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PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS  
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## **Foreword**

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2004 is the eighth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication contains data relating to the years 1984 to 2004, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1994 to 2004.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of September 2005. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base, and Gross Domestic Product and Value Added figures rebased on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities. They are therefore not comparable with series published earlier. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

The published data pertain to the total economy and to the Manufacturing sector. Within the Manufacturing sector, separate indices for the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile industries are also given.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are described 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 preparation of this report has necessitated the cooperation of numerous organizations. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### A. Productivity indicators

#### 1. Real output

**Real output** is defined as value added at constant basic prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output (valued at basic prices) less its purchases of intermediate products (valued at purchasers' prices), raw materials and services. Value added is also equal to the amount available for distribution to the factors of production in the form of wages and salaries, profits, 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/Total Factor productivity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 8. Capital-labour ratio

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

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

### 9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio 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.

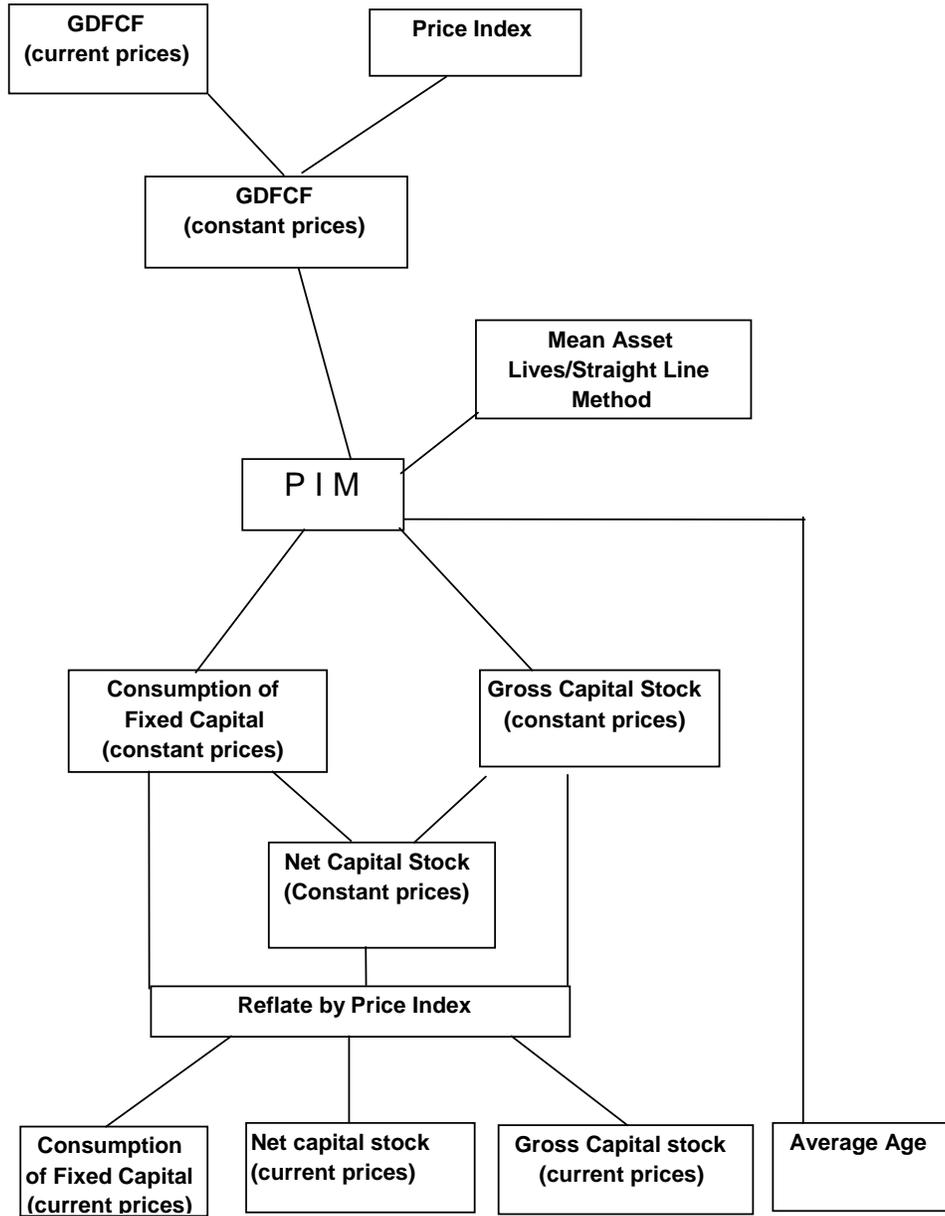
**Net capital stock** is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 1994 - 2004

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	2003	2004
		1994-2004		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.0	3.7	4.3
2	GDP at market prices	5.7	3.7	4.9
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	4.5	2.6	4.0
4	Labour input	1.0	1.5	0.6
5	Capital input	5.5	4.7	5.7
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.5	1.0	1.3
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.5	3.2	5.1
8	Labour productivity	3.9	2.2	3.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.5	-1.0	-1.3
10	Multifactor productivity	0.7	0.3	-0.5
11	Average compensation	8.0	8.7	8.1
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.9	6.4	4.2
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.4	12.3	6.6

### ***Output and Inputs***

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the aggregate money of goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specific period, usually a year. Between 1994 and 2004, GDP in real terms grew at an average annual rate of 5.0%. The growth rate for 2004 was 4.3% higher than the 3.7% growth registered in 2003.

The GDP per capita at market prices is used as an indicator for measuring the standard of living of the population. The annual growth of 5.7% of GDP at market prices coupled with the 1.1% annual increase in the population resulted in an annual increase of 4.5% in the GDP per capita during the period 1994 – 2004.

During the same period, whilst GDP at basic prices increased by 5.0% in real terms, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.5% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs, grew by 4.5% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

### ***Productivity Indicators***

#### Labour productivity

Labour productivity as defined by GDP per worker registered an annual increase of 3.9% between 1994 to 2004, improving from 76.2 in 1994 to 112.2 in 2004.

In 2004, labour productivity increased at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 2.2% in 2003. This is the result of a higher GDP growth of 4.3% in 2004 compared to 3.7% in 2003, coupled with a lower growth of 0.6% in labour input in 2004 against 1.5% in 2003.

#### Capital productivity

From 1994 to 2004, the capital productivity defined as GDP per unit of capital declined on average by 0.5% per annum from 101.5 in 1994 to 96.4 in 2004. After a decline of 1.0% in 2003, the index fell further by 1.3% in 2004. The decline is explained by a higher growth in capital input (5.7%) compared to GDP (4.3%) in 2004.

#### Multifactor productivity (MFP)

During the period under review, the MFP index, defined as the rate of change in “productive efficiency” witnessed an annual growth of 0.7%. In 2004, MFP fell by 0.5% against a rise of 0.3% in 2003.

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

ULC measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the period 1994 – 2004, average compensation increased by 8.0% whilst labour productivity grew by 3.9%. The growth in labour productivity being inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation resulted in an annual growth of 3.9% 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	2003	2004
		1994-2004		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	3.6	0.0	0.3
2	Labour input	-0.9	-5.3	-4.6
3	Capital input	3.6	0.5	11.4
4	Capital - Output ratio	0.0	0.5	11.1
5	Capital - Labour ratio	4.6	6.1	16.8
6	Labour productivity	4.6	5.6	5.1
7	Capital productivity	0.0	-0.5	-10.0
8	Multifactor productivity	1.6	1.6	-6.1
9	Average compensation	8.6	10.0	5.7
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.9	4.2	0.5
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.5	10.0	2.8

### ***Output and input***

Between 1994 and 2004, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 3.6% annually. In 2004, the sector witnessed an increase of 0.3% after stagnation in 2003.

During the same period, labour input declined by 0.9% annually whereas an annual rise of 3.6% was recorded in capital input.

In 2004, capital input jumped by 11.4% after a low growth of 0.5% in 2003. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, decreased further by 5.3% in 2003 and by 4.6% in 2004.

***Productivity trends***

During the period under review, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector witnessed an annual growth of 4.6% compared to stagnation in capital productivity. This is the result of an annual growth of 3.6% in both output and capital input as opposed to a decline of 0.9% in labour input. During the same period, the MFP index witnessed an annual increase of 1.6%.

## 1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

### 1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement

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

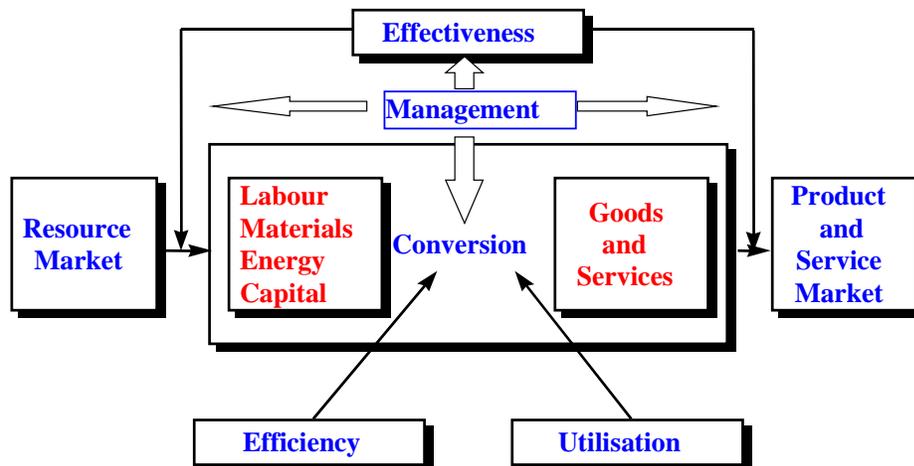
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

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

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

### 1.2 The Productivity process

**Fig1.1 The Productivity Process**



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

### **1.3 Coverage**

The series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to all production units including small units operating with nine or fewer workers. The indices have been computed using Gross Domestic Product and Value Added figures based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities. This publication presents data available as at end of September 2005 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 – 1994 to 2004

Between 1994 and 2004, while comparing the structure of the economy, a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors is observed. The share of the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing sector which was 9.9% in 1994 went down to 6.2% in 2004. The manufacturing sector experienced a slight fall from 22.6% in 1994 to 21.0% in 2004, 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 5.0% (1994) to 7.5% (2004), in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. The share of “Transport, storage and communications” which was 11.4% in 1994 increased to 13.2% in 2004 mainly because of more activities in the communications sector. “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise from 6.0% in 1994 to 9.5% in 2004.

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

Industry group	1994	2002	2003	2004
	%	%	%	%
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	5.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
<i>Other</i>	4.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
<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>22.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.4	10.8	9.6	8.7
<i>Other</i>	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.3
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.7	11.1	10.5	10.6
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	1.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	4.4	6.6	6.8	6.8
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	5.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
<i>Other</i>	3.2	4.7	4.7	4.8
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

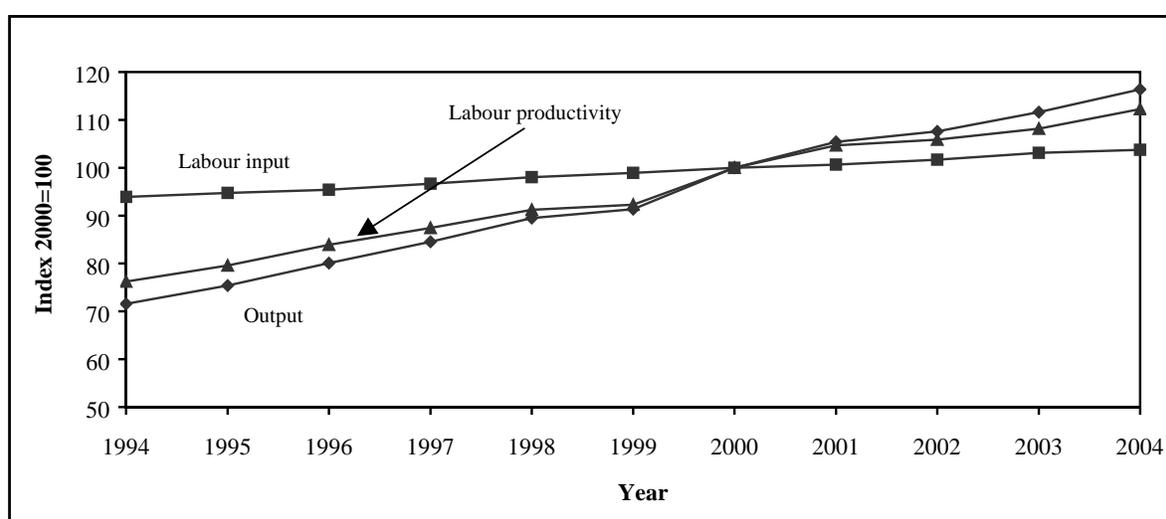
## 2.2 Output and inputs

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 specific year. Between 1994 and 2004, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 5.0%, labour and capital inputs also witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.5% 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, 1994 to 2004**



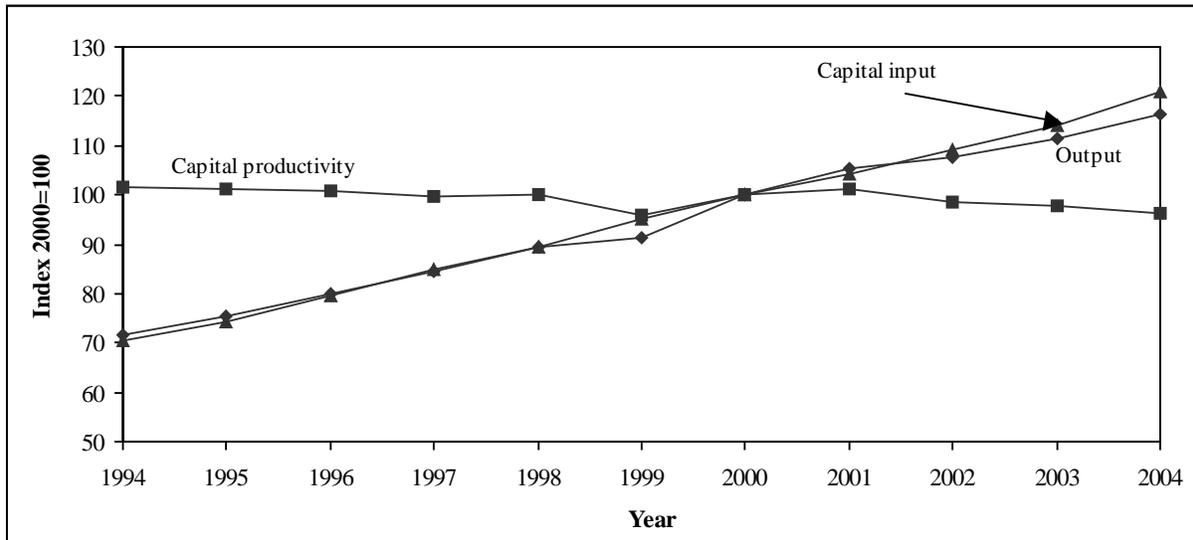
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously between 1994 and 2004. The annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.9%.

In 2003, the growth in labour productivity works out to 2.2% as a result of low growths in both GDP (3.7%) and labour input (1.5%). Year 2004 witnessed a higher growth of 3.7% in line with the higher increase in GDP (4.3%) compared to that of labour input (0.6%). (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, 1994 to 2004**

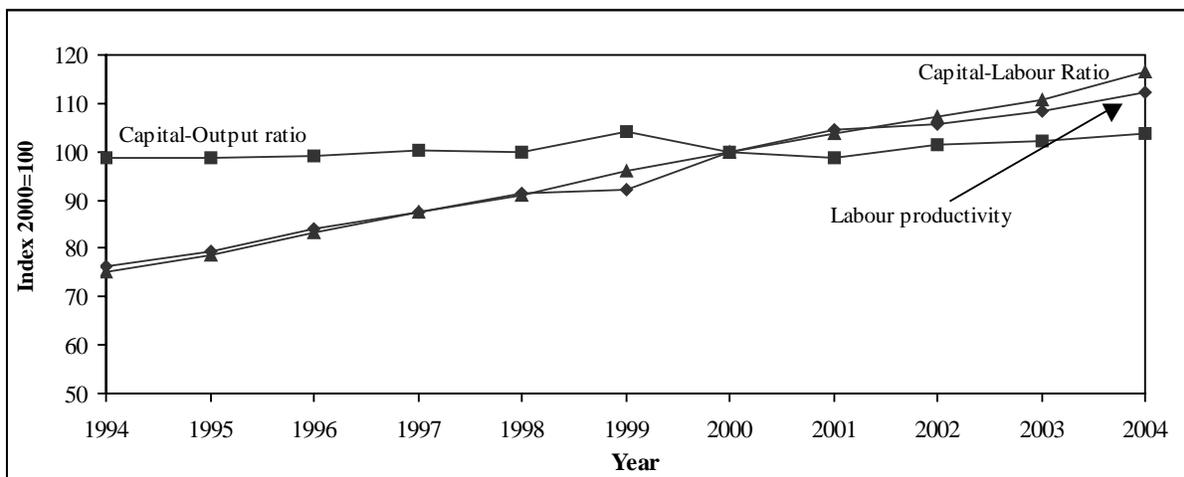


Between 1994 and 2004, capital productivity witnessed an annual decline of 0.5% with the index dropping from 101.5 in 1994 to 96.4 in 2004. After a decline of 1.0% in 2003, the index fell further by 1.3% in 2004. The decline is explained by a higher growth of 5.7% in capital input against 4.3% in GDP in 2004. (TableA.1)

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

An analysis of the trend in capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.5% between 1994 and 2004 with the index improving from 98.6 in 1994 to reach 103.7 in 2004. During the same period, the index of the capital-labour ratio has been increasing from 75.1 in 1994 to 116.4 in 2004, representing an annual growth of 4.5%. In 2003, the capital-output ratio grew at a slower rate of 1.0% compared to 1.3% in 2004. The same pattern is reflected in the capital-labour ratio which grew at a higher rate of 5.1% in 2004 compared to 3.2% rise in 2003. (Table A.3)

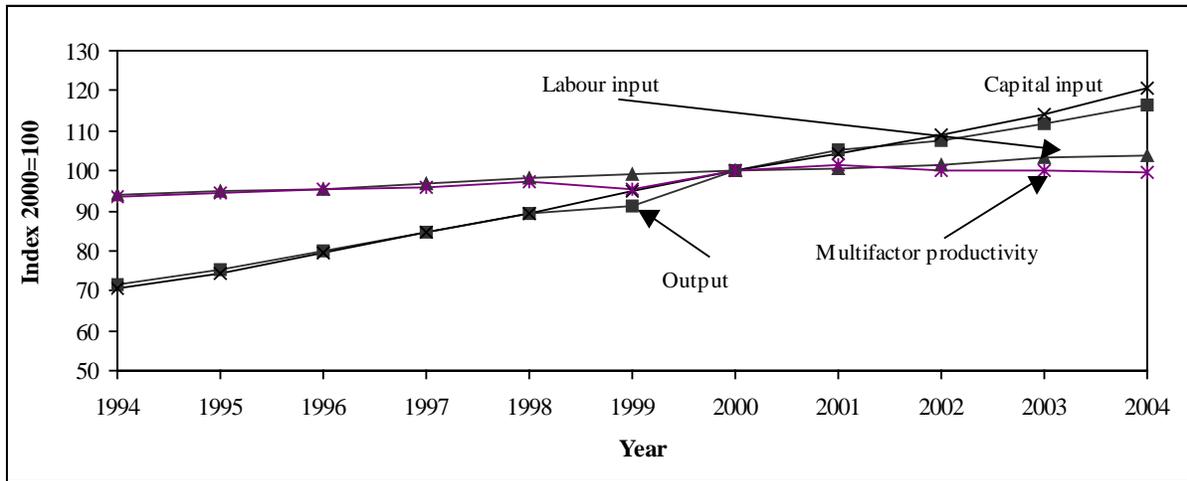
**Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1994 to 2004**



## 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, 1994 to 2004**

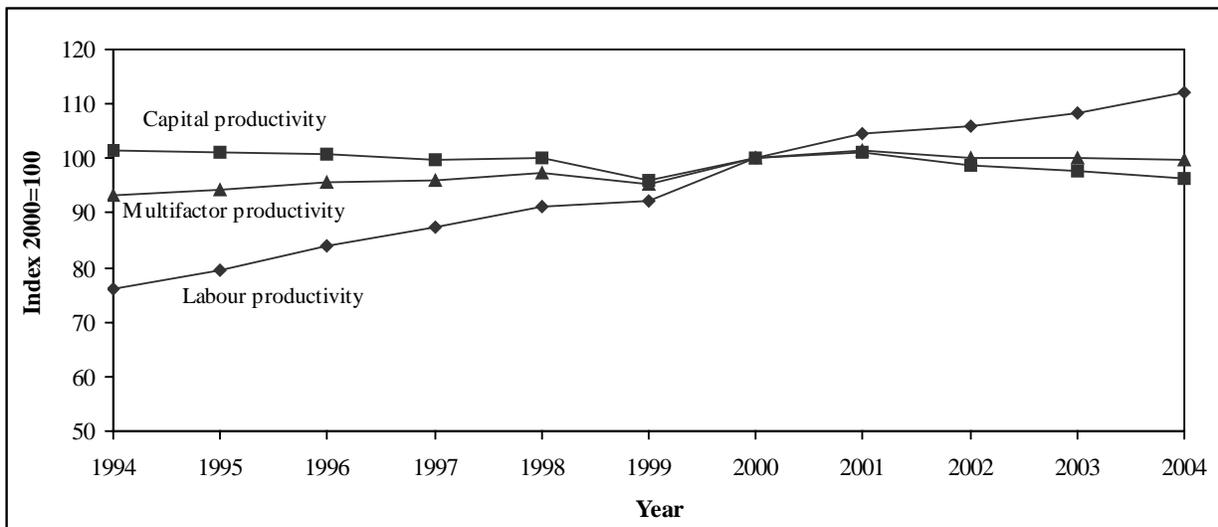


The annual growth of MFP during the period under study works out to 0.7%. Year 2004 witnessed a fall of 0.5% against a rise of 0.3% in 2003. (Table A.2)

## 2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

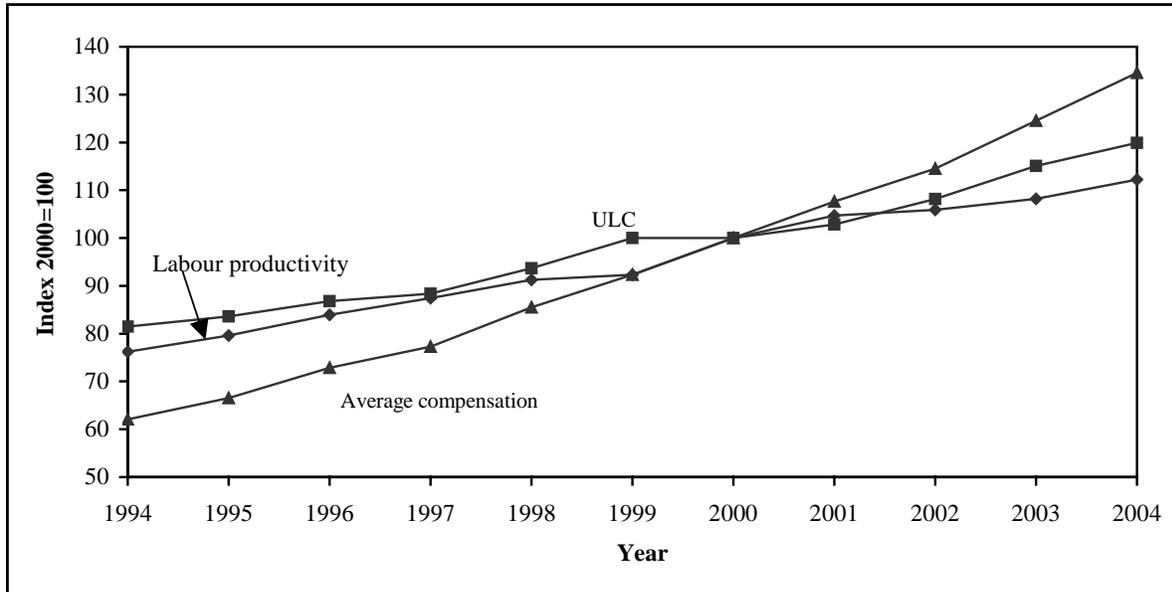
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1994 and 2004. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.5% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.9% and 0.7% respectively. (Table A.2)

**Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1994 to 2004**



## 2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

**Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1994 to 2004**

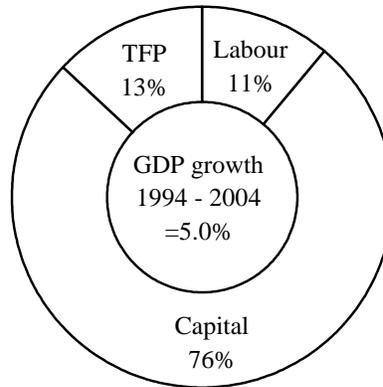


ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 1994 and 2004, ULC grew by 3.9% annually mainly due to higher growth of 8.0% in average compensation against the 3.9% increase in labour productivity. (Table A.3)

## 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  
1994 – 2004**



Between 1994 and 2004, the contribution of labour to the 5.0% 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 study, labour grew by 1.0% and capital by 5.5%. 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 contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP increased from 18% in 1984 to 21% in 2004. In 2004, employment in the manufacturing sector which stood at 125,200 accounted for nearly 25% of total employment.

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 8.7%, 1.0% and 11.3% to GDP in 2004.

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

During the period 1994 – 2004, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 3.6% annually. In 2004, the sector witnessed an increase of 0.3% after stagnation in 2003.

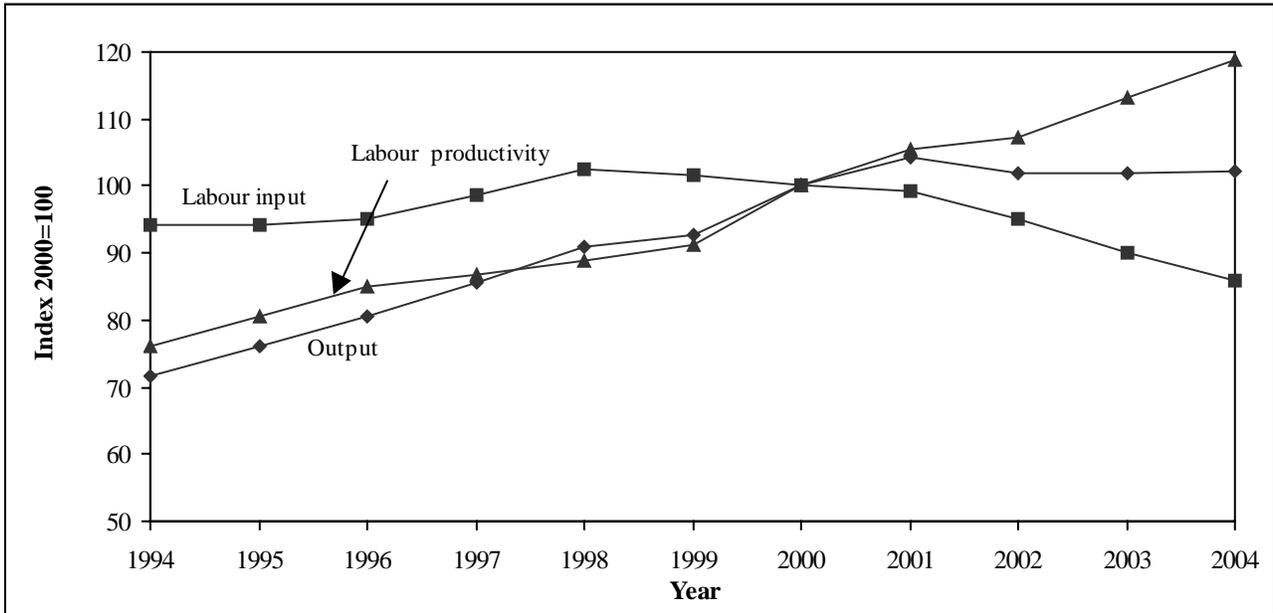
During the period under review, labour input declined by 0.9% annually, whereas an annual rise of 3.6% was recorded in capital input. In 2004, capital input jumped by 11.4% after a low growth of 0.5% in 2003. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, fell further by 5.3% in 2003 and by 4.6% in 2004.

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

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 1994 and 2004, labour productivity registered an annual increase of 4.6%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 76.1 in 1994 to 118.9 in 2004.

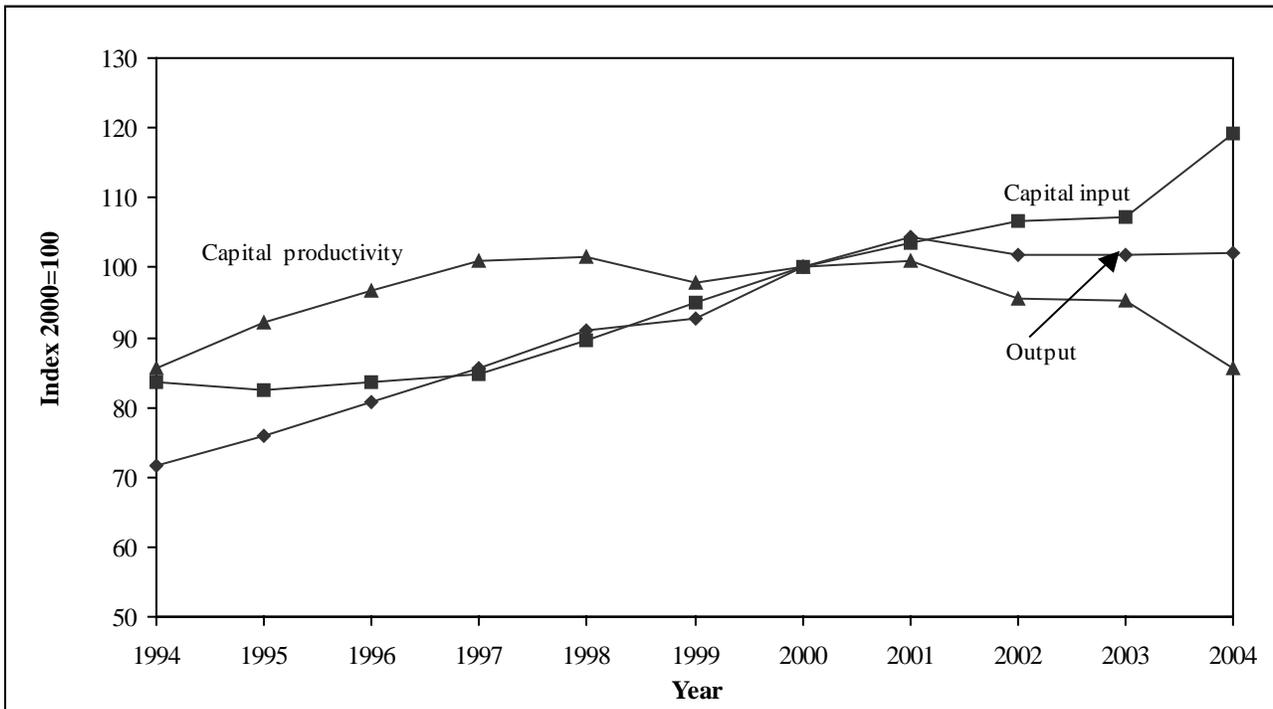
After an increase of 5.6% in 2003, labour productivity increased by 5.1% in 2004 as a result of a decline in labour input (-4.6%) coupled with a low growth in output (0.3%). (Table B.1)

**Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1994 to 2004**



**3.4 Trends in capital productivity**

**Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1994 to 2004**

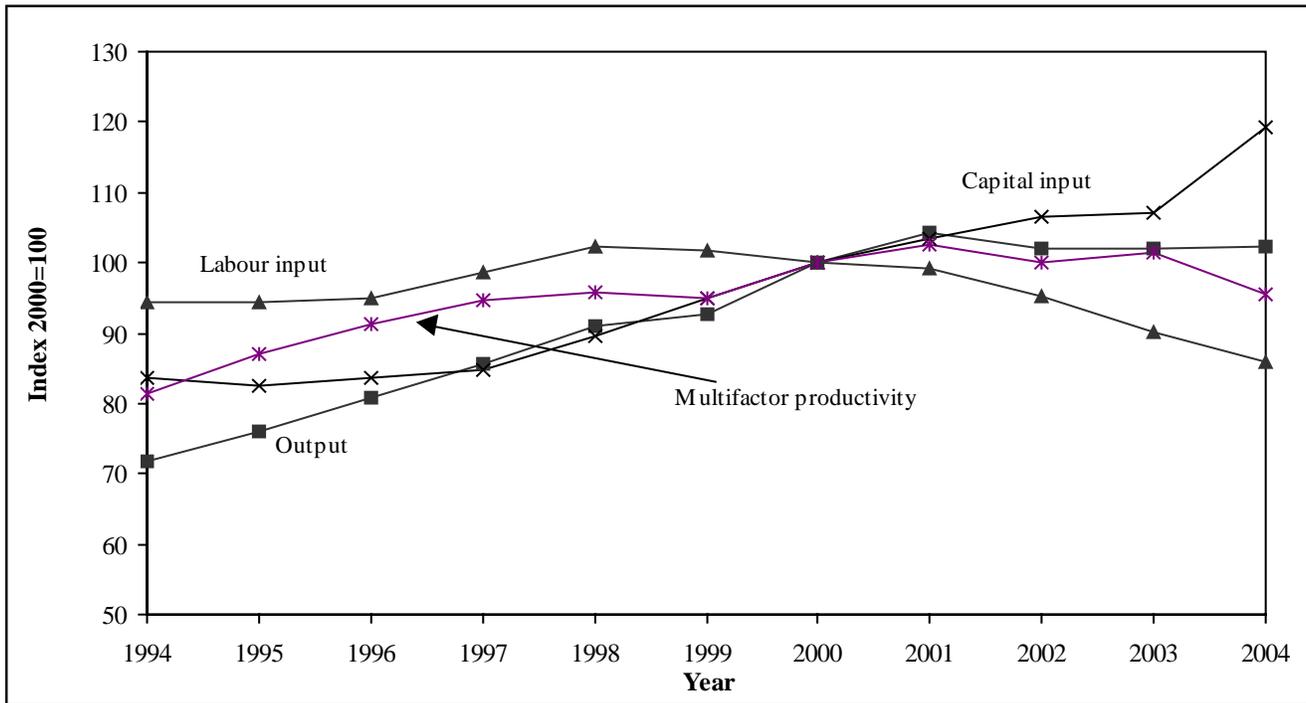


According to figure 3.2, it is observed that the capital productivity index has improved from 85.7 in 1994 to 101.5 in 1998 representing an annual growth of 4.3% during that period. From 1999 onwards, an annual decline of 2.6% was registered.

After a decline of 0.5% in 2003, capital productivity fell further by 10.0% in 2004 as a result of higher growth in capital input (11.4%) compared to a growth of 0.3% in real output. (Table B.1)

### 3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

**Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1994 to 2004**

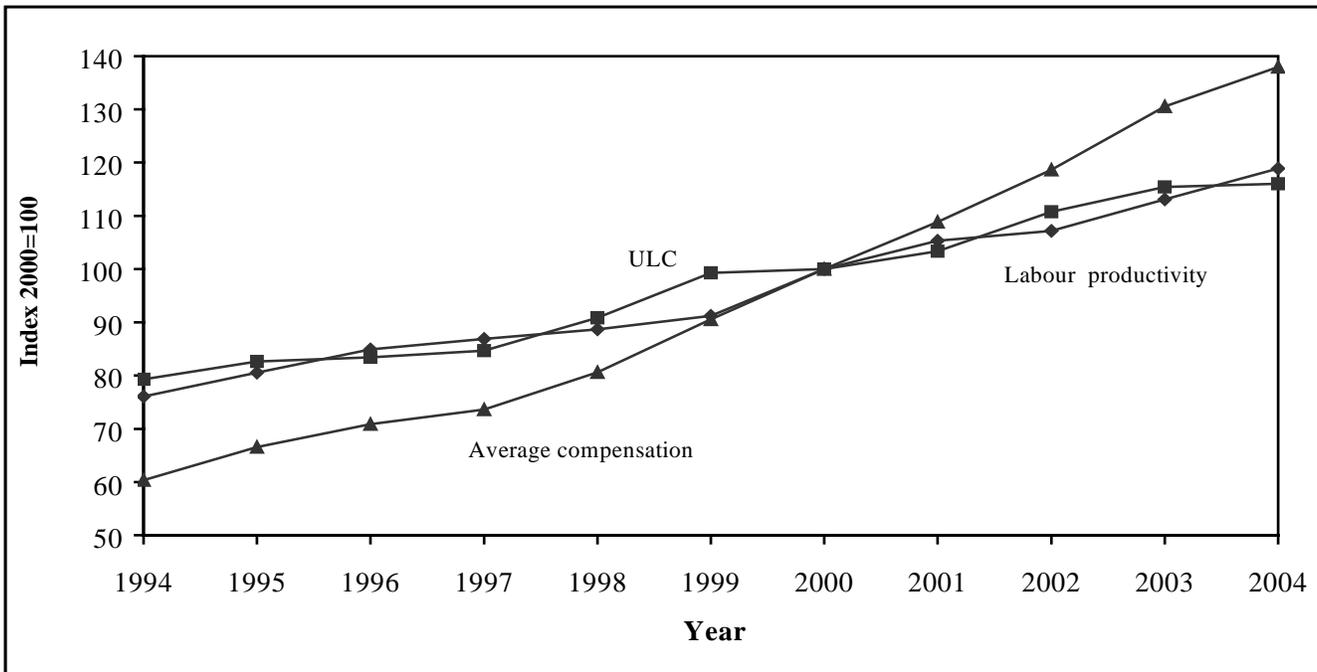


The annual growth in MFP for the period 1994 to 2004 works out to 1.6%. This is the result of 3.6% growth in both output and capital input and a decline of 0.9% in labour input. In 2004, MFP fell by 6.1% against a rise of 1.6% in 2003. (Table B.2)

### 3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1994 and 2004, ULC grew at an annual rate of 3.9% mainly due to higher growth in average compensation (8.6%) compared to that of labour productivity (4.6%). In 2003, ULC grew at a higher rate of 4.2% compared to the 0.5% growth in 2004. (Table B.3)

**Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1994 to 2004**



## 4. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

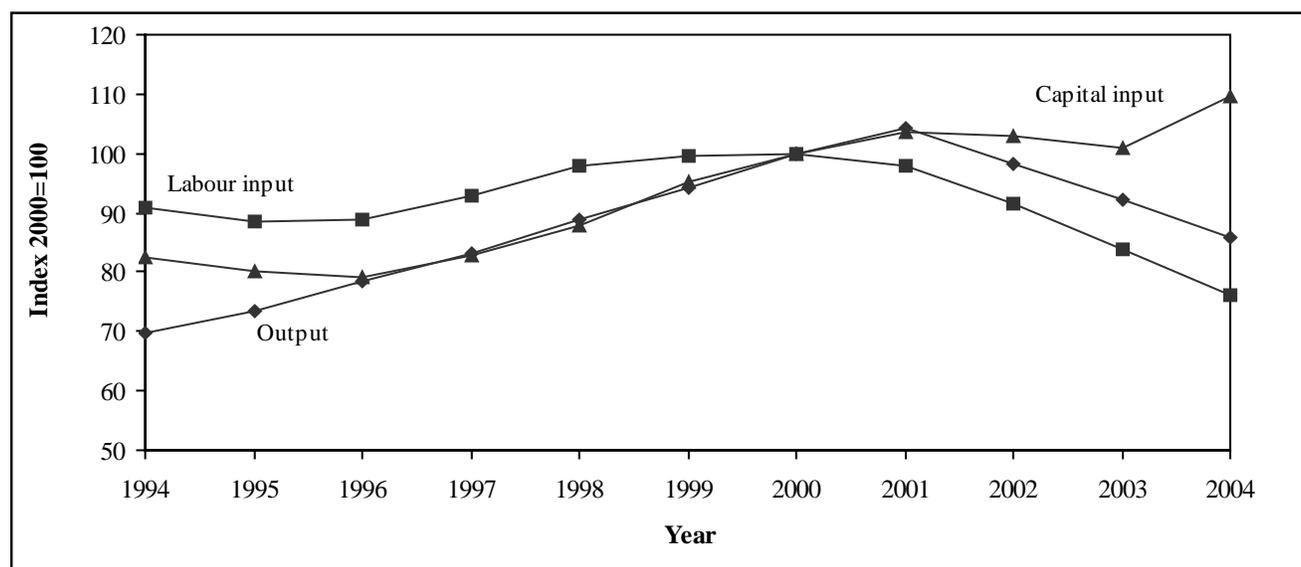
### 4.1 Background

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 2004, the number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments was estimated at 74,723, that is, a net decrease of 7,793 from the March 2003 figure of 82,516.

In 2004, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 8.7%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EPZ sector was 85% and 15% respectively.

### 4.2 Output and inputs

**Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1994 to 2004**



Between 1994 and 2004, an annual growth of 2.1% was registered in the EPZ output with the textile companies growing by 1.7% and the non-textile by 4.5%. It should however be noted that since 2002, the sector has witnessed negative growths.

The labour input declined at an average annual rate of 1.7% during the period 1994 to 2004. The index which stood at 90.7 in 1994 declined to 88.6 in 1995. It picked up in 1996 to peak in 2000. Thereafter, it registered a continuous decline reaching a level of 76.2 in 2004.

During the same period, an average annual increase of 2.9% was observed in capital input with the index improving from 82.6 in 1994 to 109.7 in 2004. In 2004, the index increased by 8.8% reversing the fall of 2.1% in 2003. (Table C.1)

### 4.3 Productivity trends

**Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1994 to 2004**

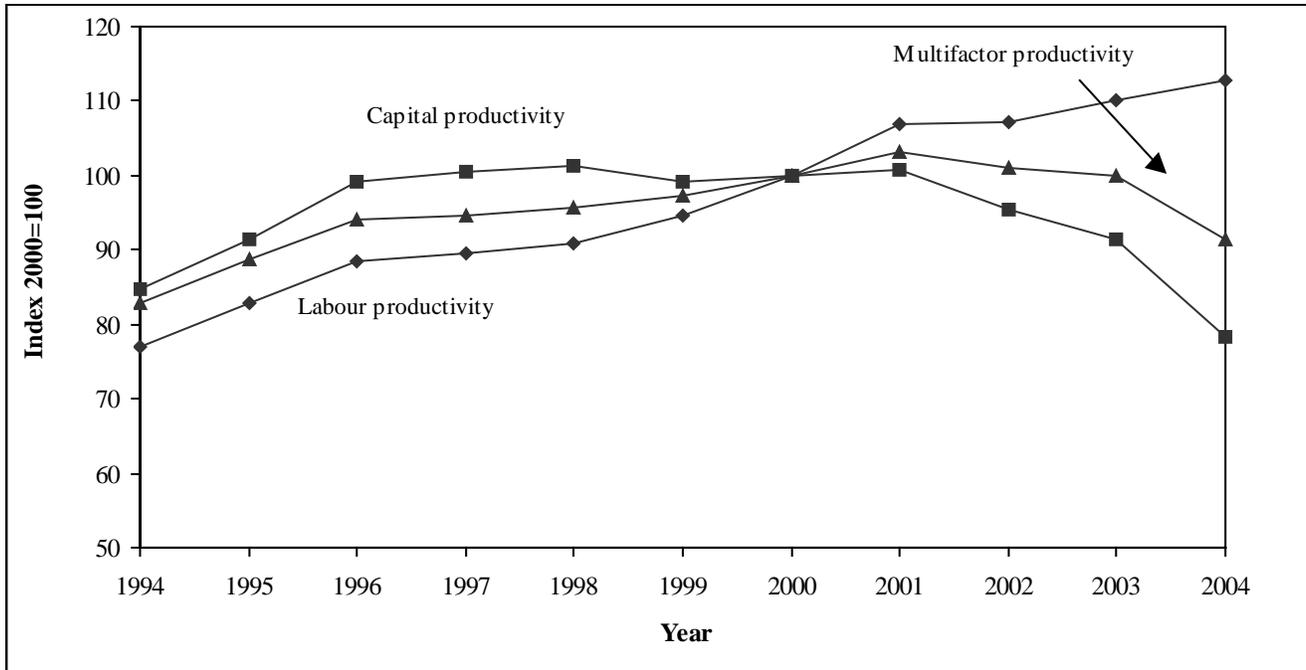
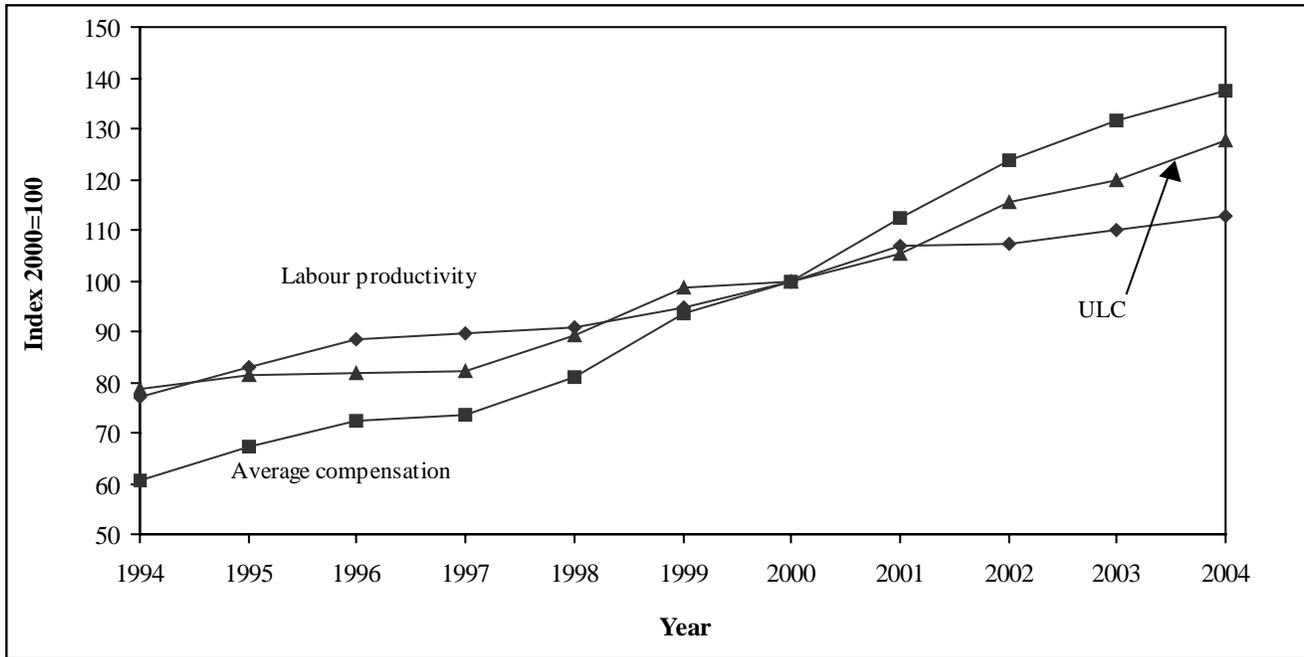


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EPZ sector between 1994 and 2004. During that period, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.8% annually, labour and multifactor productivity registered positive annual growths of 3.9% and 1.0% respectively. This is due to a fall of 1.7% in labour input and a growth of 2.1% and 2.9% in real output and capital input respectively. (Table C.2)

#### 4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1994 to 2004



ULC in the EPZ sector grew by 5.0% annually during the period 1994 to 2004. This performance can be explained by the 3.9% growth in labour productivity being insufficient to absorb the rise of 8.5% in average compensation. The ULC index witnessed a high growth of 6.6% in 2004 against 3.8% in 2003. (Table C.3)

## 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.

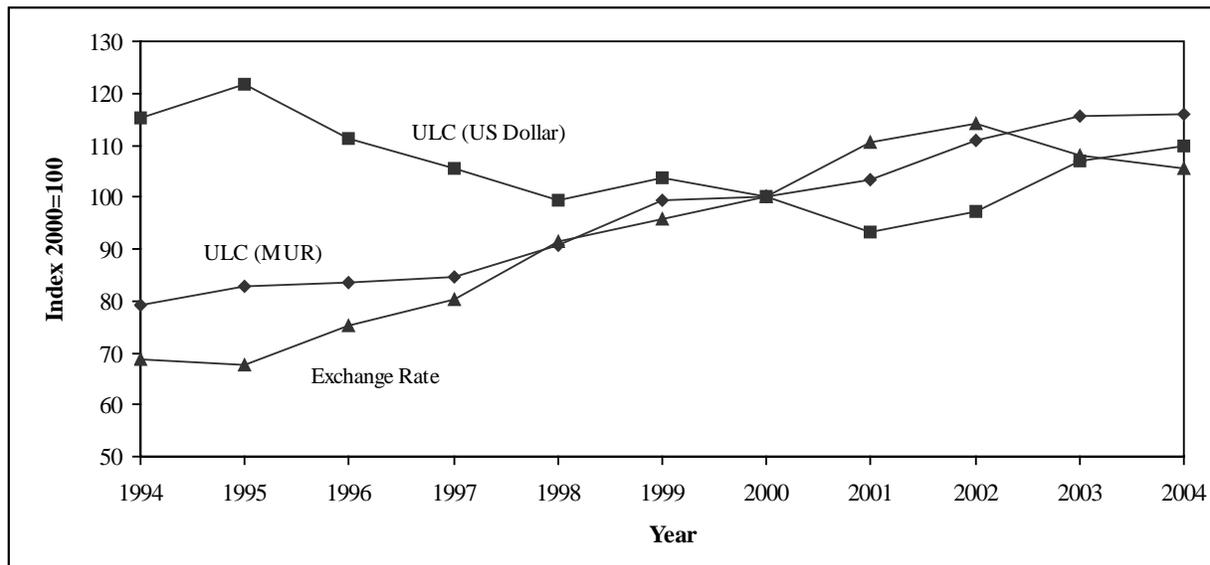
### 5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 1994 to 2004. It clearly shows that ULC is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

When a national currency appreciates against the US Dollar, more Dollars must be paid in exchange for each national currency unit. On the other hand, when a national currency depreciates against 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, 1994-2004**



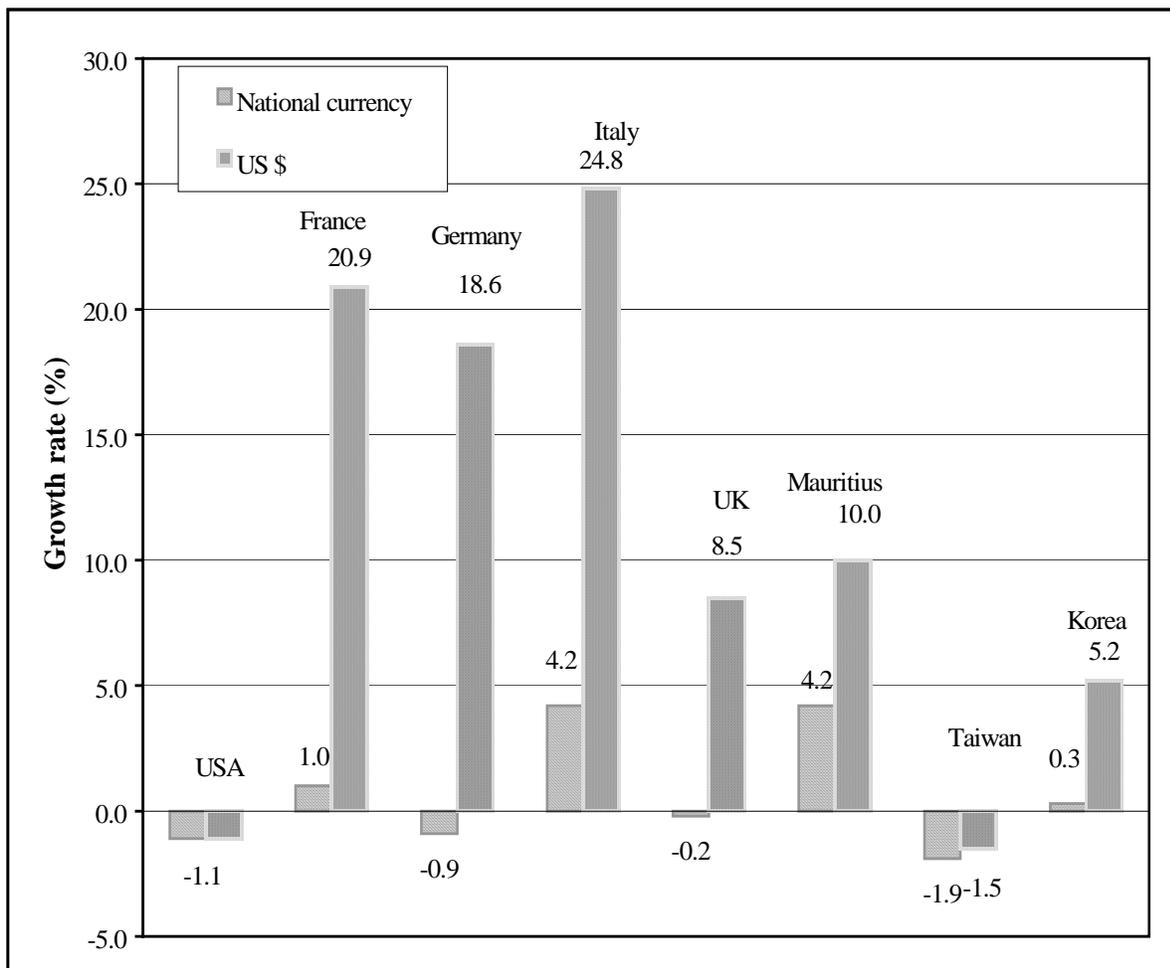
During the period under review, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by 3.9% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it declined at an annual rate of 0.5% following the 4.4% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

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

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2003 both in national currency and in US Dollar is given in the table and figure below.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	<b>Mauritius</b>	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-1.1	1.0	-0.9	4.2	-0.2	<b>4.2</b>	-1.9	0.3
US \$	-1.1	20.9	18.6	24.8	8.5	<b>10.0</b>	-1.5	5.2

**Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – growth rate (%) 2003**



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

It is observed that ULC in manufacturing, expressed in national currency, fell in four of the eight economies in 2003 with Taiwan recording the highest decrease (-1.9%) followed by USA (-1.1%). On the other hand, it rose in four countries, with Italy and Mauritius recording the highest increase (+4.2%).

In 2003, the US Dollar depreciated against the currencies of all the economies, mostly against the Euro. Besides the United States, the US Dollar – denominated ULC declined only in Taiwan.

#### **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 2000 and 2003 in some of our main importing countries. Data for USA shows that Mauritius is penetrating the American market for SITC<sup>1</sup> group 843<sup>2</sup> since its share has increased from 0.1% in 2000 to 0.3% in 2003 whereas for SITC group 841<sup>3</sup>, it is losing its share since the figure has decreased from 1.1% in 2000 to 0.9% in 2003. On the other hand, for SITC group 841, Mauritius is losing its share in the United Kingdom and penetrating the English market for SITC group, 844<sup>4</sup>.

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

<sup>2</sup> Men's or boys coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics knitted or crocheted

<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

<sup>4</sup> Women's and girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics knitted or crocheted

## A. TOTAL ECONOMY

**Table A.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	39.0	4.8	65.0	5.3	34.3	2.0	60.0	-0.5	113.6	2.7
1985	41.6	6.9	69.3	6.6	35.3	2.9	60.1	0.3	117.9	3.8
1986	45.3	8.9	74.8	8.0	37.0	4.7	60.6	0.9	122.6	3.9
1987	49.1	8.3	79.4	6.2	39.3	6.1	61.8	1.9	125.1	2.0
1988	52.1	6.2	82.3	3.6	42.2	7.5	63.4	2.5	123.5	-1.2
1989	54.5	4.6	84.9	3.2	46.9	11.1	64.2	1.4	116.3	-5.9
1990	58.5	7.3	87.3	2.8	51.5	9.7	67.1	4.4	113.7	-2.2
1991	61.1	4.4	89.0	2.0	55.9	8.6	68.6	2.4	109.3	-3.9
1992	65.2	6.8	90.7	1.9	60.5	8.3	71.9	4.8	107.8	-1.3
1993	68.4	4.9	92.4	1.9	65.2	7.7	74.0	2.9	105.0	-2.6
1994	71.6	4.6	93.9	1.6	70.6	8.2	76.2	3.1	101.5	-3.2
1995	75.4	5.3	94.7	0.9	74.4	5.5	79.6	4.4	101.3	-0.2
1996	80.1	6.2	95.4	0.7	79.5	6.7	83.9	5.4	100.8	-0.5
1997	84.5	5.6	96.7	1.3	84.7	6.6	87.4	4.2	99.8	-1.0
1998	89.4	5.8	98.1	1.4	89.3	5.4	91.2	4.3	100.2	0.4
1999	91.3	2.1	98.9	0.9	95.1	6.5	92.3	1.2	96.0	-4.1
2000	100.0	9.5	100.0	1.1	100.0	5.2	100.0	8.3	100.0	4.1
2001	105.4	5.4	100.7	0.7	104.3	4.3	104.7	4.7	101.1	1.1
2002	107.6	2.1	101.7	1.0	109.1	4.6	105.9	1.1	98.6	-2.4
2003	111.6	3.7	103.1	1.5	114.2	4.7	108.2	2.2	97.7	-1.0
2004	116.4	4.3	103.7	0.6	120.8	5.7	112.2	3.7	96.4	-1.3

**Table A.2 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	39.0	4.8	65.0	5.3	34.3	2.0	60.0	-0.5	113.6	2.7	89.1	1.1
1985	41.6	6.9	69.3	6.6	35.3	2.9	60.1	0.3	117.9	3.8	91.0	2.2
1986	45.3	8.9	74.8	8.0	37.0	4.7	60.6	0.9	122.6	3.9	93.5	2.7
1987	49.1	8.3	79.4	6.2	39.3	6.1	61.8	1.9	125.1	2.0	95.3	1.9
1988	52.1	6.2	82.3	3.6	42.2	7.5	63.4	2.5	123.5	-1.2	95.7	0.4
1989	54.5	4.6	84.9	3.2	46.9	11.1	64.2	1.4	116.3	-5.9	93.3	-2.5
1990	58.5	7.3	87.3	2.8	51.5	9.7	67.1	4.4	113.7	-2.2	94.1	0.8
1991	61.1	4.4	89.0	2.0	55.9	8.6	68.6	2.4	109.3	-3.9	93.1	-1.0
1992	65.2	6.8	90.7	1.9	60.5	8.3	71.9	4.8	107.8	-1.3	94.3	1.2
1993	68.4	4.9	92.4	1.9	65.2	7.7	74.0	2.9	105.0	-2.6	93.9	-0.3
1994	71.6	4.6	93.9	1.6	70.6	8.2	76.2	3.1	101.5	-3.2	93.3	-0.5
1995	75.4	5.3	94.7	0.9	74.4	5.5	79.6	4.4	101.3	-0.2	94.4	1.1
1996	80.1	6.2	95.4	0.7	79.5	6.7	83.9	5.4	100.8	-0.5	95.5	1.2
1997	84.5	5.6	96.7	1.3	84.7	6.6	87.4	4.2	99.8	-1.0	95.9	0.4
1998	89.4	5.8	98.1	1.4	89.3	5.4	91.2	4.3	100.2	0.4	97.3	1.5
1999	91.3	2.1	98.9	0.9	95.1	6.5	92.3	1.2	96.0	-4.1	95.3	-2.1
2000	100.0	9.5	100.0	1.1	100.0	5.2	100.0	8.3	100.0	4.1	100.0	4.9
2001	105.4	5.4	100.7	0.7	104.3	4.3	104.7	4.7	101.1	1.1	101.4	1.4
2002	107.6	2.1	101.7	1.0	109.1	4.6	105.9	1.1	98.6	-2.4	100.0	-1.4
2003	111.6	3.7	103.1	1.5	114.2	4.7	108.2	2.2	97.7	-1.0	100.3	0.3
2004	116.4	4.3	103.7	0.6	120.8	5.7	112.2	3.7	96.4	-1.3	99.8	-0.5

**Table A.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	19.9	4.1	33.2	4.6	60.0	-0.5	88.1	-2.6	52.8	-3.1
1985	20.8	4.2	34.5	3.9	60.1	0.3	84.8	-3.7	51.0	-3.4
1986	21.5	3.8	35.5	3.0	60.6	0.9	81.6	-3.8	49.5	-3.0
1987	25.3	17.2	40.9	15.0	61.8	1.9	79.9	-2.0	49.4	-0.1
1988	30.0	18.7	47.3	15.8	63.4	2.5	80.9	1.2	51.3	3.8
1989	34.3	14.2	53.3	12.7	64.2	1.4	86.0	6.3	55.3	7.7
1990	38.9	13.7	58.1	8.9	67.1	4.4	88.0	2.3	59.0	6.7
1991	44.7	14.7	65.1	12.1	68.6	2.4	91.5	4.0	62.8	6.5
1992	49.1	10.0	68.3	4.9	71.9	4.8	92.7	1.4	66.7	6.2
1993	55.1	12.2	74.5	9.0	74.0	2.9	95.3	2.7	70.5	5.7
1994	62.1	12.6	81.5	9.2	76.2	3.1	98.6	3.5	75.1	6.5
1995	66.6	7.2	83.6	2.7	79.6	4.4	98.7	0.2	78.6	4.6
1996	72.8	9.4	86.8	3.8	83.9	5.4	99.2	0.5	83.3	6.0
1997	77.3	6.1	88.4	1.8	87.4	4.2	100.2	1.0	87.6	5.2
1998	85.5	10.6	93.7	6.0	91.2	4.3	99.8	-0.4	91.1	3.9
1999	92.3	8.0	100.0	6.7	92.3	1.2	104.1	4.3	96.1	5.5
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	8.3	100.0	-4.0	100.0	4.0
2001	107.6	7.6	102.8	2.8	104.7	4.7	98.9	-1.1	103.6	3.6
2002	114.5	6.4	108.2	5.2	105.9	1.1	101.4	2.5	107.3	3.6
2003	124.5	8.7	115.1	6.4	108.2	2.2	102.4	1.0	110.8	3.2
2004	134.6	8.1	119.9	4.2	112.2	3.7	103.7	1.3	116.4	5.1

## B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

**Table B.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	30.3	12.2	53.8	17.6	34.7	1.3	56.3	-4.6	87.3	10.7
1985	34.9	15.3	65.8	22.3	37.5	7.9	53.1	-5.7	93.2	6.8
1986	42.0	20.2	78.5	19.4	43.3	15.5	53.5	0.7	97.0	4.1
1987	48.1	14.6	87.2	11.0	51.9	19.8	55.2	3.2	92.7	-4.4
1988	52.0	8.0	90.8	4.1	62.0	19.4	57.2	3.7	83.9	-9.5
1989	54.5	4.9	92.2	1.5	70.3	13.5	59.2	3.3	77.5	-7.6
1990	58.7	7.7	93.3	1.2	75.4	7.3	63.0	6.5	77.9	0.4
1991	61.5	4.6	93.8	0.5	80.1	6.2	65.5	4.1	76.7	-1.5
1992	65.5	6.5	93.9	0.2	80.8	0.8	69.7	6.3	81.1	5.7
1993	68.6	4.8	94.0	0.0	83.4	3.3	73.0	4.7	82.2	1.4
1994	71.8	4.6	94.3	0.4	83.7	0.4	76.1	4.2	85.7	4.3
1995	76.0	5.9	94.3	0.0	82.5	-1.4	80.6	5.9	92.1	7.4
1996	80.7	6.2	95.0	0.7	83.5	1.2	84.9	5.4	96.6	4.9
1997	85.6	6.2	98.5	3.7	84.8	1.5	86.9	2.3	101.0	4.6
1998	90.9	6.1	102.4	3.9	89.5	5.5	88.7	2.1	101.5	0.6
1999	92.7	2.0	101.6	-0.8	94.9	6.0	91.2	2.8	97.7	-3.8
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-1.6	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.6	100.0	2.3
2001	104.4	4.4	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	105.3	5.3	100.9	0.9
2002	101.9	-2.4	95.1	-4.1	106.6	3.0	107.1	1.7	95.6	-5.2
2003	101.9	0.0	90.1	-5.3	107.1	0.5	113.1	5.6	95.1	-0.5
2004	102.2	0.3	86.0	-4.6	119.3	11.4	118.9	5.1	85.7	-10.0

**Table B.2 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	30.3	12.2	53.8	17.6	34.7	1.3	56.3	-4.6	87.3	10.7	70.4	2.6
1985	34.9	15.3	65.8	22.3	37.5	7.9	53.1	-5.7	93.2	6.8	70.5	0.2
1986	42.0	20.2	78.5	19.4	43.3	15.5	53.5	0.7	97.0	4.1	72.6	3.0
1987	48.1	14.6	87.2	11.0	51.9	19.8	55.2	3.2	92.7	-4.4	64.8	-10.8
1988	52.0	8.0	90.8	4.1	62.0	19.4	57.2	3.7	83.9	-9.5	70.1	8.1
1989	54.5	4.9	92.2	1.5	70.3	13.5	59.2	3.3	77.5	-7.6	68.4	-2.3
1990	58.7	7.7	93.3	1.2	75.4	7.3	63.0	6.5	77.9	0.4	70.7	3.3
1991	61.5	4.6	93.8	0.5	80.1	6.2	65.5	4.1	76.7	-1.5	71.5	1.2
1992	65.5	6.5	93.9	0.2	80.8	0.8	69.7	6.3	81.1	5.7	75.8	6.0
1993	68.6	4.8	94.0	0.0	83.4	3.3	73.0	4.7	82.2	1.4	78.1	3.1
1994	71.8	4.6	94.3	0.4	83.7	0.4	76.1	4.2	85.7	4.3	81.5	4.3
1995	76.0	5.9	94.3	0.0	82.5	-1.4	80.6	5.9	92.1	7.4	86.9	6.7
1996	80.7	6.2	95.0	0.7	83.5	1.2	84.9	5.4	96.6	4.9	91.4	5.1
1997	85.6	6.2	98.5	3.7	84.8	1.5	86.9	2.3	101.0	4.6	94.6	3.6
1998	90.9	6.1	102.4	3.9	89.5	5.5	88.7	2.1	101.5	0.6	95.8	1.2
1999	92.7	2.0	101.6	-0.8	94.9	6.0	91.2	2.8	97.7	-3.8	94.9	-0.9
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-1.6	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.6	100.0	2.3	100.0	5.3
2001	104.4	4.4	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	105.3	5.3	100.9	0.9	102.4	2.4
2002	101.9	-2.4	95.1	-4.1	106.6	3.0	107.1	1.7	95.6	-5.2	99.9	-2.4
2003	101.9	0.0	90.1	-5.3	107.1	0.5	113.1	5.6	95.1	-0.5	101.6	1.6
2004	102.2	0.3	86.0	-4.6	119.3	11.4	118.9	5.1	85.7	-10.0	95.4	-6.1

**Table B.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	17.6	5.5	31.2	10.7	56.3	-4.6	114.6	-9.7	64.6	-13.9
1985	18.2	3.4	34.2	9.7	53.1	-5.7	107.3	-6.4	57.0	-11.7
1986	19.6	7.6	36.6	6.9	53.5	0.7	103.1	-3.9	55.2	-3.2
1987	22.7	15.9	41.1	12.3	55.2	3.2	107.8	4.6	59.5	7.9
1988	26.9	18.7	47.1	14.5	57.2	3.7	119.2	10.5	68.2	14.6
1989	31.1	15.2	52.5	11.5	59.2	3.3	129.0	8.2	76.3	11.8
1990	37.0	19.2	58.8	12.0	63.0	6.5	128.4	-0.4	80.9	6.0
1991	44.1	19.2	67.3	14.5	65.5	4.1	130.4	1.5	85.5	5.7
1992	50.9	15.4	73.1	8.5	69.7	6.3	123.4	-5.4	86.0	0.6
1993	54.0	6.1	74.0	1.3	73.0	4.7	121.6	-1.4	88.8	3.2
1994	60.3	11.7	79.3	7.1	76.1	4.2	116.7	-4.1	88.8	0.0
1995	66.6	10.3	82.6	4.2	80.6	5.9	108.6	-6.9	87.5	-1.4
1996	70.9	6.5	83.5	1.0	84.9	5.4	103.6	-4.7	87.9	0.5
1997	73.6	3.9	84.7	1.5	86.9	2.3	99.0	-4.4	86.1	-2.1
1998	80.6	9.5	90.8	7.3	88.7	2.1	98.5	-0.6	87.4	1.5
1999	90.5	12.3	99.3	9.3	91.2	2.8	102.3	3.9	93.3	6.8
2000	100.0	10.5	100.0	0.8	100.0	9.6	100.0	-2.3	100.0	7.1
2001	108.8	8.8	103.3	3.3	105.3	5.3	99.2	-0.8	104.4	4.4
2002	118.7	9.0	110.7	7.2	107.1	1.7	104.6	5.5	112.1	7.3
2003	130.5	10.0	115.4	4.2	113.1	5.6	105.1	0.5	118.9	6.1
2004	137.9	5.7	116.0	0.5	118.9	5.1	116.7	11.1	138.8	16.8

**Table B.4 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 2003-2004**

## 1. Electricity

Rupees

Average cost per kwh	2003	2004
Industrial	2.13	2.17
EPZ	1.88	1.89

## 2. Water

Rupees

Tariff for Industrial Consumers	2003	2004
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>	9.87	10.47
<i>excluding ground water</i>	14.98	15.1

## 3. Telecommunication services

Rupees

	2003		2004	
<b>(i) Local call per minute</b>	<b>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</b>		<b>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</b>	
<b>(ii) International call / minute</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off Peak</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off Peak</b>
Australia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
New Zealand	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
England	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
France	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Germany	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Switzerland	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
USA	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Russia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
India	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Singapore	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Malaysia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Japan	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Rep of China	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
South Africa	15.60	12.00	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 )*

#### 4. Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot

		Rupees	
		Year	
		2003	2004
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

#### 5. Export rates from SSR International Airport to selected Airports

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
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	1130	1130	71.00	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

#### 6. Import rates from selected Airports to SSR International Airport

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupees							
		Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	31.50	31.50	31.50	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	USD	40.00	40.00	0.99	0.99	0.69	0.69	0.55	0.55
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	2.89	2.89	2.60	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 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	20.9	32.9	43.6	35.6	20.2	26.4	47.9	-1.9	103.7	5.2
1985	27.2	30.0	62.8	43.9	27.8	37.7	43.3	-9.6	97.9	-5.6
1986	36.7	34.9	82.2	31.0	41.2	48.4	44.6	3.0	89.0	-9.1
1987	44.7	22.0	95.4	16.0	55.5	34.8	46.9	5.2	80.6	-9.5
1988	50.1	12.0	99.7	4.5	72.0	29.7	50.3	7.2	69.6	-13.7
1989	53.1	6.0	98.6	-1.1	83.6	16.1	53.8	7.1	63.5	-8.7
1990	56.8	7.0	98.3	-0.3	86.7	3.7	57.8	7.4	65.5	3.2
1991	59.7	5.0	98.9	0.7	86.6	-0.1	60.3	4.3	68.9	5.2
1992	63.3	6.0	97.3	-1.6	83.2	-4.0	65.0	7.8	76.1	10.4
1993	67.1	6.0	93.5	-3.9	83.6	0.5	71.7	10.3	80.2	5.5
1994	69.9	4.2	90.7	-3.0	82.6	-1.2	77.1	7.5	84.7	5.5
1995	73.4	5.0	88.6	-2.3	80.2	-2.8	82.8	7.5	91.5	8.0
1996	78.5	7.0	88.8	0.2	79.2	-1.3	88.4	6.7	99.2	8.4
1997	83.3	6.0	92.9	4.6	82.8	4.6	89.6	1.3	100.6	1.4
1998	89.0	6.9	97.9	5.4	87.9	6.1	90.9	1.5	101.3	0.7
1999	94.3	6.0	99.6	1.8	95.1	8.2	94.7	4.2	99.2	-2.1
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.6	100.0	0.8
2001	104.4	4.4	97.7	-2.3	103.7	3.7	106.8	6.8	100.7	0.7
2002	98.1	-6.0	91.6	-6.2	103.0	-0.7	107.1	0.2	95.3	-5.3
2003	92.2	-6.0	83.8	-8.5	100.8	-2.1	110.0	2.7	91.5	-4.0
2004	86.0	-6.8	76.2	-9.2	109.7	8.8	112.9	2.6	78.4	-14.3

**Table C.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	20.9	32.9	43.6	35.6	20.2	26.4	47.9	-1.9	103.7	5.2	71.4	1.5
1985	27.2	30.0	62.8	43.9	27.8	37.7	43.3	-9.6	97.9	-5.6	65.3	-8.6
1986	36.7	34.9	82.2	31.0	41.2	48.4	44.6	3.0	89.0	-9.1	63.4	-2.8
1987	44.7	22.0	95.4	16.0	55.5	34.8	46.9	5.2	80.6	-9.5	62.3	-1.8
1988	50.1	12.0	99.7	4.5	72.0	29.7	50.3	7.2	69.6	-13.7	60.1	-3.5
1989	53.1	6.0	98.6	-1.1	83.6	16.1	53.8	7.1	63.5	-8.7	59.5	-1.1
1990	56.8	7.0	98.3	-0.3	86.7	3.7	57.8	7.4	65.5	3.2	62.7	5.5
1991	59.7	5.0	98.9	0.7	86.6	-0.1	60.3	4.3	68.9	5.2	66.6	6.1
1992	63.3	6.0	97.3	-1.6	83.2	-4.0	65.0	7.8	76.1	10.4	73.4	10.2
1993	67.1	6.0	93.5	-3.9	83.6	0.5	71.7	10.3	80.2	5.5	78.0	6.3
1994	69.9	4.2	90.7	-3.0	82.6	-1.2	77.1	7.5	84.7	5.5	82.8	6.2
1995	73.4	5.0	88.6	-2.3	80.2	-2.8	82.8	7.5	91.5	8.0	88.7	7.2
1996	78.5	7.0	88.8	0.2	79.2	-1.3	88.4	6.7	99.2	8.4	94.1	6.1
1997	83.3	6.0	92.9	4.6	82.8	4.6	89.6	1.3	100.6	1.4	94.5	0.5
1998	89.0	6.9	97.9	5.4	87.9	6.1	90.9	1.5	101.3	0.7	95.8	1.3
1999	94.3	6.0	99.6	1.8	95.1	8.2	94.7	4.2	99.2	-2.1	97.2	1.5
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.6	100.0	0.8	100.0	2.8
2001	104.4	4.4	97.7	-2.3	103.7	3.7	106.8	6.8	100.7	0.7	103.2	3.2
2002	98.1	-6.0	91.6	-6.2	103.0	-0.7	107.1	0.2	95.3	-5.3	101.1	-2.1
2003	92.2	-6.0	83.8	-8.5	100.8	-2.1	110.0	2.7	91.5	-4.0	100.0	-1.1
2004	86.0	-6.8	76.2	-9.2	109.7	8.8	112.9	2.6	78.4	-14.3	91.4	-8.6

**Table C.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	14.1	14.2	29.5	16.4	47.9	-1.9	96.4	-4.9	46.2	-6.8
1985	15.9	12.9	36.8	24.9	43.3	-9.6	102.1	5.9	44.2	-4.3
1986	17.9	12.6	40.2	9.3	44.6	3.0	112.3	10.0	50.1	13.2
1987	21.0	17.1	44.8	11.4	46.9	5.2	124.1	10.5	58.2	16.2
1988	25.1	19.2	49.8	11.2	50.3	7.2	143.8	15.8	72.3	24.2
1989	28.4	13.3	52.7	5.8	53.8	7.1	157.5	9.5	84.8	17.3
1990	33.9	19.3	58.6	11.1	57.8	7.4	152.6	-3.1	88.2	4.1
1991	39.8	17.4	65.9	12.5	60.3	4.3	145.1	-4.9	87.5	-0.8
1992	48.4	21.6	74.4	12.9	65.0	7.8	131.4	-9.4	85.4	-2.4
1993	53.5	10.5	74.6	0.2	71.7	10.3	124.6	-5.2	89.4	4.6
1994	60.6	13.4	78.7	5.5	77.1	7.5	118.1	-5.2	91.0	1.8
1995	67.3	11.0	81.2	3.2	82.8	7.5	109.3	-7.4	90.5	-0.5
1996	72.2	7.3	81.7	0.5	88.4	6.7	100.8	-7.8	89.1	-1.6
1997	73.5	1.9	82.1	0.5	89.6	1.3	99.4	-1.3	89.1	0.0
1998	81.2	10.3	89.3	8.7	90.9	1.5	98.7	-0.7	89.8	0.8
1999	93.5	15.2	98.7	10.6	94.7	4.2	100.8	2.1	95.5	6.4
2000	100.0	7.0	100.0	1.3	100.0	5.6	100.0	-0.8	100.0	4.7
2001	112.3	12.3	105.1	5.1	106.8	6.8	99.3	-0.7	106.1	6.1
2002	123.6	10.0	115.4	9.8	107.1	0.2	104.9	5.6	112.3	5.9
2003	131.8	6.6	119.8	3.8	110.0	2.7	109.3	4.2	120.2	7.0
2004	137.4	4.3	127.6	6.6	112.9	2.6	127.6	16.7	144.0	19.8

## D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

**Table D.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	18.7	33.9	42.4	37.2	20.2	26.7	44.0	-2.4	92.6	5.7
1985	25.8	38.0	63.2	49.0	27.8	38.0	40.8	-7.4	92.6	0.0
1986	35.8	39.0	84.5	33.8	41.3	48.4	42.4	3.9	86.7	-6.3
1987	44.4	24.0	98.4	16.4	55.7	34.9	45.1	6.5	79.7	-8.0
1988	48.9	10.2	101.8	3.5	72.2	29.6	48.1	6.5	67.8	-15.0
1989	51.8	5.8	99.3	-2.5	83.7	15.9	52.2	8.5	61.9	-8.7
1990	55.9	8.0	98.8	-0.4	86.8	3.7	56.6	8.5	64.4	4.2
1991	59.2	5.8	99.6	0.8	86.7	-0.1	59.4	4.9	68.2	5.9
1992	62.6	5.8	98.0	-1.7	83.3	-3.9	63.9	7.6	75.2	10.1
1993	65.9	5.3	93.7	-4.3	83.7	0.5	70.3	10.1	78.8	4.8
1994	69.3	5.1	90.0	-4.0	82.7	-1.2	77.0	9.5	83.8	6.4
1995	72.5	4.7	86.7	-3.6	80.3	-2.8	83.6	8.6	90.3	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	87.2	0.5	79.3	-1.3	90.1	7.8	99.1	9.8
1997	83.5	6.3	92.4	6.1	82.8	4.5	90.3	0.2	100.8	1.7
1998	89.3	6.9	98.1	6.1	87.9	6.1	91.0	0.8	101.5	0.7
1999	94.6	6.0	100.0	2.0	95.1	8.2	94.6	3.9	99.5	-2.0
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.5
2001	104.3	4.3	97.7	-2.3	103.8	3.8	106.7	6.7	100.5	0.5
2002	96.4	-7.6	91.3	-6.5	103.1	-0.7	105.7	-0.9	93.5	-6.9
2003	89.8	-6.8	82.4	-9.8	101.0	-2.1	109.0	3.1	89.0	-4.8
2004	81.7	-9.0	73.0	-11.3	110.0	9.0	111.9	2.6	74.3	-16.5

**Table D.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	18.7	33.9	42.4	37.2	20.2	26.7	44.0	-2.4	92.6	5.7	63.6	1.3
1985	25.8	38.0	63.2	49.0	27.8	38.0	40.8	-7.4	92.6	0.0	60.4	-5.0
1986	35.8	39.0	84.5	33.8	41.3	48.4	42.4	3.9	86.7	-6.3	60.0	-0.7
1987	44.4	24.0	98.4	16.4	55.7	34.9	45.1	6.5	79.7	-8.0	60.1	0.2
1988	48.9	10.2	101.8	3.5	72.2	29.6	48.1	6.5	67.8	-15.0	57.7	-4.1
1989	51.8	5.8	99.3	-2.5	83.7	15.9	52.2	8.5	61.9	-8.7	57.6	-0.2
1990	55.9	8.0	98.8	-0.4	86.8	3.7	56.6	8.5	64.4	4.2	61.4	6.7
1991	59.2	5.8	99.6	0.8	86.7	-0.1	59.4	4.9	68.2	5.9	65.5	6.6
1992	62.6	5.8	98.0	-1.7	83.3	-3.9	63.9	7.6	75.2	10.1	71.7	9.5
1993	65.9	5.3	93.7	-4.3	83.7	0.5	70.3	10.1	78.8	4.8	76.0	6.0
1994	69.3	5.1	90.0	-4.0	82.7	-1.2	77.0	9.5	83.8	6.4	81.8	7.6
1995	72.5	4.7	86.7	-3.6	80.3	-2.8	83.6	8.6	90.3	7.7	88.1	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	87.2	0.5	79.3	-1.3	90.1	7.8	99.1	9.8	94.2	7.0
1997	83.5	6.3	92.4	6.1	82.8	4.5	90.3	0.2	100.8	1.7	94.3	0.1
1998	89.3	6.9	98.1	6.1	87.9	6.1	91.0	0.8	101.5	0.7	95.2	1.0
1999	94.6	6.0	100.0	2.0	95.1	8.2	94.6	3.9	99.5	-2.0	96.9	1.8
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.5	100.0	3.2
2001	104.3	4.3	97.7	-2.3	103.8	3.8	106.7	6.7	100.5	0.5	103.0	3.0
2002	96.4	-7.6	91.3	-6.5	103.1	-0.7	105.7	-0.9	93.5	-6.9	99.7	-3.2
2003	89.8	-6.8	82.4	-9.8	101.0	-2.1	109.0	3.1	89.0	-4.8	97.8	-1.9
2004	81.7	-9.0	73.0	-11.3	110.0	9.0	111.9	2.6	74.3	-16.5	87.7	-10.3

**Table D.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	13.8	15.7	31.3	18.5	44.0	-2.4	108.0	-5.4	47.6	-7.7
1985	15.9	15.0	38.9	24.2	40.8	-7.4	108.0	0.0	44.1	-7.4
1986	17.3	9.3	40.9	5.2	42.4	3.9	115.3	6.7	48.9	10.9
1987	20.1	15.9	44.5	8.8	45.1	6.5	125.4	8.8	56.6	15.8
1988	23.9	18.9	49.7	11.7	48.1	6.5	147.6	17.6	70.9	25.3
1989	27.4	14.7	52.5	5.7	52.2	8.5	161.7	9.6	84.3	18.9
1990	32.9	20.0	58.1	10.6	56.6	8.5	155.2	-4.0	87.8	4.1
1991	38.7	17.8	65.2	12.3	59.4	4.9	146.5	-5.6	87.0	-0.9
1992	48.2	24.5	75.5	15.7	63.9	7.6	133.1	-9.2	85.0	-2.3
1993	52.5	8.8	74.6	-1.2	70.3	10.1	127.0	-4.6	89.3	5.0
1994	59.9	14.2	77.8	4.3	77.0	9.5	119.3	-6.0	91.9	2.9
1995	66.7	11.4	79.8	2.6	83.6	8.6	110.8	-7.2	92.6	0.8
1996	72.5	8.7	80.5	0.9	90.1	7.8	100.9	-8.9	91.0	-1.8
1997	71.6	-1.2	79.3	-1.4	90.3	0.2	99.2	-1.7	89.6	-1.5
1998	78.4	9.4	86.1	8.6	91.0	0.8	98.5	-0.7	89.6	0.0
1999	92.0	17.4	97.2	12.9	94.6	3.9	100.5	2.1	95.1	6.1
2000	100.0	8.7	100.0	2.8	100.0	5.7	100.0	-0.5	100.0	5.2
2001	112.2	12.2	105.1	5.1	106.7	6.7	99.5	-0.5	106.2	6.2
2002	123.2	9.8	116.7	11.0	105.7	-0.9	107.0	7.5	112.9	6.2
2003	129.7	5.3	119.0	1.9	109.0	3.1	112.4	5.1	122.5	8.6
2004	141.6	9.2	126.6	6.3	111.9	2.6	134.6	19.8	150.7	23.0

## E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

**Table E.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	42.1	28.9	53.6	25.7	28.0	24.7	78.5	2.5	150.6	3.4
1985	40.9	-3.0	59.5	10.9	38.0	36.0	68.7	-12.5	107.4	-28.7
1986	45.2	10.5	63.8	7.3	56.4	48.3	70.8	3.0	80.1	-25.5
1987	48.4	7.2	71.2	11.6	76.0	34.8	68.0	-3.9	63.7	-20.5
1988	59.1	22.0	82.1	15.2	98.9	30.1	72.0	5.9	59.7	-6.2
1989	64.0	8.3	93.4	13.8	115.7	17.0	68.5	-4.8	55.3	-7.4
1990	64.2	0.4	93.9	0.5	120.1	3.8	68.4	-0.1	53.5	-3.2
1991	64.2	0.0	93.4	-0.5	119.8	-0.2	68.8	0.5	53.6	0.2
1992	69.0	7.5	92.3	-1.1	112.9	-5.8	74.8	8.7	61.2	14.1
1993	77.2	11.8	92.0	-0.4	111.9	-0.8	83.9	12.3	69.0	12.7
1994	75.9	-1.7	96.7	5.1	108.8	-2.8	78.5	-6.5	69.8	1.2
1995	81.6	7.6	103.8	7.3	103.6	-4.7	78.7	0.3	78.8	13.0
1996	79.2	-3.0	102.4	-1.3	96.5	-6.9	77.3	-1.7	82.1	4.1
1997	81.5	2.9	96.8	-5.5	93.9	-2.7	84.2	8.9	86.7	5.7
1998	87.1	6.9	96.5	-0.4	89.7	-4.5	90.3	7.3	97.1	12.0
1999	92.3	6.0	96.3	-0.2	95.0	5.9	95.9	6.2	97.2	0.1
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.8	100.0	5.2	100.0	4.3	100.0	2.9
2001	105.0	5.0	97.6	-2.4	103.3	3.3	107.6	7.6	101.7	1.7
2002	111.3	6.0	94.1	-3.6	105.8	2.4	118.3	9.9	105.2	3.5
2003	110.5	-0.7	95.7	1.7	102.9	-2.7	115.4	-2.4	107.4	2.0
2004	118.3	7.0	101.5	6.1	113.5	10.3	116.5	0.9	104.2	-3.0

**Table E.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	42.1	28.9	53.6	25.7	28.0	24.7	78.5	2.5	150.6	3.4	116.3	3.4
1985	40.9	-3.0	59.5	10.9	38.0	36.0	68.7	-12.5	107.4	-28.7	89.9	-22.8
1986	45.2	10.5	63.8	7.3	56.4	48.3	70.8	3.0	80.1	-25.5	75.6	-15.8
1987	48.4	7.2	71.2	11.6	76.0	34.8	68.0	-3.9	63.7	-20.5	64.9	-14.2
1988	59.1	22.0	82.1	15.2	98.9	30.1	72.0	5.9	59.7	-6.2	62.8	-3.3
1989	64.0	8.3	93.4	13.8	115.7	17.0	68.5	-4.8	55.3	-7.4	60.0	-4.4
1990	64.2	0.4	93.9	0.5	120.1	3.8	68.4	-0.1	53.5	-3.2	58.5	-2.5
1991	64.2	0.0	93.4	-0.5	119.8	-0.2	68.8	0.5	53.6	0.2	60.1	2.8
1992	69.0	7.5	92.3	-1.1	112.9	-5.8	74.8	8.7	61.2	14.1	70.3	17.0
1993	77.2	11.8	92.0	-0.4	111.9	-0.8	83.9	12.3	69.0	12.7	78.3	11.4
1994	75.9	-1.7	96.7	5.1	108.8	-2.8	78.5	-6.5	69.8	1.2	76.8	-2.0
1995	81.6	7.6	103.8	7.3	103.6	-4.7	78.7	0.3	78.8	13.0	81.2	5.8
1996	79.2	-3.0	102.4	-1.3	96.5	-6.9	77.3	-1.7	82.1	4.1	82.8	1.9
1997	81.5	2.9	96.8	-5.5	93.9	-2.7	84.2	8.9	86.7	5.7	89.3	7.9
1998	87.1	6.9	96.5	-0.4	89.7	-4.5	90.3	7.3	97.1	12.0	98.3	10.1
1999	92.3	6.0	96.3	-0.2	95.0	5.9	95.9	6.2	97.2	0.1	99.1	0.8
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.8	100.0	5.2	100.0	4.3	100.0	2.9	100.0	0.9
2001	105.0	5.0	97.6	-2.4	103.3	3.3	107.6	7.6	101.7	1.7	104.5	4.5
2002	111.3	6.0	94.1	-3.6	105.8	2.4	118.3	9.9	105.2	3.5	110.0	5.2
2003	110.5	-0.7	95.7	1.7	102.9	-2.7	115.4	-2.4	107.4	2.0	114.4	4.0
2004	118.3	7.0	101.5	6.1	113.5	10.3	116.5	0.9	104.2	-3.0	114.3	0.0

**Table E.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1984 to 2004**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1984	16.5	7.9	21.0	5.2	78.5	2.5	66.4	-3.3	52.1	-0.9
1985	16.6	0.8	24.2	15.2	68.7	-12.5	93.1	40.2	64.0	22.7
1986	24.7	48.1	34.8	43.9	70.8	3.0	124.9	34.2	88.4	38.1
1987	31.7	28.7	46.7	34.0	68.0	-3.9	157.1	25.8	106.8	20.8
1988	37.2	17.3	51.7	10.8	72.0	5.9	167.5	6.6	120.5	12.9
1989	37.4	0.3	54.6	5.4	68.5	-4.8	180.9	8.0	123.9	2.8
1990	42.8	14.6	62.6	14.7	68.4	-0.1	186.9	3.3	127.9	3.2
1991	49.1	14.7	71.4	14.1	68.8	0.5	186.5	-0.2	128.3	0.3
1992	49.4	0.7	66.1	-7.4	74.8	8.7	163.5	-12.4	122.2	-4.7
1993	62.2	25.8	74.1	12.1	83.9	12.3	145.0	-11.3	121.7	-0.4
1994	66.9	7.6	85.3	15.0	78.5	-6.5	143.3	-1.2	112.5	-7.6
1995	72.0	7.7	91.5	7.4	78.7	0.3	126.9	-11.5	99.9	-11.2
1996	70.5	-2.2	91.2	-0.4	77.3	-1.7	121.9	-4.0	94.2	-5.7
1997	89.4	26.9	106.2	16.5	84.2	8.9	115.3	-5.4	97.0	3.0
1998	105.3	17.8	116.6	9.8	90.3	7.3	103.0	-10.7	93.0	-4.1
1999	106.7	1.3	111.3	-4.6	95.9	6.2	102.9	-0.1	98.7	6.1
2000	100.0	-6.3	100.0	-10.1	100.0	4.3	100.0	-2.8	100.0	1.3
2001	113.2	13.2	105.3	5.3	107.6	7.6	98.4	-1.6	105.8	5.8
2002	127.0	12.1	107.4	2.0	118.3	9.9	95.0	-3.4	112.4	6.2
2003	147.3	16.0	127.6	18.8	115.4	-2.4	93.1	-2.0	107.5	-4.3
2004	160.8	9.2	138.1	8.2	116.5	0.9	96.0	3.1	111.8	4.0

## F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

**Table F.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1984 - 2004 (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	%			
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	505.2	14.6	519.8	297.7	61.3	188.2	38.7	485.9	33.9	6.7
2001	512.5	16.5	529.0	301.0	61.0	192.6	39.0	493.6	35.4	6.9
2002	514.2 <sup>4</sup>	17.0	531.2	296.2	60.0	197.6	40.0	493.8	37.4	7.3
2003	522.7	18.2	540.9	295.9	59.1	204.5	40.9	500.4	40.5	7.7
2004	532.1	17.5	549.6	292.3	57.9	212.2	42.1	504.5	45.1	8.5

<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

**Table F.2 - Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2001 - March 2004**

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>31,253</b>	<b>25,258</b>	<b>23,394</b>	<b>23,111</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	23,534	17,615	15,540	14,822
<i>Other</i>	7,719	7,643	7,854	8,289
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>116,960</b>	<b>111,017</b>	<b>108,907</b>	<b>107,715</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	3,170	3,064	2,230	2,282
<i>EPZ products</i> <sup>1</sup>	90,798	84,475	82,516	74,723
<i>Other</i>	22,992	23,478	24,161	24,710
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>2,932</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,287</b>	<b>13,027</b>	<b>14,598</b>	<b>15,333</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>16,909</b>	<b>17,691</b>	<b>18,157</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>16,292</b>	<b>17,142</b>	<b>17,815</b>	<b>18,476</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>17,521</b>	<b>17,752</b>	<b>17,801</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>7,059</b>	<b>7,016</b>	<b>7,347</b>	<b>7,494</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>8,729</b>	<b>11,061</b>	<b>12,394</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>35,650</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>38,823</b>	<b>38,738</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>18,295</b>	<b>18,914</b>	<b>20,635</b>	<b>21,331</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>11,002</b>	<b>10,986</b>	<b>11,608</b>	<b>12,127</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,248</b>	<b>7,103</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,591</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>301,217</b>	<b>294,603</b>	<b>298,537</b>	<b>295,417</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 2001 - March 2004**

Industrial group	(Rupees)			
	March 2001	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>8,734</b>	<b>9,334</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	7,039	7,386	8,308	8,580
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>5,155</b>	<b>5441 <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5496 <sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>6,155</b>	<b>6,668</b>	<b>7,299</b>
<i>EPZ <sup>2</sup> products</i>	5,063	5,323	5,694	6,196
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>15,663</b>	<b>17,518</b>	<b>17,347</b>	<b>18,456</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>8,979</b>	<b>9,280</b>	<b>10,147</b>	<b>11,465</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>10,573</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>12,032</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>8,402</b>	<b>8,947</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>11,986</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>13,830</b>	<b>15,189</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>17,228</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>20,225</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>11,156</b>	<b>12,186</b>	<b>11,690</b>	<b>12,003</b>
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>11,018</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>13,960</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>11,299</b>	<b>11,728</b>	<b>12,524</b>	<b>13,993</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>12,360</b>	<b>12,082</b>	<b>12,812</b>	<b>15,134</b>
<b>Other community,social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>8,183</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>9,839</b>	<b>10,846</b>
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>8,701</b>	<b>9,159</b>	<b>9,826</b>	<b>11,103</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> Revised

**Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry ( large establishments), March 2001 - March 2004**

(Base March 2000 = 100)

<b>Industrial group</b>	<b>March 2001</b>	<b>March 2002</b>	<b>March 2003</b>	<b>March 2004</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>141</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>139</i>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>132</b>
<i>EPZ products</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>130</i>
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>136</b>

**Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1984 - 2004**

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 (%)
1984	34.5	7.3	864.0	18.3	13.1	53.1	5.4	47.9	-1.9
1985	36.8	6.7	951.0	20.2	10.1	54.8	3.2	43.3	-9.6
1986	37.5	1.8	978.0	20.7	2.9	55.3	0.9	44.6	3.0
1987	37.7	0.6	1064.0	22.6	8.7	59.8	8.2	46.9	5.2
1988	41.1	9.2	1265.0	26.8	18.9	65.3	9.1	50.3	7.2
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	31.8	18.6	68.7	5.3	53.8	7.1
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	8.7	57.8	7.4
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.3	83.9	12.3	60.3	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	12.2	65.0	7.8
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	1.9	71.7	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	77.1	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.5	82.8	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.3	88.4	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.6	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.9	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.7	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.6
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	106.8	6.8
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	107.1	0.2
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	110.0	2.7
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	112.9	2.6

\* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

**Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1994 - 2004**

	(R million)										
Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>8,589</b>	<b>9,444</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,370	4,891
<i>Other</i>	2,683	2,888	2,976	3,148	3,289	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,219	4,553
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>14,289</b>	<b>16,508</b>	<b>18,340</b>	<b>21,043</b>	<b>22,435</b>	<b>24,701</b>	<b>27,422</b>	<b>28,227</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>31,850</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,474	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,418	1,587
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,179	10,510	11,700	12,523	13,681	13,603	13,171	13,134
<i>Other</i>	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,898	9,059	10,189	11,338	12,305	13,354	15,051	17,129
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,597</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,960</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>8,269</b>	<b>8,835</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>7,342</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>10,331</b>	<b>11,194</b>	<b>12,283</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>13,532</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>15,166</b>	<b>16,987</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,789	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,321	16,012
<i>Other</i>	281	282	314	349	405	470	550	630	731	845	975
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>3,178</b>	<b>3,937</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,427</b>	<b>11,302</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>6,328</b>	<b>7,088</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,926</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>13,663</b>	<b>15,201</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>19,956</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>4,037</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>6,537</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>9,923</b>	<b>10,324</b>	<b>11,506</b>	<b>13,072</b>	<b>14,429</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419	4,507	5,642	7,523	7,473	8,255	9,327	10,229
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>4,842</b>	<b>5,303</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,944</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>10,524</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>12,966</b>	<b>14,573</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,830	4,100	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473	7,247
<i>Other</i>	1,773	2,001	2,605	3,114	3,577	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,493	7,326
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>3,799</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>5,336</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>10,572</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>3,286</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>7,085</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>5,106</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>2,152</b>	<b>2,427</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>3,498</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>4,839</b>	<b>5,390</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-1,898</b>	<b>-2,057</b>	<b>-2,148</b>	<b>-2,606</b>	<b>-3,496</b>	<b>-4,416</b>	<b>-5,947</b>	<b>-5,731</b>	<b>-6,246</b>	<b>-7,374</b>	<b>-7,885</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>55,728</b>	<b>62,259</b>	<b>70,597</b>	<b>77,724</b>	<b>87,836</b>	<b>93,941</b>	<b>104,981</b>	<b>117,538</b>	<b>125,779</b>	<b>136,717</b>	<b>151,328</b>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>9,414</b>	<b>10,004</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>12,319</b>	<b>13,722</b>	<b>15,412</b>	<b>16,719</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>19,245</b>	<b>20,612</b>	<b>22,576</b>
<b>Net Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>46,314</b>	<b>52,255</b>	<b>59,517</b>	<b>65,405</b>	<b>74,114</b>	<b>78,529</b>	<b>88,262</b>	<b>99,642</b>	<b>106,534</b>	<b>116,105</b>	<b>128,752</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

**Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1994 - 2004**

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita <sup>1</sup>		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$
<b>1994</b>	55,728	50,069	2,769	122,533	6,777
<b>1995</b>	62,260	55,459	3,116	135,201	7,596
<b>1996</b>	70,597	62,246	3,158	152,609	7,743
<b>1997</b>	77,724	67,701	3,216	166,361	7,903
<b>1998</b>	87,836	75,682	3,156	184,918	7,711
<b>1999</b>	93,941	79,920	3,178	195,507	7,774
<b>2000</b>	104,981	88,430	3,367	217,082	8,267
<b>2001</b>	117,538	97,958	3,370	239,482	8,238
<b>2002</b>	125,779	103,933	3,469	256,639	8,566
<b>2003</b>	136,717	111,806	3,940	273,215	9,627
<b>2004</b>	151,328	122,693	4,421	299,956	10,809

<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), 1994 - 2004

Industry	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>1</sup>	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-25.5</b>	<b>+33.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.1	+6.5
<i>Other</i>	+1.0	+4.8	-1.0	+1.7	-5.1	+1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1	+5.0
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+0.7</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-49.0</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.1	+6.5
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-6.0	-6.8
<i>Other</i>	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.8	+5.1	+7.0	+4.1	+4.2	+5.8	+6.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+8.7</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+9.3</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+4.4</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+10.2</b>	<b>+0.5</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8	+5.0
<i>Other</i>	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3	+8.3
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+12.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+2.4</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+11.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+7.1</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+18.5</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>+19.2</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+24.8	+16.8	+24.8	+9.7	+4.3	+5.8	+3.6
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+4.0	+4.0	+4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9	+5.3
<i>Other</i>	+8.1	+13.2	+7.8	+8.6	+8.4	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+6.3	+7.4
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+9.2</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+8.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+6.4</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+2.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+30.0</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+27.2</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>+0.9</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.3</b>
<b>Overall growth excluding sugar sector</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2002-2004

	(R million)		
Industry	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3,260</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>3,590</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	1,850	1,940	2,020
<i>Other</i>	1,410	1,480	1,570
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12,449</b>	<b>12,974</b>	<b>13,081</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	485	505	525
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	7,483	7,534	7,300
<i>Other</i>	4,481	4,935	5,256
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>832</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,381</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>5,097</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	4,199	4,296	4,804
<i>Other</i>	219	254	293
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>2,530</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>3,204</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>6,439</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>7,513</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>3,412</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	608	713	722
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	1,795	2,609	2,690
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>2,909</b>
<i>Other</i>	2,333	2,589	2,909
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6,742</b>	<b>7,857</b>	<b>8,870</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>4,506</b>	<b>5,173</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,334</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,385</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,211</b>	<b>58,704</b>	<b>63,806</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised estimates

**Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2002 - 2004**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	47.3	44.4	41.3
<i>Other</i>	45.3	35.1	34.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	38.2	35.6	33.1
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	55.0	57.2	55.6
<i>Other</i>	33.6	32.8	30.7
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>49.6</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	30.0	30.0	30.0
<i>Other</i>	30.0	30.1	30.1
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	18.7	19.0	17.2
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	21.7	28.0	26.3
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	39.7	39.9	39.7
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>83.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>73.0</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>44.2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>42.2</b>

**Table F.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2002 - 2004**

Industry group	(R million)		
	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	842	879	948
Manufacturing	38	42	46
Construction	373	389	415
Transport , storage and communications	136	68	75
Real estate, renting and business activities	49	53	57
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,742	7,857	8,870
Education	2,562	2,876	3,265
Health and social work	2,206	2,555	2,934
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	35	39 <sup>2</sup>	50 <sup>2</sup>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>12,983</b>	<b>14,758</b>	<b>16,660</b>

*1/ revised estimates*

*2/ 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, 2002 - 2004**

**(R million)**

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>2002<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2003<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2004<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,032</b>
<i>Other</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>1,032</i>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>Other</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>46</i>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>
<i>Other</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>57</i>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>10,572</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>3,222</b>	<b>3,651</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>3,096</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>14,978</b>	<b>16,975</b>	<b>19,101</b>

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<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

**Table F.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1994 - 2004**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction Work</b>	<b>10,392</b>	<b>10,201</b>	<b>11,009</b>	<b>10,870</b>	<b>12,152</b>	<b>13,744</b>	<b>15,341</b>	<b>16,704</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>21,741</b>	<b>23,042</b>
Residential Building	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911
Non - Residential Building	3,386	3,518	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174
Other Construction Work	2,180	2,055	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957
<b>B. Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>11,864</b>	<b>10,718</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>12,254</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>14,956</b>
Passenger Car	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580
Other Transport Equipment	720	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,506
Other Machinery and equipment	5,398	4,802	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,651
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>22,734</b>	<b>22,870</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>31,074</b>	<b>35,555</b>	<b>37,997</b>
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	17,400	16,374	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,485	37,779
<b>II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,182</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>								
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>2,564</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>5,423</b>
<i>EPZ</i>	900	815	930	1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,418	2,505
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1,937</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>1,783</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>802</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,462</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	1,439	1,183	1,570	1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,420	2,396
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>5,159</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>6,396</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>5,628</b>	<b>4,046</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>927</b>
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>4,996</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>10,080</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,826	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911
<i>Other</i>	292	215	359	431	639	765	876	633	748	1,769	2,169
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>888</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>1,681</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>2,485</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>676</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>1,787</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,499</b>	<b>19,709</b>	<b>22,734</b>	<b>22,870</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>31,074</b>	<b>35,555</b>	<b>37,997</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

**Table F.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1994 - 2004**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 <sup>1</sup>	2003 <sup>1</sup>	2004 <sup>1</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+10.0</b>	<b>+10.1</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Residential building	0.0	-6.6	+1.5	-9.6	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3
Non-residential building	+12.6	+1.2	+6.4	-9.1	+0.4	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1
Other construction work	+11.2	-8.2	+5.9	+13.3	+13.0	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+21.1</b>	<b>-30.1</b>	<b>+31.7</b>	<b>+30.6</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>+37.9</b>	<b>-24.3</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
Passenger car	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.3	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5
Other transport equipment	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.1	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-40.4
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.9	+7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-16.5
Other machinery and equipment	+0.8	-9.9	+32.9	-8.7	+16.6	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>+14.6</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+23.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>+11.2</b>	<b>+11.6</b>	<b>+1.0</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+4.8</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+13.1</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>+24.1</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+18.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>+14.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>+30.8</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+28.4</b>
<i>EPZ</i>	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.1	+13.6	-6.2	-0.9	-18.5	-6.1	+71.4
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>+86.3</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+52.6</b>	<b>-28.0</b>	<b>+43.6</b>	<b>+12.7</b>	<b>-28.4</b>	<b>-20.1</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>+19.7</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+8.4</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>-71.5</b>	<b>+323.6</b>	<b>+28.9</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>+42.8</b>	<b>-19.8</b>	<b>+27.2</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+50.0	-19.6	+27.7	-9.2	+2.9	+11.8	+13.8	-6.5	+13.4	-4.1	-4.8
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>+41.8</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>+20.8</b>	<b>+71.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+24.9</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>+51.4</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+43.5</b>	<b>-44.5</b>	<b>+16.3</b>	<b>+97.2</b>	<b>-45.5</b>	<b>+86.7</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>+41.3</b>	<b>-32.7</b>	<b>+24.5</b>	<b>-30.7</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+23.2</b>	<b>-45.2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>-33.9</b>	<b>+35.6</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>+21.1</b>	<b>+34.8</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>+13.6</b>
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>+16.7</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	0.0	-6.6	+1.5	-9.6	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3
<i>Other</i>	+105.9	-28.3	+60.4	+15.2	+41.9	+15.3	+11.8	-30.4	+15.2	+128.3	+17.4
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>+20.8</b>	<b>+20.3</b>	<b>-37.7</b>	<b>+37.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>+41.3</b>	<b>+24.4</b>	<b>+9.1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+62.0</b>	<b>+18.1</b>	<b>-33.0</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+94.3</b>	<b>+14.3</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>-13.4</b>	<b>-55.9</b>	<b>+50.9</b>	<b>+33.4</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>+41.8</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>+76.5</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>+12.3</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>+26.7</b>	<b>+45.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>+11.5</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>+152.4</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+77.1</b>	<b>-33.3</b>
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>+14.6</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>+23.1</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>+4.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>+10.3</b>	<b>+2.2</b>

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

**Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1984 - 2004**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Exports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (a)</b>	<b>Imports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (b)</b>	<b>GDP Market Prices (Rs Mn) (c)</b>	<b>Net exports goods and services (Rs Mn) (a - b)</b>	<b>Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%</b>	<b>Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c%</b>	<b>Total Trade (Rs Mn) (a + b)</b>	<b>Total trade as a % of GDP (a + b)/c%</b>
<b>1984</b>	6,989	7,470	14,360	-481	-6.9	-3.3	14,459	100.7
<b>1985</b>	8,895	9,210	16,618	-315	-3.5	-1.9	18,105	108.9
<b>1986</b>	11,919	10,607	19,700	1,312	11.0	6.7	22,526	114.3
<b>1987</b>	15,639	15,141	24,222	498	3.2	2.1	30,780	127.1
<b>1988</b>	18,565	19,988	28,683	-1,423	-7.7	-5.0	38,553	134.4
<b>1989</b>	21,363	23,801	33,274	-2,438	-11.4	-7.3	45,164	135.7
<b>1990</b>	25,619	28,458	39,440	-2,839	-11.1	-7.2	54,077	137.1
<b>1991</b>	27,861	29,535	44,717	-1,674	-6.0	-3.7	57,396	128.4
<b>1992</b>	29,759	31,386	50,180	-1,627	-5.5	-3.2	61,145	121.9
<b>1993</b>	33,543	37,021	57,592	-3,478	-10.4	-6.0	70,564	122.5
<b>1994</b>	36,249	41,833	63,906	-5,584	-15.4	-8.7	78,082	122.2
<b>1995</b>	41,205	42,908	70,245	-1,703	-4.1	-2.4	84,113	119.7
<b>1996</b>	50,465	51,010	79,365	-545	-1.1	-0.7	101,475	127.9
<b>1997</b>	54,194	58,498	88,175	-4,304	-7.9	-4.9	112,692	127.8
<b>1998</b>	65,711	66,543	100,042	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132,254	132.2
<b>1999</b>	69,099	72,861	108,076	-3,762	-5.4	-3.5	141,960	131.4
<b>2000</b>	73,841	74,513	120,066	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	123.6
<b>2001</b>	90,463	82,636	132,151	7,827	8.7	5.9	173,099	131.0
<b>2002</b>	88,301	83,964	142,838	4,337	4.9	3.0	172,265	120.6
<b>2003</b>	88,714	86,694	156,523	2,020	2.3	1.3	175,408	112.1
<b>2004</b>	95,177	99,215	174,501	-4,038	-4.2	-2.3	194,392	111.4

*Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities*

**Table F.16 - Export & Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1984 - 2004**

<b>Year</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>1986</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1988</b>	<b>1989</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	
<b>Price index</b>																						
<b>A. Export unit value index</b>	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	384	418	456	529	
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	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	10.1	
<b>B. Import unit value index</b>	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	261	273	306	392	
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	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	13.1	
<b>C. Terms of trade (A/B)</b>	108	113	147	157	155	145	152	155	163	160	156	157	160	163	175	163	156	147	153	149	150	

**Table F.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1984 - 2004**

<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>
<b>1984</b>	2,151	1,650	865	501	23.3	57.9
<b>1985</b>	3,283	2,530	1,333	753	22.9	56.5
<b>1986</b>	4,951	3,863	1,900	1,088	22.0	57.3
<b>1987</b>	6,567	4,801	2,585	1,766	26.9	68.3
<b>1988</b>	8,176	5,890	3,125	2,286	28.0	73.2
<b>1989</b>	9,057	7,502	3,400	1,555	17.2	45.7
<b>1990</b>	11,474	7,348	3,965	4,126	36.0	104.1
<b>1991</b>	12,136	7,067	4,390	5,069	41.8	115.5
<b>1992</b>	13,081	7,133	4,990	5,948	45.5	119.2
<b>1993</b>	15,821	9,326	5,697	6,495	41.1	114.0
<b>1994</b>	16,533	10,125	6,351	6,408	38.8	100.9
<b>1995</b>	18,267	10,856	7,067	7,411	40.6	104.9
<b>1996</b>	21,001	12,077	8,202	8,924	42.5	108.8
<b>1997</b>	23,049	13,880	9,179	9,169	39.8	99.9
<b>1998</b>	26,075	16,184	10,510	9,891	37.9	94.1
<b>1999</b>	29,131	15,735	11,700	13,396	46.0	114.5
<b>2000</b>	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
<b>2001</b>	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
<b>2002</b>	32,683	16,909	13,603	15,774	48.3	116.0
<b>2003</b>	31,444	15,579	13,171	15,865	50.5	120.5
<b>2004<sup>1</sup></b>	32,046	17,195	13,134	14,851	46.3	113.1

*1/ revised estimates*

*Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities*

**Table F.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2000 - 2003**

**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	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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	2,430,360	66,615	2.7	2,374,841	46,230	1.9	2,540,238	37,659	1.5	2,936,773	28,486	1.0
France	2,120,086	42,434	2.0	2,182,726	38,657	1.8	2,157,305	35,445	1.6	2,520,447	37,985	1.5
USA	13,862,971	156,714	1.1	12,797,888	141,704	1.1	12,229,826	126,516	1.0	13,119,893	113,002	0.9
Germany	3,766,576	9,820	0.3	3,930,629	10,938	0.3	3,695,855	5,350	0.1	4,325,373	3,582	0.1
Italy	1,640,690	3,224	0.2	1,795,952	3,916	0.2	1,955,901	4,283	0.2	2,260,985	2,726	0.1

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

(US \$ 000)

Country	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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	3,058,209	14,282	0.5	3,266,132	13,259	0.4	3,820,850	10,417	0.3	4,587,570	6,040	0.1
France	2,399,812	10,346	0.4	2,525,226	10,958	0.4	2,879,340	13,187	0.5	3,439,271	13,844	0.4
USA	15,431,335	79,594	0.5	15,271,434	90,747	0.6	15,239,965	113,365	0.7	16,710,486	89,111	0.5
Germany	4,808,953	2,107	0.0	4,955,432	2,357	0.0	4,965,441	2,300	0.0	5,578,381	2,131	0.0
Italy	972,141	1,785	0.2	1,102,500	3,006	0.3	1,397,284	3,181	0.2	1,791,834	3,506	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	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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	735,072	9,300	1.3	691,516	7,726	1.1	772,338	9,843	1.3	829,224	7,268	0.9
France	405,426	13,028	3.2	390,433	9,688	2.5	405,622	12,045	3.0	474,644	8,758	1.8
USA	3,514,614	5,040	0.1	3,530,400	5,934	0.2	3,820,305	5,102	0.1	4,089,179	11,989	0.3
Germany	589,311	2,043	0.3	587,080	1,417	0.2	560,804	1,763	0.3	653,049	1,517	0.2
Italy	302,084	5,203	1.7	308,999	6,062	2.0	306,629	4,682	1.5	376,372	3,278	0.9

**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	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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	1,131,319	2,747	0.2	1,081,311	1,580	0.1	1,328,314	3,840	0.3	1,510,480	4,606	0.3
France	984,825	5,874	0.6	869,015	5,350	0.6	919,170	3,758	0.4	1,148,719	4,978	0.4
USA	5,090,795	7,402	0.1	5,173,710	10,902	0.2	5,661,978	10,441	0.2	6,228,983	17,923	0.3
Germany	1,525,493	3,170	0.2	1,363,645	2,560	0.2	1,432,465	1,201	0.1	1,799,536	1,999	0.1
Italy	370,680	1,944	0.5	407,969	1,918	0.5	427,409	1,825	0.4	561,524	2,585	0.5

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

(US \$ 000)

Country	2000			2001			2002			2003		
	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	3,992,004	121,250	3.0	4,615,523	115,755	2.5	4,992,689	126,147	2.5	5,797,297	163,136	2.8
France	4,180,999	173,668	4.2	4,332,391	163,794	3.8	4,624,410	191,922	4.2	5,553,831	194,593	3.5
USA	21,662,896	30,126	0.1	21,930,944	38,245	0.2	22,202,656	47,270	0.2	23,160,400	51,324	0.2
Germany	6,501,975	27,321	0.4	6,409,175	27,715	0.4	6,184,235	19,528	0.3	7,442,074	24,873	0.3
Italy	2,082,857	39,639	1.9	2,289,040	35,423	1.5	2,569,576	39,283	1.5	3,302,349	40,309	1.2

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

**Table F.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1984 - 2004 (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
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
2004	93,447	61.8	8,788	5.8	50,021	40

\* 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, 1994-2003**

Country	Currency	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Mexico</b>	Peso**	3.38	6.42	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79
<b>Australia</b>	Dollar	1.37	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	1.53
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Dollar	7.73	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.80
<b>Japan</b>	Yen	102.20	93.96	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.20	116.00
<b>Korea</b>	Won	803.50	771.30	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.00	1192.00
<b>Singapore</b>	Dollar	1.53	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Rupee	49.42	51.25	55.27	59.00	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.66	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dollar	26.47	26.50	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41
<b>France</b>	Franc/Euro	5.55	4.99	5.12	5.45	5.65	0.90	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90
<b>Germany</b>	Mark/Euro	1.62	1.43	1.51	1.62	1.66	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90
<b>Portugal</b>	Escuado	165.90	149.90	154.30	142.70	144.80	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Pound	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.70	0.67	0.60
<b>Mauritius*</b>	Rupee	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38

\* Average buying and selling rates

\*\* Upto 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- November 2004

**Table G.2 - Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1994-2003**

Country	Currency	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>U.S.A</b>	Dollar	16.7	17.02	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.46	20.29	21.11	21.97
<b>Mexico</b>	Peso**	8.13	9.38	10.98	13.43	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71
<b>Australia</b>	Dollar	19.40	20.82	21.81	22.75	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76
<b>Hong Kong</b>	Dollar	35.53	37.11	39.59	42.75	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15
<b>Japan</b>	Yen	21.50	22.13	22.35	23.67	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29
<b>Korea</b>	Won	51.13	55.99	65.86	74.71	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58
<b>Singapore</b>	Dollar	9.46	10.24	11.55	12.17	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Rupee	22.32	24.45	26.49	26.86	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dollar	145.70	155.80	164.10	166.95	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10
<b>France</b>	Franc/Euro	94.81	96.04	97.16	146.00	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67
<b>Germany</b>	Mark/Euro	43.00	44.96	46.53	45.74	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62
<b>Portugal</b>	Escuado	723.40	763.40	821.70	943.62	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Pound	8.47	8.74	9.05	9.51	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46
<b>Mauritius*</b>	Rupee	20.54	22.39	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22	32.60	34.90	36.20	36.20

\* Average buying and selling rates

\*\* Upto 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- November 2004

**Table G.3 - Hourly compensation cost in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1994-2003**

Country	US Dollar									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>U.S.A</b>	16.70	17.02	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.46	20.29	21.11	21.97
<b>Mexico</b>	2.41	1.46	1.45	1.62	1.64	1.86	2.19	2.51	2.60	2.48
<b>Australia</b>	14.19	15.42	17.08	16.77	15.22	15.96	14.48	13.31	15.50	20.05
<b>Hong Kong</b>	4.60	4.80	5.12	5.38	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54
<b>Japan</b>	21.04	23.55	20.54	19.06	17.48	20.47	21.89	19.25	18.49	20.09
<b>Korea</b>	6.36	7.26	8.19	7.83	5.67	7.34	8.23	7.69	9.00	10.28
<b>Singapore</b>	6.19	7.23	8.19	8.09	7.83	7.07	7.36	7.28	6.90	7.41
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	5.50	5.88	5.97	5.96	5.45	5.78	6.18	6.03	5.73	5.84
<b>France</b>	17.10	19.26	18.99	17.10	17.45	17.00	15.46	15.65	17.12	21.13
<b>Germany</b>	26.51	31.40	30.92	27.10	25.98	26.26	22.65	22.54	24.34	29.91
<b>Portugal</b>	4.36	5.09	5.33	5.13	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.23
<b>United Kingdom</b>	12.97	13.79	13.79	14.12	17.04	17.33	16.82	16.50	17.89	20.37
<b>Mauritius</b>	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.34

**Table G.4 - Hourly compensation cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1994-2003**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>U.S.A</b>	85.8	87.5	90.1	94.1	95.8	96.5	100.0	104.3	108.5	112.9
<b>Mexico</b>	110.0	66.7	66.2	74.0	74.9	84.9	100.0	114.6	118.7	113.2
<b>Australia</b>	98.0	106.5	118.0	115.8	105.1	110.2	100.0	91.9	107.0	138.5
<b>Hong Kong</b>	84.4	88.1	93.9	98.7	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7
<b>Japan</b>	96.1	107.6	93.8	87.1	79.9	93.5	100.0	87.9	84.5	91.8
<b>Korea</b>	77.3	88.2	99.5	95.1	68.9	89.2	100.0	93.4	109.4	124.9
<b>Singapore</b>	84.1	98.2	111.3	109.9	106.4	96.1	100.0	98.9	93.8	100.7
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	93.8	100.0	100.0	95.8	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	N/A
<b>Taiwan</b>	89.0	95.1	96.6	96.4	88.2	93.5	100.0	97.6	92.7	94.5
<b>France</b>	110.6	124.6	122.8	110.6	112.9	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.7	136.7
<b>Germany</b>	117.0	138.6	136.5	119.6	114.7	115.9	100.0	99.5	107.5	132.1
<b>Portugal</b>	97.1	113.4	118.7	114.3	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	138.8
<b>United Kingdom</b>	77.1	82.0	82.0	83.9	101.3	103.0	100.0	98.1	106.4	121.1
<b>Mauritius</b>	98.3	108.6	103.4	103.4	104.3	97.4	100.0	97.4	97.4	115.5

**Table G.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements\* (value of foreign currency), 1994-2004**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	13.10	13.09	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25
<b>British Pound</b>	27.61	28.10	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97
<b>French Franc**</b>	3.24	3.56	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	11.09	12.34	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	10.79	10.94	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	17.67	18.98	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	27.35
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	5.07	4.91	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	11.74	12.56	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	13.17	14.99	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23
<b>US Dollar</b>	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75
<b>EURO</b>							24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10

\*Average buying and selling rates

\*\*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, 1994-2004**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	86.5	86.4	101.1	102.4	98.7	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7
<b>British Pound</b>	69.4	70.6	77.4	86.7	99.8	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0
<b>French Franc**</b>	87.8	96.5	104.1	97.6	110.0	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	89.9	100.0	105.3	97.6	109.9	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	96.6	93.2	94.9	98.3	98.3	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	87.3	88.5	103.5	100.1	111.6	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	73.3	78.7	75.0	72.1	76.2	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	113.4
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	133.8	129.6	121.6	120.6	115.3	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	77.2	82.6	91.9	93.2	94.3	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	85.0	96.7	102.3	93.0	109.5	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4
<b>US Dollar</b>	68.8	67.8	75.1	80.2	91.3	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7
<b>EURO</b>							100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1

\*Average buying and selling rates

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

**Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1994-2004**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	115.6	115.7	98.9	97.7	101.3	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8
<b>British Pound</b>	144.2	141.7	129.2	115.4	100.2	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1
<b>French Franc**</b>	113.9	103.7	96.1	102.5	90.9	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	111.3	100.0	94.9	102.4	91.0	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	103.5	107.3	105.4	101.7	101.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	114.6	113.0	96.6	99.9	89.6	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	136.4	127.0	133.4	138.7	131.2	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	88.2
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	74.8	77.2	82.2	82.9	86.7	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	129.6	121.1	108.8	107.3	106.0	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	117.7	103.4	97.8	107.5	91.3	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7
<b>US Dollar</b>	145.2	147.5	133.2	124.8	109.5	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6
<b>EURO</b>							100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4

**Table G.8 - Annual change\* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1994-2004**

Country	Percentage										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	-8.9	0.1	-14.6	-1.2	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4
<b>British Pound</b>	-4.0	-1.7	-8.8	-10.7	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1
<b>French Franc</b>	-4.0	-9.0	-7.3	6.7	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-
<b>German Mark</b>	5.2	-10.1	-5.1	7.9	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	1.8	3.6	-1.8	-3.4	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-7.5
<b>Italian Lira(1000)</b>	4.3	-1.4	-14.5	3.4	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	-9.8	-6.9	5.0	4.0	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-11.5
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	6.5	3.3	6.5	0.9	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	-7.5	-6.5	-10.2	-1.4	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	-9.3	-12.1	-5.4	9.9	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7
<b>US Dollar</b>	-2.1	1.6	-9.7	-6.4	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3
<b>EURO</b>								-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1

\*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

\*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency