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PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS
STATISTICS
2010**

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DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

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Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2010 is the fourteenth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data relating to the years 1990 to 2010, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 2000 to 2010.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of March 2011. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base and Gross Domestic product and Value Added figures rebased on the results of the 2007 Census of Economic Activities. They are therefore not comparable with series published earlier. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

The published data pertain to the total economy and to the Manufacturing sector. Tables in section A – Total Economy, also include indices by industry group and some new 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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June 2011

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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.

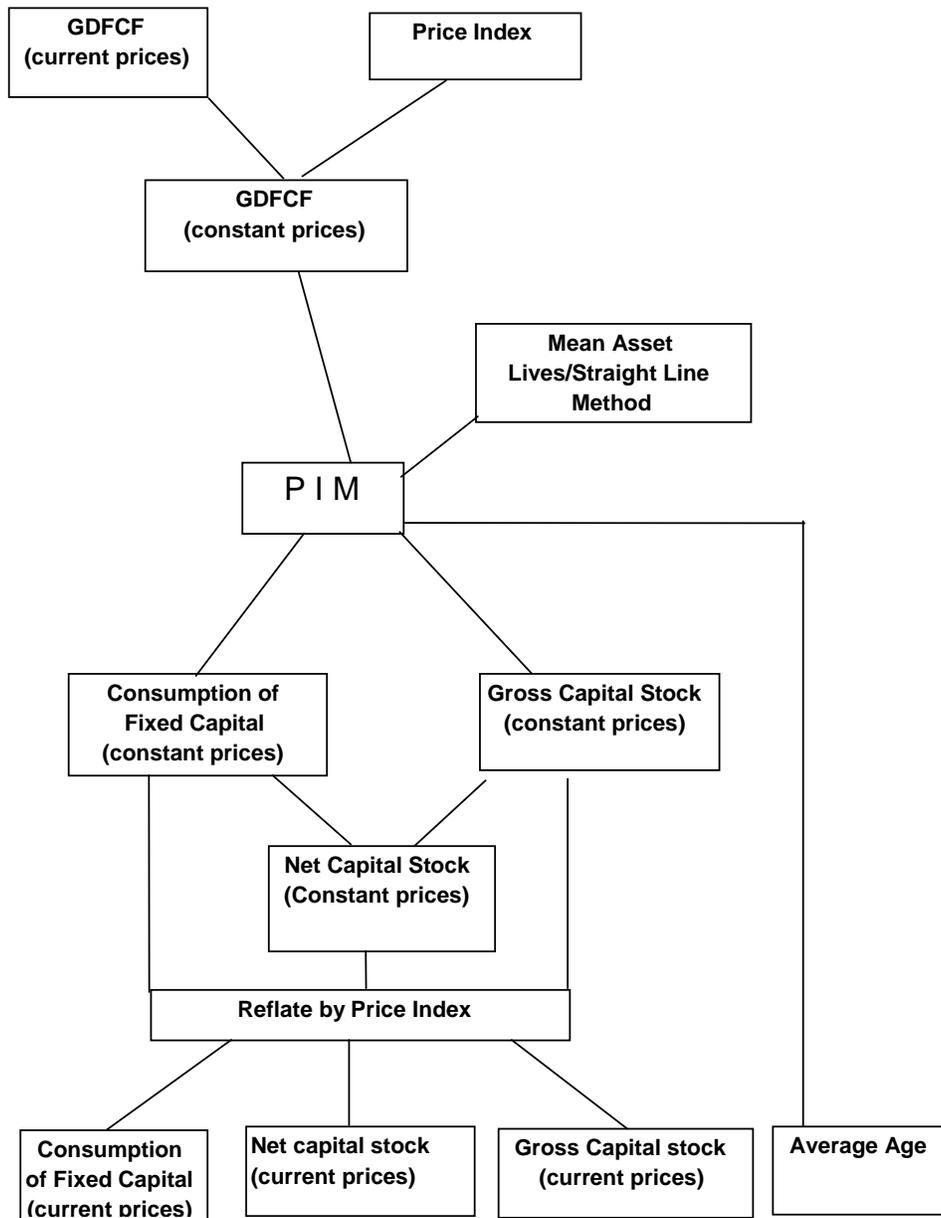
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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
A .Construction Work	
	Age
Residential building	30 years
Non residential building	40 years
Other construction work	60 years
B. Transport equipment according to type / sector	
Motor car	8 years
Other transport equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Air / Sea Transport	20 years
Other sectors	12 years
C. Other machinery and equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Financial services	5 years
Public utilities	20 years
Other sectors	12 years

Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 2000 - 2010

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	2009	2010
		2000 - 2010		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.4	3.1	4.4
2	GDP at market prices	4.0	3.0	4.3
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.3	2.8	3.8
4	Labour input	1.4	0.5	2.3
5	Capital input	5.1	5.8	5.1
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.7	2.6	0.6
7	Capital - Labour ratio	3.7	5.2	2.8
8	Labour productivity	2.9	2.6	2.1
9	Capital productivity	-0.7	-2.5	-0.6
10	Multifactor productivity	-0.1	-0.9	-0.1
11	Average compensation of employees	7.1	5.6	3.0
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.1	2.9	0.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.4	-8.6	4.3

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 2000 to 2010, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.4% per annum. The growth rate for 2010 was 4.4% higher than the growth of 3.1% registered in 2009.

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 4.0% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.3% per annum during the period 2000 to 2010.

During the period 2000 to 2010, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.4% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.4% and 5.1% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input, grew by 3.7% 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 100.0 in 2000 to 133.3 in 2010, giving an average annual growth of 2.9%.

In 2010, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 2.1% compared to 2.6% in 2009. This was the result of a GDP growth of 4.4% in 2010 compared to 3.1% in 2009, coupled with a higher growth of 2.3% in labour input in 2010 against 0.5% in 2009.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2000 to 2010, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.7% from 100.0 in 2000 to 93.0 in 2010.

In 2010, the capital productivity declined further by 0.6% after a decline of 2.5% in 2009. The 0.6% fall in 2010 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (5.1%) compared to GDP (4.4%).

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 0.1%. In 2010, MFP witnessed a negative growth of 0.1% after a decline of 0.9% in 2009.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System¹, based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables 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. Between 2000 and 2010, average compensation of employees increased by 7.1% annually whilst labour productivity grew by 2.9%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 4.1% in ULC. In 2010, ULC grew by 0.9% compared to 2.9% in 2009.

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	2009	2010
		2000 - 2010		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.6	2.1	2.9
2	Labour input	-2.1	-6.1	-1.1
3	Capital input	2.0	0.3	-3.5
4	Capital - Output ratio	0.4	-1.8	-6.2
5	Capital - Labour ratio	4.2	6.8	-2.4
6	Labour productivity	3.8	8.7	4.1
7	Capital productivity	-0.4	1.8	6.6
8	Multifactor productivity	0.9	3.5	6.8
9	Average compensation of employees	7.9	8.4	7.1
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.0	-0.3	2.9
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	2.3	-11.5	6.4

¹ Ramsay Productivity Models

Output and inputs

From 2000 to 2010, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.6% annually. In 2010, the sector registered a growth of 2.9%, higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2009.

For the period 2000 to 2010, labour input declined by 2.1% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 2.0%.

In 2010, labour input further declined by 1.1% 2009 after a fall of 6.1% in 2009. On the other hand, capital input decreased by 3.5% in 2010 compared to a growth of 0.3% in 2009.

Productivity trends

During the period 2000 to 2010, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.8% while capital productivity declined by an average of 0.4% annually. This was the result of growths of 1.6% and 2.0% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 2.1% in labour input. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 0.9% 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.

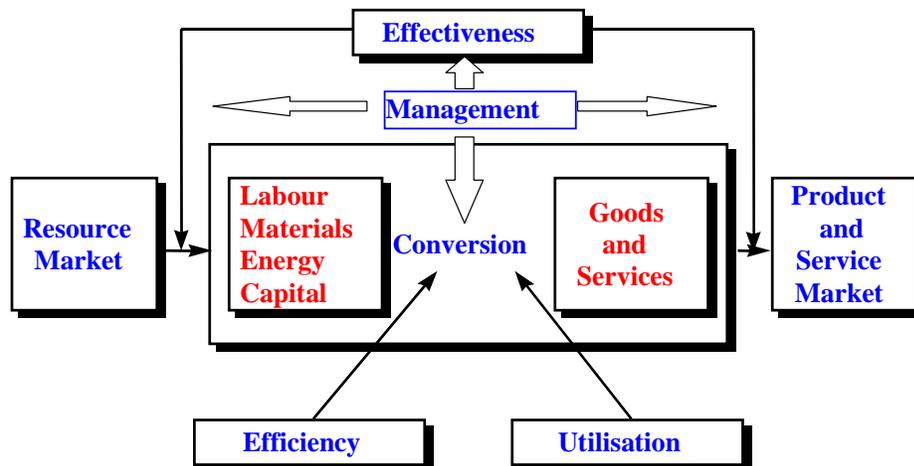
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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 2007 Census of Economic Activities. This publication presents data available as at end of March 2011 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 – 2000 to 2010

From 2000 to 2010, 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 6.5% in 2000 went down to 3.6% in 2010. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 22.5% in 2000 to 18.3% in 2010. On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 6.0% to 7.0% during the same period. The share of “Real estate, renting and business activities” which was 8.4% in 2000 increased to 12.3% in 2010. “Financial intermediation” which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise from 8.8% in 2000 to 10.0% in 2010.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	Percentage			
	2000	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6.5	4.1	3.9	3.6
Sugarcane	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.1
Other	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.5
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	22.5	19.4	19.1	18.3
Sugar	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	11.4	7.3	6.9	6.5
Other	10.3	11.6	11.8	11.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0
Construction	5.3	6.8	6.9	6.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	11.5	12.0	11.4	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.6
Other	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hotels and restaurants	6.0	7.9	6.6	7.0
Transport, storage and communications	12.7	9.8	9.6	9.5
Financial intermediation	8.8	9.8	10.2	10.0
Insurance	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.9
Banks	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.7
Other	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.4	11.2	11.8	12.3
Owner occupied dwellings	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
Other	4.2	6.8	7.4	7.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.1
Education	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4
Health and social work	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.2	4.0	4.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Output and inputs

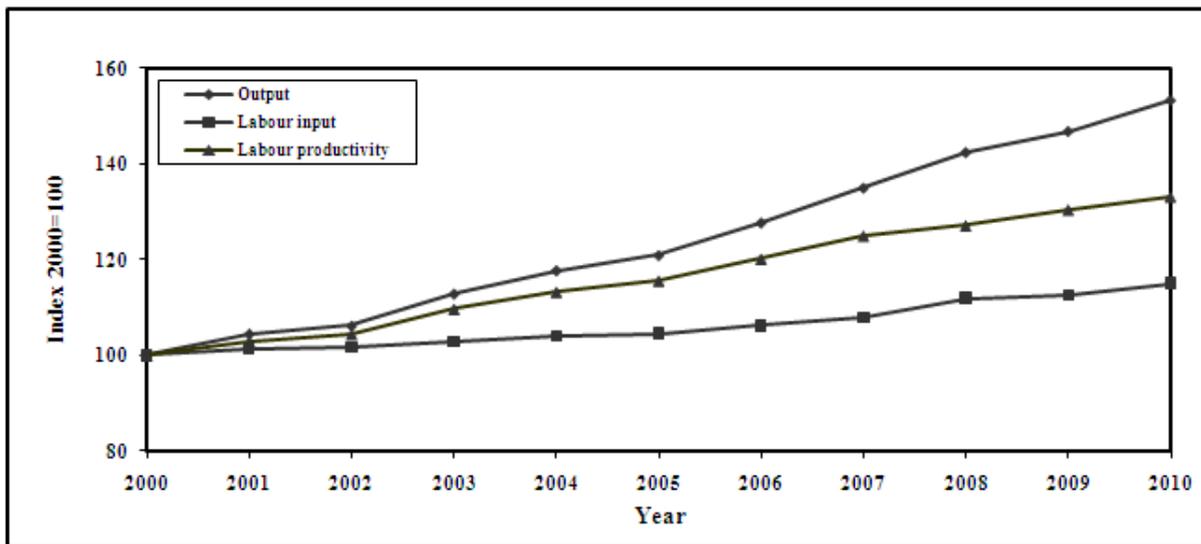
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 2000 to 2010, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.4%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2004 to 2010 are given in table A.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.4% during the period 2000 to 2010 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 5.1% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2004 to 2010 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, 2000 to 2010



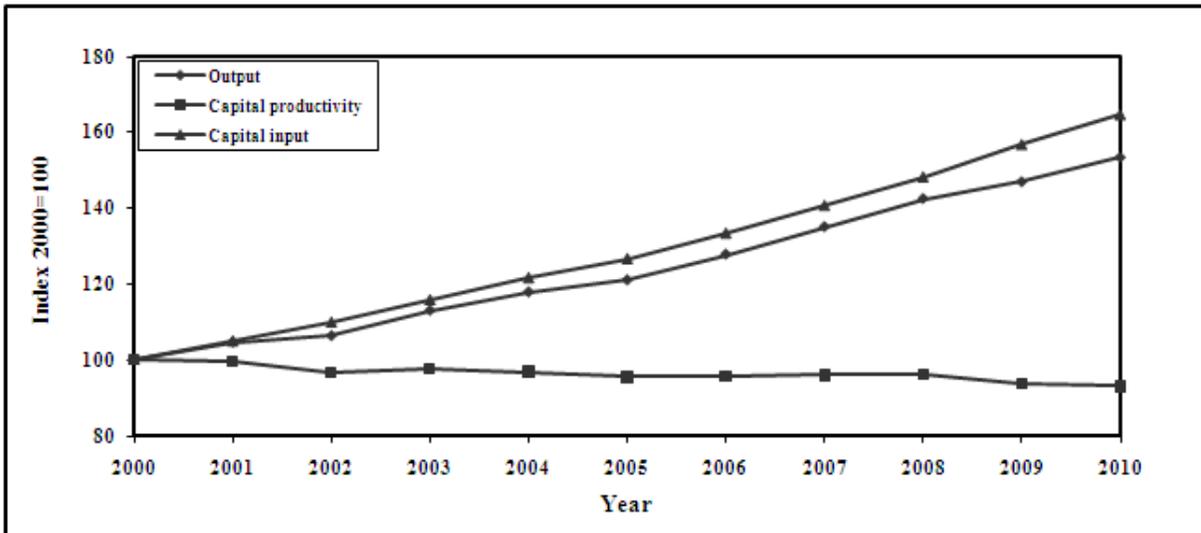
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 100.0 in 2000 to 133.3 in 2010. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 2.9%.

In 2010, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 2.1% compared to 2.6% in 2009. This was the result of a GDP growth of 4.4% in 2010 compared to 3.1% in 2009, coupled with a higher growth of 2.3% in labour input in 2010 against 0.5% in 2009. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2004 to 2010 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, 2000 to 2010



From 2000 to 2010, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.7% with the index dropping from 100.0 in 2000 to 93.0 in 2010. In 2010, the capital productivity declined further by 0.6% after a decline of 2.5% in 2009. The 0.6% fall in 2010 is explained by a higher growth in capital input (5.1%) compared to GDP (4.4%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table A.5 for the years 2004 to 2010.

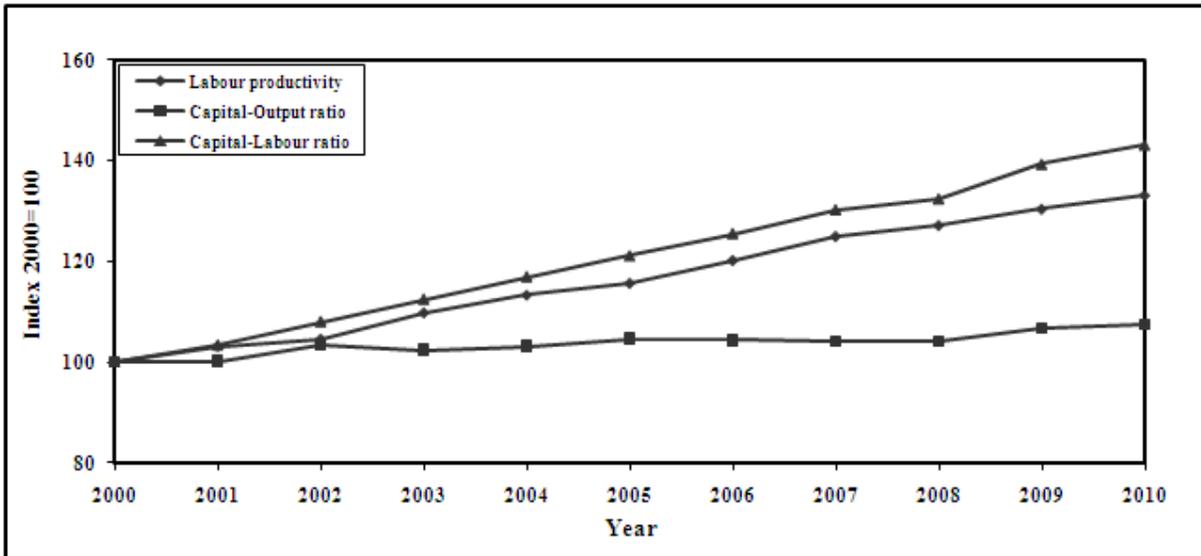
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

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 0.7% from 2000 to 2010 with the index improving from 100.0 in 2000 to reach 107.5 in 2010.

The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. The index of the capital-labour ratio has increased from 100.0 in 2000 to 143.2 in 2010, representing an annual growth of 3.7%.

In 2010, the capital-output ratio witnessed a rise of 0.6% compared to an increase of 2.6% in 2009. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 2.8% in 2010 compared to 5.2% in 2009. (Table B 1.2)

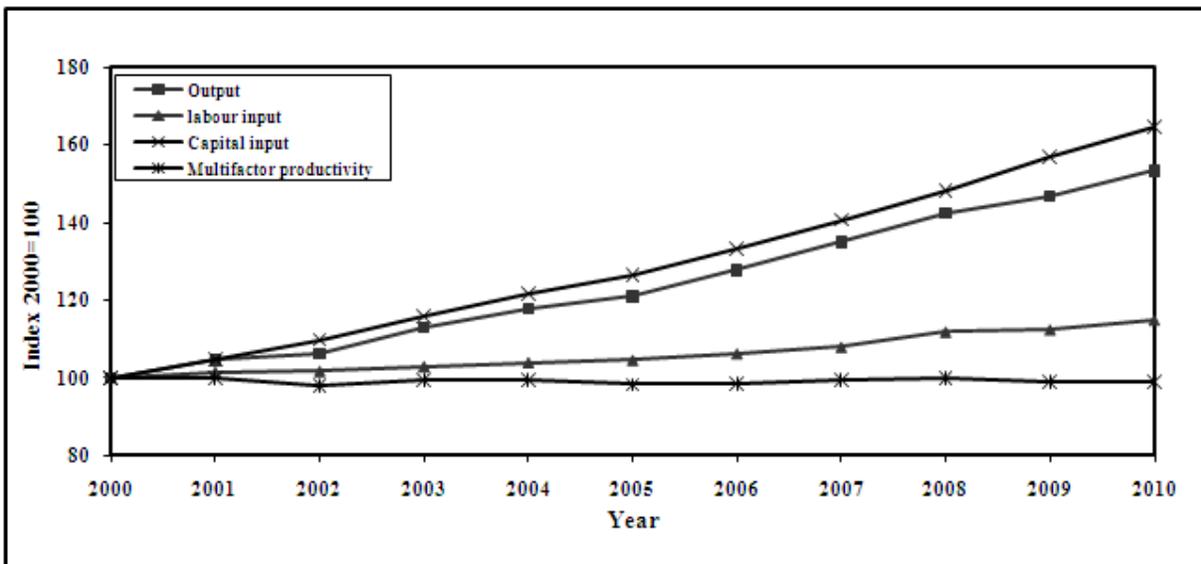
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 2000 to 2010



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, 2000 to 2010

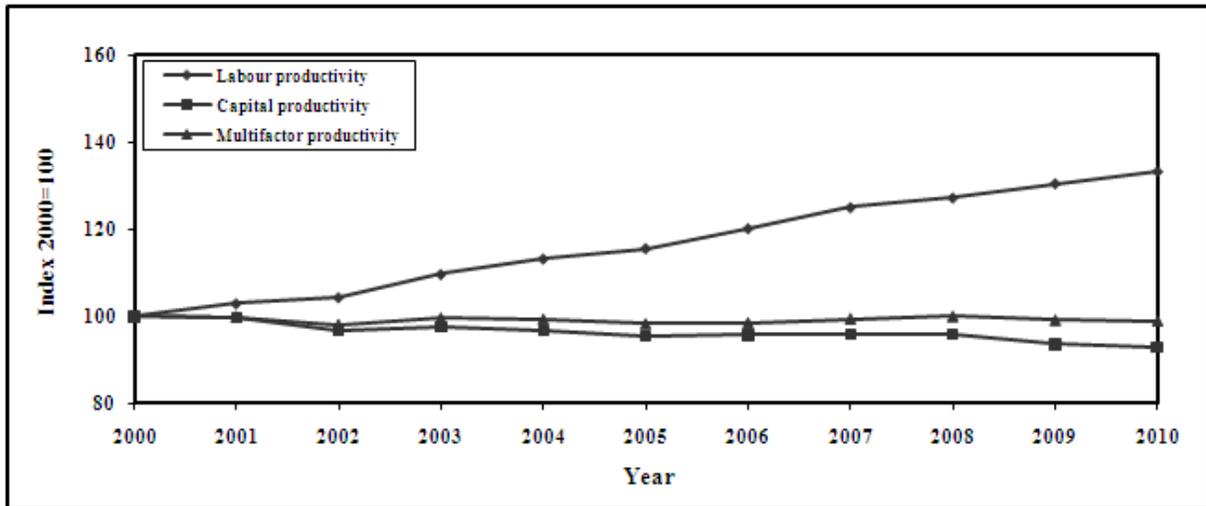


Between 2000 and 2010, MFP decreased by an average of 0.1% per annum. In 2010, MFP registered a negative growth of 0.1% after a decline of 0.9% in 2009. Table A.6 shows the trends in multifactor productivity by industry group and total economy for the period 2004 to 2010.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

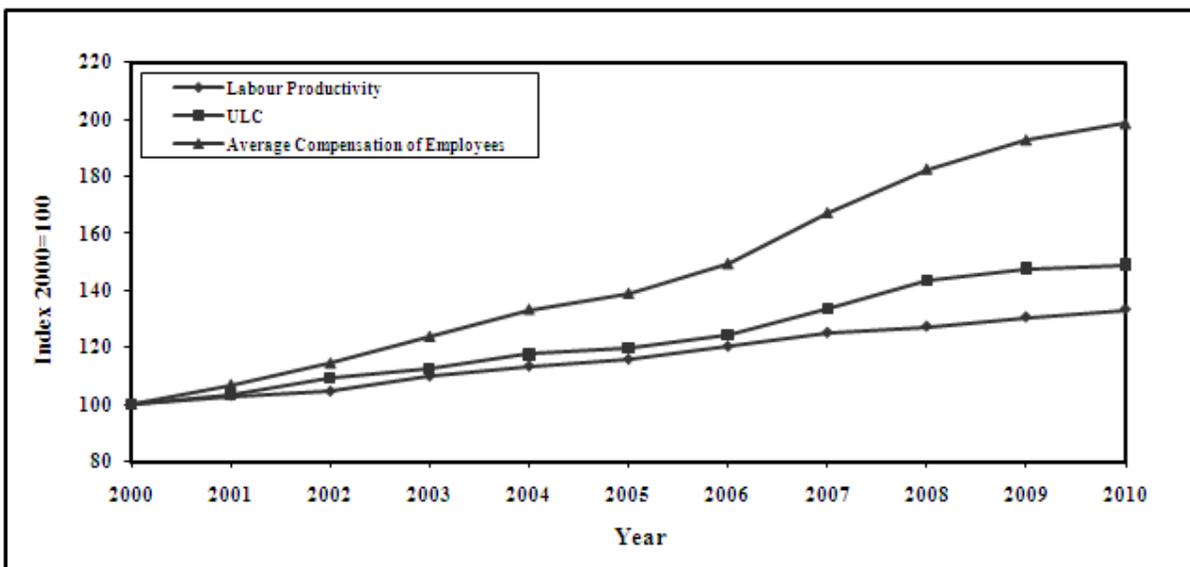
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 2000 to 2010. Over the years, whilst labour productivity grew by 2.9% annually, capital and multifactor productivity witnessed negative annual growths of 0.7% and 0.1% respectively. (Table B 1.1)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 2000 to 2010



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 2000 to 2010



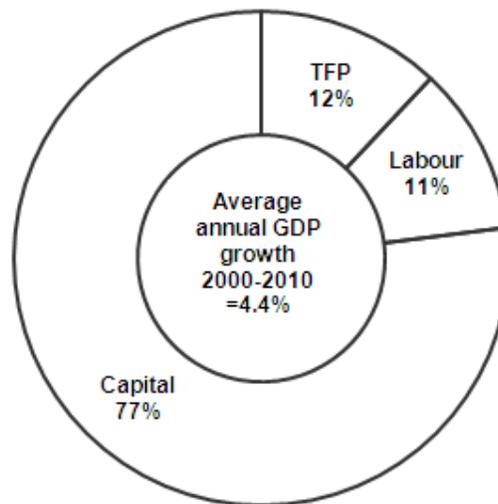
Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. From 2000 to 2010,

ULC grew by 4.1% annually mainly due to a higher growth of 7.1% in average compensation of employees against the 2.9% 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 2000 – 2010



Between 2000 and 2010, the contribution of labour to the 4.4% annual growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital to 77%. The remaining 12% 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 grew by 1.4% and capital by 5.1%. 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	11 %
Capital	77%
TFP	12%

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 22.5% in 2000 to 18.3% in 2010. In 2010, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 114,500 (20% of total employment) compared to 138,900 (29 % of total employment) in 2000.

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 6.5%, 0.3% and 11.5% to GDP in 2010.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 2000 to 2010, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.6% annually. In 2010, the sector registered a growth of 2.9% higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2009.

During the same period, labour input declined by 2.1% annually, whereas an annual increase of 2.0% was recorded in capital input.

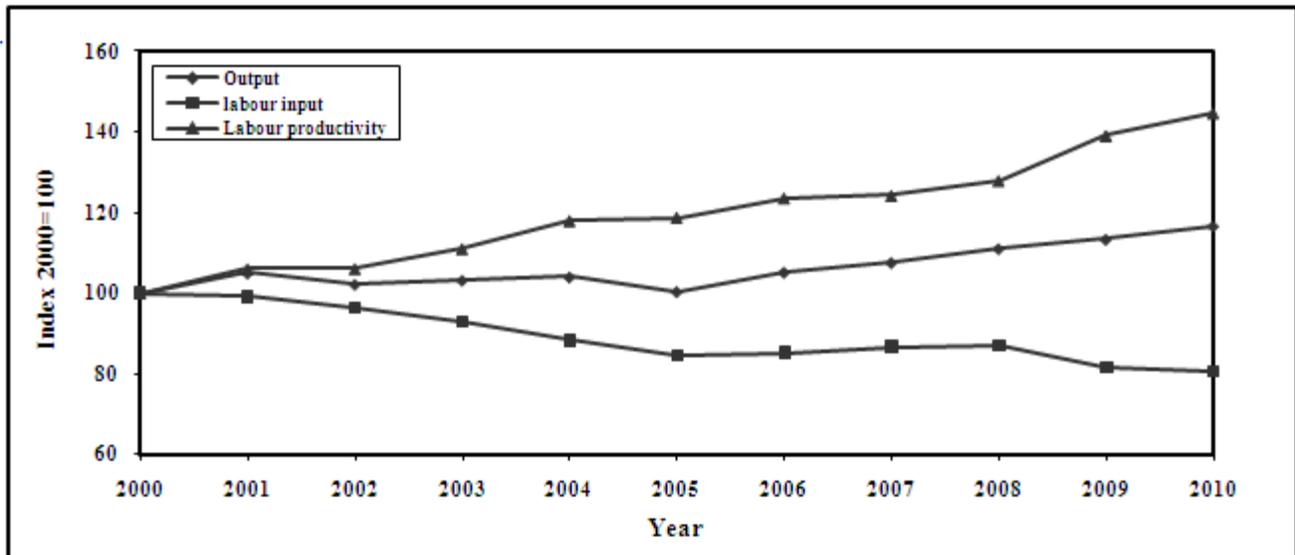
In 2010, labour input further declined by 1.1% after a fall of 6.1% in 2009. Capital input decreased by 3.5% in 2010 against a growth of 0.3% in 2009.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. From 2000 to 2010, 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 100.0 in 2000 to 144.7 in 2010.

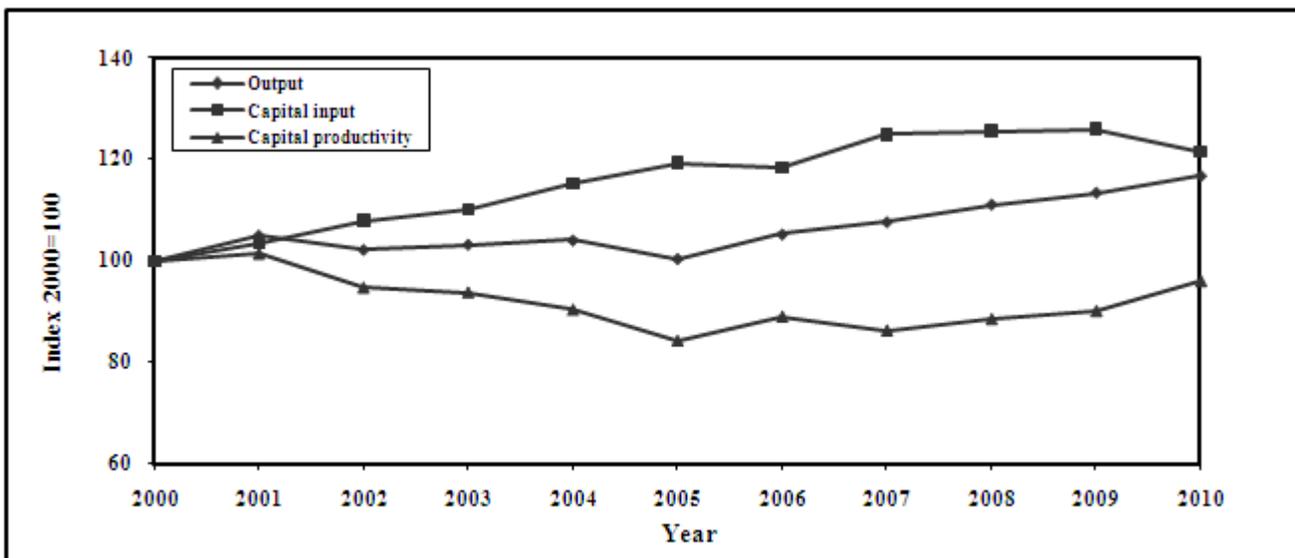
In 2010, labour productivity in manufacturing increased by 4.1%, lower than the 8.7% growth in 2009. The 4.1% increase in 2010 is the result of a 2.9% growth in output coupled with a decline of 1.1% in labour input . (Table B 2.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2000 to 2010



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2000 to 2010

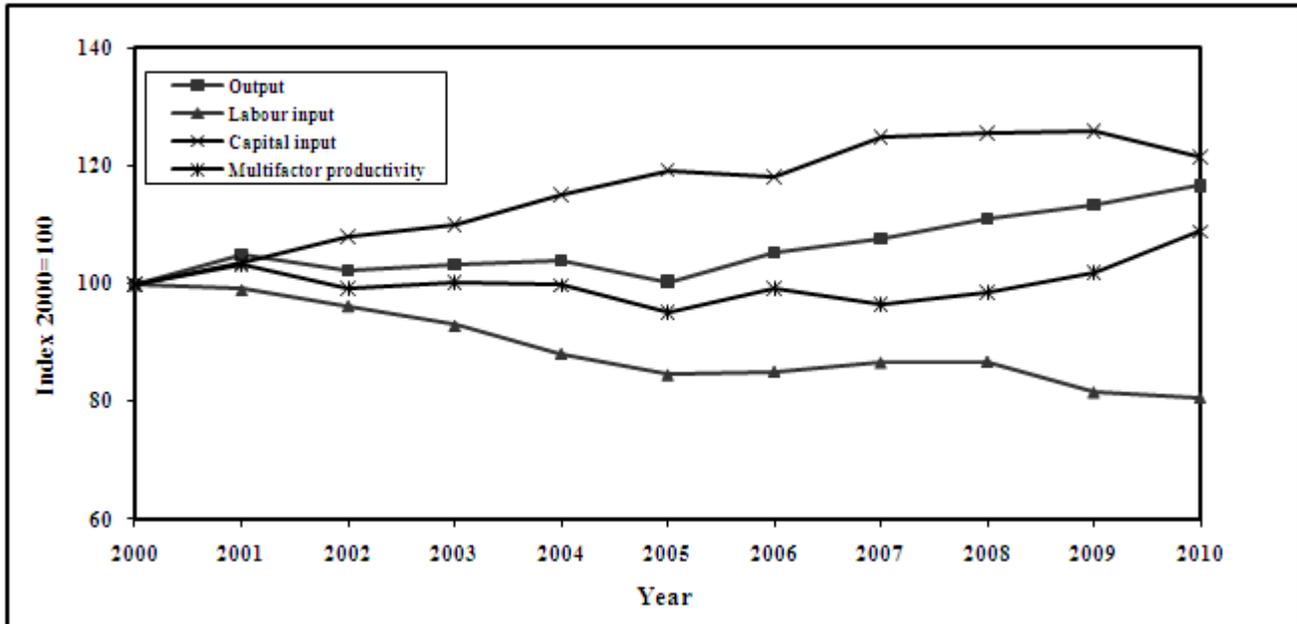


During the period 2000 to 2010, capital productivity declined by an average of 0.4% annually as a result of growths of 2.0% in capital input and 1.6% in real output respectively.

In 2010, capital productivity witnessed a growth of 6.6%, higher than the 1.8% growth in 2009. The 6.6% growth is the result of a higher growth of 2.9% in real output compared to the negative growth of 3.5% in capital input. (Table B 2.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2000 to 2010



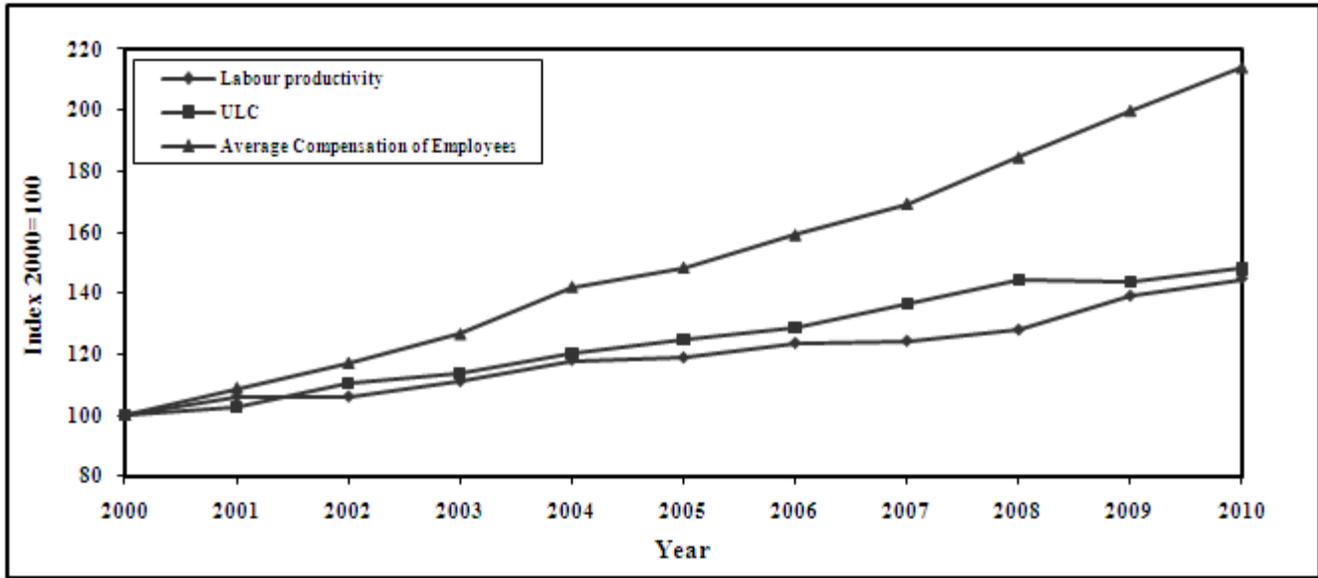
During the period 2000 to 2010, multifactor productivity (MFP) increased by an average of 0.9% per annum. In 2010, MFP witnessed an increase of 6.8% compared to 3.5% in 2009. (Table B 2.1)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 2000 and 2010, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.0% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (7.9%) compared to labour productivity (3.8%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 100.0 in 2000 to 148.1 in 2010.

In 2010, ULC for the manufacturing sector grew by 2.9% against a fall of 0.3% in 2009. (Table B 2.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2000 to 2010



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORTS ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

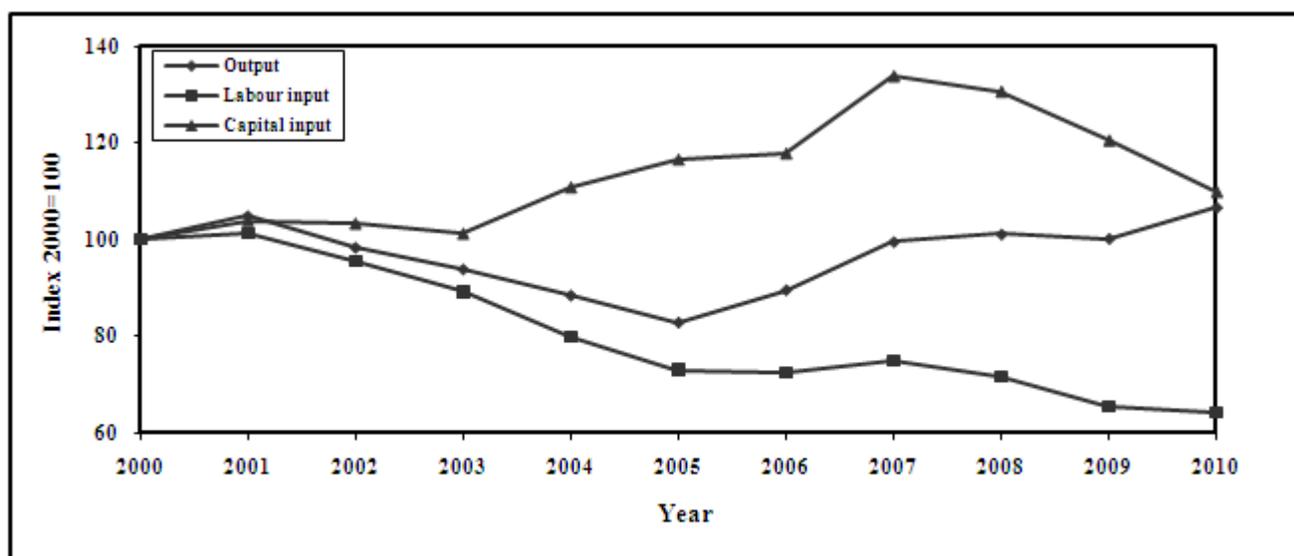
4.1 Background

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 2011, the number of persons employed by the EOE was 55,798 (37,990 Mauritians and 17,808 foreigners). In 2010, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 6.5%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 71.1% and 28.9% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2000 to 2010



From 2000 to 2010, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 0.6%. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 8.3% was observed in the non-textile establishments while a decline of 1.1% was registered in the textile establishments.

During the period 2000 to 2010, labour input registered an annual decrease of 4.4%. In 2010, labour input declined further by 1.9% after a fall of 8.7% in 2009.

Between 2000 and 2010, an average annual increase of 0.9% was observed in capital input. In 2010, the index fell by 8.9% after a decline of 7.8% in 2009. (Table B 3.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2000 to 2010

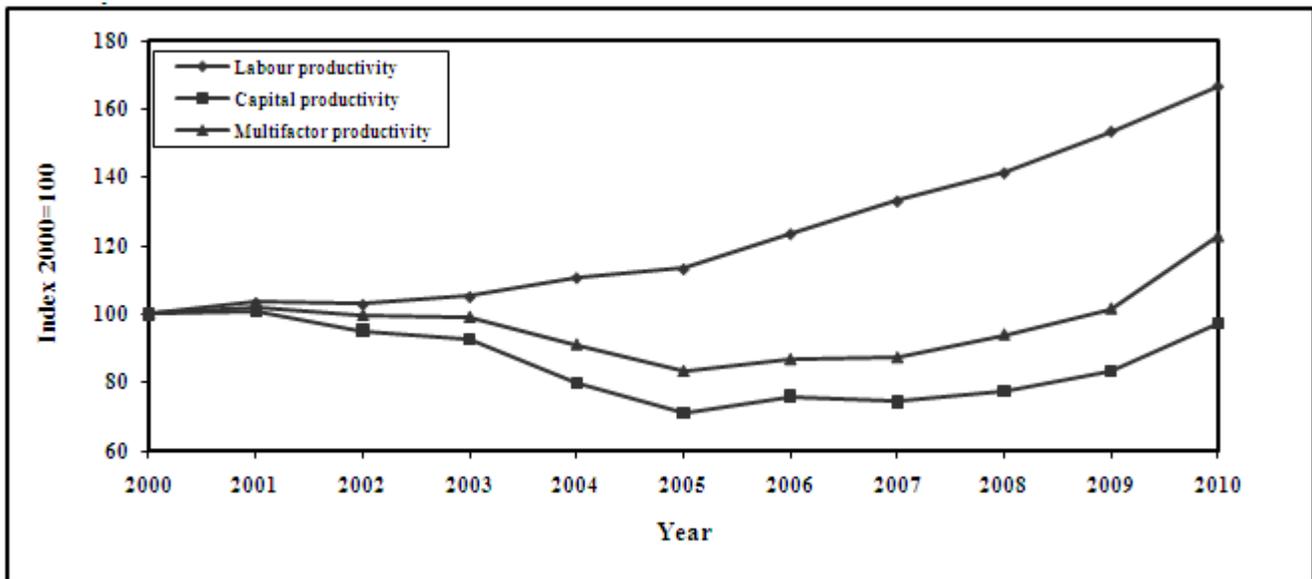


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 2000 to 2010. During that period, labour productivity grew at an average annual rate of 5.2% while capital productivity declined by 0.3%. This is the result of an annual decline of 4.4% in the labour input and growths of 0.9% and 0.6% in capital input and real output respectively. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.1% during the same period. (Table B 3.1).

In 2010, labour productivity in EOE grew by 8.5% compared to a growth of 8.6% in 2009. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 16.9% and 20.8% respectively in 2010 compared to increases of 7.5% and 8.1% in 2009.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2000 to 2010

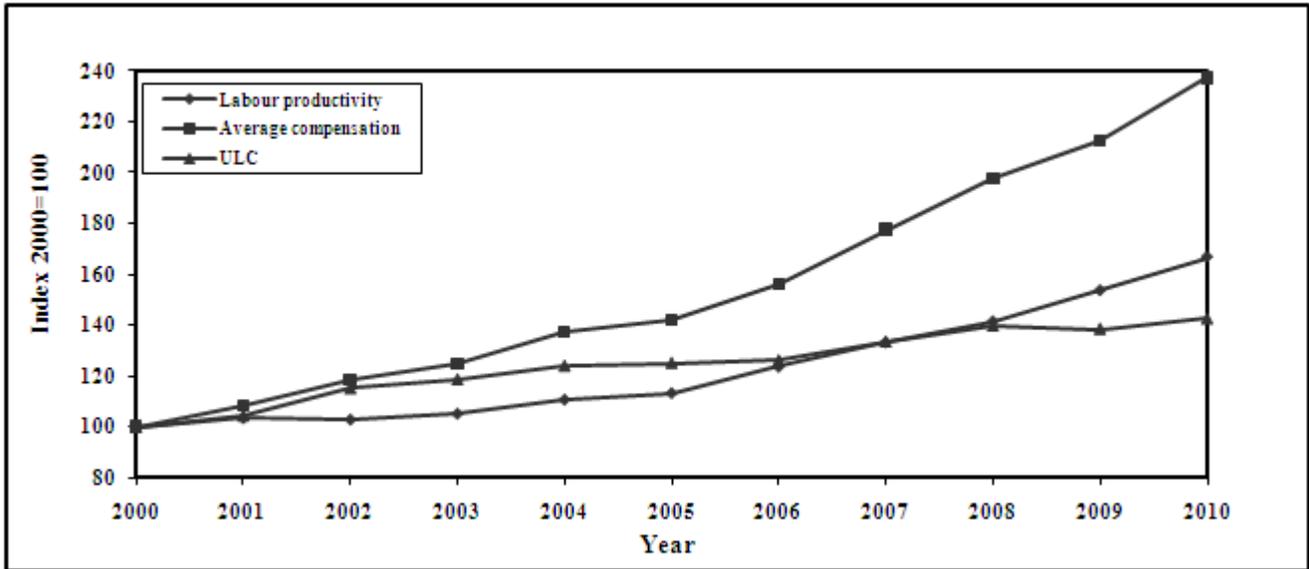


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 2000 to 2010. During that period, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 9.0% and labour productivity by 5.2%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 3.6%. In 2010, ULC increased by 2.9% compared to a fall of 0.9% in 2009. (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.

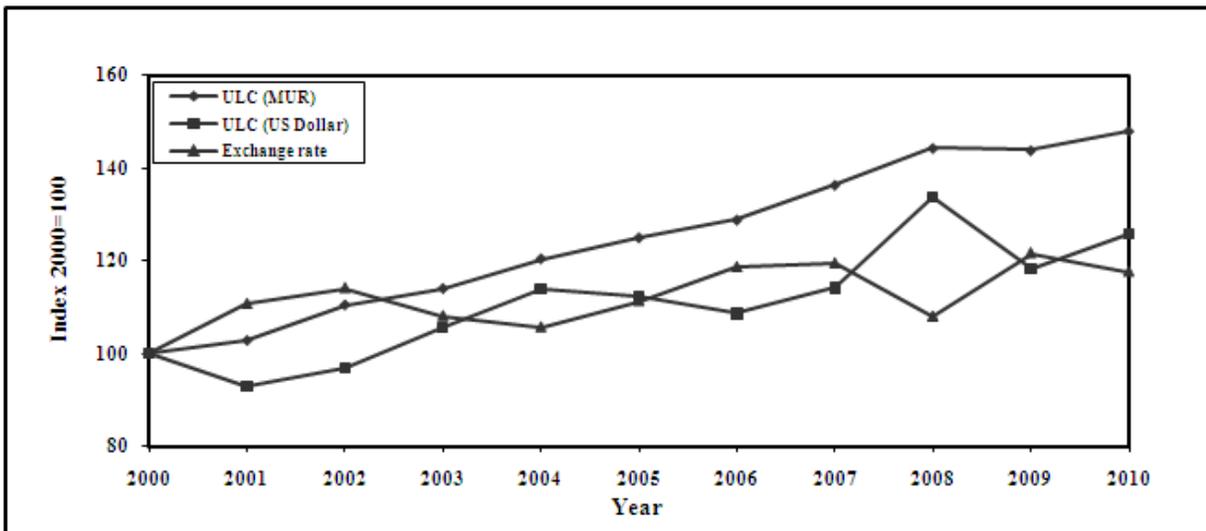
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2000 to 2010. 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, 2000 - 2010



From 2000 to 2010, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 4.0% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it increased at an annual rate of 2.3% following the 1.6% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

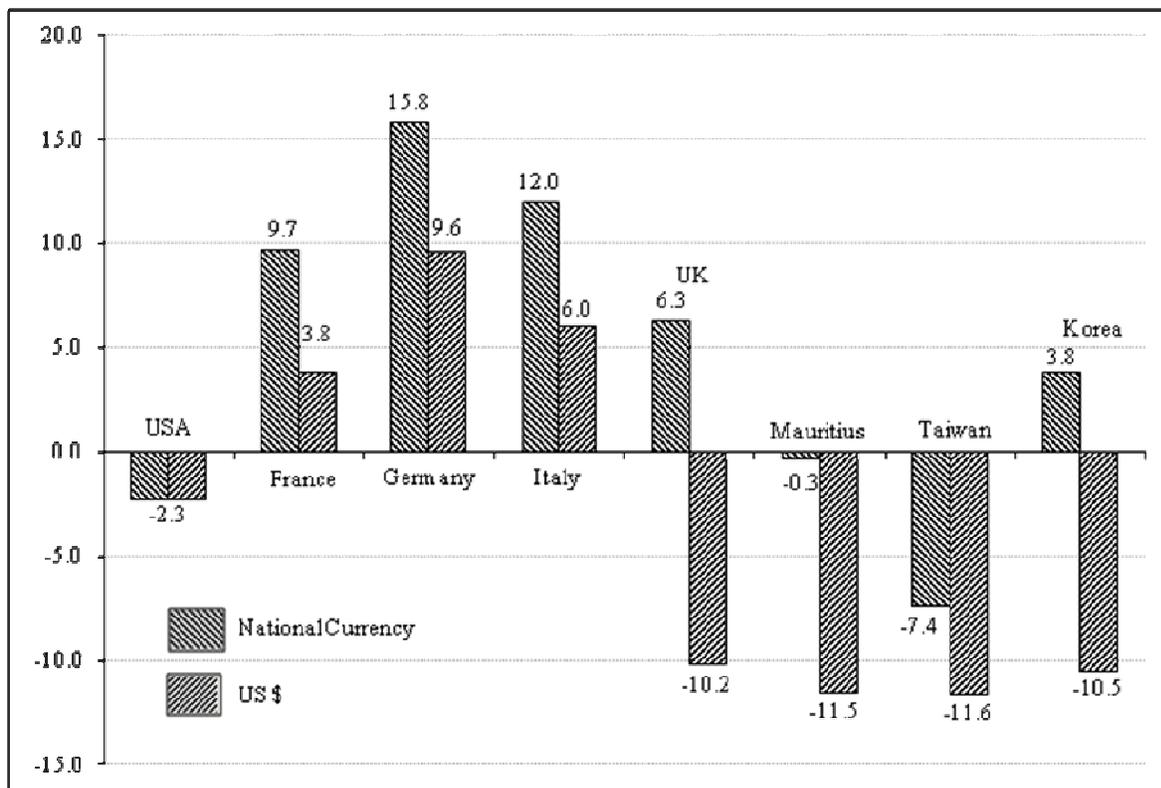
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2009

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2009, 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, 2009

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-2.3	9.7	15.8	12.0	6.3	-0.3	-7.4	3.8
US \$	-2.3	3.8	9.6	6.0	-10.2	-11.5	-11.6	-10.5

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2009



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

It is observed that, in 2009, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, grew in five out of the eight economies compared, the steepest growth being for Germany (15.8%) and Italy (12.0%). In Mauritius, a fall of 0.3% was registered in ULC.

Expressed in US Dollar, manufacturing unit labour cost declined in five countries, namely USA (-2.3%), UK (-10.2%), Mauritius (-11.5%), Taiwan (-11.6%) and Korea (-10.5%). France, Germany and Italy registered increases of (+3.8%), (+9.6%) and (+6.0%) respectively, explained by high appreciation of their currencies relative to the US Dollar in 2009.

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 SITC¹ groups, for 2007 to 2010 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 845² has decreased gradually from 2.7% in 2007 to 2.4 % in 2010. Similarly, data for France for the same product has decreased from 1.9% in 2009 to 1.2% in 2010.

¹ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

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

Table A.1 - Real output by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Real output													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	101.1	96.8	97.7	92.4	95.2	103.6	102.0	9.5	-4.2	0.9	-5.4	3.0	8.8	-1.5
Mining and quarrying	41.8	39.0	33.5	28.5	34.8	30.5	30.7	-1.8	-6.7	-14.1	-15.1	22.2	-12.2	0.5
Manufacturing	104.0	100.4	105.2	107.6	111.1	113.4	116.7	0.8	-3.5	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.9
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	88.3	82.7	89.5	99.5	101.1	100.2	106.7	-5.8	-6.4	8.2	11.2	1.6	-0.9	6.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	128.8	130.8	130.8	134.3	142.5	142.7	147.4	4.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	6.1	0.1	3.3
Construction	128.3	122.3	129.5	150.2	167.6	178.0	185.7	0.5	-4.7	5.9	16.0	11.6	6.2	4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	116.3	125.1	132.2	139.1	145.8	147.4	153.4	6.2	7.6	5.7	5.2	4.8	1.1	4.1
Hotels and restaurants	113.5	118.6	130.2	145.9	147.8	139.0	147.4	3.7	4.5	9.8	12.0	1.3	-5.9	6.0
Transport , storage and communications	135.1	145.2	155.6	167.3	177.5	186.0	195.9	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.1	4.8	5.3
Financial intermediation	112.7	118.1	124.2	133.7	147.2	152.8	159.3	-0.8	4.8	5.2	7.6	10.1	3.8	4.3
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	139.1	148.1	164.8	189.6	215.2	235.8	258.5	11.5	6.5	11.3	15.0	13.5	9.6	9.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	121.4	127.0	131.9	132.5	133.9	135.3	139.7	3.2	4.6	3.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	3.3
Education	120.2	126.5	131.2	134.2	138.3	141.7	147.5	5.5	5.3	3.7	2.3	3.0	2.5	4.1
Health and social work	132.6	140.6	151.9	160.7	168.0	180.7	192.0	7.3	6.0	8.0	5.8	4.6	7.5	6.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	126.4	135.2	144.3	155.8	168.9	182.1	196.7	7.6	7.0	6.7	8.0	8.4	7.8	8.0
Total Economy	117.8	121.0	127.8	135.1	142.5	146.9	153.4	4.3	2.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	3.1	4.4

Table A.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	83.0	82.5	81.3	80.1	76.1	76.2	76.2	-0.8	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-5.1	0.2	0.0
Mining and quarrying	23.1	23.1	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	88.2	84.5	85.1	86.6	86.8	81.5	80.6	-5.2	-4.2	0.8	1.7	0.2	-6.1	-1.1
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	79.7	72.9	72.4	74.7	71.5	65.3	64.0	-10.5	-8.5	-0.8	3.2	-4.3	-8.7	-1.9
Electricity , gas and water supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	103.3	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.5
Construction	109.1	104.7	107.3	109.8	113.7	116.2	119.7	2.5	-4.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	119.9	122.8	126.3	125.6	130.9	136.9	142.3	5.5	2.4	2.9	-0.5	4.2	4.5	4.0
Hotels and restaurants	120.1	132.1	135.0	136.8	156.0	153.0	159.4	4.1	10.0	2.3	1.3	14.1	-1.9	4.2
Transport , storage and communications	114.3	115.9	117.1	118.7	124.8	127.0	128.3	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	5.1	1.8	1.0
Financial intermediation	109.7	122.2	130.6	145.8	165.3	175.0	183.3	1.3	11.4	6.8	11.7	13.3	5.9	4.8
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	124.0	137.0	144.5	169.2	200.7	221.9	239.0	9.0	10.5	5.5	17.1	18.6	10.6	7.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	111.1	112.3	112.8	111.4	112.8	112.3	111.4	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-1.3	1.3	-0.5	-0.8
Education	119.1	123.2	129.1	130.9	133.6	136.8	140.0	4.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Health and social work	109.0	112.8	112.8	116.5	123.3	125.6	142.9	3.6	3.4	0.0	3.3	5.8	1.8	13.8
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	117.4	119.5	120.6	122.0	128.4	131.2	133.7	5.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	5.2	2.2	1.9
Total Economy	104.0	104.6	106.3	108.0	112.0	112.6	115.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	3.7	0.5	2.3

Table A.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	111.8	124.3	139.5	150.2	160.5	164.0	166.4	5.6	11.2	12.2	7.7	6.9	2.2	1.4
Mining and quarrying	340.0	302.0	408.0	1362.8	3730.1	3380.3	3030.5	219.1	-11.2	35.1	234.0	173.7	-9.4	-10.3
Manufacturing	115.2	119.3	118.2	124.8	125.6	125.9	121.6	4.6	3.6	-0.9	5.6	0.6	0.3	-3.5
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>110.7</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>133.8</i>	<i>130.6</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>109.7</i>	9.5	5.2	1.1	13.7	-2.4	-7.8	-8.9
Electricity , gas and water supply	108.4	112.9	117.5	117.9	114.5	113.5	114.5	1.8	4.1	4.1	0.4	-2.9	-0.8	0.9
Construction	91.8	93.1	98.1	113.1	130.8	148.4	167.7	4.4	1.4	5.4	15.3	15.6	13.4	13.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	125.6	130.4	135.3	146.3	157.8	165.4	177.8	4.2	3.9	3.7	8.1	7.9	4.8	7.5
Hotels and restaurants	155.2	166.9	186.5	215.7	246.2	278.4	309.3	13.4	7.5	11.8	15.7	14.2	13.1	11.1
Transport , storage and communications	107.6	107.7	115.4	117.7	118.3	123.0	123.4	0.3	0.1	7.1	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.3
Financial intermediation	114.0	122.6	134.6	139.9	141.9	146.5	162.5	3.4	7.6	9.8	3.9	1.5	3.2	11.0
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	198.4	227.7	244.6	289.5	374.7	426.4	453.1	27.5	14.8	7.4	18.3	29.4	13.8	6.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	122.3	126.5	130.2	131.3	135.2	145.9	156.5	6.9	3.4	2.9	0.8	3.0	7.9	7.3
Education	148.7	162.5	169.2	174.9	186.0	197.1	200.3	9.8	9.3	4.1	3.4	6.3	6.0	1.6
Health and social work	142.2	147.5	152.1	157.5	174.4	203.1	228.5	10.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	10.7	16.4	12.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	177.4	200.0	218.5	232.6	246.7	261.6	276.6	10.8	12.7	9.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.7
Total Economy	121.6	126.7	133.4	140.7	148.3	156.9	164.8	5.1	4.2	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.1

Table A.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	121.7	117.3	120.1	115.3	125.1	135.8	133.8	10.4	-3.6	2.4	-1.7	4.2	17.8	6.9
Mining and quarrying	181.2	169.1	145.2	184.9	226.0	198.4	199.4	-1.8	-6.7	-14.1	27.4	22.2	-12.2	0.5
Manufacturing	118.0	118.8	123.5	124.2	127.9	139.0	144.7	6.3	0.7	4.0	0.6	2.9	8.7	4.1
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>133.1</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>166.6</i>	5.3	2.3	9.0	7.7	6.2	8.6	8.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	128.8	130.8	130.8	134.3	137.9	138.1	134.0	4.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.1	-3.0
Construction	117.6	116.8	120.7	136.9	147.4	153.2	155.1	-2.0	-0.7	3.3	13.4	7.7	4.0	1.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	97.0	101.9	104.7	110.7	111.3	107.7	107.8	0.7	5.1	2.7	5.7	0.6	-3.3	0.1
Hotels and restaurants	94.5	89.8	96.4	106.7	94.7	90.9	92.5	-0.4	-5.0	7.4	10.6	-11.2	-4.1	1.7
Transport , storage and communications	118.3	125.3	132.8	140.9	142.3	146.5	152.7	4.5	5.9	6.0	6.1	1.0	3.0	4.3
Financial intermediation	102.7	96.6	95.2	91.7	89.0	87.3	86.9	-2.1	-5.9	-1.5	-3.7	-2.9	-2.0	-0.4
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	112.2	108.1	114.1	112.1	107.2	106.3	108.1	2.3	-3.6	5.5	-1.8	-4.3	-0.9	1.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	109.3	113.1	116.9	118.9	118.7	120.5	125.4	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.7	-0.2	1.5	4.1
Education	100.9	102.7	101.6	102.5	103.5	103.6	105.4	1.1	1.8	-1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.7
Health and social work	121.7	124.7	134.6	137.9	136.3	143.9	134.4	3.6	2.5	8.0	2.4	-1.1	5.6	-6.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	107.7	113.2	119.7	127.8	131.6	138.8	147.1	1.7	5.1	5.8	6.7	3.0	5.5	6.0
Total Economy	113.3	115.7	120.2	125.1	127.2	130.5	133.3	3.2	2.1	3.9	4.0	1.8	2.6	2.1

Table A.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	90.4	77.9	70.0	61.5	59.3	63.1	61.3	3.6	-13.9	-10.1	-12.2	-3.6	6.5	-2.9
Mining and quarrying	12.3	12.9	8.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	-69.2	5.0	-36.4	-74.6	-55.4	-3.1	12.1
Manufacturing	90.3	84.1	89.0	86.2	88.4	90.0	96.0	-3.7	-6.8	5.7	-3.1	2.6	1.8	6.6
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	79.8	71.0	76.0	74.3	77.4	83.1	97.2	-14.0	-11.0	7.0	-2.2	4.1	7.5	16.9
Electricity , gas and water supply	118.8	115.9	111.3	114.0	124.5	125.7	128.7	2.3	-2.4	-3.9	2.3	9.3	0.9	2.4
Construction	139.8	131.4	132.0	132.8	128.2	120.0	110.7	-3.7	-6.0	0.5	0.6	-3.5	-6.4	-7.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	92.6	95.9	97.7	95.1	92.4	89.1	86.3	1.9	3.6	1.9	-2.7	-2.9	-3.5	-3.2
Hotels and restaurants	73.1	71.1	69.8	67.6	60.0	49.9	47.7	-8.6	-2.8	-1.8	-3.2	-11.3	-16.8	-4.6
Transport , storage and communications	125.6	134.8	134.9	142.1	150.0	151.2	158.7	7.5	7.3	0.1	5.4	5.6	0.8	5.0
Financial intermediation	98.8	96.3	92.3	95.6	103.7	104.3	98.0	-4.1	-2.6	-4.2	3.6	8.5	0.6	-6.0
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	70.1	65.0	67.4	65.5	57.4	55.3	57.0	-12.5	-7.2	3.6	-2.8	-12.3	-3.7	3.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	99.3	100.4	101.3	100.9	99.1	92.7	89.3	-3.5	1.2	0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-6.4	-3.7
Education	80.8	77.9	77.6	76.8	74.3	71.9	73.7	-3.9	-3.7	-0.4	-1.0	-3.1	-3.3	2.4
Health and social work	93.3	95.3	99.8	102.0	96.4	89.0	84.1	-2.6	2.1	4.8	2.2	-5.5	-7.7	-5.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	71.2	67.6	66.0	67.0	68.5	69.6	71.1	-2.9	-5.1	-2.3	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.1
Total Economy	96.9	95.5	95.8	96.0	96.1	93.6	93.0	-0.7	-1.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-2.5	-0.6

Table A.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2004 - 2010

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100.0	89.0	82.5	73.8	72.9	77.9	75.6	4.6	-11.1	-7.3	-17.0	-11.7	5.5	3.8
Mining and quarrying	16.8	17.5	11.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	-67.3	4.1	-36.1	-72.9	-54.7	-1.3	10.5
Manufacturing	99.7	95.1	99.1	96.5	98.4	101.9	108.9	-0.4	-4.6	4.2	-2.6	2.0	3.5	6.8
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	90.9	83.1	86.6	87.1	93.9	101.5	122.7	-8.1	-8.6	4.2	0.6	7.8	8.1	20.8
Electricity , gas and water supply	121.1	120.2	116.5	119.7	127.5	128.2	130.1	3.0	-0.8	-3.1	2.8	6.5	0.6	1.4
Construction	128.3	124.1	126.3	134.7	136.5	133.7	128.6	-2.8	-3.3	1.8	6.6	1.4	-2.0	-3.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	99.6	102.3	104.7	106.2	105.4	103.3	101.7	1.2	2.8	2.3	1.5	-0.8	-2.0	-1.6
Hotels and restaurants	78.3	75.3	75.3	74.6	66.4	56.6	54.5	-6.8	-3.7	-0.1	-0.9	-11.1	-14.6	-3.8
Transport , storage and communications	122.8	131.0	134.1	141.7	147.0	149.3	156.3	6.3	6.7	2.4	5.6	3.8	1.6	4.7
Financial intermediation	99.7	96.4	92.9	94.6	99.9	99.5	95.0	-3.6	-3.3	-3.6	1.9	5.5	-0.3	-4.5
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	83.2	78.1	81.3	79.2	71.1	69.0	70.9	-7.9	-6.2	4.1	-2.6	-10.2	-3.0	2.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	107.4	110.6	113.7	114.8	114.2	114.0	116.3	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	2.1
Education	94.5	94.3	93.0	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.7	-0.5	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.7
Health and social work	109.4	111.5	118.2	120.0	116.1	114.3	106.6	0.9	1.9	6.0	1.5	-3.3	-1.5	-6.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	80.1	77.8	77.3	81.8	84.6	87.1	90.3	-1.7	-2.8	-0.7	5.9	3.4	2.9	3.7
Total Economy	99.4	98.3	98.6	99.5	100.0	99.2	99.0	-0.3	-1.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	-0.9	-0.1

Table A.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2004 - 2010

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z ₁)							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM _{comp. based on GO})							Total Productivity Measure (TPM)						
	(Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)							(Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)							(Gross Output/All Input Resources ¹)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.106	3.142	3.142	2.992	2.970	2.847	2.771	3.942	3.963	3.963	4.205	4.260	4.352	4.485	1.721	1.731	1.731	1.720	1.718	1.684	1.671
Mining and quarrying	5.605	5.770	5.770	5.249	5.253	5.244	5.244	4.204	4.270	4.270	3.884	3.797	3.671	3.778	2.402	2.454	2.454	2.232	2.204	2.159	2.196
Manufacturing	1.179	1.612	1.612	1.583	1.590	1.595	1.601	20.295	6.151	6.151	6.946	7.185	7.159	7.197	1.090	1.274	1.274	1.287	1.299	1.302	1.306
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>1.631</i>	<i>1.681</i>	<i>1.681</i>	<i>1.631</i>	<i>1.633</i>	<i>1.631</i>	<i>1.625</i>	<i>4.726</i>	<i>4.696</i>	<i>4.696</i>	<i>5.245</i>	<i>5.368</i>	<i>5.318</i>	<i>5.464</i>	<i>1.209</i>	<i>1.234</i>	<i>1.234</i>	<i>1.241</i>	<i>1.249</i>	<i>1.244</i>	<i>1.248</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.784	1.560	1.560	1.354	1.387	1.443	1.442	9.097	8.852	8.852	12.080	15.153	14.759	12.232	1.491	1.326	1.326	1.218	1.270	1.314	1.290
Construction	1.612	1.607	1.607	1.580	1.584	1.579	1.579	5.561	5.594	5.594	5.787	5.783	5.759	5.619	1.248	1.247	1.247	1.240	1.242	1.238	1.231
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3.355	3.424	3.424	3.370	3.379	3.339	3.348	5.324	5.946	5.946	4.754	4.767	4.794	4.845	2.012	2.129	2.129	1.915	1.923	1.929	1.939
Hotels and restaurants	2.357	2.399	2.399	2.592	2.579	2.508	2.526	5.994	6.370	6.370	6.370	6.263	6.333	6.384	1.664	1.714	1.714	1.816	1.786	1.774	1.787
Transport, storage and communications	2.109	1.987	1.987	1.990	1.932	1.912	1.919	5.100	5.251	5.251	5.558	5.500	5.349	5.366	1.469	1.420	1.420	1.444	1.408	1.385	1.389
Financial intermediation	3.399	3.416	3.416	3.451	3.179	3.094	3.065	6.458	6.381	6.381	6.201	6.250	6.017	6.026	2.221	2.219	2.219	2.212	2.103	2.039	2.028
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	4.210	4.158	4.158	4.041	4.027	3.914	3.889	6.022	5.971	5.971	5.534	5.327	5.194	5.073	2.381	2.365	2.365	2.270	2.236	2.180	2.150
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.686	3.737	3.737	3.817	4.175	3.894	3.827	1.656	1.661	1.661	1.699	1.641	1.662	1.677	1.143	1.150	1.150	1.176	1.178	1.165	1.166
Education	7.774	7.688	7.688	7.904	7.759	7.282	7.189	1.578	1.597	1.597	1.664	1.645	1.620	1.638	1.311	1.323	1.323	1.375	1.357	1.325	1.334
Health and social work Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.510	4.128	4.128	3.549	3.756	3.556	3.623	2.212	2.137	2.137	2.412	2.352	2.394	2.444	1.357	1.408	1.408	1.436	1.446	1.431	1.460
	4.646	4.704	4.704	4.824	4.653	4.429	4.573	3.896	3.893	3.893	3.307	3.199	3.203	3.108	2.084	2.100	2.100	1.933	1.870	1.835	1.827
Total Economy	2.514	2.244	2.244	2.189	2.178	2.174	2.199	4.337	4.657	4.657	4.896	4.902	4.798	4.759	1.573	1.502	1.502	1.501	1.496	1.486	1.492

¹ All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

Table A.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2004 - 2010

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z2)							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM _{comp. based on VA})							Overall Productivity Measure (OPM)						
	(Value Added/Intermediate Consumption)							(Value Added/Compensation fo Employees)							(Value Added/All Input Resources ¹)						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2.106	2.142	2.142	1.992	1.970	1.847	1.771	2.673	2.702	2.702	2.800	2.825	2.824	2.867	1.167	1.180	1.180	1.145	1.139	1.093	1.068
Mining and quarrying	4.605	4.770	4.770	4.249	4.253	4.244	4.244	3.454	3.530	3.530	3.144	3.074	2.971	3.057	1.974	2.029	2.029	1.807	1.784	1.747	1.777
Manufacturing	0.179	0.612	0.612	0.583	0.590	0.595	0.601	3.075	2.336	2.336	2.558	2.665	2.671	2.702	0.165	0.484	0.484	0.474	0.482	0.486	0.490
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>0.631</i>	<i>0.681</i>	<i>0.681</i>	<i>0.631</i>	<i>0.633</i>	<i>0.631</i>	<i>0.625</i>	<i>1.828</i>	<i>1.903</i>	<i>1.903</i>	<i>2.029</i>	<i>2.082</i>	<i>2.058</i>	<i>2.101</i>	<i>0.468</i>	<i>0.500</i>	<i>0.500</i>	<i>0.480</i>	<i>0.484</i>	<i>0.482</i>	<i>0.480</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.784	0.560	0.560	0.354	0.387	0.443	0.442	3.997	3.177	3.177	3.160	4.226	4.533	3.750	0.655	0.476	0.476	0.319	0.354	0.404	0.395
Construction	0.612	0.607	0.607	0.580	0.584	0.579	0.579	2.110	2.114	2.114	2.123	2.132	2.111	2.060	0.474	0.471	0.471	0.455	0.458	0.454	0.451
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.355	2.424	2.424	2.370	2.379	2.339	2.348	3.737	4.209	4.209	3.344	3.356	3.358	3.398	1.412	1.507	1.507	1.347	1.354	1.351	1.360
Hotels and restaurants	1.357	1.399	1.399	1.592	1.579	1.508	1.526	3.451	3.714	3.714	3.912	3.834	3.808	3.857	0.958	0.999	0.999	1.115	1.093	1.067	1.080
Transport, storage and communications	1.109	0.987	0.987	0.990	0.932	0.912	0.919	2.682	2.608	2.608	2.764	2.653	2.551	2.570	0.773	0.705	0.705	0.718	0.679	0.661	0.665
Financial intermediation	2.399	2.416	2.416	2.451	2.179	2.094	2.065	4.559	4.513	4.513	4.404	4.284	4.072	4.060	1.568	1.570	1.570	1.571	1.442	1.380	1.366
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	3.210	3.158	3.158	3.041	3.027	2.914	2.889	4.592	4.535	4.535	4.165	4.004	3.867	3.769	1.816	1.796	1.796	1.709	1.681	1.623	1.597
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.686	2.737	2.737	2.817	3.175	2.894	2.827	1.207	1.216	1.216	1.254	1.248	1.235	1.239	0.833	0.842	0.842	0.868	0.896	0.866	0.861
Education	6.774	6.688	6.688	6.904	6.759	6.282	6.189	1.375	1.390	1.390	1.454	1.433	1.397	1.410	1.143	1.151	1.151	1.201	1.182	1.143	1.148
Health and social work	2.510	3.128	3.128	2.549	2.756	2.556	2.623	1.582	1.619	1.619	1.732	1.726	1.721	1.770	0.970	1.067	1.067	1.031	1.061	1.029	1.057
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.646	3.704	3.704	3.824	3.653	3.429	3.573	3.057	3.065	3.065	2.622	2.512	2.480	2.429	1.635	1.654	1.654	1.532	1.468	1.421	1.427
Total Economy	1.514	1.244	1.244	1.189	1.178	1.174	1.199	2.612	2.582	2.582	2.660	2.651	2.591	2.594	0.947	0.833	0.833	0.815	0.809	0.802	0.814

¹ All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

B. SERIES
B 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table B 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	58.2	7.3	87.7	2.8	51.9	10.3	66.4	4.3	112.1	-2.7	94.2	0.4
1991	60.7	4.3	89.4	2.0	56.5	8.7	67.9	2.2	107.5	-4.1	93.1	-1.2
1992	64.8	6.8	91.1	1.9	61.0	8.1	71.1	4.8	106.2	-1.2	94.3	1.2
1993	68.0	4.9	92.9	1.9	65.7	7.7	73.2	2.9	103.5	-2.6	93.8	-0.5
1994	71.1	4.6	94.4	1.6	71.0	8.1	75.4	2.9	100.2	-3.2	93.4	-0.4
1995	74.9	5.3	95.2	0.9	74.6	5.0	78.7	4.4	100.4	0.2	94.7	1.3
1996	79.6	6.2	95.9	0.7	79.1	6.1	83.0	5.4	100.5	0.1	96.1	1.5
1997	84.0	5.6	97.2	1.3	84.1	6.2	86.5	4.2	99.9	-0.6	96.6	0.6
1998	88.9	5.8	98.5	1.4	88.6	5.4	90.2	4.3	100.3	0.4	98.1	1.5
1999	90.7	2.1	99.5	1.0	94.8	7.1	91.2	1.1	95.7	-4.6	94.9	-3.2
2000	100.0	10.2	100.0	0.5	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.7	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.3
2001	104.6	4.6	101.5	1.5	104.9	4.9	103.1	3.1	99.7	-0.3	99.9	-0.1
2002	106.3	1.6	101.7	0.2	109.9	4.8	104.5	1.4	96.7	-3.0	98.2	-1.8
2003	113.0	6.3	102.9	1.2	115.8	5.4	109.8	5.1	97.6	0.9	99.6	1.5
2004	117.8	4.3	104.0	1.0	121.6	5.1	113.3	3.2	96.9	-0.7	99.4	-0.3
2005	121.0	2.7	104.6	0.6	126.7	4.2	115.7	2.1	95.5	-1.4	98.3	-1.1
2006	127.8	5.6	106.3	1.6	133.4	5.3	120.2	3.9	95.8	0.3	98.6	0.3
2007	135.1	5.7	108.0	1.6	140.7	5.5	125.1	4.0	96.0	0.2	99.5	0.9
2008	142.5	5.5	112.0	3.7	148.3	5.4	127.2	1.8	96.1	0.1	100.0	0.5
2009	146.9	3.1	112.6	0.5	156.9	5.8	130.5	2.6	93.6	-2.5	99.2	-0.9
2010	153.4	4.4	115.1	2.3	164.8	5.1	133.3	2.1	93.0	-0.6	99.0	-0.1

Table B 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	39.5	13.7	59.5	8.9	66.4	4.3	89.2	2.8	59.2	7.2
1991	45.3	14.7	66.8	12.2	67.9	2.2	93.0	4.3	63.1	6.6
1992	49.8	9.8	70.0	4.8	71.1	4.8	94.1	1.2	67.0	6.1
1993	55.3	11.1	75.5	7.9	73.2	2.9	96.6	2.6	70.8	5.7
1994	63.0	13.8	83.5	10.6	75.4	2.9	99.8	3.3	75.3	6.4
1995	67.6	7.3	85.9	2.8	78.7	4.4	99.6	-0.2	78.4	4.2
1996	74.0	9.5	89.2	3.8	83.0	5.4	99.5	-0.1	82.5	5.3
1997	78.4	6.0	90.7	1.7	86.5	4.2	100.1	0.6	86.5	4.8
1998	86.7	10.6	96.1	6.0	90.2	4.3	99.7	-0.4	89.9	3.9
1999	91.7	5.7	100.6	4.6	91.2	1.1	104.5	4.9	95.3	6.0
2000	100.0	9.1	100.0	-0.6	100.0	9.7	100.0	-4.3	100.0	5.0
2001	106.8	6.8	103.6	3.6	103.1	3.1	100.3	0.3	103.3	3.3
2002	114.4	7.1	109.5	5.6	104.5	1.4	103.4	3.1	108.0	4.5
2003	123.8	8.2	112.8	3.0	109.8	5.1	102.5	-0.9	112.5	4.1
2004	133.3	7.7	117.6	4.3	113.3	3.2	103.2	0.7	117.0	4.0
2005	138.9	4.2	120.0	2.1	115.7	2.1	104.7	1.4	121.1	3.5
2006	149.4	7.6	124.3	3.5	120.2	3.9	104.4	-0.3	125.6	3.7
2007	167.2	11.9	133.7	7.6	125.1	4.0	104.2	-0.2	130.3	3.8
2008	182.6	9.2	143.5	7.3	127.2	1.8	104.1	-0.1	132.5	1.6
2009	192.8	5.6	147.7	2.9	130.5	2.6	106.8	2.6	139.4	5.2
2010	198.6	3.0	149.0	0.9	133.3	2.1	107.5	0.6	143.2	2.8

B 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	59.9	7.7	93.8	1.2	78.1	7.3	63.9	6.4	76.7	0.4	70.5	3.5
1991	62.5	4.3	94.3	0.5	83.0	6.2	66.3	3.8	75.3	-1.8	71.0	0.7
1992	66.6	6.6	94.4	0.2	83.7	0.8	70.5	6.4	79.6	5.8	75.3	6.1
1993	69.2	3.9	94.5	0.0	86.4	3.3	73.2	3.9	80.1	0.6	77.0	2.2
1994	72.0	4.0	94.8	0.4	86.7	0.4	75.9	3.6	83.0	3.6	79.8	3.6
1995	76.2	5.9	94.8	0.0	84.8	-2.2	80.4	5.9	89.8	8.3	85.5	7.1
1996	81.2	6.5	95.5	0.7	85.1	0.3	85.0	5.7	95.4	6.2	90.6	6.0
1997	86.0	5.9	99.0	3.7	85.2	0.1	86.8	2.1	100.9	5.8	94.4	4.1
1998	91.2	6.1	103.0	3.9	89.5	5.1	88.6	2.1	101.8	0.9	95.7	1.5
1999	93.0	2.0	102.1	-0.8	95.2	6.3	91.1	2.8	97.7	-4.0	94.7	-1.0
2000	100.0	7.5	100.0	-2.1	100.0	5.1	100.0	9.8	100.0	2.3	100.0	5.5
2001	105.0	5.0	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	106.0	6.0	101.4	1.4	103.1	3.1
2002	102.2	-2.7	96.3	-2.8	107.9	4.2	106.0	0.1	94.7	-6.6	99.1	-3.9
2003	103.2	1.0	93.0	-3.5	110.1	2.0	111.0	4.7	93.7	-1.0	100.1	1.0
2004	104.0	0.8	88.2	-5.2	115.2	4.6	118.0	6.3	90.3	-3.7	99.7	-0.4
2005	100.4	-3.5	84.5	-4.2	119.3	3.6	118.8	0.7	84.1	-6.8	95.1	-4.6
2006	105.2	4.8	85.1	0.8	118.2	-0.9	123.5	4.0	89.0	5.7	99.1	4.2
2007	107.6	2.3	86.6	1.7	124.8	5.6	124.2	0.6	86.2	-3.1	96.5	-2.6
2008	111.1	3.2	86.8	0.2	125.6	0.6	127.9	2.9	88.4	2.6	98.4	2.0
2009	113.4	2.1	81.5	-6.1	125.9	0.3	139.0	8.7	90.0	1.8	101.9	3.5
2010	116.7	2.9	80.6	-1.1	121.6	-3.5	144.7	4.1	96.0	6.6	108.9	6.8

Table B 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	36.8	19.2	57.7	12.0	63.9	6.4	130.4	-0.4	83.3	6.0
1991	43.9	19.2	66.2	14.9	66.3	3.8	132.9	1.8	88.1	5.7
1992	50.7	15.4	71.8	8.4	70.5	6.4	125.6	-5.4	88.6	0.6
1993	53.7	6.1	73.4	2.2	73.2	3.9	124.9	-0.6	91.5	3.2
1994	60.0	11.7	79.1	7.8	75.9	3.6	120.5	-3.5	91.5	0.0
1995	66.2	10.3	82.4	4.1	80.4	5.9	111.3	-7.6	89.5	-2.1
1996	70.5	6.5	82.9	0.7	85.0	5.7	104.8	-5.8	89.1	-0.5
1997	73.2	3.9	84.4	1.7	86.8	2.1	99.1	-5.5	86.0	-3.5
1998	80.2	9.5	90.5	7.3	88.6	2.1	98.2	-0.9	87.0	1.1
1999	90.1	12.3	98.9	9.3	91.1	2.8	102.3	4.2	93.2	7.1
2000	100.0	11.0	100.0	1.1	100.0	9.8	100.0	-2.3	100.0	7.3
2001	108.9	8.9	102.7	2.7	106.0	6.0	98.6	-1.4	104.5	4.5
2002	117.1	7.6	110.4	7.5	106.0	0.1	105.6	7.1	112.0	7.2
2003	126.5	8.0	114.0	3.2	111.0	4.7	106.7	1.0	118.4	5.7
2004	142.1	12.3	120.4	5.7	118.0	6.3	110.7	3.8	130.6	10.3
2005	148.4	4.5	125.0	3.8	118.8	0.7	118.9	7.3	141.2	8.1
2006	159.2	7.2	128.8	3.1	123.5	4.0	112.4	-5.4	138.9	-1.6
2007	169.4	6.4	136.4	5.9	124.2	0.6	116.0	3.2	144.1	3.8
2008	184.6	9.0	144.3	5.9	127.9	2.9	113.1	-2.5	144.6	0.3
2009	200.0	8.4	143.9	-0.3	139.0	8.7	111.1	-1.8	154.4	6.8
2010	214.2	7.1	148.1	2.9	144.7	4.1	104.2	-6.2	150.8	-2.4

B 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table B 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	57.0	7.0	98.9	-0.3	86.6	3.7	57.6	7.4	65.9	3.2	62.5	5.5
1991	59.9	5.0	99.6	0.7	86.5	-0.1	60.1	4.3	69.3	5.1	66.3	6.1
1992	63.5	6.0	98.0	-1.6	83.0	-4.0	64.8	7.7	76.5	10.4	73.1	10.2
1993	67.3	6.0	94.2	-3.9	83.4	0.5	71.5	10.3	80.6	5.5	77.7	6.3
1994	70.2	4.3	91.3	-3.0	82.4	-1.2	76.8	7.5	85.1	5.6	82.5	6.2
1995	73.7	5.0	89.2	-2.3	80.1	-2.8	82.6	7.5	92.0	8.0	88.4	7.2
1996	78.8	7.0	89.4	0.2	79.0	-1.3	88.2	6.7	99.7	8.4	93.8	6.0
1997	83.6	6.0	93.5	4.6	82.7	4.6	89.3	1.3	101.1	1.4	94.2	0.5
1998	89.3	6.9	98.6	5.4	87.7	6.1	90.6	1.5	101.8	0.7	95.4	1.3
1999	94.7	6.0	100.3	1.8	95.1	8.4	94.4	4.2	99.6	-2.2	97.2	1.8
2000	100.0	5.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	5.9	100.0	0.4	100.0	2.9
2001	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9	103.5	3.5	101.0	1.0	102.1	2.1
2002	98.3	-6.3	95.4	-5.8	103.2	-0.7	103.0	-0.5	95.2	-5.7	99.6	-2.4
2003	93.8	-4.6	89.1	-6.7	101.1	-2.0	105.3	2.2	92.8	-2.6	99.0	-0.6
2004	88.3	-5.8	79.7	-10.5	110.7	9.5	110.8	5.3	79.8	-14.0	90.9	-8.1
2005	82.7	-6.4	72.9	-8.5	116.5	5.2	113.4	2.3	71.0	-11.0	83.1	-8.6
2006	89.5	8.2	72.4	-0.8	117.7	1.1	123.6	9.0	76.0	7.0	86.6	4.2
2007	99.5	11.2	74.7	3.2	133.8	13.7	133.1	7.7	74.3	-2.2	87.1	0.6
2008	101.1	1.6	71.5	-4.3	130.6	-2.4	141.4	6.2	77.4	4.1	93.9	7.8
2009	100.2	-0.9	65.3	-8.7	120.5	-7.8	153.5	8.6	83.1	7.5	101.5	8.1
2010	106.7	6.5	64.0	-1.9	109.7	-8.9	166.6	8.5	97.2	16.9	122.7	20.8

Table B 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	33.6	19.3	58.4	11.1	57.6	7.4	151.8	-3.1	87.5	4.1
1991	39.5	17.4	65.7	12.6	60.1	4.3	144.4	-4.9	86.8	-0.8
1992	48.0	21.6	74.2	12.9	64.8	7.7	130.8	-9.4	84.7	-2.4
1993	53.1	10.5	74.3	0.2	71.5	10.3	124.0	-5.2	88.6	4.6
1994	60.2	13.4	78.4	5.5	76.8	7.5	117.4	-5.3	90.3	1.8
1995	66.8	11.0	80.9	3.2	82.6	7.5	108.7	-7.4	89.8	-0.5
1996	71.7	7.3	81.3	0.5	88.2	6.7	100.3	-7.8	88.4	-1.6
1997	73.1	1.9	81.8	0.5	89.3	1.3	98.9	-1.3	88.4	0.0
1998	80.6	10.3	88.9	8.7	90.6	1.5	98.2	-0.7	89.0	0.7
1999	92.9	15.2	98.3	10.6	94.4	4.2	100.4	2.2	94.8	6.5
2000	100.0	7.7	100.0	1.7	100.0	5.9	100.0	-0.4	100.0	5.5
2001	108.3	8.3	104.6	4.6	103.5	3.5	99.0	-1.0	102.5	2.5
2002	118.7	9.6	115.2	10.1	103.0	-0.5	105.0	6.0	108.1	5.5
2003	124.9	5.3	118.7	3.0	105.3	2.2	107.8	2.7	113.5	4.9
2004	137.4	10.0	124.0	4.5	110.8	5.3	125.3	16.3	138.8	22.4
2005	141.8	3.2	125.1	0.9	113.4	2.3	140.9	12.4	159.7	15.0
2006	155.8	9.9	126.1	0.8	123.6	9.0	131.6	-6.6	162.7	1.9
2007	177.6	14.0	133.4	5.8	133.1	7.7	134.5	2.2	179.1	10.1
2008	197.4	11.1	139.6	4.6	141.4	6.2	129.2	-3.9	182.7	2.0
2009	212.4	7.6	138.4	-0.9	153.5	8.6	120.3	-6.9	184.6	1.0
2010	237.2	11.7	142.4	2.9	166.6	8.5	102.9	-14.5	171.4	-7.2

B 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	56.1	8.0	100.4	-0.4	86.6	3.7	55.9	8.5	64.8	4.2	61.5	6.7
1991	59.4	5.8	101.2	0.8	86.5	-0.1	58.7	4.9	68.6	5.9	65.6	6.6
1992	62.8	5.8	99.5	-1.7	83.1	-3.9	63.1	7.6	75.6	10.1	71.8	9.5
1993	66.2	5.3	95.2	-4.3	83.5	0.5	69.5	10.1	79.2	4.8	76.2	6.0
1994	69.5	5.1	91.4	-4.0	82.5	-1.2	76.1	9.5	84.3	6.4	81.9	7.6
1995	72.8	4.7	88.1	-3.6	80.2	-2.8	82.6	8.6	90.8	7.7	88.2	7.7
1996	78.8	8.3	88.6	0.5	79.1	-1.3	89.0	7.8	99.6	9.8	94.4	7.0
1997	83.8	6.3	93.3	5.3	82.7	4.5	89.8	0.9	101.3	1.7	94.7	0.3
1998	89.6	6.9	98.7	5.8	87.8	6.1	90.7	1.0	102.1	0.7	95.8	1.1
1999	95.0	6.0	100.7	2.0	95.1	8.3	94.3	3.9	99.9	-2.1	96.9	1.2
2000	100.0	5.3	100.0	-0.7	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.1	100.0	0.1	100.0	3.2
2001	104.8	4.8	101.0	1.0	104.1	4.1	103.8	3.8	100.7	0.7	101.3	1.3
2002	96.5	-7.9	95.0	-5.9	103.3	-0.7	101.6	-2.1	93.4	-7.3	99.2	-2.1
2003	91.2	-5.5	87.5	-7.9	101.3	-2.0	104.3	2.6	90.1	-3.6	98.7	-0.5
2004	83.7	-8.2	76.3	-12.8	111.1	9.7	109.7	5.2	75.4	-16.3	90.3	-8.5
2005	76.1	-9.1	67.7	-11.3	117.2	5.5	112.4	2.5	64.9	-13.8	82.1	-9.2
2006	79.8	4.9	67.7	0.0	118.5	1.1	118.0	4.9	67.4	3.7	83.6	1.9
2007	89.3	11.9	69.6	2.8	135.2	14.1	128.4	8.8	66.1	-1.9	84.2	0.8
2008	89.4	0.1	64.4	-7.5	132.5	-2.0	138.9	8.2	67.5	2.2	93.8	11.4
2009	86.3	-3.5	57.9	-10.2	122.5	-7.5	149.2	7.4	70.5	4.3	96.3	2.6
2010	89.3	3.5	54.9	-5.2	111.8	-8.7	162.8	9.1	79.9	13.4	115.4	19.8

Table B 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	33.7	20.0	60.2	10.6	55.9	8.5	154.4	-4.0	86.3	4.1
1991	39.7	17.8	67.6	12.3	58.7	4.9	145.7	-5.6	85.5	-0.9
1992	49.4	24.5	78.3	15.7	63.1	7.6	132.3	-9.2	83.5	-2.3
1993	53.7	8.8	77.3	-1.2	69.5	10.1	126.3	-4.6	87.7	5.0
1994	61.3	14.2	80.6	4.3	76.1	9.5	118.7	-6.0	90.3	2.9
1995	68.3	11.4	82.7	2.6	82.6	8.6	110.2	-7.2	91.0	0.8
1996	74.3	8.7	83.4	0.9	89.0	7.8	100.4	-8.9	89.4	-1.8
1997	73.9	-0.5	82.2	-1.4	89.8	0.9	98.7	-1.7	88.7	-0.8
1998	81.0	9.7	89.3	8.6	90.7	1.0	98.0	-0.7	88.9	0.3
1999	91.1	12.5	96.7	8.3	94.3	3.9	100.1	2.2	94.4	6.2
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.5	100.0	6.1	100.0	-0.1	100.0	6.0
2001	106.3	6.3	102.4	2.4	103.8	3.8	99.3	-0.7	103.1	3.1
2002	123.3	15.9	121.3	18.4	101.6	-2.1	107.1	7.8	108.8	5.6
2003	131.8	6.9	126.4	4.2	104.3	2.6	111.0	3.7	115.7	6.4
2004	148.5	12.6	135.3	7.0	109.7	5.2	132.7	19.5	145.6	25.8
2005	154.5	4.1	137.5	1.6	112.4	2.5	154.0	16.0	173.1	18.9
2006	166.0	7.4	140.7	2.4	118.0	4.9	148.4	-3.6	175.1	1.2
2007	185.5	11.8	144.5	2.7	128.4	8.8	151.3	2.0	194.3	10.9
2008	208.8	12.6	150.4	4.1	138.9	8.2	148.1	-2.1	205.7	5.9
2009	223.5	7.0	149.8	-0.4	149.2	7.4	141.9	-4.2	211.7	2.9
2010	253.3	13.3	155.6	3.8	162.8	9.1	125.2	-11.8	203.8	-3.7

B 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1990 - 2010

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 %
1990	64.3	0.4	87.9	0.5	86.2	3.8	73.1	-0.1	74.6	-3.2	67.7	-2.5
1991	64.3	0.0	87.5	-0.5	86.0	-0.2	73.5	0.5	74.8	0.2	69.6	2.8
1992	69.1	7.5	86.5	-1.1	82.3	-4.2	79.9	8.7	84.0	12.3	80.6	15.9
1993	77.3	11.8	86.1	-0.4	82.8	0.6	89.7	12.3	93.3	11.1	89.0	10.4
1994	75.9	-1.7	90.5	5.1	81.8	-1.2	83.9	-6.5	92.8	-0.5	86.5	-2.8
1995	81.7	7.6	97.2	7.3	79.5	-2.9	84.1	0.3	102.8	10.8	90.5	4.6
1996	79.3	-3.0	95.9	-1.3	78.5	-1.3	82.6	-1.7	101.0	-1.8	89.3	-1.4
1997	81.6	2.9	95.5	-0.5	82.4	4.9	85.4	3.4	99.0	-1.9	90.4	1.3
1998	87.2	6.9	97.3	1.9	87.6	6.4	89.6	4.9	99.5	0.5	93.0	2.9
1999	92.4	6.0	96.9	-0.4	95.1	8.6	95.4	6.4	97.2	-2.4	101.5	9.1
2000	100.0	8.2	100.0	3.2	100.0	5.1	100.0	4.8	100.0	2.9	100.0	-1.5
2001	105.1	5.1	104.1	4.1	102.9	2.9	100.9	0.9	102.1	2.1	109.4	9.4
2002	111.2	5.8	98.8	-5.1	102.4	-0.5	112.5	11.5	108.6	6.4	99.9	-8.7
2003	112.2	0.9	101.1	2.3	100.1	-2.2	111.0	-1.4	112.1	3.2	99.6	-0.2
2004	122.0	8.7	105.2	4.1	108.2	8.1	115.9	4.4	112.7	0.5	97.8	-1.9
2005	131.3	7.7	112.2	6.6	111.9	3.4	117.1	1.0	117.4	4.2	99.2	1.5
2006	159.1	21.1	107.6	-4.0	112.9	0.9	147.8	26.2	140.8	20.0	117.1	18.0
2007	173.4	9.0	113.1	5.1	125.2	10.9	153.3	3.7	138.4	-1.7	118.5	1.2
2008	184.3	6.3	124.6	10.2	119.3	-4.7	147.9	-3.5	154.5	11.6	127.9	7.9
2009	191.7	4.0	120.7	-3.2	107.9	-9.5	158.8	7.4	177.6	15.0	148.9	16.4
2010	221.6	15.6	132.7	9.9	96.7	-10.4	167.0	5.2	229.0	29.0	185.2	24.4

Table B 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1990 to 2010

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 %
1990	34.3	14.6	46.9	14.7	46.9	14.7	134.0	3.3	98.0	3.2
1991	39.3	14.7	53.5	14.1	53.5	14.1	133.7	-0.2	98.3	0.3
1992	39.6	0.7	49.5	-7.4	49.5	-7.4	119.1	-10.9	95.2	-3.2
1993	49.8	25.8	55.5	12.1	55.5	12.1	107.2	-10.0	96.2	1.0
1994	53.6	7.6	63.8	15.0	63.8	15.0	107.7	0.5	90.4	-6.0
1995	57.7	7.7	68.6	7.4	68.6	7.4	97.3	-9.7	81.8	-9.5
1996	56.4	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	68.3	-0.4	99.0	1.8	81.8	0.0
1997	68.0	20.6	79.6	16.6	79.6	16.6	101.0	2.0	86.3	5.4
1998	78.3	15.2	87.4	9.7	87.4	9.7	100.5	-0.5	90.1	4.4
1999	104.6	33.5	109.6	25.5	109.6	25.5	102.9	2.4	98.2	9.0
2000	100.0	-4.4	100.0	-8.8	100.0	-8.8	100.0	-2.8	100.0	1.8
2001	119.7	19.7	118.6	18.6	118.6	18.6	97.9	-2.1	98.8	-1.2
2002	90.7	-24.3	80.6	-32.1	80.6	-32.1	92.1	-6.0	103.6	4.8
2003	85.5	-5.7	77.1	-4.4	77.1	-4.4	89.2	-3.1	99.0	-4.4
2004	82.0	-4.2	70.7	-8.2	70.7	-8.2	88.7	-0.5	102.9	3.9
2005	85.6	4.4	73.1	3.3	73.1	3.3	85.2	-4.0	99.7	-3.0
2006	107.4	25.5	72.7	-0.6	72.7	-0.6	71.0	-16.6	104.9	5.2
2007	136.9	27.5	89.3	23.0	89.3	23.0	72.2	1.7	110.7	5.5
2008	145.9	6.6	98.7	10.5	98.7	10.5	64.7	-10.4	95.7	-13.5
2009	162.4	11.3	102.3	3.7	102.3	3.7	56.3	-13.0	89.4	-6.6
2010	174.5	7.5	104.5	2.2	104.5	2.2	43.7	-22.5	72.9	-18.5

C. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table C.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1990 - 2010

Year	Labour force			Employment (including foreign workers)				Unemployment		
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments ¹		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate ²
				Number	%	Number	%			
	(Thousand)									
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
1996	482.3	8.2	490.5	286.8	62.0	175.8	38.0	462.6	27.9	5.8
1997	490.8	8.6	499.4	287.8	61.6	179.4	38.4	467.2	32.2	6.6
1998	499.4	10.0	509.4	294.7	62.0	180.3	38.0	475.0	34.4	6.9
1999	506.6	12.9	519.5	297.4	61.9	183.1	38.1	480.5	39.0	7.7
2000	503.0	14.6	517.6	298.7	61.6	186.2	38.4	484.9	32.7	6.5
2001	510.3	16.5	526.8	302.0	61.4	190.1	38.6	492.1	34.7	6.8
2002	513.0 ³	17.0	530.0	297.2	60.3	196.0	39.7	493.2	36.8	7.2
2003	520.9	18.2	539.1	296.9	59.5	202.1	40.5	499.0	40.1	7.7
2004	531.3	17.5	548.8	293.3	58.2	210.9	41.8	504.2	44.6	8.4
2005	542.5	16.6	559.1	292.2	57.6	215.0	42.4	507.2	51.9	9.6
2006	548.4	16.7	565.1	295.1	57.3	220.2	42.7	515.3	49.8	9.1
2007	548.9	21.6	570.5	302.0	57.7	221.7	42.3	523.7	46.8	8.5
2008	559.4	24.0	583.4	311.6	57.4	231.4	42.6	543.0	40.4	7.2
2009	566.3	21.0	587.3	306.0	56.1	239.8	43.9	545.8	41.5	7.3
2010	581.3	22.0	603.3	310.1	55.6	248.0	44.4	558.1	45.2	7.8

¹ Employing 10 or more persons

² Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

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

Table C.2 - Employment in large¹ establishments by industrial group, March 2007 - March 2010

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2007²	March 2008²	March 2009²	March 2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,684	17,324	16,747	16,143
<i>Sugarcane</i>	13,996	9,981	9,324	8,739
<i>Other</i>	7,688	7,343	7,423	7,404
Mining and quarrying	140	140	140	135
Manufacturing	94,027	93,877	82,635	80,138
<i>Sugar</i>	1,997	1,636	1,695	1,760
<i>Food</i>	9,112	9,258	9,395	9,195
<i>Textiles</i>	58,271	57,898	47,956	46,488
<i>Other</i>	24,647	25,085	23,589	22,695
Electricity, gas and water	2,999	3,081	3,189	3,374
Construction	13,629	13,243	13,440	14,283
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	18,835	20,549	21,591	22,357
Hotels and restaurants	22,245	24,565	22,909	23,311
Transport, storage and communications	18,513	19,051	19,410	19,199
Financial intermediation	8,959	10,216	10,765	11,387
Real estate, renting and business activities	17,196	19,071	22,256	23,711
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39,582	39,849	39,598	39,134
Education	24,040	24,512	25,031	25,486
Health and social work	12,984	13,344	13,306	15,531
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,512	7,293	7,437	7,859
Total	301,345	306,115	298,454	302,048
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	66,138	66,782	57,107	56,624

¹ *Employing 10 or more persons*

² *Revised*

Table C.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large² establishments by industrial group, March 2007 - March 2010

Industrial group	Rupees			
	March 2007 ³	March 2008 ³	March 2009 ³	March 2010
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10,409	10,990	12,757	13,841
<i>Sugarcane</i>	9,453	9,926	11,108	12,445
Mining and quarrying	6,340	6,735	6,870	6,946
Manufacturing	8,622	8,995	10,008	10,810
<i>Sugar</i>	12,897	13,691	15,703	16,023
<i>Food</i>	8,930	9,190	10,024	11,151
<i>Textiles</i>	7,203	7,519	8,275	8,647
<i>Other</i>	10,722	11,133	11,971	13,001
Electricity, gas and water supply	24,125	24,449	26,385	29,527
Construction	14,143	15,457	16,521	18,276
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	14,387	15,786	16,528	17,558
Hotels and restaurants	11,325	11,550	13,317	14,297
Transport, storage and communication	17,472	19,824	20,281	21,527
Financial intermediation	24,504	27,413	29,044	33,078
Real estate, renting and business activities	13,880	15,231	16,764	18,768
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,497	16,880	22,039	22,078
Education	16,682	17,287	22,374	23,204
Health and social work	18,866	19,562	23,413	23,892
Other community, social and personal services	12,513	13,028	14,242	15,736
All Sectors	13,397	14,440	16,883	18,247
Export Oriented Enterprises	7,570	7,894	8,814	9,297

¹ Earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis

² Employing 10 or more persons

³ Revised

Table C.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2007 - March 2010

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009 ¹	March 2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	158	166	193	212
<i>Sugarcane</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>206</i>
Mining and quarrying	163	173	177	179
Manufacturing	156	162	182	197
<i>EOE products</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>197</i>
Electricity, gas and water	179	181	195	218
Construction	162	177	189	209
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods	150	165	172	183
Hotels and restaurants	153	156	180	193
Transport, storage and communications	152	173	176	187
Financial intermediation	165	185	196	223
Real estate, renting and business activities	135	148	163	182
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	153	166	217	218
Education	148	153	198	206
Health and social work	168	174	208	212
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	157	164	179	198
All sectors	164	177	207	223

¹ Revised

Table C.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EOE sector) 1990 - 2010

Year	C.P.I.	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity ¹	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	8.7	57.6	7.4
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.2	83.9	12.3	60.1	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	12.2	64.8	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	1.9	71.5	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	76.8	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.6	82.6	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	88.2	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.3	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.6	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.4	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.9
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	103.5	3.5
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	103.0	-0.5
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	105.3	2.2
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	110.8	5.3
2005	128.0	4.9	6656.0	141.1	6.7	110.3	1.7	113.4	2.3
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	150.5	6.7	108.0	-2.1	123.6	9.0
2007 ¹	151.7	8.8	7570.0	160.5	6.6	105.8	-2.0	133.1	7.7
2008 ¹	166.4	9.7	7894.0	167.4	4.3	100.6	-4.9	141.4	6.2
2009 ¹	170.6	2.5	8814.0	186.9	11.7	109.6	8.9	153.5	8.6
2010	175.6	2.9	9297.0	197.1	5.5	112.2	2.5	166.6	8.5

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

¹ Revised

Table C.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 2000 - 2010

	(R million)										
Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	6,984	8,262	7,530	8,403	9,545	9,527	9,759	9,653	9,942	9,800	9,469
<i>Sugarcane</i>	3,499	4,422	3,651	4,287	5,073	5,031	4,869	4,334	4,230	3,489	2,863
<i>Other</i>	3,485	3,840	3,879	4,116	4,472	4,497	4,890	5,319	5,712	6,311	6,606
Mining and quarrying	163	156	99	88	90	88	85	79	108	101	107
Manufacturing	24,171	26,934	27,654	29,260	31,725	32,331	36,818	41,409	47,128	48,078	48,586
<i>Sugar</i>	840	1,436	1,271	1,359	1,624	1,327	1,308	1,175	1,141	988	838
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	4,223	4,672	5,124	6,345	7,231	8,307	10,193	12,226	15,943	16,021	16,573
<i>Textiles</i>	12,367	13,294	12,609	12,207	12,279	11,509	12,934	14,692	13,882	14,213	13,693
<i>Other</i>	6,741	7,532	8,650	9,349	10,591	11,188	12,383	13,316	16,162	16,856	17,482
Electricity , gas and water supply	1,760	2,578	2,947	3,368	3,505	3,228	3,239	3,321	4,590	5,498	5,401
Construction	5,715	6,272	6,969	8,263	8,840	9,071	10,242	13,282	16,473	17,486	18,231
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12,317	13,076	14,192	14,801	17,463	20,089	22,860	25,692	29,028	28,800	31,398
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	11,767	12,446	13,462	13,851	16,313	18,689	21,060	23,482	26,378	25,850	28,118
<i>Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</i>	550	630	730	950	1,150	1,400	1,800	2,210	2,650	2,950	3,280
Hotels and restaurants	6,383	8,243	8,424	8,984	10,950	12,008	14,763	18,673	19,170	16,754	18,514
Transport , storage and communication	13,608	15,323	16,886	18,437	19,522	20,006	21,544	23,790	23,922	24,194	25,361
Financial intermediation	9,409	9,594	10,791	13,447	13,786	15,483	17,522	20,826	23,909	25,411	26,578
<i>Insurance</i>	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,700	5,250	5,850	6,466	7,060	7,769
<i>Banks</i>	6,143	5,785	6,330	8,227	7,861	8,758	9,872	12,177	14,241	14,851	15,113
<i>Other</i>	866	958	1,210	1,475	1,725	2,025	2,400	2,799	3,202	3,500	3,696
Real estate, renting and business activities	9,011	10,217	11,348	13,296	15,003	16,472	19,219	22,784	27,258	29,849	32,777
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,458	4,989	5,538	6,672	7,245	7,811	8,702	9,633	10,832	11,191	11,725
<i>Other</i>	4,553	5,228	5,810	6,624	7,758	8,661	10,517	13,151	16,426	18,658	21,052
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6,693	7,132	7,764	8,991	10,098	10,908	11,650	12,041	13,780	15,322	16,159
Education	4,637	4,980	5,462	6,104	6,880	7,537	8,268	8,947	10,273	11,080	11,686
Health and social work	2,990	3,236	3,680	4,272	4,950	5,433	6,143	6,712	7,729	8,936	9,694
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3,484	3,776	4,250	4,771	5,378	6,035	7,013	8,240	9,805	10,857	12,050
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	107,325	119,779	127,996	142,485	157,735	168,217	189,125	215,449	243,115	252,166	266,011
Consumption of fixed capital	16,449	17,711	19,115	20,628	23,107	25,852	29,505	34,683	38,774	40,918	42,588
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	90,876	102,068	108,881	121,857	134,628	142,365	159,620	180,766	204,341	211,248	223,423
Export Oriented Enterprises	12,263	13,441	13,322	13,079	13,233	13,004	15,208	17,795	17,839	17,413	17,305

¹ Provisional

Note: Figures are based on results of CEA 2007 and FISIM allocated to users

Table C.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 2000 - 2010

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ¹		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$
2000	107,325	90,405	3,443	221,334	8,429
2001	119,779	99,802	3,433	243,404	8,373
2002	127,996	105,739	3,529	259,521	8,662
2003	142,485	116,495	4,105	285,541	10,061
2004	157,735	127,858	4,607	312,842	11,274
2005	168,217	135,272	4,628	331,658	11,346
2006	189,125	150,939	4,846	367,019	11,782
2007	215,449	170,897	5,448	411,398	13,114
2008	243,115	191,602	6,756	447,726	15,787
2009	252,166	197,727	6,191	462,012	14,465
2010	266,011	207,624	6,721	476,637	15,430

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

Table C.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2000 - 2010

Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+33.2	+8.5	-17.5	+3.1	+9.5	-4.2	+0.9	-5.4	+3.0	+8.8	-1.5
<i>Sugarcane</i>	+67.5	+11.8	-26.7	+5.5	+12.0	-8.4	-4.1	-14.2	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4
<i>Other</i>	+9.2	+5.1	-6.9	+0.8	+6.8	+0.6	+6.6	+3.4	+1.5	+6.2	+1.2
Mining and quarrying	-1.0	-15.0	-39.5	-17.2	-1.8	-6.7	-14.1	-15.1	+22.2	-12.2	+0.5
Manufacturing	+7.5	+5.0	-2.7	+1.0	+0.8	-3.5	+4.8	+2.3	+3.2	+2.1	+2.9
<i>Sugar</i>	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.6	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	+6.0	+4.6	+8.5	+18.5	+4.7	+2.8	+10.2	+2.8	+7.7	+3.8	+5.0
<i>Textiles</i>	+6.0	+4.8	-7.1	-5.7	-6.7	-9.6	+5.2	+9.9	+0.1	-0.2	+1.0
<i>Other</i>	+6.1	+4.9	+2.5	+0.1	+6.5	+0.1	+1.2	-4.4	+2.3	+1.5	+3.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	+12.5	+11.7	+1.4	+9.2	+4.1	+1.6	+0.0	+2.7	+6.1	+0.1	+3.3
Construction	+8.5	+6.0	+6.3	+13.3	+0.5	-4.7	+5.9	+16.0	+11.6	+6.2	+4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+1.5	+4.1	+3.1	+2.0	+6.2	+7.6	+5.7	+5.2	+4.8	+1.1	+4.1
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+1.2	+3.9	+2.8	+1.1	+5.6	+7.0	+4.8	+4.5	+4.4	+0.3	+3.7
<i>Other</i>	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+18.3	+15.6	+16.0	+18.0	+12.8	+9.3	+8.6	+8.1
Hotels and restaurants	+9.5	+2.5	+1.8	+4.9	+3.7	+4.5	+9.8	+12.0	+1.3	-5.9	+6.0
Transport , storage and communications	+13.3	+9.2	+7.7	+6.6	+7.8	+7.4	+7.2	+7.5	+6.1	+4.8	+5.3
Financial intermediation	+21.6	-7.9	+5.5	+16.9	-0.8	+4.8	+5.2	+7.6	+10.1	+3.8	+4.3
<i>Insurance</i>	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5
<i>Banks</i>	+32.5	-14.8	+2.9	+23.1	-6.4	+3.3	+4.0	+8.8	+12.7	+3.0	+3.9
<i>Other</i>	+8.4	+5.4	+22.6	+16.1	+15.4	+10.7	+11.0	+8.0	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+7.0	+7.8	+2.5	+12.7	+7.5	+4.7	+7.0	+9.0	+8.7	+6.1	+6.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+5.1	+6.7	+0.5	+16.0	+3.6	+2.8	+2.2	+1.8	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2
<i>Other</i>	+9.0	+8.9	+4.5	+9.6	+11.5	+6.5	+11.3	+15.0	+13.5	+9.6	+9.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+7.1	+4.3	+6.1	+6.3	+3.2	+4.6	+3.9	+0.4	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3
Education	+8.9	+3.6	+5.0	+4.7	+5.5	+5.3	+3.7	+2.3	+3.0	+2.5	+4.1
Health and social work	+5.9	+5.7	+9.2	+7.1	+7.3	+6.0	+8.0	+5.8	+4.6	+7.5	+6.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.9	+2.8	+5.8	+8.0	+7.6	+7.0	+6.7	+8.0	+8.4	+7.8	+8.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+10.2	+4.6	+1.6	+6.3	+4.3	+2.7	+5.6	+5.7	+5.5	+3.1	+4.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+8.4	+4.3	+3.0	+6.4	+4.0	+3.2	+6.0	+6.4	+5.5	+2.9	+4.6
Export Oriented Enterprises	+5.6	+4.9	-6.3	-4.6	-5.8	-6.4	+8.2	+11.2	+1.6	-0.9	+6.5

¹ Provisional

Table C.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2008 - 2010

	(R million)		
Industry	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,519	3,471	3,303
<i>Sugarcane</i>	1,610	1,395	1,183
<i>Other</i>	1,909	2,076	2,120
Mining and quarrying	35	34	35
Manufacturing	17,684	17,997	17,984
<i>Sugar</i>	507	440	373
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	4,060	4,139	4,238
<i>Textiles</i>	7,200	7,247	7,049
<i>Other</i>	5,917	6,171	6,324
Electricity , gas and water supply	1,086	1,213	1,440
Construction	7,726	8,284	8,852
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	8,649	8,576	9,240
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	7,893	7,736	8,400
<i>Other</i>	756	840	840
Hotels and restaurants	5,000	4,400	4,800
Transport , storage and communications	9,018	9,486	9,868
Financial intermediation	5,581	6,240	6,546
<i>Insurance</i>	900	934	1,028
<i>Banks</i>	3,702	4,235	4,388
<i>Other</i>	979	1,071	1,130
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,808	7,719	8,697
<i>Other</i>	6,808	7,719	8,697
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,045	12,404	13,044
Education	7,171	7,930	8,289
Health and social work	4,478	5,191	5,478
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3,904	4,379	4,962
TOTAL	91,705	97,324	102,537

¹ Provisional

Table C.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2008 - 2010

Industry	2008	2009	2010¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	35.4	35.4	34.9
<i>Sugarcane</i>	38.1	40.0	41.3
<i>Other</i>	33.4	32.9	32.1
Mining and quarrying	32.3	33.7	32.7
Manufacturing	37.5	37.4	37.0
<i>Sugar</i>	44.4	44.5	44.5
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	25.5	25.8	25.6
<i>Textiles</i>	51.9	51.0	51.5
<i>Other</i>	36.6	36.6	36.2
Electricity , gas and water supply	23.7	22.1	26.7
Construction	46.9	47.4	48.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	29.8	29.8	29.4
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	29.9	29.9	29.9
<i>Other</i>	28.5	28.5	25.6
Hotels and restaurants	26.1	26.3	25.9
Transport , storage and communications	37.7	39.2	38.9
Financial intermediation	23.3	24.6	24.6
<i>Insurance</i>	13.9	13.2	13.2
<i>Banks</i>	26.0	28.5	29.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	30.6	30.6	30.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	25.0	25.9	26.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	80.2	81.0	80.7
Education	69.8	71.6	70.9
Health and social work	57.9	58.1	56.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	39.8	40.3	41.2
TOTAL	37.7	38.6	38.5

¹ *Provisional*

Table C.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group for General Government, 2008 - 2010

	(R million)		
Industry group	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,085	1,157	1144
Manufacturing	55	61	60
Construction	397	408	395
Transport , storage and communications	99	111	108
Real estate, renting and business activities	73	82	84
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,045	12,404	13,044
Education	4,271	4,830	5,088
Health and social work	3,823	4,432	4,623
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	60	64	66
General Government	20,909	23,549	24,613

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2008 - 2010

(R million)

Industry group	2008 ¹	2009 ¹	2010 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,216	1,294	1,283
Manufacturing	55	61	60
Construction	397	408	395
Transport , storage and communications	257	266	265
Real estate, renting and business activities	73	82	84
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,780	15,322	16,159
Education	4,907	5,459	5,741
Health and social work	4,096	4,731	4,958
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	60	64	66
General Government	24,841	27,687	29,011

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 2000 - 2010

	(R Million)										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	15,341	16,704	18,400	22,075	23,634	24,139	27,501	35,987	45,278	48,809	52,166
Residential building	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,954	8,503	8,278	9,768	11,663	15,281	16,531	18,769
Non-residential building	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794	22,162	22,016	21,530
Other construction work	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530	7,835	10,262	11,867
B. Machinery and equipment	12,254	13,277	12,675	14,433	15,637	16,972	24,194	25,253	22,251	25,621	22,229
Aircraft	0	1,100	365	1,070	219	120	5,675	2,515	0	3,400	0
Marine vessel	0	445	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0
Passenger car	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406	3,635	2,864	3,459
Other transport equipment	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,945	2,433	2,288	2,228	2,395
Other machinery and equipment	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,782	11,328	12,779	14,077	16,899	15,728	17,129	16,375
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	27,595	28,436	30,710	35,438	39,052	40,991	46,020	58,725	66,929	71,030	74,395
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	677	650	832	983	1,365	2,255	2,814	2,583	2,751	1,840	1,743
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	10	29	-	-
Manufacturing	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,259	5,546	5,850	5,119	8,675	7,094	7,012	5,161
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,849	1,826	2,791	3,294	2,203	921	1,953	2,764
Construction	572	481	141	635	765	719	988	1,659	1,947	2,039	2,191
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,537	2,539	2,776	3,029	4,893	5,590	4,791	6,225
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	(2,146)	(2,083)	(2,444)	(2,470)	(2,456)	(2,697)	(2,954)	(4,609)	(5,295)	(4,655)	(6,013)
Restaurants and hotels	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,277	5,235	4,243	6,618	10,212	12,004	12,821	12,684
Transport, storage and communications	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,766	4,217	4,701	10,745	8,861	6,951	11,048	8,966
Financial intermediation	535	672	935	799	955	1,341	1,690	1,451	1,255	1,462	2,447
Real estate, renting and business activities	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,738	10,612	10,169	11,354	14,725	20,755	20,712	22,023
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	(6,368)	(7,099)	(6,955)	(7,954)	(8,503)	(8,278)	(9,768)	(11,663)	(15,281)	(16,531)	(18,769)
<i>Other</i>	(876)	(633)	(748)	(1,784)	(2,109)	(1,891)	(1,586)	(3,062)	(5,474)	(4,181)	(3,254)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,974	2,077	1,777	2,657	4,378	4,478
Education	487	514	1,041	1,266	1,192	1,351	1,032	1,131	1,705	1,733	1,130
Health and social work	343	332	606	641	743	573	634	780	1,325	1,936	1,835
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,065	1,234	1,387	2,582	1,779	2,368	2,300	2,280	2,544	2,704	2,748
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	27,595	29,981	31,075	36,508	39,271	41,111	51,695	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395
GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices	22.5	22.3	21.4	22.5	21.7	21.5	24.2	25.1	24.6	26.3	24.8

Provisional

Table C.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 2000 - 2010

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	+10.1	+4.9	+5.2	+14.6	+0.7	-5.2	+6.9	+17.0	+13.3	+7.7	+7.0
Residential building	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+9.2	+0.6	-9.6	+10.7	+6.8	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7
Non-residential building	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9	+49.2	+12.2	-0.8	-2.1
Other construction work	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3	-17.4	+8.1	+30.8	+15.8
B. Machinery and equipment	-24.3	+4.4	-6.8	+11.8	+1.1	+0.8	+31.1	-6.7	-15.8	+11.4	-15.4
<i>Machinery and equipment(exc. aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	-8.6	-7.8	+2.3	+6.5	+7.6	+1.5	+4.0	+9.0	-9.1	+0.8	-2.4
Passenger car	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+31.6	-16.2	+7.5	+32.7	+5.6	-25.8	+17.8
Other transport equipment	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-42.3	+0.2	+301.1	-38.0	-41.1	+70.3	-58.7
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+1.9	+7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-19.1	+7.4	+9.4	+19.3	-5.1	-14.9	+4.9
Other machinery and equipment	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	+1.9	+8.0	+4.7	-4.1	+3.3	-12.7	+9.2	-6.7
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+13.4	+0.9	-2.8	+17.5	+5.9	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+1.0	-0.8	+4.0	+11.3	+3.3	-2.5	+5.7	+13.8	+4.6	+5.5	+3.7
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-22.9	-7.5	+24.1	+14.7	+30.1	+53.4	+17.4	-18.2	+0.3	-33.9	-6.6
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	+139.9	-100.0	-	+622.8	+183.5	-100.0	-
Manufacturing	-3.7	-4.6	+6.2	-8.2	+21.7	-2.1	-17.6	+48.4	-23.7	-1.4	-28.0
Electricity , gas and water supply	-28.4	-20.1	-12.5	+22.7	-7.6	+41.9	+10.8	-41.2	-61.0	+112.2	+39.6
Construction	+4.0	-19.1	-71.5	+342.8	+12.5	-12.7	+30.1	+49.8	+9.1	+3.1	+6.1
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+11.1	-4.2	+11.0	-1.6	-6.3	+1.5	+3.6	+46.0	+5.9	-15.7	+26.9
<i>of which Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+13.8	-6.5	+13.4	-2.0	-6.9	+1.9	+4.0	+41.4	+6.4	-13.5	+29.6
Restaurants and hotels	-3.6	+2.7	+24.9	-18.9	+50.1	-24.7	+46.4	+37.7	+6.6	+6.7	-1.2
Transport , storage and communications	-41.3	+41.3	-32.7	+27.8	-31.5	+3.5	+119.2	-24.8	-26.6	+51.3	-19.7
Financial intermediation	-15.2	+21.1	+34.8	-16.7	+11.7	+30.4	+18.8	-22.9	-18.7	+15.3	+65.7
Real estate , renting and business activities	+13.6	+2.8	-4.7	+21.0	+2.4	-11.0	+5.0	+16.5	+27.9	-0.5	+6.2
Owner occupied dwellings	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+9.2	+0.6	-9.6	+10.7	+6.8	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7
Other	+11.8	-30.4	+15.2	+130.4	+10.8	-16.7	-20.2	+76.0	+65.3	-24.4	-23.4
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	-2.7	-13.6	+41.3	+24.6	+7.7	-26.5	-1.0	-23.6	+37.5	+61.8	+1.7
Education	+8.5	+1.6	+94.3	+16.8	-11.6	+5.3	-28.3	-3.2	+37.6	+1.5	-35.4
Health and social work	+41.8	-6.8	+76.5	+2.4	+8.5	-28.3	+3.9	+7.1	+56.1	+45.7	-6.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+152.4	+11.8	+7.8	+79.1	-35.4	+23.6	-8.6	-11.6	+2.9	+5.5	+0.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+13.4	+0.9	-2.8	+17.5	+5.9	+1.3	+8.9	-0.7

¹ Provisional

Table C.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1990 - 2010

Year	Exports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (b)	GDP Market Prices (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports goods and services (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c%	Total Trade (Rs Mn) (a + b)	Total trade as a % of GDP (a + b)/c%
1990	25,619	28,458	39,440	-2,839	-11.1	-7.2	54,077	137.1
1991	27,861	29,535	44,717	-1,674	-6.0	-3.7	57,396	128.4
1992	29,759	31,386	50,180	-1,627	-5.5	-3.2	61,145	121.9
1993	33,543	37,021	57,592	-3,478	-10.4	-6.0	70,564	122.5
1994	36,249	41,833	63,906	-5,584	-15.4	-8.7	78,082	122.2
1995	41,205	42,908	70,246	-1,703	-4.1	-2.4	84,113	119.7
1996	50,465	51,010	79,365	-545	-1.1	-0.7	101,475	127.9
1997	54,194	58,498	88,175	-4,304	-7.9	-4.9	112,692	127.8
1998	65,711	66,543	100,042	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132,254	132.2
1999	69,800	73,176	109,400	-3,376	-4.8	-3.1	142,976	130.7
2000	74,786	74,938	122,410	-152	-0.2	-0.1	149,723	122.3
2001	91,369	83,043	134,392	8,326	9.1	6.2	174,412	129.8
2002	89,366	84,443	145,055	4,924	5.5	3.4	173,809	119.8
2003	90,895	87,818	162,291	3,077	3.4	1.9	178,712	110.1
2004	96,466	99,763	180,908	-3,297	-3.4	-1.8	196,229	108.5
2005	112,969	122,916	191,393	-9,947	-8.8	-5.2	235,885	123.2
2006	128,994	151,434	213,444	-22,440	-17.4	-10.5	280,428	131.4
2007	141,187	163,896	243,998	-22,709	-16.1	-9.3	305,082	125.0
2008	145,204	181,319	274,316	-36,115	-24.9	-13.2	326,523	119.0
2009	138,168	164,622	282,905	-26,454	-19.1	-9.4	302,790	107.0
2010¹	156,255	190,912	299,967	-34,657	-22.2	-11.6	347,167	115.7

¹ Provisional

Table C.16 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2006 - 2010

(Reference Year 2007 = 100)

Year	Export Price		Import Price		Terms of trade (A/B)
	Index (A)	Annual change (%)	Index (B)	Annual change (%)	
2006	95.0	6.5	94.5	12.6	101
2007	100.0	5.3	100	5.8	100
2008	97.2	-2.8	109.6	9.6	89
2009	96.7	-0.5	103.2	-5.8	94
2010	93.6	-3.2	110.6	7.2	85

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, 1990 - 2010

Year	Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b)	Value Added¹ (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to Value Added¹ (a - b)/c%
1990	11,474	7,348	3,965	4,126	36.0	104.1
1991	12,136	7,067	4,390	5,069	41.8	115.5
1992	13,081	7,132	4,990	5,949	45.5	119.2
1993	15,821	9,326	5,697	6,495	41.1	114.0
1994	16,533	10,125	6,351	6,408	38.8	100.9
1995	18,267	10,856	7,067	7,411	40.6	104.9
1996	21,000	12,077	8,202	8,923	42.5	108.8
1997	23,049	13,880	9,179	9,169	39.8	99.9
1998	26,075	16,179	10,510	9,896	38.0	94.2
1999	29,131	15,735	11,508	13,396	46.0	116.4
2000	30,961	16,399	12,263	14,562	47.0	118.7
2001	33,695	17,140	13,441	16,555	49.1	123.2
2002	32,683	16,909	13,322	15,774	48.3	121.2
2003	31,444	15,579	13,079	15,865	50.5	121.3
2004	32,046	17,195	13,233	14,851	46.3	112.2
2005	28,954	15,518	13,004	13,436	46.4	103.3
2006	33,610	19,026	15,209	14,584	43.4	95.9
2007	37,840	21,036	17,795	16,804	44.4	94.4
2008¹	35,080	20,172	17,839	14,908	42.5	83.6
2009¹	35,972	17,332	17,413	18,640	51.8	107.0
2010²	39,817	20,617	17,305	19,200	48.2	110.9

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2007 - 2010

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	2007			2008			2009 ¹			2010 ²		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	3,960,758	37,906	1.0	3,870,836	26,470	0.7	3,373,583	21,100	0.6	3,462,009	11,607	0.3
France	3,376,564	19,912	0.6	3,802,101	19,141	0.5	3,322,702	13,945	0.4	3,259,375	11,135	0.3
USA	14,145,906	80,304	0.6	13,355,959	78,670	0.6	11,402,232	73,985	0.6	12,915,271	96,016	0.7
Germany	5,899,206	14,697	0.2	6,546,448	11,220	0.2	5,765,161	7,386	0.1	6,104,257	6,929	0.1
Italy	3,267,067	4,092	0.1	3,423,911	6,169	0.2	3,008,737	5,825	0.2	3,164,074	4,444	0.1

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

Country	2007			2008			2009 ¹			2010 ²		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	6,368,438	653	0.0	6,138,070	633	0.0	5,295,358	830	0.0	5,407,550	251	0.0
France	4,842,276	9,710	0.2	5,331,522	11,340	0.2	4,795,360	8,887	0.2	4,703,891	9,232	0.2
USA	18,790,962	9,481	0.1	17,544,126	13,958	0.1	14,728,612	21,928	0.1	15,747,600	23,910	0.2
Germany	7,054,659	2,426	0.0	7,329,785	2,846	0.0	6,710,151	2,739	0.0	6,780,261	2,948	0.0
Italy	3,083,111	8,500	0.3	3,327,063	6,771	0.2	2,964,123	6,530	0.2	3,011,660	2,521	0.1

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

Country	2007			2008			2009 ¹			2010 ²		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,208,206	15,838	1.3	1,170,408	18,330	1.6	1,062,367	13,472	1.3	1,220,928	16,548	1.4
France	768,077	18,822	2.5	886,539	15,954	1.8	840,345	16,602	2.0	851,001	10,800	1.3
USA	5,591,114	12,963	0.2	5,395,648	3,027	0.1	4,577,562	661	0.0	5,342,796	2,216	0.0
Germany	1,021,734	3,784	0.4	1,127,286	3,432	0.3	1,027,365	977	0.1	1,120,974	603	0.1
Italy	827,687	16,653	2.0	955,012	11,777	1.2	840,286	5,609	0.7	908,673	4,290	0.5

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Table C.18 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2007 - 2010

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	2007			2008			2009 ¹			2010 ²		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	2,226,704	18,440	0.8	2,167,626	20,842	1.0	2,085,939	19,170	0.9	2,489,767	28,907	1.2
France	1,886,577	13,350	0.7	2,088,865	13,953	0.7	1,951,219	17,935	0.9	2,151,875	19,051	0.9
USA	867,411	1,894	0.2	8,539,908	328	0.0	7,681,791	354	0.0	8,990,968	1,094	0.0
Germany	2,690,847	850	0.0	3,022,619	3,229	0.1	3,064,479	1,277	0.0	3,484,766	280	0.0
Italy	1,155,290	3,035	0.3	1,275,701	2,213	0.2	1,227,043	1,826	0.1	1,320,979	1,612	0.1

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

Country	2007			2008			2009 ¹			2010 ²		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	8,585,165	227,654	2.7	8,727,070	226,595	2.6	7,732,828	194,926	2.5	8,044,046	190,767	2.4
France	7,733,444	145,859	1.9	8,498,185	134,664	1.6	7,586,285	99,580	1.3	7,971,087	98,322	1.2
USA	28,446,536	10,983	0.0	28,091,112	6,029	0.0	25,169,270	3,914	0.0	28,711,793	9,876	0.0
Germany	9,769,053	16,662	0.2	10,726,906	13,518	0.1	10,479,697	14,317	0.1	11,014,642	10,027	0.1
Italy	5,782,422	20,829	0.4	6,296,618	13,384	0.2	5,705,549	8,988	0.2	5,801,312	5,242	0.1

¹ Revised

² Provisional

Source : Comtrade.un.org and CSO estimates

Table C.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1990 - 2010 (June)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn)	GDP at market prices	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit (Rs Mn)	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Net International Reserves	
						Amount (Rs Mn)	No. of weeks of imports
1990	19,928	39,440	50.5	766	1.9	9,632	23
1991	22,917	44,717	51.2	780	1.7	12,183	26
1992	20,460	50,180	40.8	1,307	2.6	15,179	31
1993	22,234	57,592	38.6	1,073	1.9	14,226	27
1994	24,442	63,906	38.2	1,499	2.3	13,947	23
1995	27,443	70,246	39.1	2,426	3.5	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	79,365	42.6	4,090	5.2	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	88,175	44.8	3,666	4.2	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	100,042	45.4	3,408	3.4	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	109,400	46.6	3,650	3.3	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	122,410	46.4	3,529	2.9	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	134,392	45.1	5,469	4.1	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	145,055	52.3	8,507	5.9	40,551	35
2003	95,486	162,291	58.8	9,512	5.9	48,414	39
2004	93,447	180,908	51.7	8,788	4.9	50,021	34
2005	105,816	191,393	55.3	9,005	4.7	53,932	30
2006	113,364	213,444	53.1	10,345	4.8	61,974	30
2007	122,120	243,998	50.0	9,439	3.9	83,500	37
2008	122,286	274,316	44.6	8,321	3.0	83,946	33
2009	134,935	282,905	47.7	8,432	3.0	97,802	44
2010	150,758	299,967	50.3	6,416	2.1	102,773	40

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

Data for Budgetary Central Government Debt and Government Deficit are as at end of June up to 2009. As from 2010 data are on calendar year basis

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2005 - 2009

ICT access	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	357.5	357.3	361.3	363.4	375.2
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	28.4	28.6	28.6	29.4
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	656.8	772.4	928.6	1033.3	1086.7
<i>of which pre-paid</i>	610.5	723.6	871.4	969.8	1013.0
<i>postpaid</i>	46.3	48.8	57.2	63.5	73.7
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	52.6	61.5	73.4	81.2	85.0
5. Internet subscriptions ('000)	128.6	143.5	166.0	199.5	286.0
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	85.5	82.4	87.6	94.7	107.0
<i>mobile</i>	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0
6. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	10.3	11.4	13.1	15.7	22.4
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.4 ³	8.4
<i>mobile</i>	3.5	4.9	6.2	8.2	14.0
7. Broadband internet ² subscriptions ('000)	51.4	87.1	119.0	157.3	254.3
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	8.3	26.0	40.6	52.5	75.3
<i>mobile</i>	43.1	61.1	78.4	104.8	179.0
8. Broadband internet ² subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	4.1	6.9	9.4	12.4	19.9
<i>of which fixed</i> ¹	0.7	2.1	3.2	4.1	5.9
<i>mobile</i>	3.5	4.8	6.2	8.2	14.0

¹ includes wireless as from 2005

n.a - not available

² 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

³ revised

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2005 - 2009

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009					
1. Fixed telephone										
Local call	<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>									
Peak										
Off-peak	<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					
2. Mobile Cellular telephone										
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 thereafter		6.5 cents per second							
To a fixed telephone	Rs 2.25 for first 30 seconds and 7 cents for every additional second thereafter		7.25 cents per second		5.8 cents per second					
3. International Direct Dialling-per minute call from fixed telephone to:	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak
Australia	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
New Zealand	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Reunion Island	10.20	7.20	9.00	7.20	9.00	7.20	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90
Madagascar	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
South Africa	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
France	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Germany	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
UK&North Ireland	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
USA	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
China	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	3.00	3.00
Hong Kong	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Malaysia	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Japan	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Singapore	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
India	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	4.40	4.40
4. Internet										
Dial up per minute (Peak time)	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57					
Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time)	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27					
ADSL 128 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	990	750	750	750	<i>n.a</i>					
Business use ¹	1,900	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,600					
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	1,590	1,360	1,360	1,360	750					
Business use	3,600	3,190	3,190	3,190	2,500					
ADSL 1 mbps (per month)										
Residential use	-	-	-	5,990	1,360					
Business use	-	-	-	5,990	5,000					

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

¹ upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010 & 2011

Commercial Tariff

Tariff ¹	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2010 ³	2011 ⁴	2010 ³	2011 ⁴	2010 ³	2011 ⁴
215	Rs 9.10	Rs 10.01	-	-	Rs 178.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 178.00 per month	Rs 196.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 196.00 per month
217	Rs 5.58	Rs 6.14	Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

¹ *Tariff: 215 - Flat Rate Tariff for Commercial Consumers*

217 - Maximum Demand Tariff for Commercial and Bulk Consumers

Industrial Tariff

Tariff ²	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2010 ³	2011 ⁴	2010 ³	2011 ⁴	2010 ³	2011 ⁴
313	Rs 2.84	Rs 3.12	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account
315	Rs 4.91	Rs 5.40	-	-	Rs 103.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 103.00 per month	Rs 113.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 113.00 per month
317	Rs 2.60 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.28 all additional kWh	Rs 2.86 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.51 all additional kWh	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

² *Tariff: 313 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers*

315 - Flat Rate Tariff for Industrial Consumers

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

³ *Effective as from 01 April 2008*

⁴ *Effective as from 01 December 2010*

Source: Central Electricity Board

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

Rupees

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 ¹	2009 ²	2010 ²	2000 ¹	2009 ²	2010 ²
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

¹ Effective as from 01 February 2000

² Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

Source: Central Water Authority

Table D.5 - Road network, 2006 - 2010

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
2006	75	955	593	398	2021	158
2007	75	962	593	398	2028	165
2008	75	962	593	398	2028	173
2009	75	1000	593	398	2066	177
2010¹	75	1014	593	398	2080	185

¹ Provisional

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2009 - 2010

	Rupees	
	2009	2010
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, 2009 - 2010

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
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 2009 - 2010

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupees							
		Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	26.25	30.80	26.25	28.68	26.25	27.63
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	2100.00	2100.00	155.00	155.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Singapore	SGD	60.00	60.00	5.00	5.00	4.35	4.35	4.20	4.20
Tokyo via Hong Kong	JPY	13800.00	13800.00	597.50	597.50	564.00	564.00	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, 2000 - 2010

Country	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mexico	Peso**	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93	11.14	13.50	12.62
Australia	Dollar	1.72	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.79	0.92
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	Dollar	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75	7.77
Japan	Yen	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76	103.39	93.68	87.78
Korea	Won	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75	954.32	928.97	1098.71	1274.63	1155.74
Singapore	Dollar	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45	1.36
Sri Lanka	Rupee	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62	108.30	114.91	113.00
Taiwan	Dollar	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85	31.52	33.02	31.50
France	Franc/Euro	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33
Germany	Mark/Euro	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33
Portugal	Escuado	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33
United Kingdom	Pound	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.57	1.55
Mauritius*	Rupee	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89

¹ *Special Administrative Region of China*

** *Upto 1992- old Pesos, as from 1993-new Pesos*

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

* *Average buying and selling rates*

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

Table E.2 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost of selected countries in national currency - Manufacturing sector, 1999 - 2008

Country	Currency	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.A	Dollar	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.13	23.81	23.82	24.59	25.65
Mexico	Peso**	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22	28.67	30.10	31.90	34.80
Australia	Dollar	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35	32.65	34.69	35.96	38.05
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	Dollar	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90	43.94	44.92	45.09	46.01
Japan	100 Yen	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70	23.95	23.50	23.26	23.94
Korea Republic of	100 Won	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90	138.81	140.49	148.83	155.97
Singapore	Dollar	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59	12.74	13.57	12.58	13.90
Sri Lanka	Rupee	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.13	73.82
Taiwan	Dollar	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10	205.00	209.20	216.00	218.90
France	Franc/Euro	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21	19.78	19.82	20.84	21.46
Germany	Mark/Euro	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15	26.51	27.23	27.46	24.50
Portugal	Escuado	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65	5.89	6.09	6.03	6.67
United Kingdom	Pound	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49	14.09	14.69	14.85	15.02
Mauritius*	Rupee	28.22	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25	50.89

¹ *Special Administrative Region of China*

** *Upto 1992- old Pesos, as from 1993-new Pesos*

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

* *Average buying and selling rates*

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

Table E.3 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost of selected countries in U.S Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1999 - 2008

US Dollar

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.A	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.12	23.81	24.15	24.59	25.65
Mexico	1.86	2.07	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.45	2.65	2.77	2.92	3.12
Australia	15.96	14.40	13.30	15.38	19.79	23.79	25.53	26.46	30.17	32.49
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51	5.65	5.78	5.78	5.91
Japan	20.47	21.93	19.43	18.60	20.32	21.65	21.31	19.99	19.75	23.15
Korea	7.34	8.23	7.72	8.77	9.69	10.50	12.48	14.48	16.02	14.20
Singapore	7.07	7.18	6.97	6.71	7.23	7.50	7.34	8.68	8.35	9.83
Sri Lanka	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.68
Taiwan	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.97	6.42	6.56	6.58	6.95
France	17	15.46	15.65	17.13	20.74	23.98	24.56	25.47	28.57	31.61
Germany	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.22	29.93	33.14	33.38	34.26	37.66	36.07
Portugal	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.18	9.32	7.42	7.53	8.27	9.83
United Kingdom	17.33	16.84	16.75	18.36	21.29	24.37	25.36	26.36	29.73	27.86
Mauritius	1.31	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.79

¹ *Special Administrative Region of China*

Table E.4 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1999 - 2008

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
U.S.A	95.6	100.0	104.7	108.5	114.4	117.7	121.2	122.9	125.1	130.5
Mexico	89.9	100.0	122.7	120.3	117.9	118.4	128.0	133.8	141.1	150.7
Australia	110.8	100.0	92.4	106.8	137.4	165.2	177.3	183.8	209.5	225.6
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1	103.7	106.1	106.1	108.4
Japan	93.3	100.0	88.6	84.8	92.7	98.7	97.2	91.2	90.1	105.6
Korea	89.2	100.0	93.8	106.6	117.7	127.6	151.6	175.9	194.7	172.5
Singapore	98.5	100.0	97.1	93.5	100.7	104.5	102.2	120.9	116.3	136.9
Sri Lanka	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	106.3	108.3	112.5	118.8	127.1	141.7
Taiwan	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.4	103.7	106.0	106.3	112.3
France	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.8	134.2	155.1	158.9	164.7	184.8	204.5
Germany	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.8	132.0	146.2	147.2	151.1	166.1	159.1
Portugal	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	137.6	207.6	165.3	167.7	184.2	218.9
United Kingdom	102.9	100.0	99.5	109.0	126.4	144.7	150.6	156.5	176.5	165.4
Mauritius	105.6	100.0	96.8	97.6	115.3	123.4	133.9	129.8	126.6	144.4

¹ *Special Administrative Region of China*

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 2000 - 2010

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australian Dollar	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36	24.08	25.33	28.47
British Pound	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86	52.73	50.07	47.72
Indian Rupee	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.66	0.67	0.68
Japanese Yen(100)	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90	27.65	34.40	35.41
South Africa Rand	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50	3.48	3.85	4.25
Singapore Dollar	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07	20.19	22.09	22.77
Swiss Franc	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17	26.28	29.52	29.65
US Dollar	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89
EURO	24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92	41.61	44.52	40.95

*Average buying and selling rates

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2000 - 2010

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australian Dollar	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0	158.9	167.2	187.9
British Pound	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9	132.5	125.8	119.9
Indian Rupee	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8	111.9	113.6	115.3
Japanese Yen(100)	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6	114.7	142.7	146.9
South Africa Rand	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7	91.8	101.6	112.1
Singapore Dollar	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5	132.7	145.2	149.7
Swiss Franc	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8	169.5	190.5	191.3
US Dollar	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5	108.0	121.6	117.6
EURO	100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8	173.4	185.5	170.6

Table E.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2000 - 2010

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australian Dollar	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8	63.8	57.5	62.9	59.8	53.2
British Pound	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9	68.8	63.3	75.5	79.5	83.4
Indian Rupee	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1	84.3	77.6	89.4	88.1	86.8
Japanese Yen(100)	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7	89.3	89.6	87.2	70.1	68.1
South Africa Rand	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0	80.0	84.2	108.9	98.4	89.2
Singapore Dollar	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7	76.5	72.2	75.3	68.9	66.8
Swiss Franc	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0	62.0	59.2	59.0	52.5	52.3
US Dollar	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8	84.3	83.7	92.6	82.2	85.0
EURO	100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1	60.7	55.9	57.7	53.9	58.6

Table E.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2000 - 2010

Country	Percentage										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Australian Dollar	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0	9.5	-4.9	-11.0
British Pound	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0	19.2	5.3	4.9
Indian Rupee	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9	15.2	-1.5	-1.5
Japanese Yen(100)	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-19.6	-2.9
South Africa Rand	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3	29.3	-9.6	-9.4
Singapore Dollar	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7	4.4	-8.6	-3.0
Swiss Franc	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4	-11.0	-0.4
US Dollar	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7	10.6	-11.2	3.4
EURO	-	-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9	3.1	-6.5	8.7

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency