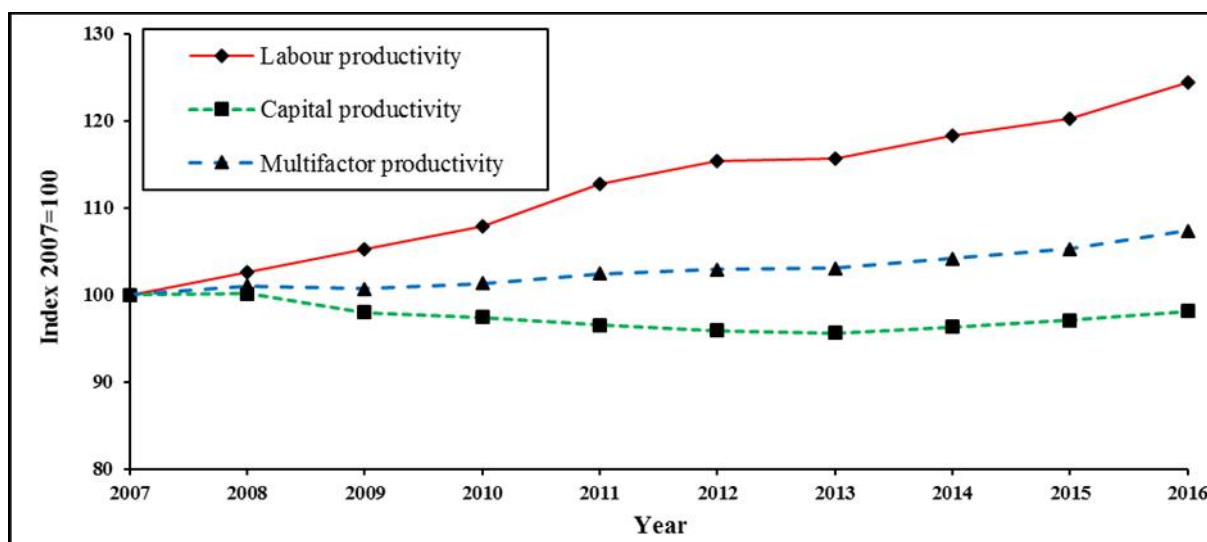


During the period 2007 to 2016, MFP increased by an average of 0.8% per annum. In 2016, MFP registered a higher growth of 2.0% compared to 1.1% in 2015.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

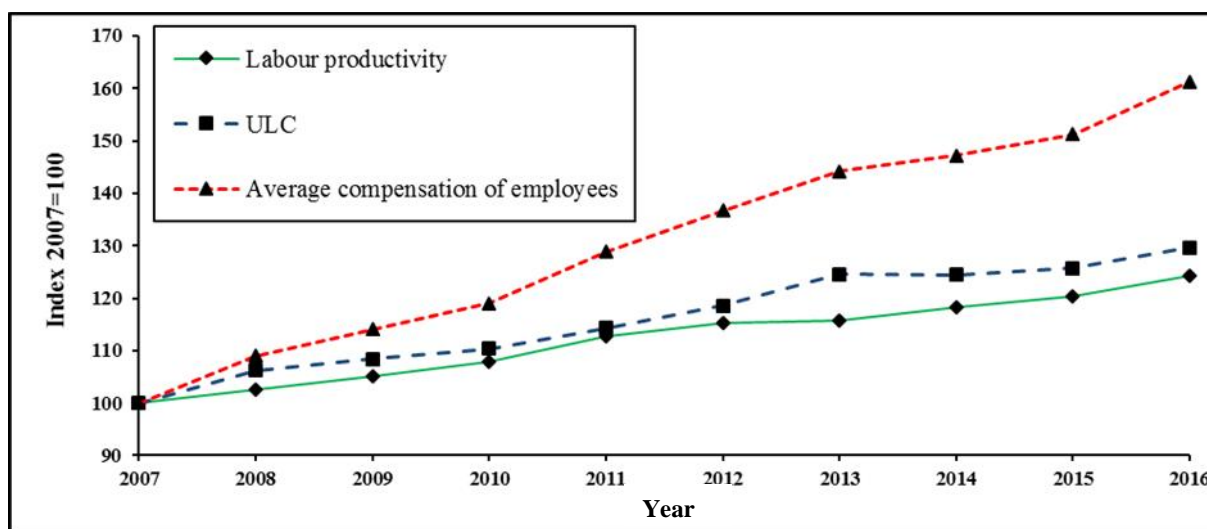
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 2007 to 2016. Over the years, whilst labour productivity and multifactor productivity grew by 2.5% and 0.8% annually, capital productivity witnessed a negative annual growth of 0.2%.

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 2007 to 2016



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 2007 to 2016



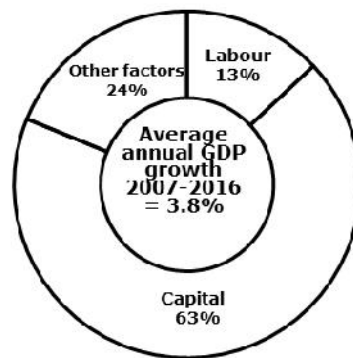
Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. During the period 2007 to 2016, average annual compensation of employees increased by 5.5% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.5%. The higher growth in average annual compensation of employees compared to that of

labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 2.9% in ULC. In 2016, ULC increased by 3.2%, after an increase of 1.0% in 2015.

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 other factors productivity to GDP growth
2007 – 2016**



From 2007 and 2016, the contribution of labour to the 3.8% average annual growth in GVA worked out to 13% and that of capital to 63%. The remaining 24% represents the contribution of other 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 4.0%. Growth in other factors is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	13%
Capital	63%
Other factors	24%

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GVA decreased from 17.4% in 2007 to 13.9% in 2016. In 2016, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 98,700 (17.4% of total employment) compared to 112,900 (22.4 % 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 5.2%, 0.2% and 8.5% to GVA in 2016.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 2007 to 2016, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.8% annually. The sector registered a fall of 0.1% in 2016 after a 'zero' growth in 2015.

During the same period, labour input declined by an average of 1.5% and capital input by 2.0%.

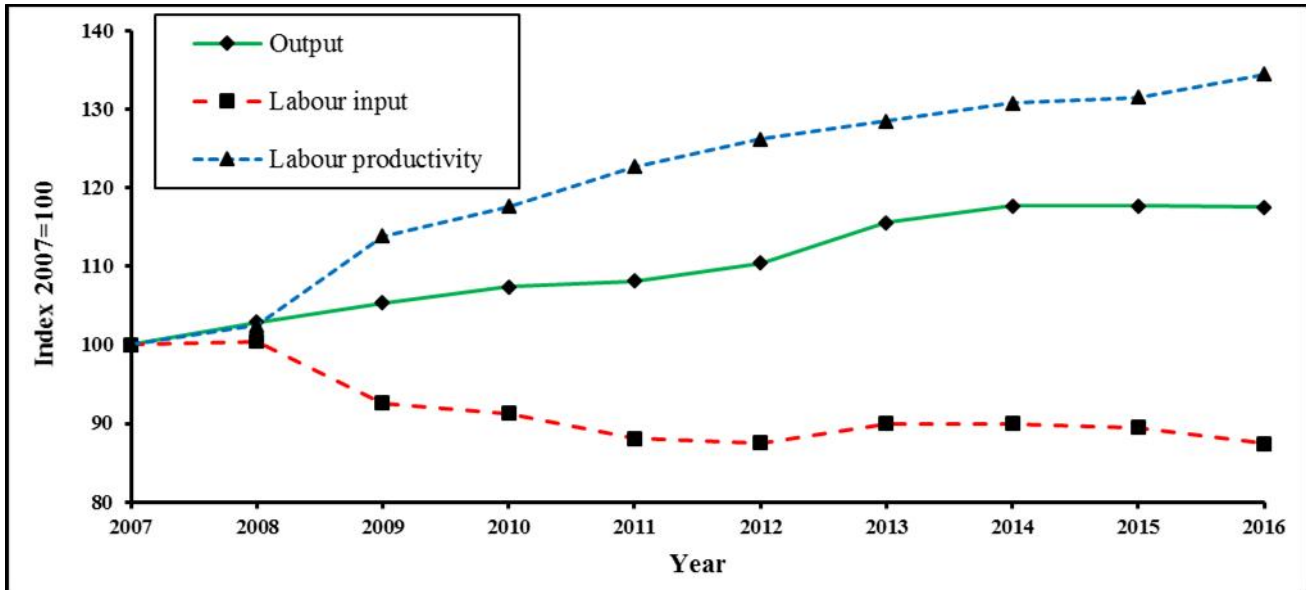
In 2016, labour input fell by 2.3% after a decrease of 0.6% in 2015. Capital input kept on decreasing by 3.6% in 2016, following a decline of 4.5% in 2015.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. During the period 2007 to 2016, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 100.0 in 2007 to 134.5 in 2016.

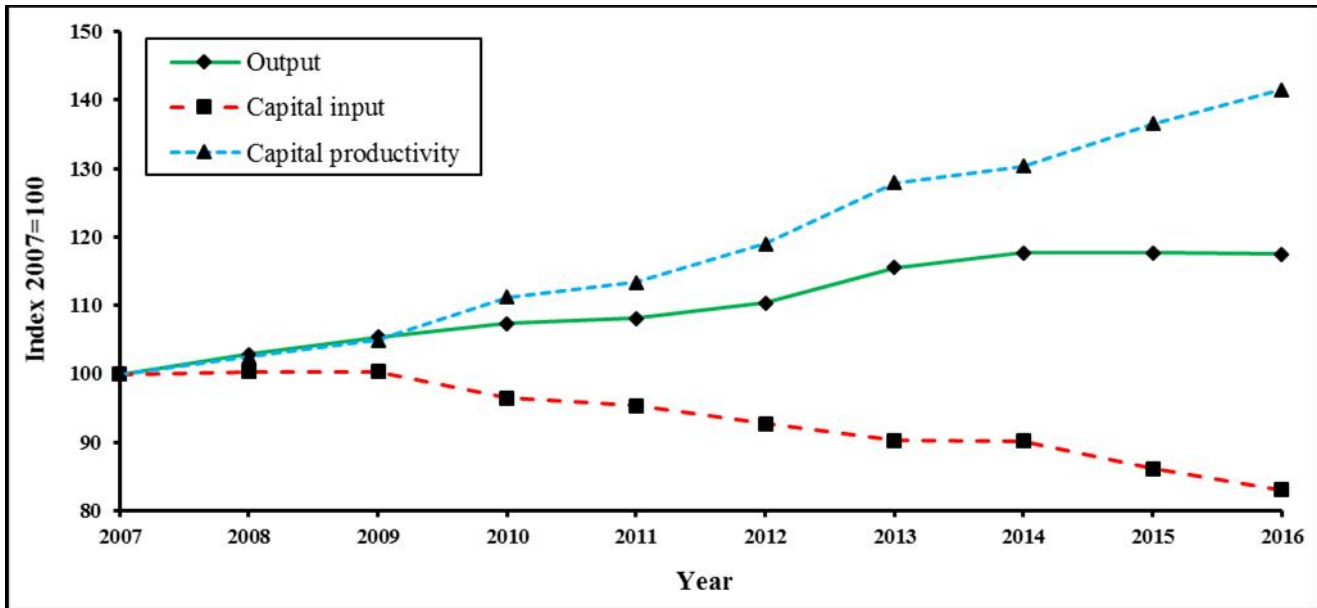
In 2016, labour productivity in manufacturing increased by 2.2% while a growth of 0.6% was registered in 2015. The 2.2% increase in 2016 is the result of a slight negative growth of 0.1% in output coupled with a fall of 2.3% in labour input (Table A2.1).

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2016



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2016

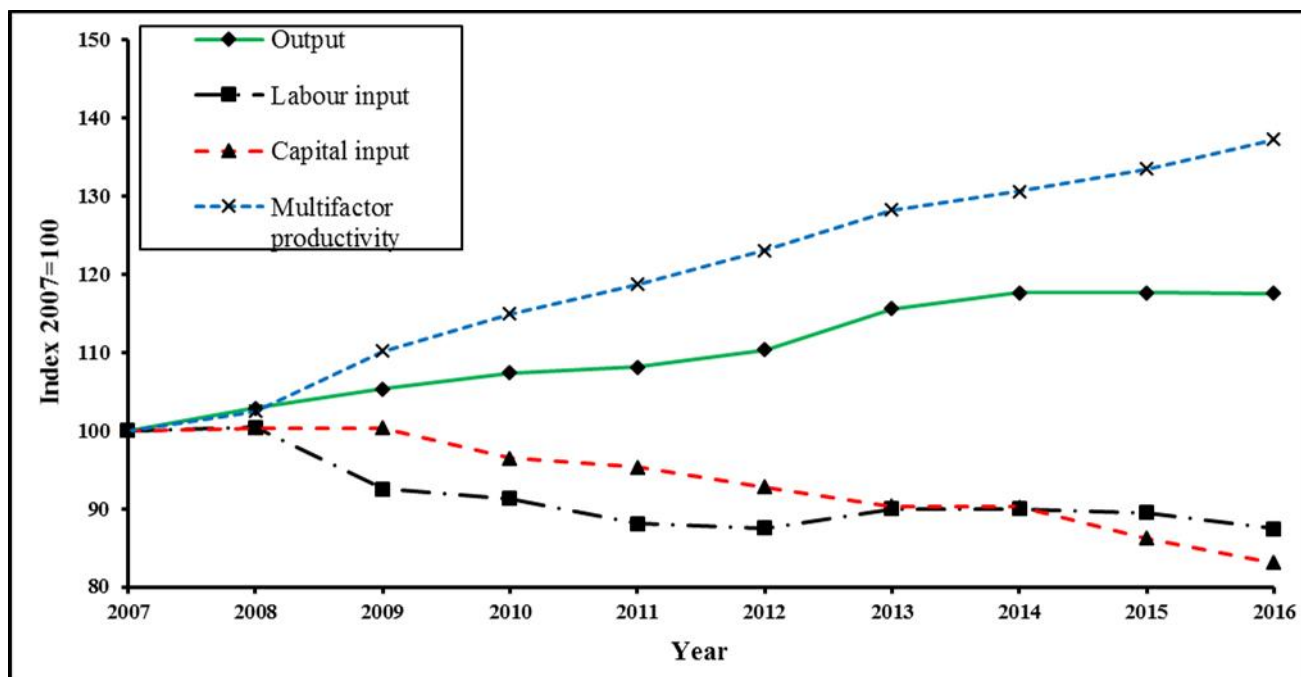


During the period 2007 to 2016, capital productivity increased by an average of 3.9% annually as a result of an increase of 1.8% in real output and a decline of 2.0% in capital input.

In 2016, capital productivity witnessed a growth of 3.7%, lower than the 4.7% recorded in 2015. The 3.7% growth is the result of a slight negative growth of 0.1% in real output compared to the remarkable negative growth of 3.6% in capital input (Table A2.1).

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2016



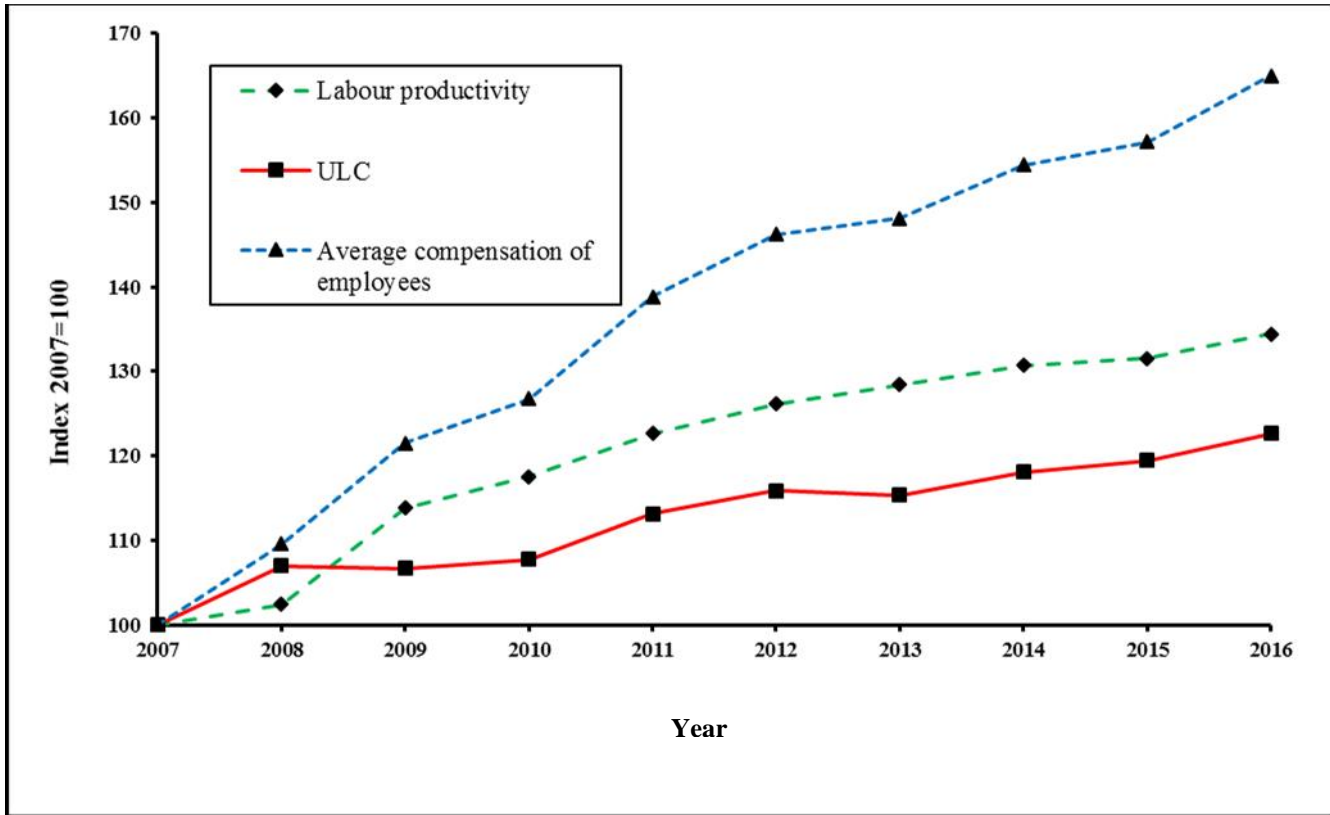
During the period 2007 to 2016, multifactor productivity (MFP) increased by an average of 3.6% per annum. In 2016, MFP witnessed an increase of 2.8% compared to 2.2% in 2015 (Table A2.1).

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. From 2007 to 2016, ULC grew at an annual rate of 2.3% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (5.7%) compared to labour productivity (3.3%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 100.0 in 2007 to 122.7 in 2016.

In 2016, ULC for the manufacturing sector increased by 2.7% compared to 1.2% in 2015 (Table A2.2).

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2016



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

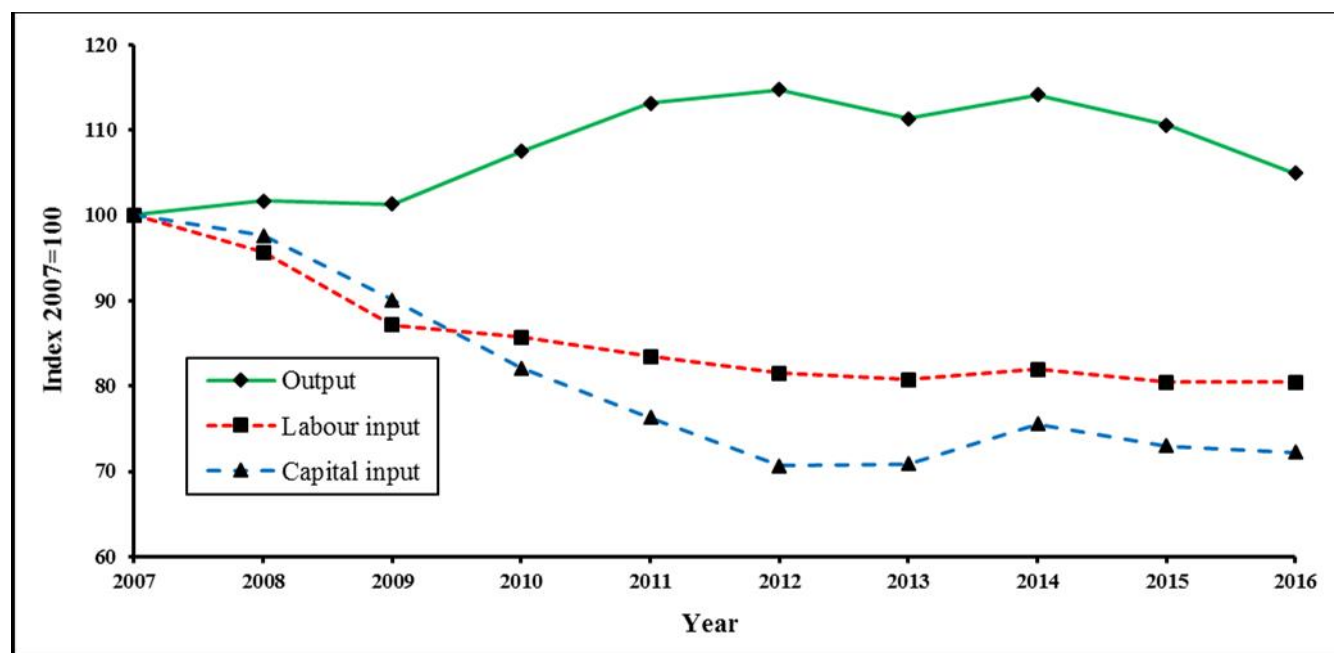
4.1 Background

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 EPZ establishments was 65,551 (51,554 Mauritians and 13,997 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 2016, the number of persons employed by the EOE was 52,311 (29,493 Mauritians and 22,818 foreigners). In 2016, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 5.2%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 69.6% and 30.4% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2016



During the period 2007 to 2016, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 0.5%. Within the sector, average annual growths of 1.8% and 0.1% were observed in the non-textile and textile establishments respectively.

During the period 2007 to 2016, labour input registered an annual decrease of 2.4%. Labour input registered a ‘zero’ growth in 2016 after a fall of 1.8% in 2015.

From 2007 to 2016, capital input registered an average annual decrease of 3.6%. In 2016, capital input fell by 1.0% after that of 3.4% in 2015.

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2016

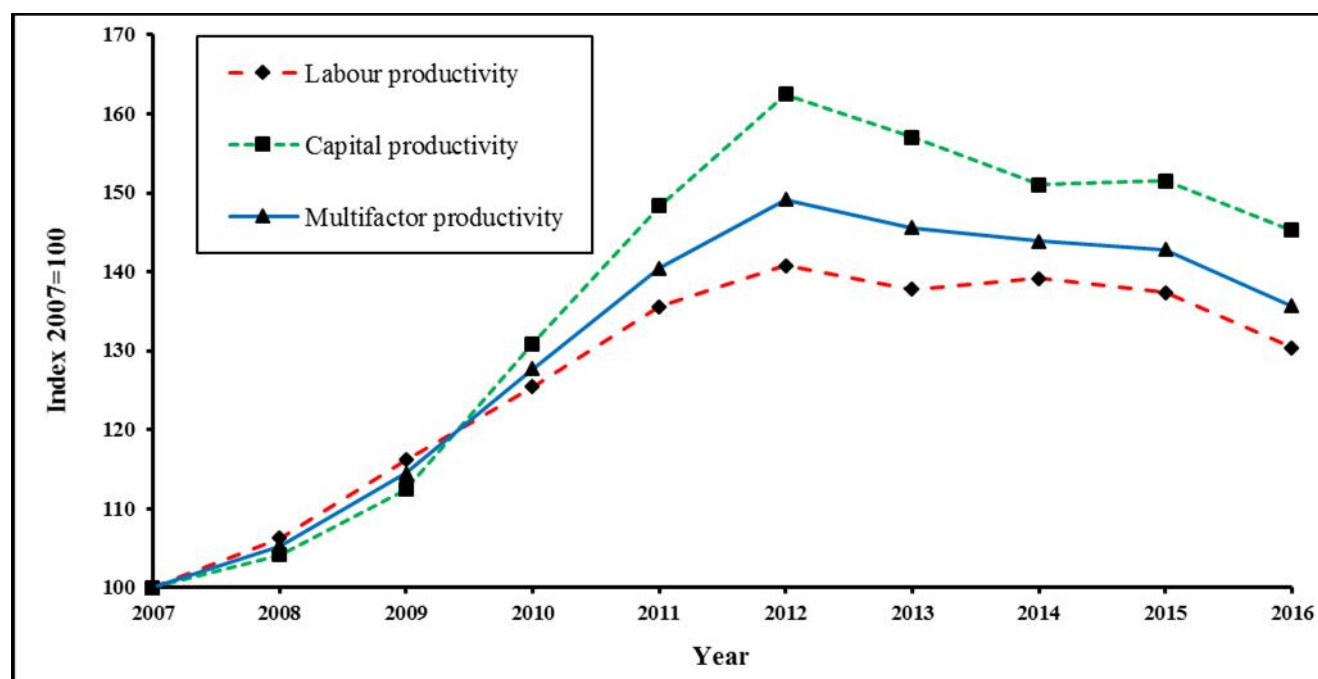


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 2007 to 2016. On average, both labour and capital productivity went up during the period under review; with annual growths of 3.0% and 4.2% respectively. This is explained by an annual increase of 0.5% in real output coupled with decreases of 2.4 % in labour input and 3.6% in capital input during the period under review. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 3.4%.

In 2016, labour productivity in EOE fell by 5.1% after a decrease of 1.3% in 2015. In 2016, capital productivity and multifactor productivity decreased by 4.1% and 5.0% respectively, while in 2015, capital productivity rose by 0.3% and multifactor productivity fell by 0.7%.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2016

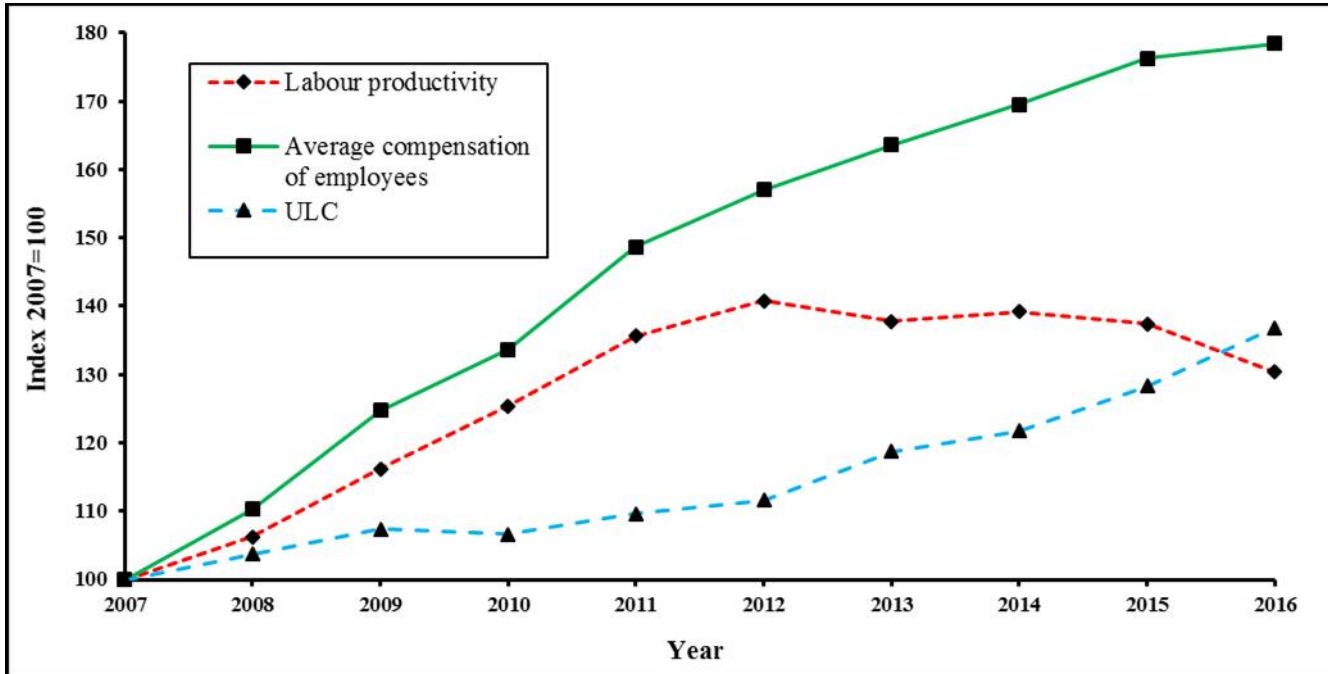


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 2007 to 2016. During that period, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 6.6% and labour productivity by 3.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 3.5% during that period. In 2016, the ULC index grew by 6.7% after that of 5.3% in 2015.

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

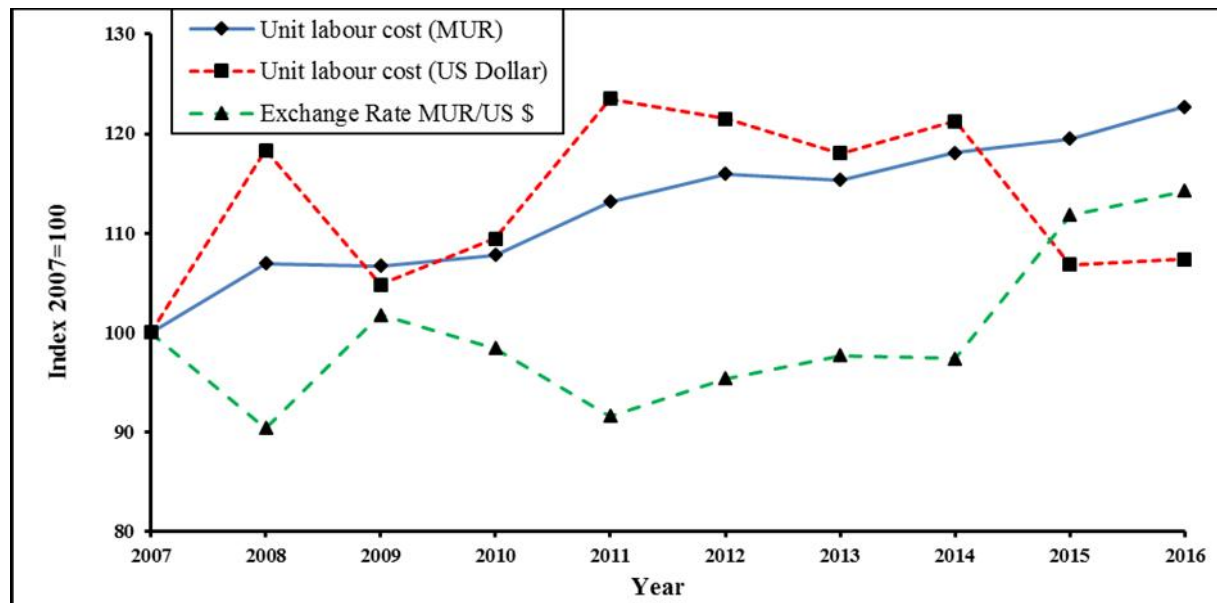
Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the rest of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens. Indicators commonly used are unit labour cost, real effective 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 2007 to 2016. It clearly shows that ULC in US dollar is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

Figure 5.1 - ULC index in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2007 - 2016



From 2007 to 2016, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 2.3% annually. In Dollar terms, the increase was 0.8%, as a result of a 1.5% change in the average annual exchange rate of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2016, ULC in Dollar terms rose by 0.5% after falling by 11.9% in 2015.

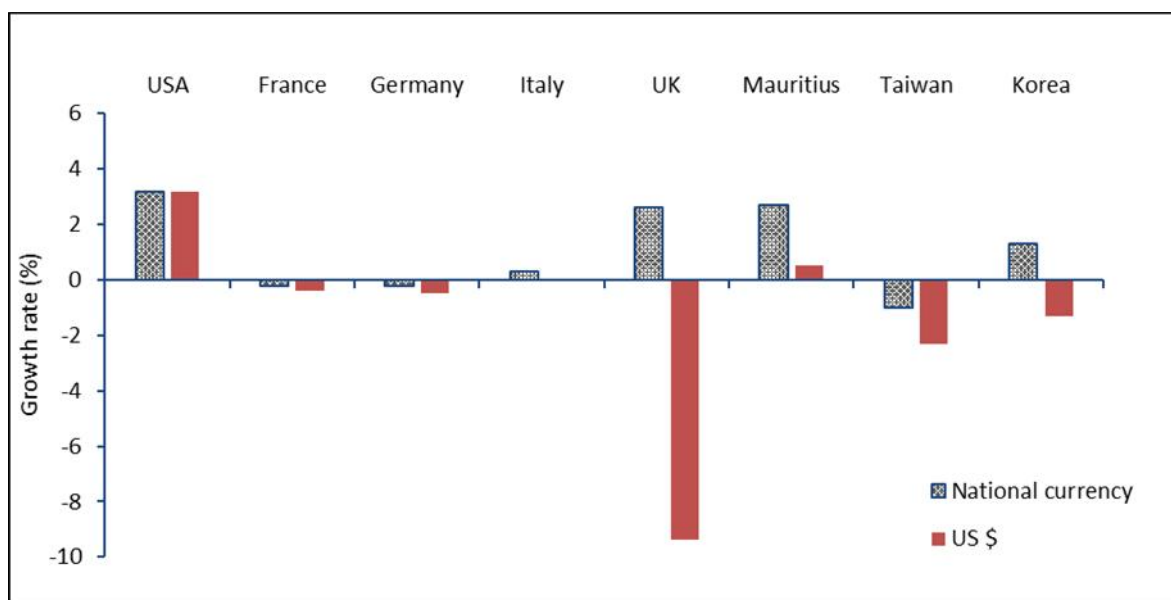
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2016

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2016, 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.

Table IV: Growth rate (%) in Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost of selected countries, 2016

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	3.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	2.6	2.7	-1.0	1.3
US \$	3.2	-0.4	-0.5	0.0	-9.4	0.5	-2.3	-1.3

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2016



Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius Estimates

It is observed that, in 2016, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, increased the most in USA. Mauritius followed with an increase of 2.7%.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar in the United Kingdom declined by 9.4%, explained by depreciation of the pound sterling against the US Dollar. Mauritius witnessed an increase of 0.5%.

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, from 2013 to 2016 in some of our main importing countries. Data for France shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 841² has decreased gradually from 0.3% in 2013 to 0.1 % in 2016 while data for United Kingdom for the same product shows a slight increase from 0.2% in 2013 to 0.3% in 2016.

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, 1996 - 2016

(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 %
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	94.7	5.6	99.3	1.3	94.8	5.4	95.3	4.3	99.9	0.2	98.1	1.9
2007	100.0	5.6	100.0	0.7	100.0	5.5	100.0	4.9	100.0	0.1	100.0	1.9
2008	105.3	5.3	102.6	2.6	105.2	5.2	102.6	2.6	100.1	0.1	101.0	1.0
2009	108.9	3.4	103.5	0.8	111.1	5.7	105.2	2.6	98.0	-2.1	100.7	-0.3
2010	113.8	4.5	105.4	1.9	116.8	5.1	107.9	2.6	97.4	-0.6	101.3	0.6
2011	118.2	3.9	104.9	-0.5	122.4	4.8	112.7	4.5	96.6	-0.9	102.4	1.1
2012	122.5	3.6	106.2	1.3	127.7	4.3	115.3	2.3	95.9	-0.7	102.9	0.5
2013	126.6	3.4	109.4	3.0	132.4	3.7	115.7	0.3	95.6	-0.3	103.1	0.1
2014	131.2	3.6	110.9	1.3	136.2	2.8	118.3	2.3	96.3	0.7	104.2	1.1
2015 ¹	135.1	3.0	112.3	1.3	139.2	2.2	120.3	1.7	97.1	0.8	105.3	1.1
2016	139.9	3.5	112.5	0.1	142.5	2.4	124.4	3.4	98.1	1.1	107.4	2.0

¹Revised

Table A 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1996 - 2016

(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 %
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	95.3	4.3	100.2	-0.2	95.4	4.0
2007	100.0	13.0	100.0	7.6	100.0	4.9	100.0	-0.2	100.0	4.8
2008	109.0	9.0	106.2	6.2	102.6	2.6	99.9	-0.1	102.5	2.5
2009	114.1	4.7	108.4	2.1	105.2	2.6	102.1	2.2	107.4	4.8
2010	119.1	4.4	110.3	1.8	107.9	2.6	102.7	0.6	110.8	3.2
2011	128.9	8.2	114.3	3.6	112.7	4.5	103.6	0.9	116.8	5.4
2012	136.7	6.1	118.6	3.7	115.3	2.3	104.3	0.7	120.3	3.0
2013	144.2	5.5	124.6	5.1	115.7	0.3	104.6	0.3	121.0	0.6
2014	147.3	2.1	124.4	-0.1	118.3	2.3	103.8	-0.7	122.9	1.5
2015 ¹	151.2	2.7	125.7	1.0	120.3	1.7	103.0	-0.8	123.9	0.9
2016	161.3	6.7	129.7	3.2	124.4	3.4	101.9	-1.1	126.7	2.3

¹Revised

A 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table A 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2016

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)												
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 ¹	102.9	2.9	100.4	0.4	100.3	0.3	102.4	2.4	102.5	2.5	102.5	2.5
2009 ¹	105.4	2.4	92.6	-7.8	100.4	0.0	113.8	11.1	105.0	2.4	110.2	7.5
2010 ¹	107.4	1.9	91.3	-1.3	96.5	-3.8	117.6	3.3	111.2	6.0	114.9	4.3
2011 ¹	108.1	0.7	88.1	-3.5	95.3	-1.2	122.7	4.3	113.4	2.0	118.7	3.3
2012 ¹	110.4	2.1	87.5	-0.7	92.8	-2.7	126.1	2.8	119.0	4.9	123.1	3.7
2013 ¹	115.6	4.7	90.0	2.8	90.3	-2.7	128.4	1.8	128.0	7.6	128.3	4.2
2014 ¹	117.7	1.8	90.0	0.0	90.2	-0.1	130.7	1.8	130.4	1.9	130.6	1.8
2015 ¹	117.7	0.0	89.5	-0.6	86.2	-4.5	131.5	0.6	136.5	4.7	133.5	2.2
2016	117.5	-0.1	87.4	-2.3	83.1	-3.6	134.5	2.2	141.5	3.7	137.3	2.8

¹Revised

Table A 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2016

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)										
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 ¹	109.6	9.6	107.0	7.0	102.4	2.4	97.5	-2.5	99.9	-0.1
2009 ¹	121.5	10.9	106.7	-0.2	113.8	11.1	95.2	-2.3	108.4	8.5
2010 ¹	126.8	4.3	107.8	1.0	117.6	3.3	89.9	-5.6	105.7	-2.5
2011 ¹	138.9	9.5	113.2	5.0	122.7	4.3	88.2	-1.9	108.2	2.3
2012 ¹	146.3	5.3	115.9	2.4	126.1	2.8	84.0	-4.7	106.0	-2.0
2013 ¹	148.1	1.3	115.3	-0.5	128.4	1.8	78.1	-7.0	100.4	-5.3
2014 ¹	154.4	4.3	118.1	2.4	130.7	1.8	76.7	-1.9	100.3	-0.1
2015 ¹	157.2	1.8	119.5	1.2	131.5	0.6	73.2	-4.5	96.3	-3.9
2016	165.0	5.0	122.7	2.7	134.5	2.2	70.7	-3.5	95.0	-1.4

¹Revised

A 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table A 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1996 - 2016

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)												
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	13.5	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	100.2	-0.9	65.1	-8.9	120.4	-7.7	153.7	8.8	83.2	7.4	111.6	10.3
2010	106.7	6.5	64.0	-1.7	109.8	-8.8	166.6	8.4	97.2	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	107.5	6.1	85.7	-1.7	82.1	-8.8	125.4	7.9	130.9	16.4	127.7	11.6
2011	113.2	5.3	83.5	-2.6	76.3	-7.1	135.6	8.1	148.3	13.3	140.5	10.0
2012	114.8	1.4	81.5	-2.3	70.6	-7.4	140.8	3.8	162.4	9.5	149.1	6.2
2013	111.3	-3.0	80.8	-0.9	70.9	0.3	137.8	-2.1	157.0	-3.3	145.6	-2.4
2014	114.1	2.5	82.0	1.5	75.5	6.6	139.2	1.0	151.0	-3.8	143.9	-1.1
2015	110.6	-3.1	80.5	-1.8	73.0	-3.4	137.4	-1.3	151.5	0.3	142.8	-0.7
2016	104.9	-5.1	80.5	0.0	72.2	-1.0	130.4	-5.1	145.3	-4.1	135.7	-5.0

Table A 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1996 - 2016

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)											
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	110.3	10.3	103.7	3.7	106.3	6.3	96.0	-4.0	102.0	2.0	
2009	124.8	13.2	107.4	3.5	116.2	9.3	88.9	-7.4	103.3	1.3	
2010	133.7	7.1	106.6	-0.7	125.4	7.9	76.4	-14.1	95.8	-7.3	
2011	148.7	11.2	109.6	2.8	135.6	8.1	67.4	-11.8	91.4	-4.6	
2012	157.1	5.6	111.6	1.8	140.8	3.8	61.6	-8.7	86.7	-5.2	
2013	163.6	4.2	118.7	6.4	137.8	-2.1	63.7	3.4	87.7	1.3	
2014	169.5	3.6	121.8	2.6	139.2	1.0	66.2	4.0	92.2	5.0	
2015	176.2	4.0	128.3	5.3	137.4	-1.3	66.0	-0.3	90.7	-1.6	
2016	178.4	1.2	136.9	6.7	130.4	-5.1	68.8	4.3	89.7	-1.0	

A 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1996 - 2016

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)												
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	106.0	6.0
2009	97.6	-2.6	83.0	-10.3	90.6	-7.5	117.7	8.6	107.7	5.2	113.9	7.5
2010	100.7	3.1	78.8	-5.0	82.8	-8.6	127.8	8.6	121.6	12.9	125.7	10.4
2011	104.9	4.2	76.0	-3.6	77.1	-6.9	138.0	8.0	136.1	11.9	137.5	9.3
2012	104.7	-0.3	74.0	-2.7	71.5	-7.3	141.4	2.5	146.4	7.6	142.9	4.0
2013	106.5	1.8	73.4	-0.8	71.9	0.6	145.1	2.6	148.2	1.2	146.1	2.3
2014	112.0	5.2	74.8	1.9	76.7	6.6	149.8	3.2	146.1	-1.4	148.5	1.6
2015	108.1	-3.6	73.0	-2.4	74.2	-3.2	148.0	-1.2	145.6	-0.4	147.2	-0.9
2016	100.5	-7.0	72.5	-0.6	73.5	-0.9	138.5	-6.4	136.7	-6.1	138.0	-6.3

Table A 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1996 - 2016

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)										
1996	74.3	8.7	83.4	0.8	89.0	7.8	99.8	-8.8	88.9	-1.7
1997	73.9	-0.5	82.2	-1.4	89.8	0.9	98.3	-1.5	88.3	-0.6
1998	81.0	9.7	89.3	8.6	90.7	1.0	97.8	-0.5	88.7	0.5
1999	91.1	12.5	96.7	8.3	94.3	3.9	100.0	2.3	94.3	6.3
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.5	100.0	6.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	6.0
2001	106.3	6.3	102.4	2.4	103.8	3.8	99.3	-0.7	103.1	3.1
2002	123.3	15.9	121.3	18.4	101.6	-2.1	107.2	7.9	108.9	5.6
2003	131.8	6.9	126.4	4.2	104.3	2.6	111.2	3.8	116.0	6.5
2004	148.5	12.6	135.3	7.0	109.7	5.2	132.9	19.5	145.8	25.7
2005	154.5	4.1	137.5	1.6	112.4	2.5	154.1	16.0	173.3	18.9
2006	166.0	7.4	140.7	2.4	118.0	4.9	148.4	-3.7	175.1	1.1
2007	185.5	11.8	144.5	2.7	128.4	8.8	151.2	1.9	194.0	10.8
2008	206.8	11.5	148.6	2.8	139.2	8.4	147.7	-2.3	205.5	5.9
2009	242.0	17.0	161.5	8.6	149.9	7.7	141.4	-4.2	212.0	3.2
2010	272.4	12.6	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	110.0	6.9	117.7	8.6	92.8	-5.0	109.2	3.2
2010	144.5	11.7	113.1	2.9	127.8	8.6	82.2	-11.4	105.1	-3.8
2011	159.1	10.1	115.2	1.9	138.0	8.0	73.5	-10.7	101.4	-3.5
2012	167.2	5.1	118.2	2.6	141.4	2.5	68.3	-7.0	96.6	-4.7
2013	172.9	3.4	119.1	0.8	145.1	2.6	67.5	-1.2	97.9	1.4
2014	176.5	2.1	117.8	-1.1	149.8	3.2	68.4	1.4	102.5	4.7
2015	183.9	4.2	124.3	5.5	148.0	-1.2	68.7	0.4	101.7	-0.8
2016	186.5	1.4	134.6	8.3	138.5	-6.4	73.2	6.5	101.3	-0.3

A 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1996 - 2016

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)												
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	106.5	6.5	110.2	10.2	95.3	-4.7	96.6	-3.4	111.7	11.7	106.7	6.7
2009	111.6	4.9	106.5	-3.3	86.3	-9.5	104.8	8.5	129.4	15.8	120.4	12.9
2010	126.7	13.5	117.3	10.1	77.4	-10.3	108.0	3.1	163.7	26.5	141.1	17.2
2011	136.6	7.8	117.7	0.3	71.0	-8.3	116.0	7.4	192.5	17.6	157.0	11.3
2012	143.4	5.0	116.1	-1.3	64.9	-8.6	123.5	6.4	221.0	14.8	175.1	11.5
2013	124.4	-13.2	114.7	-1.3	64.1	-1.3	108.5	-12.1	194.3	-12.1	153.1	-12.6
2014	120.2	-3.4	115.0	0.3	68.0	6.1	104.5	-3.7	176.8	-9.0	139.5	-8.8
2015 ¹	117.8	-2.0	114.9	-0.1	64.7	-4.8	102.5	-2.0	182.0	2.9	138.4	-0.8
2016	117.4	-0.3	114.5	-0.4	63.5	-1.8	102.6	0.1	184.8	1.5	138.8	0.3

¹Revised

Table A 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1996 to 2016

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)										
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	107.5	7.5	111.3	11.3	96.6	-3.4	89.5	-10.5	86.5	-13.5
2009	109.4	1.8	104.4	-6.1	104.8	8.5	77.3	-13.7	81.0	-6.4
2010	100.8	-7.9	93.3	-10.7	108.0	3.1	61.1	-21.0	66.0	-18.5
2011	120.0	19.1	103.5	10.9	116.0	7.4	52.0	-15.0	60.3	-8.6
2012	130.6	8.8	105.8	2.2	123.5	6.4	45.2	-12.9	55.9	-7.3
2013	140.3	7.4	129.3	22.2	108.5	-12.1	51.5	13.8	55.9	0.0
2014	153.8	9.6	147.1	13.8	104.5	-3.7	56.6	9.9	59.1	5.9
2015 ¹	159.5	3.7	155.6	5.8	102.5	-2.0	54.9	-2.9	56.3	-4.8
2016	165.2	3.6	161.1	3.5	102.6	0.1	54.1	-1.5	55.5	-1.5

¹Revised

B - THE TOTAL ECONOMY BY INDUSTRY GROUP

Table B.1 - Real output by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Real Output													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112.7	116.7	118.0	118.5	122.9	122.6	127.1	-0.4	3.5	1.1	0.5	3.7	-0.3	3.7
Mining and quarrying	100.2	81.2	74.5	71.1	69.3	67.0	67.6	4.4	-19.0	-8.2	-4.6	-2.5	-3.4	1.0
Manufacturing	107.4	108.1	110.4	115.6	117.7	117.7	117.5	1.9	0.7	2.1	4.7	1.8	0.0	-0.1
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>113.2</i>	<i>114.8</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>110.6</i>	<i>104.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-3.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>-3.1</i>	<i>-5.1</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	112.0	117.0	122.2	127.6	132.7	137.7	143.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.8	4.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	98.8	101.3	103.5	106.1	109.3	112.6	114.8	-0.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0
Construction	123.5	121.0	117.4	107.8	98.6	93.8	93.8	4.3	-2.0	-3.0	-8.2	-8.5	-4.9	0.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	108.5	112.2	116.1	119.3	122.9	126.4	130.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
Transportation and storage	110.9	115.0	118.0	120.8	124.2	128.4	133.4	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.9
Accommodation and food service activities	106.1	109.4	109.5	112.7	119.6	130.0	141.9	8.8	3.1	0.1	2.9	6.1	8.7	9.2
Information and communication	140.7	153.8	167.5	179.4	190.9	204.1	216.1	11.1	9.3	8.9	7.1	6.4	6.9	5.9
Financial and insurance activities	120.5	127.3	134.6	142.0	149.8	157.7	166.7	4.5	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.7
Real estate activities (Other)	119.0	128.1	138.4	148.5	159.2	168.9	178.1	6.7	7.7	8.0	7.3	7.2	6.1	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	126.4	135.0	144.8	154.8	163.4	171.7	181.5	5.8	6.8	7.3	6.9	5.5	5.1	5.7
Administrative and support service activities	117.5	129.1	139.7	151.0	162.9	173.8	184.1	8.2	9.9	8.2	8.1	7.9	6.7	5.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	105.7	110.9	113.8	114.8	121.0	121.9	125.0	3.2	4.9	2.6	0.9	5.4	0.8	2.5
Education	107.1	111.1	115.8	117.6	120.7	123.7	124.3	3.7	3.7	4.2	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.5
Human health and social work activities	112.5	118.5	126.0	132.7	141.7	146.5	149.6	4.9	5.4	6.3	5.3	6.8	3.4	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	130.5	139.2	149.9	161.5	172.4	180.7	189.7	5.5	6.7	7.7	7.7	6.8	4.8	5.0
Other service activities	109.7	115.7	120.9	126.1	130.3	134.3	138.4	6.2	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.0	3.1
Total Economy	113.8	118.2	122.5	126.6	131.2	135.1	139.9	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.5

¹Revised

Table B.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93.6	91.1	89.5	91.8	94.1	94.5	94.1	-1.0	-2.7	-1.8	2.5	2.5	0.5	-0.5
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	111.1	116.7	122.2	122.2	122.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	91.3	88.1	87.5	90.0	90.0	89.5	87.4	-1.3	-3.5	-0.7	2.8	0.0	-0.6	-2.3
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	85.7	83.5	81.5	80.8	82.0	80.5	80.5	-1.7	-2.6	-2.3	-0.9	1.5	-1.8	0.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	111.5	111.5	123.1	123.1	123.1	126.9	126.9	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0
Construction	106.3	106.5	107.0	106.8	101.8	100.5	99.0	2.7	0.2	0.5	-0.2	-4.7	-1.2	-1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	114.0	116.8	119.3	122.8	126.6	129.3	130.7	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.1
Transportation and storage	119.3	120.1	121.2	133.1	135.3	142.4	143.1	3.2	0.6	0.9	9.8	1.7	5.2	0.5
Accommodation and food service activities	119.1	120.1	122.1	126.1	128.7	131.7	134.7	4.6	0.8	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Information and communication	103.4	102.0	107.5	111.6	113.6	116.3	118.4	0.7	-1.3	5.3	3.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
Financial and insurance activities	128.0	131.2	135.5	140.9	145.2	145.2	145.2	5.3	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Real estate activities (Other)	128.6	128.6	157.1	185.7	200.0	200.0	200.0	12.5	0.0	22.2	18.2	7.7	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	109.0	109.0	121.8	135.9	141.0	147.4	155.1	3.7	0.0	11.8	11.6	3.8	4.5	5.2
Administrative and support service activities	105.2	101.7	102.6	105.2	109.0	108.2	108.2	0.8	-3.3	0.8	2.5	3.7	-0.8	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103.3	102.6	101.5	103.6	105.9	106.4	105.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0	2.0	2.2	0.5	-0.7
Education	109.0	110.1	111.5	112.6	112.6	114.4	115.1	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.6
Human health and social work activities	122.7	124.7	125.3	124.7	124.0	128.0	129.3	12.9	1.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.5	3.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	165.2	165.2	193.5	213.0	230.4	252.2	265.2	18.8	0.0	17.1	10.1	8.2	9.4	5.2
Other service activities	101.0	100.0	102.7	105.1	106.4	107.7	107.7	0.7	-1.0	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	0.0
Total Economy	105.4	104.9	106.2	109.4	110.9	112.3	112.5	1.9	-0.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	1.3	0.1

¹Revised

Table B.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Capital input													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹	2016	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	110.8	113.1	115.5	129.5	133.2	133.2	132.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	12.1	2.9	0.0	-0.6
Mining and quarrying	208.5	253.3	295.1	335.7	306.4	272.5	235.5	23.7	21.5	16.5	13.8	-8.7	-11.1	-13.6
Manufacturing	96.5	95.4	92.8	90.4	90.3	86.2	83.1	-3.8	-1.2	-2.7	-2.6	-0.1	-4.5	-3.6
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	82.1	76.3	70.6	70.9	75.5	73.0	72.2	-8.8	-7.1	-7.4	0.3	6.6	-3.4	-1.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	97.5	101.4	108.1	111.9	114.0	112.0	116.5	0.5	4.0	6.6	3.5	1.8	-1.7	4.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	96.0	107.5	129.1	153.9	191.1	250.1	295.3	2.6	12.0	20.1	19.2	24.2	30.9	18.1
Construction	147.9	166.6	184.9	193.3	204.2	210.9	207.7	12.7	12.7	11.0	4.5	5.6	3.3	-1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	121.6	137.2	150.5	156.0	158.5	159.7	160.9	7.6	12.8	9.7	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.7
Transportation and storage	105.9	103.5	101.1	98.4	96.7	94.5	93.1	1.7	-2.3	-2.3	-2.6	-1.8	-2.3	-1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	143.4	149.4	154.6	157.6	157.7	157.3	156.7	11.1	4.2	3.5	2.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
Information and communication	104.0	104.9	106.1	107.6	108.2	109.1	109.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.2
Financial and insurance activities	116.2	122.5	129.0	134.8	144.7	154.3	162.8	11.0	5.4	5.3	4.5	7.4	6.6	5.5
Real estate activities (Other)	155.0	155.2	156.5	157.1	161.2	167.5	174.8	5.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	2.6	3.9	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	209.9	257.0	304.2	357.9	436.1	537.8	550.9	22.7	22.4	18.4	17.7	21.8	23.3	2.4
Administrative and support service activities	135.8	157.6	183.8	214.1	310.5	383.1	487.7	-1.4	16.1	16.6	16.4	45.1	23.4	27.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	119.2	131.2	138.6	145.4	154.9	158.0	165.0	7.3	10.0	5.7	4.9	6.6	2.0	4.4
Education	114.5	115.7	124.1	133.9	138.5	144.3	145.4	1.6	1.0	7.2	7.9	3.4	4.2	0.8
Human health and social work activities	145.1	159.1	177.9	192.2	202.8	209.9	213.4	12.5	9.6	11.8	8.0	5.5	3.5	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	158.9	181.8	211.4	239.8	254.5	259.7	267.4	14.3	14.4	16.3	13.4	6.1	2.1	2.9
Other service activities	109.6	113.1	113.9	114.2	113.7	112.7	111.8	3.6	3.2	0.7	0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-0.7
Total Economy	116.8	122.4	127.7	132.4	136.2	139.2	142.5	5.1	4.8	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.2	2.4

¹Revised

Table B.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	120.4	128.0	131.8	129.1	130.7	129.6	135.1	0.6	6.3	2.9	-2.0	1.2	-0.8	4.2
Mining and quarrying	100.2	81.2	67.1	61.0	56.7	54.8	55.3	4.4	-19.0	-17.4	-9.1	-6.9	-3.4	1.0
Manufacturing	117.6	122.7	126.1	128.4	130.7	131.5	134.5	3.3	4.3	2.8	1.8	1.8	0.6	2.2
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	125.4	135.6	140.8	137.8	139.2	137.4	130.4	7.9	8.1	3.8	-2.1	1.0	-1.3	-5.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	97.4	101.7	106.3	111.0	120.6	125.2	130.5	0.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	8.7	3.8	4.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	88.6	90.8	84.1	86.2	88.8	88.7	90.4	-0.3	2.5	-7.4	2.5	3.0	-0.1	2.0
Construction	116.2	113.6	109.7	100.9	96.9	93.3	94.7	1.6	-2.2	-3.5	-8.0	-4.0	-3.7	1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	95.1	96.0	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.7	99.6	0.5	0.9	1.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.6	1.9
Transportation and storage	92.9	95.7	97.3	90.8	91.8	90.2	93.2	1.1	3.1	1.7	-6.8	1.1	-1.7	3.4
Accommodation and food service activities	89.1	91.1	89.7	89.4	92.9	98.7	105.4	4.0	2.3	-1.5	-0.3	3.9	6.2	6.8
Information and communication	136.1	150.7	155.8	160.8	168.0	175.4	182.6	10.4	10.8	3.4	3.2	4.5	4.4	4.1
Financial and insurance activities	94.1	97.1	99.3	100.8	103.2	108.7	114.9	-0.8	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	5.3	5.7
Real estate activities (Other)	92.5	99.7	88.1	80.0	79.6	84.5	89.1	-5.2	7.7	-11.6	-9.2	-0.5	6.1	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	116.0	123.9	118.9	113.9	115.8	116.5	117.0	2.1	6.8	-4.0	-4.2	1.7	0.5	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	111.7	126.9	136.2	143.6	149.5	160.7	170.2	7.3	13.6	7.3	5.5	4.1	7.5	5.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	102.3	108.1	112.0	110.8	114.3	114.6	118.3	3.7	5.7	3.6	-1.1	3.1	0.3	3.2
Education	98.3	100.9	103.8	104.5	107.2	108.1	108.0	1.6	2.7	2.9	0.6	2.6	0.9	-0.1
Human health and social work activities	91.7	95.1	100.5	106.4	114.3	114.5	115.7	-7.1	3.7	5.7	5.9	7.4	0.2	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	79.0	84.2	77.5	75.8	74.8	71.7	71.5	-11.2	6.7	-8.0	-2.2	-1.3	-4.2	-0.2
Other service activities	108.6	115.7	117.7	120.0	122.5	124.6	128.5	5.5	6.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	3.1
Total Economy	107.9	112.7	115.3	115.7	118.3	120.3	124.4	2.6	4.5	2.3	0.3	2.3	1.7	3.4

¹Revised

Table B.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹	2016	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	101.8	103.1	102.1	91.6	92.3	92.0	96.0	-1.8	1.3	-1.0	-10.3	0.8	-0.3	4.4
Mining and quarrying	48.1	32.1	25.3	21.2	22.6	24.6	28.7	-15.6	-33.3	-21.2	-16.1	6.8	8.6	16.9
Manufacturing	111.2	113.4	118.9	127.9	130.3	136.5	141.5	6.0	1.9	4.9	7.5	1.9	4.7	3.7
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	<i>130.9</i>	<i>148.3</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>157.0</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>145.3</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>-3.3</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>-4.1</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	114.9	115.4	113.1	114.0	116.4	123.0	123.2	4.1	0.4	-2.0	0.8	2.1	5.6	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	102.9	94.2	80.2	68.9	57.2	45.0	38.9	-2.8	-8.5	-14.9	-14.0	-17.1	-21.3	-13.6
Construction	83.5	72.6	63.5	55.8	48.3	44.5	45.1	-7.5	-13.0	-12.6	-12.2	-13.4	-8.0	1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	89.2	81.8	77.1	76.5	77.5	79.1	80.9	-3.5	-8.3	-5.7	-0.8	1.3	2.0	2.2
Transportation and storage	104.7	111.1	116.7	122.7	128.4	135.9	143.4	2.6	6.2	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.8	5.5
Accommodation and food service activities	74.0	73.2	70.9	71.5	75.8	82.6	90.6	-2.0	-1.1	-3.2	0.9	6.0	9.0	9.6
Information and communication	135.3	146.6	157.9	166.8	176.4	187.0	197.6	9.7	8.3	7.7	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.7
Financial and insurance activities	103.6	103.9	104.3	105.3	103.5	102.2	102.4	-5.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	-1.7	-1.2	0.2
Real estate activities (Other)	76.8	82.6	88.5	94.5	98.7	100.9	101.9	1.3	7.6	7.1	6.9	4.5	2.1	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	60.2	52.5	47.6	43.3	37.5	31.9	32.9	-13.8	-12.8	-9.4	-9.2	-13.4	-14.8	3.2
Administrative and support service activities	86.5	81.9	76.0	70.5	52.5	45.4	37.7	9.8	-5.3	-7.2	-7.2	-25.6	-13.5	-16.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	88.6	84.5	82.1	79.0	78.1	77.2	75.8	-3.8	-4.7	-2.9	-3.8	-1.1	-1.2	-1.9
Education	93.6	96.0	93.3	87.9	87.2	85.7	85.5	2.1	2.6	-2.8	-5.8	-0.8	-1.6	-0.3
Human health and social work activities	77.5	74.5	70.8	69.0	69.9	69.8	70.1	-6.8	-3.9	-4.9	-2.5	1.2	-0.1	0.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	82.1	76.6	70.9	67.3	67.8	69.6	71.0	-7.7	-6.8	-7.4	-5.1	0.6	2.7	2.0
Other service activities	100.1	102.2	106.1	110.4	114.7	119.2	123.8	2.5	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Total Economy	97.4	96.6	95.9	95.6	96.3	97.1	98.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	0.7	0.8	1.1

¹Revised

Table B.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2010 - 2016

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index							Growth Rate (%)						
	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016	2010 ¹	2011 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2015 ¹	2016
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	107.6	110.6	111.6	104.1	104.7	104.7	109.2	-1.1	2.8	0.9	-6.7	0.5	0.0	4.3
Mining and quarrying	60.4	44.1	35.8	30.3	31.6	33.3	36.8	-10.2	-27.0	-18.8	-15.5	4.4	5.3	10.7
Manufacturing	113.7	117.0	121.8	128.1	130.5	134.4	138.5	5.0	2.9	4.1	5.2	1.9	3.0	3.0
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>140.5</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>143.9</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>135.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>-2.4</i>	<i>-1.1</i>	<i>-0.7</i>	<i>-5.0</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	110.6	111.7	111.0	113.0	117.6	123.5	124.6	2.5	1.0	-0.6	1.8	4.0	5.0	0.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	94.3	92.0	82.2	77.7	72.0	62.1	57.6	-1.1	-2.4	-10.7	-5.4	-7.4	-13.7	-7.3
Construction	95.1	86.9	79.6	71.1	63.7	59.8	60.8	-4.0	-8.7	-8.4	-10.7	-10.4	-6.1	1.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	90.8	85.5	82.1	81.6	82.2	83.6	85.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.9	-0.6	0.8	1.7	2.1
Transportation and storage	98.5	103.0	106.1	103.9	106.9	108.3	113.1	1.7	4.5	3.0	-2.0	2.8	1.4	4.4
Accommodation and food service activities	77.8	77.8	75.8	76.4	80.6	87.2	94.8	-0.4	0.0	-2.6	0.8	5.4	8.2	8.8
Information and communication	135.6	148.1	157.1	164.2	172.7	181.9	190.9	9.9	9.2	6.1	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.0
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	101.4	102.5	103.7	103.4	104.1	105.8	-3.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	-0.3	0.6	1.7
Real estate activities (Other)	79.3	85.0	88.4	92.0	95.3	98.0	99.7	-0.2	7.2	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.8	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	75.0	68.3	62.2	57.1	50.9	44.7	45.9	-9.6	-9.0	-8.9	-8.2	-10.8	-12.1	2.7
Administrative and support service activities	94.9	95.0	92.3	88.5	70.9	63.7	54.9	9.0	0.2	-2.9	-4.2	-19.9	-10.1	-13.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	99.2	101.8	103.5	102.1	103.9	103.6	106.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	-1.3	1.7	-0.3	2.3
Education	97.1	99.7	101.2	100.6	102.5	102.8	102.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	-0.6	1.8	0.3	-0.1
Human health and social work activities	85.7	85.8	86.2	88.6	92.1	91.8	92.7	-7.0	0.1	0.5	2.8	4.0	-0.3	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	81.3	78.4	72.5	69.5	69.6	70.1	71.1	-8.6	-3.5	-7.5	-4.2	0.1	0.8	1.4
Other service activities	104.8	109.5	112.4	115.6	118.9	122.1	126.3	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.4
Total Economy	101.3	102.4	102.9	103.1	104.2	105.3	107.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	2.0

¹Revised

Table B.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2012 - 2014

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 ²)		
	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.879	2.841	2.716	4.053	3.731	3.929	1.668	1.595	1.590
Mining and quarrying	1.537	1.624	1.624	6.049	5.661	5.513	1.218	1.251	1.242
Manufacturing	1.633	1.642	1.659	6.293	6.483	6.296	1.293	1.306	1.309
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	<i>1.607</i>	<i>1.607</i>	<i>1.613</i>	<i>4.566</i>	<i>4.694</i>	<i>4.520</i>	<i>1.186</i>	<i>1.194</i>	<i>1.185</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.287	1.318	1.324	15.577	13.384	14.426	1.189	1.200	1.213
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.397	2.397	2.305	3.297	3.033	3.063	1.386	1.338	1.314
Construction	1.555	1.550	1.550	5.833	5.856	5.856	1.226	1.224	1.224
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.010	3.018	3.045	5.131	5.125	5.271	1.878	1.877	1.907
Transportation and storage	1.634	1.641	1.667	5.130	4.990	4.958	1.237	1.233	1.245
Accommodation and food service activities	2.159	2.091	2.136	6.040	5.989	5.874	1.582	1.542	1.557
Information and communication	2.921	2.656	2.700	3.858	3.810	3.741	1.643	1.546	1.549
Financial and insurance activities	2.138	1.977	1.867	5.260	5.725	7.217	1.503	1.452	1.470
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	5.178	5.178	5.179	7.752	8.177	8.262	3.074	3.138	3.151
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.843	3.863	3.871	3.466	3.460	3.457	1.813	1.815	1.816
Administrative and support service activities	2.698	2.718	2.734	3.972	3.973	3.941	1.574	1.581	1.581
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.162	4.383	4.481	1.703	1.641	1.640	1.209	1.194	1.201
Education	3.511	3.444	3.425	1.817	1.768	1.768	1.197	1.168	1.166
Human health and social work activities	4.250	4.437	4.529	2.164	2.054	2.065	1.431	1.402	1.416
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2.419	2.428	2.406	6.489	6.188	6.252	1.701	1.667	1.663
Other service activities	3.322	3.311	3.258	2.510	2.526	2.577	1.423	1.426	1.432
Total Economy	2.123	2.121	2.127	4.631	4.535	4.626	1.447	1.435	1.448

¹ Revised

² All Input Resources = Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

Table B.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2012 - 2014

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 ²)		
	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹	2012 ¹	2013 ¹	2014 ¹
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.879	1.841	1.716	2.645	2.418	2.483	1.089	1.033	1.005
Mining and quarrying	0.537	0.624	0.624	2.114	2.176	2.119	0.426	0.481	0.477
Manufacturing	0.633	0.642	0.659	2.439	2.534	2.500	0.501	0.510	0.520
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.613</i>	<i>1.724</i>	<i>1.773</i>	<i>1.717</i>	<i>0.448</i>	<i>0.451</i>	<i>0.450</i>
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.287	0.318	0.324	3.478	3.233	3.532	0.266	0.290	0.297
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.397	1.397	1.305	1.921	1.767	1.734	0.808	0.779	0.744
Construction	0.555	0.550	0.550	2.082	2.077	2.077	0.438	0.434	0.434
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.010	2.018	2.045	3.426	3.427	3.540	1.254	1.255	1.281
Transportation and storage	0.634	0.641	0.667	1.990	1.949	1.983	0.480	0.481	0.498
Accommodation and food service activities	1.159	1.091	1.136	3.243	3.125	3.125	0.850	0.805	0.828
Information and communication	1.921	1.656	1.700	2.537	2.375	2.355	1.080	0.964	0.975
Financial and insurance activities	1.138	0.977	0.867	2.800	2.829	3.352	0.800	0.718	0.683
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	4.178	4.178	4.179	6.255	6.598	6.666	2.480	2.532	2.543
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.843	2.863	2.871	2.564	2.564	2.564	1.341	1.345	1.347
Administrative and support service activities	1.698	1.718	1.734	2.500	2.511	2.500	0.991	0.999	1.003
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.162	3.383	3.481	1.294	1.267	1.274	0.918	0.922	0.933
Education	2.511	2.444	2.425	1.300	1.255	1.252	0.856	0.829	0.825
Human health and social work activities	3.250	3.437	3.529	1.655	1.591	1.609	1.095	1.086	1.103
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.419	1.428	1.406	3.806	3.640	3.653	0.998	0.980	0.972
Other service activities	2.322	2.311	2.258	1.754	1.763	1.786	0.994	0.995	0.992
Total Economy	1.123	1.121	1.127	2.450	2.397	2.452	0.766	0.759	0.767

¹ Revised

² All Input Resources = Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

C. PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS RELATED INDICATORS

Table C.1 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large establishments by industrial group, March 2010 - March 2016

Rupees

Industrial group	March 2010 ²	March 2011 ²	March 2012 ²	March 2013 ²	March 2014 ²	March 2015 ²	March 2016 ³
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13,909	15,078	16,620	17,798	18,508	20,220	20,709
<i>Sugarcane</i>	13,240	15,134	16,399	17,700	18,919	20,954	20,388
Mining and quarrying	16,095	16,920	17,348	18,124	18,870	19,420	19,543
Manufacturing	10,948	11,934	13,008	14,039	15,160	15,875	16,786
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	9,408	10,504	11,359	12,704	13,893	14,722	15,414
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	33,345	34,688	35,501	37,476	44,402	51,653	56,465
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	21,285	21,500	21,926	24,867	27,490	28,400	27,061
Construction	17,779	18,985	20,268	20,788	21,989	22,170	23,076
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16,930	17,828	18,378	19,303	20,078	20,906	21,142
Transportation and storage	21,527	23,586	25,253	27,068	30,081	31,123	32,208
Accommodation and food service activities	14,297	14,903	15,295	15,800	16,836	18,632	18,993
Information and communication	25,776	27,215	28,904	30,211	31,599	33,987	35,241
Financial and insurance activities	33,797	36,342	37,803	40,661	42,275	44,008	44,419
Real estate activities	29,471	32,519	34,591	36,216	36,973	38,145	40,509
Professional, scientific and technical activities	31,762	33,868	35,720	40,198	41,006	43,026	43,496
Administrative and support service activities	11,347	11,936	12,306	13,066	14,018	15,063	15,433
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,109	24,576	25,392	30,301	30,597	32,362	33,175
Education	23,180	24,611	25,192	29,270	31,130	31,551	32,513
Human health and social work activities	24,108	24,751	25,803	30,612	33,333	34,177	35,851
Arts, entertainment and recreation	16,389	17,129	18,279	19,549	20,456	21,667	22,129
Other services	14,233	15,270	16,271	16,933	17,940	18,710	19,927
All Sectors	18,571	19,901	21,013	23,367	24,607	25,933	26,775

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 2010 - March 2016

(Base March 2010 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2010 ²	March 2011 ²	March 2012 ²	March 2013 ²	March 2014 ²	March 2015 ²	March 2016 ³
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	108.4	119.5	128.0	133.1	145.4	148.9
<i>Sugarcane</i>	100.0	114.3	123.9	133.7	142.9	158.3	154.0
Mining and quarrying	100.0	105.1	107.8	112.6	117.2	120.7	121.4
Manufacturing	100.0	109.0	118.8	128.2	138.5	145.0	153.3
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	100.0	111.6	120.7	135.0	147.7	156.5	163.8
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	104.0	106.5	112.4	133.2	154.9	169.3
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	101.0	103.0	116.8	129.2	133.4	127.1
Construction	100.0	106.8	114.0	116.9	123.7	124.7	129.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100.0	105.3	108.6	114.0	118.6	123.5	124.9
Transportation and storage	100.0	109.6	117.3	125.7	139.7	144.6	149.6
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	104.2	107.0	110.5	117.8	130.3	132.8
Information and communication	100.0	105.6	112.1	117.2	122.6	131.9	136.7
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	107.5	111.9	120.3	125.1	130.2	131.4
Real estate activities	100.0	110.3	117.4	122.9	125.5	129.4	137.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	106.6	112.5	126.6	129.1	135.5	136.9
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	105.2	108.5	115.1	123.5	132.7	136.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	111.2	114.8	137.1	138.4	146.4	150.1
Education	100.0	106.2	108.7	126.3	134.3	136.1	140.3
Human health and social work activities	100.0	102.7	107.0	127.0	138.3	141.8	148.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	104.5	111.5	119.3	124.8	132.2	135.0
Other services	100.0	107.3	114.3	119.0	126.0	131.5	140.0
All Sectors	100.0	107.2	113.2	125.8	132.5	139.6	144.2

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) 1996 - 2016

Base Year 2000 =100

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 (%)
1996	78.9	6.6	3732	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	88.2	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.3	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.6	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.4	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.9
2001	105.4	5.4	5100	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	103.5	3.5
2002	112.1	6.4	5354	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	103.0	-0.5
2003	116.5	3.9	5733	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	105.3	2.2
2004	122.0	4.7	6236	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	110.8	5.3
2005	128.0	4.9	6656	141.1	6.7	110.3	1.7	113.4	2.3
2006	139.4	8.9	7099	150.5	6.7	108.0	-2.1	123.6	9.0
2007	151.7	8.8	7570	160.5	6.6	105.8	-2.0	133.1	7.7
2008	166.4	9.7	7705	163.3	1.8	98.2	-7.2	141.5	6.3
2009	170.6	2.5	8835	187.3	14.7	109.8	11.9	154.7	9.3
2010	175.6	2.9	9408	199.4	6.5	113.6	3.4	167.0	7.9
2011	187.0	6.5	10504	222.7	11.6	119.1	4.8	180.5	8.1
2012	194.3	3.9	11359	240.8	8.1	123.9	4.1	187.4	3.8
2013	201.1	3.5	12704	269.3	11.8	133.9	8.1	183.5	-2.1
2014	207.5	3.2	13893	294.5	9.4	141.9	6.0	185.3	1.0
2015	210.2	1.3	14722	312.1	6.0	148.5	4.6	182.9	-1.3
2016	212.3	1.0	15414	326.8	4.7	153.9	3.7	173.6	-5.1

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table C.4 - Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita and per worker, 2007 - 2016

Year	Gross Value Added (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ²		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$
2007 ¹	226,662	182,806	5,827	449,370	14,325
2008 ¹	253,053	203,354	7,170	488,802	17,236
2009 ¹	261,017	209,198	6,550	500,128	15,658
2010 ¹	274,000	219,082	7,092	515,328	16,683
2011 ¹	292,617	233,593	8,124	553,256	19,242
2012 ¹	309,319	246,243	8,227	577,411	19,291
2013 ¹	329,009	261,341	8,524	596,031	19,441
2014 ¹	348,012	275,935	9,029	622,339	20,364
2015 ¹	363,178	287,579	8,198	640,977	18,272
2016	385,305	304,891	8,505	679,311	18,949

¹ Revised

² *The per capita GVA has been calculated using mid year population*

Table C.5 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1996 - 2016

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%
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	142,580	165,910	255,211	-23,330	-16.4	-9.1	308,490	120.9
2008	145,170	183,113	284,254	-37,943	-26.1	-13.3	328,283	115.5
2009	139,101	165,579	291,756	-26,478	-19.0	-9.1	304,680	104.4
2010	157,790	191,609	307,957	-33,819	-21.4	-11.0	349,399	113.5
2011	173,405	215,234	330,647	-41,829	-24.1	-12.7	388,639	117.5
2012	188,619	230,401	350,644	-41,782	-22.2	-11.9	419,020	119.5
2013	180,305	229,219	372,397	-48,914	-27.1	-13.1	409,524	110.0
2014	200,198	243,980	392,062	-43,782	-21.9	-11.2	444,178	113.3
2015 ¹	200,007	241,189	409,524	-41,182	-20.6	-10.1	441,196	107.7
2016	193,255	234,087	434,188	-40,832	-21.1	-9.4	427,342	98.4

¹ Revised

Table C.6 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2007 - 2016

(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	89
2014	104.0	-4.2	118.3	-3.6	88
2015	105.2	1.1	105.4	-10.9	100
2016	106.5	1.2	100.0	-5.1	107

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, 1996 - 2016

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%
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	17,593	14,908	42.5	84.7
2009	35,972	17,332	17,225	18,640	51.8	108.2
2010	41,622	23,007	17,359	18,615	44.7	107.2
2011	43,100	27,025	18,088	16,075	37.3	88.9
2012	45,606	26,665	19,157	18,941	41.5	98.9
2013	46,778	29,340	20,328	17,438	37.3	85.8
2014	49,069	28,596	20,704	20,473	41.7	98.9
2015 ¹	48,487	27,312	20,858	21,175	43.7	101.5
2016 ²	44,957	25,681	20,154	19,276	42.9	95.6

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.8 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2013 - 2016

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	2013			2014			2015 ¹			2016 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	4,162,141	8,342	0.2	4,662,531	11,553	0.2	4,533,337	10,970	0.2	4,051,459	12,318	0.3
France	3,550,366	8,909	0.3	3,832,618	5,917	0.2	3,580,868	4,163	0.1	3,513,032	4,136	0.1
USA	14,767,113	152,032	1.0	14,917,199	167,351	1.1	15,118,410	165,502	1.1	14,219,731	140,039	1.0
Germany	7,101,393	4,508	0.1	7,443,206	586	0.0	6642396.1	931	0.0	6823950.3	2,463	0.0
Italy	3,068,716	2,766	0.1	3,367,887	4,057	0.1	2,993,570	4,793	0.2	2,979,905	2,504	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 or crocheted.

Country	2013			2014			2015 ¹			2016 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	5,886,121	127	0.0	6,495,455	402	0.0	6,360,258	1,704	0.0	5,931,846	5,613	0.1
France	4,919,075	1,855	0.0	5,318,094	1,615	0.0	5,046,952	1,471	0.0	5,114,257	1,587	0.0
USA	16,225,627	9,554	0.1	15,397,651	16,284	0.1	16,084,744	15,211	0.1	15,624,137	17,063	0.1
Germany	7,613,804	2,234	0.0	8,146,895	2,477	0.0	7315121.2	1,754	0.0	7426457.3	1,614	0.0
Italy	2,885,199	2,118	0.1	3,126,103	4,018	0.1	2,816,975	3,230	0.1	2,840,689	3,027	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 crocheted.

Country	2013			2014			2015 ¹			2016 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	1,541,281	14,454	0.9	1,717,602	11,670	0.7	1,714,407	8,106	0.5	1,604,273	8,265	0.5
France	1,045,248	8,574	0.8	1,084,246	10,190	0.9	1,018,432	6,663	0.7	1,036,185	6,380	0.6
USA	5,892,400	3,861	0.1	6,261,493	3,451	0.1	6,813,528	2,452	0.0	6,284,466	1,008	0.0
Germany	1,404,213	92	0.0	1,556,337	122	0.0	1430492.7	167	0.0	1470554.3	1,342	0.1
Italy	902,528	3,163	0.4	988,803	1,924	0.2	939,475	1,071	0.1	942,151	3,233	0.3

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 , 2013 - 2016

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	2013			2014			2015 ¹			2016 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	3,040,230	32,321	1.1	3,411,910	29,436	0.9	3,270,469	32,906	1.0	3,013,541	27,859	0.9
France	2,355,749	22,152	0.9	2,605,090	23,930	0.9	2,377,875	9,938	0.4	2,343,664	12,120	0.5
USA	10,685,053	2,442	0.0	11,338,328	2,228	0.0	11,866,175	1,931	0.0	11,161,673	4,721	0.0
Germany	3,915,365	377	0.0	4,352,634	120	0.0	3934402.6	152	0.0	4042501.4	691	0.0
Italy	1,393,686	682	0.0	1,548,330	521	0.0	1,360,876	719	0.1	1,370,995	171	0.0

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

Country	2013			2014			2015 ¹			2016 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	8,718,646	119,865	1.4	9,484,605	126,884	1.3	9,050,809	106,260	1.2	8,443,343	85,883	1.0
France	8,314,372	63,110	0.8	8,914,019	81,770	0.9	8,070,494	66,063	0.8	8,066,758	61,166	0.8
USA	31,362,347	12,225	0.0	32,546,494	16,254	0.0	33,821,567	9,842	0.0	31,989,633	14,009	0.0
Germany	12,207,694	3,894	0.0	13,422,777	2,261	0.0	12,194,412	2,079	0.0	12,281,130	5,624	0.0
Italy	5,575,994	6,066	0.1	6,073,488	6,930	0.1	5,483,390	3,703	0.1	5,521,161	6,279	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, 1996 - 2016

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
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 ²	122,875	255,211	48.1	9,439	3.9	83,500	37
2008 ²	122,988	284,254	43.3	8,321	2.9	83,946	33
2009 ²	135,721	291,756	46.5	8,432	2.9	97,802	44
2010 ²	155,348	307,957	50.4	9,580	3.1	102,773	40
2011 ²	168,559	330,647	51.0	10,347	3.1	108,079	41
2012 ²	176,728	350,644	50.4	6,078	1.7	92,988	21
2013 ²	197,122	372,397	52.9	12,823	3.4	105,009	23
2014 ²	216,714	392,062	55.3	12,539	3.2	124,344	27
2015 ²	236,328	409,524	57.7	11,415	2.8	152,902	34
2016	257,918	434,188	59.4	17,368	4.0	178,865	39

* 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 1996 to 2011 data refers to "Net International Reserves" while 2012 onwards data refers to "Gross International Reserves" - Source: Bank of Mauritius

² Revised

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2012 - 2016

ICT access	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	349.1	363.0	372.2	380.0	389.5
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	27.8	28.8	29.5	30.1	30.8
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1485.8	1533.6	1652.0	1762.3	1814.0
<i>of which pre-paid</i>	<i>1339.2</i>	<i>1417.1</i>	<i>1527.0</i>	<i>1629.0</i>	<i>1664.6</i>
<i>postpaid</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>149.4</i>
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	118.2	121.7	130.9	139.5	143.6
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita ³	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
6. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
7. Internet subscriptions ('000)	568.7	680.7	735.0	840.9	1090.3
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	<i>149.2</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>200.5</i>	<i>215.1</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>419.5</i>	<i>513.9</i>	<i>549.0</i>	<i>640.4</i>	<i>875.2</i>
8. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	45.2	54.0	58.3	66.6	86.3
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	<i>11.9</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>69.3</i>
9. Broadband internet ² subscriptions ('000)	423.2	520.1	579.0	661.6	863.4
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	<i>140.8</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>182.0</i>	<i>197.4</i>	<i>212.6</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>282.4</i>	<i>357.7</i>	<i>397.0</i>	<i>464.2</i>	<i>650.8</i>
10. Broadband internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	33.7	41.3	45.9	52.4	68.3
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	<i>11.2</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>16.8</i>
<i>mobile</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>51.5</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 2011

Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs¹ as at end of year, 2012 - 2016

Telephone and internet	Rupees									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016					
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					
Business monthly line rental	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:	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak
Australia	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	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	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Germany	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Hong Kong	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	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	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Madagascar	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Malaysia	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
New Zealand	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Reunion Island	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90
Singapore	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
South Africa	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
UK&North Ireland	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
USA	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
4. Internet										
Dial up per minute (Peak time)	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	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)*										
<i>Residential use</i>	621		621		621		621		621	
<i>Business use</i>	1250		1250		1250		1250		1250	
ADSL 1 mbps (per month)*										
<i>Residential use</i>	708		708		708		708		708	
<i>Business use</i>	2400		2400		2400		2400		2400	
Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as percentage of GNI per capita	2.2		2.1		2.0		1.9		1.8	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

¹ main service provider

* Unlimited volume Usage

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010 - 2016

Commercial Tariff

Tariff ¹	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2010 ³	2011 ⁴ , 2012-2016	2010 ³	2011 ⁴ , 2012-2016	2010 ³	2011 ⁴ , 2012-2016
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 - 2016	2010 ³	2011 ⁴ , 2012 - 2016	2010 ³	2011 ⁴ , 2012 - 2016
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 2.28 all additional kWh	Rs 2.86 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.51 all additional 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

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 - 2016

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 ¹	2010 ² & 2011	2012 ³ 2013-2016	2000 ¹	2010 ² & 2011	2012 ³ 2013-2016
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, 2010 - 2015

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
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
2014	99	1131	673	453	2356	197
2015	99	1131	716	482	2428	200

Table D.6 - Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2015 - 2016

	Rupees	
	2015	2016
Ground Floor	93.00	108.00
First Floor	69.00	84.00
Second Floor	60.00	72.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table D.7 - Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2015 - 2016

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
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	4,000.00	4,000.00	71.00	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	4,000.00	4,000.00	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, 2015 -2016

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupees							
		Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Hong Kong	HKD	405.00	405.00	37.00	37.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Jakarta	USD	63.80	63.80	4.65	4.65	3.80	3.80	3.55	3.55
Johanesburg	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	66.70	5.20	4.45	4.35	3.55	4.25	3.35
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, 2010 - 2016

	Unit	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Containers Traffic:	TEU ¹	332662	350624	417467	385326	403001	361109	388514
Exports	TEU	110848	115569	128145	124143	125396	130163	132131
Imports	TEU	221814	235055	289322	261183	277605	230946	256383
<i>of which Transhipment Containers</i>	<i>TEU</i>	<i>109992</i>	<i>115584</i>	<i>158304</i>	<i>136378</i>	<i>151203</i>	<i>105225</i>	<i>122587</i>
Captive Containers	TEU	222670	235040	259163	248948	251798	255884	265927
Cargo traffic	Tonnes	6229677	6477220	7075186	6760701	6900168	6840673	7273377
Imports	Tonnes	5099628	5386565	5932906	5680220	5746120	5711827	6007056
Exports	Tonnes	1130049	1090655	1142280	1080481	1154048	1128846	1266321
Dry Bulk Cargo	Tonnes	1818278	1719435	1807223	1801151	1706238	1818828	1796601
Imports	Tonnes	1675531	1665674	1807223	1801151	1678249	1818828	1796601
Exports	Tonnes	142747	53761	0	0	27989	0	14077
Liquid Bulk Cargo	Tonnes	1486930	1571480	1621165	1526965	1609438	1682085	1929091
Imports	Tonnes	1135560	1231821	1216554	1189478	1260567	1320710	1441566
Exports	Tonnes	351370	339659	404611	337487	348871	361375	487525
Containerised Cargo	Tonnes	2717487	2982918	3444006	3254231	3411859	3152596	3325797
Imports	Tonnes	1185053	1230415	1290304	1296561	1360463	1351165	1430191
Exports	Tonnes	623441	689189	730666	736654	768866	760203	757966
Transhipment (inwards)	Tonnes	908993	1063314	1423036	1221016	1282530	1041228	1137640
Annual container handling capacity	TEU/year	700000	700000	700000	700000	700000	700000	700000
Average container vessel dwell time	Hours	28	28	31	27	34	28	29
Average container vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Average container vessel berth productivity	Hours	31	30	31	29	30	28	32
Average gross container crane productivity	Hours	19	17	18	19	19	20	20
Average container vessel stay at berth	Hours	22	22	23	21	24	23	23
Average general cargo vessel stay at berth	Hours	56	56	79	72	66	62	80
Average general cargo vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	1	2	12	2	4	1	0
Average general cargo vessel berth productivity	Tonnes/hour	52	45	40	32	15	33	42
Average dry bulk vessel stay at berth	Hours	107	130	114	109	115	129	115
Average dry bulk vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	4	17	5	4	4	4	4

¹ TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

Table E.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 2006 - 2016

Country	Currency	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (France, Germany, Portugal, etc.)	Euro	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.39	1.29	1.33	1.33	1.11	1.11
United Kingdom	Pound	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.57	1.55	1.60	1.59	1.56	1.65	1.53	1.36
Australia	Dollar	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.79	0.92	1.03	1.04	0.97	0.90	0.75	0.74
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75	7.77	7.78	7.76	7.76	7.76	7.75	7.76
Japan	Yen	116.31	117.76	103.39	93.68	87.78	79.70	79.82	97.56	105.74	121.05	108.70
Korea	Won	954.32	928.97	1098.71	1274.63	1155.74	1106.94	1126.16	1094.67	1052.29	1130.96	1159.30
Mexico	Peso	10.91	10.93	11.14	13.50	12.62	12.43	13.15	12.77	13.30	15.87	18.67
Singapore	Dollar	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45	1.36	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.37	1.38
Sri Lanka	Rupee	103.94	110.62	108.30	114.91	113.00	110.47	127.54	129.05	130.54	135.87	145.70
Taiwan	Dollar	32.51	32.85	31.52	33.02	31.50	29.38	29.56	29.68	30.30	31.74	32.23
Mauritius*	Rupee	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75	29.93	30.66	30.62	35.12	35.85

* Average buying and selling rates

Source: The Federal Reserve Board

Table E.2 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, national currency, 2005 - 2015

Country	Currency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	Dollar	37.44	38.72	39.77	42.06	42.15	43.12	44.99	46.09	48.78	51.11	51.57
Canada	Dollar	31.82	32.43	33.61	34.23	33.58	35.46	36.07	36.88	37.72	38.23	39.58
France	Euro	26.27	26.98	27.73	28.42	28.59	29.47	30.77	31.65	32.27	33.30	33.89
Germany	Euro	30.69	31.34	31.94	32.27	32.94	33.41	34.25	35.72	36.89	37.28	38.25
Japan	Yen	2780.60	2794.96	2793.10	2840.73	2812.92	2787.43	2846.02	2820.54	2843.01	2853.99	2856.56
Korea, Republic of	Won	15182.83	16573.22	18054.50	18509.06	19192.54	20674.30	21262.83	23024.69	24043.46	25033.54	25650.45
Mauritius	Rupee	48.38	50.21	44.38	49.25	55.21	61.07	67.03	73.60	79.32	84.62	88.79
Mexico	Peso	61.15	64.09	67.43	72.13	76.93	77.51	80.64	83.61	87.16	89.89	93.46
Portugal	Euro	7.62	7.91	8.16	8.52	8.88	9.06	9.53	9.64	9.71	9.56	9.99
Singapore	Dollar	22.04	21.87	23.67	26.69	25.51	26.47	29.07	30.19	29.97	33.98	34.94
Taiwan	Dollar	254.79	261.76	268.64	273.81	256.70	262.79	273.49	278.08	279.08	288.25	303.21
United Kingdom	Pound	16.33	16.94	17.60	18.44	18.78	18.76	19.06	19.54	19.83	20.06	20.58
United States	Dollar	30.13	30.47	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.50	35.64	36.34	37.04	37.71

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.3 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, U.S. dollars, 2005 - 2015

	US Dollar										
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	28.59	29.15	33.28	35.28	32.88	39.56	46.40	47.72	47.09	46.07	38.75
Canada	26.26	28.59	31.29	32.08	29.38	34.42	36.45	36.91	36.63	34.56	30.94
France	32.67	33.85	37.96	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	40.67	42.85	44.18	37.59
Germany	38.17	39.31	43.72	47.27	45.76	44.25	47.61	45.89	48.98	49.47	42.42
Japan	25.23	24.03	23.72	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.35	29.13	26.94	23.60
Korea, Republic of	14.83	17.36	19.43	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	21.96	23.77	22.68
Mauritius	1.66	1.61	1.41	1.74	1.73	1.98	2.33	2.46	2.59	2.77	2.53
Mexico	5.61	5.88	6.17	6.48	5.69	6.13	6.49	6.35	6.82	6.76	5.90
Portugal	9.48	9.92	11.16	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	11.08
Singapore	13.24	13.76	15.70	18.86	17.54	19.41	23.11	24.16	23.95	26.82	25.41
Taiwan	7.92	8.05	8.18	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.39	9.37	9.49	9.51
United Kingdom	29.69	31.17	35.21	33.91	29.25	28.99	30.54	30.87	31.00	33.01	31.44
United States	30.13	30.47	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.50	35.64	36.34	37.04	37.71

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2005 - 2015 (Year 2000=100)

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	174.3	177.7	202.9	215.1	200.5	241.2	282.9	291.0	287.1	280.9	236.3
	143.2	155.9	170.6	174.9	160.2	187.7	198.7	201.3	199.7	188.4	168.7
France	153.2	158.7	178.0	195.2	186.2	183.0	200.5	190.7	200.9	207.1	176.2
Germany	150.5	154.9	172.3	186.3	180.4	174.4	187.7	180.9	193.1	195.0	167.2
Japan	100.8	96.0	94.8	109.8	120.1	126.8	142.5	141.2	116.4	107.6	94.3
Korea, Republic of	154.2	180.5	202.0	174.6	156.2	185.9	199.5	212.5	228.3	247.1	235.8
Mauritius	133.5	130.0	114.1	140.1	139.4	159.4	188.0	198.3	208.6	223.0	204.0
Mexico	119.4	125.1	131.3	137.9	121.1	130.4	138.1	135.1	145.1	143.8	125.5
Portugal	160.7	168.1	189.2	211.5	209.2	203.4	224.4	210.0	218.6	214.9	187.8
Singapore	113.0	117.4	134.0	160.9	149.7	165.6	197.2	206.1	204.4	228.8	216.8
Taiwan	108.3	110.1	111.9	118.9	106.3	113.7	126.9	128.5	128.2	129.8	130.1
United Kingdom	143.9	151.1	170.7	164.4	141.8	140.5	148.0	149.6	150.3	160.0	152.4
United States	120.8	122.1	128.5	131.4	137.0	139.3	142.3	142.8	145.7	148.5	151.1

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 2006 - 2016

Country	Mauritian rupees										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australian Dollar	23.73	26.36	24.08	25.33	28.47	29.74	31.09	29.49	27.37	26.27	26.58
British Pound	57.83	62.86	52.73	50.07	47.72	46.09	47.44	47.82	50.25	53.73	48.60
Indian Rupee	0.70	0.76	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.62	0.56	0.52	0.50	0.55	0.53
Japanese Yen(100)	27.01	26.90	27.65	34.40	35.41	36.25	37.70	31.29	28.73	28.91	33.15
South Africa Rand	4.74	4.50	3.48	3.85	4.25	4.01	3.68	3.19	2.81	2.76	2.45
Singapore Dollar	19.87	21.07	20.19	22.09	22.77	22.97	24.07	24.35	23.97	25.48	26.00
Swiss Franc	25.01	26.17	26.28	29.52	29.65	32.45	31.91	32.71	33.05	36.33	36.34
US Dollar	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75	29.93	30.66	30.62	35.12	35.85
EURO	39.51	42.92	41.61	44.52	40.95	39.99	38.49	40.60	40.53	38.99	39.68

*Average buying and selling rates

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2006 - 2016

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australian Dollar	156.6	174.0	158.9	167.2	187.9	196.3	205.2	194.7	180.7	173.4	175.4
British Pound	145.3	157.9	132.5	125.8	119.9	115.8	119.2	120.1	126.2	135.0	122.1
Indian Rupee	118.6	128.8	111.9	113.6	115.3	105.1	94.9	88.1	84.7	93.2	89.8
Japanese Yen(100)	112.0	111.6	114.7	142.7	146.9	150.4	156.4	129.8	119.2	119.9	137.5
South Africa Rand	125.1	118.7	91.8	101.6	112.1	105.8	97.1	84.2	74.1	72.8	64.6
Singapore Dollar	130.6	138.5	132.7	145.2	149.7	151.0	158.3	160.1	157.6	167.5	170.9
Swiss Franc	161.4	168.8	169.5	190.5	191.3	209.4	205.9	211.0	213.2	234.4	234.5
US Dollar	118.6	119.5	108.0	121.6	117.6	109.5	114.0	116.8	116.6	133.7	136.5
EURO	164.6	178.8	173.4	185.5	170.6	166.6	160.4	169.2	168.9	162.5	165.3

Table E.7 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2006 - 2016

Country	Percentage										
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Australian Dollar	-5.8	-10.0	9.5	-4.9	-11.0	-4.3	-4.3	5.4	7.7	4.2	-1.2
British Pound	-8.1	-8.0	19.2	5.3	4.9	3.5	-2.8	-0.8	-4.8	-6.5	10.6
Indian Rupee	-4.3	-7.9	15.2	-1.5	-1.5	9.7	10.7	7.7	4.0	-9.1	3.8
Japanese Yen(100)	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-19.6	-2.9	-2.3	-3.8	20.5	8.9	-0.6	-12.8
South Africa Rand	-1.3	5.3	29.3	-9.6	-9.4	6.0	9.0	15.4	13.5	1.8	12.7
Singapore Dollar	-10.7	-5.7	4.4	-8.6	-3.0	-0.9	-4.6	-1.1	1.6	-5.9	-2.0
Swiss Franc	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4	-11.0	-0.4	-8.6	1.7	-2.4	-1.0	-9.0	0.0
US Dollar	-6.2	-0.7	10.6	-11.2	3.4	7.4	-3.9	-2.4	0.1	-12.8	-2.0
EURO	-8.1	-7.9	3.1	-6.5	8.7	2.4	3.9	-5.2	0.2	3.9	-1.7

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency