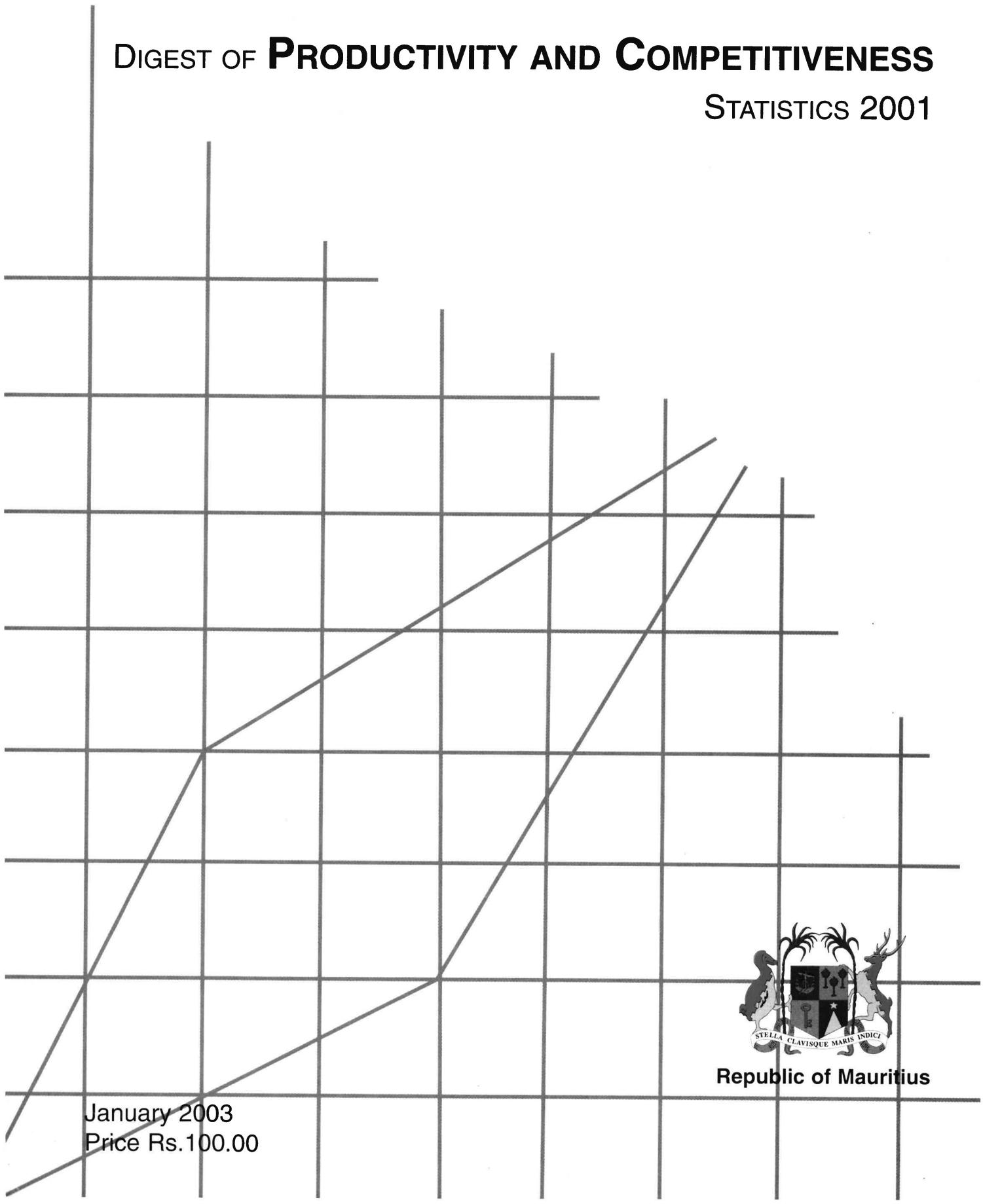


Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs
Central Statistics Office

DIGEST OF **PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS**

STATISTICS 2001



Republic of Mauritius

DIGEST OF
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS
2001

Foreword

This is the fifth issue of the Digest of Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics, a regular publication of the Central Statistics Office. Data presented in this report cover the twenty-year period 1982 to 2001 but the analysis focuses on the ten-year period 1992 to 2001.

The indicators pertain to the total economy and to the Manufacturing sector. Within the Manufacturing sector, data are presented separately for the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), which is further divided into Textile and Non-Textile sub-sectors.

A detailed description of concepts and definitions is given in the technical notes on page 5.

It is hoped that the data presented will prove useful to a wide range of users, policy makers, planners as well as to the general public. The assistance given by local and international organisations in providing information for the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

Real output is defined as value added at constant basic prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output (valued at basic prices) less its purchases of intermediate products (valued at purchasers' prices), 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, rent, 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

Labour refers to the total number of persons engaged, that is employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity. **Labour and employment are used interchangeably throughout this report.** Employment figure for a specific year n is the average number of persons engaged in June of year (n) and June of year (n+1).

A more accurate measure of labour input would be total number of hours worked. However, in the absence of data on man-hours, total number of persons engaged in a particular year is used.

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

$$\text{labour input index} = \frac{\text{Number of persons engaged in year } n}{\text{Number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

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 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 in time t

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

$K(t)$ = Capital input 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 is the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. This ratio indicates how efficiently investment is contributing to economic growth.

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

B. Competitiveness indicators

1. Labour cost index

Labour cost, given by compensation of employees, as defined for National Accounts purposes, 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 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.

$$\text{Unit labour cost index} = \frac{\text{Labour cost index}}{\text{Output index}} \times 100$$

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 compensation cost

Hourly compensation 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 sources of data are the Survey on Employment & Earnings carried out in March and the September 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 a 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 home 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 + imports” to GDP.

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

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

5.3 Net export to export ratios

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

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 countries market. On the other hand, if the growth is lower, the exporting country is losing its market share.

C. 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 indexes 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.

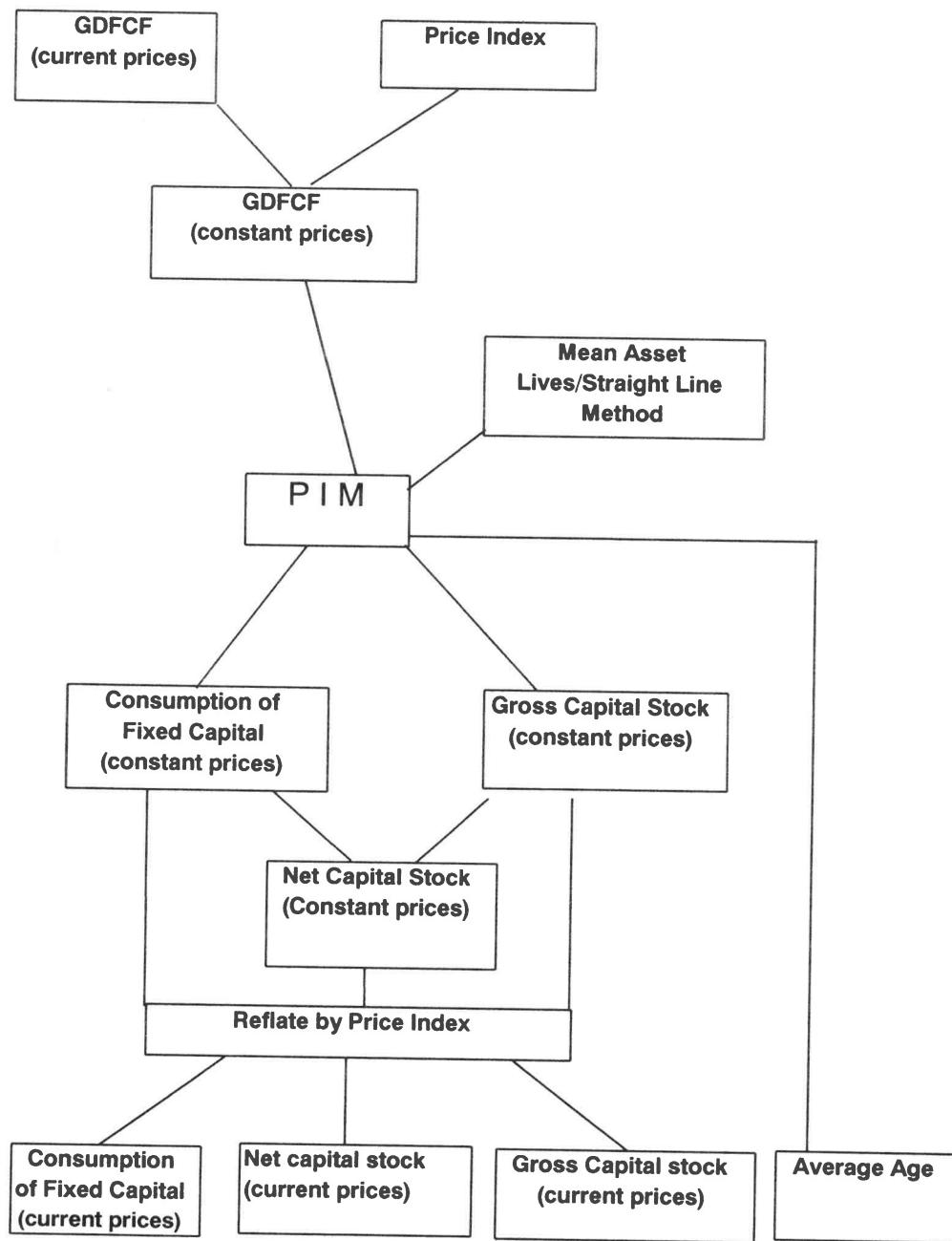
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 1992 - 2001

Productivity expresses the relationship between output of goods and services or real output and the various inputs required for production. Two important inputs of concern are labour and capital. Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input whilst capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the amount of fixed capital used in production. However, the above two indicators are restricted in the sense that 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 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 for producing one unit of real output. As it can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity, it indicates whether increase in compensation is offset by gains in productivity.

Indicators for the total economy

The table below summarises 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 (%)		
	1992-2001	2000	2001
1 Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.6	9.3	5.8
2 GDP per capita	4.4	8.2	4.7
3 Labour input	1.2	1.0	1.1
4 Capital input	6.3	5.2	4.8
5 Capital - Output ratio	0.7	-3.8	-1.0
6 Capital - Labour ratio	5.1	4.1	4.0
7 Labour productivity	4.4	8.2	5.0
8 Capital productivity	-0.7	3.9	1.0
9 Multifactor productivity	0.9	4.7	1.2
10 Average compensation	9.3	8.0	7.1
11 Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.7	-0.2	1.9
12 Unit labour cost (US Dollars)	-2.3	-4.4	-7.9

Output and Input

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), gives the total value of goods and services produced within a country. Between 1992 and 2001, GDP in real terms grew on average by 5.6% per annum. The lowest growth (2.3%), during that period, was registered in 1999 due to the severe drought which prevailed during that year. Recovery of the sugar sector, coupled with expansion in the other sectors, resulted in a high growth of 9.3% in year 2000. Growth rate in 2001 works out to 5.8%.

GDP per capita, commonly used as an indicator for the standard of living of the population, grew on average by 4.4% per annum during the period 1992-2001.

Between 1992 and 2001, whilst GDP in real terms increased by 5.6% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital, grew by 1.2% and 6.3% respectively. During the same period the capital-labour ratio increased on average by 5.1%, a clear indication of capital deepening taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

During 1992-2001, labour productivity increased on average by 4.4% per annum. The lowest growth of the index during that period was observed in 1999 when it grew only by 1.4%, as a result of low growths registered both in GDP (2.3%) and labour input (0.9%). However, in 2000, following a recovery of the economy (9.3% growth in GDP) and a growth of 1.0% in labour input, the index picked up and grew by 8.2% in 2001. Labour productivity grew by 5.0% in line with an increase of 1.1% in labour inputs and 5.8% in GDP.

Capital productivity

An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows two phases: from 1992 to 1997, a decline was registered with the index dropping from 96.7 in 1992 to 89.9 in 1997; the next phase from 1998 to 2001 is a consolidation phase with the index improving on average by 0.3% annually to attain 91.0 in 2001. The average annual growth for the whole period (1992-2001) was -0.7%.

Multifactor productivity

The Multifactor productivity (MFP) index increased from 104.4 in 1992 to 113.3 in 2001. In 2001, MFP grew at a slower rate of 1.2% as compared to a growth of 4.7% registered in 2000. The average annual growth for the period 1992 to 2001 works out to 0.9%.

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

During 1992-2001, average compensation experienced an average annual growth of 9.3% whilst labour productivity increased on average by 4.4% annually. The growth in labour productivity was inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation which resulted in increasing the ULC to 4.7% on average per annum.

In order to assess international trends in competitiveness, effect of changes in exchange rate is an important factor. Whilst ULC in Mauritian rupees rose by 4.7%, ULC in US dollar witnessed an annual decline of 2.3% during the years 1992 to 2001 as a result of the continuous depreciation of the Mauritian rupee at an annual average rate of 7.2% vis-a-vis the US dollar.

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

The following table shows the main indicators for the manufacturing sector.

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

Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
	1992-2001	2000	2001
1 Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.4	7.9	4.6
2 Labour input	0.7	-1.6	-0.2
3 Capital input	2.7	5.4	2.9
4 Capital - Output ratio	-2.5	-2.3	-1.7
5 Capital - Labour ratio	2.0	7.1	3.0
6 Labour productivity	4.6	9.6	4.8
7 Capital productivity	2.6	2.3	1.7
8 Multifactor productivity	3.4	5.2	2.6
9 Average compensation	8.1	9.5	5.6
10 Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.3	-0.1	0.8
11 Unit labour cost (US Dollars)	-3.6	-4.3	-9.0

Output and inputs

Between 1992 to 2001, manufacturing output, in real terms, grew on average by 5.4% annually, labour by 0.7% and capital by 2.7%.

In 2001, output of the manufacturing sector grew at a lower rate of 4.6% compared to 7.9% in 2000. Labour input declined further by 0.2% after dropping by 1.6% in 2000. Capital input increased by 2.9% against 5.4% in 2000.

Productivity trends

During the period 1992–2001, output grew on average at a higher rate of 5.4% annually against 0.7% growth in employment and 2.7% in capital. This resulted in high performances of the productivity indices in the manufacturing sector. Thus labour productivity grew on average by 4.6%, capital productivity by 2.6% and multifactor productivity by 3.4% annually.

In 2001, labour productivity grew by 4.8%, capital productivity by 1.7% and multifactor productivity by 2.6%. This indicates lower performances of these indices as compared to those registered in year 2000 (see Table B.4)

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.

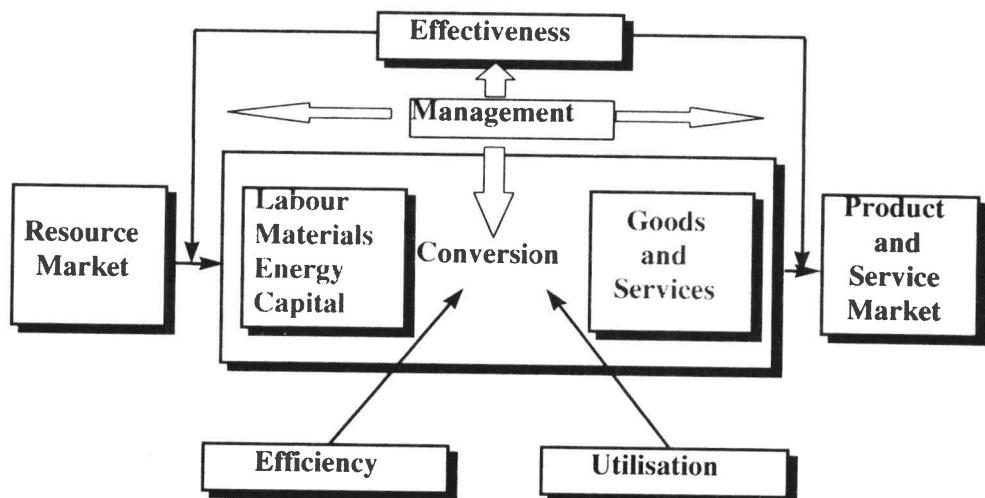
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (i) Output remains at the same level, input decreases
- (ii) Output increases, input decreases
- (iii) Both output and input decreases, with input decreasing at a higher rate
- (iv) Output increases, input remains at the same level
- (v) Both output and input increases with output increasing at a higher rate

For countries with growing workforces or high unemployment rates options 4 and 5 are usually preferred as they do not involve reductions in input and therefore do 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 working with nine or fewer workers. This publication presents data available as at end of September 2002 on the performance of the

- (a) Total economy
- (b) Manufacturing sector and
- (c) Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and its two sub-sectors, textile and non-textile.

1.4 Caution to users

Since productivity statistics are derived from ratios, 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 labour is equipped with better tools and machinery. A better measure of productivity, using multiple resources, is given by the Multifactor productivity.

2. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy – 1992 and 2001

Comparison of the structure of the economy in 1992 and 2001 shows a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. The share of the agricultural sector, which was 11.6% in 1992, went down to 7.2% in 2001. The share of the manufacturing sector declined slightly from 23.8% in 1992 to 23.0% in 2001. On the other hand, the share of “Restaurant and hotels”, a major component of the Tourism sector, increased from 4.1% (1992) to 6.4% (2001) and that of “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking services increased to 9.5% in 2001 compared to 5.5% in 1992.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	1992	2000	2001
	%	%	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11.6	6.8	7.2
<i>Sugar</i>	6.7	3.6	4.0
<i>Other</i>	4.9	3.3	3.2
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	23.8	23.6	23.0
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2.9	0.8	0.9
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.5	12.0	11.7
<i>Other</i>	9.4	10.8	10.5
Electricity, gas and water	2.2	1.7	2.2
Construction	6.9	6.0	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods	13.0	12.4	11.8
<i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	12.5	11.9	11.2
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hotels and restaurants	4.1	5.6	6.4
Transport, storage and communication	11.2	13.0	13.0
Financial intermediation	5.5	9.1	9.5
<i>Insurance</i>	1.6	2.3	2.2
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	3.8	6.8	7.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.1	9.0	9.0
<i>Ownership occupied dwellings</i>	5.9	4.5	4.3
<i>Other</i>	3.3	4.5	4.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.9	6.6	6.2
Education	4.2	4.6	4.4
Health and social work	2.6	2.9	2.8
Other services	2.7	3.9	3.8
FISIM	-3.0	-5.5	-5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

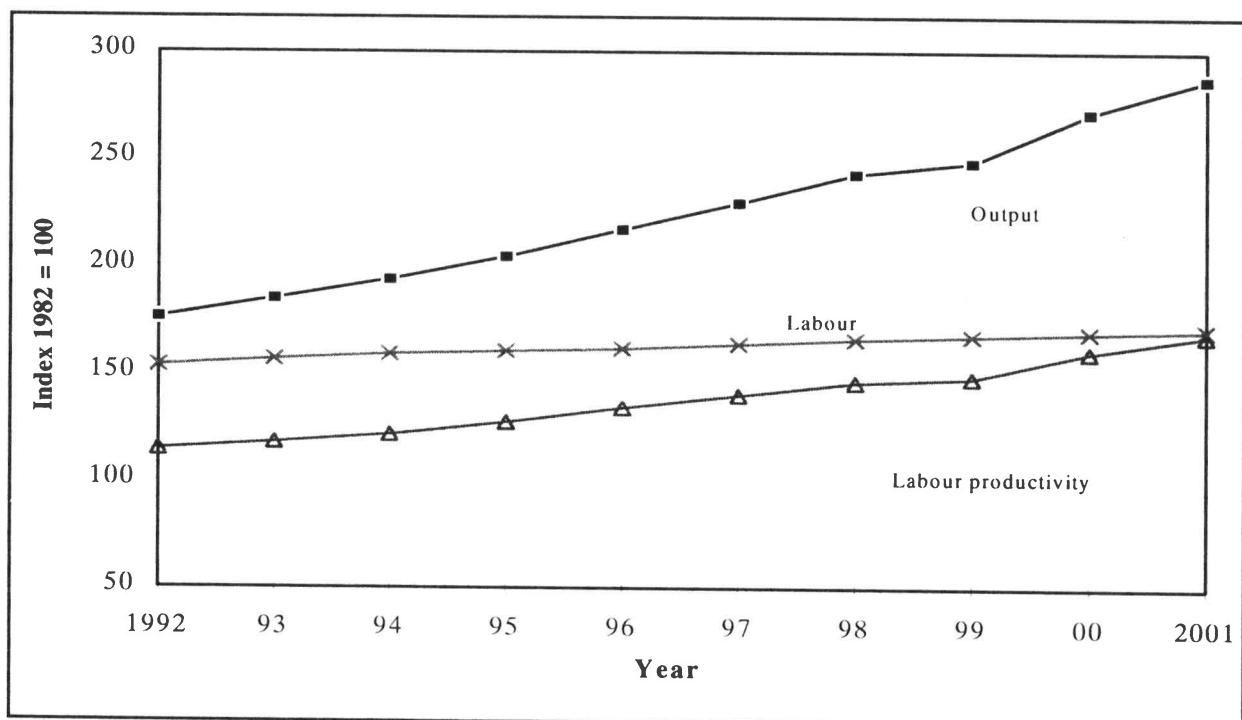
2.2 Output and inputs

At economy level, real output is measured by Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicates the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a particular year. During the period 1992-2001, GDP in real terms grew by 5.6%, labour input increased on average by 1.2% per annum and capital input by 6.3%.

2.3 Trends in labour productivity

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

Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components, 1992 to 2001



As shown in figure 2.1, labour productivity increased continuously between 1992 and 2001. However in 1999, the index grew only by 1.4% as a result of the slow down in both GDP growth (2.3%) and labour input (0.9%). Year 2001 witnessed a growth of 5.0% in labour productivity as a result of increases of 5.8% in real GDP and 1.1% in labour input. This was, however, lower than that registered in 2000 when the index grew by 8.2%, in line with high GDP growth (9.3%) due to the recovery of the economy.

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

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

Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1992 to 2001

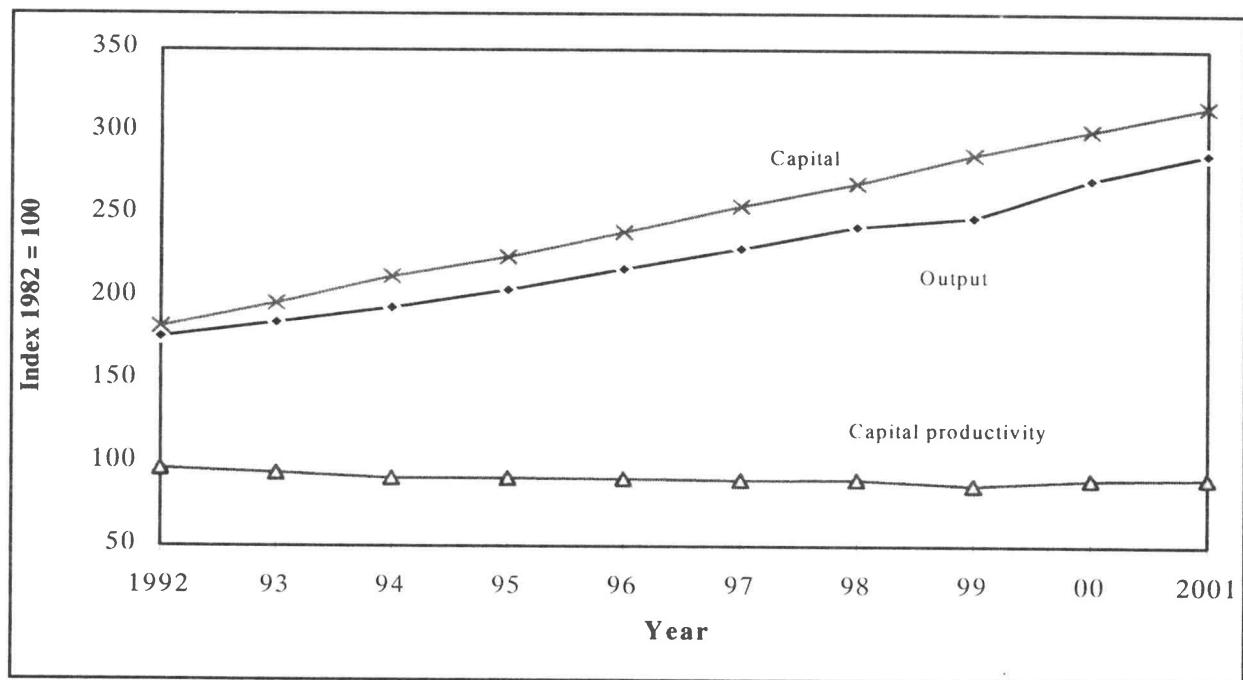
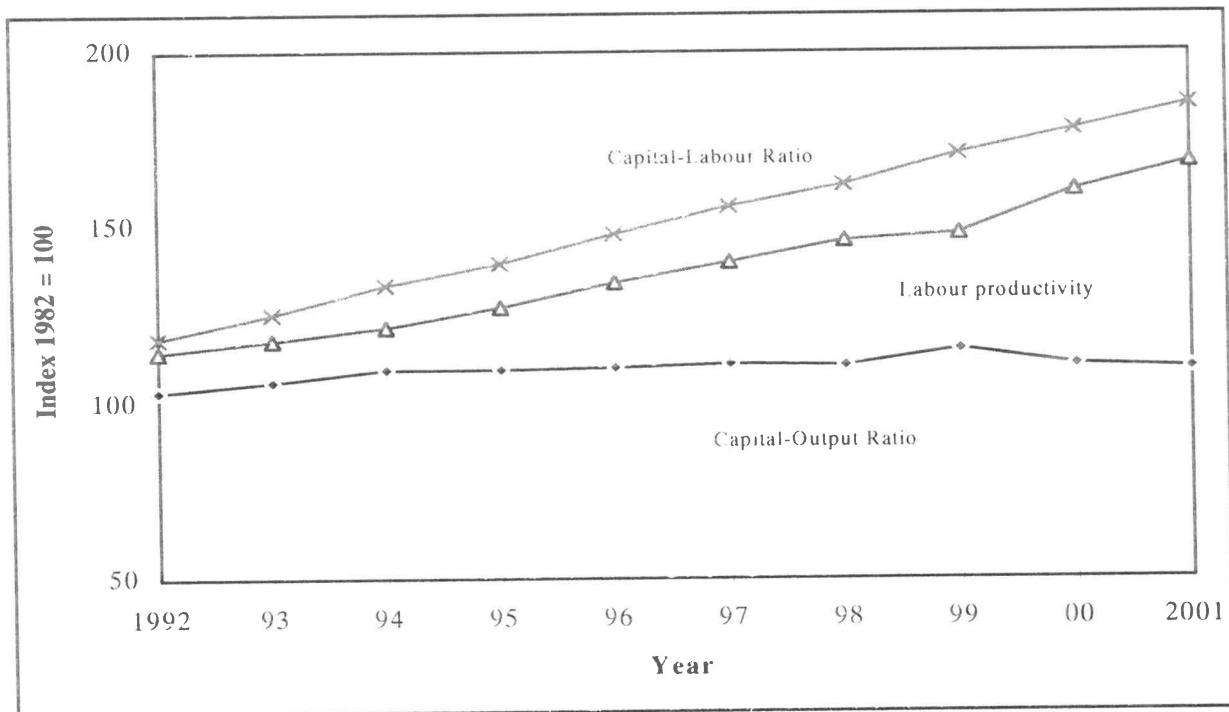


Figure 2.2 shows the trend in capital productivity for the period 1992–2001. An average annual decline of 0.7% is observed with the index dropping from 96.7 in 1992 to 91.0 in 2001. In year 2001, the capital productivity index grew by 1.0% due to growths of 5.8% in GDP and 4.8% in capital input.

2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

Capital-labour ratio is the amount of capital used per worker and gives an indication of the capital intensity of the process. Capital-output ratio shows the capital required to produce one unit of output, both measured in real terms.

Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour and capital-output ratio, 1992 to 2001

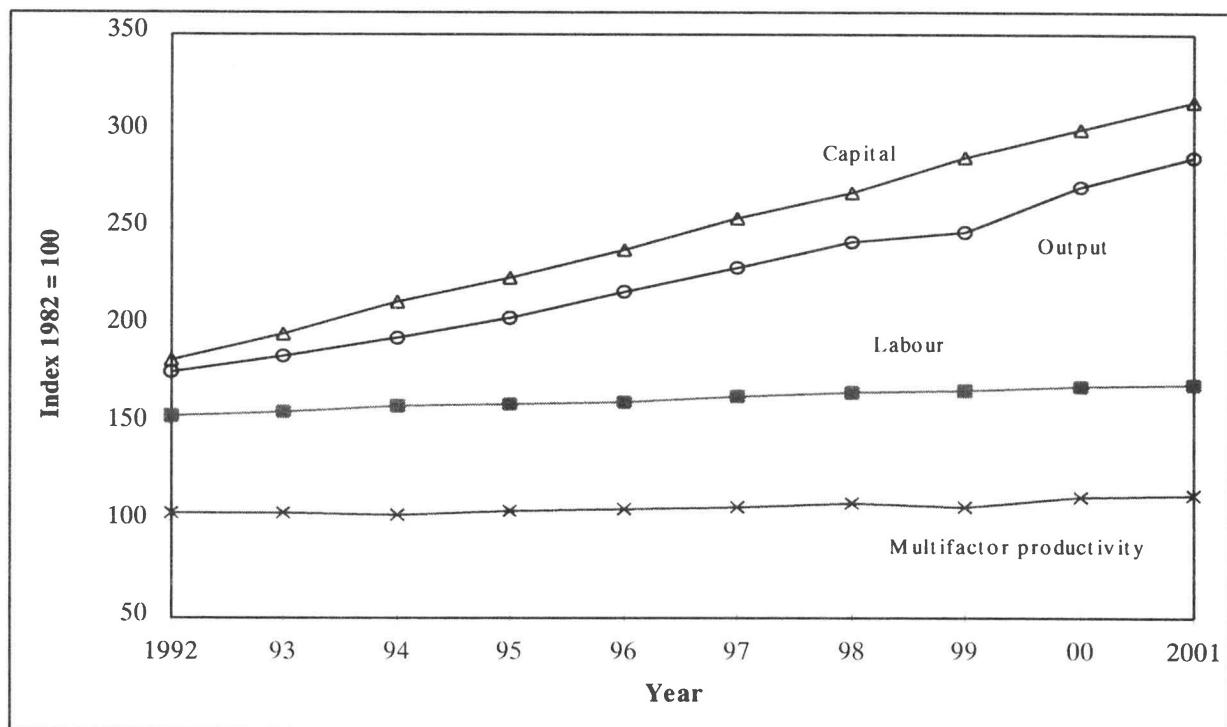


An average annual increase of 5.1%, during the years 1992-2001, is observed in the capital-labour ratio with the index improving from 118.5 in 1992 to attain 184.9 in 2001. During the same period, the capital-output ratio increased at an average annual rate of 0.7%, with the index improving from 103.4 in 1992 to 109.9 in 2001. In 2001, the capital-labour ratio grew by 4.0%, around the same level as 2000 (4.1%), while the capital-output ratio declined by 1.0% against a decline of 3.8% registered in 2000.

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, 1992 to 2001

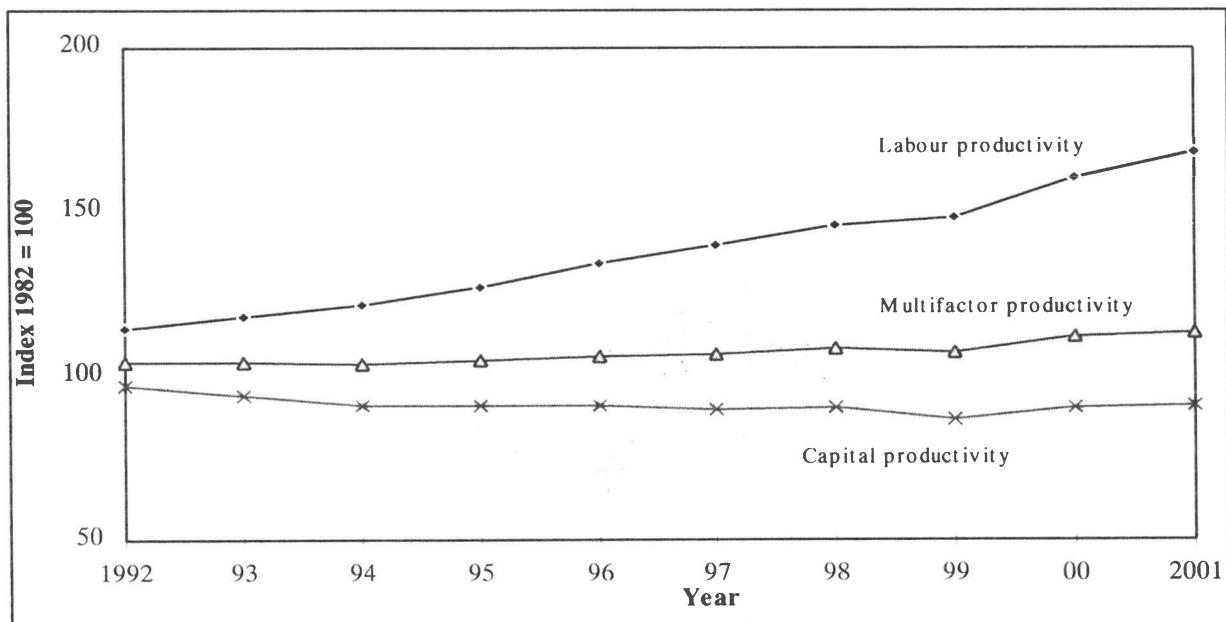


The average annual growth of MFP over the period 1992 to 2001 works out to 0.9%. The index witnessed a growth of 1.2% in 2001 against 4.7% in 2000.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

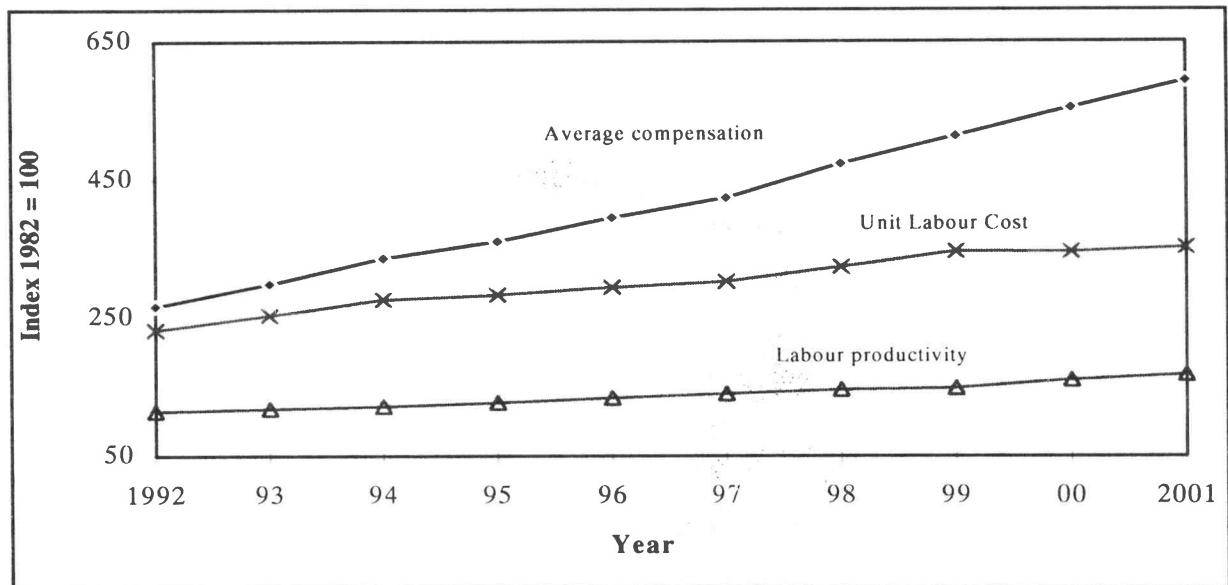
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices. Over the years 1992 to 2001, labour productivity increased steadily at an average annual growth of 4.4% and MFP at 0.9%. On the other hand, capital productivity is observed to have declined at a steady rate of 0.7%.

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1992 to 2001



2.8 Unit labour cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 - Unit Labour Cost, 1992 to 2001

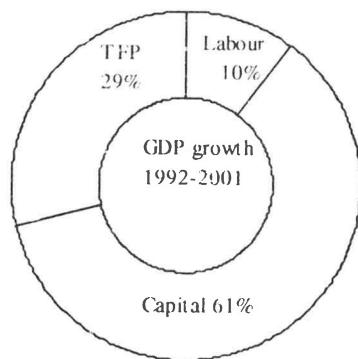


The ULC index (in local currency) maintained an increasing trend between 1992 and 1999 rising at an average rate of 5.8% per annum. In 2000, a decline of 0.2% is however noted following high growths in both labour productivity (8.2%) and average compensation (8.0%). In 2001, an increase of 1.9% is noted in ULC, with labour productivity increasing by 5.0% and average compensation by 7.1%. The average annual growth for the period 1992-2001 turns out to be 4.7%.

2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth
1992 – 2001**



Between 1992 and 2001, the contribution of labour to the 5.6% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 10% and that of capital, 61%. The remaining 29% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity”.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	10 %
Capital	61%
“Other factors” (TFP)	29%

Note: “Other factors” are sometimes also referred to as the residual or Total Factor Productivity (TFP). During the period under study, labour grew by 1.2% and capital by 6.3%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs. It includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

3. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

Since the 1980's, the manufacturing sector raised its contribution to GDP from 16% in 1982 to 23% in 2001. In 2001, employment in this sector accounted for nearly 29% of total employment. The main activities in the manufacturing sector may be grouped under: (I) the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), which contribute 11.7% to GDP in 2001, (II) Sugar milling (excluding electricity production), 0.9%, and (III) 'Other manufacturing' which produces goods mostly meant for the local market, 10.5%.

3.2 Output and inputs

Between 1992 and 2001, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 5.4% annually. The lowest growth registered during that period was 2.0% in 1999. However, as a result of the recovery of the activities, especially in the sugar sector, the growth rate improved to reach 7.9% in 2000. In 2001, the real output in this sector increased by 4.6%.

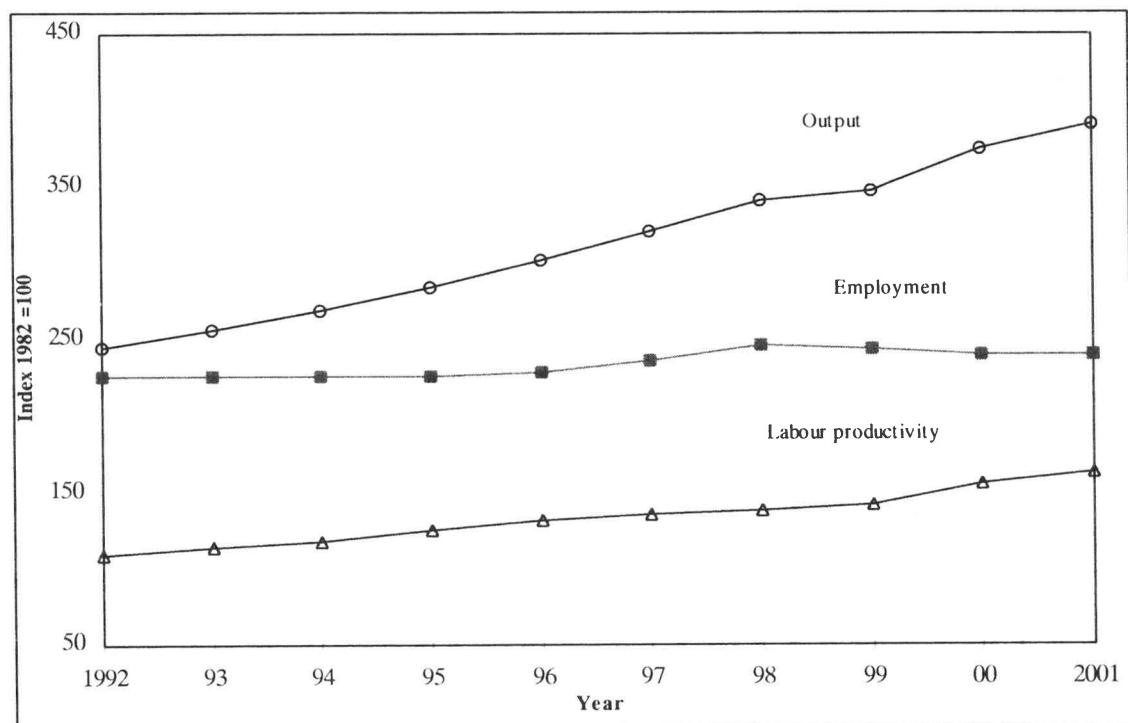
In 2001, labour input declined further by 0.2% after a decline of 1.6% in 2000 and capital input increased at a higher rate of 2.9% against 5.4% in 2000. During the period under review, labour input and capital input grew at an average annual rate of 0.7% and 2.7% respectively.

3.3 Labour productivity

The outcome of the interaction between output and labour input is reflected in the labour productivity index.

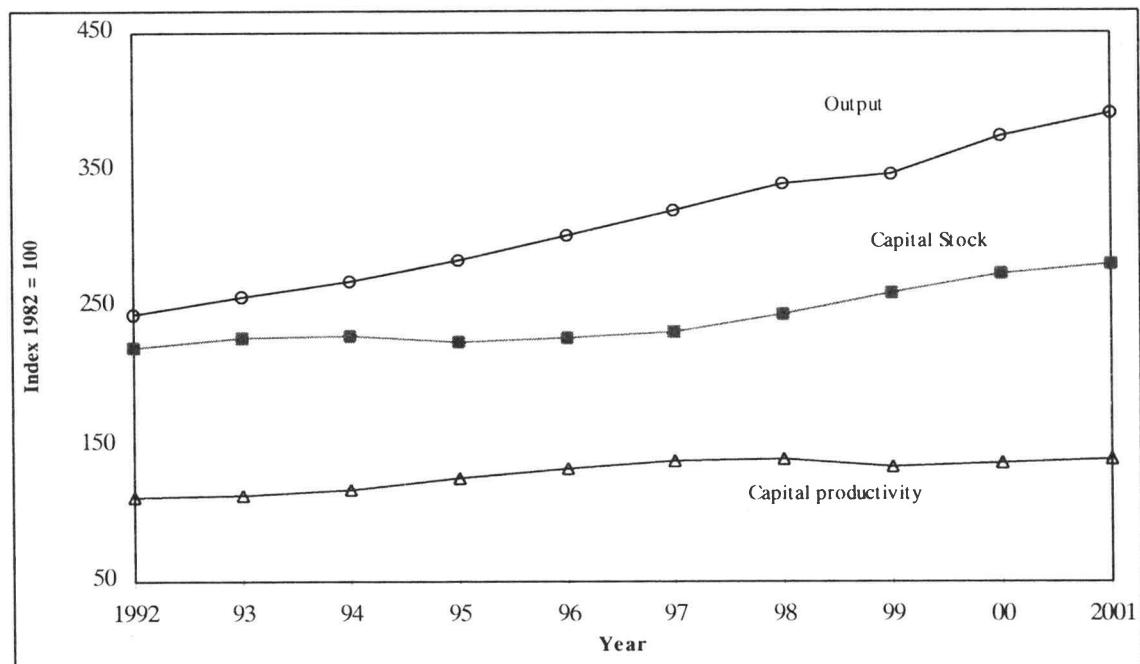
Between 1992 and 2001, it is observed that labour productivity increased steadily at an average annual rate of 4.6% in the overall manufacturing sector, the index improving from 108.6 in 1992 to reach 163.3 in 2001. This is explained by the higher growth of 5.4% registered in real output which overshadowed the 0.7% growth in labour input.

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2001



3.4 Capital productivity

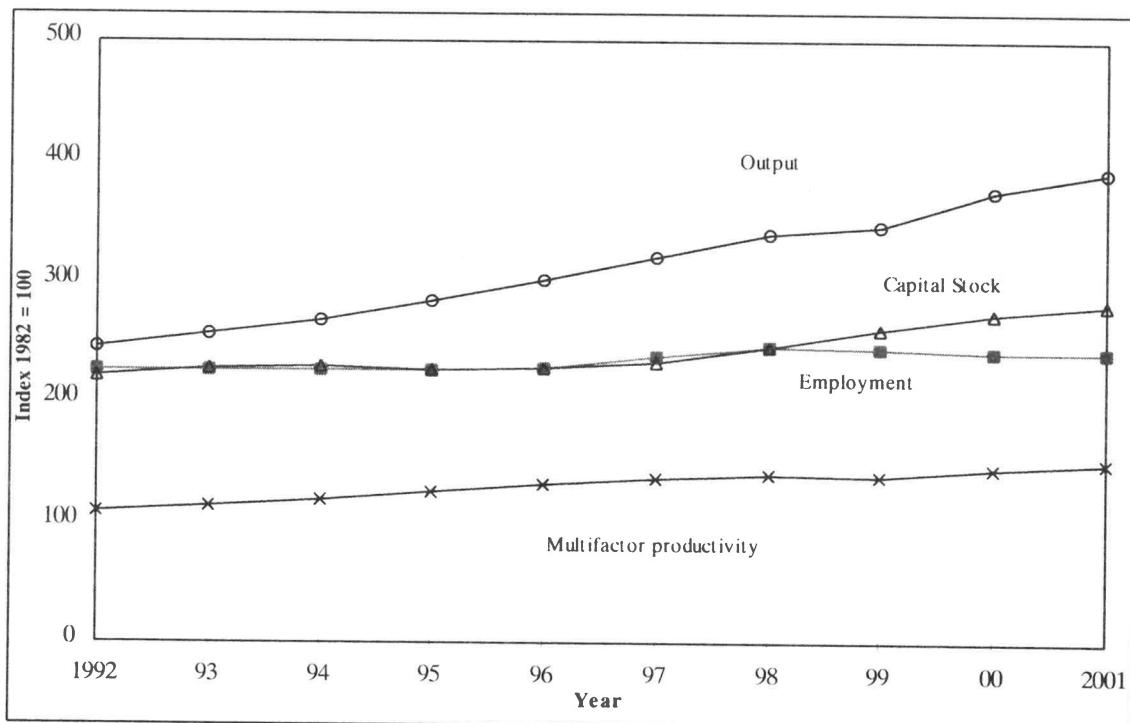
Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2001



The average annual growth in capital productivity for the period 1992-2001 works out to 2.6%. From 1992 to 1998, an increasing trend was observed in capital productivity with the index improving from 110.9 in 1992 to reach 139.1 in 1998. Due to the severe drought which prevailed in year 1999, a decline of 3.8% was registered in that particular year, with the index dropping to 133.8. Thereafter, the index improved to attain 139.3 in 2001.

3.5 Multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2001



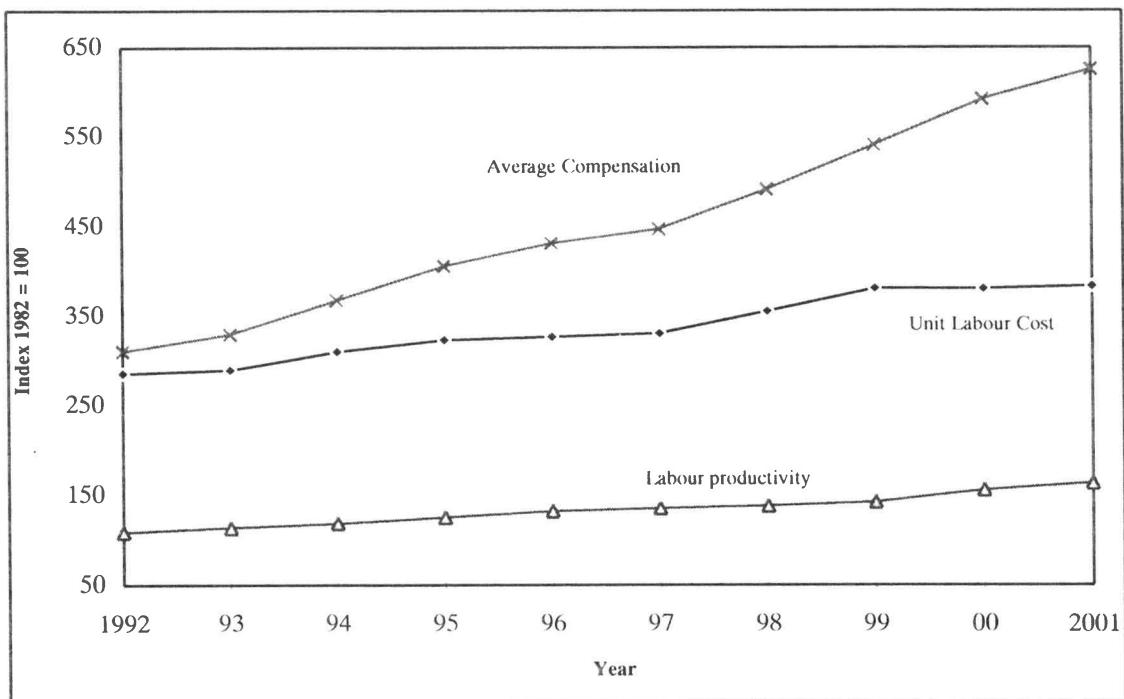
From 1992 to 2001, output grew at a higher rate of 5.4% compared to that of labour (0.7%) and capital (2.7%).

Figure 3.3 shows that MFP grew continuously at an average annual rate of 4.0% during the period 1992 to 1998. After a slight slackening in 1999, the index picked up in year 2000 registering a growth of 5.2%. In 2001, it grew by 2.6%. For the period 1992 to 2001, MFP increased on average by 3.4% annually.

3.6 Unit Labour Cost

Between 1992 and 2001, ULC (in local currency), grew on average by 3.3% annually. The annual growth of labour productivity (4.6%) was insufficient to absorb average increases of 8.1% in compensation to workers. During the same period, ULC in dollar terms declined on average by 3.6% annually as a result of the continuous depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US dollar (7.2%). In 2001, ULC in local currency grew by 0.8% whilst in dollar it declined by 9.0%.

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2001



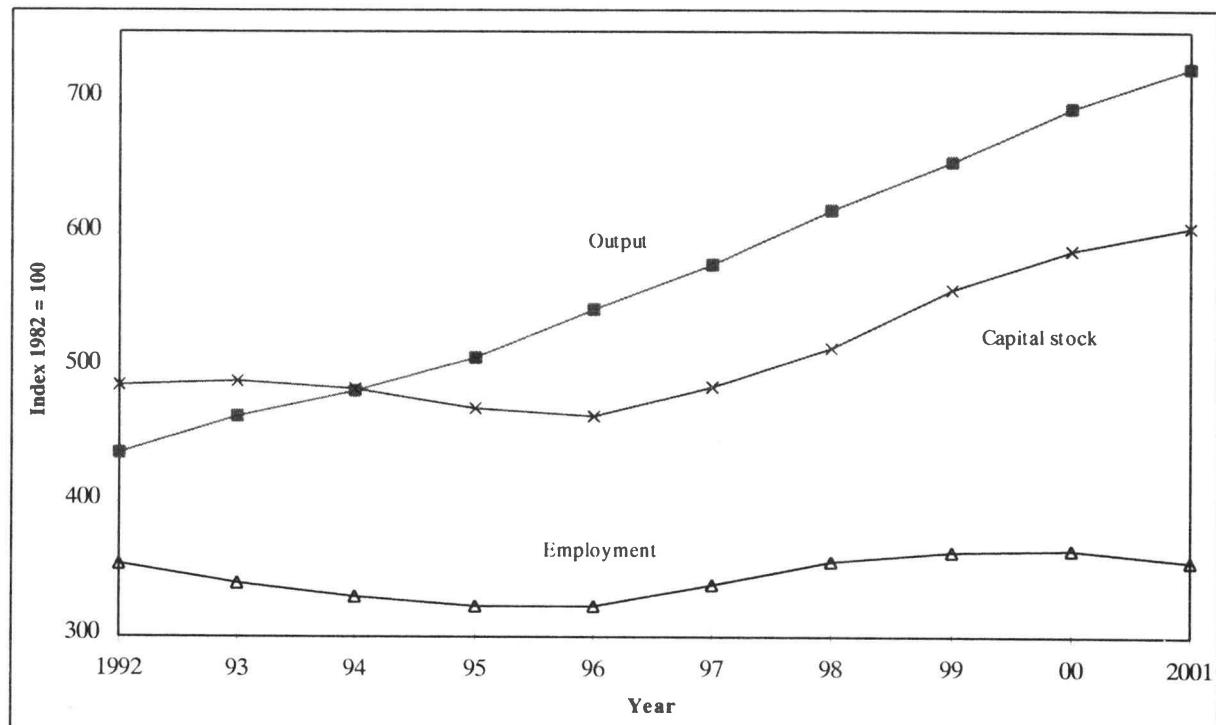
4. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. In 1971, when the first companies started operating, employment in this sector stood at 644 and in March 2001, the number of persons employed by large EPZ firms stood at 91,850. In 2001, the contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output produced in the EPZ was 87% and 13% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2001



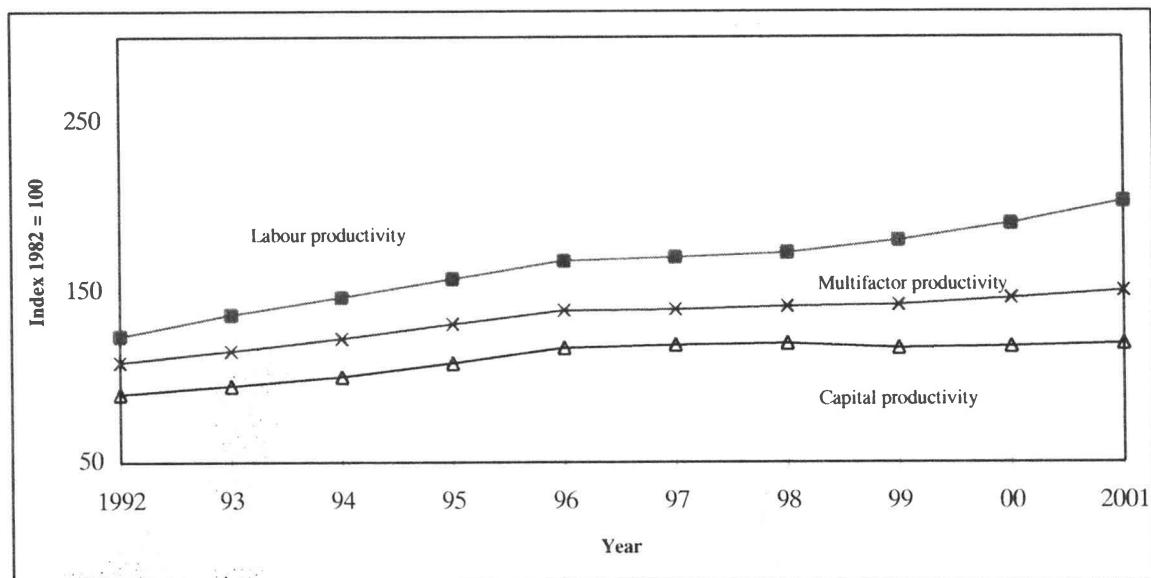
Between 1992 and 2001, the EPZ sector witnessed an average annual growth of 5.7% with the textile companies growing by 6.1% and the non-textile sector, by 4.6%.

From 1992 to 1995, employment in the EPZ decreased continuously by an average rate of 3.1% annually. The trend was reversed from 1996 to 2000, with employment in this sector increasing on average by 3.0% annually. However in 2001, employment dropped by 2.3%, which is accounted mainly by a decline of 2.7% in the textile subsector and a slow growth of 0.4% in the non-textile subsector.

As regards capital inputs, a declining trend was observed between 1992 and 1996 except in 1993 when a slight growth of 0.5% was noted. From 1997 to 2001, the trend was reversed following substantial capital investment in both the textile and non – textile enterprises. In 2001, capital inputs in the EPZ grew by 2.9% against 5.1% in year 2000.

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2001

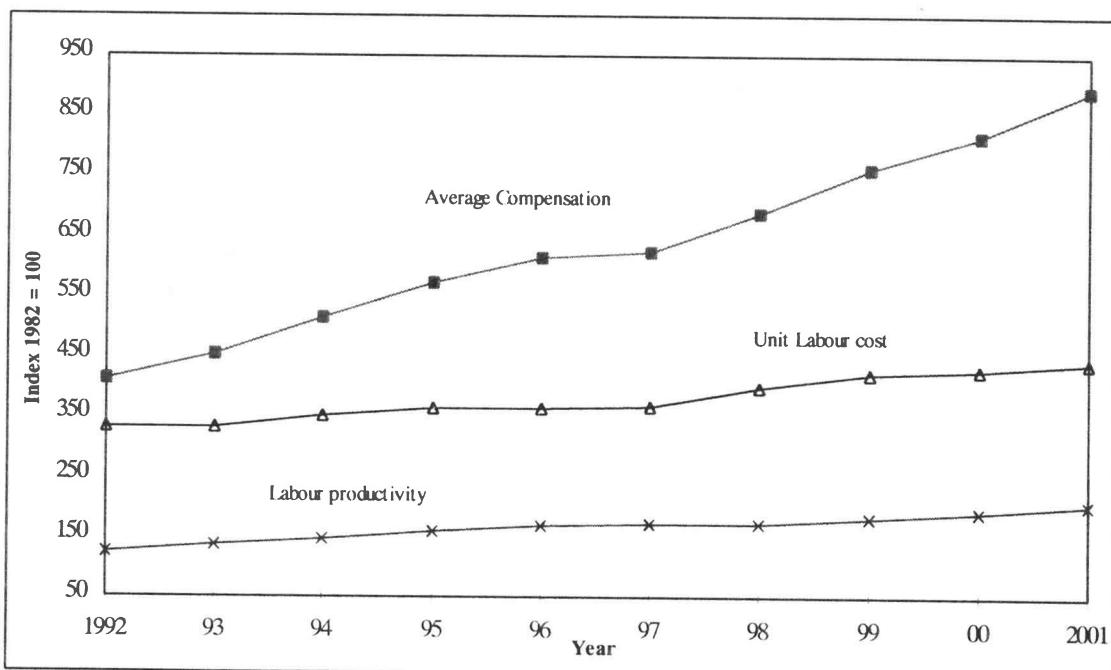


Between 1992 and 2001, labour productivity in the EPZ sector rose on average by 5.7% per annum and capital productivity by 3.2%. The high productivity performances were the result of low growths in labour input (0.04%) and capital input (2.4%) coupled with a higher growth in output (5.7%).

During 1992-2001, MFP in the textile enterprises, on average, grew by 4.2% annually while in the non – textile enterprises, an increase of 4.0% was witnessed. Due to the higher importance of the textile subsector compared to non – textile, the growth of MFP of the EPZ sector works out to 3.7%.

4.4 Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2001



ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the period 1992 to 2001, the compensation paid to workers by EPZ firms increased on average at the rate of 9.0% annually. However, this increase was mitigated by a 5.7% gain in labour productivity, leading ULC to grow on average by 3.2% annually.

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

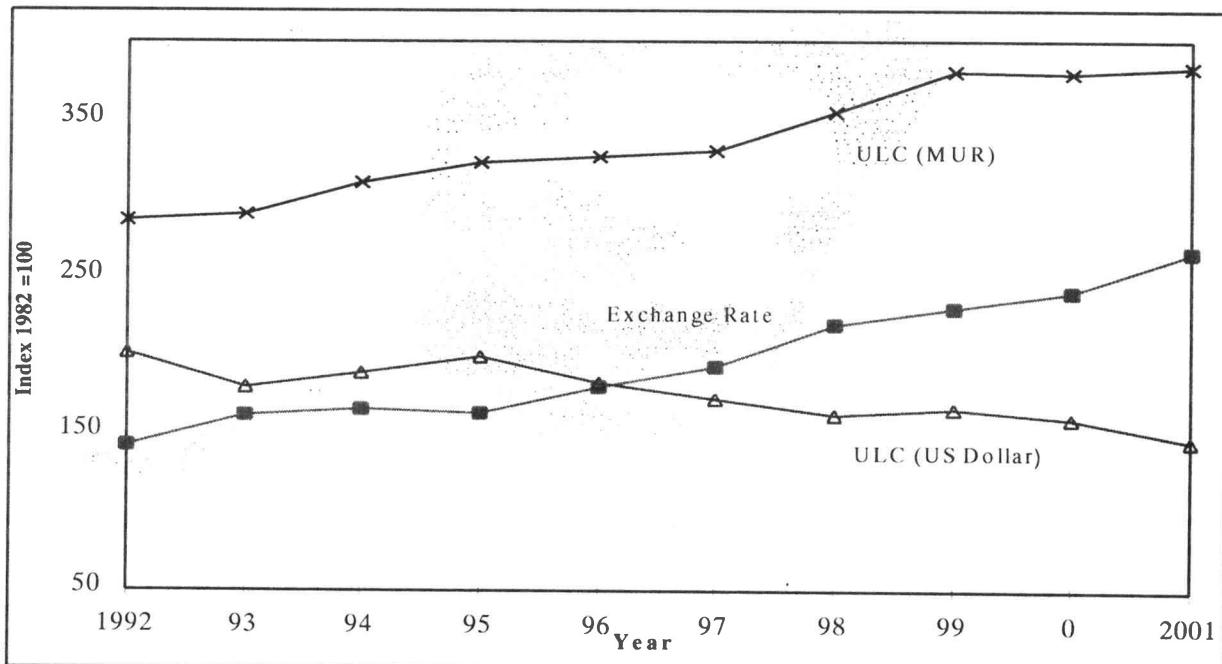
Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the test of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens. Indicators commonly used are unit labour cost, real effective 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)

In examining trends in competitiveness, it is advisable to consider changes in foreign exchange rates, because competitiveness of products depends on changes in the prices of those products in the market.

Figure 5.1 presents ULC both in Mauritian rupee and U.S. dollar for the period 1992 to 2001. It is clear from the trends that ULC (US dollar) is associated highly with changes in exchange rates. The effect of an increase in the exchange rate causes a decrease in ULC (US dollar) and vice versa.

Figure 5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1992-2001



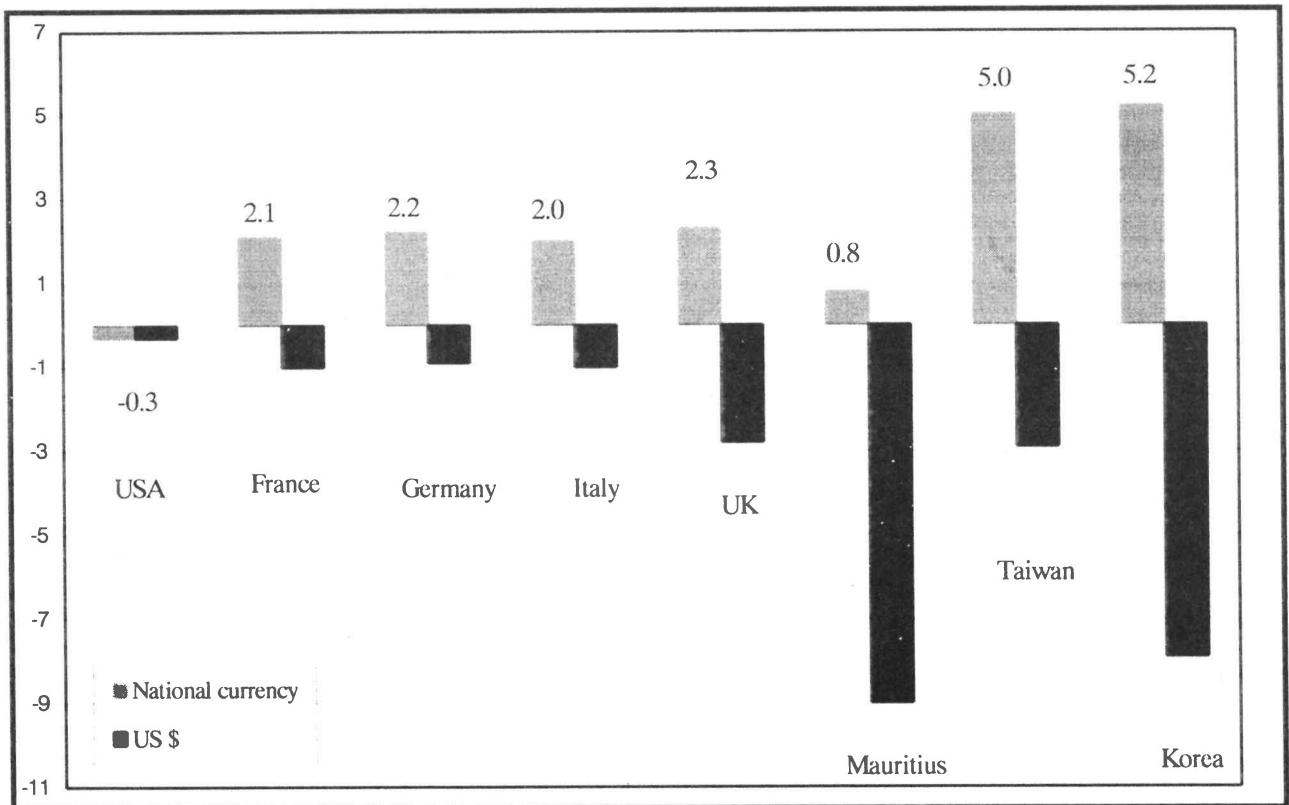
As observed in the above figure, during the period under study, ULC in the Manufacturing sector, in local currency, increased continuously at an annual average rate of 3.3% whilst ULC in US dollar terms declined on average by 3.6% annually, largely affected by changes in exchange rates.

5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the Manufacturing sector for the year 2001 both in national currency and in US dollar is given in the table and chart below.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-0.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	5.0	5.2
US \$	-0.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.0	-2.8	-9.0	-2.9	-7.9

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector – growth rate, 2001



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

As noted in the above table, except for the USA, ULC in national currency has increased for all our trading partners. On the other hand, in dollar terms, ULC registered negative growths for all the countries including Mauritius.

5.4 Evolution of market share

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

Table F16 shows the evolution of our market share for five product groups, between 1997 and 2000 in our main importing countries. Data for the United Kingdom shows that Mauritius is losing its share for SITC¹ group 841² since its share has decreased from 3.2% in 1997 to 2.7% in 2000. On the other hand, for SITC group 842³ it is penetrating the U.K market, its share increasing from 0.4% in 1998 to 0.5% in 2000.

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.

³ Women's and girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, skirts, shirts, underwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted

A. TOTAL ECONOMY**Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	96.0	-4.0
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	95.8	0.3
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	96.6	0.9
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	98.5	1.9
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	101.0	2.5
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	102.4	1.4
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	106.8	4.4
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	109.4	2.4
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	114.6	4.8
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	118.0	2.9
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	121.7	3.1
1995	204.3	5.5	160.5	0.9	127.3	4.6
1996	217.0	6.2	161.7	0.7	134.2	5.4
1997	229.3	5.7	163.8	1.3	140.0	4.3
1998	242.6	5.8	166.1	1.4	146.0	4.3
1999	248.2	2.3	167.6	0.9	148.1	1.4
2000	271.3	9.3	169.3	1.0	160.2	8.2
2001	287.0	5.8	170.6	1.1	168.2	5.0

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	101.3	1.3	99.1	-0.9
1984	105.2	4.8	103.3	2.0	101.8	2.7
1985	112.4	6.9	106.3	2.9	105.7	3.9
1986	122.4	8.9	111.4	4.7	109.9	4.0
1987	132.6	8.3	118.2	6.1	112.2	2.1
1988	140.7	6.2	127.0	7.5	110.8	-1.2
1989	147.2	4.6	141.1	11.1	104.3	-5.9
1990	157.9	7.3	154.9	9.7	102.0	-2.2
1991	164.9	4.4	168.3	8.6	98.0	-3.9
1992	176.1	6.8	182.2	8.3	96.7	-1.3
1993	184.8	4.9	196.3	7.7	94.1	-2.6
1994	193.6	4.8	212.4	8.2	91.2	-3.2
1995	204.3	5.5	224.1	5.5	91.2	0.0
1996	217.0	6.2	239.2	6.7	90.7	-0.5
1997	229.3	5.7	255.1	6.6	89.9	-0.9
1998	242.6	5.8	268.8	5.4	90.3	0.4
1999	248.2	2.3	286.3	6.5	86.7	-4.0
2000	271.3	9.3	301.0	5.2	90.1	3.9
2001	287.0	5.8	315.5	4.8	91.0	1.0

Table A.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real Output		Labour input		Capital Input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	101.3	1.3	97.5	-2.5
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	103.3	2.0	98.6	1.1
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	106.3	2.9	100.8	2.2
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	111.4	4.7	103.5	2.7
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	118.2	6.1	105.6	2.0
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	127.0	7.5	106.0	0.4
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	141.1	11.1	103.4	-2.5
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	154.9	9.7	104.2	0.8
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	168.3	8.6	103.1	-1.0
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	182.2	8.3	104.4	1.2
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	196.3	7.7	104.0	-0.3
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	212.4	8.2	103.5	-0.5
1995	204.3	5.5	160.5	0.9	224.1	5.5	104.9	1.4
1996	217.0	6.2	161.7	0.7	239.2	6.7	106.2	1.2
1997	229.3	5.7	163.8	1.3	255.1	6.6	106.8	0.6
1998	242.6	5.8	166.1	1.4	268.8	5.4	108.7	1.8
1999	248.2	2.3	167.6	0.9	286.3	6.5	107.0	-1.6
2000	271.3	9.3	169.3	1.0	301.0	5.2	112.0	4.7
2001	287.0	5.8	170.6	1.1	315.5	4.8	113.3	1.2

Table A.4 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	96.0	-4.0	99.1	-0.9	97.5	-2.5
1984	95.5	-0.5	101.8	2.7	98.6	1.1
1985	95.8	0.3	105.7	3.9	100.8	2.2
1986	96.6	0.9	109.9	4.0	103.5	2.7
1987	98.5	1.9	112.2	2.1	105.6	2.0
1988	101.0	2.5	110.8	-1.2	106.0	0.4
1989	102.4	1.4	104.3	-5.9	103.4	-2.5
1990	106.8	4.4	102.0	-2.2	104.2	0.8
1991	109.4	2.4	98.0	-3.9	103.1	-1.0
1992	114.6	4.8	96.7	-1.3	104.4	1.2
1993	118.0	2.9	94.1	-2.6	104.0	-0.3
1994	121.7	3.1	91.2	-3.2	103.5	-0.5
1995	127.3	4.6	91.2	0.0	104.9	1.4
1996	134.2	5.4	90.7	-0.5	106.2	1.2
1997	140.0	4.3	89.9	-0.9	106.8	0.6
1998	146.0	4.3	90.3	0.4	108.7	1.8
1999	148.1	1.4	86.7	-4.0	107.0	-1.6
2000	160.2	8.2	90.1	3.9	112.0	4.7
2001	168.2	5.0	91.0	1.0	113.3	1.2

Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	103.8	3.8	108.1	8.1	96.0	-4.0
1984	108.0	4.1	113.0	4.6	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.5	4.2	117.5	3.9	95.8	0.3
1986	116.9	3.8	121.0	3.0	96.6	0.9
1987	137.0	17.2	139.1	15.0	98.5	1.9
1988	162.6	18.7	161.1	15.8	101.0	2.5
1989	185.8	14.2	181.5	12.7	102.4	1.4
1990	211.2	13.7	197.7	8.9	106.8	4.4
1991	242.4	14.7	221.6	12.1	109.4	2.4
1992	266.5	10.0	232.5	4.9	114.6	4.8
1993	299.0	12.2	253.4	9.0	118.0	2.9
1994	336.7	12.6	276.7	9.2	121.7	3.1
1995	360.9	7.2	283.6	2.5	127.3	4.6
1996	395.0	9.4	294.4	3.8	134.2	5.4
1997	423.6	7.2	302.6	2.8	140.0	4.3
1998	472.6	11.6	323.6	6.9	146.0	4.3
1999	512.5	8.4	346.1	7.0	148.1	1.4
2000	553.5	8.0	345.5	-0.2	160.2	8.2
2001	592.5	7.1	352.2	1.9	168.2	5.0

Table A.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 2001

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.9	0.9	96.8	-3.2	96.0	-4.0
1984	98.2	-2.6	93.8	-3.1	95.5	-0.5
1985	94.6	-3.7	90.6	-3.4	95.8	0.3
1986	91.0	-3.8	87.9	-3.0	96.6	0.9
1987	89.1	-2.0	87.8	-0.1	98.5	1.9
1988	90.3	1.2	91.2	3.8	101.0	2.5
1989	95.9	6.3	98.2	7.7	102.4	1.4
1990	98.1	2.3	104.8	6.7	106.8	4.4
1991	102.0	4.0	111.6	6.5	109.4	2.4
1992	103.4	1.4	118.5	6.2	114.6	4.8
1993	106.2	2.7	125.3	5.7	118.0	2.9
1994	109.7	3.3	133.5	6.5	121.7	3.1
1995	109.7	0.0	139.6	4.6	127.3	4.6
1996	110.3	0.5	147.9	6.0	134.2	5.4
1997	111.2	0.9	155.7	5.2	140.0	4.3
1998	110.8	-0.4	161.8	3.9	146.0	4.3
1999	115.3	4.1	170.8	5.5	148.1	1.4
2000	111.0	-3.8	177.8	4.1	160.2	8.2
2001	109.9	-1.0	184.9	4.0	168.2	5.0

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	92.0	-8.0
1984	113.3	12.2	129.1	17.6	87.8	-4.6
1985	130.6	15.3	157.9	22.3	82.8	-5.7
1986	157.1	20.2	188.5	19.4	83.3	0.7
1987	180.0	14.6	209.3	11.0	86.0	3.2
1988	194.3	8.0	217.9	4.1	89.2	3.7
1989	203.9	4.9	221.3	1.5	92.2	3.3
1990	219.7	7.7	223.9	1.2	98.1	6.5
1991	229.8	4.6	225.1	0.5	102.1	4.1
1992	244.8	6.5	225.5	0.2	108.6	6.3
1993	256.4	4.8	225.6	0.0	113.7	4.7
1994	268.3	4.6	226.4	0.4	118.5	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	125.5	5.9
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	132.2	5.4
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	135.4	2.4
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	138.3	2.2
1999	346.9	2.0	243.9	-0.8	142.2	2.8
2000	374.3	7.9	240.1	-1.6	155.9	9.6
2001	391.5	4.6	239.7	-0.2	163.3	4.8

Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	93.7	-6.3	107.9	7.9
1984	113.3	12.2	94.9	1.3	119.4	10.7
1985	130.6	15.3	102.4	7.9	127.6	6.8
1986	157.1	20.2	118.3	15.5	132.8	4.1
1987	180.0	14.6	141.8	19.8	127.0	-4.4
1988	194.3	8.0	169.2	19.4	114.8	-9.5
1989	203.9	4.9	192.1	13.5	106.1	-7.6
1990	219.7	7.7	206.1	7.3	106.6	0.4
1991	229.8	4.6	218.9	6.2	105.0	-1.5
1992	244.8	6.5	220.7	0.8	110.9	5.7
1993	256.4	4.8	227.9	3.3	112.5	1.4
1994	268.3	4.6	228.7	0.4	117.3	4.3
1995	284.0	5.9	225.5	-1.4	126.0	7.4
1996	301.6	6.2	228.2	1.2	132.2	4.9
1997	320.2	6.2	231.7	1.5	138.2	4.6
1998	340.1	6.2	244.5	5.5	139.1	0.7
1999	346.9	2.0	259.2	6.0	133.8	-3.8
2000	374.3	7.9	273.2	5.4	137.0	2.3
2001	391.5	4.6	281.0	2.9	139.3	1.7

Table B.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real Output		Labour input		Capital Input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	93.7	-6.3	99.3	-0.7
1984	113.3	12.2	129.1	17.6	94.9	1.3	101.9	2.6
1985	130.6	15.3	157.9	22.3	102.4	7.9	102.1	0.2
1986	157.1	20.2	188.5	19.4	118.3	15.5	105.1	3.0
1987	180.0	14.6	209.3	11.0	141.8	19.8	93.8	-10.8
1988	194.3	8.0	217.9	4.1	169.2	19.4	101.4	8.1
1989	203.9	4.9	221.3	1.5	192.1	13.5	99.0	-2.3
1990	219.7	7.7	223.9	1.2	206.1	7.3	102.3	3.3
1991	229.8	4.6	225.1	0.5	218.9	6.2	103.5	1.2
1992	244.8	6.5	225.5	0.2	220.7	0.8	109.7	6.0
1993	256.4	4.8	225.6	0.0	227.9	3.3	113.1	3.1
1994	268.3	4.6	226.4	0.4	228.7	0.4	117.9	4.3
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	225.5	-1.4	125.7	6.6
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	228.2	1.2	132.2	5.1
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	231.7	1.5	137.0	3.6
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	244.5	5.5	138.8	1.3
1999	346.9	2.0	243.9	-0.8	259.2	6.0	137.4	-1.0
2000	374.3	7.9	240.1	-1.6	273.2	5.4	144.6	5.2
2001	391.5	4.6	239.7	-0.2	281.0	2.8	148.4	2.6

Table B.4 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.0	-8.0	107.9	7.9	99.3	-0.7
1984	87.8	-4.6	119.4	10.7	101.9	2.6
1985	82.8	-5.7	127.6	6.8	102.1	0.2
1986	83.3	0.7	132.8	4.1	105.1	3.0
1987	86.0	3.2	127.0	-4.4	93.8	-10.8
1988	89.2	3.7	114.8	-9.5	101.4	8.1
1989	92.2	3.3	106.1	-7.6	99.0	-2.3
1990	98.1	6.5	106.6	0.4	102.3	3.3
1991	102.1	4.1	105.0	-1.5	103.5	1.2
1992	108.6	6.3	110.9	5.7	109.7	6.0
1993	113.7	4.7	112.5	1.4	113.1	3.1
1994	118.5	4.2	117.3	4.3	117.9	4.3
1995	125.5	5.9	126.0	7.4	125.7	6.6
1996	132.2	5.4	132.2	4.9	132.2	5.1
1997	135.4	2.4	138.2	4.6	137.0	3.6
1998	138.3	2.2	139.1	0.7	138.8	1.3
1999	142.2	2.8	134.8	-3.8	137.4	-1.0
2000	155.9	9.6	137.0	2.3	144.6	5.2
2001	163.3	4.8	139.3	1.7	148.4	2.6

Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.6	1.6	110.4	10.4	92.0	-8.0
1984	107.3	5.5	122.2	10.7	87.8	-4.6
1985	110.9	3.4	134.0	9.7	82.8	-5.7
1986	119.3	7.6	143.2	6.9	83.3	0.7
1987	138.4	15.9	160.9	12.3	86.0	3.2
1988	164.3	18.7	184.2	14.5	89.2	3.7
1989	189.3	15.2	205.4	11.5	92.2	3.3
1990	225.7	19.2	230.0	12.0	98.1	6.5
1991	269.0	19.2	263.5	14.5	102.1	4.1
1992	310.4	15.4	285.9	8.5	108.6	6.3
1993	329.3	6.1	289.7	1.3	113.7	4.7
1994	367.8	11.7	310.3	7.1	118.5	4.2
1995	405.6	10.3	323.3	4.2	125.5	5.9
1996	431.9	6.5	326.6	1.0	132.2	5.4
1997	447.4	3.6	330.4	1.2	135.4	2.4
1998	491.3	9.8	355.1	7.5	138.3	2.2
1999	541.0	10.1	380.5	7.2	142.2	2.8
2000	592.4	9.5	380.1	-0.1	155.9	9.6
2001	625.5	5.6	383.0	0.8	163.3	4.8

Table B.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.7	-7.3	85.3	-14.7	92.0	-8.0
1984	83.7	-9.7	73.5	-13.9	87.8	-4.6
1985	78.4	-6.4	64.9	-11.8	82.8	-5.7
1986	75.3	-3.9	62.8	-3.2	83.3	0.7
1987	78.8	4.6	67.7	7.9	86.0	3.2
1988	87.1	10.6	77.7	14.6	89.2	3.7
1989	94.2	8.2	86.8	11.8	92.2	3.3
1990	93.8	-0.4	92.0	6.0	98.1	6.5
1991	95.3	1.5	97.3	5.7	102.1	4.1
1992	90.1	-5.4	97.9	0.6	108.6	6.3
1993	88.9	-1.4	101.0	3.2	113.7	4.7
1994	85.2	-4.1	101.0	0.0	118.5	4.2
1995	79.4	-6.9	99.6	-1.4	125.5	5.9
1996	75.7	-4.7	100.1	0.5	132.2	5.4
1997	72.4	-4.4	98.0	-2.1	135.4	2.4
1998	71.9	-0.7	99.4	1.5	138.3	2.2
1999	74.7	3.9	106.2	6.8	142.2	2.8
2000	73.0	-2.3	113.8	7.1	155.9	9.6
2001	71.8	-1.7	117.2	3.0	163.3	4.8

Table B.7 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 2000-2001**1. Electricity**

Rupees		
Average cost per kwh	2000	2001
Industrial	1.86	1.97
EPZ	1.67	1.76

2. Water

Rupees		
	2000	2001
First 100 cubic metres	9.50	9.50
Next 150 cubic metres	11.00	11.00
All additional cubic metres	14.00	14.00
Minimum charge per month	237.50	237.50
Ground water per cubic metre	2.73	2.73
Average price per cubic metre	13.85	13.85

3. Telecommunication services

Rupees		
	2000*	2001
(i) Local call per minute	1.00	1.00
(ii) International call / minute		
England	30.00	30.00
France	30.00	30.00
Germany	40.00	40.00
USA	35.00	35.00
India	30.00	30.00
Japan	35.00	35.00
China	40.00	40.00

* Revised

Reduced rate on international calls

Monday to Friday : 22.00 hours to 06.00 hours

Saturday as from 12.00 hours

Sunday and public holidays (Full day – 24 hours)

4. Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot - 2001

(Rupees)

Development Bank of Mauritius	Ground Floor	65.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	First Floor	44.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	Second Floor	38.00
Media*		45.00

*An annual increase of 6% is charged every year and the contract is valid for a period of five years.

5. Rates from Plaisance airport to the following airports

(Rupees)

Destination	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
London	1130	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60

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

6. Rates from the following airports to Plaisance airport

Port of embarkation	Currency	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	31.50	31.50	30.45	30.45	30.45	30.45
Jakarta	USD	61.00	61.00	4.62	4.62	3.78	3.78	3.57	3.57
Johanesburg	ZAR	210.00	245.00	7.08	9.68	4.89	6.75	3.84	5.38
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	3.83	3.83	3.41	3.41	2.63	3.32
Mumbai	INR	1270.00	1160.00	113.71	148.55	64.30	80.70	64.15	80.70
Singapore	SGD	63.00	63.00	5.57	5.70	4.88	4.41	4.73	4.20
Tokyo via Hong Kong	USD	142.00	138.00	6.05	6.20	6.05	6.20	6.05	6.20

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.0	-7.0
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	91.2	-1.9
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	84.9	3.0
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	89.2	5.2
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	95.7	7.2
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	102.5	7.1
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	110.0	7.4
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	114.8	4.3
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	123.7	7.8
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	136.5	10.3
1994	483.9	4.2	330.0	-3.0	146.7	7.5
1995	508.2	5.0	322.3	-2.3	157.6	7.5
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	0.2	168.3	6.7
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	170.5	1.3
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	173.0	1.5
1999	653.1	6.0	362.4	1.8	180.2	4.2
2000	692.3	6.0	364.0	0.4	190.2	5.5
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	203.3	6.9

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	93.6	-6.4	116.4	16.4
1984	144.8	32.9	118.3	26.4	122.4	5.2
1985	188.2	30.0	162.9	37.7	115.5	-5.6
1986	253.9	34.9	241.7	48.4	105.1	-9.1
1987	309.8	22.0	325.9	34.8	95.0	-9.5
1988	346.9	12.0	422.7	29.7	82.1	-13.7
1989	367.6	6.0	490.6	16.1	74.9	-8.7
1990	393.4	7.0	508.8	3.7	77.3	3.2
1991	413.2	5.0	508.1	-0.1	81.3	5.2
1992	438.0	6.0	487.9	-4.0	89.8	10.4
1993	464.3	6.0	490.4	0.5	94.7	5.5
1994	483.9	4.2	484.3	-1.2	99.9	5.5
1995	508.2	5.0	470.7	-2.8	108.0	8.0
1996	543.7	7.0	464.5	-1.3	117.1	8.4
1997	576.4	6.0	485.7	4.6	118.7	1.4
1998	616.1	6.9	515.6	6.1	119.5	0.7
1999	653.1	6.0	558.0	8.2	117.0	-2.1
2000	692.3	6.0	586.7	5.1	118.0	0.9
2001	722.7	4.4	604.0	2.9	119.6	1.4

Table C.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real Output		Labour input		Capital Input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.6	-6.4	103.9	3.9
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	118.3	26.4	105.4	1.5
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	162.9	37.7	96.3	-8.6
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	241.7	48.4	93.6	-2.8
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	325.9	34.8	92.0	-1.8
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	422.7	29.7	88.7	-3.5
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	490.6	16.1	87.8	-1.1
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	508.8	3.7	92.6	5.5
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	508.1	-0.1	98.3	6.1
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	487.9	-4.0	108.3	10.2
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	490.4	0.5	115.1	6.3
1994	483.9	4.2	330.0	-3.0	484.3	-1.2	122.2	6.2
1995	508.2	5.0	322.3	-2.3	470.7	-2.8	131.0	7.2
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	0.2	464.5	-1.3	138.9	6.1
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	485.7	4.6	139.5	0.4
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	515.6	6.1	141.3	1.3
1999	653.1	6.0	362.4	1.8	558.0	8.2	142.2	0.6
2000	692.3	6.0	364.0	0.4	586.7	5.1	146.1	2.7
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	604.0	2.9	150.5	3.0

Table C.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.0	-7.0	116.4	16.4	103.9	3.9
1984	91.2	-1.9	122.4	5.2	105.4	1.5
1985	82.4	-9.6	115.5	-5.6	96.3	-8.6
1986	84.9	3.0	105.1	-9.1	93.6	-2.8
1987	89.2	5.2	95.0	-9.5	92.0	-1.8
1988	95.7	7.2	82.1	-13.7	88.7	-3.5
1989	102.5	7.1	74.9	-8.7	87.8	-1.1
1990	110.0	7.4	77.3	3.2	92.6	5.5
1991	114.8	4.3	81.3	5.2	98.3	6.1
1992	123.7	7.8	89.8	10.4	108.3	10.2
1993	136.5	10.3	94.7	5.5	115.1	6.3
1994	146.7	7.5	99.9	5.5	122.2	6.2
1995	157.6	7.5	108.0	8.0	131.0	7.2
1996	168.3	6.7	117.1	8.4	138.9	6.1
1997	170.5	1.3	118.7	1.4	139.5	0.4
1998	173.0	1.5	119.5	0.7	141.3	1.3
1999	180.2	4.2	117.0	-2.1	142.2	0.6
2000	190.2	5.5	118.0	0.8	146.1	2.7
2001	203.3	6.9	119.6	1.4	150.5	3.0

Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	112.8	12.8	93.0	-7.0
1984	119.8	14.2	131.4	16.4	91.2	-1.9
1985	135.3	12.9	164.1	24.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	152.3	12.6	179.4	9.3	84.9	3.0
1987	178.4	17.1	199.9	11.4	89.2	5.2
1988	212.7	19.2	222.3	11.2	95.7	7.2
1989	241.0	13.3	235.1	5.8	102.5	7.1
1990	287.5	19.3	261.3	11.1	110.0	7.4
1991	337.5	17.4	294.1	12.5	114.8	4.3
1992	410.5	21.6	331.9	12.9	123.7	7.8
1993	453.8	10.6	332.6	0.2	136.5	10.3
1994	514.8	13.4	351.0	5.5	146.7	7.5
1995	571.1	11.0	362.3	3.2	157.6	7.5
1996	612.9	7.3	364.2	0.5	168.3	6.7
1997	624.3	1.9	366.1	0.5	170.5	1.3
1998	688.9	10.3	398.2	8.7	173.0	1.5
1999	760.8	10.4	422.2	6.0	180.2	4.2
2000	815.2	7.2	428.6	1.5	190.2	5.5
2001	893.7	9.6	439.7	2.6	203.3	6.9

Table C.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	85.9	-14.1	79.9	-20.1	93.0	-7.0
1984	81.7	-4.9	74.5	-6.8	91.2	-1.9
1985	86.6	5.9	71.3	-4.3	82.4	-9.6
1986	95.2	10.0	80.8	13.2	84.9	3.0
1987	105.2	10.5	93.9	16.2	89.2	5.2
1988	121.9	15.8	116.6	24.2	95.7	7.2
1989	133.4	9.5	136.7	17.3	102.5	7.1
1990	129.3	-3.1	142.3	4.1	110.0	7.4
1991	123.0	-4.9	141.2	-0.8	114.8	4.3
1992	111.4	-9.4	137.8	-2.4	123.7	7.8
1993	105.6	-5.2	144.1	4.6	136.5	10.3
1994	100.1	-5.2	146.8	1.8	146.7	7.5
1995	92.6	-7.4	146.0	-0.5	157.6	7.5
1996	85.4	-7.8	143.7	-1.6	168.3	6.7
1997	84.3	-1.3	143.7	0.0	170.5	1.3
1998	83.7	-0.7	144.8	0.8	173.0	1.5
1999	85.4	2.1	154.0	6.4	180.2	4.2
2000	84.8	-0.8	161.2	4.7	190.2	5.5
2001	83.6	-1.4	169.9	5.4	203.3	6.9

D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table D.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	90.4	-9.6
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	88.2	-2.5
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	81.7	-7.4
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	84.9	3.9
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	90.4	6.5
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	96.2	6.5
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	104.5	8.5
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	113.3	8.4
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	118.9	4.9
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	127.9	7.6
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	140.7	10.0
1994	526.2	5.1	341.4	-4.0	154.1	9.5
1995	550.7	4.7	329.2	-3.6	167.3	8.6
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	0.5	180.4	7.8
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	182.0	0.9
1998	677.8	6.9	368.7	5.8	183.8	1.0
1999	718.5	6.0	376.1	2.0	191.0	3.9
2000	761.6	6.0	376.2	0.0	202.5	6.0
2001	807.3	6.0	366.1	-2.7	220.5	8.9

Table D.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	93.7	-6.3	113.1	13.1
1984	141.9	33.9	118.8	26.7	119.5	5.7
1985	195.8	38.0	163.9	38.0	119.5	0.0
1986	272.2	39.0	243.2	48.4	111.9	-6.3
1987	337.5	24.0	327.9	34.9	102.9	-8.1
1988	371.9	10.2	425.1	29.6	87.5	-15.0
1989	393.5	5.8	492.8	15.9	79.9	-8.7
1990	424.9	8.0	511.0	3.7	83.2	4.1
1991	449.6	5.8	510.4	-0.1	88.1	5.9
1992	475.5	5.8	490.3	-3.9	97.0	10.1
1993	500.5	5.3	492.7	0.5	101.6	4.7
1994	526.2	5.1	486.7	-1.2	108.1	6.4
1995	550.7	4.7	473.0	-2.8	116.4	7.7
1996	596.5	8.3	466.7	-1.3	127.8	9.8
1997	634.1	6.3	487.8	4.5	130.0	1.7
1998	677.8	6.9	517.6	6.1	131.0	0.7
1999	718.5	6.0	559.9	8.2	128.3	-2.0
2000	761.6	6.0	588.8	5.2	129.4	0.8
2001	807.3	6.0	607.1	3.1	133.0	2.8

Table D.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real Output		Labour input		Capital Input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	93.7	-6.3	100.3	0.3
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	118.8	26.7	101.5	1.3
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	163.9	38.0	96.5	-5.0
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	243.2	48.4	95.8	-0.7
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	327.9	34.9	96.0	0.2
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	425.1	29.6	92.1	-4.1
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	492.8	15.9	91.9	-0.1
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	511.0	3.7	98.0	6.6
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	510.4	-0.1	104.5	6.6
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	490.3	-3.9	114.4	9.5
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	492.7	0.5	121.3	6.0
1994	526.2	5.1	341.4	-4.0	486.7	-1.2	130.5	7.6
1995	550.7	4.7	329.2	-3.6	473.0	-2.8	140.4	7.6
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	0.5	466.7	-1.3	150.3	7.0
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	487.8	4.5	150.8	0.3
1998	677.8	6.9	368.7	5.8	517.6	6.1	152.5	1.1
1999	718.5	6.0	376.1	2.0	559.9	8.2	154.4	1.2
2000	761.6	6.0	376.2	0.0	588.8	5.2	158.8	2.9
2001	807.3	6.0	366.1	-2.7	607.1	3.1	166.3	4.7

Table D.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	90.4	-9.6	113.1	13.1	100.3	0.3
1984	88.2	-2.5	119.5	5.7	101.5	1.3
1985	81.7	-7.4	119.5	0.0	96.5	-5.0
1986	84.9	3.9	111.9	-6.3	95.8	-0.7
1987	90.4	6.5	102.9	-8.1	96.0	0.2
1988	96.2	6.5	87.5	-15.0	92.1	-4.1
1989	104.5	8.5	79.9	-8.7	91.9	-0.1
1990	113.3	8.4	83.2	4.1	98.0	6.6
1991	118.9	4.9	88.1	5.9	104.5	6.6
1992	127.9	7.6	97.0	10.1	114.4	9.5
1993	140.7	10.0	101.6	4.7	121.3	6.0
1994	154.1	9.5	108.1	6.4	130.5	7.6
1995	167.3	8.6	116.4	7.7	140.4	7.6
1996	180.4	7.8	127.8	9.8	150.3	7.0
1997	182.0	0.9	130.0	1.7	150.8	0.3
1998	183.8	1.0	131.0	0.7	152.5	1.1
1999	191.0	3.9	128.3	-2.0	154.4	1.2
2000	202.5	6.0	129.4	0.8	158.8	2.9
2001	220.5	8.9	133.0	2.8	166.3	4.7

Table D.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.0	5.0	116.2	16.2	90.4	-9.6
1984	121.4	15.7	137.7	18.6	88.2	-2.5
1985	139.7	15.0	171.1	24.2	81.7	-7.4
1986	152.7	9.3	179.9	5.1	84.9	3.9
1987	176.9	15.9	195.7	8.8	90.4	6.5
1988	210.4	18.9	218.6	11.7	96.2	6.5
1989	241.4	14.7	231.1	5.7	104.5	8.5
1990	289.7	20.0	255.7	10.7	113.3	8.4
1991	341.3	17.8	287.0	12.3	118.9	4.9
1992	425.1	24.5	332.3	15.8	127.9	7.6
1993	462.3	8.8	328.4	-1.2	140.7	10.0
1994	527.7	14.2	342.4	4.3	154.1	9.5
1995	587.8	11.4	351.3	2.6	167.3	8.6
1996	639.0	8.7	354.3	0.8	180.4	7.8
1997	635.5	-0.6	349.2	-1.4	182.0	0.9
1998	697.1	9.7	379.2	8.6	183.8	1.0
1999	784.2	12.5	410.5	8.3	191.0	3.9
2000	852.8	8.7	421.2	2.6	202.5	6.0
2001	922.6	8.2	418.4	-0.7	220.5	8.9

Table D.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	88.4	-11.6	79.9	-20.1	90.4	-9.6
1984	83.7	-5.4	73.8	-7.7	88.2	-2.5
1985	83.7	0.0	68.4	-7.4	81.7	-7.4
1986	89.3	6.7	75.8	10.9	84.9	3.9
1987	97.2	8.8	87.8	15.8	90.4	6.5
1988	114.3	17.6	110.0	25.3	96.2	6.5
1989	125.2	9.5	130.8	18.9	104.5	8.5
1990	120.3	-4.0	136.3	4.1	113.3	8.4
1991	113.5	-5.6	135.0	-0.9	118.9	4.9
1992	103.1	-9.2	131.9	-2.3	127.9	7.6
1993	98.4	-4.5	138.5	5.0	140.7	10.0
1994	92.5	-6.1	142.5	2.9	154.1	9.5
1995	85.9	-7.1	143.7	0.8	167.3	8.6
1996	78.2	-8.9	141.1	-1.8	180.4	7.8
1997	76.9	-1.7	140.0	-0.8	182.0	0.9
1998	76.4	-0.7	140.4	0.3	183.8	1.0
1999	77.9	2.1	148.9	6.0	191.0	3.9
2000	77.3	-0.8	156.5	5.1	202.5	6.0
2001	75.2	-2.7	165.8	5.9	220.5	8.9

E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	105.2	5.2
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	107.8	2.5
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	97.1	3.0
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	93.4	-3.9
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	98.8	5.8
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	94.0	-4.9
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	93.9	-0.2
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	94.3	0.5
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	102.5	8.7
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	115.1	12.2
1994	283.3	-1.7	263.3	5.1	107.6	-6.5
1995	304.9	7.6	282.6	7.3	107.9	0.3
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-1.3	106.0	-1.8
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	109.6	3.5
1998	325.2	6.9	282.9	1.9	115.0	4.9
1999	344.7	6.0	282.2	-0.2	122.2	6.3
2000	365.4	6.0	292.9	3.8	124.8	2.1
2001	387.3	6.0	294.0	0.4	131.7	5.5

Table E.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	92.2	-7.8	132.5	32.5
1984	157.5	28.9	114.9	24.7	137.1	3.4
1985	152.8	-3.0	156.3	36.0	97.8	-28.7
1986	168.8	10.5	231.7	48.3	72.9	-25.5
1987	181.1	7.2	312.4	34.8	58.0	-20.5
1988	220.8	22.0	406.5	30.1	54.3	-6.2
1989	239.1	8.3	475.5	17.0	50.3	-7.5
1990	240.0	0.4	493.3	3.8	48.6	-3.3
1991	239.9	0.0	492.2	-0.2	48.7	0.2
1992	257.8	7.5	463.7	-5.8	55.6	14.1
1993	288.2	11.8	459.9	-0.8	62.7	12.7
1994	283.3	-1.7	446.9	-2.8	63.4	1.2
1995	304.9	7.6	425.7	-4.7	71.6	13.0
1996	295.7	-3.0	396.5	-6.9	74.6	4.1
1997	304.2	2.9	386.0	-2.7	78.8	5.7
1998	325.2	6.9	368.6	-4.5	88.2	12.0
1999	344.7	6.0	390.4	5.9	88.3	0.1
2000	365.4	6.0	410.9	5.2	88.9	0.7
2001	387.3	6.0	417.8	1.7	92.7	4.3

Table E.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Real Output		Labour input		Capital Input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	92.2	-7.8	120.8	20.8
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	114.9	24.7	124.9	3.4
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	156.3	36.0	96.5	-22.8
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	231.7	48.3	81.2	-15.8
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	312.4	34.8	69.7	-14.2
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	406.5	30.1	67.4	-3.3
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	475.5	17.0	64.3	-4.5
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	493.3	3.8	62.7	-2.5
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	492.2	-0.2	64.5	2.7
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	463.7	-5.8	75.4	17.0
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	459.9	-0.8	84.0	11.4
1994	283.3	-1.7	263.3	5.1	446.9	-2.8	82.3	-2.0
1995	304.9	7.6	282.6	7.3	425.7	-4.7	87.1	5.8
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-1.3	396.5	-6.9	88.7	1.9
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	386.0	-2.7	93.3	5.2
1998	325.2	6.9	282.9	1.9	368.6	-4.5	101.6	8.9
1999	344.7	6.0	282.2	-0.2	390.4	5.9	100.5	-1.1
2000	365.4	6.0	292.9	3.8	410.9	5.2	102.4	1.9
2001	387.3	6.0	294.0	0.4	417.8	1.7	107.0	4.5

Table E.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.2	5.2	132.5	32.5	120.8	20.8
1984	107.8	2.5	137.1	3.4	124.9	3.4
1985	94.3	-12.5	97.8	-28.7	96.5	-22.8
1986	97.1	3.0	72.9	-25.5	81.2	-15.8
1987	93.4	-3.9	58.0	-20.5	69.7	-14.2
1988	98.8	5.8	54.3	-6.2	67.4	-3.3
1989	94.0	-4.9	50.3	-7.5	64.3	-4.5
1990	93.9	-0.2	48.6	-3.3	62.7	-2.5
1991	94.3	0.5	48.7	0.2	64.5	2.7
1992	102.5	8.7	55.6	14.1	75.4	17.0
1993	115.1	12.2	62.7	12.7	84.0	11.4
1994	107.6	-6.5	63.4	1.2	82.3	-2.0
1995	107.9	0.3	71.6	13.0	87.1	5.8
1996	106.0	-1.8	74.6	4.1	88.7	1.9
1997	109.6	3.5	78.8	5.7	93.3	5.2
1998	115.0	4.9	88.2	12.0	101.6	8.9
1999	122.2	6.3	88.3	0.1	100.5	-1.1
2000	124.8	2.1	88.9	0.7	102.4	1.9
2001	131.7	5.5	92.7	4.3	107.0	4.5

Table E.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Average compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	99.7	-0.3	105.2	5.2
1984	113.1	7.9	104.9	5.2	107.8	2.5
1985	114.0	0.8	120.8	15.2	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.9	48.1	173.8	43.9	97.1	3.0
1987	217.4	28.7	232.8	33.9	93.4	-3.9
1988	255.1	17.3	258.1	10.9	98.8	5.8
1989	256.0	0.3	272.3	5.5	94.0	-4.9
1990	293.2	14.6	312.4	14.7	93.9	-0.2
1991	336.4	14.7	356.7	14.2	94.3	0.5
1992	338.6	0.7	330.3	-7.4	102.5	8.7
1993	426.4	25.9	370.6	12.2	115.1	12.2
1994	458.2	7.5	425.9	14.9	107.6	-6.5
1995	493.0	7.6	456.9	7.3	107.9	0.3
1996	482.8	-2.1	455.6	-0.3	106.0	-1.8
1997	582.3	20.6	531.1	16.6	109.6	3.5
1998	670.0	15.1	582.7	9.7	115.0	4.9
1999	646.0	-3.6	528.8	-9.3	122.2	6.3
2000	621.2	-3.8	497.9	-5.8	124.8	2.1
2001	756.3	21.7	574.1	15.3	131.7	5.5

Table E.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2001

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	75.4	-24.6	79.4	-20.6	105.2	5.2
1984	73.0	-3.3	78.7	-0.9	107.8	2.5
1985	102.3	40.2	96.5	22.7	94.3	-12.5
1986	137.2	34.2	133.3	38.1	97.1	3.0
1987	172.5	25.7	161.1	20.8	93.4	-3.9
1988	184.0	6.7	181.9	12.9	98.8	5.8
1989	198.9	8.1	187.0	2.8	94.0	-4.9
1990	205.6	3.4	193.0	3.2	93.9	-0.2
1991	205.2	-0.2	193.5	0.3	94.3	0.5
1992	179.9	-12.3	184.4	-4.7	102.5	8.7
1993	159.6	-11.3	183.7	-0.4	115.1	12.2
1994	157.8	-1.2	169.7	-7.6	107.6	-6.5
1995	139.6	-11.5	150.6	-11.2	107.9	0.3
1996	134.1	-3.9	142.1	-5.7	106.0	-1.8
1997	126.9	-5.4	139.1	-2.1	109.6	3.5
1998	113.3	-10.7	130.3	-6.3	115.0	4.9
1999	113.3	-0.1	138.4	6.2	122.2	6.3
2000	112.4	-0.7	140.3	1.4	124.8	2.1
2001	107.9	-4.1	142.1	1.3	131.7	5.5

F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table F.1 Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982 - 2001
 (as at June)

Year	Mauritian	Labour force		Employment ¹				Unemployment		
		Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments ²		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate ³
				Number	%	Number	%			
1982	355.0	-	355.0	197.8	70.1	84.2	29.9	282.0	73.0	20.6
1983	365.1	-	365.1	195.8	66.8	97.3	33.2	293.1	72.0	19.7
1984	374.5	-	374.5	200.1	64.9	108.4	35.1	308.5	66.0	17.6
1985	383.5	-	383.5	214.0	65.9	110.8	34.1	324.8	58.7	15.3
1986	393.0	-	393.0	235.4	67.3	114.6	32.7	350.0	43.0	10.9
1987	402.5	-	402.5	257.1	67.9	121.4	32.1	378.5	24.0	6.0
1988	411.5	-	411.5	272.4	68.9	123.1	31.1	395.5	16.0	3.9
1989	421.4	-	421.4	275.4	67.8	130.6	32.2	406.0	15.4	3.7
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
1996	482.3	8.2	490.5	286.8	62.0	175.8	38.0	462.6	27.9	5.8
1997	490.8	8.6	499.4	287.8	61.6	179.4	38.4	467.2	32.2	6.6
1998	499.4	10.0	509.4	294.7	62.0	180.3	38.0	475.0	34.4	6.9
1999	506.6	12.9	519.5	297.4	61.9	183.1	38.1	480.5	39.0	7.7
2000	514.0	14.6	528.6	297.7	61.6	185.9	38.4	483.6	45.0	8.8
2001	522.0	16.5	538.5	300.5	61.3	189.8	38.7	490.3	48.2	9.2

Note: (a) 2000 figures are Census adjusted figures

(b) 1996 - 1999 figures are rebased on

2000 Census adjusted figures

¹ Includes foreign workers

² Average of March and September figures

³ Unemployment total as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

Table F.2 - Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 1999 - March 2001

Both sexes

	Industrial group	March 1999	March 2000	March 2001
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		34,294	32,663	31,253
<i>Sugarcane</i>		25,930	24,786	23,534
<i>Other</i>		8,364	7,877	7,719
Mining and quarrying		225	193	192
Manufacturing		115,558	114,987	116,960
<i>Sugar</i>		3,886	3,358	3,170
<i>EPZ products</i>		88,920	88,157	90,798
<i>Other</i>		22,752	23,472	22,992
Electricity, gas and water		3,102	3,006	2,955
Construction		13,605	13,528	13,287
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods		16,394	16,459	16,477
<i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>		14,400	14,519	14,591
<i>Other</i>		1,994	1,940	1,886
Hotels and restaurants		13,003	14,495	16,292
Transport, storage and communications		16,359	16,082	16,640
Financial intermediation		6,624	6,715	7,059
<i>Insurance</i>		1,969	2,015	2,081
<i>Other</i>		4,655	4,700	4,978
Real estate, renting and business activities		8,316	8,906	8,907
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		34,763	34,877	35,650
Education		17,859	17,826	18,295
Health and social work		11,410	11,257	11,002
Other services		6,158	6,031	6,248
Total		297,670	297,025	301,217

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large establishments by industrial group, March 1999 - March 2001

Industrial group		March 1999	March 2000	March 2001
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		5,916	6,602	7,581
<i>of which</i>	Sugarcane	5,516	6,156	7,039
Mining and quarrying		3,627	3,889	4,655
Manufacturing		5,142	5,544	5,856
<i>of which</i>	Sugar	7,317	8,417	8,920
	EPZ products	4,449	4,774	5,063
Electricity, gas and water		12,152	13,515	15,663
Construction		7,832	8,746	8,979
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods		8,940	9,584	10,814
<i>of which</i>	Wholesale & retail trade	9,022	9,639	10,883
Hotels and restaurants		7,074	7,401	7,799
Transport, storage and communications		10,019	11,491	11,986
Financial intermediation		13,488	14,814	16,538
<i>of which</i>	Insurance	11,750	13,554	14,570
Real estate, renting and business activities		8,850	10,275	11,156
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		9,577	10,146	10,671
Education		10,609	11,280	11,299
Health and social work		10,061	11,256	12,360
Other services		7,847	7,953	8,183
All Sectors		7,494	8,178	8,715

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 1999 - March 2001

Industrial group	March 2000	March 2001	(Base Year March 1999=100)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	111	128	
<i>Sugarcane</i>	111	127	
Mining and quarrying	107	128	
Manufacturing	107	113	
<i>Sugar</i>	115	121	
<i>EPZ products</i>	107	113	
Electricity, gas and water	111	128	
Construction	111	114	
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, and household goods	107	120	
<i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	106	120	
Hotels and restaurants	104	110	
Transport, storage and communications	114	119	
Financial intermediation	109	122	
<i>Insurance</i>	115	124	
Real estate, renting and business activities	116	126	
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	105	111	
Education	106	106	
Health and social work	111	122	
Other services	101	104	
All sectors	109	116	

Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1982 - 2001

Year	C.P.I. Index	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*			Labour Productivity Index	
			EPZ (Rupees)	Index	Change (%)	EPZ Index	Change (%)	EPZ Index	Change (%)	
1982	100.0	11.4	763	100.0	0.1	100.0	-5.2	100.0	-7.0	
1983	105.6	5.6	764	100.1	0.1	94.8	5.4	93.0	-1.9	
1984	113.3	7.3	864	113.2	13.1	99.9	3.2	91.2	-9.6	
1985	120.9	6.7	951	124.6	10.1	103.1	1.0	82.4	3.0	
1986	123.1	1.8	978	128.2	2.8	104.1	8.8	84.9	5.2	
1987	123.8	0.6	1,064	139.4	8.8	112.6	8.1	89.2	7.2	
1988	135.2	9.2	1,265	165.8	18.9	122.6	8.9	95.7	7.1	
1989	152.2	12.6	1,500	196.6	18.6	129.1	5.3	102.5	7.4	
1990	172.8	13.5	1,852	242.7	23.5	140.5	8.8	110.0	4.3	
1991	184.9	7.0	2,227	291.9	20.2	157.9	12.4	114.8	7.8	
1992	193.4	4.6	2,613	342.5	17.3	177.1	12.2	123.7	7.5	
1993	213.7	10.5	3,031	397.2	16.0	185.9	5.0	136.5	10.3	
1994	229.3	7.3	3,276	429.4	8.1	187.2	0.7	146.7	7.5	
1995	243.1	6.0	3,490	457.4	6.5	188.2	0.5	157.6	7.5	
1996	259.1	6.6	3,730	488.9	6.9	188.7	0.3	168.3	6.7	
1997	276.2	6.6	4,015	526.2	7.6	190.5	1.0	170.5	1.3	
1998	295.0	6.8	4,306	564.4	7.2	191.3	0.4	173.0	1.5	
1999	315.3	6.9	4,449	583.1	3.3	184.9	-3.3	180.2	4.2	
2000	328.5	4.2	4,774	625.7	7.3	190.4	3.0	190.2	5.5	
2001	346.3	5.4	5,063	663.6	6.1	191.6	0.6	203.3	6.9	

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1990 - 2001

Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing												
Sugarcane	4,304	4,435	5,037	5,240	5,490	6,407	7,135	7,216	7,888	5,613	7,144	8,457
Other	2,675	2,658	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,433	3,742	4,704
Mining and quarrying	1,629	1,777	2,130	2,500	2,635	2,834	2,918	3,038	3,046	3,180	3,402	3,753
Manufacturing	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	118	125	134	142	150
Sugar	8,143	9,120	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,340	21,044	22,432	24,702	27,016
E.P.Z products	1,150	1,147	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,475	546	840	1,057
Other	3,965	4,390	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,188	10,510	11,697	12,523	13,659
Electricity, gas and water	3,028	3,583	4,053	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,905	9,059	10,189	11,339	12,300
Construction	507	775	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,535	1,516	1,485	1,412	1,820	2,634
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2,228	2,612	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,520	4,982	5,620	6,225	6,540
Wholesale and retail trade	4,352	4,947	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331	11,330	12,312	13,009	13,779
Other	4,207	4,777	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,925	11,842	12,464	13,159
Hotels and restaurants	1,300	1,483	1,770	2,132	2,584	2,861	3,647	4,011	4,861	4,70	545	620
Transport, storage and communication	3,478	4,172	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,927	10,241	11,314	5,860	7,510
Financial intermediation	1,650	1,910	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209	6,536	7,607	9,556	13,577
Insurance	500	585	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,571
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1,150	1,325	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419	4,506	5,387	7,156	8,510
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,205	3,646	3,960	4,312	4,951	5,561	6,123	6,855	7,507	8,431	9,372	10,534
Owner occupied dwellings	2,155	2,339	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,779	4,060	4,358	4,672	5,034
Other	1,050	1,307	1,410	1,501	1,882	2,259	2,568	3,076	3,445	4,073	4,700	5,500
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,116	2,361	2,564	3,102	3,742	4,072	4,683	5,255	5,792	6,402	6,867	7,279
Education	1,392	1,599	1,838	2,149	2,508	2,722	3,000	3,286	3,790	4,300	4,833	5,201
Health and social work	829	972	1,109	1,366	1,625	1,734	1,998	2,104	2,378	2,754	3,032	3,310
Other services	650	850	1,175	1,538	1,878	2,016	2,379	2,859	3,318	3,723	4,085	4,500
FISIM	-600	-900	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,605	-3,496	-4,356	-5,707	-6,005
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,402	77,942	87,781	93,328	104,517	117,237
Capital Consumption	5,126	6,011	6,759	8,191	9,414	10,021	11,117	12,377	13,841	15,609	17,028	18,306
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	28,478	32,031	36,526	41,358	46,456	52,275	59,285	65,565	73,940	77,719	87,489	98,931

1/ Revised estimates

2/ Provisional estimates

Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1990 - 2001

Year	Gross Domestic Product (basic prices)				Per Worker ² U.S.\$
	at basic prices (Rupees Million)	(Rupees)	Per Capita ¹ U.S.\$	(Rupees)	
1990	33,604	31,739	2,132	79,857	5,363
1991	38,042	35,549	2,263	88,594	5,639
1992	43,285	39,908	2,561	98,846	6,344
1993	49,549	45,145	2,551	111,121	6,278
1994	55,870	50,197	2,776	122,846	6,795
1995	62,296	55,491	3,117	135,279	7,600
1996	70,402	62,074	3,149	152,188	7,721
1997	77,942	67,891	3,225	166,828	7,925
1998	87,781	75,635	3,154	184,802	7,707
1999	93,328	79,399	3,157	194,231	7,723
2000	104,517	88,039	3,353	216,123	8,230
2001	117,237	97,684	3,360	239,113	8,225

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

² Labour productivity

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product by industry - growth rates (% over previous year), 1991 - 2001

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-1.7	+6.1	-6.0	-5.9	+7.5	+5.7	+3.5	-1.5	-25.8	+33.3	+8.9
Sugarcane	-4.9	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+13.4
Other	+3.7	+4.7	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4	-7.1	+3.1	+9.4	+4.0
Mining and quarrying	+10.0	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+6.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Manufacturing	+4.3	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9	+6.2	+2.0	+7.9	+4.6
Sugar	-1.7	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+13.4
E.P.Z products	+5.0	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4
Other	+5.7	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.9	+5.1	+7.0	+4.1
Electricity , gas and water	+9.5	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+10.0	+11.7	+8.6	+23.2	+11.2
Construction	+8.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9	+6.0	+8.5	+7.5	+1.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.7	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6	+5.1	+3.2	+3.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>											
Other	+4.5	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+5.0	+3.0	+3.0
Hotels and restaurants	+10.0	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.0	+8.0
Transport, storage and communication	+2.9	+12.6	+12.0	+10.0	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2	+6.0	+4.0	+13.5	+1.0
Financial intermediation	+5.1	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0	+11.7	+7.4	+11.4	+9.5
<i>Insurance</i>											
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+7.2	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2	+8.3	+10.3	+14.6	+9.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+5.0	+7.0	+5.1	+5.3	+5.6	+6.2	+6.4	+7.0
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>											
Other	+3.3	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8	+3.2	+3.1	+3.6	+3.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.4	+3.0	+5.2	+5.8	+5.8	+6.3	+3.4	+3.6	+4.5	+3.7	
Education	+6.9	+7.4	+3.7	+3.7	+1.6	+6.0	+6.0	+6.4	+8.8	+4.1	
Health and social work	+8.7	+7.0	+8.7	+2.4	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0	+6.0	+7.8	+6.1	+5.7
Other services	+6.3	+12.7	+14.0	+6.6	+6.6	+7.4	+8.0	+6.5	+7.0	+5.3	+6.0
FISIM	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5	+4.3	
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+5.5	+5.5	+6.2	+5.7	+5.8	+2.3	+9.3	+5.8
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+5.4	+6.7	+7.0	+5.1	+5.1	+5.8	+5.4	+5.9	+7.3	+5.4	

1/ Revised estimates 2/ Provisional estimates

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry at current prices, 1998 -2001

(Rupees million)

Industry	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,033	4,280	4,482	4,612
Sugarcane	2,849	3,020	3,150	3,250
Other	1,184	1,260	1,332	1,362
Mining and quarrying	35	37	39	40
Manufacturing	9,106	9,950	10,725	11,305
Sugar	676	550	600	615
E.P.Z products	5,250	5,900	6,350	6,800
Other	3,180	3,500	3,775	3,890
Electricity , gas and water	666	576	604	654
Construction	2,420	2,658	3,136	3,332
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3,617	3,880	4,145	4,360
Wholesale and retail trade	3,500	3,750	4,000	4,200
Other	117	130	145	160
Hotels and restaurants	1,700	1,886	1,963	2,508
Transport , storage and communication	3,796	4,370	5,070	5,675
Financial intermediation	1,598	1,751	1,975	2,250
Insurance	385	392	432	475
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1,213	1,359	1,543	1,775
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,390	1,455	1,589	1,800
Other	1,390	1,455	1,589	1,800
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,873	5,396	5,776	6,114
Education	2,738	3,004	3,402	3,603
Health and social work	1,745	1,951	2,093	2,245
Other services	1,344	1,549	1,629	1,799
TOTAL ALL SECTORS	39,061	42,743	46,628	50,297

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1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry, 1998 - 2001

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	51.1	76.3	62.7	54.5
Sugarcane	58.8	124.1	84.2	69.1
Other	38.9	39.6	39.2	36.3
Mining and quarrying	28.0	27.6	27.5	26.7
Manufacturing	43.3	44.4	43.4	41.8
Sugar	45.8	100.7	71.4	58.2
E.P.Z products	50.0	50.4	50.7	49.8
Other	35.1	34.4	33.3	31.6
Electricity, gas and water	44.8	40.8	33.2	24.8
Construction	48.6	47.3	50.4	50.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	31.9	31.5	31.9	31.6
Wholesale and retail trade	32.0	31.7	32.1	31.9
Other	28.9	27.7	26.6	25.8
Hotels and restaurants	35.0	33.5	33.5	33.4
Transport , storage and communication	37.1	38.6	37.3	37.2
Financial intermediation	24.4	23.0	20.7	20.3
Insurance	19.0	17.7	18.0	18.5
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	26.9	25.2	21.6	20.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	18.5	17.3	17.0	17.1
Other	40.3	35.7	33.8	32.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	84.1	84.3	84.1	84.0
Education	72.2	69.9	70.4	69.3
Health and social work	73.4	70.8	69.0	67.8
Other services	40.5	41.6	39.9	40.0
TOTAL ALL SECTORS	44.5	45.8	44.6	42.9

Table F.11 - Composition of Gross domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices, 1992 - 2001

(Rupees million)										
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS										
A. Building & Construction Work										
Residential Building	7,920	9,111	10,392	10,250	11,106	11,017	12,030	13,576	15,167	15,934
Non - Residential Building	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525
Other Construction Work	2,409	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706	3,870	5,066	5,802	5,635
B. Machinery & Equipment										
Passenger Car	1,691	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774
Other Transport Equipment	5,928	6,990	9,008	6,548	9,075	12,464	11,052	16,100	12,902	13,444
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	575	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,330
Other Machinery and equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315	1,370	4,107	1,476	3,101
TOTAL	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082	29,676	28,069	29,378
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	13,523	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381	23,082	26,976	28,069	27,833
II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	631	626	611	662	628	678	790	864	692	625
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,900	2,637	2,478	2,248	2,745	2,894	3,832	4,332	4,464	4,175
EPZ	560	900	900	815	930	1,245	1,445	1,755	1,702	1,693
Electricity, gas and water	1,217	566	1,115	1,212	1,936	1,450	2,202	2,616	1,918	1,651
Construction	300	423	426	371	427	490	533	545	606	421
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	820	960	1,477	1,226	1,629	1,572	1,681	1,932	2,263	2,123
Wholesale and retail trade	774	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521	1,622	1,847	2,195	2,045
Restaurants and hotels	822	902	813	1,204	1,310	1,338	1,646	2,837	2,915	2,996
Transport, storage and communication	2,263	2,914	4,533	2,633	3,213	6,575	3,745	7,321	4,533	6,349
Financial intermediation	498	758	1,001	558	633	445	635	629	544	996
Real estate , renting and business activities	3,910	4,643	5,118	4,868	5,280	5,089	5,723	6,219	6,941	7,177
Owner occupied dwellings	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525
Other	90	132	292	218	365	439	643	759	906	652
Public administration and defence;compulsory social secu	896	801	905	887	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,147
Education	221	321	320	345	582	713	499	440	497	501
Health and social work	185	327	302	139	217	303	307	235	353	281
Other services	185	223	301	445	469	543	588	418	1,065	1,026
TOTAL	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082	29,676	28,069	29,378

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ¹	2001 ²
I - By type of capital goods									
A. Building & construction work	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6	+5.0	+8.5	+8.5	+2.0
Residential building	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	+0.4	+25.9	+11.2	-5.7	
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4	+11.3	-4.8	+6.0	+10.0
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5	-17.0	+37.0	-22.2	+0.3
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.0	-65.1	+103.0
Other machinery and equipment	-11.5	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.8	+1.9
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+1.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0	-4.1
II - By Industrial use									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5	+10.9	+4.1	-22.2	-12.7
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3	+24.0	+5.6	-	-9.9
<i>of which EPZ</i>	+41.2	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.2	+13.0	-5.8	-4.2
Electricity , gas and water	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0	+42.9	+11.7	-28.8	-16.8
Construction	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1	+1.8	-4.2	+8.0	-33.1
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4	+2.0	+9.7	+13.7	-9.2
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+3.2	+50.0	-18.9	+27.7	-8.7	+1.8	+8.8	+15.4	-9.8
Restaurants and hotels	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8	+17.2	+64.1	-0.2	-3.4
Transport , storage and communication	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7	-46.1	+86.0	-39.9	+35.2
Financial intermediation	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5	+33.5	-6.9	-16.0	+76.5
Real estate , renting and business activities	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4	+8.0	+4.4	+8.4	+0.3
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0
<i>Other</i>	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2	+39.6	+12.9	+15.9	-30.5
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0	-38.1	+36.6	-3.7	-13.0
Education	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8	-33.4	-16.6	+9.7	-2.4
Health and social work	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1	-4.6	-28.3	+45.8	-23.3
Other services	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1	+3.9	-31.9	+147.4	-6.6
GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+1.2

Table F.13 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 2001

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 GDP (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%
1982	5,529	5,859	11,725	-330	-6.0	-2.8	11,388	97.1
1983	5,953	5,999	12,763	-46	-0.8	-0.4	11,952	93.6
1984	6,989	7,470	14,360	-481	-6.9	-3.3	14,459	100.7
1985	8,895	9,210	16,618	-315	-3.5	-1.9	18,105	108.9
1986	11,919	10,607	19,700	1,312	11.0	6.7	22,526	114.3
1987	15,639	15,141	24,222	498	3.2	2.1	30,780	127.1
1988	18,565	19,988	28,683	-1,423	-7.7	-5.0	38,553	134.4
1989	21,363	23,801	33,274	-2,438	-11.4	-7.3	45,164	135.7
1990	25,619	28,458	39,275	-2,839	-11.1	-7.2	54,077	137.7
1991	27,861	29,535	44,316	-1,674	-6.0	-3.8	57,396	129.5
1992	29,759	31,386	49,633	-1,627	-5.5	-3.3	61,145	123.2
1993	33,515	37,020	56,570	-3,505	-10.5	-6.2	70,535	124.7
1994	36,249	41,848	63,043	-5,599	-15.4	-8.9	78,097	123.9
1995	41,205	42,908	69,082	-1,703	-4.1	-2.5	84,113	121.8
1996	50,281	50,959	77,310	-678	-1.3	-0.9	101,240	131.0
1997	54,357	58,540	86,848	-4,183	-7.7	-4.8	112,897	130.0
1998	65,711	66,543	99,870	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132,254	132.4
1999	69,099	72,861	107,444	-3,762	-5.4	-3.5	141,960	132.1
2000	73,841	74,513	119,529	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	124.1
2001	90,463	131,835	131,835	7,477	8.3	5.7	173,449	131.6

Table F.14 - Export & Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1982 - 2001

(Index 1982 = 100)

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Price index																				
A. Export unit value index	100	107	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	384
Annual change (%)	...	7.0	11.2	14.3	5.9	11.1	7.5	11.0	12.6	6.5	6.6	9.0	4.5	6.5	10.5	3.1	13.9	-0.9	-0.9	1.8
B. Import unit value index	100	98	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	261
Annual change (%)	...	-2.0	12.2	9.1	-18.3	4.1	8.8	18.9	6.8	5.0	1.4	10.7	7.2	6.2	7.9	1.5	5.8	6.8	3.5	7.7
C. Terms of trade (A/B)	100	109	108	113	147	157	155	145	152	155	163	160	157	160	163	175	163	156	147	

Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods by the Exports Processing Zone, 1982 - 2001

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 %
1982	1,236	742	449	494	40.0	110.0
1983	1,307	846	548	461	35.3	84.1
1984	2,151	1,650	865	501	23.3	57.9
1985	3,283	2,530	1,333	753	22.9	56.5
1986	4,951	3,863	1,900	1,088	22.0	57.3
1987	6,567	4,801	2,585	1,766	26.9	68.3
1988	8,176	5,890	3,125	2,286	28.0	73.2
1989	9,057	7,502	3,400	1,555	17.2	45.7
1990	11,474	7,348	3,965	4,126	36.0	104.1
1991	12,136	7,067	4,390	5,069	41.8	115.5
1992	13,081	7,133	4,990	5,948	45.5	119.2
1993	15,821	9,326	5,697	6,495	41.1	114.0
1994	16,533	10,125	6,351	6,408	38.8	100.9
1995	18,267	10,856	7,067	7,411	40.6	104.9
1996	21,001	12,077	8,202	8,924	42.5	108.8
1997	23,049	13,880	9,188	9,169	39.8	99.8
1998	26,075	16,184	10,510	9,891	37.9	94.1
1999	29,131	15,735	11,697	13,396	46.0	114.5
2000	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
2001	33,695	17,140	13,659	16,555	49.1	121.2

Table F.16 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 1998 -2000

SITC GROUP 841 : MEN'S OR BOYS COATS, JACKETS, SUITS, BLAZERS, TROUSERS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, KNITWEAR AND SIMILAR ARTICLES NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.

Country	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	2,226,241	70,346	3.2	2,297,634	72,926	3.2	2,375,010	73,830	3.1	2,430,322	66,615	2.7
France	2,227,375	49,145	2.2	2,377,301	44,638	1.9	2,204,399	42,819	1.9	2,120,086	42,434	2.0
USA	11,004,685	84,563	0.8	12,069,784	123,555	1.0	12,359,088	148,582	1.2	13,862,971	156,714	1.1
Germany	4,607,041	12,197	0.3	4,653,973	13,980	0.3	4,306,922	13,866	0.3	3,766,576	9,819	0.3
Italy	1,638,327	3,428	0.2	1,780,964	2,981	0.2	1,656,916	1,027	0.1	1,634,360	3,224	0.2

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	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	2,498,814	9,428	0.4	2,741,273	8,435	0.3	2,873,281	10,328	0.4	3,058,161	14,282	0.5
France	2,216,556	9,077	0.4	2,389,641	12,301	0.5	2,405,153	120,910	5.0	2,399,812	10,345	0.4
USA	12,263,975	44,468	0.4	13,204,869	62,431	0.5	13,299,141	71,955	0.5	15,431,335	79,593	0.5
Germany	5,927,806	5,358	0.1	6,027,128	3,196	0.1	5,468,668	2,595	0.0	4,808,953	2,107	0.0
Italy	846,276	3,875	0.5	926,820	1,513	0.2	946,342	649	0.1	957,990	1,784	0.2

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	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	686,759	12,790	1.9	773,342	13,617	1.8	779,835	8,909	1.1	735,061	9,300	1.3
France	447,889	11,921	2.7	466,394	14,965	3.2	438,307	16,240	3.7	405,426	13,027	3.2
USA	3,074,559	8,905	0.3	3,411,520	9,462	0.3	3,386,992	4,500	0.1	3,514,614	5,040	0.1
Germany	716,777	2,586	0.4	756,719	3,963	0.5	699,314	2,085	0.3	589,311	2,042	0.3
Italy	262,852	5,121	1.9	318,137	4,905	1.5	323,085	5,109	1.6	298,939	5,203	1.7

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	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	960,634	2,783	0.3	1,077,823	4,023	0.4	1,059,725	112,292	10.6	1,131,301	2,747	0.2
France	924,266	6,402	0.7	1,061,628	4,987	0.5	990,079	150,705	15.2	984,825	5,874	0.6
USA	4,119,254	13,872	0.3	4,604,954	12,801	0.3	4,935,482	26,897	0.5	5,090,795	7,402	0.1
Germany	1,827,665	912	0.0	1,913,527	1,378	0.1	1,748,166	35,943	2.1	1,525,493	3,170	0.2
Italy	277,111	858	0.3	311,994	2,185	0.7	345,097	34,843	10.1	366,408	1,943	0.5

SITC GROUP 845 : ARTICLES OF APPAREL OF TEXTILE FABRICS, WHETHER OR NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED, n.e.s.

Country	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	3,348,621	115,839	3.5	3,680,080	110,335	3.0	3,942,894	3,775	0.1	3,991,941	121,250	3.0
France	3,706,102	150,868	4.1	4,027,009	150,723	3.7	4,167,120	5,881	0.1	4,180,999	173,667	4.2
USA	14,296,970	41,252	0.3	16,568,884	35,775	0.2	18,675,408	6,986	0.0	21,662,896	30,125	0.1
Germany	6,887,980	42,391	0.6	7,059,990	45,247	0.6	6,806,556	3,280	0.0	6,501,975	27,321	0.4
Italy	1,603,110	39,928	2.5	1,813,516	39,784	2.2	2,000,247	2,376	0.1	2,060,954	39,638	1.9

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO

Table F.17 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1982 - 2001 (June)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn)	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit (Rs Mn)	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Amount (Rs Mn)	Net International Reserves	No. of weeks of imports
	7,993	73.9	1,388	12.8	460	5	
1982	7,993	75.3	1,160	9.4	457	4	
1983	9,296	80.1	857	6.4	546	5	
1984	10,784	80.4	824	5.4	852	5	
1985	12,264	70.1	637	3.6	1,308	7	
1986	12,547	61.3	292	1.4	3,193	16	
1987	13,122	55.1	289	1.1	5,547	18	
1988	14,558	57.2	952	3.1	6,996	19	
1989	17,592	55.3	766	2.1	9,632	23	
1990	19,928	54.6	780	1.9	12,183	26	
1991	22,917	43.4	1,307	2.8	15,179	31	
1992	20,460	41.3	1,073	2.0	14,226	27	
1993	22,234	39.7	1,499	2.4	13,947	23	
1994	24,442	41.2	2,426	3.6	13,241	19	
1995	27,443	45.8	4,090	5.5	15,561	22	
1996*	33,805	47.1	3,666	4.4	21,443	27	
1997*	39,478	48.4	3,408	3.6	21,339	25	
1998*	45,370	45.0	3,650	3.5	22,575	24	
1999*	51,011	45.5	3,529	3.1	25,214	24	
2000*	56,830	44.1	5,469	4.4	31,666	29	
2001*	60,561						

* Government deficit excludes loan to National Infrastructure Development Fund (NIDF) and Privatisation Fund

G. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

Table G.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S. dollar, 1982 - 2001

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Mexico	Peso**	56.40	120.10	167.80	256.90	611.80	1378.00	2273.00	2461.00	2813.00	3018.00	3095.00	3.12	3.38	6.42	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34
Australia	Dollar	0.98	1.11	1.14	1.43	1.49	1.43	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.47	1.37	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94
Hong Kong	Dollar	6.07	7.26	7.82	7.79	7.80	7.81	7.80	7.79	7.77	7.74	7.74	7.73	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.79	7.80
Japan	Yen	249.10	237.60	237.40	238.50	168.40	144.60	128.20	138.10	145.00	134.60	126.80	111.10	102.20	93.96	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60
Korea	Won	731.10	775.80	806.00	870.00	881.40	822.60	731.50	671.50	707.80	733.40	780.60	802.70	803.50	771.30	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00
Singapore	Dollar	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.20	2.18	2.11	2.01	1.95	1.81	1.73	1.63	1.62	1.53	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79
Sri Lanka	Rupee	20.81	23.53	25.44	27.16	28.02	29.44	31.81	36.05	40.06	41.37	43.83	48.32	49.42	51.25	55.27	59.00	64.45	70.64	77.01	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	39.12	40.06	39.60	39.85	37.84	31.84	28.59	26.41	26.92	26.76	25.16	26.42	26.47	26.50	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82
France	Franc	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	5.96	6.38	5.45	5.65	5.29	5.67	5.55	4.99	5.12	5.84	5.90	6.16	7.11	7.33
Germany	Mark	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.76	1.88	1.62	1.66	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.43	1.51	1.74	1.76	1.84	2.12	2.19
Portugal	Escudo	90.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	144.30	157.50	142.70	144.80	135.10	161.10	165.90	149.90	154.30	175.40	180.30	188.20	217.20	N/A
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.69
Mauritius*	Rupee	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07

* Average buying and selling rates

** up to 1992 - old pesos, as from 1993 - new pesos

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2002

Table G.2 - Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2001

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
U.S.A.	Dollar	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.87	17.19	17.70	18.31	18.64	19.11	19.72	20.32
Mexico	Peso**	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	749	8.32	10.57	12.03	13.43	15.03	17.46	19.71	21.87
Australia	Dollar	9.82	10.32	11.18	11.73	12.78	13.59	14.59	15.85	16.96	17.64	18.02	18.69	19.52	21.00	21.99	22.75	24.19	24.77	24.89	25.44
Hong Kong	Dollar	10.06	10.97	12.35	13.46	14.77	16.45	18.91	21.99	25.13	28.07	30.86	33.79	36.30	37.97	40.45	42.75	43.15	42.96	43.83	46.52
Japan	Yen	13.96	14.32	14.80	15.12	15.53	15.60	16.20	17.30	18.56	19.75	20.77	21.34	21.82	22.38	22.85	23.67	23.96	23.75	23.71	23.82
Korea	Won	7.93	8.92	9.70	10.74	11.53	13.11	16.10	21.27	26.23	33.83	40.75	45.31	51.41	56.20	66.11	74.71	79.36	87.45	95.89	104.50
Singapore	Dollar	4.20	4.67	5.25	5.43	4.86	4.87	5.37	6.15	6.85	7.51	8.02	8.49	9.55	10.39	11.66	12.17	12.91	12.07	12.80	13.93
Sri Lanka	Rupee	4.99	5.82	6.48	7.58	8.13	8.82	9.81	11.11	14.05	16.58	17.51	20.20	22.32	24.45	26.49	26.86	30.10	32.60	36.79	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	48.3;	51.60	57.26	59.46	65.02	71.50	79.92	92.36	105.03	115.83	127.01	137.06	145.30	155.14	161.14	166.95	173.95	178.13	182.73	192.85
France	Franc	51.66	59.01	63.71	67.49	71.23	73.91	77.17	80.72	84.38	88.39	92.49	94.09	95.61	96.47	97.50	146.00	103.19	105.85	111.29	116.32
Germany	Mark	24.88	25.93	26.56	27.95	28.85	30.29	31.79	33.12	35.27	37.46	39.51	39.72	41.31	45.35	44.76	45.74	46.26	47.11	48.71	49.95
Portugal	Escudo	150.69	181.19	213.92	263.37	311.04	356.13	400.97	467.42	538.11	614.62	697.80	724.15	763.09	804.35	860.39	943.62	988.13	1007.08	1032.05	N/A
United Kingdom	Pound	3.96	4.28	4.52	4.84	5.22	5.54	5.95	6.45	7.12	7.77	8.14	8.29	8.41	8.73	9.12	9.51	10.11	10.54	10.85	11.21
Mauritius*	Rupee	5.27	5.71	6.16	6.32	6.35	6.82	8.88	10.29	11.32	13.90	15.84	18.04	20.54	22.39	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22	30.63	33.05

* Average buying and selling rates

** up to 1992 - old pesos, as from 1993 - new pesos

Source: U.S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, September 2002

Table G.3 - Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2001

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
U.S.A	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.87	17.19	17.70	18.31	18.59	19.11	19.72	20.32
Mexico	1.97	1.42	1.56	1.59	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.43	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.40	2.46	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.64	1.83	2.08	2.34
Australia	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.21	8.58	9.53	11.45	12.55	13.24	13.74	13.25	12.70	14.28	15.56	17.22	16.91	15.22	15.99	14.47	13.15
Hong Kong	1.66	1.51	1.58	1.73	1.89	2.11	2.42	2.82	3.23	3.61	3.99	4.37	4.70	4.91	5.23	5.52	5.57	5.54	5.63	5.96
Japan	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.63	12.53	12.80	14.67	16.38	19.21	21.35	23.82	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.89	22.00	19.59
Korea	1.09	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.31	1.59	2.20	3.17	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.29	8.22	7.86	5.67	7.35	8.48	8.09
Singapore	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.23	2.31	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.35	4.92	5.25	6.25	7.33	8.27	8.19	7.72	7.13	7.42	7.77
Sri Lanka	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	N/A
Taiwan	1.24	1.29	1.45	1.49	1.72	2.25	2.80	3.50	3.90	4.33	5.05	5.19	5.49	5.85	5.87	5.80	5.18	5.51	5.85	5.70
France	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.65	15.49	15.65	17.47	16.60	17.24	19.35	19.06	17.21	17.49	17.19	15.66	15.88
Germany	10.25	10.15	9.34	9.50	16.30	16.85	18.10	17.61	21.81	22.55	25.30	24.00	25.47	30.27	29.74	26.36	26.28	25.66	22.99	22.86
Portugal	1.88	1.62	1.45	1.53	2.08	2.52	2.78	2.97	3.77	4.24	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.37	5.58	5.38	5.48	5.35	4.75	N/A
United Kingdom	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.27	7.66	9.09	10.61	10.56	12.70	13.74	14.37	12.45	12.88	13.78	14.24	15.58	16.75	17.04	16.45	16.14
Mauritius	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.52	0.67	0.76	0.88	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.13	1.17	1.14	

Table G.4 - Hourly compensation cost index in U.S.dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2001

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
U.S.A	100.00	103.94	107.45	111.39	113.53	115.75	119.09	122.60	127.65	133.39	137.76	141.35	144.43	147.17	151.54	156.76	159.16	163.61	168.84	173.97
Mexico	100.00	72.08	79.19	80.71	55.33	52.79	63.45	72.59	80.20	93.40	110.15	121.83	124.87	83.76	80.20	86.29	83.25	92.89	105.58	118.78
Australia	100.00	93.29	98.50	82.26	85.97	95.49	114.73	125.75	132.67	137.68	132.77	127.25	143.09	155.91	172.55	169.44	152.51	160.22	144.99	131.76
Hong Kong	100.00	90.96	95.18	104.22	113.86	127.11	145.78	169.88	194.58	217.47	240.36	263.25	283.13	295.78	315.06	332.53	335.54	333.73	339.16	359.04
Japan	100.00	107.68	111.25	113.21	164.64	192.68	225.54	223.75	228.57	261.96	292.50	343.04	381.25	425.36	375.00	348.93	326.61	373.04	392.86	349.82
Korea	100.00	105.50	110.09	112.84	120.18	145.87	201.83	290.83	340.37	422.94	478.90	517.43	587.16	668.81	754.13	721.10	520.18	674.31	777.98	742.20
Singapore	100.00	112.76	125.51	126.02	113.78	117.86	136.22	160.71	192.86	221.94	251.02	267.86	318.88	373.98	421.94	417.86	393.88	363.78	378.57	396.43
Sri Lanka	100.00	104.17	116.67	120.83	125.00	129.17	129.17	145.83	166.67	166.67	175.00	187.50	200.00	200.00	191.67	195.83	191.67	200.00	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	100.00	104.03	116.94	120.16	138.71	181.45	225.81	282.26	314.52	349.19	407.26	418.55	442.74	471.77	473.39	467.74	417.74	444.35	471.77	459.68
France	100.00	98.60	92.87	95.80	130.96	156.56	164.97	161.15	197.32	199.36	222.55	211.46	219.62	246.50	242.80	219.24	222.80	218.98	199.49	202.79
Germany	100.00	99.02	91.12	92.68	159.02	164.39	176.59	171.80	212.78	220.00	246.83	234.15	248.49	295.32	290.15	257.17	256.39	250.34	224.79	223.02
Portugal	100.00	86.17	77.13	81.38	110.64	134.04	147.87	157.98	200.53	225.53	275.00	239.36	244.68	285.64	296.81	286.17	291.49	284.57	252.66	N/A
United Kingdom	100.00	93.79	87.28	90.61	110.69	131.36	153.32	152.60	183.53	198.55	207.66	179.91	186.13	199.13	205.78	225.14	242.05	246.24	237.72	233.24
Mauritius	100.00	100.00	91.67	85.42	100.00	108.33	135.42	139.58	158.33	183.33	212.50	237.50	262.50	250.00	250.00	237.50	235.42	243.75	237.50	237.50

Table G.5 - MAURITIUS : Exchange rate movements * (value of foreign currency), 1982 - 2001

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australian Dollar	10.85	10.71	12.30	10.92	9.19	9.18	10.73	12.26	11.57	12.17	11.40	11.94	13.10	13.09	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94
British Pound	18.35	17.86	18.47	20.03	19.87	21.20	24.07	25.16	26.46	27.63	27.44	26.51	27.61	28.10	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92
French Francs	1.61	1.56	1.60	1.74	1.96	2.15	2.27	2.41	2.72	2.77	2.92	3.11	3.24	3.56	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96
German Dm	4.48	4.64	4.91	5.33	6.30	7.26	7.75	8.23	9.20	9.45	9.94	11.67	11.09	12.34	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24
Indian Rupee	1.14	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.11	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.74	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62
Italian Lira (1000)	7.88	7.88	8.04	8.25	9.26	10.17	10.57	11.38	12.41	12.63	12.76	11.25	10.79	10.94	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27
Japanese Yen (100)	4.46	5.52	5.87	6.57	8.20	9.03	10.63	11.22	10.29	11.65	12.21	15.93	17.67	18.98	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67
S. Africa Rand	9.82	10.67	9.66	7.21	6.09	6.49	6.06	7.93	5.74	5.67	5.47	5.40	5.07	4.91	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41
Singapore Dollar	5.12	5.64	6.54	7.03	6.27	6.21	6.78	7.95	8.15	9.03	9.51	10.86	11.74	12.56	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17
Swiss Francs	5.36	5.58	6.47	6.39	7.61	8.76	9.25	9.46	10.73	10.94	11.04	11.95	13.17	14.99	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17
US Dollar	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07

Table G.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1982 - 2001

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australian Dollar	100.00	98.71	113.36	100.65	84.70	84.61	98.89	113.00	106.64	112.17	105.07	110.05	120.74	120.65	141.20	142.95	137.88	148.57	139.63	137.70
British Pound	100.00	97.33	100.65	109.16	108.28	115.53	131.17	137.11	144.20	150.57	149.54	144.47	150.46	153.13	167.90	188.07	216.62	221.80	216.95	228.45
French Francs	100.00	96.89	99.38	108.07	121.74	133.54	140.99	149.69	168.94	172.05	181.37	193.17	201.24	221.12	238.51	223.60	252.17	254.04	229.19	245.96
German Dm	100.00	103.57	109.60	118.97	140.63	162.05	172.99	183.71	205.36	210.94	221.88	260.49	247.54	275.45	290.18	268.97	302.68	303.35	275.45	295.54
Indian Rupee	100.00	103.51	108.77	112.28	97.37	92.11	89.47	87.72	77.19	64.91	52.63	50.88	50.00	48.25	49.12	50.88	50.88	51.75	51.75	54.39
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	102.03	104.70	117.51	129.06	134.14	144.42	157.49	160.28	161.93	142.77	136.93	138.83	162.31	156.98	175.00	173.86	156.85	168.40
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	123.77	131.61	147.31	183.86	202.47	238.34	251.57	230.72	261.21	273.77	357.17	396.19	425.56	405.38	389.69	411.88	492.83	540.58	530.72
S. Africa Rand	100.00	108.66	98.37	73.42	62.02	66.09	61.71	80.75	58.45	57.74	55.70	54.99	51.63	50.00	46.95	46.54	44.50	41.96	38.59	34.73
Singapore Dollar	100.00	110.16	127.73	137.30	122.46	121.29	132.42	155.27	159.18	176.37	185.74	212.11	229.30	245.31	273.05	276.95	280.27	290.04	297.07	315.82
Swiss Francs	100.00	104.10	120.71	119.22	141.98	163.43	172.57	176.49	200.19	204.10	205.97	222.95	245.71	279.66	295.71	269.03	316.79	311.94	289.18	320.34
US Dollar	100.00	108.77	127.40	142.28	121.19	118.81	124.11	140.73	135.98	143.47	142.28	161.64	165.11	162.56	180.00	192.24	219.00	229.68	239.82	265.48

Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1982 - 2001

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australian Dollar	100.00	101.31	88.21	99.36	118.06	118.19	101.12	88.50	93.78	89.15	95.18	90.87	82.82	82.89	70.82	69.95	72.53	67.31	71.62	72.62
British Pound	100.00	102.74	99.35	91.61	92.35	86.56	76.24	72.93	69.35	66.41	66.87	69.22	66.46	65.30	59.56	53.17	46.16	45.09	46.09	43.77
French Francs	100.00	103.21	100.63	92.53	82.14	74.88	70.93	66.80	59.19	58.12	55.14	51.77	49.69	45.22	41.93	44.72	39.66	39.36	43.63	40.66
German Dm	100.00	96.55	91.24	84.05	71.11	61.71	57.81	54.43	48.70	47.41	45.07	38.39	40.40	36.30	34.46	37.18	33.04	32.97	36.30	33.84
Indian Rupee	100.00	96.61	91.94	89.06	102.70	108.57	111.76	114.00	129.55	154.05	190.00	196.55	200.00	207.27	203.57	196.55	196.55	193.22	193.22	183.87
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	98.01	95.52	85.10	77.48	74.55	69.24	63.50	62.39	61.76	70.04	73.03	72.03	61.61	63.70	57.14	57.52	63.75	59.38
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	80.80	75.98	67.88	54.39	49.39	41.96	39.75	43.34	38.28	36.53	28.00	25.24	23.50	24.67	25.66	24.28	20.29	18.50	18.84
S. Africa Rand	100.00	92.03	101.66	136.20	161.25	151.31	162.05	123.83	171.08	173.19	179.52	181.85	193.69	200.00	213.02	214.88	224.71	238.35	259.10	287.98
Singapore Dollar	100.00	90.78	78.29	72.83	81.66	82.45	75.52	64.40	62.82	56.70	53.84	47.15	43.61	40.76	36.62	36.11	35.68	34.48	33.66	31.66
Swiss Francs	100.00	96.06	82.84	83.88	70.43	61.19	57.95	56.66	49.95	48.99	48.55	44.85	40.70	35.76	33.82	37.17	31.57	32.06	34.58	31.22
US Dollar	100.00	91.94	78.49	70.28	82.52	84.17	80.57	71.06	73.54	69.70	70.28	61.86	60.56	61.52	55.56	52.02	45.66	43.54	41.70	37.67

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Australian Dollar	1.31	-12.93	12.64	18.82	0.11	-14.45	-12.48	5.96	-4.93	6.75	-4.52	-8.85	0.08	-14.56	-1.23	3.68	-7.20	6.40	1.41
British Pound	2.74	-3.30	-7.79	0.81	-6.27	-11.92	-4.33	-4.91	-4.23	0.69	3.51	-3.98	-1.74	-8.80	-10.72	-13.18	-2.33	2.24	-5.03
French Francs	3.21	-2.50	-8.05	-11.22	-8.84	-5.29	-5.81	-11.40	-1.81	-5.14	-6.11	-4.01	-8.99	-7.29	6.67	-11.33	-0.73	10.84	-6.82
German Dm	-3.45	-5.50	-7.88	-15.40	-13.22	-6.32	-5.83	-10.54	-2.65	-4.93	-14.82	5.23	-10.13	-5.08	7.88	-11.14	-0.22	10.13	-6.80
Indian Rupee	-3.39	-4.84	-3.13	15.32	5.71	2.94	2.00	13.64	18.92	23.33	3.45	1.75	3.64	-1.79	-3.45	0.00	-1.69	0.00	-4.84
Italian Lira (1000)	0.00	-1.99	-2.55	-10.91	-8.95	-3.78	-7.12	-8.30	-1.74	-1.02	13.42	4.26	-1.37	-14.46	3.40	-10.30	0.66	10.84	-6.86
Japanese Yen (100)	-19.20	-5.96	-10.65	-19.88	-9.19	-15.05	-5.26	9.04	-11.67	-4.59	-23.35	-9.85	-6.90	4.98	4.03	-5.39	-16.42	-8.83	1.86
S. Africa Rand	-7.97	10.46	33.98	18.39	-6.16	7.10	-23.58	38.15	1.23	3.66	1.30	6.51	3.26	6.51	0.88	4.58	6.07	8.71	11.14
Singapore Dollar	-9.22	-13.76	-6.97	12.12	0.97	-8.41	-14.72	-2.45	-9.75	-5.05	-12.43	-7.50	-6.53	-10.16	-1.41	-1.18	-3.37	-2.37	-5.94
Swiss Francs	-3.94	-13.76	1.25	-16.03	-13.13	-5.30	-2.22	-11.84	-1.92	-0.91	-7.62	-9.26	-12.14	-5.43	9.92	-15.08	1.56	7.87	-9.73
US Dollar	-8.06	-14.62	-10.46	17.41	2.00	-4.27	-11.81	3.49	-5.22	0.83	-11.98	-2.10	1.57	-9.69	-6.37	-12.22	-4.65	-4.23	-9.67

*+ appreciation of MUR vis à vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis à vis currency

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