

**Ministry of Finance and Economic Development**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**DIGEST OF**

**PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS**

**2009**

## **Foreword**

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2009 is the thirteenth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data relating to the years 1989 to 2009, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1999 to 2009.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of June 2009. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base. 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. Tables in section A – Total Economy, also include indices by industry group and some economic productivity indicators based on the Ramsey Productivity Models. Within the Manufacturing sector, separate indices for Export Oriented Enterprises (consisting of all those enterprises, previously operating with an EPZ certificate, and those enterprises manufacturing goods for exports and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment) sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile manufacture are also given.

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

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 co-operation of all organizations, both public and private which have provided information for the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### A. Productivity indicators

#### 1. Real output

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

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

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

#### 2. Employment/Labour input

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

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

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

#### 3. Capital input

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

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

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

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

#### **4. Multifactor input**

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

#### **5. Labour productivity**

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

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

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

#### **6. Capital productivity**

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

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

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

#### **7. Multifactor/Total Factor productivity**

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

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

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

A(t) = Multifactor productivity index in time t

Q(t) = Output index in time t

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

L(t) = Labour input index in time t

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

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

### **8. Capital-labour ratio**

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

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

### **9. Capital-output ratio**

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

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

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

### **Economic Productivity is conceptualized as follows:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2. Factor Productivity Measure (FPM)**

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

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

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

### 3. Productivity of Intermediate Consumption ( $Z_1 / Z_2$ )

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

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

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

## C. Competitiveness indicators

### 1. Labour cost index

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

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

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

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

### 3. Hourly Labour cost

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

### 4. Exchange rate

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

### 5. Export ratios

#### 5.1 Openness

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

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

#### 5.2 Net export ratio

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

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

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

### 5.3 Net export to export ratios

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

If the net export to export ratio declines it could mean

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

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

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

## D. Estimates of capital stock

### 1. The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)

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

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

### 2. Consumption of fixed capital

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

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

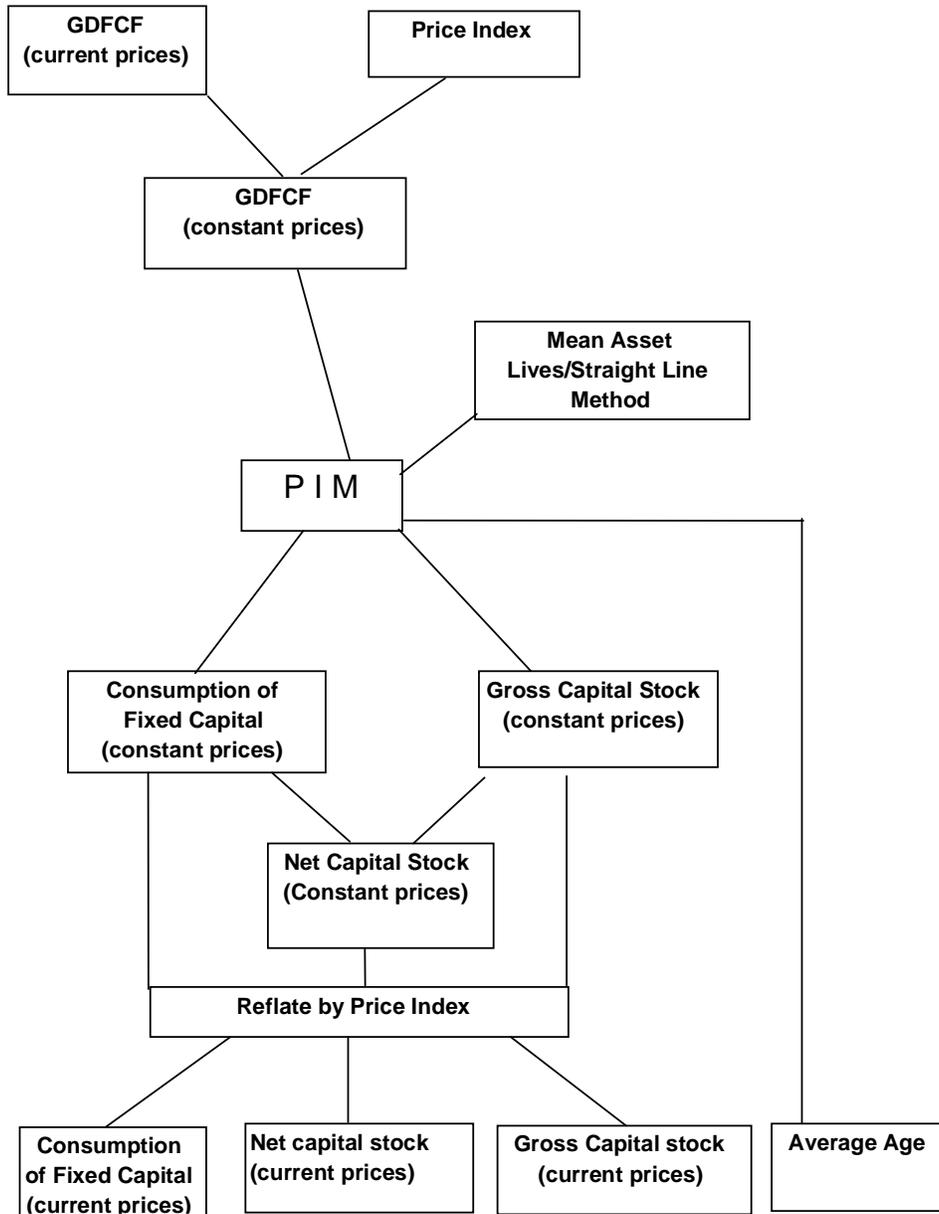
**Net capital stock** is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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

### 3. Assumption used for mean asset life by type

Type of asset	Mean asset life
<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, 1999 - 2009

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

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

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2008	2009
		1999-2009		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.7	5.1	3.1
2	GDP at market prices	4.1	5.1	2.2
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.3	4.4	1.6
4	Labour input	1.2	3.7	0.5
5	Capital input	5.3	5.8	6.2
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.6	0.7	3.0
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.0	2.0	5.7
8	Labour productivity	3.4	1.4	2.6
9	Capital productivity	-0.6	-0.7	-2.9
10	Multifactor productivity	0.3	0.2	-0.9
11	Average compensation of employees	8.0	10.1	6.6
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.5	8.6	3.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.0	20.1	-7.7

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

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the aggregate money of goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specific period, usually a year. From 1999 to 2009, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.7% per annum. The growth rate for 2009 was 3.1% lower than the 5.1% growth registered in 2008.

The GDP per capita at market prices is used as an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.8% in the population and 4.1% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.3% per annum during the period 1999 to 2009.

During the period 1999 to 2009, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.7% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.2% and 5.3% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input, grew by 4.0% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

### ***Productivity Indicators***

#### Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per worker. The labour productivity index improved from 91.6 in 1999 to 127.9 in 2009, giving an average annual growth of 3.4%.

In 2009, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 2.6% compared to 1.4% in 2008. This was the result of a GDP growth of 3.1% in 2009 compared to 5.1% in 2008, coupled with a lower growth of 0.5% in labour input in 2009 against 3.7% in 2008.

#### Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 1999 to 2009, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 96.1 in 1999 to 90.6 in 2009.

In 2009, the capital productivity declined further by 2.9% after a decline of 0.7% in 2008. The 2.9% fall in 2009 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (6.2%) compared to GDP (3.1%).

#### 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 0.3%. In 2009, MFP registered a negative growth of 0.9% compared to positive growth of 0.2% in 2008.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System<sup>1</sup>, based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables A.7 and A.8).

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

Unit labour cost measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 1999 to 2009, average compensation of employees increased by 8.0% annually whilst labour productivity grew by 3.4%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 4.5% in ULC. In 2009, ULC grew by 3.9% compared to 8.6% in 2008.

**Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector**

Table II shows the main indicators for the manufacturing sector.

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual Average	2008	2009
		1999 - 2009		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.5	3.2	1.1
2	Labour input	-2.2	0.8	-6.2
3	Capital input	3.6	3.0	2.1
4	Capital - Output ratio	2.1	-0.2	1.0
5	Capital - Labour ratio	5.9	2.2	8.9
6	Labour productivity	3.8	2.4	7.8
7	Capital productivity	-2.0	0.2	-1.0
8	Multifactor productivity	-0.2	0.7	1.5
9	Average compensation of employees	8.9	12.6	8.6
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.9	10.0	0.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.4	21.7	-10.6

<sup>1</sup> Ramsay Productivity Models

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

From 1999 to 2009, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.5% annually. In 2009, the sector registered a growth of 1.1%, lower than the growth of 3.2% registered in 2008.

For the period 1999 to 2009, labour input declined by 2.2% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 3.6%.

Labour input fell by 6.2% in 2009 compared to an increase of 0.8% in 2008. Capital input grew by 2.1% in 2009, lower than the growth of 3.0% in 2008.

### ***Productivity trends***

During the period 1999 to 2009, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.8% while capital productivity declined by an average of 2.0% annually. This was the result of growths of 1.5% and 3.6% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 2.2% in labour input. During the same period, multifactor productivity decreased by an average of 0.2% per annum.

## 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.

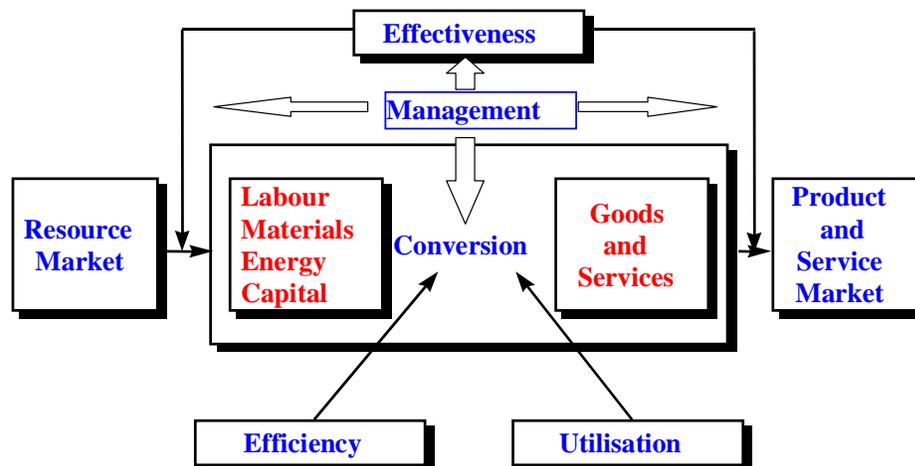
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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 June 2010 on the performance of the

- (a) Total economy
- (b) Manufacturing sector and
- (c) Export Oriented Enterprises (consisting of all those enterprises, formerly operating with an EPZ certificate and those enterprises manufacturing goods for exports) 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. INDICATORS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY

### 2.1 Structure of the economy – 1999 to 2009

From 1999 to 2009, 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 in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was 6.1% in 1999 went down to 4.3% in 2009. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 23.9% in 1999 to 19.5% in 2009. On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 6.9% to 7.3% during the same period. The share of “Real estate, renting and business activities” which was 9.0% in 1999 increased to 11.9% in 2009. “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise from 8.4% in 1999 to 11.7% in 2009.

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

Industry group	Percentage			
	1999	2007	2008	2009
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Sugarcane	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6
Other	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.7
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Sugar	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	12.5	7.5	6.8	6.9
Other	10.8	11.6	12.7	12.1
<b>Electricity, gas and water supply</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	12.6	11.7	11.6	11.2
Other	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Insurance	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8
Banks	5.2	6.4	7.0	7.5
Other	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.2
Other	4.3	5.7	6.2	6.7
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.6</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

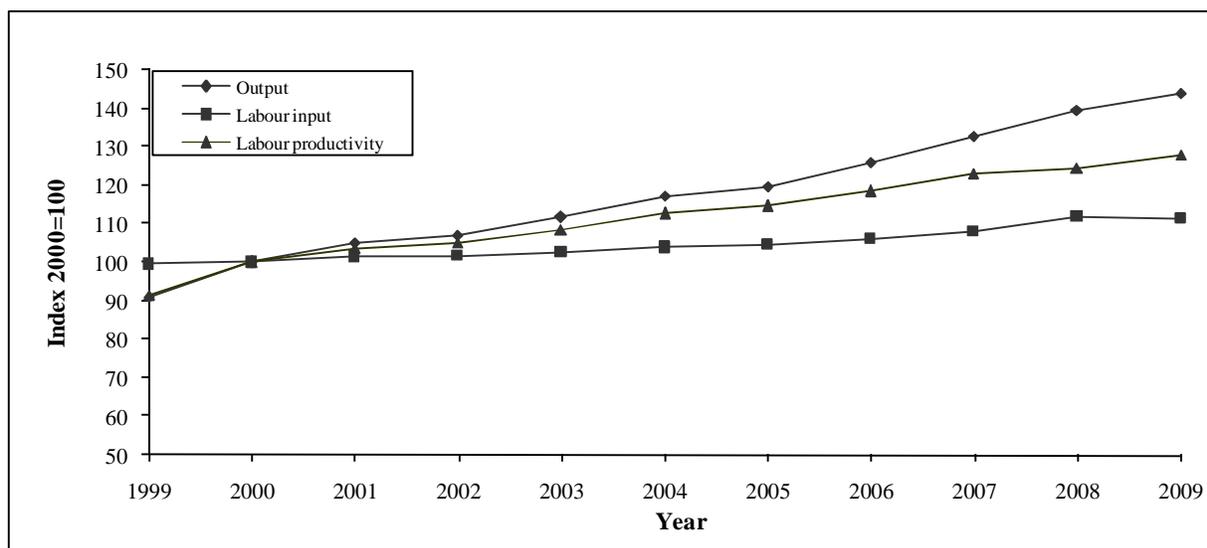
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 1999 to 2009, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.7%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2002 to 2009 are given in table A.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.2% during the period 1999 to 2009 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 5.3% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2002 to 2009 by sector and for the whole economy are given in table A.2 and table A.3 respectively.

## 2.3 Trends in labour productivity

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

**Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**



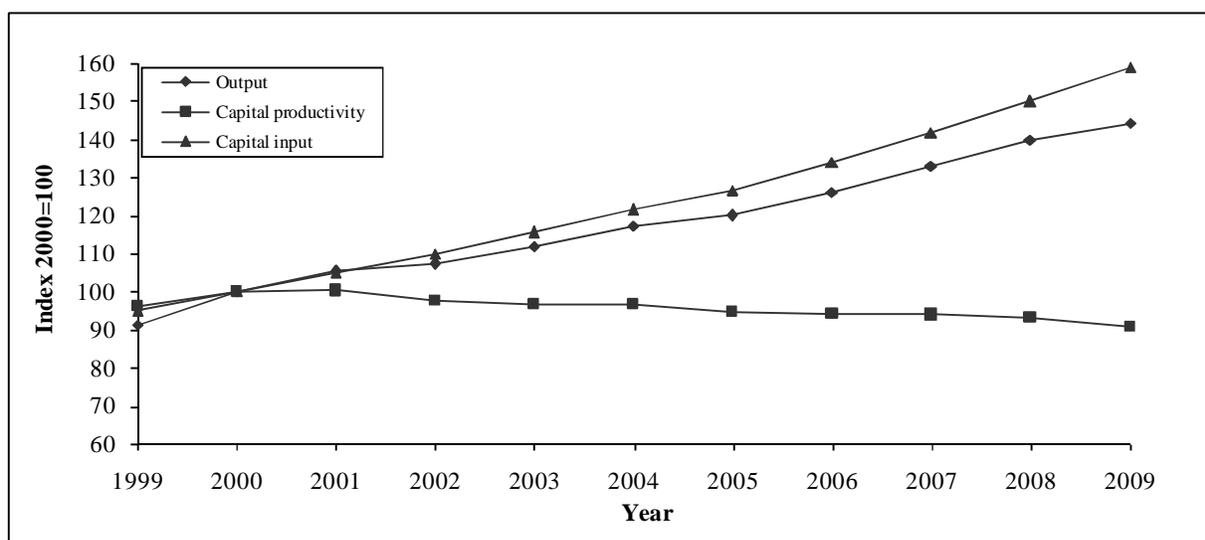
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 91.6 in 1999 to 127.9 in 2009. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.4%.

In 2009, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 2.6% compared to 1.4% in 2008. This was the result of a GDP growth of 3.1% in 2009 compared to 5.1% in 2008, coupled with a lower growth of 0.5% in labour input in 2009 against 3.7% in 2008. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2002 to 2009 for the economy as a whole and also for the different sectors are shown in table A.4.

## 2.4 Trends in capital productivity

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

**Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**



From 1999 to 2009, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% with the index dropping from 96.1 in 1999 to 90.6 in 2009. In 2009, the capital productivity declined further by 2.9% after a decline of 0.7% in 2008. The 2.9% fall in 2009 is explained by a higher growth in capital input (6.2%) compared to GDP (3.1%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table A.5 for the years 2002 to 2009.

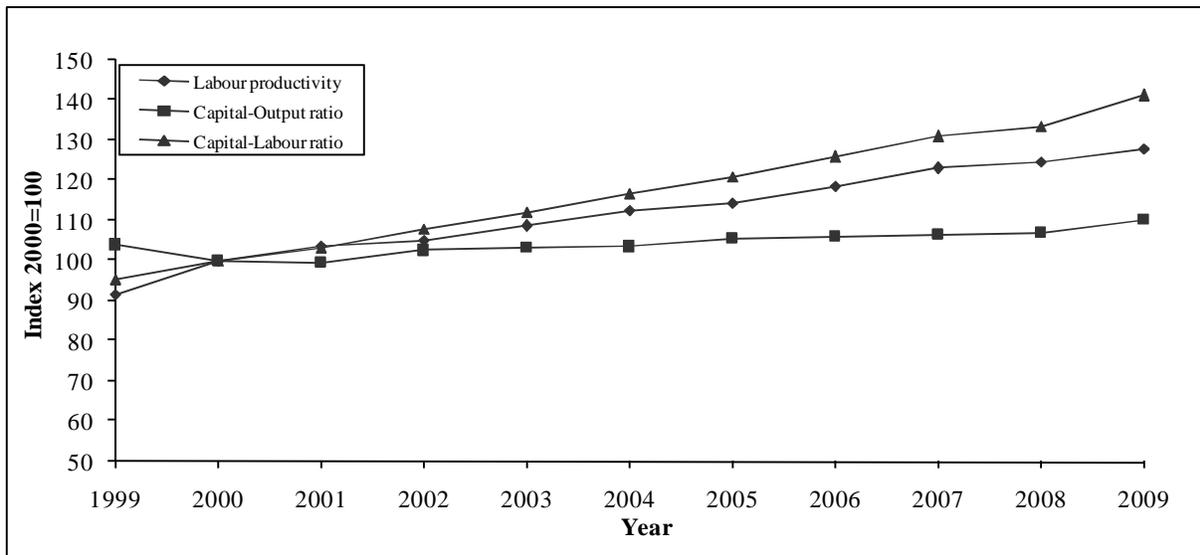
## 2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio represents the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. The capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.6% from 1999 to 2009 with the index improving from 104.0 in 1999 to reach 110.4 in 2009.

The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. The index of the capital-labour ratio has increased from 95.3 in 1999 to 141.3 in 2009, representing an annual growth of 4.0%.

In 2009, the capital-output ratio witnessed a rise of 3.0% compared to an increase of 0.7% in 2008. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 5.7% in 2009 compared to 2.0% in 2008. (Table B 1.2)

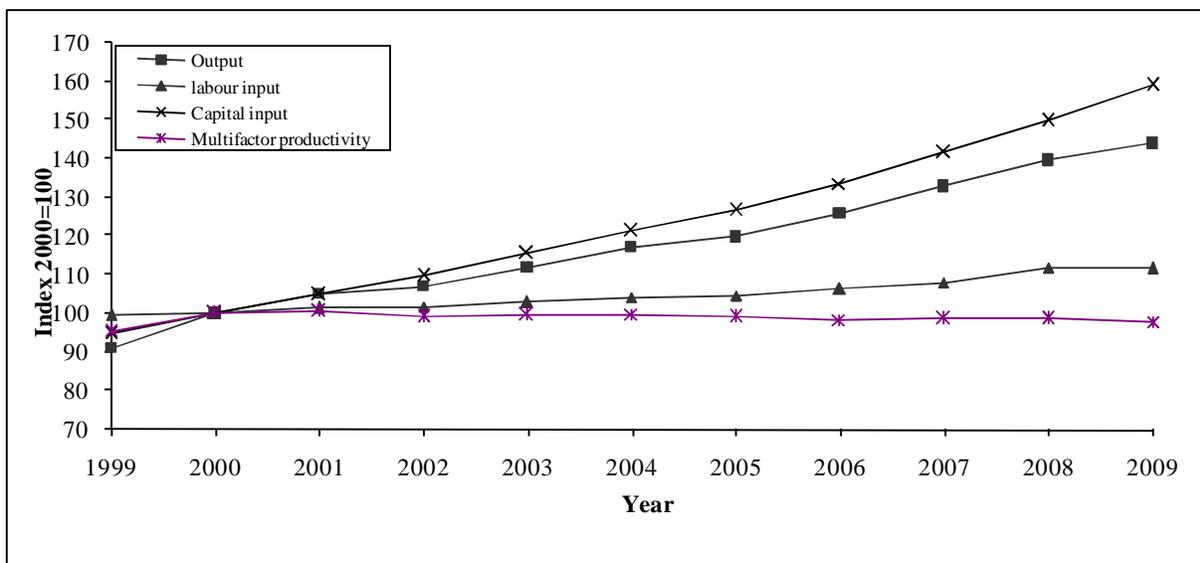
**Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**



### 2.6 Trends in multifactor productivity

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

**Figure 2.4 – Multifactor productivity and its components – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**

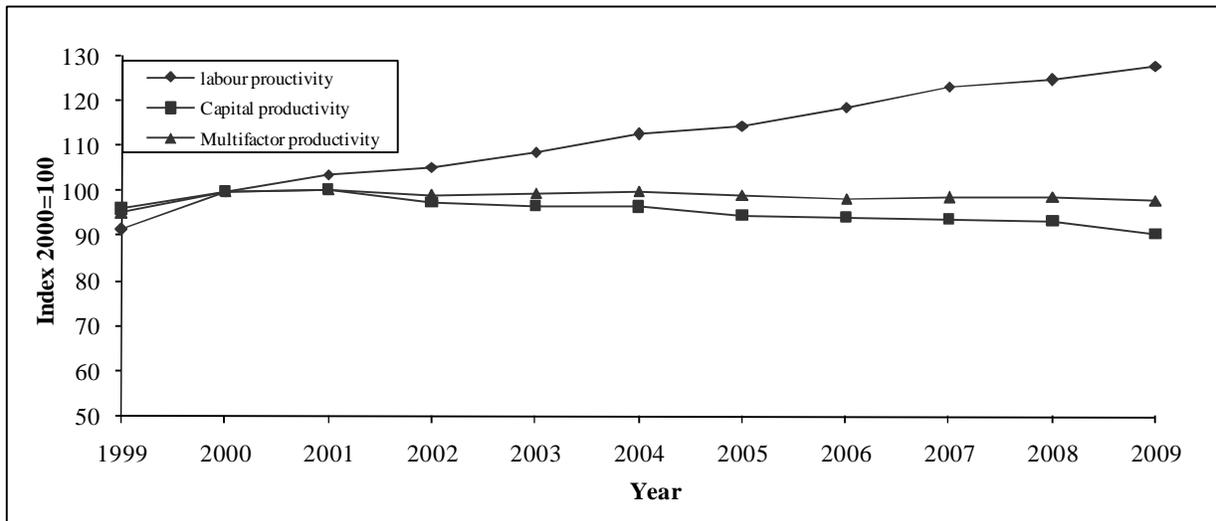


The average annual growth of MFP during the period 1999 to 2009 worked out to 0.3%. In 2009 MFP registered a negative growth of 0.9% compared to a positive growth of 0.2% in 2008. Table A.6 shows the trends in multifactor productivity by industry group and total economy for the period 2002 to 2009.

## 2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

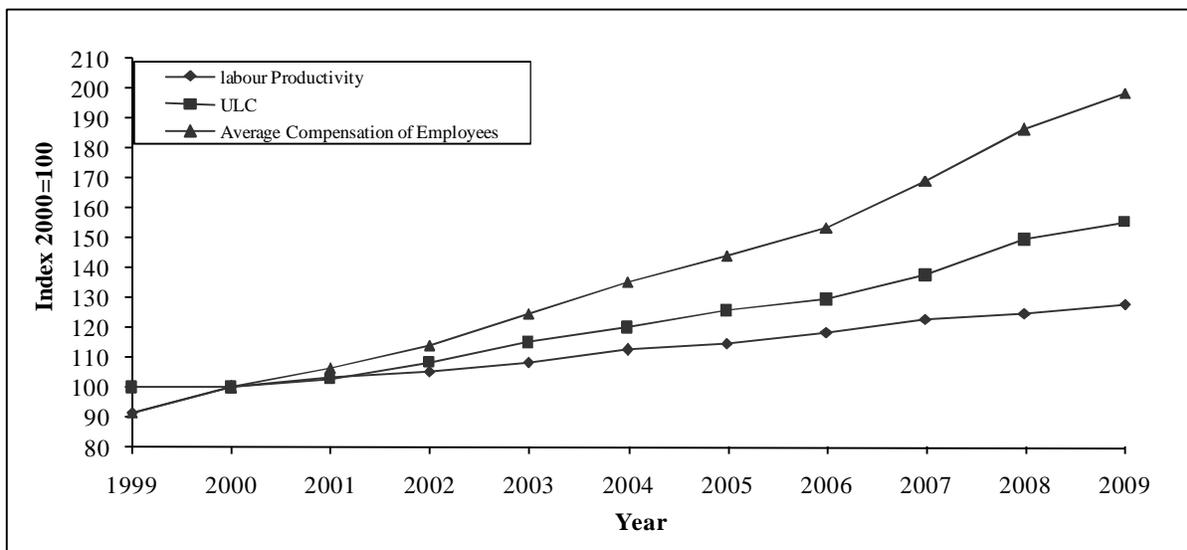
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1999 to 2009. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.6% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.4% and 0.3% respectively. (Table B 1.1)

**Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**



## 2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

**Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 1999 to 2009**

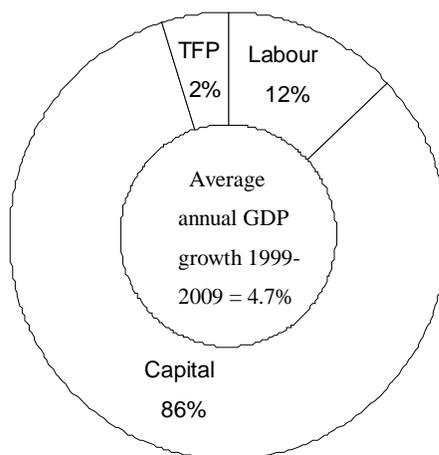


Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. From 1999 to 2009, ULC grew by 4.5% annually mainly due to a higher growth of 8.0% in average compensation of employees against the 3.4% increase in labour productivity. (Table B 1.2)

## 2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to GDP growth 1999 – 2009**



From 1999 to 2009, the contribution of labour to the 4.7% annual growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 12% and that of capital to 86%. The remaining 2% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology. It is to be noted that during the period under study, labour input grew by 1.2% and capital input by 5.3%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	12 %
Capital	86%
TFP	2%

### **3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

#### **3.1 Background**

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 23.9% in 1999 to 19.5% in 2009. In 2009, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 91,978 (30% of total employment) compared to 111,226 (38 % of total employment) in 1999.

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) exports oriented enterprises (ii) Sugar milling (including electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products but excluding electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and (iii) Other manufacturing which comprises goods mostly meant for the local market. These groups contributed respectively 6.9%, 0.5% and 12.1% to GDP in 2009.

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

From 1999 to 2009, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.5% annually. In 2009, the sector registered a growth of 1.1% lower than the growth of 3.2% registered in 2008.

During the same period 1999 to 2009, labour input declined by 2.2% annually, whereas an annual increase of 3.6% was recorded in capital input.

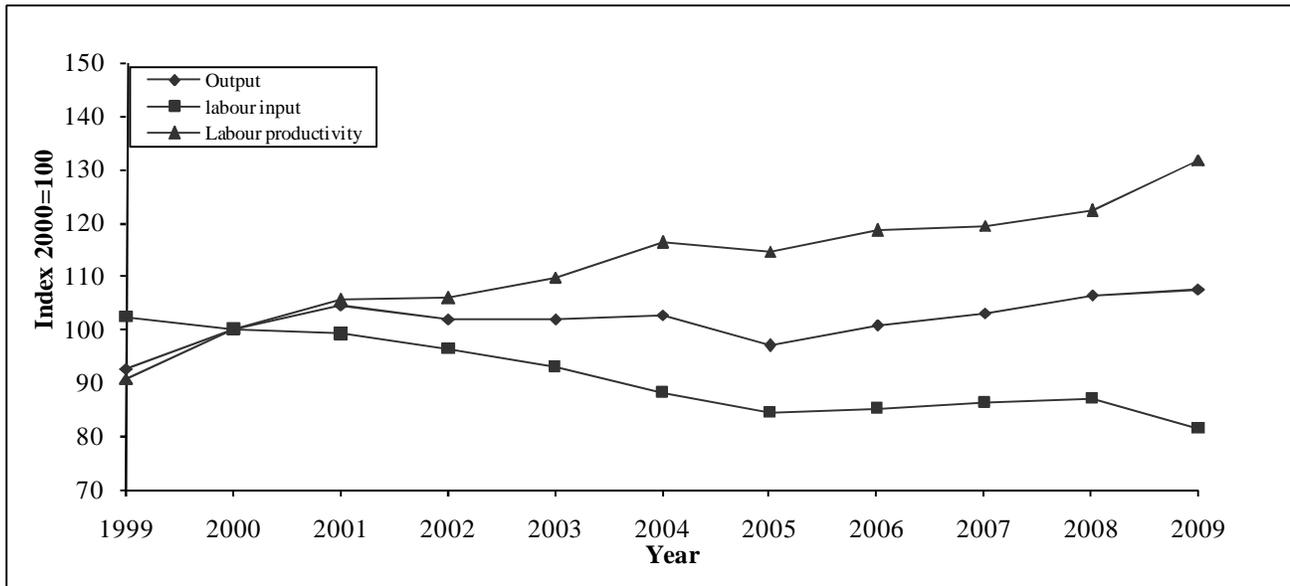
Labour input fell by 6.2% in 2009 compared to a slight increase of 0.8% in 2008. Capital input grew by 2.1% in 2009 compared to 3.0% in 2008.

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

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. From 1999 to 2009, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.8%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 90.7 in 1999 to 131.7 in 2009.

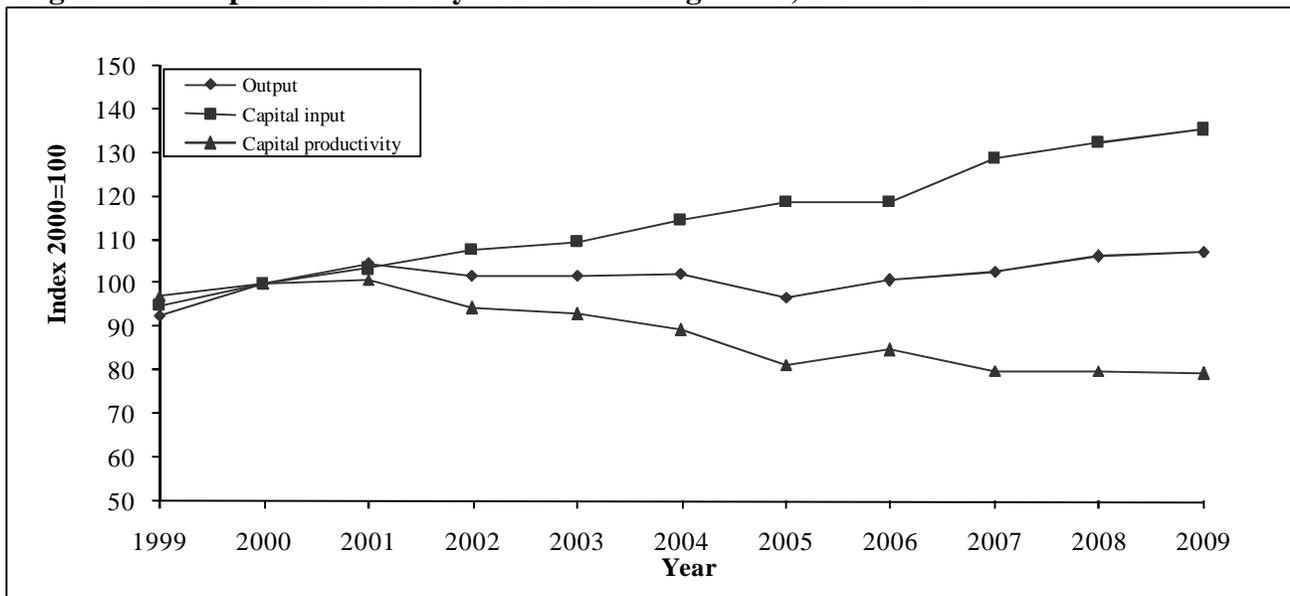
In 2009, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 7.8%, higher than the growth of 2.4% in 2008. The 7.8% increase in 2009 is explained by a growth of 1.1% and a decline of 6.2% in output and labour input respectively. (Table B 2.1)

**Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1999 to 2009**



### 3.4 Trends in capital productivity

**Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1999 to 2009**

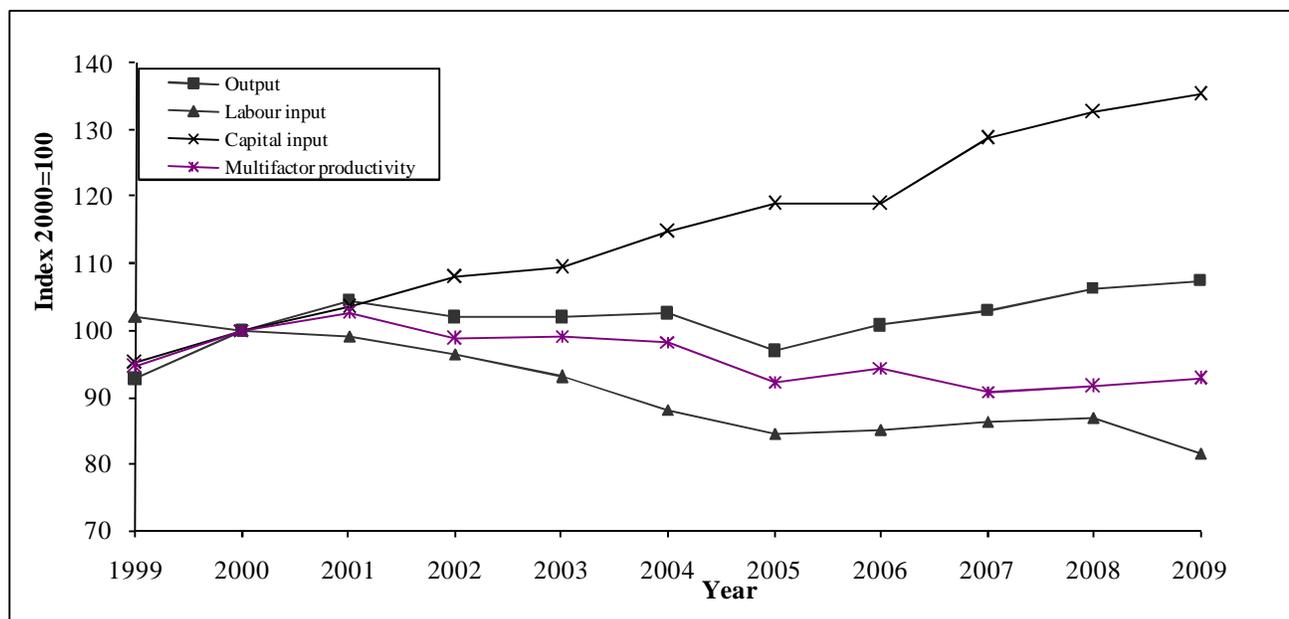


During the period 1999 to 2009, capital productivity declined by an average of 2.0% annually as a result of growth of 3.6% in capital input and a lower growth of 1.5% in real output.

After an increased of 0.2% in 2008, capital productivity declined by 1.0% in 2009 as a result of a lower growth of 1.1% in real output compared to a growth of 2.1% in capital input. (Table B 2.1)

### 3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1999 to 2009



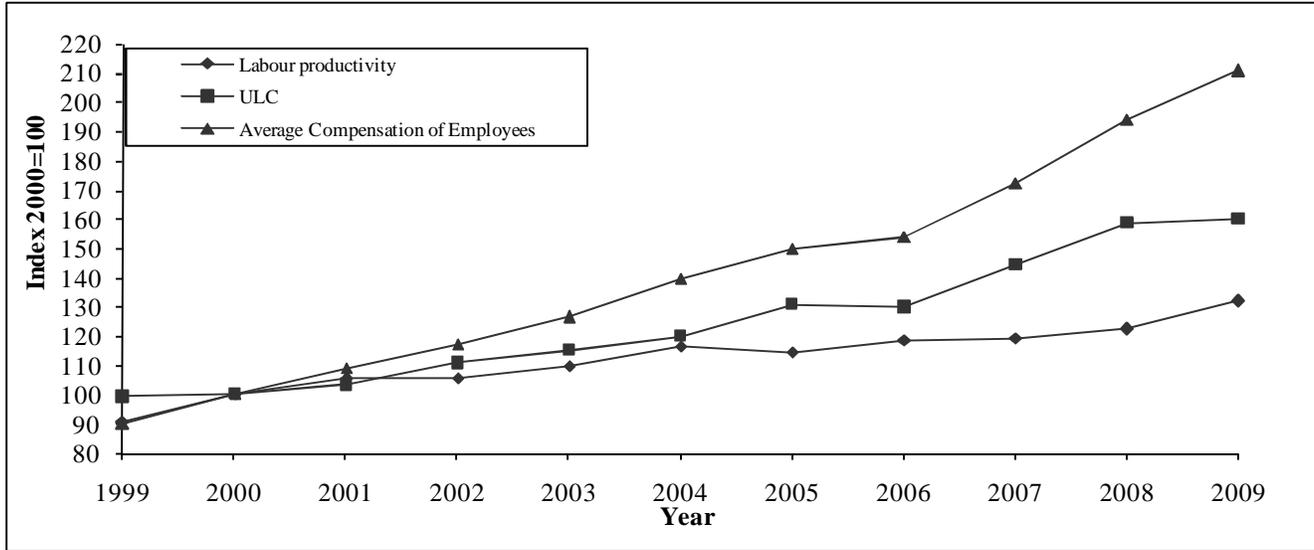
During the period 1999 to 2009, multifactor productivity (MFP) decreased by an average of 0.2% per annum. In 2009, MFP witnessed an increase of 1.5% compared to 0.7% in 2008. (Table B 2.1)

### 3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. From 1999 to 2009, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.9% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (8.9%) compared to labour productivity (3.8%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 99.3 in 1999 to 159.9 in 2009.

In 2009, ULC for the manufacturing sector grew by 0.7% compared to 10.0% in 2008. (Table B 2.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1999 to 2009



## 4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORTS ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

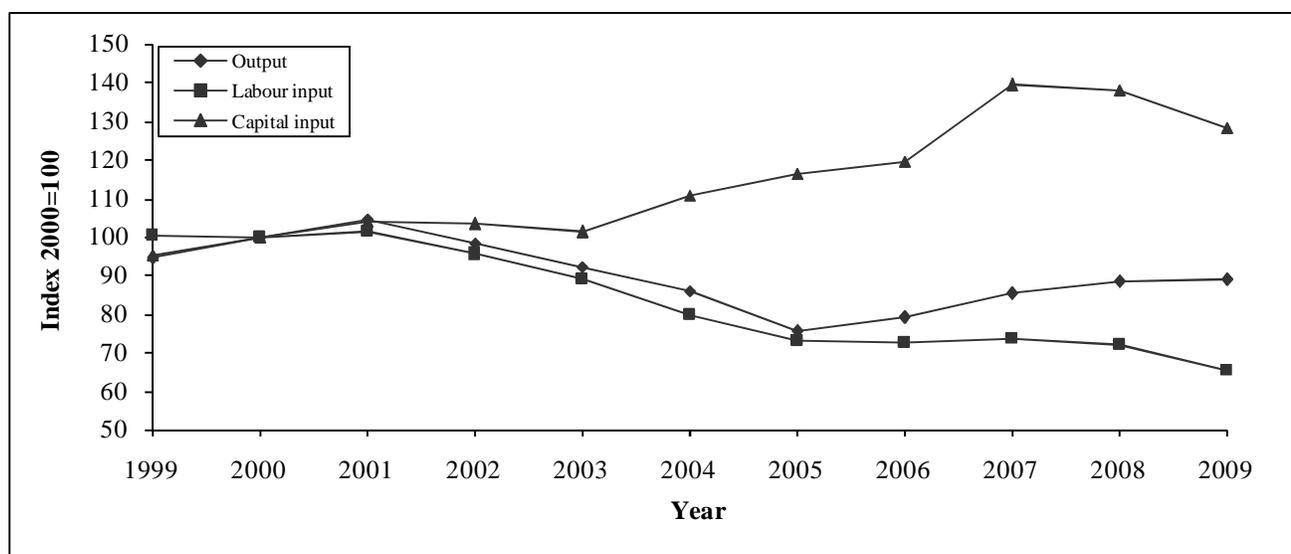
### 4.1 Background

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

At the end of March 2010 the number of persons employed by the EOE was 58,381 (40,286 Mauritians and 18,095 foreigners). For year 2009, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 6.9%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 67.7% and 32.3% respectively.

### 4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1999 to 2009



From 1999 to 2009, real output of the EOE sector declined at an average annual rate of 0.6%. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 7.3% was observed in the non-textile establishments while a decline of 2.4% was registered in the textile establishments.

During the period 1999 to 2009, labour input in EOE sector registered an annual decrease of 4.2%. In 2009, labour input declined further by 9.4% after a decline of 2.1% in 2008.

From 1999 to 2009, an average annual increase of 3.0% was observed in capital input. In 2009, the capital input index fell by 7.2% after a decline of 0.9% in 2008. (Table B 3.1)

### 4.3 Productivity trends

**Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1999 to 2009**

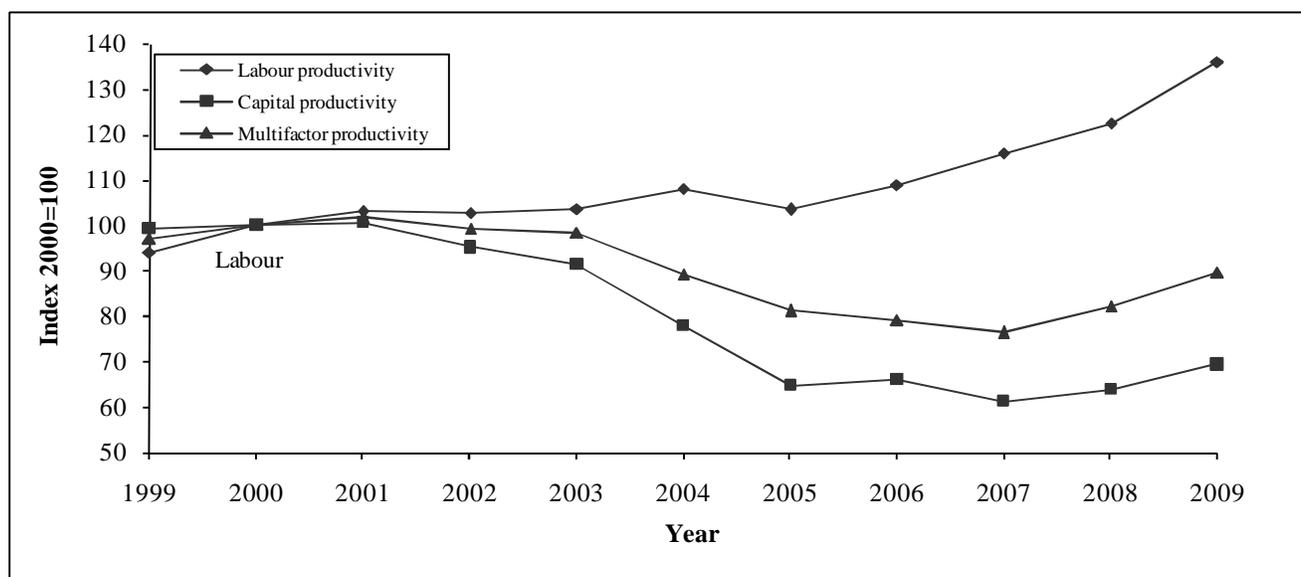


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 1999 to 2009. During that period, labour productivity grew at an average annual rate of 3.7% while capital productivity declined by 3.5%. This is explained by an annual decline of 4.2% in the labour input and a growth of 3.0% in capital input along with a fall of 0.6% in real output during the period under review. Multifactor productivity fell at an average annual rate of 0.8%. (Table B 3.1).

In 2009, labour productivity in the EOE grew by 11.0% compared to 5.8% in 2008. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 8.3% and 8.9% respectively in 2009 compared to increases of 4.5% and 7.8% in 2008.

#### 4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1999 to 2009

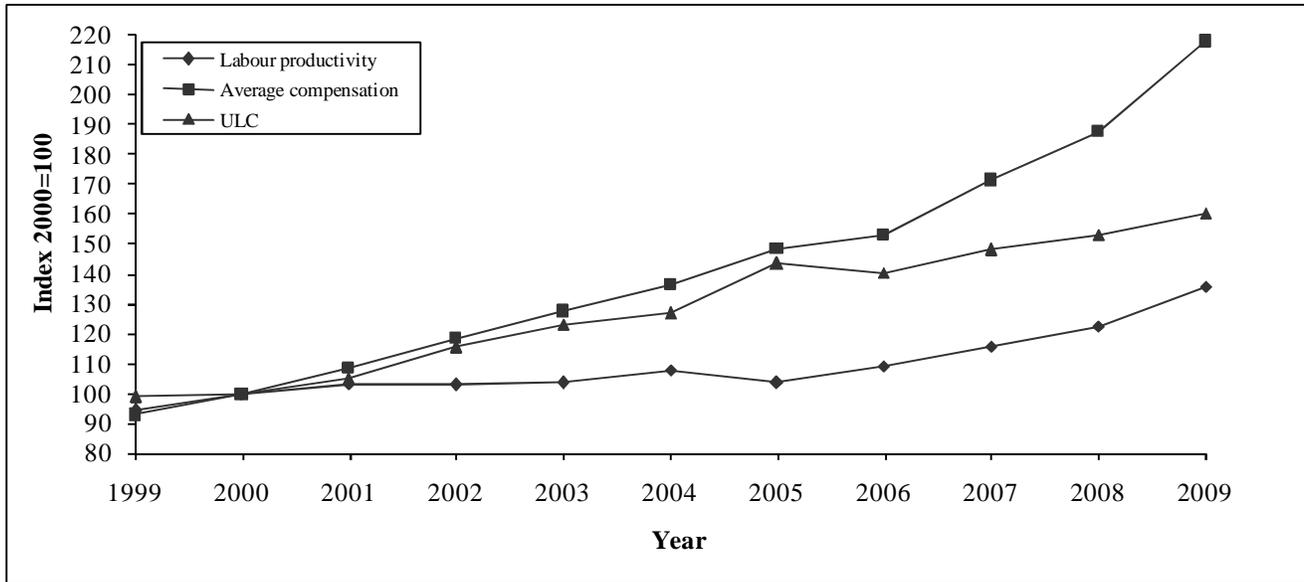


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 1999 to 2009. During the period 1999 to 2009 average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 8.9% and labour productivity by 3.7%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 5.0%. In 2009, ULC increased by 4.8% compared to 3.4% in 2008. (Table B 3.2)

## 5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

### 5.1 General

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

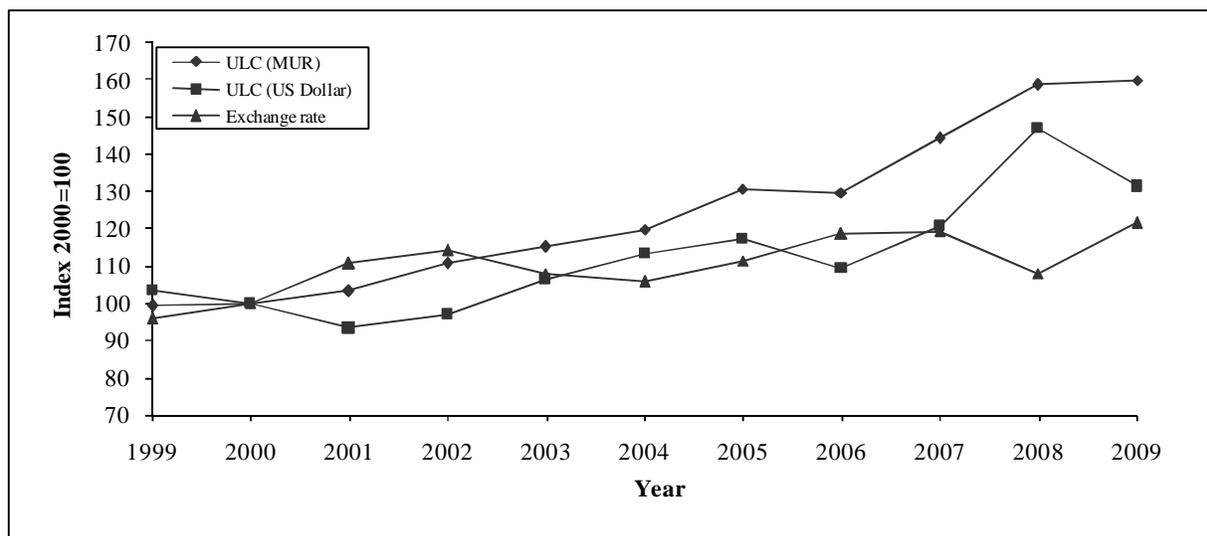
### 5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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

Figure 5.1 below presents ULC in Mauritian Rupee and US Dollar for the period 1999 to 2009. It clearly shows that ULC is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

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

**Figure 5.1-ULC index in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1999 - 2009**



From 1999 to 2009, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 4.9% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it increased at an annual rate of 2.4% following the 2.4% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

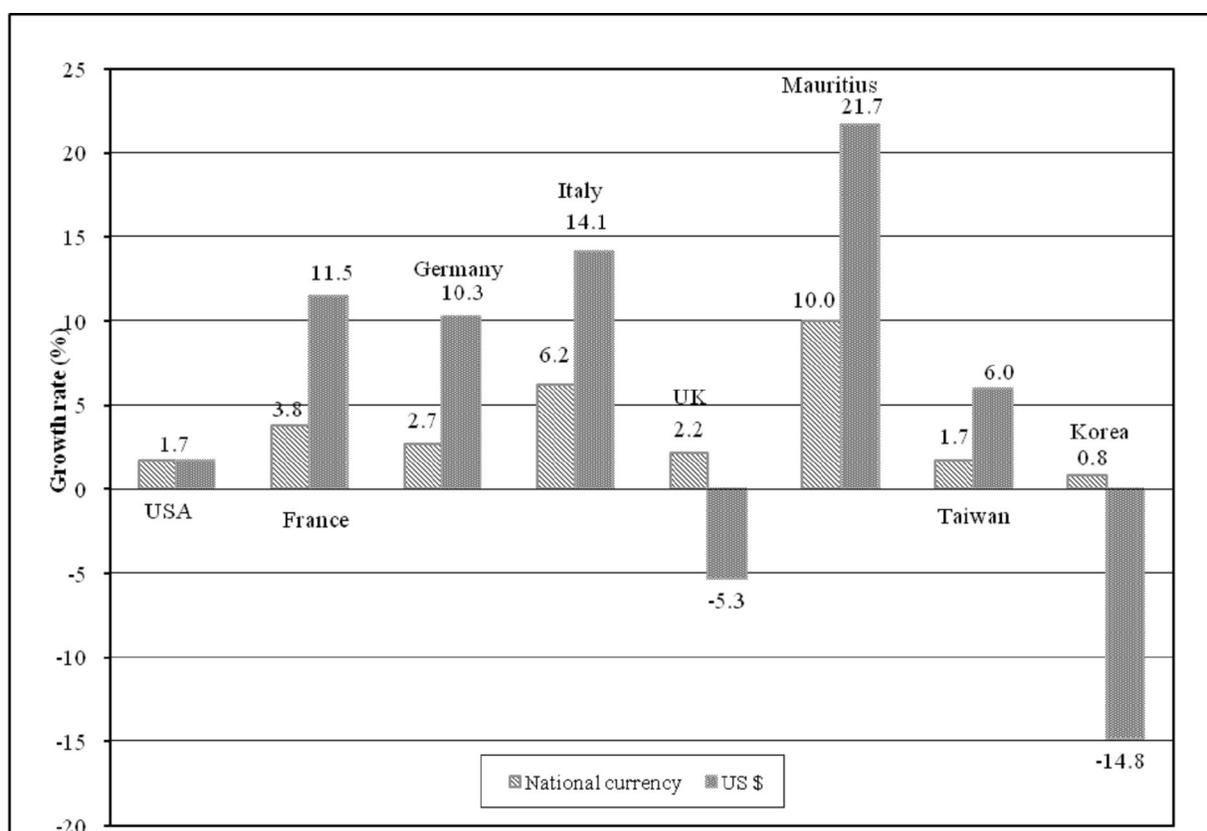
### 5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2008

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2008, in national currency and US Dollar is given in the table IV and figure 5.2 below.

**Table IV: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost of selected countries, 2008**

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	1.7	3.8	2.7	6.2	2.2	<b>10.0</b>	1.7	0.8
US \$	1.7	11.5	10.3	14.1	-5.3	<b>21.7</b>	6.0	-14.8

**Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2008**



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

It is observed that, in 2008, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, grew in all the eight economies compared, the steepest growth being for Mauritius (10.0%) and Italy (6.2%).

Expressed in US Dollar, manufacturing unit labour cost declined in two countries, namely UK (-5.3%) and Korea (-14.8%). Among the countries registering increases, Mauritius and Italy registered high increases of (+21.7%) and (+14.1%) respectively, explained by high appreciation of their currencies relative to the US Dollar in 2008.

## 5.4 Evolution of market share

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

Table C.18 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC<sup>1</sup> groups, for 2006 to 2009 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 845<sup>2</sup> has remained almost the same (2.5%) from 2006 to 2009 whereas data for France indicates that Mauritius is losing its market for the same SITC since the figure has decreased from 2.4% in 2006 to 1.3% in 2009

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

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

**Table A.1 - Real output by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Real output													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	91.3	98.7	93.3	93.9	89.0	90.3	99.9	1.9	8.1	-5.4	0.6	-5.2	1.5	10.6
Mining and quarrying	48.5	48.7	46.9	51.2	46.5	46.5	39.5	1.0	0.4	-3.6	9.1	-9.1	0.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	101.9	102.5	96.9	100.7	103.0	106.3	107.4	0.0	0.6	-5.5	4.0	2.2	3.2	1.1
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	92.2	86.0	75.4	78.9	85.2	88.2	88.7	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	4.6	8.0	3.6	0.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	141.1	146.8	150.4	8.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.0	2.5
Construction	123.2	123.9	118.4	124.6	143.5	159.4	169.8	10.2	0.5	-4.4	5.2	15.2	11.1	6.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	107.8	113.9	120.3	126.9	132.6	138.7	140.5	1.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	107.5	110.0	116.2	120.3	137.1	140.8	133.4	3.0	2.4	5.6	3.5	14.0	2.7	-5.3
Transport , storage and communications	125.3	135.4	145.8	156.6	168.7	178.8	187.7	6.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.0	5.0
Financial intermediation	108.1	112.8	118.9	127.2	136.7	151.5	158.9	11.7	4.3	5.4	7.0	7.5	10.8	4.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	122.9	132.8	143.5	155.7	171.3	189.8	205.2	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	10.0	10.8	8.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	116.4	121.4	127.9	133.0	133.6	135.9	139.3	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.0	0.5	1.7	2.5
Education	115.6	123.0	130.5	135.9	139.3	144.0	146.8	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.1	2.5	3.4	1.9
Health and social work	122.8	131.4	139.6	150.6	157.5	164.8	174.8	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.9	4.6	4.6	6.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	119.7	128.8	138.0	147.0	158.8	171.9	185.5	6.3	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.0	8.3	7.9
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>117.2</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>139.7</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>

**Table A.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	83.7	83.0	82.5	81.3	80.1	78.4	78.4	-1.6	-0.8	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-2.1	0.0
Mining and quarrying	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	-76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	93.0	88.2	84.5	85.1	86.3	87.0	81.5	-3.5	-5.2	-4.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	-6.2
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	89.1	79.7	72.9	72.4	73.6	72.0	65.3	-6.7	-10.5	-8.5	-0.8	1.7	-2.1	-9.4
Electricity , gas and water supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	103.3	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Construction	106.4	109.1	104.7	107.3	109.8	114.2	116.2	3.7	2.5	-4.1	2.5	2.3	4.0	1.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	113.6	119.7	122.6	126.0	125.6	130.6	136.4	5.5	5.4	2.4	2.7	-0.3	4.0	4.4
Hotels and restaurants	115.4	120.1	132.1	135.0	136.8	155.1	153.0	3.4	4.1	10.0	2.3	1.3	13.4	-1.4
Transport , storage and communications	110.8	114.3	115.9	117.1	118.7	123.8	127.0	2.3	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	4.3	2.6
Financial intermediation	108.3	109.7	122.2	130.6	145.8	165.3	175.0	5.4	1.3	11.4	6.8	11.7	13.3	5.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	113.7	124.0	137.0	144.5	169.2	194.5	215.1	5.7	9.0	10.5	5.5	17.1	15.0	10.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	111.7	111.1	112.3	112.8	111.4	112.8	112.3	2.6	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-1.3	1.3	-0.5
Education	114.1	119.1	123.2	129.1	130.9	133.6	136.8	6.4	4.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	2.1	2.4
Health and social work	105.3	109.0	112.8	112.8	116.5	123.3	125.6	4.5	3.6	3.4	0.0	3.3	5.8	1.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	111.0	117.7	119.5	120.6	122.0	128.4	131.2	4.0	6.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	5.2	2.2
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>102.9</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>108.0</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>

**Table A.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	105.5	111.5	124.2	139.8	151.3	163.0	162.6	2.8	5.6	11.4	12.6	8.2	7.8	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	106.5	351.3	312.1	423.9	1421.0	4837.6	4394.1	935.3	229.7	-11.2	35.8	235.3	240.4	-9.2
Manufacturing	109.5	114.7	118.9	118.9	128.8	132.6	135.4	1.5	4.8	3.7	-0.1	8.3	3.0	2.1
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>137.9</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>-2.0</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>-0.9</i>	<i>-7.2</i>
Electricity , gas and water supply	106.3	108.3	113.1	118.7	119.6	116.5	116.3	2.4	1.8	4.5	4.9	0.8	-2.6	-0.2
Construction	87.3	91.5	93.5	99.5	116.4	135.6	155.8	1.4	4.8	2.1	6.4	17.0	16.5	14.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	120.3	125.4	130.6	135.8	147.6	160.3	168.4	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	8.7	8.6	5.1
Hotels and restaurants	136.6	155.0	166.7	186.6	216.5	248.4	281.5	8.1	13.5	7.5	11.9	16.0	14.7	13.4
Transport , storage and communications	107.0	107.3	107.5	115.9	118.9	119.7	125.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	7.7	2.6	0.7	5.0
Financial intermediation	110.0	114.2	123.4	136.0	142.7	146.6	152.3	1.8	3.8	8.1	10.2	4.9	2.7	3.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	155.2	198.7	229.6	247.7	294.9	387.5	444.3	33.3	28.1	15.5	7.9	19.1	31.4	14.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	114.4	122.5	126.9	131.0	132.5	137.6	149.7	7.0	7.1	3.6	3.2	1.2	3.8	8.8
Education	135.0	148.1	161.9	168.9	175.7	188.6	201.1	13.7	9.7	9.3	4.3	4.0	7.3	6.6
Health and social work	127.0	139.3	144.9	150.8	159.7	180.5	217.0	8.8	9.7	4.0	4.1	5.9	13.0	20.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	159.8	177.2	200.1	219.5	235.5	252.5	269.9	24.6	10.9	12.9	9.7	7.3	7.2	6.9
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>121.4</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>141.5</b>	<b>149.7</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>

**Table A.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	109.0	118.8	113.1	115.4	111.1	115.2	127.4	3.6	9.0	-4.8	2.1	-3.8	3.7	10.6
Mining and quarrying	210.0	210.9	203.3	221.8	302.4	302.4	257.0	337.7	0.4	-3.6	9.1	36.4	0.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	109.6	116.3	114.6	118.4	119.3	122.2	131.7	3.6	6.1	-1.4	3.3	0.8	2.4	7.8
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>107.8</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>135.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>
Electricity , gas and water supply	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	141.1	142.0	145.6	11.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	2.5
Construction	115.8	113.5	113.1	116.1	130.7	139.6	146.1	6.3	-2.0	-0.3	2.6	12.6	6.8	4.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	94.9	95.2	98.1	100.8	105.6	106.2	103.0	-4.1	0.3	3.1	2.7	4.8	0.6	-3.0
Hotels and restaurants	93.1	91.6	88.0	89.1	100.3	90.8	87.2	-0.4	-1.6	-4.0	1.2	12.6	-9.5	-4.0
Transport , storage and communications	113.1	118.5	125.9	133.7	142.1	144.4	147.8	4.2	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.3	1.7	2.4
Financial intermediation	99.8	102.8	97.3	97.4	93.8	91.7	90.8	6.0	3.0	-5.4	0.2	-3.8	-2.2	-0.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	108.1	107.1	104.8	107.8	101.3	97.6	95.4	1.4	-1.0	-2.2	2.8	-6.0	-3.6	-2.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104.2	109.3	113.9	117.9	120.0	120.5	124.1	2.9	4.8	4.2	3.5	1.8	0.4	3.0
Education	101.4	103.3	106.0	105.3	106.4	107.8	107.3	-1.5	1.9	2.6	-0.7	1.1	1.3	-0.5
Health and social work	116.7	120.5	123.7	133.5	135.2	133.6	139.2	2.2	3.3	2.7	7.9	1.2	-1.1	4.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	107.8	109.4	115.5	121.9	130.1	133.9	141.4	2.2	1.4	5.6	5.6	6.7	2.9	5.6
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>118.5</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>

**Table A.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	86.5	88.5	75.1	67.1	58.8	55.4	61.4	-0.9	2.3	-15.1	-10.6	-12.4	-5.8	10.9
Mining and quarrying	45.5	13.9	15.0	12.1	3.3	1.0	0.9	-90.2	-69.5	8.5	-19.7	-72.9	-70.6	-6.4
Manufacturing	93.0	89.3	81.4	84.8	80.0	80.1	79.3	-1.5	-4.0	-8.8	4.1	-5.7	0.2	-1.0
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	91.3	77.7	64.8	66.1	61.2	64.0	69.3	-4.0	-14.9	-16.6	2.0	-7.4	4.5	8.3
Electricity , gas and water supply	114.3	116.7	116.0	115.0	118.0	126.0	129.3	5.7	2.1	-0.6	-0.9	2.6	6.7	2.7
Construction	141.1	135.3	126.7	125.2	123.3	117.6	109.0	8.7	-4.1	-6.4	-1.1	-1.6	-4.6	-7.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	89.6	90.8	92.1	93.4	89.9	86.5	83.4	-4.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	-3.8	-3.7	-3.6
Hotels and restaurants	78.7	71.0	69.7	64.5	63.3	56.7	47.4	-4.7	-9.7	-1.8	-7.5	-1.7	-10.5	-16.5
Transport , storage and communications	117.0	126.2	135.6	135.2	141.8	149.3	149.4	4.4	7.8	7.5	-0.3	4.9	5.3	0.0
Financial intermediation	98.3	98.7	96.3	93.5	95.8	103.4	104.3	9.7	0.5	-2.5	-2.9	2.4	7.9	0.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	79.2	66.8	62.5	62.9	58.1	49.0	46.2	-19.6	-15.7	-6.4	0.6	-7.6	-15.7	-5.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.8	99.1	100.8	101.5	100.8	98.8	93.0	-1.3	-2.6	1.7	0.7	-0.7	-2.0	-5.8
Education	85.7	83.1	80.6	80.5	79.3	76.4	73.0	-7.8	-3.0	-3.0	-0.2	-1.5	-3.7	-4.4
Health and social work	96.7	94.3	96.3	99.9	98.6	91.3	80.5	-1.9	-2.5	2.1	3.7	-1.3	-7.4	-11.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	74.9	72.7	69.0	67.0	67.4	68.1	68.7	-14.7	-3.0	-5.1	-2.9	0.7	1.0	0.9
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>

**Table A.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	94.4	97.8	86.5	80.4	72.6	69.9	77.0	1.0	3.5	-11.6	-7.0	-9.7	-3.7	10.1
Mining and quarrying	58.6	18.9	20.4	16.4	4.8	1.4	1.4	-55.0	-67.7	7.7	-19.8	-70.6	-70.4	-4.4
Manufacturing	99.2	98.3	92.3	94.3	90.8	91.5	92.8	0.4	-0.9	-6.1	2.2	-3.7	0.7	1.5
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	98.4	89.1	81.0	79.3	76.3	82.3	89.6	-1.0	-9.4	-9.1	-2.2	-3.7	7.8	8.9
Electricity , gas and water supply	115.7	119.0	120.2	120.2	123.8	129.2	132.3	6.9	2.8	1.0	-0.1	3.0	4.4	2.4
Construction	127.4	123.6	119.6	120.6	126.6	126.9	123.5	7.4	-3.0	-3.2	0.8	5.0	0.2	-2.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	97.0	99.0	101.1	103.1	101.8	100.6	99.7	-1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.8
Hotels and restaurants	82.3	75.9	74.1	69.8	70.6	63.5	54.4	-3.6	-7.8	-2.4	-5.7	1.1	-10.1	-14.4
Transport , storage and communications	115.5	123.2	131.8	134.6	141.9	147.4	148.8	4.3	6.7	6.9	2.2	5.4	3.9	0.9
Financial intermediation	98.6	99.7	96.5	94.4	95.3	100.5	100.9	8.9	1.1	-3.2	-2.2	1.0	5.4	0.4
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	88.7	78.5	74.3	75.1	69.6	60.5	57.9	-12.7	-11.4	-5.4	1.0	-7.3	-13.0	-4.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103.8	107.5	111.5	114.7	116.0	116.0	117.5	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.1	1.3
Education	96.4	96.9	97.5	96.7	96.6	96.4	95.3	-3.5	0.6	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1
Health and social work	108.9	110.0	112.5	118.8	118.3	113.6	109.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	5.7	-0.4	-4.0	-3.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	86.6	85.3	84.0	83.5	85.0	87.1	89.7	-8.7	-1.4	-1.5	-0.6	1.8	2.4	3.0
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.9</b>

**Table A.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z <sub>1</sub> )							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM <sub>comp. based on GO</sub> )							Total Productivity Measure (TPM)						
	(Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)							(Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)							(Gross Output/All Input Resources <sup>*</sup> )						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.221	3.295	3.124	3.105	3.072	2.962	2.992	3.571	3.870	3.769	3.734	3.678	3.778	3.851	1.679	1.762	1.688	1.672	1.649	1.633	1.650
Mining and quarrying	4.351	4.346	5.000	4.741	4.103	4.741	4.667	4.512	4.520	4.400	4.571	4.103	3.879	3.733	2.215	2.216	2.340	2.327	2.052	2.133	2.074
Manufacturing	1.569	1.569	1.570	1.567	1.575	1.608	1.633	6.297	6.495	6.351	6.971	6.866	6.670	6.456	1.252	1.260	1.255	1.277	1.278	1.293	1.300
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>1.622</i>	<i>1.624</i>	<i>1.606</i>	<i>1.574</i>	<i>1.568</i>	<i>1.636</i>	<i>1.696</i>	<i>4.580</i>	<i>4.752</i>	<i>4.488</i>	<i>5.127</i>	<i>5.156</i>	<i>4.589</i>	<i>4.359</i>	<i>1.195</i>	<i>1.207</i>	<i>1.179</i>	<i>1.201</i>	<i>1.200</i>	<i>1.203</i>	<i>1.217</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.864	1.800	1.595	1.498	1.405	1.423	1.503	10.418	9.097	8.851	11.035	12.108	15.156	15.004	1.581	1.502	1.351	1.318	1.259	1.301	1.366
Construction	1.623	1.624	1.592	1.606	1.606	1.601	1.597	5.283	5.251	5.472	5.434	5.686	5.737	5.790	1.240	1.238	1.232	1.238	1.251	1.250	1.251
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3.798	3.762	3.746	3.706	3.685	3.694	3.611	4.524	4.540	4.547	4.565	4.574	4.520	4.270	2.010	2.009	2.012	2.005	1.977	1.972	1.917
Hotels and restaurants	2.400	2.414	2.419	2.443	2.443	2.436	2.415	6.012	6.009	6.051	6.060	6.061	5.966	6.059	1.685	1.694	1.701	1.713	1.719	1.696	1.707
Transport, storage and communications	2.162	2.119	1.979	2.024	1.938	1.911	1.903	4.997	5.120	5.387	5.484	5.723	5.507	5.600	1.487	1.476	1.426	1.457	1.428	1.399	1.399
Financial intermediation	4.333	4.254	4.266	4.284	4.255	4.269	4.069	5.533	5.583	5.876	5.937	5.841	5.824	5.735	2.423	2.407	2.465	2.482	2.455	2.457	2.375
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	2.967	2.973	2.971	2.969	2.942	2.977	2.964	3.783	3.794	3.829	3.851	3.912	3.934	3.835	2.416	2.419	2.437	2.408	2.416	2.420	2.345
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.190	4.229	3.875	3.808	3.965	4.270	4.112	1.573	1.562	1.612	1.634	1.634	1.581	1.586	1.144	1.141	1.139	1.144	1.157	1.154	1.145
Education	9.017	9.088	8.230	7.867	7.881	7.990	7.817	1.568	1.539	1.574	1.612	1.628	1.605	1.566	1.335	1.316	1.321	1.338	1.349	1.337	1.305
Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4.667	4.290	4.897	4.639	4.103	4.486	4.163	1.941	1.989	1.941	2.014	2.148	2.075	2.105	1.371	1.359	1.390	1.404	1.410	1.419	1.398
	4.705	4.687	4.712	4.703	4.732	4.538	4.238	2.873	2.872	2.857	2.884	2.951	2.891	2.877	1.756	1.756	1.757	1.761	1.791	1.743	1.694
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>2.113</b>	<b>2.127</b>	<b>2.107</b>	<b>2.104</b>	<b>2.079</b>	<b>2.086</b>	<b>2.097</b>	<b>4.444</b>	<b>4.468</b>	<b>4.482</b>	<b>4.651</b>	<b>4.776</b>	<b>4.702</b>	<b>4.556</b>	<b>1.421</b>	<b>1.430</b>	<b>1.423</b>	<b>1.438</b>	<b>1.437</b>	<b>1.434</b>	<b>1.426</b>

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

**Table A.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2003 - 2009**

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption ( $Z_2$ )							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM <sub>comp. based on VA</sub> )							Overall Productivity Measure (OPM)						
	(Value Added/Intermediate Consumption)							(Value Added/Compensation fo Employees)							(Value Added/All Input Resources <sup>1</sup> )						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2.221	2.295	2.124	2.105	2.072	1.962	1.992	2.462	2.695	2.563	2.532	2.481	2.502	2.564	1.158	1.227	1.148	1.133	1.112	1.081	1.098
Mining and quarrying	3.351	3.346	4.000	3.741	3.103	3.741	3.667	3.475	3.480	3.520	3.607	3.103	3.061	2.933	1.706	1.706	1.872	1.836	1.552	1.683	1.630
Manufacturing	0.569	0.569	0.570	0.567	0.575	0.608	0.633	2.284	2.355	2.305	2.521	2.505	2.522	2.502	0.454	0.457	0.455	0.462	0.466	0.489	0.504
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>0.622</i>	<i>0.624</i>	<i>0.606</i>	<i>0.574</i>	<i>0.568</i>	<i>0.636</i>	<i>0.696</i>	<i>1.757</i>	<i>1.825</i>	<i>1.693</i>	<i>1.869</i>	<i>1.869</i>	<i>1.785</i>	<i>1.789</i>	<i>0.458</i>	<i>0.463</i>	<i>0.445</i>	<i>0.438</i>	<i>0.435</i>	<i>0.468</i>	<i>0.499</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.864	0.800	0.595	0.498	0.405	0.423	0.503	4.828	4.044	3.302	3.668	3.491	4.506	5.020	0.733	0.668	0.504	0.438	0.363	0.387	0.457
Construction	0.623	0.624	0.592	0.606	0.606	0.601	0.597	2.027	2.017	2.035	2.050	2.145	2.153	2.165	0.476	0.476	0.458	0.467	0.472	0.469	0.468
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.798	2.762	2.746	2.706	2.685	2.694	2.611	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.296	3.087	1.481	1.475	1.475	1.464	1.441	1.438	1.386
Hotels and restaurants	1.400	1.414	1.419	1.443	1.443	1.436	1.415	3.507	3.519	3.549	3.580	3.580	3.517	3.550	0.983	0.992	0.998	1.012	1.016	1.000	1.000
Transport, storage and communications	1.162	1.119	0.979	1.024	0.938	0.911	0.903	2.685	2.704	2.665	2.774	2.769	2.625	2.657	0.799	0.779	0.706	0.737	0.691	0.667	0.664
Financial intermediation	3.333	3.254	3.266	3.284	3.255	3.269	3.069	4.256	4.271	4.499	4.551	4.468	4.460	4.326	1.864	1.842	1.887	1.903	1.878	1.882	1.791
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	1.967	1.973	1.971	1.969	1.942	1.977	1.964	2.508	2.518	2.540	2.554	2.582	2.613	2.541	1.091	1.096	1.101	1.100	1.099	1.116	1.099
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.190	3.229	2.875	2.808	2.965	3.270	3.112	1.197	1.193	1.196	1.205	1.222	1.211	1.200	0.871	0.871	0.845	0.843	0.865	0.884	0.866
Education	8.017	8.088	7.230	6.867	6.881	6.990	6.817	1.394	1.370	1.383	1.407	1.421	1.404	1.366	1.187	1.172	1.161	1.168	1.178	1.169	1.138
Health and social work	3.667	3.290	3.897	3.639	3.103	3.486	3.163	1.525	1.526	1.544	1.580	1.624	1.612	1.599	1.077	1.042	1.106	1.101	1.066	1.102	1.062
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.705	3.687	3.712	3.703	3.732	3.538	3.238	2.262	2.260	2.251	2.271	2.327	2.254	2.198	1.383	1.381	1.384	1.386	1.413	1.359	1.294
<b>Total Economy</b>	<b>1.113</b>	<b>1.127</b>	<b>1.107</b>	<b>1.104</b>	<b>1.079</b>	<b>1.086</b>	<b>1.097</b>	<b>2.341</b>	<b>2.368</b>	<b>2.354</b>	<b>2.440</b>	<b>2.478</b>	<b>2.448</b>	<b>2.383</b>	<b>0.748</b>	<b>0.758</b>	<b>0.747</b>	<b>0.754</b>	<b>0.746</b>	<b>0.747</b>	<b>0.746</b>

<sup>1</sup> All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

**B. SERIES**  
**B 1 TOTAL ECONOMY**

**Table B 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1989 - 2009**

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 %
1989	54.5	4.6	85.3	3.2	47.1	11.3	63.9	1.4	115.7	-6.0	93.4	-2.5
1990	58.5	7.3	87.7	2.8	51.9	10.3	66.7	4.3	112.6	-2.7	93.8	0.4
1991	61.0	4.3	89.4	2.0	56.5	8.7	68.2	2.2	108.0	-4.1	92.7	-1.2
1992	65.1	6.8	91.1	1.9	61.0	8.1	71.5	4.8	106.7	-1.2	93.8	1.2
1993	68.3	4.9	92.9	1.9	65.7	7.7	73.6	2.9	104.0	-2.6	93.4	-0.5
1994	71.5	4.6	94.4	1.6	71.0	8.1	75.7	2.9	100.6	-3.2	93.0	-0.4
1995	75.2	5.3	95.2	0.9	74.6	5.0	79.1	4.4	100.9	0.2	94.2	1.3
1996	79.9	6.2	95.9	0.7	79.1	6.1	83.4	5.4	101.0	0.1	95.6	1.5
1997	84.4	5.6	97.2	1.3	84.1	6.2	86.9	4.2	100.4	-0.6	96.2	0.6
1998	89.3	5.8	98.5	1.4	88.6	5.4	90.6	4.3	100.8	0.4	97.6	1.5
1999	91.2	2.1	99.5	1.0	94.8	7.1	91.6	1.1	96.1	-4.6	95.2	-2.5
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	0.5	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	5.0
2001	105.2	5.2	101.5	1.5	104.9	4.9	103.7	3.7	100.3	0.3	100.5	0.5
2002	107.1	1.8	101.7	0.2	109.9	4.8	105.3	1.6	97.5	-2.8	99.0	-1.5
2003	111.8	4.4	102.9	1.2	115.6	5.2	108.6	3.2	96.8	-0.7	99.5	0.5
2004	117.2	4.8	104.0	1.0	121.4	5.1	112.7	3.7	96.5	-0.3	99.9	0.4
2005	119.9	2.3	104.6	0.6	126.6	4.3	114.6	1.7	94.7	-1.9	99.1	-0.8
2006	126.0	5.1	106.3	1.6	133.7	5.6	118.5	3.4	94.2	-0.5	98.5	-0.6
2007	132.9	5.5	108.0	1.6	141.5	5.9	123.1	3.8	93.9	-0.3	98.6	0.1
2008	139.7	5.1	112.0	3.7	149.7	5.8	124.7	1.4	93.3	-0.7	98.8	0.2
2009	144.0	3.1	112.6	0.5	159.0	6.2	127.9	2.6	90.6	-2.9	97.9	-0.9

**Table B 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1989 - 2009**

Year	Average Compensation of employees		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1989	34.1	14.2	53.3	12.7	63.9	1.4	86.4	6.4	55.2	7.9
1990	38.8	13.7	58.1	8.9	66.7	4.3	88.8	2.8	59.2	7.2
1991	44.5	14.7	65.2	12.2	68.2	2.2	92.6	4.3	63.1	6.6
1992	48.9	9.8	68.4	4.8	71.5	4.8	93.7	1.2	67.0	6.1
1993	54.3	11.1	73.8	7.9	73.6	2.9	96.2	2.6	70.8	5.7
1994	61.8	13.8	81.6	10.6	75.7	2.9	99.4	3.3	75.3	6.4
1995	66.3	7.3	83.9	2.8	79.1	4.4	99.2	-0.2	78.4	4.2
1996	72.6	9.5	87.1	3.8	83.4	5.4	99.0	-0.1	82.5	5.3
1997	76.9	6.0	88.5	1.7	86.9	4.2	99.6	0.6	86.5	4.8
1998	85.1	10.6	93.9	6.0	90.6	4.3	99.2	-0.4	89.9	3.9
1999	91.7	7.9	100.2	6.7	91.6	1.1	104.0	4.9	95.3	6.0
2000	100.0	9.0	100.0	-0.2	100.0	9.2	100.0	-3.9	100.0	5.0
2001	106.8	6.8	103.0	3.0	103.7	3.7	99.7	-0.3	103.3	3.3
2002	114.3	7.1	108.5	5.4	105.3	1.6	102.6	2.9	108.0	4.5
2003	125.0	9.3	115.0	6.0	108.6	3.2	103.4	0.7	112.3	4.0
2004	135.4	8.4	120.2	4.5	112.7	3.7	103.6	0.3	116.8	4.0
2005	144.0	6.3	125.7	4.6	114.6	1.7	105.6	1.9	121.0	3.6
2006	153.5	6.6	129.5	3.0	118.5	3.4	106.1	0.5	125.8	4.0
2007	169.4	10.3	137.6	6.3	123.1	3.8	106.5	0.3	131.1	4.2
2008	186.4	10.1	149.5	8.6	124.7	1.4	107.2	0.7	133.7	2.0
2009	198.7	6.6	155.3	3.9	127.9	2.6	110.4	3.0	141.3	5.7

## B 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

**Table B 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1989 - 2009**

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 %
1989	55.4	4.9	92.7	1.5	72.9	13.5	59.8	3.3	76.1	-7.6	68.0	-2.4
1990	59.7	7.7	93.8	1.2	78.1	7.3	63.6	6.4	76.4	0.4	70.3	3.5
1991	62.2	4.3	94.3	0.5	83.0	6.2	66.0	3.8	75.0	-1.8	70.8	0.7
1992	66.4	6.6	94.4	0.2	83.7	0.8	70.3	6.4	79.3	5.8	75.1	6.1
1993	68.9	3.9	94.5	0.0	86.4	3.3	73.0	3.9	79.8	0.6	76.8	2.2
1994	71.7	4.0	94.8	0.4	86.7	0.4	75.6	3.6	82.7	3.6	79.6	3.6
1995	75.9	5.9	94.8	0.0	84.8	-2.2	80.1	5.9	89.5	8.3	85.2	7.1
1996	80.9	6.5	95.5	0.7	85.1	0.3	84.7	5.7	95.1	6.2	90.4	6.0
1997	85.6	5.9	99.0	3.7	85.2	0.1	86.5	2.1	100.5	5.8	94.1	4.1
1998	90.9	6.1	103.0	3.9	89.5	5.1	88.3	2.1	101.5	0.9	95.5	1.5
1999	92.7	2.0	102.1	-0.8	95.2	6.3	90.7	2.8	97.4	-4.0	94.5	-1.1
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-2.1	100.0	5.1	100.0	10.2	100.0	2.7	100.0	5.9
2001	104.4	4.4	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	105.4	5.4	100.8	0.8	102.5	2.5
2002	101.9	-2.4	96.3	-2.8	107.9	4.2	105.8	0.4	94.4	-6.4	98.8	-3.6
2003	101.9	0.0	93.0	-3.5	109.5	1.5	109.6	3.6	93.0	-1.5	99.2	0.4
2004	102.5	0.6	88.2	-5.2	114.7	4.8	116.3	6.1	89.3	-4.0	98.3	-0.9
2005	96.9	-5.5	84.5	-4.2	118.9	3.7	114.6	-1.4	81.4	-8.8	92.3	-6.1
2006	100.7	4.0	85.1	0.7	118.9	-0.1	118.4	3.3	84.8	4.1	94.3	2.2
2007	103.0	2.2	86.3	1.4	128.8	8.3	119.3	0.8	80.0	-5.7	90.8	-3.7
2008	106.3	3.2	87.0	0.8	132.6	3.0	122.2	2.4	80.1	0.2	91.5	0.7
2009	107.4	1.1	81.5	-6.2	135.4	2.1	131.7	7.8	79.3	-1.0	92.8	1.5

**Table B 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1989 - 2009**

Year	Average Compensation of employees		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1989	30.9	15.2	51.7	11.5	59.8	3.3	131.5	8.2	78.6	11.8
1990	36.8	19.2	57.9	12.0	63.6	6.4	130.9	-0.4	83.3	6.0
1991	43.9	19.2	66.5	14.9	66.0	3.8	133.3	1.8	88.1	5.7
1992	50.7	15.4	72.1	8.4	70.3	6.4	126.1	-5.4	88.6	0.6
1993	53.7	6.1	73.6	2.2	73.0	3.9	125.3	-0.6	91.5	3.2
1994	60.0	11.7	79.4	7.8	75.6	3.6	121.0	-3.5	91.5	0.0
1995	66.2	10.3	82.7	4.1	80.1	5.9	111.7	-7.6	89.5	-2.1
1996	70.5	6.5	83.3	0.7	84.7	5.7	105.2	-5.8	89.1	-0.5
1997	73.2	3.9	84.7	1.7	86.5	2.1	99.5	-5.5	86.0	-3.5
1998	80.2	9.5	90.8	7.3	88.3	2.1	98.6	-0.9	87.0	1.1
1999	90.1	12.3	99.3	9.3	90.7	2.8	102.7	4.2	93.2	7.1
2000	100.0	11.0	100.0	0.8	100.0	10.2	100.0	-2.6	100.0	7.3
2001	108.9	8.9	103.3	3.3	105.4	5.4	99.2	-0.8	104.5	4.5
2002	117.1	7.6	110.7	7.2	105.8	0.4	105.9	6.8	112.0	7.2
2003	126.3	7.8	115.2	4.0	109.6	3.6	107.5	1.5	117.8	5.2
2004	139.4	10.4	119.9	4.1	116.3	6.1	111.9	4.1	130.1	10.5
2005	149.8	7.4	130.7	9.0	114.6	-1.4	122.8	9.7	140.7	8.2
2006	153.6	2.6	129.7	-0.7	118.4	3.3	118.0	-3.9	139.7	-0.7
2007	172.2	12.1	144.3	11.2	119.3	0.8	125.1	6.0	149.3	6.8
2008	193.9	12.6	158.7	10.0	122.2	2.4	124.8	-0.2	152.5	2.2
2009	210.6	8.6	159.9	0.7	131.7	7.8	126.1	1.0	166.1	8.9

### B 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table B 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1989 - 2009

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 %
1989	53.1	6.0	99.3	-1.1	83.5	16.1	53.5	7.1	63.6	-8.7	59.4	-1.1
1990	56.8	7.0	98.9	-0.3	86.6	3.7	57.4	7.4	65.6	3.2	62.6	5.5
1991	59.7	5.0	99.6	0.7	86.5	-0.1	59.9	4.3	69.0	5.1	66.4	6.1
1992	63.2	6.0	98.0	-1.6	83.0	-4.0	64.5	7.7	76.2	10.4	73.2	10.2
1993	67.0	6.0	94.2	-3.9	83.4	0.5	71.2	10.3	80.3	5.5	77.8	6.3
1994	69.9	4.3	91.3	-3.0	82.4	-1.2	76.6	7.5	84.8	5.6	82.7	6.2
1995	73.4	5.0	89.2	-2.3	80.1	-2.8	82.3	7.5	91.6	8.0	88.6	7.2
1996	78.5	7.0	89.4	0.2	79.0	-1.3	87.8	6.7	99.4	8.4	93.9	6.0
1997	83.3	6.0	93.5	4.6	82.7	4.6	89.0	1.3	100.7	1.4	94.4	0.5
1998	89.0	6.9	98.6	5.4	87.7	6.1	90.3	1.5	101.4	0.7	95.6	1.3
1999	94.3	6.0	100.3	1.8	95.1	8.4	94.1	4.2	99.2	-2.2	97.0	1.5
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.3	100.0	0.8	100.0	3.1
2001	104.4	4.4	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9	103.0	3.0	100.5	0.5	101.6	1.6
2002	98.1	-6.0	95.4	-5.8	103.2	-0.7	102.8	-0.2	95.1	-5.4	99.3	-2.3
2003	92.2	-6.0	89.1	-6.7	101.1	-2.0	103.5	0.7	91.3	-4.0	98.4	-1.0
2004	86.0	-6.8	79.7	-10.5	110.7	9.5	107.8	4.1	77.7	-14.9	89.1	-9.4
2005	75.4	-12.3	72.9	-8.5	116.4	5.2	103.4	-4.1	64.8	-16.6	81.0	-9.1
2006	78.9	4.6	72.4	-0.8	119.3	2.5	109.0	5.4	66.1	2.0	79.3	-2.2
2007	85.2	8.0	73.6	1.7	139.2	16.7	115.7	6.2	61.2	-7.4	76.3	-3.7
2008	88.2	3.6	72.0	-2.1	137.9	-0.9	122.5	5.8	64.0	4.5	82.3	7.8
2009	88.7	0.5	65.3	-9.4	128.0	-7.2	135.9	11.0	69.3	8.3	89.6	8.9

**Table B 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1989 - 2009**

Year	Average Compensation of employees		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1989	28.2	13.3	52.7	5.8	53.5	7.1	157.2	9.5	84.1	17.3
1990	33.6	19.3	58.6	11.1	57.4	7.4	152.4	-3.1	87.5	4.1
1991	39.5	17.4	66.0	12.6	59.9	4.3	144.9	-4.9	86.8	-0.8
1992	48.0	21.6	74.5	12.9	64.5	7.7	131.3	-9.4	84.7	-2.4
1993	53.1	10.5	74.6	0.2	71.2	10.3	124.5	-5.2	88.6	4.6
1994	60.2	13.4	78.7	5.5	76.6	7.5	117.9	-5.3	90.3	1.8
1995	66.8	11.0	81.2	3.2	82.3	7.5	109.1	-7.4	89.8	-0.5
1996	71.7	7.3	81.7	0.5	87.8	6.7	100.6	-7.8	88.4	-1.6
1997	73.1	1.9	82.1	0.5	89.0	1.3	99.3	-1.3	88.4	0.0
1998	80.6	10.3	89.3	8.7	90.3	1.5	98.6	-0.7	89.0	0.7
1999	92.9	15.2	98.7	10.6	94.1	4.2	100.8	2.2	94.8	6.5
2000	100.0	7.7	100.0	1.3	100.0	6.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0	5.5
2001	108.3	8.3	105.1	5.1	103.0	3.0	99.5	-0.5	102.5	2.5
2002	118.7	9.6	115.4	9.8	102.8	-0.2	105.2	5.7	108.1	5.5
2003	127.3	7.3	123.0	6.6	103.5	0.7	109.6	4.2	113.5	4.9
2004	136.6	7.3	126.7	3.0	107.8	4.1	128.7	17.4	138.8	22.3
2005	148.3	8.6	143.5	13.2	103.4	-4.1	154.4	20.0	159.6	15.0
2006	153.2	3.3	140.6	-2.0	109.0	5.4	151.3	-2.0	164.8	3.3
2007	171.5	11.9	148.2	5.4	115.7	6.2	163.4	8.0	189.1	14.7
2008	187.6	9.4	153.2	3.4	122.5	5.8	156.3	-4.3	191.5	1.2
2009	218.1	16.2	160.5	4.8	135.9	11.0	144.3	-7.7	196.2	2.5

## B 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

**Table B 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1989 - 2009**

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 %
1989	51.8	5.8	100.9	-2.5	83.6	15.9	51.3	8.5	62.0	-8.7	57.8	-0.2
1990	55.9	8.0	100.4	-0.4	86.6	3.7	55.7	8.5	64.5	4.2	61.7	6.7
1991	59.2	5.8	101.2	0.8	86.5	-0.1	58.4	4.9	68.4	5.9	65.7	6.6
1992	62.6	5.8	99.5	-1.7	83.1	-3.9	62.9	7.6	75.3	10.1	72.0	9.5
1993	65.9	5.3	95.2	-4.3	83.5	0.5	69.2	10.1	78.9	4.8	76.3	6.0
1994	69.3	5.1	91.4	-4.0	82.5	-1.2	75.8	9.5	83.9	6.4	82.1	7.6
1995	72.5	4.7	88.1	-3.6	80.2	-2.8	82.3	8.6	90.4	7.7	88.4	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	88.6	0.5	79.1	-1.3	88.7	7.8	99.2	9.8	94.6	7.0
1997	83.5	6.3	93.3	5.4	82.7	4.5	89.5	0.9	100.9	1.7	94.9	0.3
1998	89.3	6.9	98.7	5.8	87.8	6.1	90.4	1.0	101.7	0.7	95.9	1.1
1999	94.6	6.0	100.7	2.0	95.1	8.3	93.9	3.9	99.5	-2.1	96.7	0.8
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	-0.7	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	3.4
2001	104.3	4.3	101.0	1.0	104.1	4.1	103.3	3.3	100.2	0.2	100.9	0.9
2002	96.4	-7.6	95.0	-5.9	103.3	-0.7	101.5	-1.8	93.3	-7.0	97.7	-3.2
2003	89.8	-6.8	87.5	-7.9	101.3	-2.0	102.7	1.2	88.7	-4.9	98.4	0.7
2004	81.7	-9.0	76.3	-12.8	111.1	9.7	107.1	4.3	73.6	-17.0	89.6	-8.9
2005	69.5	-15.0	67.7	-11.3	117.2	5.5	102.6	-4.2	59.3	-19.4	80.7	-9.9
2006	70.4	1.4	67.7	0.0	120.1	2.5	104.1	1.4	58.7	-1.1	76.8	-4.9
2007	76.8	9.0	68.6	1.3	140.5	17.0	112.0	7.6	54.6	-6.9	74.9	-2.4
2008	77.2	0.5	64.9	-5.3	139.7	-0.6	118.9	6.2	55.2	1.1	83.3	11.1
2009	74.1	-4.0	57.9	-10.9	130.0	-7.0	128.1	7.7	57.0	3.2	87.0	4.5

**Table B 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1989 - 2009**

Year	Average Compensation of employees		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1989	28.1	14.7	54.7	5.7	51.3	8.5	161.4	9.6	82.8	18.9
1990	33.7	20.0	60.5	10.6	55.7	8.5	155.0	-4.0	86.3	4.1
1991	39.7	17.8	67.9	12.3	58.4	4.9	146.3	-5.6	85.5	-0.9
1992	49.4	24.5	78.6	15.7	62.9	7.6	132.8	-9.2	83.5	-2.3
1993	53.7	8.8	77.6	-1.2	69.2	10.1	126.8	-4.6	87.7	5.0
1994	61.3	14.2	80.9	4.3	75.8	9.5	119.1	-6.0	90.3	2.9
1995	68.3	11.4	83.0	2.6	82.3	8.6	110.6	-7.2	91.0	0.8
1996	74.3	8.7	83.7	0.9	88.7	7.8	100.8	-8.9	89.4	-1.8
1997	73.8	-0.6	82.5	-1.4	89.5	0.9	99.1	-1.7	88.7	-0.8
1998	81.0	9.7	89.6	8.6	90.4	1.0	98.3	-0.7	88.9	0.3
1999	91.1	12.5	97.0	8.3	93.9	3.9	100.5	2.2	94.4	6.2
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.1	100.0	6.5	100.0	-0.5	100.0	5.9
2001	106.3	6.3	102.9	2.9	103.3	3.3	99.8	-0.2	103.1	3.1
2002	118.5	11.4	116.7	13.4	101.5	-1.8	107.2	7.5	108.8	5.6
2003	135.5	14.4	132.0	13.1	102.7	1.2	112.7	5.1	115.7	6.4
2004	151.2	11.6	141.2	6.9	107.1	4.3	135.9	20.5	145.5	25.8
2005	161.1	6.5	157.0	11.2	102.6	-4.2	168.6	24.1	173.0	18.9
2006	161.4	0.2	155.1	-1.2	104.1	1.4	170.4	1.1	177.4	2.5
2007	179.8	11.4	160.5	3.5	112.0	7.6	183.0	7.4	205.0	15.5
2008	196.4	9.2	165.2	2.9	118.9	6.2	181.0	-1.1	215.3	5.0
2009	226.2	15.1	176.6	6.9	128.1	7.7	175.4	-3.1	224.6	4.4

## B 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

**Table B 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1989 - 2009**

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 %
1989	64.0	8.3	87.5	13.8	83.0	17.0	73.1	-4.8	77.0	-7.4	69.3	-4.4
1990	64.2	0.4	87.9	0.5	86.1	3.8	73.1	-0.1	74.5	-3.2	67.6	-2.5
1991	64.2	0.0	87.5	-0.5	86.0	-0.2	73.4	0.5	74.7	0.2	69.5	2.8
1992	69.0	7.5	86.5	-1.1	82.3	-4.2	79.8	8.7	83.9	12.3	80.5	15.9
1993	77.2	11.8	86.1	-0.4	82.9	0.7	89.6	12.3	93.1	11.0	88.9	10.3
1994	75.9	-1.7	90.5	5.1	81.7	-1.4	83.8	-6.5	92.9	-0.3	86.4	-2.7
1995	81.6	7.6	97.2	7.3	79.4	-2.9	84.0	0.3	102.9	10.8	90.5	4.7
1996	79.2	-3.0	95.9	-1.3	78.5	-1.1	82.5	-1.7	100.9	-1.9	89.2	-1.4
1997	81.5	2.9	95.4	-0.5	82.3	4.9	85.4	3.5	99.0	-1.9	90.4	1.3
1998	87.1	6.9	97.3	1.9	87.6	6.5	89.6	4.9	99.4	0.4	92.9	2.8
1999	92.3	6.0	97.0	-0.2	95.0	8.4	95.2	6.3	97.2	-2.2	101.4	9.2
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.1	100.0	2.9	100.0	-1.4
2001	105.0	5.0	104.1	4.1	102.9	2.9	100.8	0.8	102.0	2.0	109.3	9.3
2002	111.3	6.0	98.8	-5.1	102.4	-0.6	112.6	11.7	108.7	6.6	110.6	1.2
2003	110.5	-0.7	101.1	2.3	100.0	-2.3	109.4	-2.9	110.5	1.6	97.2	-12.1
2004	118.3	7.0	105.4	4.3	108.3	8.3	112.2	2.6	109.2	-1.2	91.1	-6.3
2005	121.5	2.7	112.2	6.4	111.8	3.3	108.3	-3.5	108.6	-0.6	94.9	4.1
2006	142.7	17.5	107.6	-4.0	114.7	2.6	132.6	22.4	124.4	14.5	107.0	12.8
2007	149.7	4.9	111.4	3.5	131.0	14.1	134.3	1.3	114.3	-8.1	100.7	-5.9
2008	169.6	13.3	125.6	12.7	127.1	-2.9	135.0	0.5	133.4	16.7	113.3	12.5
2009	187.2	10.4	120.7	-3.9	115.9	-8.8	155.1	14.9	161.5	21.1	137.0	20.8

**Table B 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1989 to 2009**

Year	Average Compensation of employees		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1989	29.9	0.3	40.9	5.4	73.1	-4.8	129.8	8.0	94.9	2.8
1990	34.3	14.6	46.9	14.7	73.1	-0.1	134.1	3.3	98.0	3.2
1991	39.3	14.7	53.5	14.1	73.4	0.5	133.8	-0.2	98.3	0.3
1992	39.6	0.7	49.6	-7.4	79.8	8.7	119.2	-10.9	95.2	-3.2
1993	49.8	25.8	55.6	12.1	89.6	12.3	107.4	-9.9	96.3	1.1
1994	53.6	7.6	63.9	15.0	83.8	-6.5	107.7	0.3	90.2	-6.2
1995	57.7	7.7	68.6	7.4	84.0	0.3	97.2	-9.7	81.7	-9.5
1996	56.4	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	82.5	-1.7	99.1	1.9	81.8	0.2
1997	68.1	20.7	79.7	16.6	85.4	3.5	101.0	1.9	86.3	5.5
1998	78.3	15.1	87.4	9.7	89.6	4.9	100.6	-0.4	90.1	4.4
1999	104.4	33.3	109.7	25.5	95.2	6.3	102.9	2.3	97.9	8.7
2000	100.0	-4.2	100.0	-8.8	100.0	5.1	100.0	-2.8	100.0	2.2
2001	119.7	19.7	118.8	18.8	100.8	0.8	98.0	-2.0	98.9	-1.1
2002	119.1	-0.5	105.8	-10.9	112.6	11.7	92.0	-6.2	103.6	4.8
2003	80.9	-32.1	74.0	-30.0	109.4	-2.9	90.5	-1.6	98.9	-4.5
2004	65.7	-18.9	58.5	-20.9	112.2	2.6	91.5	1.2	102.7	3.8
2005	91.7	39.7	84.7	44.8	108.3	-3.5	92.1	0.6	99.7	-2.9
2006	112.4	22.5	84.8	0.1	132.6	22.4	80.4	-12.6	106.6	7.0
2007	129.5	15.2	96.4	13.7	134.3	1.3	87.5	8.8	117.5	10.3
2008	145.5	12.4	107.8	11.8	135.0	0.5	75.0	-14.3	101.2	-13.9
2009	176.6	21.4	113.9	5.7	155.1	14.9	61.9	-17.4	96.0	-5.1

### C. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

**Table C.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1989 - 2009**

Year	Labour force			Employment (including foreign workers)				Unemployment		
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments <sup>1</sup>		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate <sup>2</sup>
				Number	%	Number	%			
<b>1989</b>	421.4	-	421.4	275.4	67.8	130.6	32.2	406.0	15.4	3.7
<b>1990</b>	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
<b>1991</b>	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
<b>1992</b>	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
<b>1993</b>	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
<b>1994</b>	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
<b>1995</b>	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
<b>1996</b>	482.3	8.2	490.5	286.8	62.0	175.8	38.0	462.6	27.9	5.8
<b>1997</b>	490.8	8.6	499.4	287.8	61.6	179.4	38.4	467.2	32.2	6.6
<b>1998</b>	499.4	10.0	509.4	294.7	62.0	180.3	38.0	475.0	34.4	6.9
<b>1999</b>	506.6	12.9	519.5	297.4	61.9	183.1	38.1	480.5	39.0	7.7
<b>2000</b>	503.0	14.6	517.6	298.7	61.6	186.2	38.4	484.9	32.7	6.5
<b>2001</b>	510.3	16.5	526.8	302.0	61.4	190.1	38.6	492.1	34.7	6.8
<b>2002</b>	513.0 <sup>3</sup>	17.0	530.0	297.2	60.3	196.0	39.7	493.2	36.8	7.2
<b>2003</b>	520.9	18.2	539.1	296.9	59.5	202.1	40.5	499.0	40.1	7.7
<b>2004</b>	531.3	17.5	548.8	293.3	58.2	210.9	41.8	504.2	44.6	8.4
<b>2005</b>	542.5	16.6	559.1	292.2	57.6	215.0	42.4	507.2	51.9	9.6
<b>2006</b>	548.4	16.7	565.1	295.1	57.3	220.2	42.7	515.3	49.8	9.1
<b>2007</b>	548.9	21.6	570.5	302.0	57.7	221.7	42.3	523.7	46.8	8.5
<b>2008</b>	559.4	24.0	583.4	311.6	57.4	231.4	42.6	543.0	40.4	7.2
<b>2009</b>	566.3	21.0	587.3	306.0	56.1	239.8	43.9	545.8	41.5	7.3

<sup>1</sup> Employing 10 or more persons

<sup>2</sup> Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

<sup>3</sup> The low increase results from the implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in the sugar industry.

Table C.2 - Employment in large<sup>1</sup> establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2006 - March 2009

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>21,636</b>	<b>21,684</b>	<b>18,706</b>	<b>18,084</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	13,797	13,996	11,363	10,661
<i>Other</i>	7,839	7,688	7,343	7,423
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>91,021</b>	<b>92,261</b>	<b>93,877</b>	<b>82,635</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	2,008	1,997	1,636	1,695
<i>Food</i>	9,127	9,054	9,258	9,395
<i>Textiles</i>	56,314	57,807	57,898	47,956
<i>Other</i>	23,572	23,403	25,085	23,589
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>3,189</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>12,925</b>	<b>13,629</b>	<b>13,477</b>	<b>13,440</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>18,113</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>20,328</b>	<b>21,297</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>21,341</b>	<b>22,026</b>	<b>24,565</b>	<b>22,909</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>18,333</b>	<b>18,513</b>	<b>19,051</b>	<b>19,410</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>9,009</b>	<b>9,293</b>	<b>10,216</b>	<b>10,765</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>15,145</b>	<b>17,196</b>	<b>19,071</b>	<b>21,280</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>40,298</b>	<b>39,582</b>	<b>39,849</b>	<b>39,598</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>24,045</b>	<b>24,040</b>	<b>24,512</b>	<b>25,031</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>12,984</b>	<b>13,344</b>	<b>13,306</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>6,192</b>	<b>6,179</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>7,429</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>293,896</b>	<b>299,361</b>	<b>307,510</b>	<b>298,513</b>
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	65,240	66,138	66,782	57,107

<sup>1</sup> employing 10 or more persons

Table C.3 - Average monthly earnings<sup>1</sup> in large<sup>2</sup> establishments by industrial group, March 2006 - March 2009

Industrial group	(Rupees)			
	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008 <sup>3</sup>	March 2009
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>10,409</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>12,526</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	9,202	9,453	9,926	10,721
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>6,735</b>	<b>6,870</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>8,214</b>	<b>8,622</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>10,008</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	12,468	12,897	13,691	15,703
<i>Food</i>	8,538	8,930	9,190	10,024
<i>Textiles</i>	6,802	7,203	7,519	8,275
<i>Other</i>	10,341	10,722	11,133	11,971
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>22,016</b>	<b>24,125</b>	<b>24,449</b>	<b>26,385</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>13,047</b>	<b>14,143</b>	<b>15,457</b>	<b>16,521</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>13,547</b>	<b>14,387</b>	<b>15,786</b>	<b>16,528</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>10,561</b>	<b>11,325</b>	<b>11,550</b>	<b>13,317</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>16,664</b>	<b>17,472</b>	<b>19,824</b>	<b>20,281</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>22,692</b>	<b>24,504</b>	<b>27,413</b>	<b>29,044</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>13,447</b>	<b>13,880</b>	<b>15,231</b>	<b>16,764</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>14,535</b>	<b>15,497</b>	<b>16,880</b>	<b>22,039</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>16,682</b>	<b>17,287</b>	<b>22,374</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>17,306</b>	<b>18,866</b>	<b>19,562</b>	<b>23,413</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>12,298</b>	<b>12,513</b>	<b>13,028</b>	<b>14,242</b>
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>12,632</b>	<b>13,397</b>	<b>14,440</b>	<b>16,867</b>
<b>Export Oriented Enterprises</b>	<b>7,099</b>	<b>7,522</b>	<b>7,881</b>	<b>8,777</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> employing 10 or more persons

<sup>3</sup> Revised

**Table C.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry ( large establishments), March 2006 - March 2009**

(Base March 2000 = 100)

<b>Industrial group</b>	<b>March 2006</b>	<b>March 2007</b>	<b>March 2008</b>	<b>March 2009</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>190</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>174</i>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>181</b>
<i>EOE products</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>184</i>
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communications</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>206</b>

**Table C.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EOE sector) 1989 - 2009**

Year	C.P.I.	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	31.8	18.6	68.7	5.3	53.5	7.1
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	8.7	57.4	7.4
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.2	83.9	12.3	59.9	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	12.2	64.5	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	1.9	71.2	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	76.6	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.6	82.3	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	87.8	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.0	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.3	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.1	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	6.3
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	103.0	3.0
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	102.8	-0.2
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	103.5	0.7
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	107.8	4.1
2005	128.0	4.9	6656.0	141.1	6.7	110.3	1.7	103.4	-4.1
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	150.5	6.7	108.0	-2.1	109.0	5.4
2007	151.7	8.8	7522.0	159.5	6.0	105.1	-2.6	115.7	6.2
2008	166.4	9.7	7881.0	167.1	4.8	100.4	-4.5	122.5	5.8
2009	170.6	2.5	8777.0	186.1	11.4	109.1	8.7	135.9	11.0

\* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table C.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1999 - 2009

	(R million)										
Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>5,729</b>	<b>7,328</b>	<b>8,596</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>8,727</b>	<b>9,830</b>	<b>9,790</b>	<b>10,130</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>10,435</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,508	5,261	5,212	5,137	4,620	4,503	3,936
<i>Other</i>	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,219	4,569	4,578	4,993	5,452	5,849	6,499
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>22,435</b>	<b>24,701</b>	<b>27,422</b>	<b>28,227</b>	<b>29,581</b>	<b>31,942</b>	<b>32,187</b>	<b>36,356</b>	<b>41,075</b>	<b>46,928</b>	<b>47,406</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,359	1,624	1,609	1,586	1,426	1,390	1,215
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	5,222	6,414	7,283	8,310	10,137	12,300	16,560	16,220
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	12,890	12,330	12,288	10,885	11,974	13,435	12,644	13,105
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	8,845	9,478	10,747	11,383	12,659	13,914	16,334	16,866
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>2,634</b>	<b>3,012</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>4,893</b>	<b>6,089</b>
<b>Construction</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>9,099</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>13,145</b>	<b>16,216</b>	<b>17,287</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>12,283</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>13,532</b>	<b>14,728</b>	<b>15,466</b>	<b>17,327</b>	<b>19,571</b>	<b>22,534</b>	<b>25,598</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>29,331</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,621	16,350	18,446	21,246	24,137	27,120	27,411
<i>Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</i>	470	550	630	731	845	977	1,125	1,288	1,461	1,720	1,920
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>6,485</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>8,693</b>	<b>8,923</b>	<b>9,434</b>	<b>11,296</b>	<b>12,423</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>19,517</b>	<b>20,048</b>	<b>17,748</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communication</b>	<b>11,443</b>	<b>13,663</b>	<b>15,201</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>18,496</b>	<b>19,682</b>	<b>20,447</b>	<b>22,169</b>	<b>24,517</b>	<b>25,274</b>	<b>26,196</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>7,862</b>	<b>10,156</b>	<b>10,299</b>	<b>11,619</b>	<b>13,829</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>16,766</b>	<b>18,850</b>	<b>21,607</b>	<b>25,576</b>	<b>28,443</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,675	5,154	5,700	6,300	6,879
<i>Banks</i>	4,879	6,890	6,490	7,158	8,634	8,990	10,141	11,477	13,317	16,366	18,336
<i>Other</i>	763	866	958	1,210	1,450	1,685	1,950	2,219	2,590	2,910	3,228
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>8,450</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>10,524</b>	<b>11,707</b>	<b>13,026</b>	<b>14,679</b>	<b>16,609</b>	<b>19,071</b>	<b>22,615</b>	<b>26,886</b>	<b>28,953</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473	7,247	8,177	9,102	10,675	12,326	12,735
<i>Other</i>	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,553	7,432	8,432	9,969	11,940	14,560	16,218
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6,559</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>8,140</b>	<b>9,408</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>12,199</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>16,477</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,233</b>	<b>4,761</b>	<b>5,112</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>7,087</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>9,110</b>	<b>10,443</b>	<b>11,432</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,812</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>5,580</b>	<b>6,266</b>	<b>6,824</b>	<b>7,909</b>	<b>9,139</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</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>6,007</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>7,981</b>	<b>9,425</b>	<b>10,785</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-4,416</b>	<b>-5,955</b>	<b>-5,711</b>	<b>-6,712</b>	<b>-7,683</b>	<b>-7,818</b>	<b>-8,991</b>	<b>-10,117</b>	<b>-11,528</b>	<b>-14,000</b>	<b>-16,052</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>93,941</b>	<b>105,206</b>	<b>117,532</b>	<b>125,425</b>	<b>137,588</b>	<b>152,425</b>	<b>162,171</b>	<b>182,009</b>	<b>206,971</b>	<b>233,509</b>	<b>243,757</b>
<b>Consumption of fixed capital</b>	<b>15,189</b>	<b>16,449</b>	<b>17,711</b>	<b>19,115</b>	<b>20,628</b>	<b>22,516</b>	<b>24,918</b>	<b>27,833</b>	<b>31,717</b>	<b>34,695</b>	<b>37,117</b>
<b>Net Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>78,752</b>	<b>88,757</b>	<b>99,821</b>	<b>106,310</b>	<b>116,960</b>	<b>129,909</b>	<b>137,253</b>	<b>154,176</b>	<b>175,226</b>	<b>198,958</b>	<b>206,640</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>12,523</b>	<b>13,681</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>13,171</b>	<b>13,140</b>	<b>12,108</b>	<b>13,694</b>	<b>15,584</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>16,826</b>

<sup>1</sup>/ revised estimates

<sup>2</sup>/ provisional estimates

Note: From 1999 to 2001, within manufacturing sector, figures are not available for food exc sugar, textiles and other

**Table C.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1999 - 2009**

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita <sup>1</sup>		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$
1999	93,941	79,920	3,178	195,507	7,774
2000	105,206	88,620	3,375	216,964	8,262
2001	117,532	97,930	3,369	238,838	8,216
2002	125,425	103,618	3,458	254,309	8,488
2003	137,588	112,491	3,964	275,727	9,716
2004	152,425	123,554	4,452	302,311	10,894
2005	162,171	130,411	4,462	319,738	10,939
2006	182,009	145,260	4,663	353,210	11,339
2007	206,971	164,173	5,233	395,209	12,598
2008	233,509	184,031	6,489	430,035	15,163
2009	243,757	191,134	5,984	446,605	13,983

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

**Table C.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 1999 - 2009**

Industry	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>-25.5</b>	<b>+33.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+10.6</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0
<i>Other</i>	+1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1	+5.4	-1.1	+4.5	+3.4	-0.4	+7.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</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>-3.6</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7	+15
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	+17.5	+4.4	+2.1	+9.6	+4.0	+7.5	+4.0
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-6.9	-7.2	-14.7	+2.9	+8.5	+0.0	-2.9
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-0.7	+6.6	+0.4	+1.8	-3.1	+2.4	0.0
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>+10.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.8</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Construction</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>-4.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>+6.5</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+2.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8	+5.5	+5.5	+5.4	+4.4	+4.5	+1.0
<i>Other</i>	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7	+7.0	+6.7
<b>Hotels and restaurants</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>+5.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+14.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>+9.1</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+8.1</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+7.4</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>+22.0</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>+5.8</b>	<b>+11.7</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+4.9</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0
<i>Banks</i>	+18.7	+31.9	-15.0	+3.6	+14.2	+2.0	+4.8	+7.1	+7.9	+14.0	+5.2
<i>Other</i>	+6.3	+8.4	+5.4	+22.6	+15.2	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0	+11.2	+7.0	+5.6
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>+5.9</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9	+4.0	+3.2
<i>Other</i>	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+7.2	+8.0	+8.1	+8.5	+10.0	+10.8	+8.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+3.9</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+4.3</b>	<b>+5.3</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+0.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
<b>Education</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>+6.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+2.5</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+9.0</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+7.0</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</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>+7.2</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+7.9</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+27.2</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>+9.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>+7.3</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+7.5</b>	<b>+10.4</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>+9.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+1.8</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.8</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+3.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+7.9</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>+4.5</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+5.4</b>	<b>+6.3</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+2.8</b>
<b>Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+0.5</b>

<sup>1</sup>/ revised estimates

<sup>2</sup>/ provisional estimates

Note: From 1999 to 2001, within manufacturing sector, figures are not available for food exc sugar, textiles and other

Table C.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2007 - 2009

(R million)			
Industry	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>4,137</b>	<b>4,070</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,250	2,207	1,970
<i>Other</i>	1,810	1,930	2,100
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>16,396</b>	<b>18,604</b>	<b>18,948</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	617	528	470
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	2,679	3,607	3,537
<i>Textiles</i>	7,397	7,632	7,856
<i>Other</i>	5,703	6,837	7,085
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,213</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6,129</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>7,985</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>8,750</b>	<b>9,500</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	7,241	8,300	9,000
<i>Other</i>	439	450	500
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>5,700</b>	<b>5,000</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>8,853</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>9,860</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>5,735</b>	<b>6,575</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	1,026	1,135	1,225
<i>Banks</i>	2,800	3,400	4,000
<i>Other</i>	1,010	1,200	1,350
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>5,573</b>	<b>6,382</b>
<i>Other</i>	4,624	5,573	6,382
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>12,075</b>	<b>13,727</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>6,409</b>	<b>7,437</b>	<b>8,371</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>4,201</b>	<b>4,906</b>	<b>5,714</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>4,906</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,522</b>	<b>95,220</b>	<b>102,281</b>

<sup>1</sup> revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> provisional estimates

**Table C.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2007 - 2009**

<b>Industry</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2009<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	48.7	49.0	50.1
<i>Other</i>	33.2	33.0	32.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>34.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	43.3	38.0	38.7
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	21.8	21.8	21.8
<i>Textiles</i>	55.1	60.4	60.0
<i>Other</i>	41.0	41.9	42.0
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	30.0	30.6	32.8
<i>Other</i>	30.0	26.2	26.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	18.0	18.0	17.8
<i>Banks</i>	21.0	20.8	21.8
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	39.0	41.2	41.8
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<i>Other</i>	38.7	38.3	39.4
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>81.8</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>83.3</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.5</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>45.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised    <sup>2</sup> Provisional

**Table C.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2007 - 2009**

(R million)

<b>Industry group</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1158</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>10,371</b>	<b>12,075</b>	<b>14,306</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>3,856</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>5,520</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>5,104</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>19,431</b>	<b>22,625</b>	<b>26,808</b>

**Table C.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2007 - 2009**

	(R million)		
Industry group	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,290</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>408</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>16,477</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4,383</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>5,850</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>5,134</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>General Government</b>	<b>22,718</b>	<b>26,220</b>	<b>29,608</b>

<sup>1</sup>/ revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> provisional estimates

**Table C.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1999 - 2009**

	(R million)										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 <sup>1</sup>
<b>I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction Work</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>	<b>23,489</b>	<b>26,705</b>	<b>34,903</b>	<b>43,941</b>	<b>47,327</b>
Residential Building	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579	13,944	15,049
Non - Residential Building	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794	22,162	22,016
Other Construction Work	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530	7,835	10,262
<b>B. Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>15,713</b>	<b>12,254</b>	<b>13,277</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>14,961</b>	<b>16,242</b>	<b>23,343</b>	<b>24,267</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>24,521</b>
Passenger Car	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406	3,635	2,864
Other Transport Equipment	4,107	1,476	3,181	1,688	2,838	1,729	1,866	7,620	4,948	2,888	5,628
<i>Other Transport Equipment (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessels)</i>	<i>1,407</i>	<i>1,476</i>	<i>1,636</i>	<i>1,323</i>	<i>1,768</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>1,746</i>	<i>1,945</i>	<i>2,433</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>2,228</i>
Other Machinery and equipment	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,652	12,049	13,226	15,913	14,712	16,029
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>31,075</b>	<b>35,554</b>	<b>38,003</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>71,848</b>
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484	37,784	39,611	44,373	56,655	64,576	68,448
<b>II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>1,765</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4,208</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>4,126</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>5,548</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>8,375</b>	<b>6,764</b>	<b>6,612</b>
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</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>2,750</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1,873</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>1,939</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,193</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>2,736</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>4,819</b>	<b>5,515</b>	<b>4,691</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>1,848</i>	<i>2,146</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>2,444</i>	<i>2,420</i>	<i>2,406</i>	<i>2,657</i>	<i>2,914</i>	<i>4,534</i>	<i>5,220</i>	<i>4,555</i>
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,878</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>10,127</b>	<b>11,919</b>	<b>12,721</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>7,184</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>10,566</b>	<b>8,641</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>10,833</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,462</b>
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	<b>6,279</b>	<b>7,244</b>	<b>7,732</b>	<b>7,703</b>	<b>9,389</b>	<b>10,005</b>	<b>9,509</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>13,627</b>	<b>19,405</b>	<b>19,231</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	<i>5,514</i>	<i>6,368</i>	<i>7,099</i>	<i>6,955</i>	<i>7,620</i>	<i>7,911</i>	<i>7,628</i>	<i>8,972</i>	<i>10,579</i>	<i>13,944</i>	<i>15,049</i>
<i>Other</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>876</i>	<i>633</i>	<i>748</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>2,094</i>	<i>1,881</i>	<i>1,562</i>	<i>3,048</i>	<i>5,461</i>	<i>4,182</i>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>4,378</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>1,733</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,906</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>2,557</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,704</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>29,457</b>	<b>27,595</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>31,075</b>	<b>35,554</b>	<b>38,003</b>	<b>39,731</b>	<b>50,048</b>	<b>59,170</b>	<b>65,176</b>	<b>71,848</b>
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	27.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	23.0	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1	24.6	26.2

<sup>1</sup>/ provisional estimates

**Table C.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1999 - 2009**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>											
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</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>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>+6.7</b>	<b>+16.9</b>	<b>+13.4</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
Residential building	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.8
Non-residential building	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9	+49.2	+12.2	-0.8
Other construction work	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3	-17.4	+8.1	+30.8
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	<b>+37.9</b>	<b>-24.3</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+36.9</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>+12.3</b>
Passenger car	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5	-14.1	+4.2	+29.9	+6.2	-23.1
Other transport equipment	+191.1	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-40.3	+2.8	+296.5	-38.2	-41.9	+90.1
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</i>	-0.3	+1.9	+7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-16.3	+10.1	+8.1	+19.1	-6.4	-5.0
Other machinery and equipment	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0	+7.7	+3.1	+14.6	-4.2	+5.8
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</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>-1.9</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+9.1</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</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>-1.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+17.0</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>											
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+5.0</b>	<b>-22.9</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>+24.1</b>	<b>+10.8</b>	<b>+33.8</b>	<b>+56.9</b>	<b>+16.8</b>	<b>-17.0</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-35.3</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>+150.8</b>	<b>-100.0</b>	-	<b>+619.0</b>	<b>+213.2</b>	<b>-100.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>+6.2</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+26.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>+63.1</b>	<b>-19.3</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>Electricity , gas and water supply</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>+45.8</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>-39.4</b>	<b>-59.9</b>	<b>+116.2</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>-71.5</b>	<b>+323.6</b>	<b>+19.5</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>+27.1</b>	<b>+57.5</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>+3.3</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods</b>	<b>+12.6</b>	<b>+11.1</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>+11.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+48.2</b>	<b>+8.2</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+11.8	+13.8	-6.5	+13.4	-4.1	-4.3	+3.9	+4.1	+42.7	+8.3	-13.6
<b>Restaurants and hotels</b>	<b>+71.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+24.9</b>	<b>-20.2</b>	<b>+52.2</b>	<b>-24.5</b>	<b>+46.8</b>	<b>+39.2</b>	<b>+8.0</b>	<b>+6.3</b>
<b>Transport , storage and communications</b>	<b>+86.7</b>	<b>-41.3</b>	<b>+41.3</b>	<b>-32.7</b>	<b>+24.5</b>	<b>-30.3</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+123.2</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>+58.3</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>+21.1</b>	<b>+34.8</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>+15.8</b>	<b>+32.8</b>	<b>+17.5</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>-15.2</b>	<b>+16.6</b>
<b>Real estate , renting and business activities</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+13.6</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>-4.7</b>	<b>+16.7</b>	<b>+0.6</b>	<b>-11.5</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+16.5</b>	<b>+30.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7	+7.8
<i>Other</i>	+15.3	+11.8	-30.4	+15.2	+128.3	+13.2	-15.5	-21.0	+79.6	+69.2	-24.3
<b>Public administration and defence;compulsory social security</b>	<b>+37.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>+41.3</b>	<b>+24.4</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>-26.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>+42.1</b>	<b>+62.9</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>+8.5</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>+94.3</b>	<b>+14.3</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>+6.1</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+43.1</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>+41.8</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>+76.5</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>+15.2</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+20.9</b>	<b>+62.5</b>	<b>+43.9</b>
<b>Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>+152.4</b>	<b>+11.8</b>	<b>+7.8</b>	<b>+77.1</b>	<b>-34.6</b>	<b>+25.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>	<b>-9.2</b>	<b>+7.7</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</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>-1.9</b>	<b>+19.0</b>	<b>+8.6</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>+9.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> Provisional estimates

**Table C.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1989 - 2009**

<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>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	70,246	-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	120,291	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	123.3
<b>2001</b>	90,463	82,636	132,146	7,827	8.7	5.9	173,099	131.0
<b>2002</b>	88,301	83,964	142,485	4,337	4.9	3.0	172,265	120.9
<b>2003</b>	88,714	86,694	157,394	2,020	2.3	1.3	175,408	111.4
<b>2004</b>	94,859	99,024	175,597	-4,165	-4.4	-2.4	193,883	110.4
<b>2005</b>	110,940	122,067	185,348	-11,127	-10.0	-6.0	233,007	125.7
<b>2006</b>	127,128	150,429	206,328	-23,301	-18.3	-11.3	277,557	134.5
<b>2007</b>	138,459	162,612	235,520	-24,153	-17.4	-10.3	301,071	127.8
<b>2008</b> <sup>1</sup>	140,166	179,108	264,710	-38,942	-27.8	-14.7	319,274	120.6
<b>2009</b> <sup>2</sup>	132,980	162,156	274,496	-29,176	-21.9	-10.6	295,136	107.5

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> / provisional estimates

**Table C.16 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2005 - 2009**

(Reference Year 2003 = 100)

Year	Export Price		Import Price		Terms of trade (A/B)
	Index (A)	Annual change (%)	Index (B)	Annual change (%)	
2005	113.4	5.7	128.8	15.9	88
2006	120.7	6.4	145.1	12.7	83
2007	127.1	5.3	153.6	5.9	83
2008	123.5	-2.8	168.3	9.6	73
2009	123.4	-0.1	159.6	-5.2	77

*Prior to 2005, terms of trade was computed using Export Unit Value Index and Import Unit Value Index.*

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

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

**Table C.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ/EOE sector, 1989 - 2009**

<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>1989</b>	9,057	7,500	3,400	1,557	17.2	45.8
<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	7,132	4,990	5,949	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>	21,000	12,077	8,202	8,923	42.5	108.8
<b>1997</b>	23,049	13,880	9,179	9,169	39.8	99.9
<b>1998</b>	26,075	16,179	10,510	9,896	38.0	94.2
<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</b>	32,046	17,195	13,140	14,851	46.3	113.0
<b>2005</b>	28,954	15,518	12,108	13,436	46.4	111.0
<b>2006</b>	33,610	19,026	13,694	14,584	43.4	106.5
<b>2007</b>	37,840	21,036	15,584	16,804	44.4	107.8
<b>2008</b> <sup>1</sup>	35,080	20,172	15,945	14,908	42.5	93.5
<b>2009</b> <sup>2</sup>	36,066	18,319	16,826	17,747	49.2	105.5

<sup>1</sup> / revised estimates

<sup>2</sup> / provisional estimates

**Table C.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2006 - 2009**

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

Country	2006			2007			2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	3,559,994	35,571	1.0	3,960,758	37,906	1.0	3,870,836	26,470	0.7	3,442,420	21,325	0.6
France	3,015,012	18,492	0.6	3,376,564	19,912	0.6	3,802,101	19,141	0.5	3,322,702	13,950	0.4
USA	14,229,886	77,879	0.5	14,145,906	80,304	0.6	13,355,959	78,670	0.6	11,402,232	74,721	0.7
Germany	5,380,660	5,765	0.1	5,899,206	14,697	0.2	6,546,448	11,220	0.2	5,765,161	7,387	0.1
Italy	3,089,237	1,940	0.1	3,267,067	4,092	0.1	3,423,911	6,169	0.2	2,995,008	6,226	0.2

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

Country	2006			2007			2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	5,778,226	428	0.0	6,368,438	653	0.0	6,138,070	633	0.0	5,294,290	830	0.0
France	4,383,130	9,928	0.2	4,842,276	9,710	0.2	5,331,522	11,340	0.2	4,795,360	8,887	0.2
USA	19,165,082	6,069	0.0	18,790,962	9,481	0.1	17,544,126	13,958	0.1	14,728,612	22,146	0.2
Germany	6,552,812	696	0.0	7,054,659	2,426	0.0	7,329,785	2,846	0.0	6,710,151	2,739	0.0
Italy	2,801,166	6,209	0.2	3,083,111	8,500	0.3	3,327,063	6,771	0.2	2,953,546	7,024	0.2

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

Country	2006			2007			2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,149,574	17,426	1.5	1,208,206	15,838	1.3	1,170,408	18,330	1.6	1,058,653	13,520	1.3
France	586,672	5,900	1.0	768,077	18,822	2.5	886,539	15,954	1.8	840,345	16,663	2.0
USA	4,994,156	8,832	0.2	5,591,114	12,963	0.2	5,395,648	3,027	0.1	4,577,562	675	0.0
Germany	884,711	2,865	0.3	1,021,734	3,784	0.4	1,127,286	3,432	0.3	1,027,365	977	0.1
Italy	668,457	7,245	1.1	827,687	16,653	2.0	955,012	11,777	1.2	833,346	5,609	0.7

1/ revised estimates

2 / provisional estimates

**Table C.18 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2006 - 2009**

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

Country	2006			2007			2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,868,212	8,956	0.5	2,226,704	18,440	0.8	2,167,626	20,842	1.0	2,081,078	19,300	0.9
France	1,480,062	6,591	0.4	1,886,577	13,350	0.7	2,088,865	13,953	0.7	1,951,219	18,093	0.9
USA	7,645,846	5,915	0.1	867,411	1,894	0.2	8,539,908	328	0.0	7,681,791	431	0.0
Germany	2,229,964	827	0.0	2,690,847	850	0.0	3,022,619	3,229	0.1	3,064,479	1,277	0.0
Italy	890,413	3,553	0.4	1,155,290	3,035	0.3	1,275,701	2,213	0.2	1,220,148	1,826	0.1

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

Country	2006			2007			2008 <sup>1</sup>			2009 <sup>2</sup>		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	7,699,565	195,360	2.5	8,585,165	227,654	2.7	8,727,070	226,595	2.6	7,735,375	197,061	2.5
France	7,036,469	165,393	2.4	7,733,444	145,859	1.9	8,498,185	134,664	1.6	7,586,285	100,033	1.3
USA	27,706,141	23,486	0.1	28,446,536	10,983	0.0	28,091,112	6,029	0.0	25,169,270	3,923	0.0
Germany	9,259,827	12,080	0.1	9,769,053	16,662	0.2	10,726,906	13,518	0.1	10,479,697	14,506	0.1
Italy	5,040,112	34,647	0.7	5,782,422	20,829	0.4	6,296,618	13,384	0.2	5,679,723	8,989	0.2

1/ revised estimates

2 / provisional estimates

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

**Table C.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1989 - 2009 (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
1989	17,592	57.2	952	3.1	6,996	19
1990	19,928	50.5	766	1.9	9,632	23
1991	22,917	51.2	780	1.7	12,183	26
1992	20,460	40.8	1,307	2.6	15,179	31
1993	22,234	38.6	1,073	1.9	14,226	27
1994	24,442	38.2	1,499	2.3	13,947	23
1995	27,443	39.1	2,426	3.5	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	42.6	4,090	5.2	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	44.8	3,666	4.2	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	45.4	3,408	3.4	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	47.2	3,650	3.4	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	47.2	3,529	2.9	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	45.8	5,469	4.1	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	53.3	8,507	6.0	40,551	37
2003	95,486	60.7	9,512	6.0	48,414	39
2004	93,447	53.2	8,788	5.0	50,021	40
2005	105,816	57.1	9,005	4.9	53,932	30
2006	113,364	54.9	10,345	5.0	61,974	30
2007	122,120	51.9	9,439	4.0	83,500	37
2008	122,286	46.2	8,321	3.1	83,946	33
2009	134,900	49.1	8,176	3.0	97,802	44

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

## D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

**Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2004 - 2008**

ICT access	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	353.8	357.5	357.3	361.3	363.4
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.6
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	547.8	656.8	772.4	928.6	1033.3
<i>of which pre-paid</i>	503.3	610.5	723.6	871.4	969.8
<i>postpaid</i>	44.5	46.3	48.8	57.2	63.5
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	44.3	52.6	61.5	73.4	81.2
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	78.0	128.6	143.5	166.0	199.5
<i>of which fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	78.0	85.5	82.4	87.6	94.7
<i>mobile</i>	...	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	6.3	10.3	11.4	13.1	15.7
<i>of which fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.5
<i>mobile</i>	...	3.5	4.9	6.2	8.2
7. Broadband internet <sup>2</sup> subscriptions ('000)	2.8	51.4	87.1	119.0	157.3
<i>of which fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	2.8	8.3	26.0	40.6	52.5
<i>mobile</i>	...	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8
8. Broadband internet <sup>2</sup> subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	0.2	4.1	6.9	9.4	12.4
<i>of which fixed</i> <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.7	2.1	3.2	4.1
<i>mobile</i>	...	3.5	4.8	6.2	8.2

<sup>1</sup> includes wireless as from 2005

... Nil or negligible

<sup>2</sup> broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

**Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2004 - 2008**

		Rupees									
Telephone and internet		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
<b>1. Fixed telephone</b>											
Local call		<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>									
<i>Peak</i>											
<i>Off-peak</i>		<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>				<i>Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>					
Residential monthly line rental		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00	
Business monthly line rental		225.00		225.00		225.00		225.00		225.00	
<b>2. Mobile Cellular telephone</b>											
On same network		60 cents for first 30 seconds with 2 cents for every additional second thereafter				2 cents per second					
To a different network		Rs 1.95 for first 30 seconds and 6.5 cents for every additional second				6.5 cents per second					
To a fixed telephone		Rs 2.25 for first 30 seconds and 7 cents for every additional second				7.25 cents per second				5.8 cents per second	
<b>3. International Direct Dialling- per minute call from fixed telephone to:</b>		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
		<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off-peak</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off-peak</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off-peak</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off-peak</b>	<b>Peak</b>	<b>Off-peak</b>
Australia		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
New Zealand		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Reunion Island		10.20	7.20	10.20	7.20	9.00	7.20	9.00	7.20	8.70	6.90
Madagascar		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
South Africa		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
France		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Germany		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
UK&North Ireland		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
USA		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
China		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Hong Kong		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Malaysia		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Japan		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
Singapore		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
India		15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30
<b>4. Internet</b>											
Dial up per minute (Peak time)		0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57	
Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time)		0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27	
ADSL 128 kbps (per month)											
<i>Residential use</i>		1,316		990		750		750		750	
<i>Business use<sup>1</sup></i>		2,500		1,900		1,860		1,860		1,860	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)											
<i>Residential use</i>		2,178		1,590		1,360		1,360		1,360	
<i>Business use</i>		5,500		3,600		3,190		3,190		3,190	
ADSL 1 mbps Residential & Business use (per month)		-		-		-		-		5,990	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

<sup>1</sup> upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006

**Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2007, 2010**

**Commercial Tariff**

Tariff <sup>1</sup>	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>
215	Rs 7.28	Rs 9.10	-	-	Rs 142.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 142.00 per month	Rs 178.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 178.00 per month
217	Rs 4.46	Rs 5.58	Rs 149.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

<sup>1</sup> Tariff: 215 - Flat Rate Tariff for Commercial Consumers

217 - Maximum Demand Tariff for Commercial and Bulk Consumers

**Industrial Tariff**

Tariff <sup>2</sup>	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>	2007 <sup>3</sup>	2010 <sup>4</sup>
313	Rs 2.37	Rs 2.84	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account
315	Rs 4.09	Rs 4.91	-	-	Rs 86.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 86.00 per month	Rs 103.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 103.00 per month
317	Rs 2.17 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 1.90 all additional kWh	Rs 2.60 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.28 all additional kWh	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

<sup>2</sup> Tariff: 313 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers

315 - Flat Rate Tariff for Industrial Consumers

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

<sup>3</sup> Effective as from 01 September 2007

<sup>4</sup> Effective as from 01 April 2008

**Table D.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2009 - 2010**

**Rupees**

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>2</sup>	2000 <sup>1</sup>	2009 <sup>2</sup>	2010 <sup>2</sup>
First 100 cubic metres	11.00	12.50	12.50	9.50	10.00	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	14.00	16.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	18.00	21.00	21.00	14.00	16.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	187.00	212.50	212.50	237.50	250.00	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	na	na	na	2.73	5.50	5.50

<sup>1</sup> Effective as from 01 February 2000

<sup>2</sup> Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

**Table D.5 - Road network, 2005 - 2009**

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
<b>2005</b>	75	955	592	398	<b>2020</b>	151
<b>2006</b>	75	955	593	398	<b>2021</b>	158
<b>2007</b>	75	962	593	398	<b>2028</b>	165
<b>2008</b>	75	962	593	398	<b>2028</b>	173
<b>2009</b>	75	1000	593	398	<b>2066</b>	177

**Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2008 - 2009**

	<b>Rupees</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
First Floor	44.00	44.00
Second Floor	38.00	38.00

*Source: Development Bank of Mauritius*

**Table D.7 - Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2008 - 2009**

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Rupees</b>							
	<b>Minimum</b>		<b>100 kg &lt; 500kg</b>		<b>500kg &lt; 1000kg</b>		<b>1000kg or more</b>	
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
London	1070.00	1070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1070.00	1070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1130.00	1130.00	71.00	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1070.00	1070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60

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

*Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department*

**Table D.8 - Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport, 2008 - 2009**

<b>Port of embarkation</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Rupees</b>							
		<b>Minimum</b>		<b>100 kg &lt; 500kg</b>		<b>500kg &lt; 1000kg</b>		<b>1000kg or more</b>	
		<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25
Jakarta	USD	61.00	61.00	4.62	4.62	3.78	3.78	3.57	3.57
Johanesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	1.60	1.60	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
Kuala Lumpur	USD	50.00	50.00	2.89	2.89	2.60	2.60	2.47	2.47
Mumbai	INR	1800.00	2100.00	135.00	155.00	73.00	80.00	73.00	80.00
Singapore	SGD	63.00	60.00	5.57	5.00	4.41	4.35	4.20	4.20
Tokyo via Hong Kong	JPY	13800.00	13800.00	597.50	597.50	565.00	565.00	540.00	540.00

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

*Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department*

## E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

**Table E.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 1999 - 2009**

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Mexico</b>	Peso**	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93	11.14	13.50
<b>Australia</b>	Dollar	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.79
<b>Hong Kong (S.A.R)</b> <sup>1</sup>	Dollar	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75
<b>Japan</b>	Yen	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76	103.39	93.68
<b>Korea</b>	Won	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75	954.32	928.97	1098.71	1274.63
<b>Singapore</b>	Dollar	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Rupee	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62	108.30	114.91
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dollar	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85	31.52	33.02
<b>France</b>	Franc/Euro	0.90	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39
<b>Germany</b>	Mark/Euro	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39
<b>Portugal</b>	Escuado	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Pound	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.57
<b>Mauritius*</b>	Rupee	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94

<sup>1</sup> *Special Administrative Region of China*

\* *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- January 2010*

**Table E.2 - Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2007**

Country	Currency	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>U.S.A</b>	Dollar	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.13	23.81	23.82	24.59
<b>Mexico</b>	Peso**	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22	28.67	30.10	31.90
<b>Australia</b>	Dollar	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35	32.65	34.69	35.96
<b>Hong Kong (S.A.R)</b> <sup>1</sup>	Dollar	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90	43.94	44.92	45.09
<b>Japan</b>	Yen	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70	23.95	23.50	23.26
<b>Korea Republic of</b>	Won	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90	138.81	140.49	148.83
<b>Singapore</b>	Dollar	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59	12.74	13.57	12.58
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Rupee	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.13
<b>Taiwan</b>	Dollar	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10	205.00	209.20	216.00
<b>France</b>	Franc/Euro	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21	19.78	19.82	20.84
<b>Germany</b>	Mark/Euro	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15	26.51	27.23	27.46
<b>Portugal</b>	Escuado	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65	5.89	6.09	6.03
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Pound	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49	14.09	14.69	14.85
<b>Mauritius*</b>	Rupee	27.25	28.22	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25

<sup>1</sup> *Special Administrative Region of China*

\* *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- March 2009*

**Table E.3 - Hourly labour cost of selected countries in U.S Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2007**

Country	US Dollar									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>U.S.A</b>	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.12	23.81	24.15	24.59
<b>Mexico</b>	1.64	1.86	2.07	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.45	2.65	2.77	2.92
<b>Australia</b>	15.22	15.96	14.40	13.30	15.38	19.79	23.79	25.53	26.46	30.17
<b>Hong Kong (S.A.R) <sup>1</sup></b>	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51	5.65	5.78	5.78
<b>Japan</b>	17.48	20.47	21.93	19.43	18.60	20.32	21.65	21.31	19.99	19.75
<b>Korea</b>	5.67	7.34	8.23	7.72	8.77	9.69	10.50	12.48	14.48	16.02
<b>Singapore</b>	7.83	7.07	7.18	6.97	6.71	7.23	7.50	7.34	8.68	8.35
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.61
<b>Taiwan</b>	5.45	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.97	6.42	6.56	6.58
<b>France</b>	17.45	17.00	15.46	15.65	17.13	20.74	23.98	24.56	25.47	28.57
<b>Germany</b>	25.98	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.22	29.93	33.14	33.38	34.26	37.66
<b>Portugal</b>	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.18	9.32	7.42	7.53	8.27
<b>United Kingdom</b>	17.04	17.33	16.84	16.75	18.36	21.29	24.37	25.36	26.36	29.73
<b>Mauritius</b>	1.29	1.31	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.57

<sup>1</sup> *Special Administrative Region of China*

**Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2007**

**(Base 2000=100)**

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>U.S.A</b>	94.9	95.6	100.0	104.7	108.5	114.4	117.7	121.2	122.9	125.1
<b>Mexico</b>	79.2	89.9	100.0	122.7	120.3	117.9	118.4	128.0	133.8	141.1
<b>Australia</b>	105.7	110.8	100.0	92.4	106.8	137.4	165.2	177.3	183.8	209.5
<b>Hong Kong (S.A.R) <sup>1</sup></b>	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1	103.7	106.1	106.1
<b>Japan</b>	79.7	93.3	100.0	88.6	84.8	92.7	98.7	97.2	91.2	90.1
<b>Korea</b>	68.9	89.2	100.0	93.8	106.6	117.7	127.6	151.6	175.9	194.7
<b>Singapore</b>	109.1	98.5	100.0	97.1	93.5	100.7	104.5	102.2	120.9	116.3
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	106.3	108.3	112.5	118.8	127.1
<b>Taiwan</b>	88.0	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.4	103.7	106.0	106.3
<b>France</b>	112.9	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.8	134.2	155.1	158.9	164.7	184.8
<b>Germany</b>	114.6	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.8	132.0	146.2	147.2	151.1	166.1
<b>Portugal</b>	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	137.6	207.6	165.3	167.7	184.2
<b>United Kingdom</b>	101.2	102.9	100.0	99.5	109.0	126.4	144.7	150.6	156.5	176.5
<b>Mauritius</b>	104.0	105.6	100.0	96.8	97.6	115.3	123.4	133.9	129.8	126.6

<sup>1</sup> *Special Administrative Region of China*

**Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements\* (value of foreign currency), 1999 - 2009**

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36	24.08	25.33
<b>British Pound</b>	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86	52.73	50.07
<b>French Franc**</b>	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.66	0.67
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90	27.65	34.40
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50	3.48	3.85
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07	20.19	22.09
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17	26.28	29.52
<b>US Dollar</b>	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94
<b>EURO</b>	-	24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92	41.61	44.52

\*Average buying and selling rates

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

**Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1999 - 2009**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0	158.9	167.2
<b>British Pound</b>	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9	132.5	125.8
<b>French Franc**</b>	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8	111.9	113.6
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6	114.7	142.7
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7	91.8	101.6
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5	132.7	145.2
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8	169.5	190.5
<b>US Dollar</b>	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5	108.0	121.6
<b>EURO</b>	-	100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8	173.4	185.5

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

**Table E.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1999 - 2009**

**(Base 2000=100)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8	63.8	57.5	62.9	59.8
<b>British Pound</b>	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9	68.8	63.3	75.5	79.5
<b>French Franc**</b>	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>German Mark**</b>	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1	84.3	77.6	89.4	88.1
<b>Italian Lira(1000)**</b>	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7	89.3	89.6	87.2	70.1
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0	80.0	84.2	108.9	98.4
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7	76.5	72.2	75.3	68.9
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0	62.0	59.2	59.0	52.5
<b>US Dollar</b>	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8	84.3	83.7	92.6	82.2
<b>EURO</b>	-	100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1	60.7	55.9	57.7	53.9

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

**Table E.8 - Annual change\* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1999 - 2009**

Country	Percentage										
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Australian Dollar</b>	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0	9.5	-4.9
<b>British Pound</b>	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0	19.2	5.3
<b>French Franc</b>	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>German Mark</b>	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Indian Rupee</b>	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9	15.2	-1.5
<b>Italian Lira(1000)</b>	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Japanese Yen(100)</b>	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-19.6
<b>South Africa Rand</b>	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3	29.3	-9.6
<b>Singapore Dollar</b>	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7	4.4	-8.6
<b>Swiss Franc</b>	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4	-11.0
<b>US Dollar</b>	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7	10.6	-11.2
<b>EURO</b>	-	-	-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9	3.1	-6.5

\*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

\*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency