

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**DIGEST OF**

**PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS**

**2003**

## **Foreword**

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2003 is the seventh issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication contains data relating to the years 1982 to 2003 but the analysis focuses on the ten - year period 1993 to 2003.

All data in the digest are the latest available as at end of June 2004. Some of them are provisional and therefore subject to revision in later issues. Figures in each issue of the digest supersede and replace those appearing in previous ones.

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 sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are given on pages 5 to 11.

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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# CONTENTS

<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	5
Productivity Indicators	5
Competitiveness Indicators	8
Estimates of Capital Stock	9
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	13
<b>APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT</b>	
1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement	17
1.2 The productivity process	17
1.3 Coverage	18
1.4 Caution to users	18
<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY</b>	
2.1 Structure of the economy	19
2.2 Output and inputs	20
2.3 Trends in Labour productivity	20
2.4 Trends in Capital productivity	20
2.5 Capital - labour ratio and capital - output ratio	21
2.6 Trends in Multifactor productivity	22
2.7 Comparison of productivity trends	22
2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	23
2.9 Growth accounting	24
<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR</b>	
3.1 Background	25
3.2 Output and inputs	25
3.3 Trends in Labour productivity	25
3.4 Trends in Capital productivity	26
3.5 Trends in Multifactor productivity	27
3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	28
<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE</b>	
4.1 Background	29
4.2 Output and inputs	29
4.3 Productivity trends	30
4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	31
<b>INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS</b>	
5.1 General	33
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	33
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - growth rate, 2003	34
5.4 Evolution of market share	35

## TABLES

<b>A The Total Economy</b>		<b>37-39</b>
A1	Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	37
A2	Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	37
A3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	38
A4	Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	38
A5	Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	39
A6	Capital - Output Ratio, Capital -Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 - 2003	39
<b>B The Manufacturing sector</b>		<b>40-44</b>
B1	Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	40
B2	Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	40
B3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	41
B4	Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	41
B5	Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	42
B6	Capital - Output Ratio, Capital -Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2003	42
B7	Cost of selected inputs - Manufacturing sector, 2002 and 2003	43
<b>C The Export Processing Zone</b>		<b>45-47</b>
C1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 - 2003	45
C2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 - 2003	45
C3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982- 2003	46
C4	Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982- 2003	46
C5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 - 2003	47
C6	Capital - Output Ratio, Capital -Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1982 - 2003	47
<b>D The EPZ Textile subsector</b>		<b>48-50</b>
D1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	48
D2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	48
D3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	49
D4	Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	49
D5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	50
D6	Capital - Output Ratio, Capital -Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	50
<b>E The EPZ Non textile subsector</b>		<b>51-53</b>
E1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	51
E2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	51
E3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	52
E4	Productivity Trends - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	52
E5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	53
E6	Capital - Output Ratio, Capital -Labour Ratio - EPZ Non textile subsector, 1982 - 2003	53

## **F Productivity related indicators**

**54-73**

F1	Labour Force, employment and unemployment as at June, 1983 - 2003	54
F2	Employment in large establishments by sex and industry group, March 2000 to 2003	55
F3	Average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2000 to 2003	56
F4	Index of average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2000 to 2003	57
F5	Inflation, monthly earnings and labour productivity in the EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003	58
F6	Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1993 to 2003	59
F7	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1993 to 2003	60
F8	Gross Domestic Product sectoral growth rates - (% over previous year), 1993 to 2003	61
F9	Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2001 to 2003	62
F10	Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2001 to 2003	63
F11	Compensation of employees for General Government by industry group at current basic prices, 2001 to 2003	64
F12	Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2001 to 2003	65
F13	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1993 to 2003	66
F14	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, annual real growth rates, 1993 to 2003	67
F15	Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 to 2003	68
F16	Export and import unit value indices and terms of trade, 1982 to 2003	69
F17	Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003	70
F18	Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 1999 to 2002	71
F19	Budgetary central government debt and net international reserves, 1982 to 2003	73

## **G International comparison of competitiveness indicators**

**74-81**

G1	Exchange rates - National currency units per U.S dollar, 1982 to 2002	74
G2	Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002	75
G3	Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002	76
G4	Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1983 to 2002	77
G5	Mauritius exchange rate movements, 1982 to 2003	78
G6	Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1983 to 2002	79
G7	Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 to 2002	80
G8	Annual change in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 to 2002	81

## LIST OF FIGURES

1.1 The Productivity process	17
2.1 Labour productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	20
2.2 Capital productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	21
2.3 Capital - labour ratio and Capital - output ratio - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	21
2.4 Multifactor productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	22
2.5 Capital , labour and multifactor productivity - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	22
2.6 Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1993 to 2003	23
2.7 Contribution of labour, capital and TFP to GDP, 1993 to 2003	24
3.1 Labour productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003	26
3.2 Capital productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003	26
3.3 Multifactor productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003	27
3.4 Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003	28
4.1 Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003	29
4.2 Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003	30
4.3 Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003	31
5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003	33
5.2 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - growth rate (%), 2002	34

## 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.

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

#### 3. Capital input

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

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

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

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

#### 4. Multifactor input

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

#### 5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

#### 6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

#### 7. Multifactor productivity

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

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

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

$A(t)$  = Multifactor productivity index in time  $t$

$Q(t)$  = Output index in time  $t$

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

$L(t)$  = Labour input index in time  $t$

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

$K(t)$  = Capital input index in time  $t$

### 8. Capital-labour ratio

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

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

### 9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio 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 March and the September Survey of Employment and Earnings in large establishments.

### 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.

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

## 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.

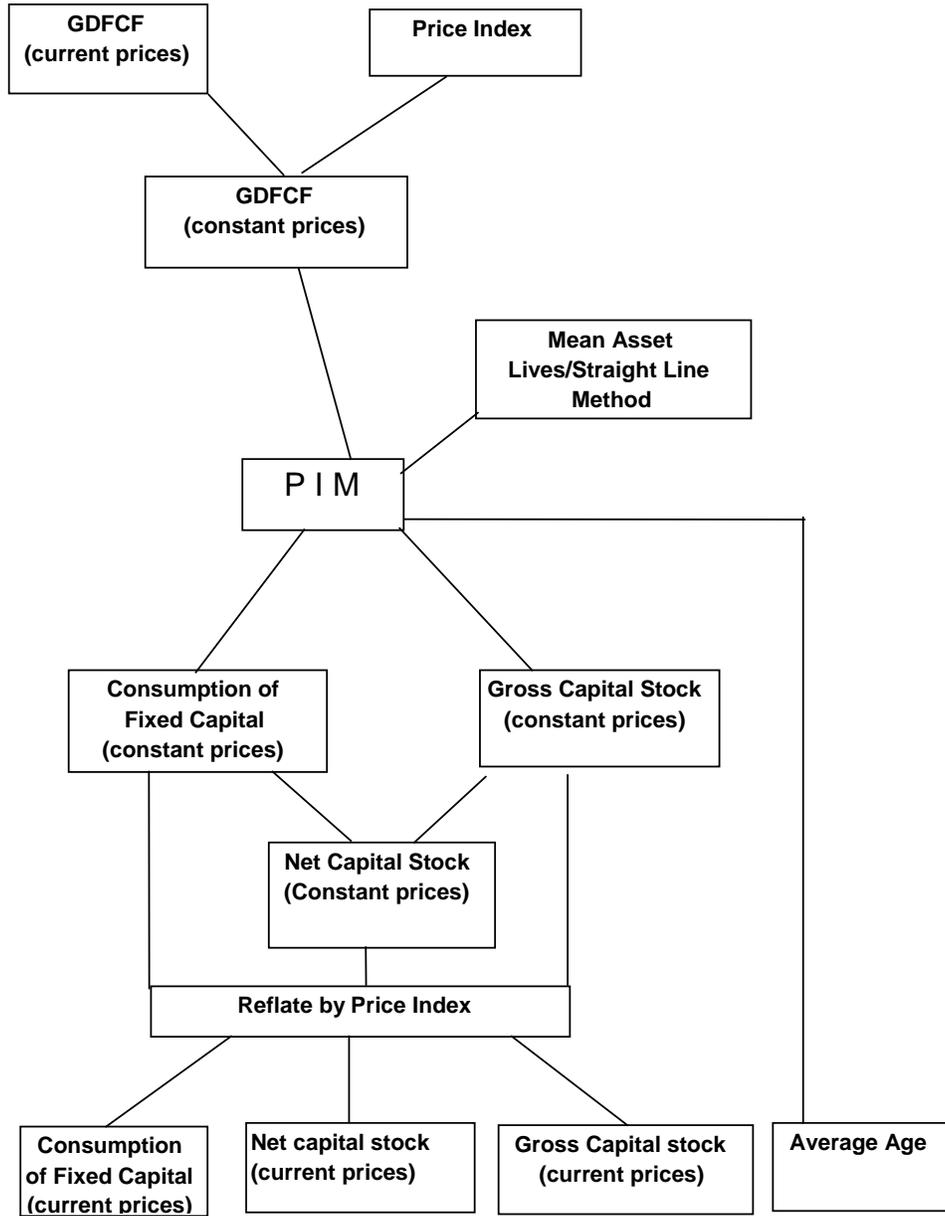
**Net capital stock** is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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
<b>A .Construction Work</b>	
	<b>Age</b>
Residential building	30 years
Non residential building	40 years
Other construction work	60 years
<b>B. Transport equipment according to type / sector</b>	
Motor car	8 years
<b>Other transport equipment by sector</b>	
Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Air / Sea Transport	20 years
Other sectors	12 years
<b>C. Other machinery and equipment by sector</b>	
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, 1993 - 2003

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

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

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

### Indicators for the total economy

The table below presents the growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the total economy.

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Average annual	2002	2003
		1993-2003		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.1	1.8	4.6
2	GDP at market prices	5.1	1.9	4.5
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	4.0	1.0	3.4
4	Labour input	1.0	0.4	0.9
5	Capital input	5.8	4.6	4.8
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.6	2.7	0.2
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.7	4.1	3.9
8	Labour productivity	4.1	1.3	3.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.6	-2.6	-0.2
10	Multifactor productivity	0.8	-1.3	0.9
11	Average compensation	8.5	6.8	9.3
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.3	5.3	5.4
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.6	2.2	11.3

### ***Output and Input***

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a given year. Between 1993 and 2003, GDP in real terms grew on average by 5.1% per annum. It witnessed a higher growth of 4.6% in 2003 compared to 1.8% in 2002.

The GDP per capita at market prices, is used as an indicator for measuring the standard of living of the population. With an annual increase of 1.1% in population compared to an annual increase of 5.1% in GDP between 1993 and 2003, GDP per capita grew by 4.0% per annum.

Whilst GDP in real terms increased annually by 5.1%, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital also witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.8% respectively. The capital-labour ratio which gives the proportion of stock of fixed capital to labour inputs increased by 4.7%, showing that capital deepening is taking place.

### ***Productivity Indicators***

#### Labour productivity

Between 1993 to 2003, labour productivity as defined by GDP per worker, witnessed an annual increase of 4.1%. While analysing the trend in labour productivity, it is observed that the index has been improving over the years from 118.0 in 1993 to reach 176.5 in 2003.

In 2002, due to low growths in both labour (0.4%) and GDP (1.8%), an increase of only 1.3% was registered in labour productivity. Whereas, in 2003, labour productivity increased by 3.7% as a result of positive growths in both GDP (4.6%) and labour input (0.9%).

#### Capital productivity

From 1993 to 2003, an annual decline of 0.6% is observed in capital productivity with the index dropping from 94.1 to 88.6. In 2002, the index witnessed a fall of 2.6% due to a higher growth of 4.6% in capital input against a rise of 1.8% in GDP. On the other hand, capital productivity declined at a lower rate of 0.2% in 2003.

#### Multifactor productivity (MFP)

During the period under study, the annual growth of MFP works out to 0.8%. In 2003, MFP witnessed a rise of 0.9% against a fall of 1.3% in 2002.

### *Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)*

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During 1993 – 2003, average compensation increased by 8.5% whilst labour productivity grew by 4.1% annually. The growth in labour productivity being inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation resulted in an annual growth of 4.3% in ULC.

### **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 (%)		
		Average annual	2002	2003
		1993-2003		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.2	-2.4	1.0
2	Labour input	-0.1	-3.2	-3.1
3	Capital input	2.9	4.1	3.1
4	Capital - Output ratio	-1.2	6.6	2.1
5	Capital - Labour ratio	3.0	7.5	6.4
6	Labour productivity	4.3	0.9	4.2
7	Capital productivity	1.2	-6.2	-2.1
8	Multifactor productivity	2.3	-3.6	-0.1
9	Average compensation	8.3	8.2	6.6
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.9	7.3	2.3
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.9	4.1	8.0

### *Output and input*

Between 1993 and 2003, output of the manufacturing sector grew on average by 4.2% annually. In 2002, the sector witnessed a fall of 2.4%, mainly due to poor performances of both sugar milling and EPZ enterprises whilst in 2003, a slight increase of 1.0% was registered.

During the same period, labour input declined by 0.1% annually whereas an annual rise of 2.9% was recorded in capital input.

In 2002, capital input witnessed a rise of 4.1% followed by a slower growth of 3.1% in 2003. On the other hand, decreases of 3.2% and 3.1% were registered in labour input in 2002 and 2003 respectively.

***Productivity trends***

Between 1993 and 2003, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector grew at an annual rate of 4.3%, capital productivity by 1.2% and multifactor productivity by 2.3%. This performance can be explained by a high growth in output (4.2%) against a low growth in capital input (2.9%) and a decline in labour input (-0.1%).

## 1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

### 1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement

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

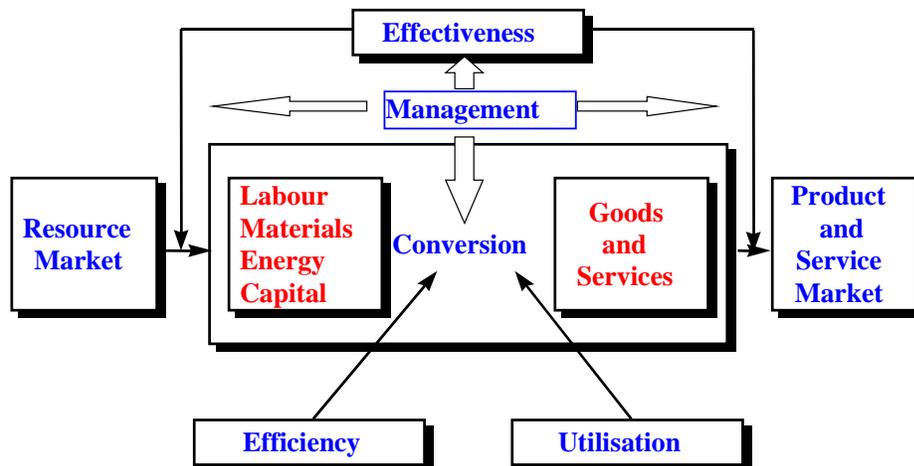
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

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

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

### 1.2 The Productivity process

Fig1.1 The Productivity Process



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

### **1.3 Coverage**

The series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to all production units including small units operating with nine or fewer workers. This publication presents data available as at end of June 2004 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**

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

## 2. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

### 2.1 Structure of the economy – 1993 to 2003

Comparison of the structure of the economy between 1993 and 2003 shows a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. The share of the agricultural sector, which was 10.6% in 1993 went down to 6.2% in 2003. The share of the manufacturing sector which was 23.3% in 1993 went down slightly to 21.6% in 2003, reflecting poor performances of both sugar milling and EPZ. On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 4.3% (1993) to 5.8% (2003), in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise of 5.4% in 1993 to 9.9% in 2003

**Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy**

Industry group	1993	2001	2002	2003
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	5.5	3.9	3.1	3.2
<i>Other</i>	5.0	3.4	3.2	3.1
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.0
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.5	11.6	10.9	9.8
<i>Other</i>	9.4	10.5	10.7	10.8
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.8	11.2	11.2	10.9
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	1.5	2.5	2.6	2.7
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore banks)</i>	3.9	7.3	6.9	7.2
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	5.7	4.3	4.3	4.2
<i>Other</i>	3.0	4.6	5.1	5.3
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

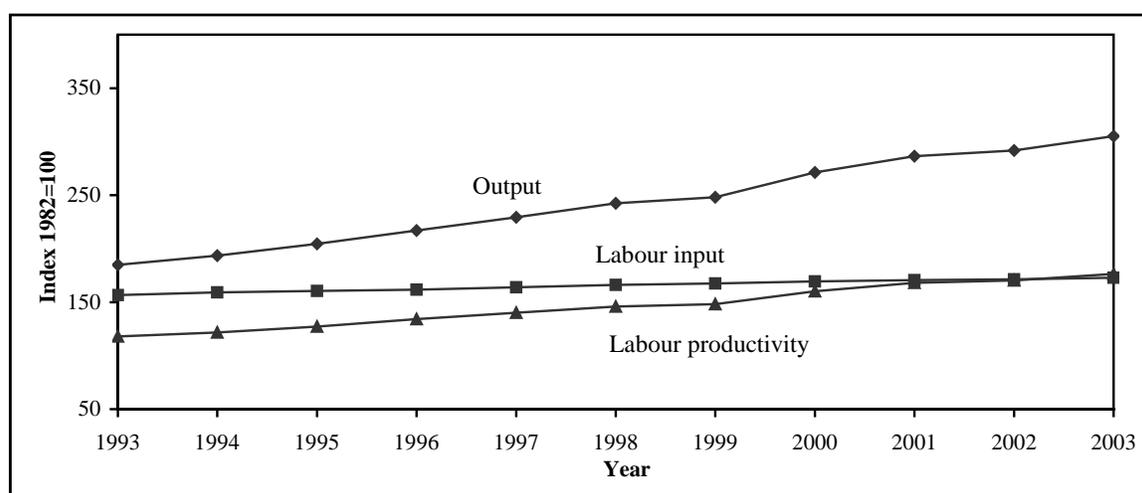
## 2.2 Output and inputs

At total 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 1993 - 2003, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 5.1%, labour and capital inputs also witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.8% respectively.

## 2.3 Trends in labour productivity

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

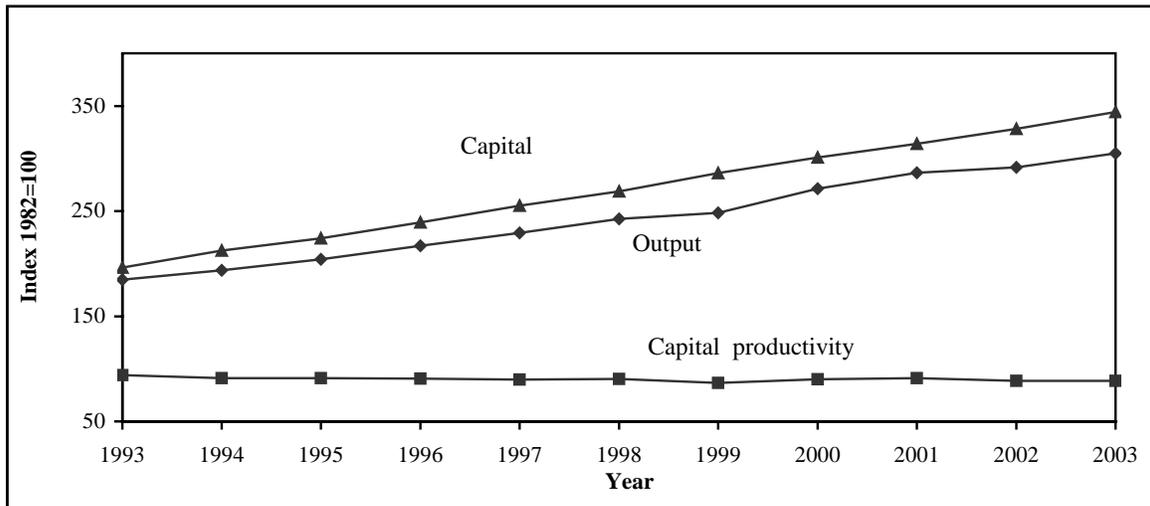
**Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components, 1993 to 2003**



From the above figure, it is observed that labour productivity has increased continuously between 1993 and 2003. In 2002, the growth in labour productivity works out to 1.3% as a result of low growths in both GDP (1.8%) and labour input (0.4%). Year 2003 witnessed a growth of 3.7% in labour productivity in line with the higher increase in GDP (4.6%) compared to that of labour input (0.9%). The annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 4.1%. (Table A.1)

## 2.4 Trends in capital productivity

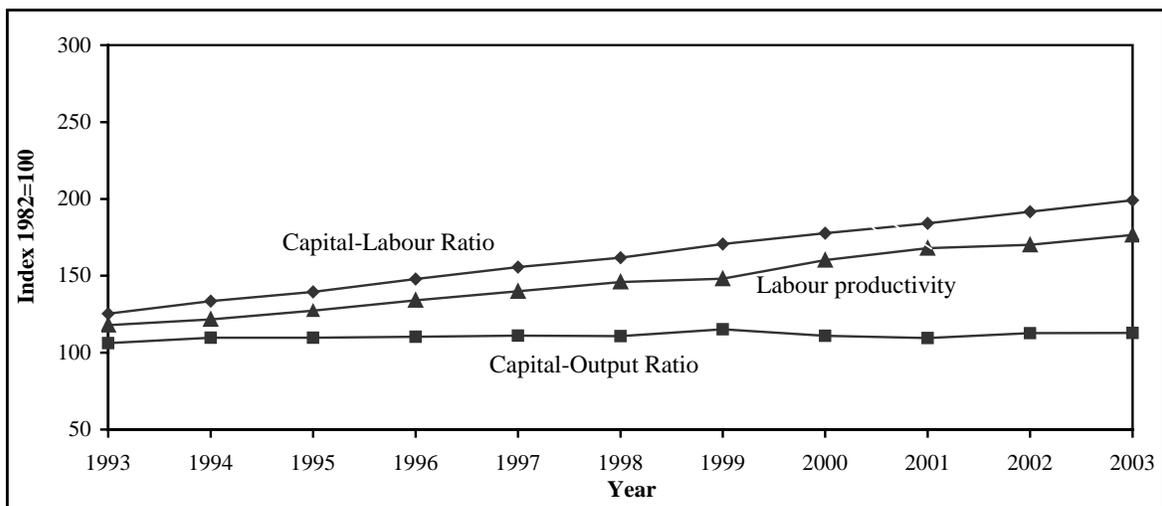
Capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the stock of fixed capital used in the production process. For the total economy, it is measured by dividing Gross Domestic Product (at constant prices) in a particular year by the fixed capital stock (at constant prices) used to produce it. Capital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

**Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1993 to 2003**

Between 1993 and 2003, capital productivity witnessed an annual decline of 0.6% with the index dropping from 94.1 in 1993 to 88.6 in 2003. Year 2002 registered a fall of 2.6% in capital productivity as a result of a high growth of 4.6% in capital input against 1.8% in GDP. Since the growths in GDP (4.6%) and capital input (4.8%) are nearly the same, capital productivity posted a small decrease of 0.2% in 2003. (Table A.2)

### 2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

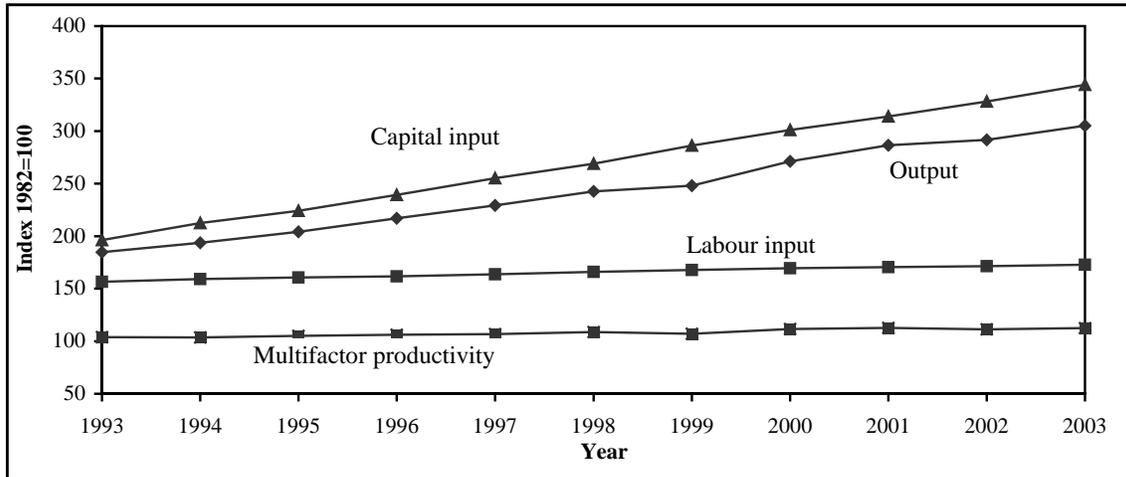
An analysis of the trend in capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.6% between 1993 and 2003 with the index improving from 106.2 in 1993 to reach 112.8 in 2003. During the same period the index of the capital-labour ratio has been rising from 125.3 in 1993 to 199.1 in 2003, representing an annual growth of 4.7%. In 2003, the capital-output ratio grew at a slower rate of 0.2% compared to 2.7% in 2002. The same pattern is reflected in the capital-labour ratio which grew at a higher rate of 4.1% in 2002 compared to 3.9% rise in 2003. (Table A.6)

**Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1993 to 2003**

## 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, 1993 to 2003**

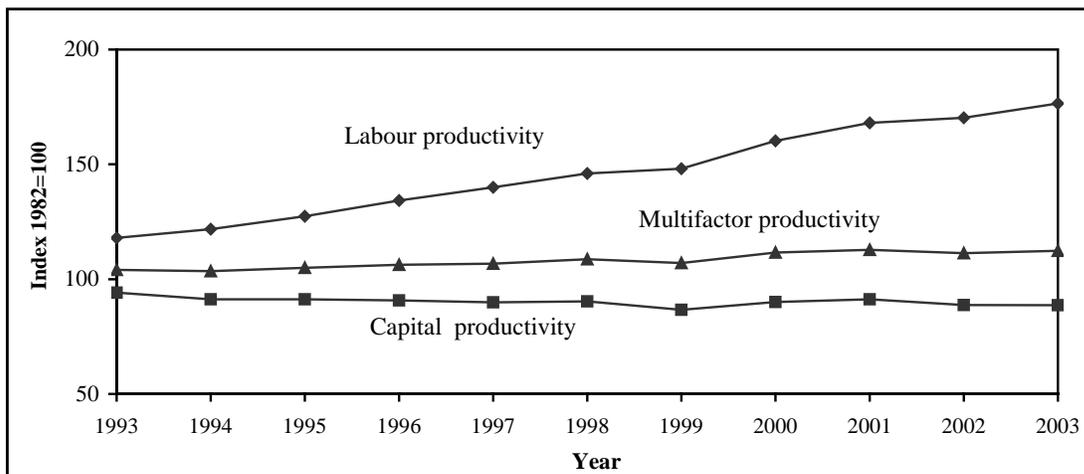


The annual growth of MFP during 1993 - 2003 works out to 0.8%. In 2003, MFP witnessed a rise of 0.9% against a fall of 1.3% in 2002. (Table A.3)

## 2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

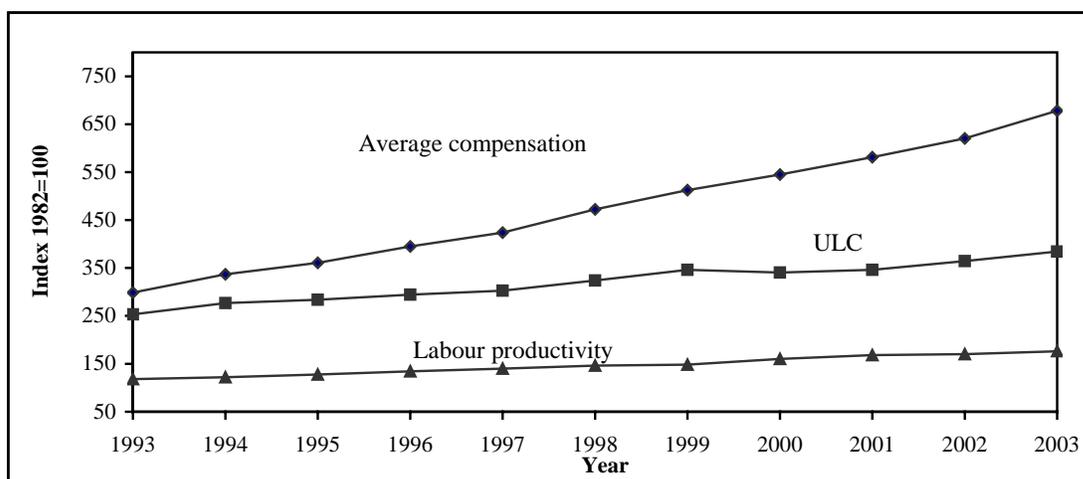
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1993 and 2003. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.6% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 4.1% and 0.8% respectively. (Table A.4)

**Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1993 to 2003**



## 2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

**Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1993 to 2003**

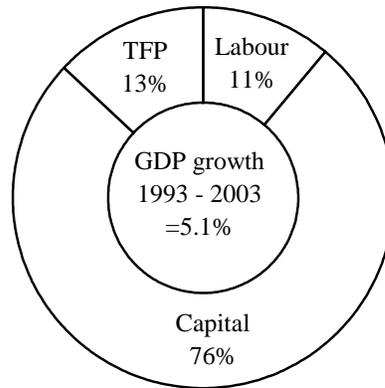


ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Figure 2.6 shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 1993 and 2003, ULC grew by 4.3% annually mainly due to higher growth in average compensation (8.5%) compared to that of labour productivity (4.1%). (Table A.5)

## 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  
1993 – 2003**



Between 1993 and 2003, the contribution of labour to the 5.1% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital, 76%. The remaining 13% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

<b>Factors</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Labour	11 %
Capital	76%
TFP	13%

Note: During the period under review, labour grew by 1.0% and capital by 5.8%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

### **3. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

#### **3.1 Background**

The manufacturing sector has raised its contribution to GDP from 16% in 1982 to 22% in 2003. In 2003, employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 27% of total employment. Total employment in 2003 was 495,100, that is, an increase of 5000 over the 2002 figure of 490,100. This is the result of net employment increases in some industry groups (Wholesale and Retail trade and Construction sectors) and net decreases in other groups (EPZ and Sugar sectors).

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) (ii) Sugar milling (including electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products but excluding electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and (iii) Other manufacturing which comprises goods mostly meant for the local market. These groups contributed respectively 9.8%, 1.0% and 10.8% to GDP in 2003.

#### **3.2 Output and inputs**

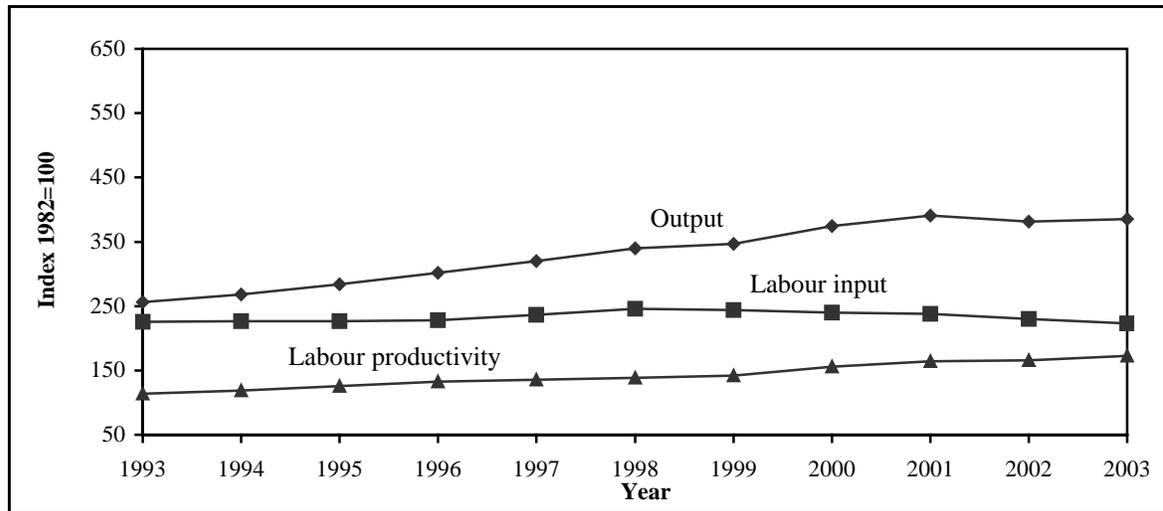
Between 1993 and 2003, output in the manufacturing sector increased at an annual rate of 4.2%. In 2002, the sector witnessed a fall of 2.4% mainly due to poor performances of both sugar milling and EPZ enterprises whilst in 2003, a slight increase of 1.0% was registered.

In 2003, it is observed that the capital input index grew at a slower rate of 3.1% compared to the growth of 4.1% in 2002. On the other hand, labour input witnessed decreases of 3.2% and 3.1% in 2002 and 2003 respectively.

#### **3.3 Trends in labour productivity**

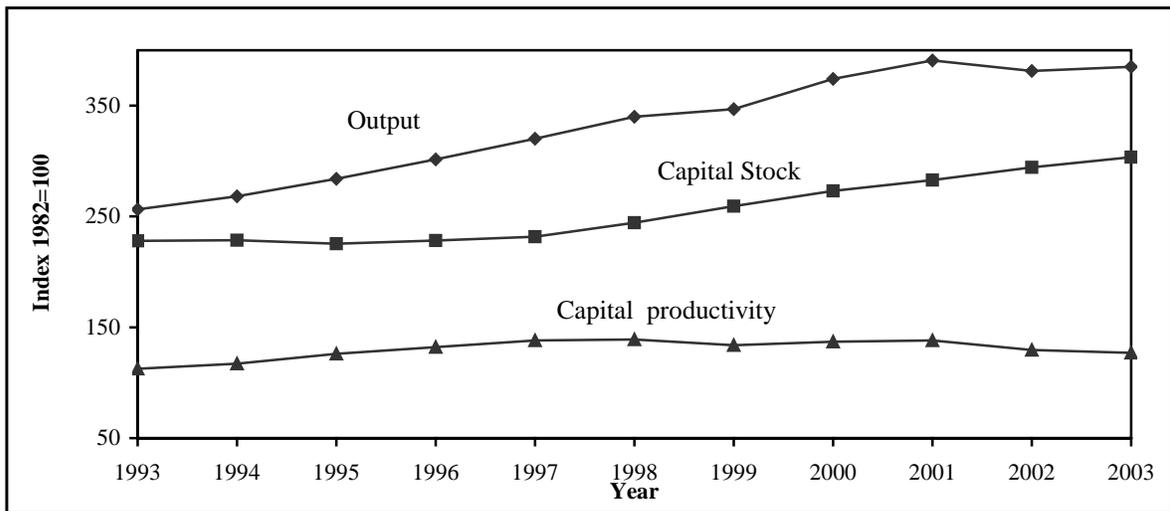
The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. During the period 1993 - 2003, labour productivity witnessed an annual increase of 4.3%. An analysis of the trend in labour productivity shows positive growth with the index improving from 113.7 in 1993 to attain 172.7 in 2003. In 2002, a rise of 0.9% is noted in the labour productivity index, being the net effect of declines in both GDP (-2.4%) and labour input (-3.2%). A fall in labour input (-3.1%) coupled with a positive growth of 1.0% in GDP resulted in a high growth of 4.2% in labour productivity in 2003. (Table B.1)

**Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003**



### 3.4 Trends in capital productivity

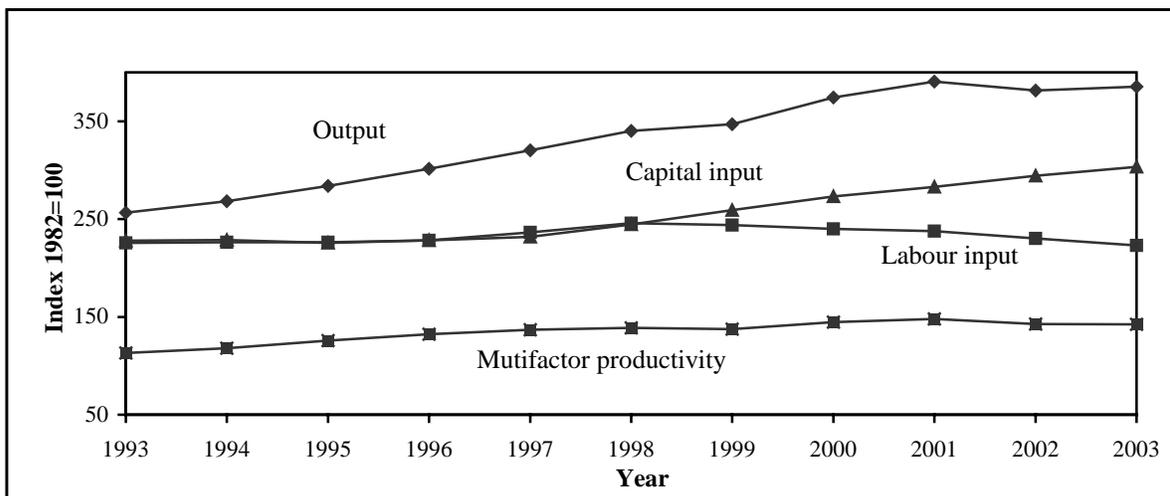
**Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003**



According to figure 3.2, the capital productivity index has been improving from 112.5 in 1993 to attain 126.9 in 2003 representing an annual growth of 1.2% over the period 1993 to 2003. In 2002, a decline of 6.2% was noted in capital productivity as a result of the high growth of 4.1% in capital input against a fall of 2.4% in real output. A further fall of 2.1% was recorded in 2003, following the higher growth of 3.1% in capital input which overshadowed the 1.0% growth in real output. (Table B.2)

### 3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

**Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003**

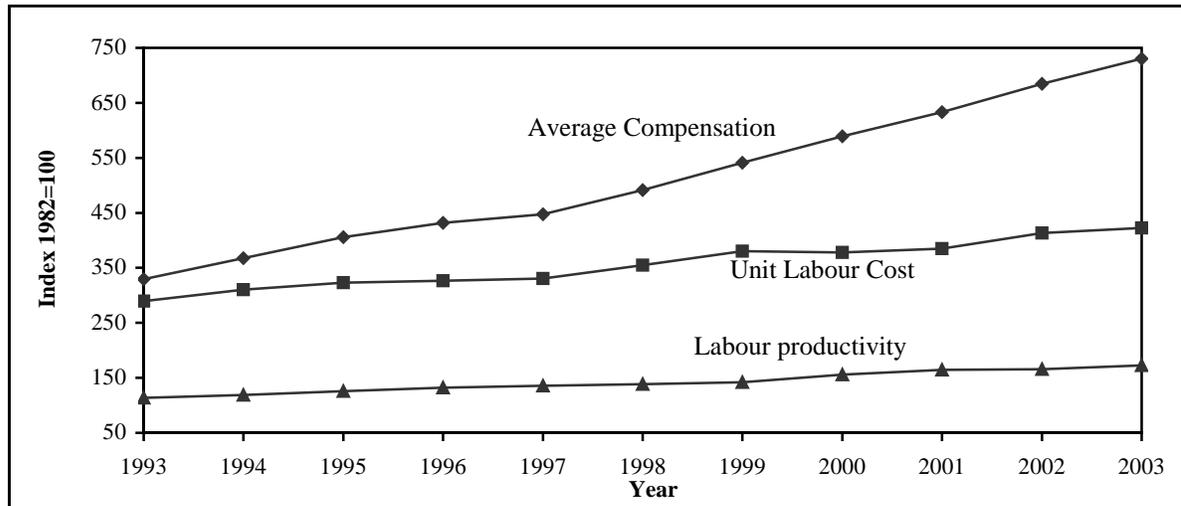


The annual growth in MFP for the period 1993 to 2003 works out to 2.3%. This performance can be explained by a high growth of 4.2% in output against a low growth of 2.9% in capital input coupled with a decline of 0.1% in labour input. In 2002, MFP witnessed a decline of 3.6% followed by a further decline of 0.1% in 2003. (Table B.3)

### 3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the period under review, ULC grew on average by 3.9% annually as a result of the higher growth in average compensation (8.3%) compared to that of labour productivity (4.3%). In 2003, ULC grew at a lower rate of 2.3% compared to the 7.3% growth in 2002. (Table B.5)

**Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1993 to 2003**



## 4. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

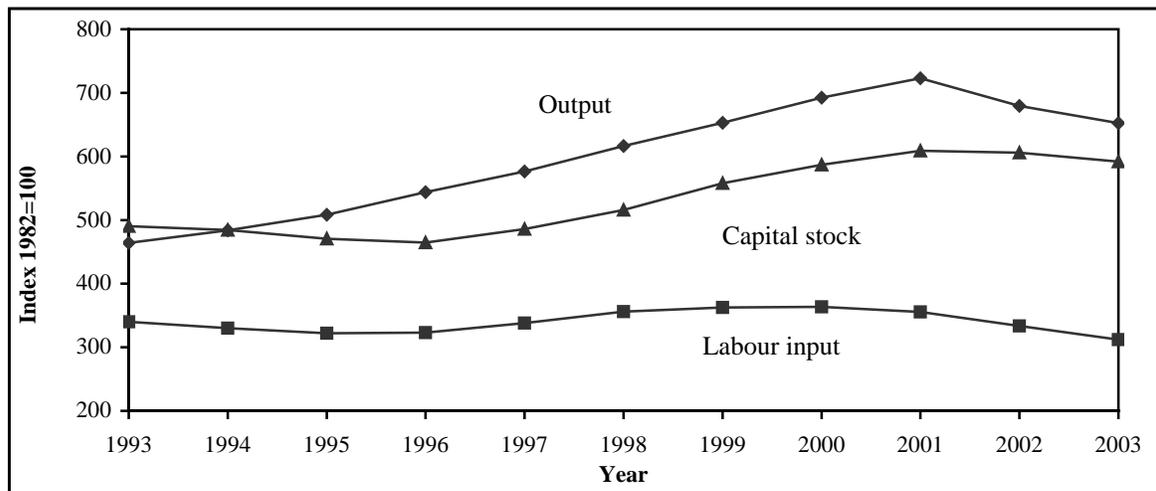
### 4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. When the first companies started operating in 1971, employment in this sector stood at 644. In March 2003, the number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments was estimated at 83,500, that is, a net decrease of 2,100 from the March 2002 figure of 85,600.

In 2003, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 9.8%. The textile sector accounted for 87% of the total output in the EPZ. The remaining 13% comprised the output of industries in the non-textile subsector.

### 4.2 Output and inputs

**Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003**



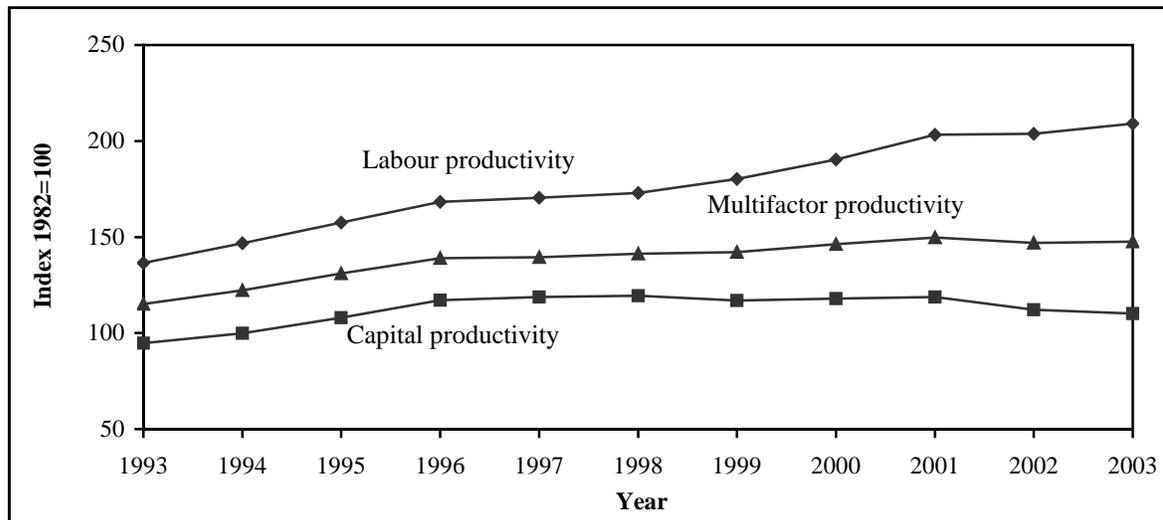
Between 1993 and 2003, the annual growth of 3.5% registered in the EPZ output was the combined performance of the textile companies (3.4%) and the non-textile ones (3.3%).

The EPZ sector witnessed a declining trend in labour input (employment) with the index dropping from 354.1 in 1992 to 322.3 in 1995. However, from 1996 to 2000, the trend was reversed with the employment growing at an annual rate of 3.0%. From 2001 onwards, a declining trend was observed with the index dropping from 363.8 in 2000 to 311.9 in 2003. (Table C.1)

In 1993, the capital input index grew by 0.5%. However, from 1994 to 1996, a declining trend was observed in capital input. Between 1997 and 2001, the trend was reversed following substantial capital investment in both the textile and non-textile enterprises. In 2002, capital input in the EPZ sector dropped by 0.5% followed by a further decline of 2.3% in 2003. (Table C.2)

### 4.3 Productivity trends

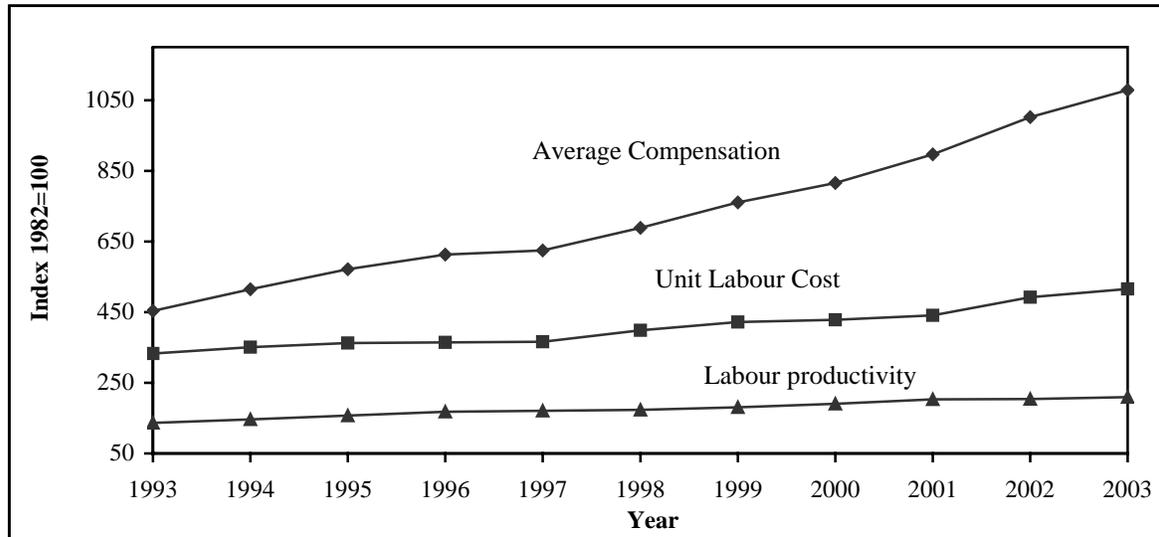
**Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003**



The drop in labour input (-0.9%), low growth in capital input (1.9%) coupled with the high growth of 3.5% in output resulted in high productivity performances. Between 1993 and 2003, labour productivity in the EPZ sector rose by 4.4% per annum, capital productivity by 1.5% and multifactor productivity by 2.5%. (Table C.4)

#### 4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

**Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1993 to 2003**



Changes in both average compensation and labour productivity are considered while examining trends in ULC. ULC in the EPZ sector grew by 4.5% annually during the period 1993 to 2003. This performance can be explained by the 4.4% growth in labour productivity being insufficient to absorb the rise of 9.0% in average compensation. The ULC index witnessed a growth of 4.9% in 2003 against 11.5% in 2002. (Table C.5)

## 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.

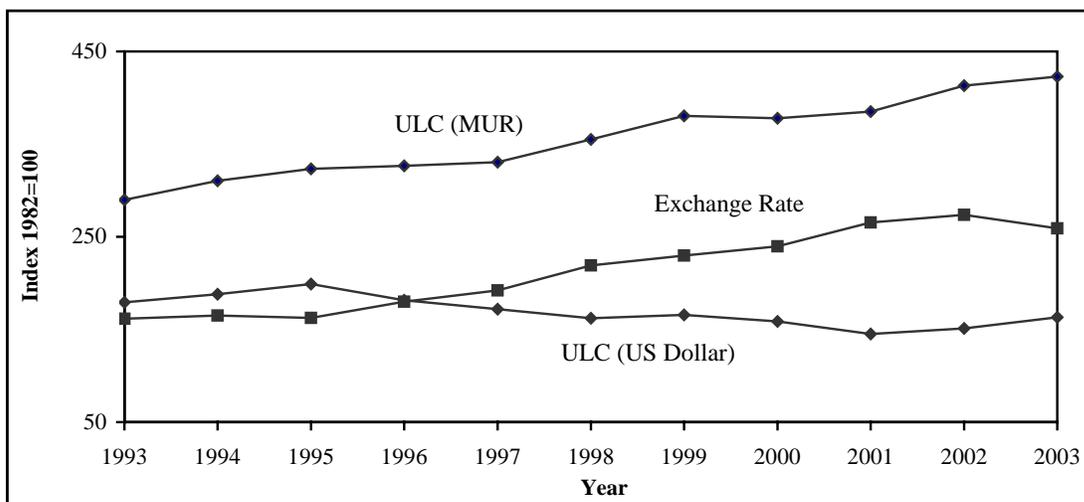
### 5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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

The figure below presents ULC both in Mauritian Rupee and US Dollar for the period 1993 to 2003. The following figure clearly shows that ULC is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

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

**Figure 5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1993-2003**



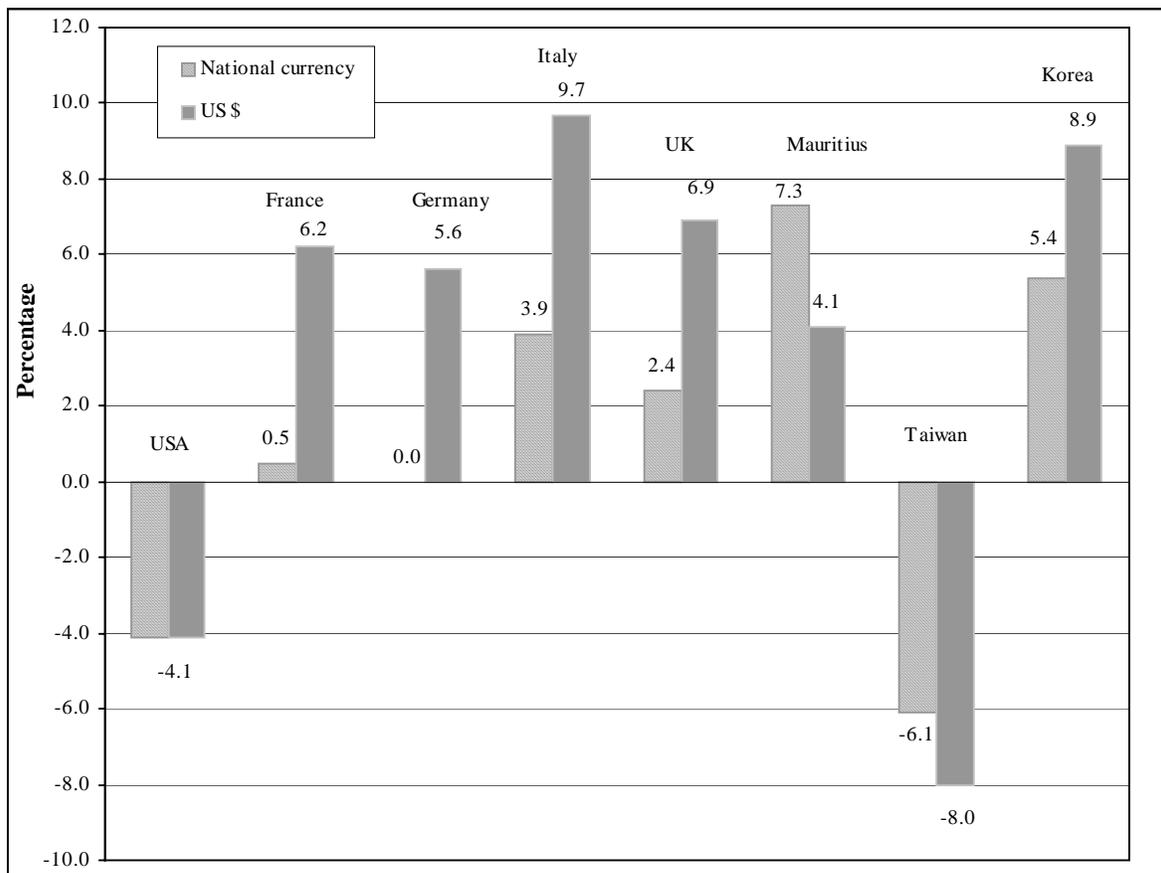
During the period under review, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by 3.9% annually whilst in Dollar terms, it declined at an annual rate of 0.9% as a result of the depreciation of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar.

### 5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2002 both in national currency and in US Dollar is given in the table and figure below.

	Percentage							
Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-4.1	0.5	0.0	3.9	2.4	<b>7.3</b>	-6.1	5.4
US \$	-4.1	6.2	5.6	9.7	6.9	<b>4.1</b>	-8.0	8.9

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – growth rate (%) 2002.



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

From the above table, it is observed that ULC in manufacturing, expressed in national currency units, rose in five of the eight economies in 2002, with Mauritius recording the largest increase (7.3%) followed by Korea (5.4%). On the other hand, ULC declined in both United States (-4.1%) and Taiwan (-6.1%).

The rise in ULC in US Dollar terms is explained by the depreciation of the Dollar vis-à-vis most other national currencies in 2002.

#### **5.4 Evolution of market share**

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

Table F18 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC groups, between 1999 and 2002 in some of our main importing countries. Data for France shows that Mauritius is penetrating the French market for SITC<sup>1</sup> group 845<sup>2</sup> since its share has increased tremendously from 0.9% in 1999 to 4.2% in 2002 whereas for SITC group 841<sup>3</sup>, it is losing its share since the figure has decreased from 1.9% in 1999 to 1.6% in 2002. On the other hand, Italy has witnessed the opposite, that is, Mauritius is penetrating the Italian market for SITC group 841, and losing its share for SITC group 845.

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<sup>1</sup> SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

<sup>2</sup> Articles of apparel of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s

<sup>3</sup> Men's or boys coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted

## A. TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003

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	169.4	1.1	160.2	8.2
2001	286.5	5.6	170.6	0.7	168.0	4.9
2002	291.6	1.8	171.3	0.4	170.2	1.3
2003	305.1	4.6	172.9	0.9	176.5	3.7

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003

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	286.5	5.6	314.0	4.3	91.2	1.2
2002	291.6	1.8	328.3	4.6	88.8	-2.6
2003	305.1	4.6	344.1	4.8	88.6	-0.2

**Table A.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003**

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	169.4	1.1	301.0	5.2	111.6	4.3
2001	286.5	5.6	170.6	0.7	314.0	4.3	112.8	1.1
2002	291.6	1.8	171.3	0.4	328.3	4.6	111.3	-1.3
2003	305.1	4.6	172.9	0.9	344.1	4.8	112.3	0.9

**Table A.4 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003**

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	111.6	4.3
2001	168.0	4.9	91.2	1.2	112.8	1.1
2002	170.2	1.3	88.8	-2.6	111.3	-1.3
2003	176.5	3.7	88.6	-0.2	112.3	0.9

**Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003**

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	545.2	6.4	340.4	-1.7	160.2	8.2
2001	581.1	6.6	346.0	1.6	168.0	4.9
2002	620.5	6.8	364.5	5.3	170.2	1.3
2003	678.2	9.3	384.3	5.4	176.5	3.7

**Table A.6 - Capital Output Ratio, Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 2003**

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	1.3
2000	111.0	-3.8	177.7	4.0	160.2	8.2
2001	109.6	-1.3	184.1	3.6	168.0	4.9
2002	112.6	2.7	191.7	4.1	170.2	1.4
2003	112.8	0.2	199.1	3.9	176.5	3.7

**B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR****Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	118.6	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	125.6	5.9
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	132.4	5.4
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	135.5	2.3
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	138.4	2.2
1999	346.9	2.0	243.9	-0.8	142.2	2.8
2000	374.3	7.9	240.0	-1.6	155.9	9.6
2001	390.7	4.4	237.8	-0.9	164.3	5.4
2002	381.3	-2.4	230.2	-3.2	165.7	0.9
2003	385.2	1.0	223.0	-3.1	172.7	4.2

**Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	2.4
2001	390.7	4.4	282.8	3.5	138.2	0.9
2002	381.3	-2.4	294.3	4.1	129.6	-6.2
2003	385.2	1.0	303.5	3.1	126.9	-2.1

**Table B.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	240.0	-1.6	273.2	5.4	144.6	5.2
2001	390.7	4.4	237.8	-0.9	282.8	3.5	147.9	2.3
2002	381.3	-2.4	230.2	-3.2	294.3	4.1	142.6	-3.6
2003	385.2	1.0	223.0	-3.1	303.5	3.1	142.5	-0.1

**Table B.4 - Productivity Trends -Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	105.2	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	118.6	4.2	117.3	4.3	117.9	4.3
1995	125.6	5.9	126.0	7.4	125.7	6.6
1996	132.4	5.4	132.2	4.9	132.2	5.1
1997	135.5	2.3	138.2	4.6	137.0	3.6
1998	138.4	2.2	139.1	0.7	138.8	1.3
1999	142.2	2.8	133.8	-3.8	137.4	-1.0
2000	155.9	9.6	137.0	2.4	144.6	5.2
2001	164.3	5.4	138.2	0.9	147.9	2.3
2002	165.7	0.9	129.6	-6.2	142.6	-3.6
2003	172.7	4.2	126.9	-2.1	142.5	-0.1

**Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	118.6	4.2
1995	405.6	10.3	323.3	4.2	125.6	5.9
1996	431.9	6.5	326.6	1.0	132.4	5.4
1997	447.4	3.6	330.4	1.2	135.5	2.3
1998	491.3	9.8	355.1	7.5	138.4	2.2
1999	541.0	10.1	380.5	7.2	142.2	2.8
2000	589.3	8.9	377.8	-0.7	155.9	9.6
2001	632.9	7.4	385.2	2.0	164.3	5.4
2002	684.8	8.2	413.3	7.3	165.7	0.9
2003	730.3	6.6	422.8	2.3	172.7	4.2

**Table B.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	118.6	4.2
1995	79.4	-6.9	99.6	-1.4	125.6	5.9
1996	75.7	-4.7	100.1	0.5	132.4	5.4
1997	72.4	-4.4	98.0	-2.1	135.5	2.3
1998	71.9	-0.7	99.4	1.5	138.4	2.2
1999	74.7	3.9	106.2	6.8	142.2	2.8
2000	73.0	-2.3	113.9	7.1	155.9	9.6
2001	72.4	-0.8	118.9	4.4	164.3	5.4
2002	77.2	6.6	127.8	7.5	165.7	0.9
2003	78.8	2.1	136.1	6.4	172.7	4.2

Table B.7 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 2002-2003

## 1. Electricity

Rupees

Average cost per kwh	2002	2003
Industrial	2.12	2.12
EPZ	1.87	1.87

## 2. Water

Rupees

Tariff for Industrial Consumers	2002	2003
First 100 cubic metres	10.00	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	12.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	16.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	250.00	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	5.50	5.50
Average price per cubic metre <i>including ground water</i>	8.57	9.87
<i>excluding ground water</i>	13.92	13.92

## 3. Telecommunication services

Rupees

	2002	2003	
<b>(i) Local call per minute</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.85</b>	
<b>(ii) International call / minute</b>		<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off Peak</b>
Australia	24.00	15.60	12.00
New Zealand	25.00	15.60	12.00
England	24.00	15.60	12.00
France	24.00	15.60	12.00
Germany	25.00	15.60	12.00
Switzerland	25.00	15.60	12.00
USA	25.00	15.60	12.00
Russia	25.00	15.60	12.00
India	24.00	15.60	12.00
Singapore	25.00	15.60	12.00
Malaysia	25.00	15.60	12.00
Japan	25.00	15.60	12.00
Rep of China	25.00	15.60	12.00
South Africa	24.00	15.60	12.00

Source: Mauritius Telecom

## Reduced rates on international calls

Monday to Friday	22.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs
Saturday	00.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs and 12.00 to 24.00 hrs
Sunday and public holidays	( Full day – 24 hours )
Christmas Eve	( Full day – 24 hours )
New Year's Eve	( Full day – 24 hours )

**6. Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot****(Rupees)**

		Year	
		2002	2003
Development Bank of Mauritius	Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	First Floor	44.00	44.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	Second Floor	38.00	38.00
Media*		45.00	45.00

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

**7. Export rates from SSR International airport to selected airports****(Rupees)**

Destination	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
London	1070	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	1130	67.55	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

**8. Import rates from selected airports to SSR International airport****(Rupees)**

Port of embarkation	Currency	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003	2002	2003
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	261.75	291.68	10.36	7.43	7.22	5.18	5.76	4.13
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	3.20	2.89	2.59	2.60	2.47	2.47
Mumbai	INR	1241.00	1241.00	157.00	157.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
Singapore	SGD	63.00	63.00	5.57	5.57	4.41	4.41	4.20	4.20
Tokyo via Hong Kong	USD	138.00	138.00	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

## C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003

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	363.8	0.4	190.3	5.6
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	203.3	6.8
2002	679.4	-6.0	333.4	-6.2	203.8	0.2
2003	652.2	-4.0	311.9	-6.5	209.1	2.6

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003

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	608.6	3.7	118.8	0.7
2002	679.4	-6.0	605.6	-0.5	112.2	-5.6
2003	652.2	-4.0	591.7	-2.3	110.2	-1.8

**Table C.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	363.8	0.4	586.7	5.1	146.2	2.8
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	608.6	3.7	149.8	2.5
2002	679.4	-6.0	333.4	-6.2	605.6	-0.5	146.9	-1.9
2003	652.2	-4.0	311.9	-6.5	591.7	-2.3	147.6	0.5

**Table C.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	114.8	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	190.3	5.6	118.0	0.9	146.2	2.8
2001	203.3	6.8	118.8	0.7	149.8	2.5
2002	203.8	0.2	112.2	-5.6	146.9	-1.9
2003	209.1	2.6	110.2	-1.8	147.6	0.5

**Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	10.5	332.5	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	815.6	7.2	428.6	1.5	190.3	5.6
2001	896.5	9.9	441.0	2.9	203.3	6.8
2002	1002.1	11.8	491.8	11.5	203.8	0.2
2003	1078.8	7.7	515.9	4.9	209.1	2.6

**Table C.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2003**

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	161.3	4.7	190.3	5.6
2001	84.2	-0.6	171.2	6.1	203.3	6.8
2002	89.1	5.9	181.7	6.1	203.8	0.2
2003	90.7	1.8	189.7	4.4	209.1	2.6

**D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR****Table D.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	759.5	5.7	376.0	0.0	202.0	5.7
2001	792.1	4.3	366.1	-2.6	216.4	7.1
2002	731.9	-7.6	342.9	-6.3	213.4	-1.4
2003	702.6	-4.0	316.5	-7.7	222.0	4.0

**Table D.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	759.5	5.7	588.8	5.2	129.0	0.5
2001	792.1	4.3	611.6	3.9	129.5	0.4
2002	731.9	-7.6	608.5	-0.5	120.3	-7.1
2003	702.6	-4.0	594.5	-2.3	118.2	-1.7

**Table D3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	759.5	5.7	376.0	0.0	588.8	5.2	158.6	2.7
2001	792.1	4.3	366.1	-2.6	611.6	3.9	162.6	2.5
2002	731.9	-7.6	342.9	-6.3	608.5	-0.5	157.3	-3.3
2003	702.6	-4.0	316.5	-7.7	594.5	-2.3	159.0	1.1

**Table D.4 - Productivity Trends -EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 2003**

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	202.0	5.7	129.0	0.5	158.6	2.7
2001	216.4	7.1	129.5	0.4	162.6	2.5
2002	213.4	-1.4	120.3	-7.1	157.3	-3.3
2003	222.0	4.0	118.2	-1.7	159.0	1.1

**Table D.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	171.7	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	231.6	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	854.8	9.0	423.1	3.1	202.0	5.8
2001	942.2	10.2	435.5	2.9	216.4	7.1
2002	1048.9	11.3	491.5	12.9	213.4	-1.4
2003	1144.4	9.1	515.5	4.9	222.0	4.0

**Table D.6 - Capital-Output ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	77.5	-0.5	156.6	5.2	202.0	5.8
2001	77.2	-0.4	167.1	6.7	216.4	7.1
2002	83.1	7.6	177.4	6.2	213.4	-1.4
2003	84.6	1.8	187.8	5.9	222.0	4.0

## E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2003

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	373.3	8.3	292.7	3.7	127.5	4.3
2001	392.0	5.0	294.0	0.4	133.3	4.5
2002	415.5	6.0	277.8	-5.5	149.6	12.2
2003	398.9	-4.0	284.7	2.5	140.1	-6.3

Table E.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2003

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	373.3	8.3	410.9	5.2	90.9	2.9
2001	392.0	5.0	422.6	2.8	92.8	2.1
2002	415.5	6.0	432.1	2.2	96.2	3.7
2003	398.9	-4.0	418.8	-3.1	95.2	-1.0

**Table E3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	1.8
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	373.3	8.3	292.7	3.7	410.9	5.2	103.8	3.3
2001	392.0	5.0	294.0	0.4	422.6	2.9	107.1	3.2
2002	415.5	6.0	277.8	-5.5	432.1	2.2	114.0	6.4
2003	398.9	-4.0	284.7	2.5	418.8	-3.1	111.1	-2.5

**Table E.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	1.8
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	127.5	4.3	90.8	2.9	103.8	3.3
2001	133.3	4.5	92.8	2.1	107.1	3.2
2002	149.6	12.2	96.2	3.7	114.0	6.4
2003	140.1	-6.3	95.2	-1.0	111.1	-2.5

**Table E.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	612.7	-5.2	480.5	-9.1	127.5	4.3
2001	659.2	7.6	494.5	2.9	133.3	4.5
2002	763.2	15.8	510.2	3.2	149.6	12.2
2003	749.8	-1.8	535.2	4.9	140.1	-6.3

**Table E.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2003**

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	0.0	138.4	6.2	122.2	6.3
2000	110.1	-2.8	140.4	1.4	127.5	4.3
2001	107.8	-2.0	143.7	2.3	133.3	4.5
2002	104.0	-3.5	155.5	8.2	149.6	12.2
2003	105.0	1.0	147.1	-5.4	140.1	-6.3

## F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table F.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982 - 2003 (as at June)

(Thousand)

Year	Labour force			Employment <sup>1</sup>				Unemployment		
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments <sup>2</sup>		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup>
				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	301.0	61.3	189.8	38.7	490.8	47.7	9.1
2002 <sup>5</sup>	523.9 <sup>4</sup>	17.0	540.9	296.2	60.4	193.9	39.6	490.1	50.8	9.7
2003	531.3	18.2	549.5	295.9	59.8	199.2	40.2	495.1	54.4	10.2

<sup>1</sup> Includes foreign workers

<sup>2</sup> Average of March and September figures

<sup>3</sup> Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

<sup>4</sup> The low increase results from the implementation of the VRS. It is assumed that out of the 8,000 affected 5,000 moved out the labour force, 2,000 found employment and 1,000 looked for work

<sup>5</sup> Revised

**Table F.2 - Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2000 - March 2003**

**Both sexes**

<b>Industrial group</b>	<b>March 2000</b>	<b>March 2001</b>	<b>March 2002</b>	<b>March 2003</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>32,663</b>	<b>31,253</b>	<b>25,258</b>	<b>23,394</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	24,786	23,534	17,615	15,540
<i>Other</i>	7,877	7,719	7,643	7,854
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>114,987</b>	<b>116,960</b>	<b>111,017</b>	<b>108,907</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	3,358	3,170	3,064	2,230
<i>EPZ products</i> <sup>1</sup>	88,157	90,798	84,475	82,516
<i>Other</i>	23,472	22,992	23,478	24,161
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,992</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>13,287</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>14,621</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>16,459</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>16,909</b>	<b>17,691</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>14,495</b>	<b>16,292</b>	<b>17,142</b>	<b>18,216</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>16,082</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>17,521</b>	<b>18,094</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>6,715</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>7,387</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>8,906</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>8,729</b>	<b>8,894</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>34,877</b>	<b>35,650</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>38,878</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>17,826</b>	<b>18,295</b>	<b>18,914</b>	<b>20,635</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>11,257</b>	<b>11,002</b>	<b>10,986</b>	<b>11,608</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,031</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>6,968</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>297,025</b>	<b>301,217</b>	<b>294,603</b>	<b>298,499</b>

<sup>1</sup> *excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments*

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings <sup>1</sup> in large establishments by industrial group, March 2000 - March 2003

(Rupees)				
Industrial group	March 2000 <sup>3</sup>	March 2001 <sup>4</sup>	March 2002	March 2003
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>6,602</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>8,734</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	6,156	7,039	7,386	8,308
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>5,777</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>6,155</b>	<b>6,668</b>
<i>EPZ <sup>2</sup> products</i>	4,774	5,063	5,323	5,684
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>13,515</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>18,987</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8,746</b>	<b>8,979</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>10,153</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>9,584</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>11,236</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>7,401</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>8,402</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>11,491</b>	<b>11,986</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>13,716</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>14,814</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>17,228</b>	<b>17,782</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>10,275</b>	<b>11,156</b>	<b>12,186</b>	<b>13,342</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>11,018</b>	<b>11,228</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>11,299</b>	<b>11,728</b>	<b>12,524</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>11,256</b>	<b>12,360</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>12,812</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>7,953</b>	<b>8,183</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>8,760</b>
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>8,178</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>9,845</b>

<sup>1</sup> earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis and included in this table

<sup>2</sup> excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments

<sup>3</sup> Final

<sup>4</sup> Revised

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry ( large establishments), March 2000 - March 2003

(Base March 1999 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>151</i>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>
<i>EPZ products</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>128</i>
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>119</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>131</b>

**Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1982 - 2003**

Year	C.P.I. Index	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0	11.4	763.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.6	5.6	764.0	100.1	0.1	94.8	-5.2	93.0	-7.0
1984	113.3	7.3	864.0	113.2	13.1	99.9	5.4	91.2	-1.9
1985	120.9	6.7	951.0	124.6	10.1	103.1	3.2	82.4	-9.6
1986	123.1	1.8	978.0	128.2	2.9	104.1	1.0	84.9	3.0
1987	123.8	0.6	1064.0	139.4	8.7	112.6	8.1	89.2	5.1
1988	135.2	9.2	1265.0	165.8	18.9	122.6	8.9	95.7	7.3
1989	152.2	12.6	1500.0	196.6	18.6	129.1	5.3	102.5	7.1
1990	172.8	13.5	1852.0	242.7	23.5	140.5	8.8	110.0	7.3
1991	184.9	7.0	2227.0	291.9	20.3	157.9	12.4	114.8	4.4
1992	193.4	4.6	2613.0	342.5	17.3	177.1	12.2	123.7	7.8
1993	213.7	10.5	2942.0	385.6	12.6	180.4	1.9	136.5	10.3
1994	229.3	7.3	3276.0	429.4	11.4	187.3	3.8	146.7	7.5
1995	243.1	6.0	3493.0	457.8	6.6	188.3	0.5	157.6	7.4
1996	259.1	6.6	3732.0	489.1	6.8	188.8	0.3	168.3	6.8
1997	276.2	6.6	4022.0	527.1	7.8	190.8	1.1	170.5	1.3
1998	295.0	6.8	4299.0	563.4	6.9	191.0	0.1	173.0	1.5
1999	315.3	6.9	4468.0	585.6	3.9	185.7	-2.8	180.2	4.2
2000	328.5	4.2	4717.0	618.2	5.6	188.2	1.3	190.3	5.6
2001	346.3	5.4	5100.0	668.4	8.1	193.0	2.6	203.3	6.8
2002	368.4	6.4	5354.0	701.7	5.0	190.5	-1.3	203.8	0.2
2003	382.8	3.9	5723.0	750.1	6.9	195.9	2.9	209.1	2.6

\* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1993 - 2003

	(R million)										
Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>7,135</b>	<b>7,216</b>	<b>7,888</b>	<b>5,613</b>	<b>7,144</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>8,585</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,433	3,742	4,646	3,914	4,366
<i>Other</i>	2,500	2,635	2,834	2,918	3,038	3,046	3,180	3,402	3,950	3,995	4,219
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>11,540</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>14,289</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>18,340</b>	<b>21,044</b>	<b>22,432</b>	<b>24,702</b>	<b>27,423</b>	<b>28,279</b>	<b>29,755</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,475	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,418
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,188	10,510	11,697	12,523	13,681	13,600	13,447
<i>Other</i>	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,905	9,059	10,189	11,339	12,306	13,409	14,890
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,516</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>3,434</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,481</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>8,448</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>6,608</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>12,312</b>	<b>13,009</b>	<b>13,745</b>	<b>14,715</b>	<b>15,825</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,925	11,842	12,464	13,125	14,000	15,000
<i>Other</i>	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	545	620	715	825
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>4,011</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>7,990</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,927</b>	<b>10,241</b>	<b>11,314</b>	<b>13,577</b>	<b>15,124</b>	<b>16,966</b>	<b>18,931</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>11,473</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>13,627</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,750
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419	4,506	5,387	7,156	8,622	8,639	9,877
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>4,312</b>	<b>4,951</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>6,855</b>	<b>7,507</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>9,372</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>11,727</b>	<b>13,118</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,779	4,060	4,358	4,672	5,034	5,406	5,805
<i>Other</i>	1,501	1,882	2,259	2,568	3,076	3,445	4,073	4,700	5,465	6,321	7,313
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>3,742</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>4,683</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>5,792</b>	<b>6,402</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>9,348</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>6,497</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>4,328</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,859</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>3,723</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>4,407</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>5,574</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-1,424</b>	<b>-1,898</b>	<b>-2,057</b>	<b>-2,148</b>	<b>-2,605</b>	<b>-3,496</b>	<b>-4,356</b>	<b>-5,707</b>	<b>-6,290</b>	<b>-6,900</b>	<b>-7,650</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>49,549</b>	<b>55,870</b>	<b>62,296</b>	<b>70,402</b>	<b>77,942</b>	<b>87,781</b>	<b>93,328</b>	<b>104,517</b>	<b>117,721</b>	<b>125,102</b>	<b>137,890</b>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>8,191</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>11,117</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>13,841</b>	<b>15,609</b>	<b>17,028</b>	<b>18,184</b>	<b>19,572</b>	<b>21,007</b>
<b>Net Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>41,358</b>	<b>46,456</b>	<b>52,275</b>	<b>59,285</b>	<b>65,565</b>	<b>73,940</b>	<b>77,719</b>	<b>87,489</b>	<b>99,537</b>	<b>105,530</b>	<b>116,883</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates<sup>2</sup> / provisional estimates

**Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1993 - 2003**

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita <sup>1</sup>		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$
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	117,721	98,111	3,375	239,855	8,251
2002	125,102	103,373	3,450	255,258	8,520
2003	137,890	112,765	3,973	278,509	9,814

<sup>1</sup> The per capita GDP has been calculated using mid year population

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 1993 - 2003

Industry	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>+33.3</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>-16.8</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.1
<i>Other</i>	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4	-7.1	+3.1	+9.4	+4.3	-7.1	+1.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-50.0</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+1.0</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.1
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-4.0
<i>Other</i>	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.9	+5.1	+7.0	+4.1	+4.2	+5.8
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+10.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+11.7</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+23.2</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+11.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+5.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
<i>Other</i>	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+12.0</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+16.0</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+13.5</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.0</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+11.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+14.6</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+10.0	+8.0	+7.3
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5	+11.4	+0.0	+7.2
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8	+3.2	+3.2	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2	+3.2
<i>Other</i>	+7.2	+8.4	+12.8	+7.4	+8.7	+8.5	+9.7	+9.9	+10.0	+9.5	+9.3
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+6.8</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<b>+18.5</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>
<b>Overall growth excluding sugar sector</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> /provisional estimates

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2001-2003

(R million)

Industry	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3,628</b>	<b>3,239</b>	<b>3,470</b>
Sugarcane	2,245	1,850	1,940
Other	1,383	1,389	1,530
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>11,885</b>	<b>12,280</b>
Sugar	540	485	510
E.P.Z products	6,821	7,150	7,200
Other	3,987	4,250	4,570
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>4,644</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>5,100</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	4,200	4,500	4,900
Other	160	175	200
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,700</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>6,136</b>	<b>6,868</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,796</b>
Insurance	535	608	691
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1,775	1,933	2,105
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,363</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	1,600	1,961	2,363
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>7,847</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,922</b>	<b>4,376</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,880</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,289</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49,313</b>	<b>52,882</b>	<b>58,325</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> provisional estimates

**Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2001 - 2003**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	48.3	45.1	43.6
<i>Other</i>	35.6	35.7	37.2
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>41.6</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	37.6	36.3	36.6
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	49.9	52.6	53.5
<i>Other</i>	32.4	31.7	31.0
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>54.9</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	32.0	32.1	32.7
<i>Other</i>	25.8	24.5	24.2
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	18.8	18.7	18.4
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	20.6	22.4	21.3
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	15.7	16.2	39.6
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>66.4</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>

**Table F.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2001 - 2003**

**(R million)**

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>2001<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2002<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2003<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>879</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,744</b>	<b>7,847</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>2,876</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>2,555</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>36<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>39<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>12,068</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>14,758</b>

64

*1/ revised estimates*

*2/ provisional estimates*

*3/ excluding Waste Water Authority which became a public corporation in 2002*

Table F.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2001 - 2003

(R million)

Industry group	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>954</b>
<i>Other</i>	872	913	954
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>
<i>Other</i>	57	61	70
<b>Construction</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>63</b>
<i>Other</i>	53	61	63
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>8,118</b>	<b>9,348</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>3,222</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,698</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>89</b>	<b>36<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>39<sup>4</sup></b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>13,924</b>	<b>15,002</b>	<b>16,954</b>

65

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> / provisional estimates

<sup>3</sup> / figures have been revised following the reclassification of the consumption of fixed capital relating to the investment in sewerage works from "Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons" to "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security"

<sup>4</sup> / excluding Waste Water Authority which became a public corporation in 2002

Table F.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1993 - 2003

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction Work</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>10,392</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>15,167</b>	<b>15,934</b>	<b>17,949</b>	<b>21,178</b>
Residential Building	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525	6,408	7,515
Non - Residential Building	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706	3,870	5,066	5,802	5,635	7,170	7,550
Other Construction Work	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,113
<b>B. Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>9,075</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>11,052</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>12,902</b>	<b>13,864</b>	<b>13,420</b>	<b>14,568</b>
Passenger Car	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,330	1,601	1,792
Other Transport Equipment	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315	1,370	4,107	1,476	1,636	1,331	1,661
Other Machinery and equipment	5,145	5,398	5,052	7,110	6,994	8,387	10,683	10,110	9,353	10,123	10,045
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,101</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>20,181</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>29,676</b>	<b>28,069</b>	<b>29,798</b>	<b>31,369</b>	<b>35,746</b>
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381	23,082	26,976	28,069	28,253	31,004	34,676
<b>II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>863</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>4,372</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>4,929</b>
<i>EPZ</i>	900	900	815	930	1,245	1,445	1,755	1,702	1,758	1,475	1,403
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,696</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,932</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,353</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521	1,622	1,847	2,195	2,041	2,493	2,294
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>4,023</b>	<b>3,278</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>2,914</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>7,321</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>5,572</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>829</b>
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>6,219</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,159</b>	<b>9,202</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525	6,408	7,515
<i>Other</i>	132	292	218	365	439	643	759	906	637	751	1,687
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>2,173</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,222</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>614</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>2,312</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,101</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>20,181</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>29,676</b>	<b>28,069</b>	<b>29,798</b>	<b>31,369</b>	<b>35,746</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> / provisional estimates

Table F.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1993 - 2003

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6	+5.0	+8.5	+8.5	+2.0	+8.3	+13.5
Residential building	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+12.8
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	-9.0	+0.4	+25.9	+11.2	-5.7	+22.3	+1.2
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4	+11.3	-4.8	+6.0	+10.0	+11.4	+34.5
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5	-17.0	+37.0	-22.2	+3.5	-5.6	+6.0
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4	+19.2	+10.8
Other transport equipment	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.0	-65.1	+108.2	-47.2	+59.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-11.5	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.8	+7.1	-19.4	+23.6
Other machinery and equipmen	+8.7	+0.8	-5.2	+33.4	-5.4	+11.0	+17.9	-8.1	-11.0	+5.1	-3.7
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+10.3
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0	-2.6	+6.1	+8.2
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5	+10.9	+4.1	-22.2	-9.5	+23.9	+1.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3	+24.0	+5.6	-	-5.6	+8.1	-1.8
<i>EPZ</i>	+41.2	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.2	+13.0	-5.8	-0.5	-18.5	-7.5
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0	+42.9	+11.7	-28.8	-19.6	-17.1	+19.3
<b>Construction</b>	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1	+1.8	-4.2	+8.0	-19.1	-49.9	+163.9
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4	+2.0	+9.7	+13.7	-8.5	+15.6	-10.3
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+3.2	+50.0	-18.9	+27.7	-8.7	+1.8	+8.8	+15.4	-10.0	+18.5	-10.5
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8	+17.2	+64.1	-0.2	-2.9	+32.8	-21.5
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7	-46.1	+86.0	-39.9	+39.4	-31.0	+17.0
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5	+33.5	-6.9	-16.0	+21.4	+33.8	-14.5
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4	+8.0	+4.4	+8.4	+0.1	-3.7	+23.8
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6	+12.8
<i>Other</i>	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2	+39.6	+12.9	+15.9	-32.1	+15.1	+117.8
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0	-38.1	+36.6	-3.7	-13.1	+41.8	+24.9
<b>Education</b>	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8	-33.4	-16.6	+9.7	-0.6	+96.7	+13.2
<b>Health and social work</b>	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1	-4.6	-28.3	+45.8	-8.8	+76.2	-2.2
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1	+3.9	-31.9	+147.4	+12.0	+9.4	+59.8
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION</b>	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9	+10.3

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> /provisional estimates

Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 2003

Year	Exports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (b)	GDP Market Prices (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports goods and services (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c%	Total Trade (Rs Mn) (a + b)	Total trade as a % of GDP (a + b)/c%
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	119,494	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	124.2
2001	90,463	82,636	132,219	7,827	8.7	5.9	173,099	130.9
2002	88,301	83,068	142,161	4,337	4.9	3.1	172,265	121.2
2003	89,812	86,953	157,696	2,859	3.2	1.8	176,765	112.1

Table F.16 - Export & Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1982 - 2003

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	Price index																					
<b>A. Export unit value index</b>	100	107	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	384	418	456
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	...	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	-0.8	-1.0	1.9	8.8	9.1
<b>B. Import unit value index</b>	100	98	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	261	273	306
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	...	-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	3.4	7.9	4.6	12.1
<b>C. Terms of trade (A/B)</b>	100	109	108	113	147	157	155	145	152	155	163	160	156	157	160	163	175	163	156	147	153	149

**Table F.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1982 - 2003**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a)</b>	<b>Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b)</b>	<b>Value Added (Rs Mn) (c)</b>	<b>Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b)</b>	<b>Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%</b>	<b>Net exports to Value Added (a - b)/c%</b>
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 <sup>1</sup>	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
2002 <sup>1</sup>	32,683	16,909	13,600	15,774	48.3	116.0
2003 <sup>2</sup>	31,444	15,579	13,447	15,865	50.5	118.0

<sup>1</sup>/revised estimates

<sup>2</sup>/provisional estimates

**Table F.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 1999 -2002**

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

(US \$ 000)

Country	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	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	2,375,010	73,830	3.1	2,430,360	66,615	2.7	2,374,841	46,230	1.9	2,540,238	37,659	1.5
France	2,204,399	42,819	1.9	2,120,086	42,434	2.0	2,182,726	38,657	1.8	2,157,305	35,445	1.6
USA	12,359,088	148,582	1.2	13,862,971	156,714	1.1	12,797,888	141,704	1.1	12,229,826	126,516	1.0
Germany	4,306,922	13,866	0.3	3,766,576	9,819	0.3	3,930,629	10,938	0.3	3,695,855	5,350	0.1
Italy	1,656,916	1,027	0.1	1,640,690	3,224	0.2	1,795,952	3,916	0.2	1,955,901	4,283	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.**

(US \$ 000)

Country	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	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	2,873,281	10,328	0.4	3,058,209	14,282	0.5	3,266,132	13,259	0.4	3,820,850	10,416	0.3
France	2,405,153	12,091	0.5	2,399,812	10,345	0.4	2,525,226	10,958	0.4	2,879,340	13,187	0.5
USA	13,299,141	71,955	0.5	15,431,335	79,593	0.5	15,271,424	90,747	0.6	15,239,965	113,365	0.7
Germany	5,468,668	2,595	0.0	4,808,953	2,107	0.0	4,955,432	2,357	0.0	4,965,441	2,300	0.0
Italy	946,342	649	0.1	972,141	1,784	0.2	1,102,500	3,006	0.3	1,397,284	3,181	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.**

(US \$ 000)

Country	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	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	779,835	8,909	1.1	735,072	9,300	1.3	691,516	7,726	1.1	772,338	9,842	1.3
France	438,307	16,240	3.7	405,426	13,027	3.2	390,433	9,688	2.5	405,622	12,045	3.0
USA	3,386,992	4,500	0.1	3,514,614	5,040	0.1	3,530,400	5,934	0.2	3,820,305	5,101	0.1
Germany	699,314	2,085	0.3	589,311	2,042	0.3	587,080	1,417	0.2	560,804	1,763	0.3
Italy	323,085	5,109	1.6	302,084	5,203	1.7	308,999	6,062	2.0	306,629	4,681	1.5

**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.**

(US \$ 000)

Country	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	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	1,059,725	3,775	0.4	1,131,319	2,747	0.2	1,081,311	1,580	0.1	1,328,314	3,839	0.3
France	990,079	5,767	0.6	984,825	5,874	0.6	869,015	5,350	0.6	919,170	3,758	0.4
USA	4,935,482	6,567	0.1	5,090,795	7,402	0.1	5,173,710	10,902	0.2	5,661,978	10,441	0.2
Germany	1,748,166	3,280	0.2	1,525,493	3,170	0.2	1,363,645	2,559	0.2	1,432,465	1,201	0.1
Italy	345,097	2,377	0.7	370,680	1,943	0.5	407,969	1,918	0.5	427,409	1,825	0.4

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

(US \$ 000)

Country	1999			2000			2001			2002		
	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	3,942,894	112,268	2.8	3,992,004	121,250	3.0	4,615,523	115,755	2.5	4,992,689	126,147	2.5
France	4,167,120	35,943	0.9	4,180,999	173,667	4.2	4,332,391	163,794	3.8	4,624,410	191,922	4.2
USA	18,675,408	26,507	0.1	21,662,896	30,125	0.1	21,930,944	38,245	0.2	22,202,656	47,269	0.2
Germany	6,806,556	35,943	0.5	6,501,975	27,321	0.4	6,409,175	27,715	0.4	6,184,235	19,527	0.3
Italy	2,000,247	34,843	1.7	2,082,857	39,638	1.9	2,289,040	35,423	1.5	2,569,576	39,283	1.5

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

Table F.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1982 - 2003 (June)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn)	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit (Rs Mn)	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Net International Reserves	
					Amount (Rs Mn)	No. of weeks of imports
1982	7,993	73.9	1,388	12.8	460	5
1983	9,296	75.3	1,160	9.4	457	4
1984	10,784	80.1	857	6.4	546	5
1985	12,264	80.4	824	5.4	852	5
1986	12,547	70.1	637	3.6	1,308	7
1987	13,122	61.3	292	1.4	3,193	16
1988	14,558	55.1	289	1.1	5,547	18
1989	17,592	57.2	952	3.1	6,996	19
1990	19,928	55.3	766	2.1	9,632	23
1991	22,917	54.6	780	1.9	12,183	26
1992	20,460	43.4	1,307	2.8	15,179	31
1993	22,234	41.3	1,073	2.0	14,226	27
1994	24,442	39.7	1,499	2.4	13,947	23
1995	27,443	41.2	2,426	3.6	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	45.8	4,090	5.5	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	47.2	3,666	4.4	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	48.6	3,408	3.6	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	48.5	3,650	3.5	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	50.1	3,529	3.0	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	48.5	5,469	4.4	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	55.4	8,507	6.2	40,551	37
2003	95,486	63.7	9,512	6.3	48,414	39

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

**Table G.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S dollar, 1982 - 2002**

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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	9.66
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	1.84
Hong Kong	Dollar	6.07	7.26	7.82	7.79	7.80	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	7.80	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	125.20
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	1250.00
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	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	89.38	95.66
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	34.54
France	Franc/Euro	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	5.96	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	4.99	6.38	5.45	5.65	5.30	5.67	5.55	4.99
Germany	Mark/Euro	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.76	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.43	1.88	1.62	1.66	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.43
Portugal	Escuado	90.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	144.30	80.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	149.90	157.50	142.70	144.80	135.10	161.10	165.90	149.90
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.63	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.63
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	29.96

\* Average buying and selling rates

\*\* up to 1992 - old Pesos, as from 1993 - new Pesos

Up to 2001 France - French Franc, Germany - Deutchmark, as from 2002 - Euro

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S. Department of Labour, Last modified date - May 2004

**Table G.2 - Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2002**

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>U.S.A</b>	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	21.33
<b>Mexico</b>	Peso**	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	7.49	8.32	10.57	12.03	13.43	15.03	17.46	19.71	21.87	23.00
<b>Australia</b>	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	28.60
<b>Hong Kong</b>	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	45.50
<b>Japan</b>	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	23.57
<b>Korea</b>	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	114.54
<b>Singapore</b>	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	13.03
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	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	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dollar	48.37	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	186.87
<b>France</b>	Franc/Euro	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	18.42
<b>Germany</b>	Mark/Euro	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	26.53
<b>Portugal</b>	Escuado	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	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	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	11.64
<b>Mauritius*</b>	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	32.60	34.90	36.20

\* Average buying and selling rates

\*\* up to 1992 - old Pesos, as from 1993 - new Pesos

up to 2001, France - French Franc, Germany - Deutchmark, as from 2002 - EURO

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, US Department of Labour, Last modified date - May 2004

**Table G.3 - Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2002**

	US Dollar																				
Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>U.S.A</b>	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	18.29	18.63	19.10	19.76	20.61	21.33
<b>Mexico</b>	1.97	1.42	1.56	1.59	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.43	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.41	2.41	1.65	1.44	1.62	1.64	1.86	2.19	2.51	2.38
<b>Australia</b>	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.21	8.58	9.53	11.45	12.55	13.24	13.74	13.25	12.70	14.29	15.56	17.22	16.91	15.22	15.99	14.47	13.28	15.55
<b>Hong Kong</b>	1.66	1.51	1.58	1.73	1.89	2.11	2.42	2.82	3.23	3.63	3.97	4.36	4.69	4.91	5.24	5.53	5.58	5.55	5.64	5.98	5.83
<b>Japan</b>	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.63	12.53	12.77	14.39	15.99	18.67	20.76	23.73	20.33	18.96	17.48	20.85	22.34	19.73	18.83
<b>Korea</b>	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	7.35	8.22	7.86	5.67	7.35	8.19	7.71	9.16
<b>Singapore</b>	1.96	2.21	2.44	2.47	2.23	2.32	2.67	3.15	3.76	4.34	4.93	5.24	6.27	7.28	8.28	8.22	7.83	7.27	7.61	7.55	7.27
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	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	0.45	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	1.24	1.29	1.45	1.49	1.72	2.25	2.80	3.50	3.90	4.34	5.09	5.18	5.53	5.85	6.02	6.01	5.45	5.86	6.27	6.12	5.41
<b>France</b>	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.65	15.49	15.65	17.47	16.61	17.26	19.38	19.10	17.20	17.45	17.12	15.56	15.77	17.42
<b>Germany</b>	10.25	10.16	9.34	9.50	13.29	16.85	18.10	17.61	21.81	22.56	25.29	25.14	26.66	30.26	29.75	26.13	25.98	25.25	22.66	22.52	25.08
<b>Portugal</b>	1.83	1.58	1.41	1.49	2.02	2.45	2.78	2.87	3.64	4.08	4.95	4.32	4.42	5.37	5.38	5.18	5.26	5.12	4.54	4.65	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.27	7.66	9.09	10.61	10.56	12.70	13.74	14.37	12.55	13.05	13.78	14.24	15.75	17.04	17.45	16.96	16.67	17.47
<b>Mauritius</b>	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.76	0.88	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.13

Table G.4 - Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1983 - 2002

(Base 1982 = 100)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>U.S.A</b>	103.9	107.4	111.4	113.5	115.8	119.1	122.6	127.7	133.4	137.8	141.4	144.4	147.2	151.5	156.6	159.5	163.5	169.2	176.5	182.6
<b>Mexico</b>	72.1	79.2	80.7	55.3	52.8	63.5	72.6	80.2	93.4	110.2	122.3	122.3	83.8	73.1	82.2	83.2	94.4	111.2	127.4	120.8
<b>Australia</b>	93.3	98.5	82.3	86.0	95.5	114.7	125.8	132.7	137.7	132.8	127.3	143.2	155.9	172.5	169.4	152.5	160.2	145.0	133.1	155.8
<b>Hong Kong</b>	91.0	95.2	104.2	113.9	127.1	145.8	169.9	194.6	218.7	239.2	262.7	282.5	295.8	315.7	333.1	336.1	334.3	339.8	360.2	351.2
<b>Japan</b>	107.7	111.3	113.2	164.6	192.7	225.5	223.8	228.0	257.0	285.5	333.4	370.7	423.8	363.0	338.6	312.1	372.3	398.9	352.3	336.3
<b>Korea</b>	105.5	110.1	112.8	120.2	145.9	201.8	290.8	340.4	422.9	478.9	517.4	587.2	674.3	754.1	721.1	520.2	674.3	751.4	707.3	840.4
<b>Singapore</b>	112.8	124.5	126.0	113.8	118.4	136.2	160.7	191.8	221.4	251.5	267.3	319.9	371.4	422.4	419.4	399.5	370.9	388.3	385.2	370.9
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	104.2	104.2	116.7	120.8	125.0	129.2	129.2	145.8	166.7	166.7	175.0	187.5	200.0	200.0	191.7	195.8	191.7	200.0	187.5	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	104.0	116.9	120.2	138.7	181.5	225.8	282.3	314.5	350.0	410.5	417.7	446.0	471.8	485.5	484.7	439.5	472.6	505.6	493.5	436.3
<b>France</b>	98.6	92.9	95.8	131.0	156.6	165.0	161.1	197.3	199.4	222.5	211.6	219.9	246.9	243.3	219.1	222.3	218.1	198.2	200.9	221.9
<b>Germany</b>	99.1	91.1	92.7	129.7	164.4	176.6	171.8	212.8	220.1	246.7	245.3	260.1	295.2	290.2	254.9	253.5	246.3	221.1	219.7	244.7
<b>Portugal</b>	86.3	77.0	81.4	110.4	133.9	151.9	156.8	198.9	223.0	270.5	236.1	241.5	293.4	294.0	283.1	287.4	279.8	248.1	254.1	N/A
<b>United Kingdom</b>	93.8	87.3	90.6	110.7	131.4	153.3	152.6	183.5	198.6	207.7	181.4	188.6	199.1	205.8	227.6	246.2	252.2	245.1	240.9	252.5
<b>Mauritius</b>	100.0	91.7	85.4	100.0	108.3	135.4	139.6	158.3	183.3	212.5	212.5	237.5	262.5	250.0	250.0	252.1	235.4	241.7	235.4	235.4

Table G.5 - MAURITIUS : Exchange rate movements \* (value of foreign currency), 1982 - 2003

Country	Rupees																							
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	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	16.19	18.35		
<b>British Pound</b>	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	45.06	46.35		
<b>French Franc **</b>	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	-	-		
<b>German Mark **</b>	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	-	-		
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	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	0.62	0.62		
<b>Italian Lira(1000) **</b>	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	-	-		
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	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	23.69	24.21		
<b>S. Africa Rand</b>	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	2.86	3.78		
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	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	16.68	16.24		
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	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	19.21	20.96		
<b>US Dollar</b>	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	29.96	28.38		
<b>EURO</b>																					24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69

\* ( Average buying and selling)

\*\* Up to 2001, France - French Franc, Germany - Deutchmark, Italy - Italian Lira, as from 2002 - Euro.

**Table G.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1983 - 2002**

(Base 1982=100 except for EURO Base 2000=100)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	98.7	113.4	100.6	84.7	84.6	98.9	113.0	106.6	112.2	105.1	110.0	120.7	120.6	141.2	142.9	137.9	148.6	139.6	137.7	149.2
<b>British Pound</b>	97.3	100.7	109.2	108.3	115.5	131.2	137.1	144.2	150.6	149.5	144.5	150.5	153.1	167.9	188.1	216.6	221.8	216.9	228.4	245.6
<b>French Franc</b>	96.9	99.4	108.1	121.7	133.5	141.0	149.7	168.9	172.0	181.4	193.2	201.2	221.1	238.5	223.6	252.2	254.0	229.2	246.0	-
<b>German Mark</b>	103.6	109.6	119.0	140.6	162.1	173.0	183.7	205.4	210.9	221.9	260.5	247.5	275.4	290.2	269.0	302.7	303.3	275.4	295.5	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	103.5	108.8	112.3	97.4	92.1	89.5	87.7	77.2	64.9	52.6	50.9	50.0	48.2	49.1	50.9	50.9	51.8	51.8	54.4	54.4
<b>Italian Lira(1000)</b>	100.0	102.0	104.7	117.5	129.1	134.1	144.4	157.5	160.3	161.9	142.8	136.9	138.8	162.3	157.0	175.0	173.9	156.9	168.4	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	123.8	131.6	147.3	183.9	202.5	238.3	251.6	230.7	261.2	273.8	357.2	396.2	425.6	405.4	389.7	411.9	492.8	540.6	530.7	531.2
<b>S. Africa Rand</b>	108.7	98.4	73.4	62.0	66.1	61.7	80.8	58.5	57.7	55.7	55.0	51.6	50.0	46.9	46.5	44.5	42.0	38.6	34.7	29.1
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	110.2	127.7	137.3	122.5	121.3	132.4	155.3	159.2	176.4	185.7	212.1	229.3	245.3	273.0	277.0	280.3	290.0	297.1	315.8	325.8
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	104.1	120.7	119.2	142.0	163.4	172.6	176.5	200.2	204.1	206.0	222.9	245.7	279.7	295.7	269.0	316.8	311.9	289.2	320.3	358.4
<b>US Dollar</b>	108.8	127.4	142.3	121.2	118.8	124.1	140.7	136.0	143.5	142.3	161.6	165.1	162.6	180.0	192.2	219.0	229.7	239.8	265.5	273.6
<b>EURO</b>																		100.0	107.3	116.7

**Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 2002**

(Base 1982=100 except for EURO Base 2000=100)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	101.3	88.2	99.4	118.1	118.2	101.1	88.5	93.8	89.2	95.2	90.9	82.8	82.9	70.8	70.0	72.5	67.3	71.6	72.6	67.0
<b>British Pound</b>	102.7	99.4	91.6	92.4	86.6	76.2	72.9	69.3	66.4	66.9	69.2	66.5	65.3	59.6	53.2	46.2	45.1	46.1	43.8	40.7
<b>French Franc</b>	103.2	100.6	92.5	82.1	74.9	70.9	66.8	59.2	58.1	55.1	51.8	49.7	45.2	41.9	44.7	39.7	39.4	43.6	40.7	-
<b>German Mark</b>	96.6	91.2	84.1	71.1	61.7	57.8	54.4	48.7	47.4	45.1	38.4	40.4	36.3	34.5	37.2	33.0	33.0	36.3	33.8	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	96.6	875.0	847.7	102.7	108.6	111.8	114.0	129.5	154.1	190.0	196.6	200.0	207.3	203.6	196.6	196.6	193.2	193.2	183.9	183.9
<b>Italian Lira (1000)</b>	100.0	135.0	131.5	117.2	106.7	102.6	95.3	87.4	85.9	85.0	96.4	100.6	99.2	84.8	87.7	78.7	79.2	87.8	81.8	-
<b>Japanese Yen (100)</b>	80.8	76.0	67.9	54.4	49.4	42.0	39.8	43.3	38.3	36.5	28.0	25.2	23.5	24.7	25.7	24.3	20.3	18.5	18.8	18.8
<b>S. Africa Rand</b>	92.0	101.7	136.2	161.2	151.3	162.0	123.8	171.1	173.2	179.5	181.9	193.7	200.0	213.0	214.9	224.7	238.3	259.1	288.0	343.4
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	90.8	78.3	72.8	81.7	82.4	75.5	64.4	62.8	56.7	53.8	47.1	43.6	40.8	36.6	36.1	35.7	34.5	33.7	31.7	30.7
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	96.1	82.8	83.9	70.4	61.2	57.9	56.7	50.0	49.0	48.6	44.9	40.7	35.8	33.8	37.2	31.6	32.1	34.6	31.2	27.9
<b>US Dollar</b>	91.9	78.5	70.3	82.5	84.2	80.6	71.1	73.5	69.7	70.3	61.9	60.6	61.5	55.6	52.0	45.7	43.5	41.7	37.7	36.5
<b>EURO</b>																		100.0	93.2	85.7

**Table G.8 - Annual change\* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 2002**

Percentage

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	1.3	-12.9	12.6	18.8	0.1	-14.4	-12.5	6.0	-4.9	6.8	-4.5	-8.9	0.1	-14.6	-1.2	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	
<b>British Pound</b>	2.7	-3.3	-7.8	0.8	-6.3	-11.9	-4.3	-4.9	-4.2	0.7	3.5	-4.0	-1.7	-8.8	-10.7	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	
<b>French Franc</b>	3.2	-2.5	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-5.3	-5.8	-11.4	-1.8	-5.1	-6.1	-4.0	-9.0	-7.3	6.7	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	
<b>German Mark</b>	-3.4	-5.5	-7.9	-15.4	-13.2	-6.3	-5.8	-10.5	-2.6	-4.9	-14.8	5.2	-10.1	-5.1	7.9	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	-3.4	-4.8	-3.1	15.3	5.7	2.9	2.0	13.6	18.9	23.3	3.4	1.8	3.6	-1.8	-3.4	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	
<b>Italian Lira (1000)</b>	0.0	-2.0	-2.5	-10.9	-8.9	-3.8	-7.1	-8.3	-1.7	-1.0	13.4	4.3	-1.4	-14.5	3.4	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	
<b>Japanese Yen (100)</b>	-19.2	-6.0	-10.7	-19.9	-9.2	-15.1	-5.3	9.0	-11.7	-4.6	-23.4	-9.8	-6.9	5.0	4.0	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	
<b>S. Africa Rand</b>	-8.0	10.5	34.0	18.4	-6.2	7.1	-23.6	38.2	1.2	3.7	1.3	6.5	3.3	6.5	0.9	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	-9.2	-13.8	-7.0	12.1	1.0	-8.4	-14.7	-2.5	-9.7	-5.0	-12.4	-7.5	-6.5	-10.2	-1.4	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.0	
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	-3.9	-13.8	1.3	-16.0	-13.1	-5.3	-2.2	-11.8	-1.9	-0.9	-7.6	-9.3	-12.1	-5.4	9.9	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	
<b>US Dollar</b>	-8.1	-14.6	-10.5	17.4	2.0	-4.3	-11.8	3.5	-5.2	0.8	-12.0	-2.1	1.6	-9.7	-6.4	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	
<b>EURO</b>																				-6.8	-8.0

\* + appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

\* - depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency