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PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

2012

Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2012 is the sixteenth issue of an annual report published by Statistics Mauritius. This publication presents data relating to the years 1995 to 2012.

Statistics Mauritius adopted the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008 in 2012. As from this issue, productivity statistics by industrial activity will be published according to the new classification. Changes are noted at industry level, but not at the overall economy level.

To allow analysis, some back casting using NSIC 2 has been done as far back as 2007 for "Manufacturing" and "Export Oriented Enterprises". The series are not strictly comparable with those for the years 1995 – 2010 that appear in this publication, as well as other series published previously.

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 policy makers, planners as well as to the general public. The co-operation of all organisations, both public and private which have provided information for the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

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

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

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

2. Employment/Labour input

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

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

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

3. Capital input

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

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

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

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

4. Multifactor input

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

5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

7. Multifactor/Total Factor productivity

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

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

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

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

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.

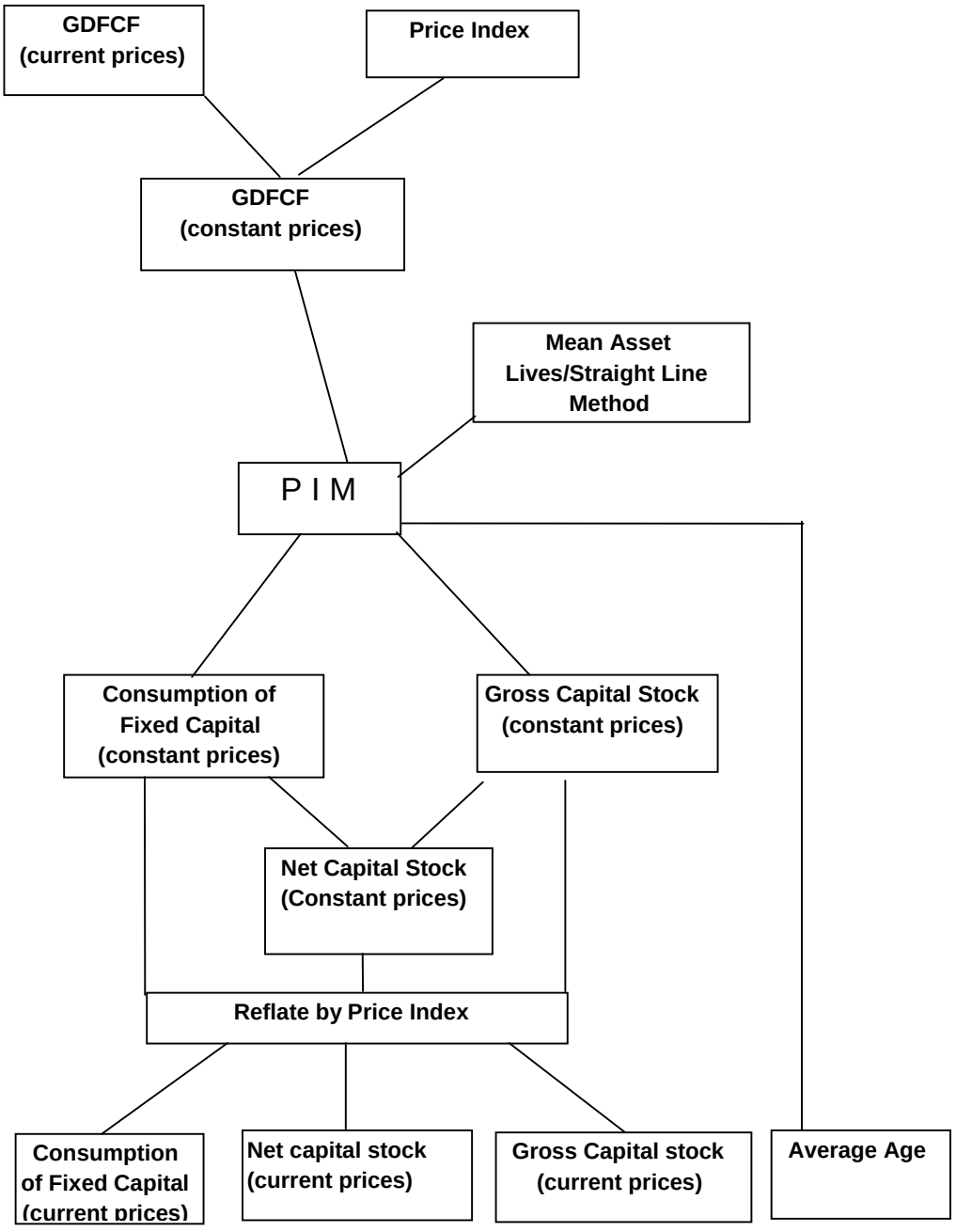
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 2002 – 2012

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.

Revision of classification

As from this issue, industrial classifications used will be according to the National Standard Industrial Classification (NSIC), Revision 2 based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities, Rev. 4 of 2008, previous classifications used being NSIC Rev. 1 based on ISIC, Rev. 3 of 1990. This has led to some changes within the activity groups but not at overall economy. As such, for the total economy, only one series of indices is given while the indices for the manufacturing and EOE sectors have been presented in both NSIC Rev. 1 and NSIC Rev. 2 with years 2000 and 2007 as base respectively and are not strictly comparable. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

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		2011	2012
		2002 - 2012	2007 - 2012		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.4	3.9	3.5	3.3
2	GDP at market prices	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.2
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8
4	Labour input	1.4	1.7	0.3	1.6
5	Capital input	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.3
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0
7	Capital - Labour ratio	3.6	3.3	4.5	2.6
8	Labour productivity	2.9	2.2	3.2	1.6
9	Capital productivity	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-0.9
10	Multifactor productivity	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0
11	Average compensation of employees	6.9	5.9	7.6	4.8
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.8	3.6	4.3	3.1
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	3.8	4.5	12.0	-1.0

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 2002 to 2012, GDP at basic prices, in real terms, grew on average by 4.4% per annum. The growth rate for 2012 was 3.3%, lower than the growth of 3.5% registered in 2011.

The GDP per capita at market prices is an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 0.6% in the population and 4.2% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.5% per annum during the period 2002 to 2012.

During the period 2002 to 2012, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.4% per annum, capital input grew by 5.1% compared to a growth of 1.4% for labour input. The capital - labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines, capital widening occurs. Thus, during the period under review, capital deepening took place as the capital - labour ratio increased by 3.6%.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per worker. The labour productivity index improved from 83.5 in 2002 to 111.6 in 2012, giving an average annual growth of 2.9%.

In 2012, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.6% compared to 3.2%. This was the result of a lower GDP growth of 3.3% coupled with a growth of 1.6% in labour input in 2012. In 2011, GDP grew by 3.5 % and labour input by 0.3%.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2002 to 2012, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% from 101.3 in 2002 to 94.9 in 2012.

Capital productivity witnessed declines for four consecutive years as from 2009 with a drop of 0.9% observed in 2012. The 0.9% fall in 2012 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.3%) compared to GDP (3.3%).

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

The MFP index shows the rate of change in "productive efficiency". In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. A growth of 0.8% has been observed in the average annual change in MFP during the period 2002 to 2012. No growth in MFP was registered in 2012 compared to an increase of 0.3% recorded in 2011.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System[1], based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables B.7 and B.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 2002 and 2012, average compensation of employees increased by 6.9% 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 3.8% in ULC. In 2012, ULC grew by 3.1% compared to 4.3% in 2011.

[1] Ramsay Productivity Models

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 2007 - 2012	2011	2012
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	2.0	0.7	1.5
2	Labour input	-1.3	-1.9	0.3
3	Capital input	-1.7	-1.2	-2.7
4	Capital - Output ratio	-3.6	-1.9	-4.2
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-0.4	0.7	-3.0
6	Labour productivity	3.3	2.7	1.2
7	Capital productivity	3.7	2.0	4.3
8	Multifactor productivity	3.4	2.4	2.5
9	Average compensation of employees	7.5	9.4	4.7
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.2	6.5	3.4
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	5.1	14.4	-0.6

Output and inputs

Between 2007 and 2012, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.0% annually. In 2012, the sector witnessed a growth of 1.5%, higher than the 0.7% growth registered in 2011.

For the period 2007 to 2012, labour input declined by 1.3% annually and capital input by an average annual rate of 1.7%.

In 2012, labour input increased by 0.3% while capital input declined by 2.7% compared to contractions of 1.9% and 1.2% respectively in 2011.

Productivity trends

During the period 2007 to 2012, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3% and capital productivity increased by an average of 3.7% annually. This was the result of growth of 2.0% in real output and declines of 1.7% and 1.3% in capital input and labour input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.4% per annum.

In 2012, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 1.2%, lower than the 2.7% growth in 2011. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 4.3% and 2.5% respectively in 2012 compared to increases of 2.0% and 2.4% in 2011.

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.

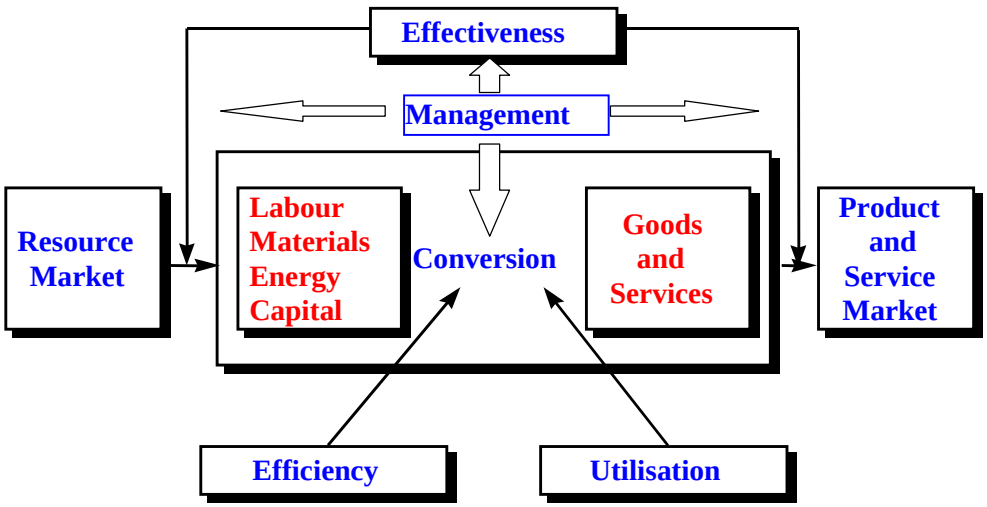
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

(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

The structure of the economy has changed over the years with a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. For example the share of the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was 6.5% in 2000 went down to 3.4% in 2012. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 22.5% in 2000 to 16.7% in 2012. On the other hand, the share of the services sector which was 64.0% in 2000 increased to 71.4% in 2012.

The contribution of the different industry groups to the economy, classified according to the National Standard Industrial Classification Rev 2 for the years 2007, 2010 to 2012 are shown in table below.

Table III: Contribution of different industry groups to the economy

Percentage

Industry group	2007	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**4.4**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.4**
Sugarcane	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Other	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Mining and quarrying	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Manufacturing	**18.3**	**17.0**	**16.9**	**16.7**
Sugar	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Export oriented enterprises	**8.1**	**6.5**	**6.2**	**6.2**
Other	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.5**
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**
Construction	**6.3**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**6.3**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	**11.8**	**11.7**	**11.8**	**12.2**
Wholesale and retail trade	11.1	10.8	10.9	11.2
Transportation and storage	**7.3**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**5.9**
Accomodation and food service activities	**8.7**	**7.0**	**7.1**	**7.0**
Information and communication	**4.6**	**4.9**	**4.7**	**4.5**
Financial and insurance activities	**9.7**	**10.1**	**10.2**	**10.3**
Monetary intermediation	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0
Other	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Real estate activities	**5.2**	**5.4**	**5.5**	**5.5**
Owner occupied dwellings	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	**3.2**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.6**
Administrative and support service activities	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**2.5**
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**5.6**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**5.9**
Education	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Human health and social work activities	**3.1**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.9**
Arts, entertainment and recreation	**2.0**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.9**
Other service activities	**1.5**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.2 Output and inputs

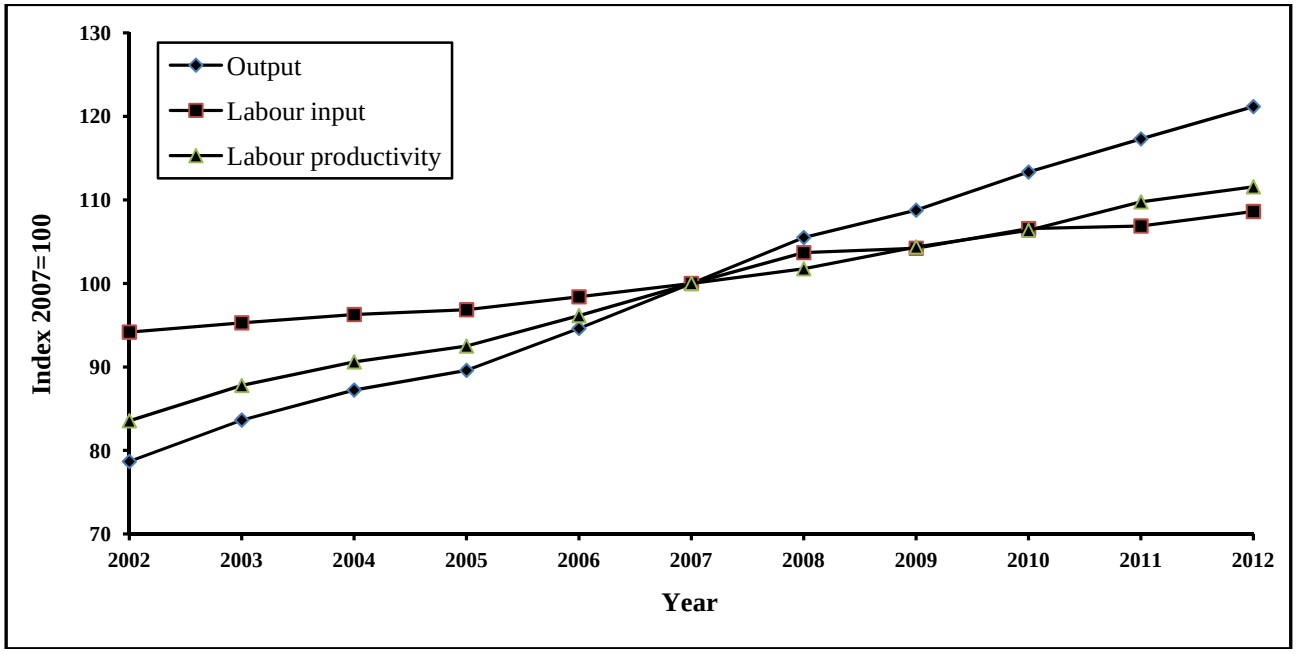
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 2002 to 2012, GDP in real terms 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 2007 to 2012 are given in table B.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.4% during the period 2002 to 2012 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 2007 to 2012 by sector and for the whole economy are given in table B.2 and table B.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, 2002 to 2012



From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 83.5 in 2002 to 111.6 in 2012. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 2.9%.

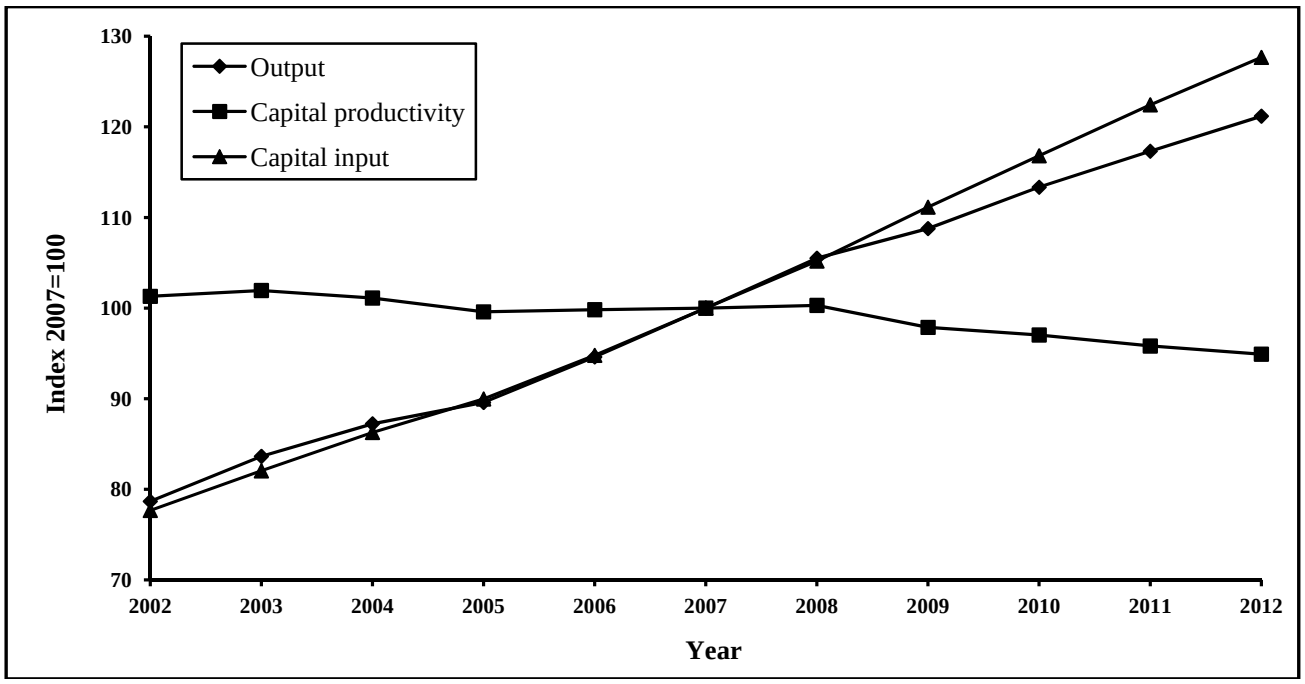
In 2012, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.6% compared to 3.2% in 2011. This was the result of a GDP growth of 3.3% in 2012 compared to 3.5% in 2011, coupled with a higher growth of 1.6% in labour input in 2012 against 0.3% in 2011. Trends in labour productivity during the

period 2007 to 2012 for the economy as a whole and also for the different sectors are shown in table B.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, 2002 to 2012



Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. From 2002 to 2012, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.6% with the index dropping from 101.3 in 2002 to 94.9 in 2012. Capital productivity witnessed declines for four consecutive years as from 2009 with a drop of 0.9% observed in 2012. The 0.9% fall in 2012 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.3%) compared to GDP (3.3%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table B.5 for the years 2007 to 2012.

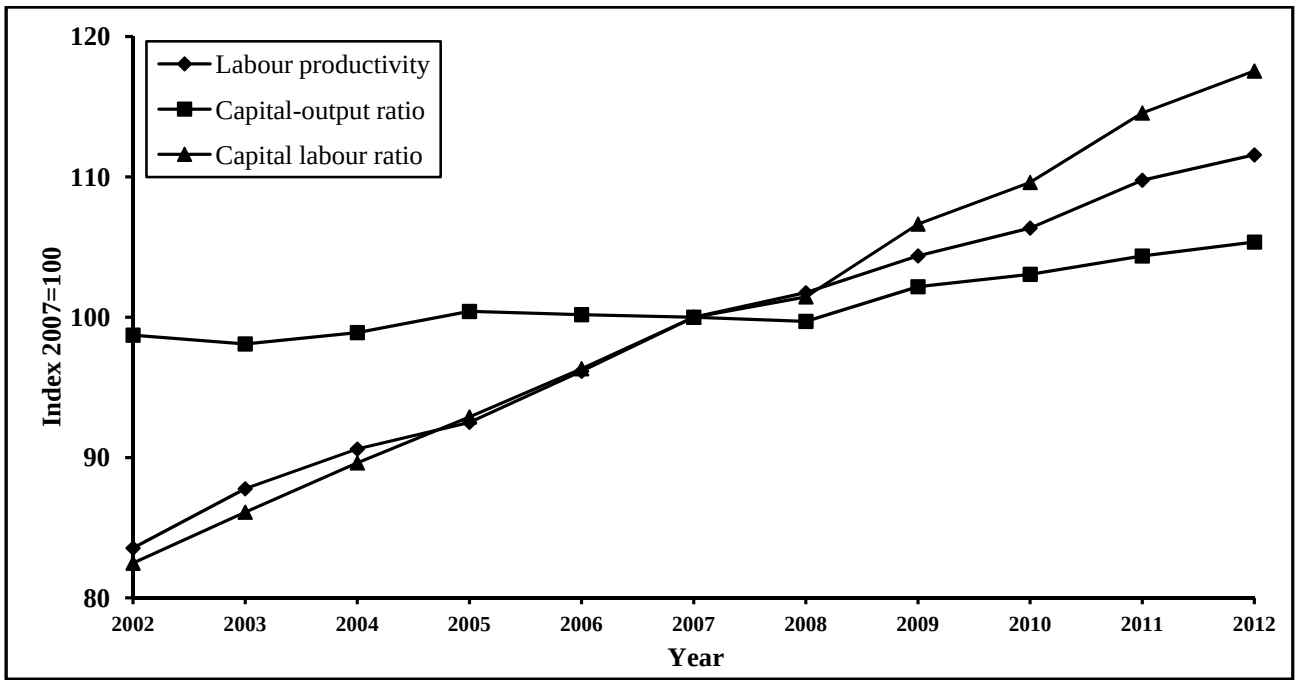
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

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 2002 to 2012 with the index improving from 98.7 in 2002 to reach 105.4 in 2012.

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 82.5 in 2002 to 117.5 in 2012, representing an annual growth of 3.6%.

In 2012, the capital-output ratio witnessed a rise of 1.0% compared to an increase of 1.3% in 2011. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 2.6% in 2012 compared to 4.5% in 2011.

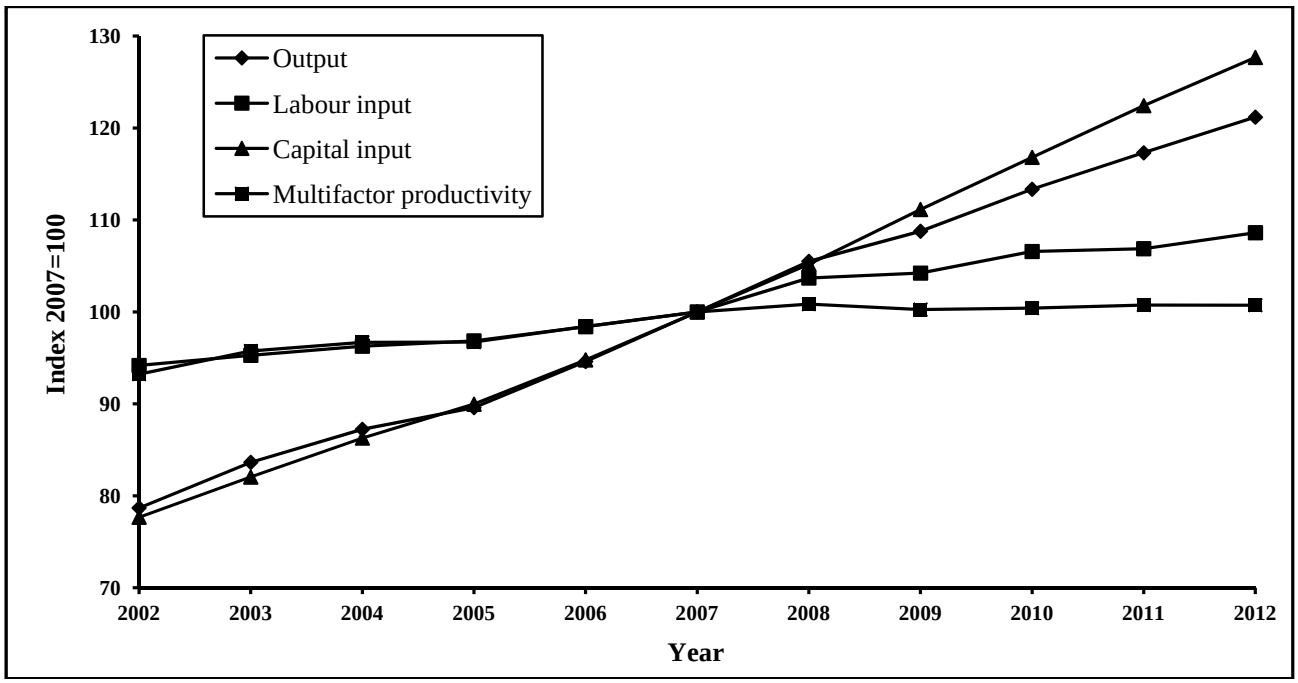
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 2002 to 2012



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, 2002 to 2012

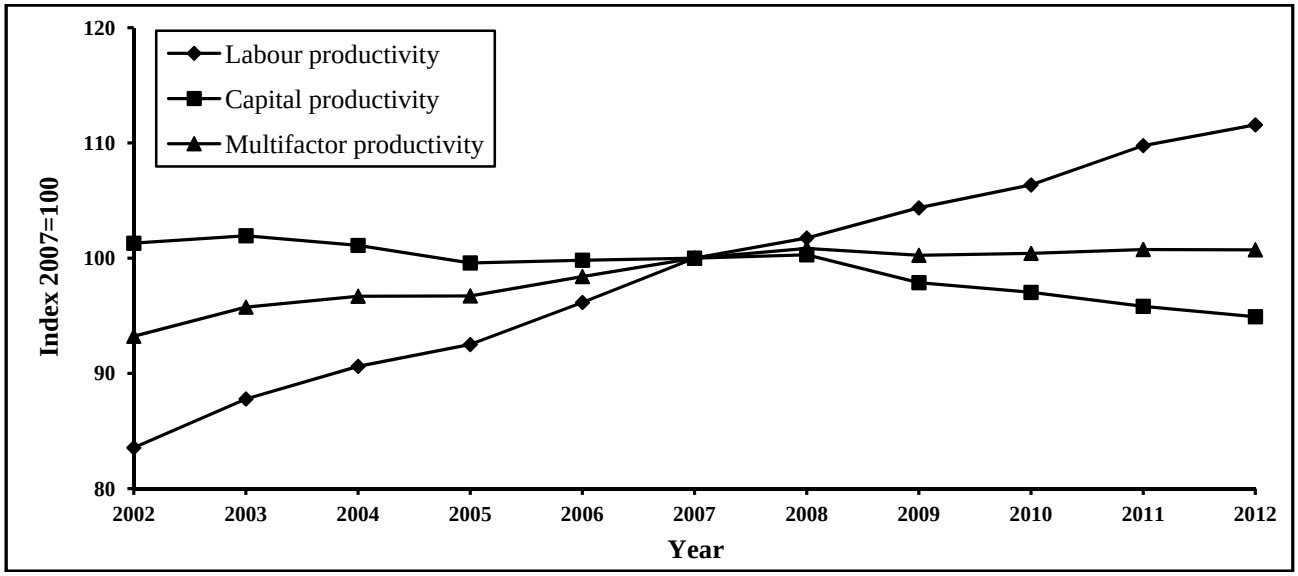


Between 2002 and 2012, MFP decreased by an average of 0.8% per annum. No growth in MFP was registered in 2012 compared to an increase of 0.3% recorded in 2011.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

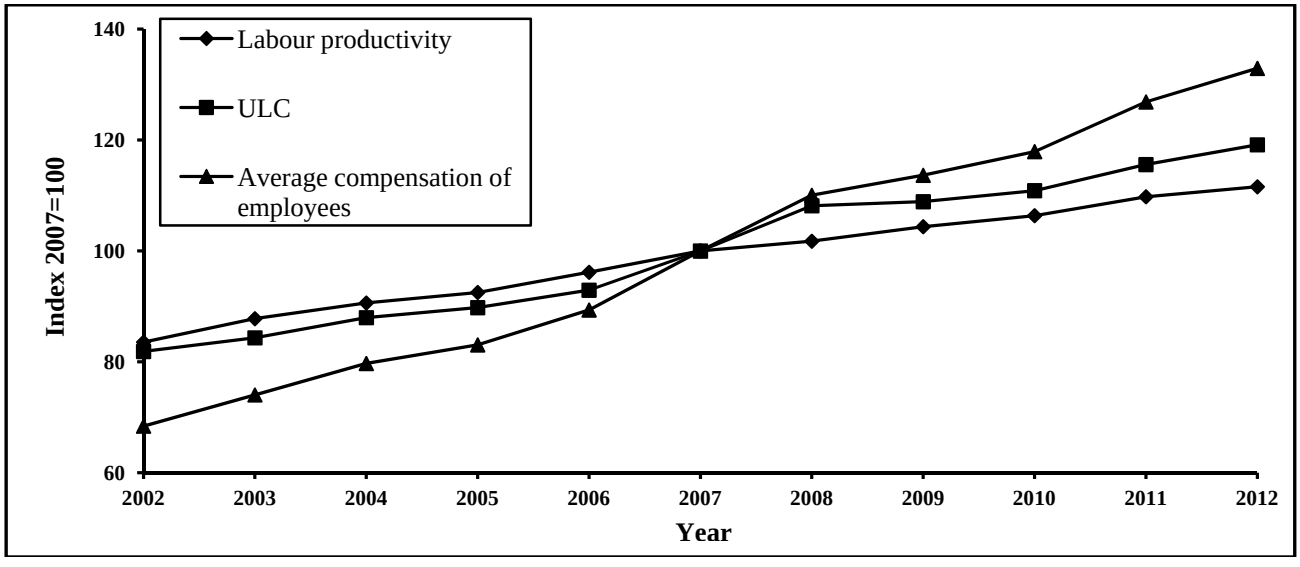
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 2002 to 2012. Over the years, whilst labour productivity and multifactor productivity grew by 2.9% and 0.8% annually, capital productivity witnessed a negative annual growth of 0.6%.

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 2002 to 2012



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 2002 to 2012

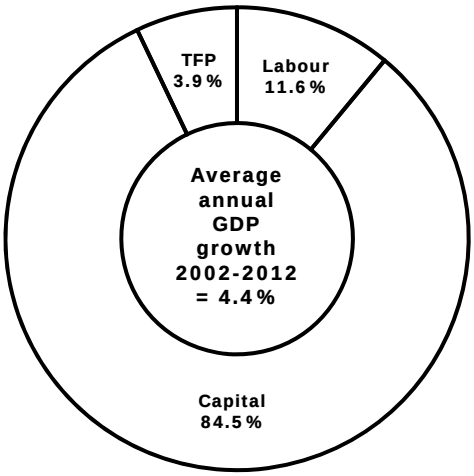


Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. During the period 2002 to 2012, average annual compensation of employees increased by 6.9% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.9%. The higher growth in average annual compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 3.8% in ULC. In 2012, ULC increased by 3.1% compared to a 4.3% growth in 2011 (Table A 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 2002 – 2012



Between 2002 and 2012, the contribution of labour to the 4.4% average annual growth in GDP worked out to 11.6% and that of capital to 84.5%. The remaining 3.9% 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	11.6 %
Capital	84.5%
TFP	3.9%

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 18.3% in 2007 to 16.7% in 2012. In 2012, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 111,700 (19.6% of total employment) compared to 119,000 (22.7 % of total employment) in 2007.

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 6.2%, 0.3% and 10.2% to GDP in 2012.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 2007 to 2012, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.0% annually. In 2012, the sector registered a growth of 1.5% higher than the 0.7% growth registered in 2011.

During the same period, labour and capital inputs declined annually by 1.3% and 1.7% respectively.

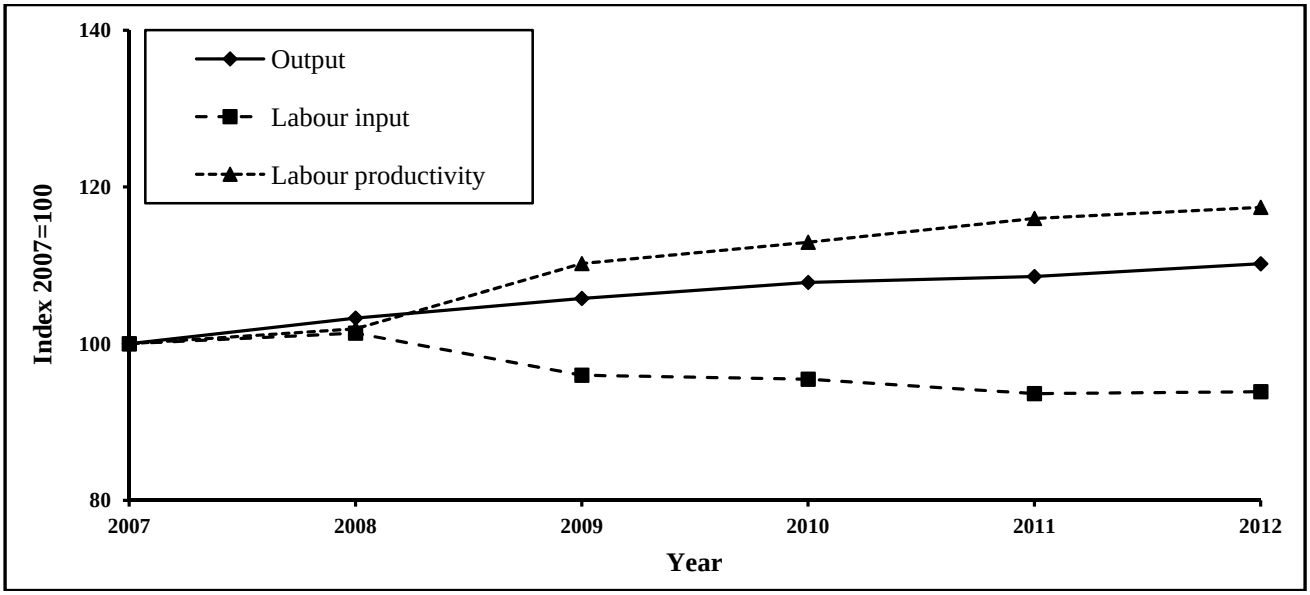
In 2012, labour input increased by 0.3% after a fall of 1.9% in 2011. Capital input further decreased by 2.7% in 2012 after a fall of 1.2% in 2011.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. From 2007 to 2012, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 100.0 in 2007 to 117.4 in 2012.

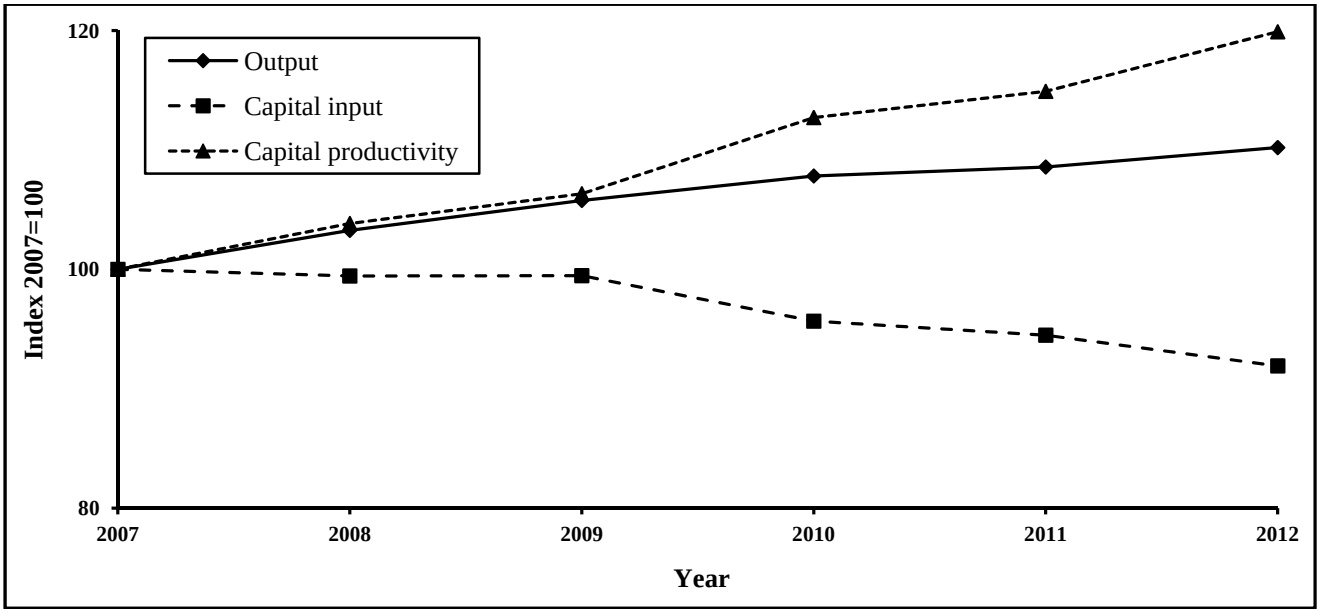
In 2012, labour productivity in manufacturing increased by 1.2%, lower than the 2.7% growth in 2011. The 1.2% increase in 2012 is the result of a 1.5% growth in output coupled with a rise of 0.3% in labour input (Table A2.1).

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2012



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2012

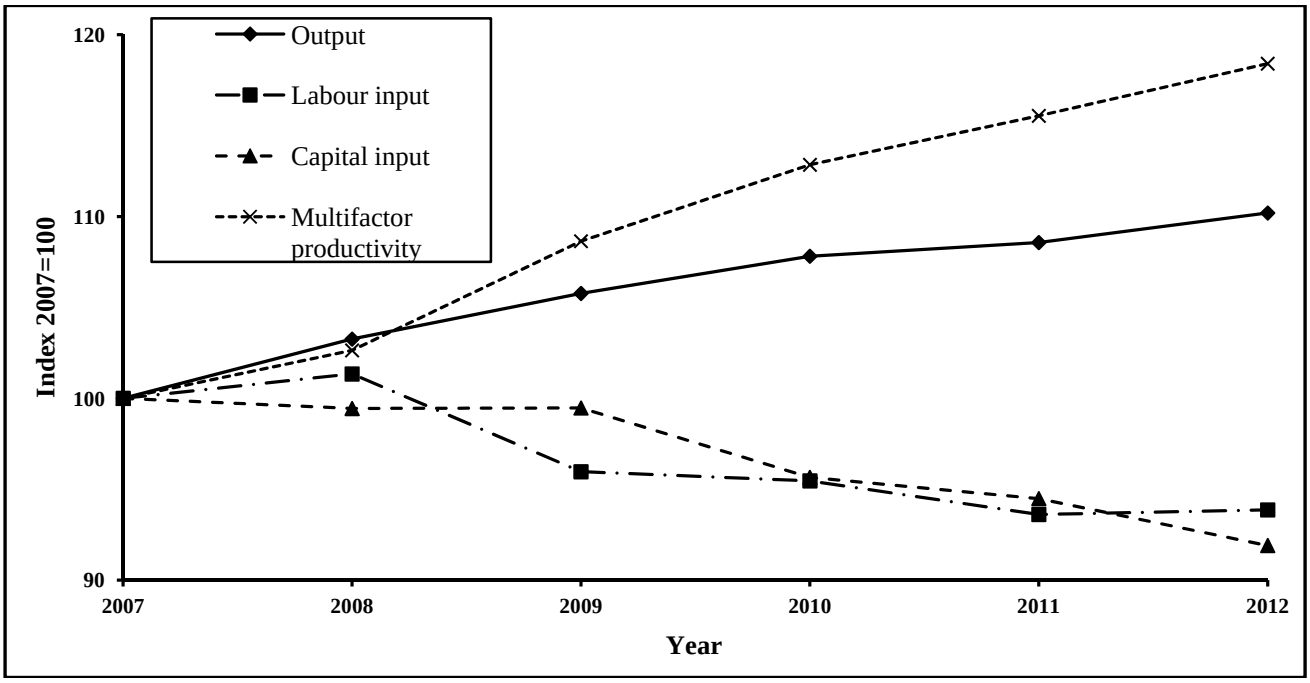


During the period 2007 to 2012, capital productivity declined by an average of 3.7% annually as a result of a decline of 1.7% in capital input and increase of 2.0% in real output respectively.

In 2012, capital productivity witnessed a growth of 4.3%, higher than the 2.0% growth in 2011. The 4.3% growth is the result of a higher growth of 2.0% in real output compared to the negative growth of 1.7% in capital input (Table A2.1).

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2012



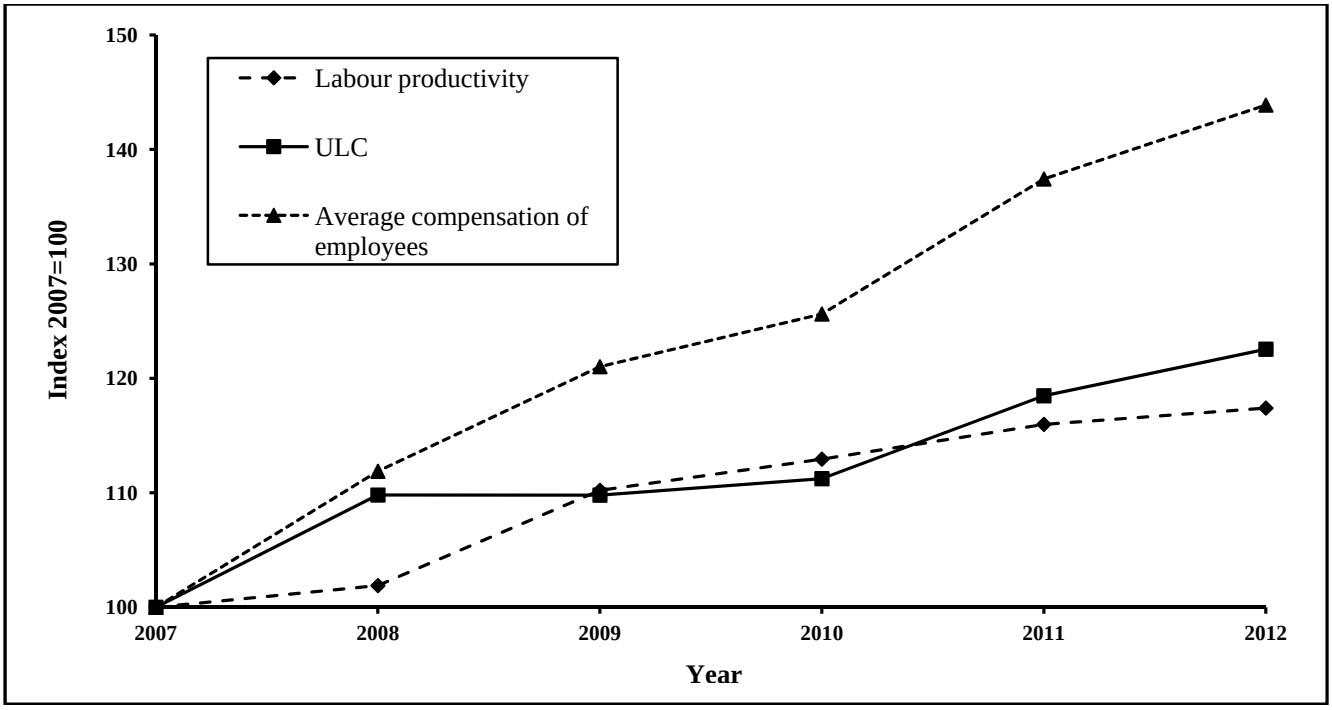
During the period 2007 to 2012, multifactor productivity (MFP) increased by an average of 3.4% per annum. In 2012, MFP witnessed an increase of 2.5% compared to2.4% in 2011 (Table A2.1).

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 2007 and 2012, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.2% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (7.5%) compared to labour productivity (3.3%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 100.0 in 2007 to 122.5 in 2012.

In 2012, ULC for the manufacturing sector grew by 3.4% following an increase of 6.5% in 2011 (Table A2.2).

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2007 to 2012



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

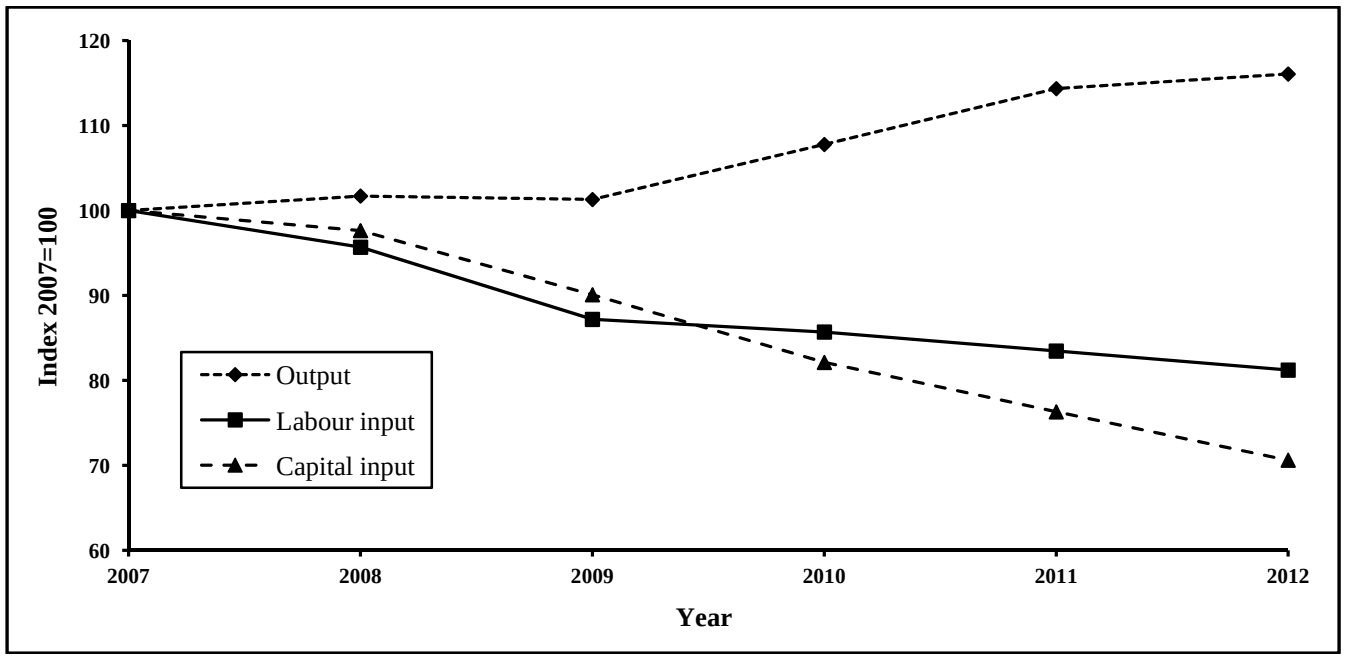
4.1 Background

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 December 2012, the number of persons employed by the EOE was 54,187 (34,988 Mauritians and 19,199 foreigners). In 2012, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 6.2%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 74.4% and 25.6% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2012



From 2007 to 2012, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 3.0%. Within the sector, average annual growths of 9.8% and 0.8% were observed in the non-textile and textile establishments respectively.

During the period 2007 to 2012, labour input registered an annual decrease of 4.1%. In 2012, labour input declined further by 2.7% after a fall of 2.6% in 2011.

Between 2007 and 2012, an average annual fall of 6.7% was observed in capital input. In 2012, the index fell by 7.5% after a decline of 7.1% in 2011.

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2012

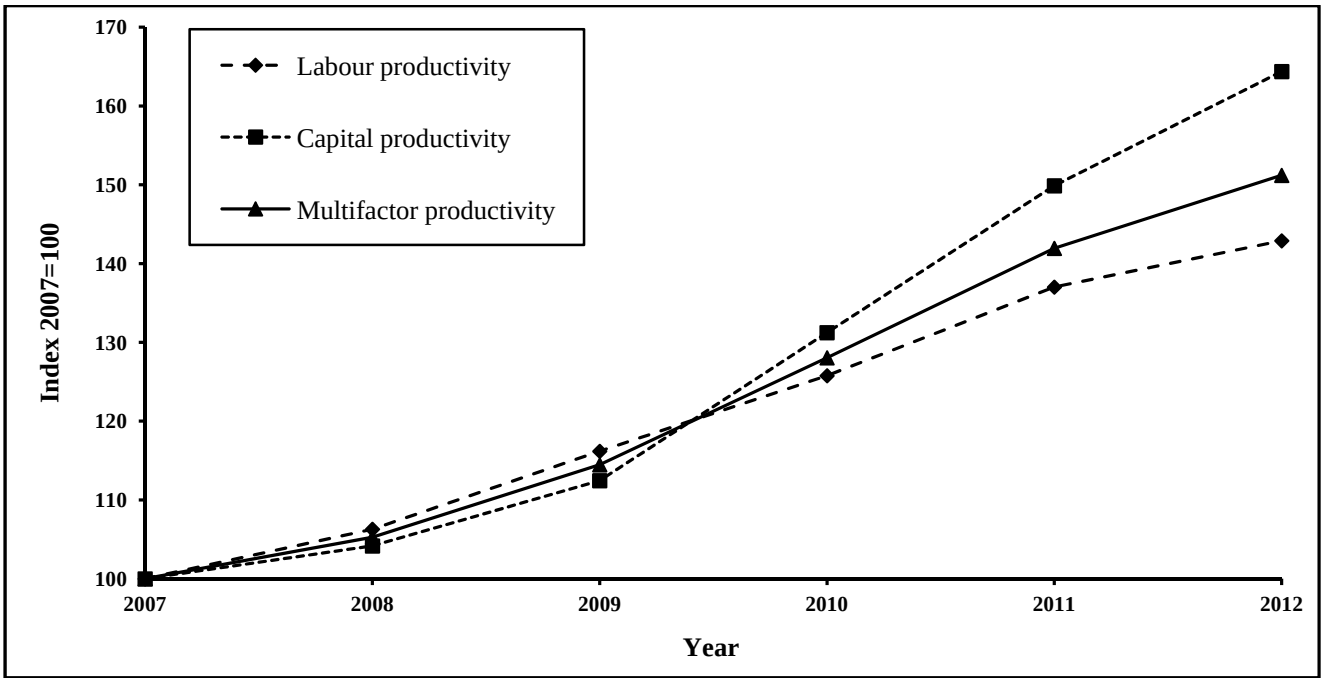


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 2007 to 2012. . Both labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 7.4% and 10.5 % respectively. This is explained by an annual increase of 3.0% in real output coupled with decreases of 4.1 % in labour input and 6.7% in capital input during the period under review. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 8.6%.

In 2012, labour productivity in EOE grew by 4.3% compared to a growth of 8.9% in 2011. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed further increases of 9.7% and 6.5% respectively in 2012 after the increases of 14.2% and 10.8 in 2011.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2007 to 2012

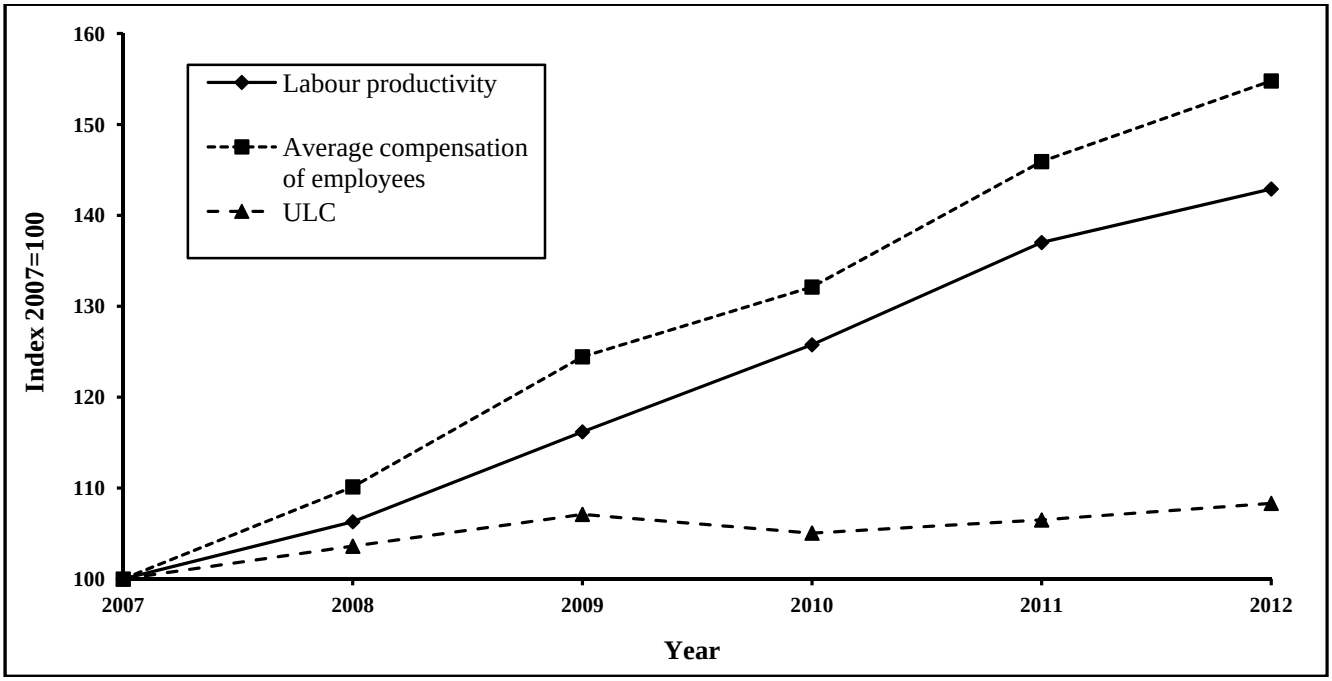


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 2007 to 2012. During that period, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 9.1% and labour productivity by 7.4%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 1.6% during that period. In 2012, the ULC index grew by 1.7% following a growth of 1.4% in 2011.

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.

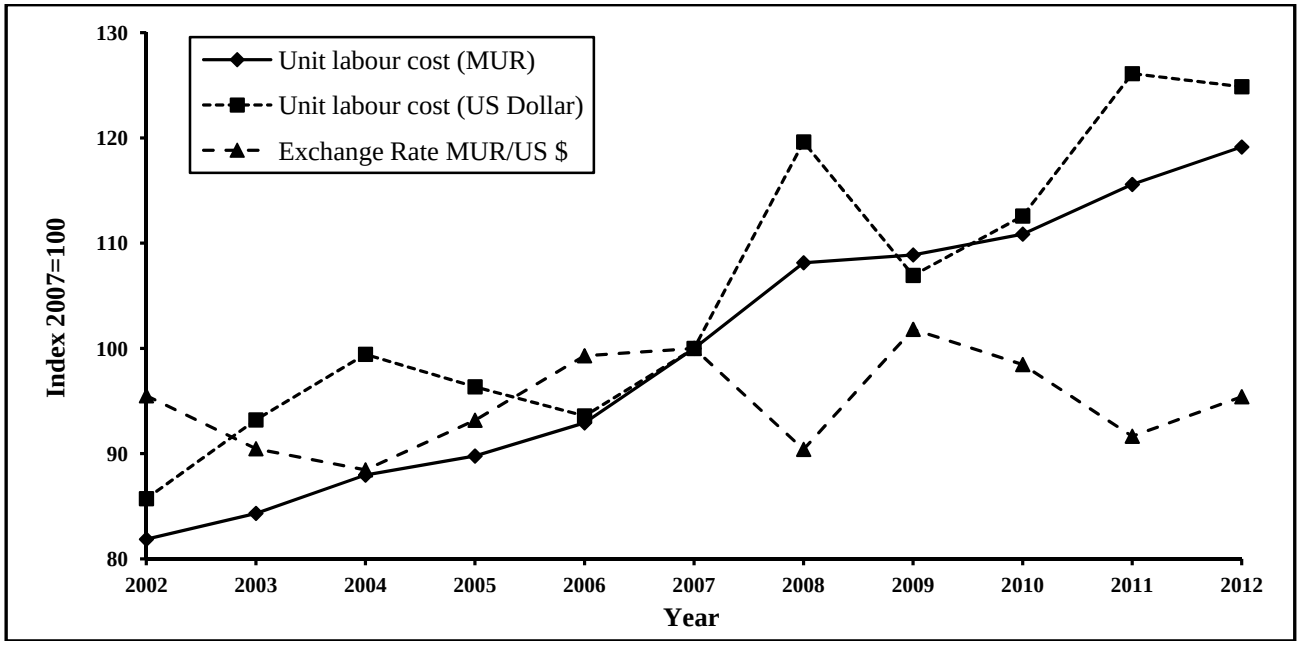
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2002 to 2012. 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, 2002 - 2012



From 2002 to 2012, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 3.8% annually. In Dollar terms, the increase was the same as a result of no change in the average annual exchange rate of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2012, ULC in Dollar terms declined by 1.0% after recording a growth of 12.0% in 2011.

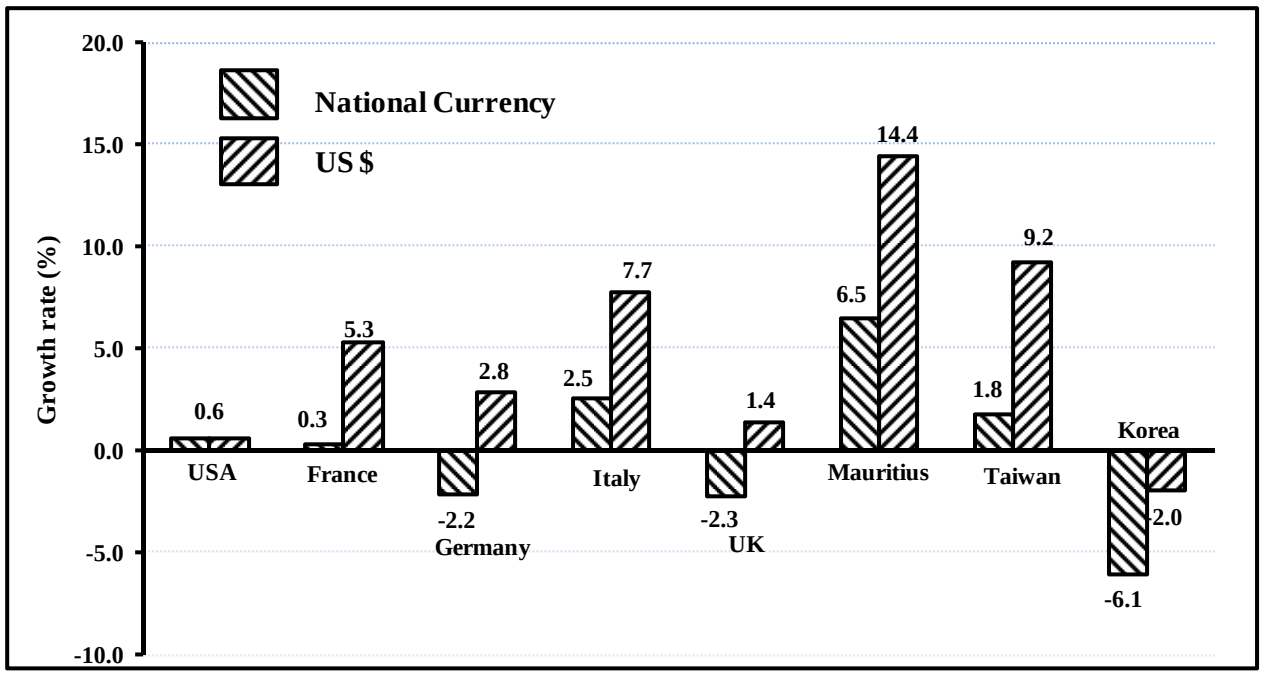
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2011

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2011, 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, 2011

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	0.6	0.3	-2.2	2.5	-2.3	6.5	1.8	-6.1
US $	0.6	5.3	2.8	7.7	1.4	14.4	9.2	-2.0

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2011



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

It is observed that, in 2011, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, increased in all countries except in Germany, UK and Korea. Mauritius and Italy recorded increases of 6.5% and 2.5% respectively.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed an even steeper increase than in the national currency valuations for all countries, due to the relative strength of their currencies vis-à-vis the US Dollar. Mauritius, Taiwan and Italy witnessed increases of 14.4%, 9.2% and 7.7% respectively.

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.8 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC[1] groups, for 2009 to 2012 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 841[2] has decreased gradually from 0.6% in 2009 to 0.2 % in 2012 while data for France for the same product has increased from 0.6% in 2009 to 0.9% in 2012.

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[1] SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

[2] Men's or boys coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted.

A. SERIES

A 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1995 - 2012

(Index 2007 = 100)

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 %
1995	55.5	5.3	88.1	0.9	52.6	5.0	62.9	4.4	105.5	0.2	80.3	3.6
1996	58.9	6.2	88.8	0.7	55.7	6.1	66.3	5.4	105.7	0.1	83.4	3.8
1997	62.2	5.6	90.0	1.3	59.2	6.2	69.1	4.2	105.0	-0.6	85.5	2.6
1998	65.8	5.8	91.2	1.4	62.4	5.4	72.1	4.3	105.5	0.4	87.8	2.6
1999	67.2	2.1	92.2	1.0	66.8	7.1	72.9	1.1	100.6	-4.6	86.5	-1.5
2000	74.0	10.2	92.6	0.5	70.4	5.4	80.0	9.7	105.1	4.5	92.9	7.4
2001	77.4	4.6	94.0	1.5	74.1	5.3	82.4	3.1	104.5	-0.6	94.2	1.4
2002	78.7	1.6	94.2	0.2	77.7	4.8	83.5	1.4	101.3	-3.0	93.2	-1.1
2003	83.6	6.3	95.3	1.2	82.0	5.6	87.8	5.1	101.9	0.6	95.7	2.7
2004	87.2	4.3	96.3	1.0	86.3	5.2	90.6	3.2	101.1	-0.8	96.7	1.0
2005	89.6	2.7	96.8	0.6	90.0	4.3	92.5	2.1	99.6	-1.5	96.7	0.0
2006	94.6	5.6	98.4	1.6	94.8	5.4	96.1	3.9	99.8	0.2	98.4	1.7
2007	100.0	5.7	100.0	1.6	100.0	5.5	100.0	4.0	100.0	0.2	100.0	1.6
2008	105.5	5.5	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	101.8	1.8	100.3	0.3	100.8	0.8
2009	108.8	3.1	104.2	0.5	111.1	5.7	104.4	2.6	97.9	-2.4	100.3	-0.6
2010	113.3	4.2	106.6	2.3	116.8	5.1	106.4	1.9	97.0	-0.9	100.4	0.2
2011	117.3	3.5	106.9	0.3	122.4	4.8	109.8	3.2	95.8	-1.3	100.8	0.3
2012	121.2	3.3	108.6	1.6	127.7	4.3	111.6	1.6	94.9	-0.9	100.7	0.0

Table A 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1995 - 2012

(Index 2007 = 100)

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 %
1995	40.4	7.3	64.2	2.8	62.9	4.4	94.8	-0.2	59.6	4.2
1996	44.2	9.5	66.7	3.8	66.3	5.4	94.7	-0.1	62.8	5.3
1997	46.9	6.0	67.8	1.7	69.1	4.2	95.2	0.6	65.8	4.8
1998	51.8	10.6	71.9	6.0	72.1	4.3	94.8	-0.4	68.4	3.9
1999	54.8	5.7	75.2	4.6	72.9	1.1	99.4	4.9	72.5	6.0
2000	59.8	9.1	74.8	-0.6	80.0	9.7	95.1	-4.3	76.1	5.0
2001	63.9	6.8	77.5	3.6	82.4	3.1	95.7	0.6	78.9	3.7
2002	68.4	7.1	81.9	5.6	83.5	1.4	98.7	3.1	82.5	4.5
2003	74.0	8.2	84.3	3.0	87.8	5.1	98.1	-0.6	86.1	4.4
2004	79.7	7.7	88.0	4.3	90.6	3.2	98.9	0.8	89.6	4.1
2005	83.0	4.2	89.8	2.1	92.5	2.1	100.4	1.5	92.9	3.7
2006	89.3	7.6	92.9	3.5	96.1	3.9	100.2	-0.2	96.3	3.7
2007	100.0	11.9	100.0	7.6	100.0	4.0	100.0	-0.2	100.0	3.8
2008	110.0	10.0	108.1	8.1	101.8	1.8	99.7	-0.3	101.5	1.5
2009	113.6	3.3	108.9	0.7	104.4	2.6	102.2	2.5	106.6	5.1
2010	117.9	3.8	110.9	1.8	106.4	1.9	103.1	0.9	109.6	2.8
2011	126.9	7.6	115.6	4.3	109.8	3.2	104.4	1.3	114.5	4.5
2012	132.9	4.8	119.1	3.1	111.6	1.6	105.4	1.0	117.5	2.6

A 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table A 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)												
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	90.7	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	95.8	1.4
1999	93.0	2.0	102.1	-0.8	95.2	6.3	91.1	2.8	97.7	-4.0	94.8	-1.1
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	103.6	3.6	106.0	6.0	101.4	1.4	103.1	3.1
2002	102.2	-2.7	96.3	-2.8	108.0	4.3	106.0	0.1	94.6	-6.7	99.1	-3.9
2003	103.2	1.0	93.0	-3.5	110.2	2.0	111.0	4.7	93.7	-1.0	100.1	1.0
2004	104.0	0.8	88.2	-5.2	115.3	4.7	118.0	6.3	90.2	-3.7	99.7	-0.4
2005	100.4	-3.5	84.5	-4.2	119.4	3.6	118.8	0.7	84.0	-6.8	95.1	-4.7
2006	105.2	4.8	85.1	0.8	118.4	-0.9	123.5	4.0	88.8	5.7	99.8	5.0
2007	107.6	2.3	86.6	1.7	125.0	5.6	124.2	0.6	86.1	-3.1	96.5	-3.4
2008	111.1	3.2	86.8	0.2	124.3	-0.6	127.9	2.9	89.3	3.8	99.2	2.9
2009	113.4	2.1	81.5	-6.1	124.4	0.0	139.0	8.7	91.2	2.1	103.2	4.1
2010	115.8	2.1	80.6	-1.1	119.6	-3.8	143.6	3.3	96.8	6.2	110.3	6.8
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)												
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	103.3	3.3	101.3	1.3	99.4	-0.6	101.9	1.9	103.8	3.8	102.6	2.6
2009	105.8	2.4	96.0	-5.3	99.5	0.0	110.2	8.2	106.3	2.4	108.6	5.9
2010	107.8	1.9	95.5	-0.5	95.7	-3.8	112.9	2.5	112.7	6.0	112.8	3.9
2011	108.6	0.7	93.6	-1.9	94.5	-1.2	116.0	2.7	114.9	2.0	115.5	2.4
2012	110.2	1.5	93.9	0.3	91.9	-2.7	117.4	1.2	119.9	4.3	118.4	2.5

Table A 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)										
1995	66.2	10.3	82.4	4.1	80.4	5.9	111.2	-7.6	89.4	-2.1
1996	70.5	6.5	82.9	0.7	85.0	5.7	104.7	-5.8	89.0	-0.5
1997	73.2	3.9	84.4	1.7	86.8	2.1	99.0	-5.4	85.9	-3.5
1998	80.2	9.5	90.5	7.3	88.6	2.1	98.1	-0.9	86.9	1.2
1999	90.1	12.3	98.9	9.3	91.1	2.8	102.3	4.3	93.2	7.2
2000	100.0	11.0	100.0	1.1	100.0	9.8	100.0	-2.2	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	105.7	7.1	112.1	7.2
2003	126.5	8.0	114.0	3.2	111.0	4.7	106.8	1.0	118.5	5.8
2004	142.1	12.3	120.4	5.7	118.0	6.3	110.9	3.8	130.8	10.3
2005	148.4	4.5	125.0	3.8	118.8	0.7	119.0	7.3	141.3	8.1
2006	159.2	7.2	128.8	3.1	123.5	4.0	112.6	-5.4	139.1	-1.6
2007	169.4	6.4	136.4	5.9	124.2	0.6	116.2	3.2	144.3	3.8
2008	184.6	9.0	144.3	5.9	127.9	2.9	112.0	-3.6	143.2	-0.8
2009	200.0	8.4	143.9	-0.3	139.0	8.7	109.7	-2.0	152.5	6.5
2010	220.2	10.1	153.4	6.6	143.6	3.3	103.3	-5.8	148.3	-2.7
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)										
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	111.9	11.9	109.8	9.8	101.9	1.9	96.3	-3.7	98.1	-1.9
2009	121.0	8.2	109.8	0.0	110.2	8.2	94.0	-2.3	103.7	5.6
2010	125.6	3.8	111.2	1.3	112.9	2.5	88.7	-5.7	100.2	-3.3
2011	137.4	9.4	118.5	6.5	116.0	2.7	87.0	-1.9	100.9	0.7
2012	143.9	4.7	122.5	3.4	117.4	1.2	83.4	-4.2	97.9	-3.0

A 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table B 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)												
1995	73.7	5.0	89.2	-2.3	79.6	-2.8	82.6	7.5	92.6	8.0	86.8	7.9
1996	78.8	7.0	89.4	0.2	78.6	-1.2	88.2	6.7	100.3	8.3	93.6	7.9
1997	83.6	6.0	93.5	4.6	82.3	4.7	89.3	1.3	101.5	1.2	95.1	1.6
1998	89.3	6.9	98.6	5.4	87.6	6.4	90.6	1.5	102.0	0.5	96.0	0.9
1999	94.7	6.0	100.3	1.8	95.0	8.5	94.4	4.2	99.7	-2.3	96.8	0.8
2000	100.0	5.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	5.9	100.0	0.3	100.0	3.3
2001	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9	103.5	3.5	100.9	0.9	102.3	2.3
2002	98.3	-6.3	95.4	-5.8	103.3	-0.6	103.0	-0.5	95.2	-5.7	99.4	-2.8
2003	93.8	-4.6	89.1	-6.7	101.3	-1.9	105.3	2.2	92.6	-2.7	99.3	-0.1
2004	88.3	-5.8	79.7	-10.5	110.9	9.4	110.8	5.3	79.7	-13.9	94.1	-5.2
2005	82.7	-6.4	72.9	-8.5	116.5	5.1	113.4	2.3	70.9	-11.0	88.3	-6.2
2006	89.5	8.2	72.4	-0.8	117.7	1.0	123.6	9.0	76.0	7.1	93.7	6.1
2007	99.5	11.2	74.7	3.2	133.7	13.6	133.1	7.7	74.4	-2.1	94.8	1.2
2008	101.1	1.6	71.5	-4.3	130.5	-2.4	141.4	6.2	77.4	4.1	100.8	6.3
2009	99.8	-1.3	65.1	-8.9	120.4	-7.7	153.1	8.3	82.8	7.0	110.2	9.3
2010	106.2	6.5	64.0	-1.7	109.8	-8.8	165.9	8.4	96.8	16.8	126.7	15.0
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)												
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	101.7	1.7	95.7	-4.3	97.6	-2.4	106.3	6.3	104.2	4.2	105.3	5.3
2009	101.3	-0.4	87.2	-8.9	90.1	-7.7	116.2	9.3	112.4	7.9	114.5	8.7
2010	107.8	6.4	85.7	-1.7	82.1	-8.8	125.8	8.3	131.2	16.7	128.1	11.9
2011	114.4	6.1	83.5	-2.6	76.3	-7.1	137.0	8.9	149.9	14.2	141.9	10.8
2012	116.1	1.5	81.2	-2.7	70.6	-7.5	142.9	4.3	164.4	9.7	151.2	6.5

Table A 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)										
1995	66.8	11.0	80.9	3.2	82.6	7.5	108.0	-7.4	89.2	-0.5
1996	71.7	7.3	81.3	0.5	88.2	6.7	99.7	-7.7	87.9	-1.4
1997	73.1	1.9	81.8	0.5	89.3	1.3	98.5	-1.2	88.0	0.1
1998	80.6	10.3	88.9	8.7	90.6	1.5	98.0	-0.5	88.9	1.0
1999	92.9	15.2	98.3	10.6	94.4	4.2	100.3	2.3	94.7	6.6
2000	100.0	7.7	100.0	1.7	100.0	5.9	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.5
2001	108.3	8.3	104.6	4.6	103.5	3.5	99.1	-0.9	102.6	2.6
2002	118.7	9.6	115.2	10.1	103.0	-0.5	105.1	6.1	108.2	5.5
2003	124.9	5.3	118.7	3.0	105.3	2.2	108.0	2.8	113.7	5.1
2004	137.4	10.0	124.0	4.5	110.8	5.3	125.5	16.2	139.0	22.3
2005	141.8	3.2	125.1	0.9	113.4	2.3	141.0	12.3	159.8	14.9
2006	155.8	9.9	126.1	0.8	123.6	9.0	131.6	-6.7	162.6	1.8
2007	175.7	12.8	132.0	4.7	133.1	7.7	134.4	2.1	178.9	10.0
2008	193.5	10.1	136.9	3.7	141.4	6.2	129.1	-3.9	182.5	2.0
2009	218.7	13.0	142.8	4.3	153.1	8.3	120.7	-6.5	184.8	1.3
2010	232.2	6.2	139.9	-2.0	165.9	8.4	103.3	-14.4	171.4	-7.3
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)										
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	110.1	10.1	103.6	3.6	106.3	6.3	96.0	-4.0	102.0	2.0
2009	124.4	13.0	107.1	3.4	116.2	9.3	88.9	-7.4	103.3	1.3
2010	132.1	6.2	105.1	-1.9	125.8	8.3	76.2	-14.3	95.8	-7.3
2011	145.9	10.4	106.5	1.4	137.0	8.9	66.7	-12.4	91.4	-4.6
2012	154.8	6.1	108.3	1.7	142.9	4.3	60.8	-8.8	86.9	-4.9

A 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)												
1995	72.8	4.7	88.1	-3.6	79.7	-2.8	82.6	8.6	91.4	7.7	86.2	8.4
1996	78.8	8.3	88.6	0.5	78.7	-1.2	89.0	7.8	100.2	9.6	94.1	9.1
1997	83.8	6.3	93.3	5.3	82.4	4.7	89.8	0.9	101.7	1.5	95.6	1.6
1998	89.6	6.9	98.7	5.8	87.6	6.3	90.7	1.0	102.3	0.5	96.3	0.7
1999	95.0	6.0	100.7	2.0	95.0	8.4	94.3	3.9	100.0	-2.3	96.9	0.7
2000	100.0	5.3	100.0	-0.7	100.0	5.3	100.0	6.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	3.1
2001	104.8	4.8	101.0	1.0	104.1	4.1	103.8	3.8	100.7	0.7	102.3	2.3
2002	96.5	-7.9	95.0	-5.9	103.4	-0.6	101.6	-2.1	93.3	-7.3	97.9	-4.2
2003	91.2	-5.5	87.5	-7.9	101.5	-1.9	104.3	2.6	89.9	-3.7	97.8	-0.2
2004	83.7	-8.2	76.3	-12.8	111.3	9.7	109.7	5.2	75.3	-16.3	92.0	-5.9
2005	76.1	-9.1	67.7	-11.3	117.3	5.4	112.4	2.5	64.9	-13.8	85.6	-7.0
2006	79.8	4.9	67.7	0.0	118.5	1.0	118.0	4.9	67.4	3.9	88.2	3.0
2007	89.3	11.9	69.6	2.8	135.0	14.0	128.4	8.8	66.2	-1.8	90.0	2.1
2008	89.4	0.1	64.4	-7.5	132.3	-2.0	138.9	8.2	67.6	2.2	97.9	8.7
2009	86.3	-3.5	57.8	-10.3	122.4	-7.5	149.4	7.6	70.5	4.3	105.8	8.1
2010	88.8	2.9	54.9	-5.0	111.8	-8.6	161.9	8.3	79.4	12.6	121.5	14.9
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)												
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	100.3	0.3	92.5	-7.5	98.0	-2.0	108.4	8.4	102.4	2.4	105.9	5.9
2009	96.9	-3.4	83.0	-10.3	90.6	-7.5	116.8	7.7	106.9	4.4	112.9	6.6
2010	100.2	3.4	78.8	-5.0	82.8	-8.6	127.1	8.8	121.0	13.2	125.1	10.8
2011	104.2	4.0	76.0	-3.6	77.1	-6.9	137.0	7.8	135.1	11.7	136.5	9.1
2012	104.2	0.0	73.5	-3.3	71.5	-7.3	141.7	3.4	145.8	7.9	142.9	4.7

Table A 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)										
1995	68.3	11.4	82.7	2.6	82.6	8.6	109.4	-7.1	90.4	0.9
1996	74.3	8.7	83.4	0.9	89.0	7.8	99.8	-8.8	88.9	-1.7
1997	73.9	-0.5	82.2	-1.4	89.8	0.9	98.3	-1.5	88.3	-0.6
1998	81.0	9.7	89.3	8.6	90.7	1.0	97.8	-0.5	88.7	0.5
1999	91.1	12.5	96.7	8.3	94.3	3.9	100.0	2.3	94.3	6.3
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.5	100.0	6.1	100.0	0.0	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	107.2	7.9	108.9	5.6
2003	131.8	6.9	126.4	4.2	104.3	2.6	111.2	3.8	116.0	6.5
2004	148.5	12.6	135.3	7.0	109.7	5.2	132.9	19.5	145.8	25.7
2005	154.5	4.1	137.5	1.6	112.4	2.5	154.1	16.0	173.2	18.8
2006	166.0	7.4	140.7	2.4	118.0	4.9	148.4	-3.7	175.0	1.0
2007	185.5	11.7	144.5	2.7	128.4	8.8	151.2	1.9	194.0	10.9
2008	206.7	11.4	148.8	3.0	138.9	8.2	147.9	-2.1	205.5	5.9
2009	240.0	16.1	160.6	7.9	149.4	7.6	141.8	-4.1	212.0	3.2
2010	268.0	11.7	165.6	3.1	161.9	8.3	125.9	-11.2	203.9	-3.8
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)										
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	111.4	11.4	102.8	2.8	108.4	8.4	97.7	-2.3	105.9	5.9
2009	129.4	16.1	110.8	7.8	116.8	7.7	93.6	-4.2	109.2	3.2
2010	144.5	11.7	113.7	2.6	127.1	8.8	82.7	-11.6	105.1	-3.8
2011	159.1	10.1	116.1	2.1	137.0	7.8	74.0	-10.5	101.4	-3.5
2012	167.9	5.6	118.5	2.1	141.7	3.4	68.6	-7.3	97.2	-4.2

A 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1995 - 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)												
1995	81.7	7.6	97.2	7.3	78.9	-2.8	84.1	0.3	103.6	10.7	92.3	5.0
1996	79.3	-3.0	95.9	-1.3	78.0	-1.1	82.6	-1.7	101.6	-1.9	90.4	-2.0
1997	81.6	2.9	95.5	-0.5	82.0	5.1	85.4	3.4	99.5	-2.1	91.1	0.7
1998	87.2	6.9	97.3	1.9	87.4	6.6	89.6	4.9	99.7	0.3	93.7	2.9
1999	92.4	6.0	96.9	-0.4	95.1	8.7	95.4	6.4	97.2	-2.5	96.0	2.4
2000	100.0	8.2	100.0	3.2	100.0	5.2	100.0	4.8	100.0	2.9	100.0	4.2
2001	105.1	5.1	104.1	4.1	103.0	3.0	100.9	0.9	102.1	2.1	101.3	1.3
2002	111.2	5.8	98.8	-5.1	102.5	-0.5	112.5	11.5	108.5	6.3	110.3	9.0
2003	112.2	0.9	101.1	2.3	100.3	-2.1	111.0	-1.4	111.9	3.1	111.5	1.1
2004	122.0	8.7	105.2	4.1	108.4	8.1	115.9	4.4	112.5	0.6	113.8	2.0
2005	131.3	7.7	112.2	6.6	112.0	3.3	117.1	1.0	117.3	4.2	117.2	3.0
2006	159.1	21.1	107.6	-4.0	112.9	0.8	147.8	26.2	140.8	20.1	142.8	21.9
2007	173.4	9.0	113.1	5.1	125.1	10.8	153.3	3.7	138.5	-1.6	142.7	-0.1
2008	184.3	6.3	124.6	10.2	119.3	-4.7	147.9	-3.5	154.5	11.5	152.5	6.8
2009	191.5	3.9	120.5	-3.3	108.0	-9.5	158.9	7.5	177.4	14.8	171.2	12.3
2010	221.7	15.8	132.7	10.1	96.9	-10.3	167.1	5.2	228.9	29.0	206.7	20.7
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)												
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	106.4	6.4	110.2	10.2	95.3	-4.7	96.6	-3.4	111.6	11.6	106.4	6.4
2009	112.3	5.5	106.5	-3.3	86.3	-9.5	105.4	9.1	130.1	16.5	120.8	13.5
2010	128.3	14.3	117.3	10.1	77.4	-10.3	109.4	3.8	165.7	27.4	143.5	18.7
2011	143.2	11.6	117.7	0.3	71.0	-8.3	121.7	11.2	201.8	21.7	165.2	15.1
2012	159.8	11.6	116.7	-0.9	64.9	-8.6	137.0	12.6	246.4	22.1	197.4	19.5

Table A 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1995 to 2012

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 %
(Index 2000 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 1)										
1995	57.7	7.7	68.6	7.4	84.1	0.3	96.5	-9.7	81.2	-9.4
1996	56.4	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	82.6	-1.7	98.4	1.9	81.3	0.2
1997	68.0	20.6	79.6	16.6	85.4	3.4	100.6	2.2	85.9	5.6
1998	78.3	15.2	87.4	9.7	89.6	4.9	100.3	-0.3	89.9	4.7
1999	104.6	33.5	109.6	25.5	95.4	6.4	102.9	2.6	98.1	9.2
2000	100.0	-4.4	100.0	-8.8	100.0	4.8	100.0	-2.8	100.0	1.9
2001	119.7	19.7	118.6	18.6	100.9	0.9	98.0	-2.0	98.9	-1.1
2002	90.7	-24.3	80.6	-32.1	112.5	11.5	92.2	-5.9	103.7	4.9
2003	85.5	-5.7	77.1	-4.4	111.0	-1.4	89.4	-3.0	99.3	-4.3
2004	82.0	-4.2	70.7	-8.2	115.9	4.4	88.9	-0.6	103.0	3.8
2005	85.6	4.4	73.1	3.3	117.1	1.0	85.3	-4.1	99.9	-3.1
2006	107.4	25.5	72.7	-0.6	147.8	26.2	71.0	-16.7	104.9	5.1
2007	128.2	19.4	83.7	15.1	153.3	3.7	72.2	1.7	110.6	5.4
2008	137.0	6.8	92.6	10.7	147.9	-3.5	64.7	-10.3	95.7	-13.5
2009	138.0	0.7	86.8	-6.3	158.9	7.5	56.4	-12.9	89.6	-6.4
2010	119.7	-13.3	71.6	-17.5	167.1	5.2	43.7	-22.5	73.0	-18.5
(Index 2007 = 100 - Based on NSIC Rev 2)										
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	106.8	6.8	110.6	10.6	96.6	-3.4	89.6	-10.4	86.5	-13.5
2009	107.6	0.7	102.1	-7.7	105.4	9.1	76.9	-14.2	81.0	-6.4
2010	93.3	-13.3	85.3	-16.4	109.4	3.8	60.3	-21.5	66.0	-18.5
2011	107.4	15.1	88.3	3.5	121.7	11.2	49.6	-17.9	60.3	-8.6
2012	118.4	10.2	86.4	-2.1	137.0	12.6	40.6	-18.1	55.6	-7.8

Table B.1 - Real output by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Real Output										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	103.0	112.3	111.4	115.4	115.3	3.0	9.1	-0.8	3.6	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	100.0	101.5	96.0	100.2	81.3	74.5	1.5	-5.4	4.4	-18.9	-8.3
Manufacturing	100.0	103.3	105.8	107.8	108.6	110.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	0.7	1.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*101.7*	*101.3*	*107.8*	*114.4*	*116.1*	*1.7*	*-0.4*	*6.4*	*6.1*	*1.5*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	107.1	107.1	112.0	117.0	122.3	7.1	0.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.8	101.2	102.9	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	2.5	1.6
Construction	100.0	111.8	118.5	123.6	121.1	117.5	11.8	5.9	4.3	-2.0	-3.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	104.6	105.2	109.4	113.4	117.9	4.6	0.6	4.0	3.7	3.9
Transportation and storage	100.0	103.1	105.8	109.4	112.1	114.6	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.2
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	101.3	95.3	101.0	104.5	104.5	1.3	-6.0	6.0	3.5	0.0
Information and communication	100.0	113.2	126.3	140.1	152.9	166.7	13.2	11.6	10.9	9.1	9.0
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	110.1	115.2	120.3	127.1	134.4	10.1	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.7
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	108.2	117.9	129.4	141.8	155.7	8.2	9.0	9.7	9.6	9.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	115.1	123.6	131.6	141.3	152.3	15.1	7.4	6.5	7.3	7.8
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	105.4	108.0	116.3	126.9	136.5	5.4	2.5	7.6	9.2	7.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	101.1	102.2	105.5	109.6	112.2	1.1	1.0	3.3	3.8	2.4
Education	100.0	102.9	105.5	109.6	113.5	116.7	2.9	2.5	3.9	3.6	2.8
Human health and social work activities	100.0	104.5	111.3	117.8	125.1	134.2	4.5	6.4	5.9	6.1	7.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	113.9	128.4	135.9	145.2	158.1	13.9	12.7	5.8	6.9	8.8
Other service activities	100.0	104.4	107.8	117.6	126.9	135.4	4.4	3.3	9.1	7.8	6.7
Total Economy	**100.0**	**105.5**	**108.8**	**113.3**	**117.3**	**121.2**	**5.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**3.3**

Table B.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Labour input										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	96.0	96.0	95.8	95.0	95.2	-4.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.2
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	115.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0
Manufacturing	100.0	101.3	96.0	95.5	93.6	93.9	1.3	-5.3	-0.5	-1.9	0.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*95.7*	*87.2*	*85.7*	*83.5*	*81.2*	*-4.3*	*-8.9*	*-1.7*	*-2.6*	*-2.7*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	105.0	110.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	5.0	4.8	4.5	0.0	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	106.9	110.3	110.3	113.8	124.1	6.9	3.2	0.0	3.1	9.1
Construction	100.0	103.6	106.4	109.6	111.7	113.0	3.6	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	104.8	109.5	114.3	115.6	117.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	1.1	2.0
Transportation and storage	100.0	105.3	107.3	109.0	108.6	111.3	5.3	1.9	1.5	-0.3	2.4
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	114.4	113.1	118.7	121.1	123.2	14.4	-1.1	4.9	2.1	1.8
Information and communication	100.0	105.6	106.2	109.3	109.3	116.0	5.6	0.6	2.9	0.0	6.2
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	114.9	122.3	129.8	133.0	138.3	14.9	6.5	6.1	2.5	4.0
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	128.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	103.5	103.5	105.8	107.0	118.6	3.5	0.0	2.2	1.1	10.9
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	104.7	106.2	108.2	108.2	109.3	4.7	1.5	1.8	0.0	1.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	103.1	103.8	103.3	102.6	101.5	3.1	0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0
Education	100.0	102.8	107.3	109.7	111.5	113.2	2.8	4.4	2.3	1.6	1.6
Human health and social work activities	100.0	107.7	111.0	126.5	130.3	131.6	7.7	3.0	14.0	3.1	1.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	103.9	105.9	109.8	109.8	113.7	3.9	1.9	3.7	0.0	3.6
Other service activities	100.0	103.4	103.4	103.4	106.9	120.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	12.9
Total Economy	**100.0**	**103.7**	**104.2**	**106.6**	**106.9**	**108.6**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**0.3**	**1.6**

Table B.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Capital input										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	106.9	109.2	110.8	113.1	115.5	6.9	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.1
Mining and quarrying	100.0	135.0	168.6	208.5	253.3	295.1	35.0	24.9	23.7	21.5	16.5
Manufacturing	100.0	99.4	99.5	95.7	94.5	91.9	-0.6	0.0	-3.8	-1.2	-2.7
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*97.6*	*90.1*	*82.1*	*76.3*	*70.6*	*-2.4*	*-7.7*	*-8.8*	*-7.1*	*-7.5*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	97.3	97.0	97.5	101.4	108.1	-2.7	-0.4	0.5	4.0	6.6
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	96.0	93.6	96.0	107.5	129.1	-4.0	-2.5	2.6	12.0	20.0
Construction	100.0	115.6	131.2	147.9	166.6	184.5	15.6	13.4	12.7	12.7	10.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	107.9	113.1	121.6	137.2	149.5	7.9	4.8	7.6	12.8	9.0
Transportation and storage	100.0	99.8	104.2	105.9	103.5	101.0	-0.2	4.4	1.7	-2.3	-2.4
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	114.2	129.1	143.4	149.4	154.5	14.2	13.1	11.1	4.2	3.4
Information and communication	100.0	100.4	102.6	104.0	104.9	105.9	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	101.5	104.7	116.2	122.5	128.9	1.5	3.2	11.0	5.4	5.3
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	129.4	147.2	155.0	155.2	155.8	29.4	13.8	5.3	0.1	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	137.7	171.1	209.9	256.9	303.2	37.7	24.2	22.7	22.4	18.0
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	114.3	137.8	135.8	157.6	183.5	14.3	20.6	-1.4	16.1	16.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	103.0	111.1	119.2	131.2	138.0	3.0	7.9	7.3	10.0	5.2
Education	100.0	106.3	112.7	114.5	115.7	124.0	6.3	6.0	1.6	1.0	7.2
Human health and social work activities	100.0	110.7	128.9	145.1	159.1	177.3	10.7	16.4	12.5	9.6	11.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	118.7	139.1	158.9	181.8	211.3	18.7	17.2	14.3	14.4	16.2
Other service activities	100.0	103.1	105.8	109.6	113.1	113.8	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.2	0.6
Total Economy	**100.0**	**105.2**	**111.1**	**116.8**	**122.4**	**127.7**	**5.2**	**5.7**	**5.1**	**4.8**	**4.3**

Table B.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	107.3	117.0	116.3	121.5	121.2	7.3	9.1	-0.6	4.5	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	100.0	101.5	96.0	100.2	81.3	64.8	1.5	-5.4	4.4	-18.9	-20.3
Manufacturing	100.0	101.9	110.2	112.9	116.0	117.4	1.9	8.2	2.5	2.7	1.2
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*106.3*	*116.2*	*125.8*	*137.0*	*142.9*	*6.3*	*9.3*	*8.3*	*8.9*	*4.3*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	102.0	97.4	97.4	101.7	106.3	2.0	-4.5	0.1	4.4	4.5
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	92.9	89.8	89.5	89.0	82.9	-7.1	-3.3	-0.3	-0.6	-6.8
Construction	100.0	107.9	111.4	112.8	108.4	104.0	7.9	3.2	1.3	-3.9	-4.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	99.8	96.1	95.8	98.2	100.0	-0.2	-3.8	-0.3	2.5	1.9
Transportation and storage	100.0	97.9	98.6	100.4	103.2	103.0	-2.1	0.7	1.8	2.8	-0.2
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	88.6	84.2	85.1	86.3	84.8	-11.4	-4.9	1.1	1.4	-1.7
Information and communication	100.0	107.3	119.0	128.2	139.9	143.6	7.3	10.9	7.8	9.1	2.6
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	95.8	94.1	92.7	95.6	97.2	-4.2	-1.8	-1.5	3.1	1.7
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	108.2	117.9	129.4	141.8	121.1	8.2	9.0	9.7	9.6	-14.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	111.2	119.4	124.4	132.0	128.4	11.2	7.4	4.2	6.1	-2.7
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	100.7	101.7	107.5	117.3	124.8	0.7	1.0	5.7	9.2	6.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.1	98.4	102.1	106.8	110.5	-1.9	0.3	3.8	4.6	3.5
Education	100.0	100.1	98.3	99.9	101.8	103.1	0.1	-1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2
Human health and social work activities	100.0	97.0	100.3	93.2	96.0	102.0	-3.0	3.4	-7.1	3.0	6.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	109.6	121.3	123.7	132.3	139.0	9.6	10.6	2.0	6.9	5.1
Other service activities	100.0	101.0	104.2	113.7	118.7	112.1	1.0	3.3	9.1	4.3	-5.5
Total Economy	**100.0**	**101.8**	**104.4**	**106.4**	**109.8**	**111.6**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**3.2**	**1.6**

Table B.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	96.3	102.9	100.5	102.0	99.9	-3.7	6.8	-2.3	1.5	-2.1
Mining and quarrying	100.0	75.2	56.9	48.1	32.1	25.3	-24.8	-24.3	-15.6	-33.2	-21.3
Manufacturing	100.0	103.8	106.3	112.7	114.9	119.9	3.8	2.4	6.0	2.0	4.3
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*104.2*	*112.4*	*131.2*	*149.9*	*164.4*	*4.2*	*7.9*	*16.7*	*14.2*	*9.7*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	110.0	110.4	114.9	115.4	113.1	10.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	-2.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	103.4	105.8	102.8	94.1	79.7	3.4	2.4	-2.9	-8.5	-15.3
Construction	100.0	96.7	90.3	83.6	72.7	63.7	-3.3	-6.6	-7.5	-13.1	-12.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	96.9	93.0	90.0	82.7	78.9	-3.1	-4.0	-3.3	-8.1	-4.6
Transportation and storage	100.0	103.4	101.6	103.2	108.4	113.4	3.4	-1.7	1.6	4.9	4.7
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	88.7	73.8	70.4	69.9	67.6	-11.3	-16.8	-4.6	-0.7	-3.3
Information and communication	100.0	112.7	123.1	134.8	145.7	157.4	12.7	9.2	9.5	8.1	8.1
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	108.5	110.0	103.5	103.8	104.2	8.5	1.3	-5.9	0.2	0.4
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	83.6	80.1	83.5	91.4	99.9	-16.4	-4.2	4.2	9.5	9.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	83.5	72.2	62.7	55.0	50.2	-16.5	-13.5	-13.2	-12.3	-8.6
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	92.2	78.4	85.6	80.5	74.4	-7.8	-15.0	9.2	-5.9	-7.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.2	91.9	88.5	83.5	81.3	-1.8	-6.4	-3.7	-5.6	-2.6
Education	100.0	96.7	93.6	95.7	98.1	94.1	-3.3	-3.2	2.2	2.5	-4.1
Human health and social work activities	100.0	94.4	86.3	81.2	78.6	75.7	-5.6	-8.6	-5.9	-3.2	-3.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	96.0	92.3	85.5	79.9	74.8	-4.0	-3.8	-7.4	-6.6	-6.4
Other service activities	100.0	101.3	101.9	107.3	112.1	118.9	1.3	0.5	5.3	4.5	6.1
Total Economy	**100.0**	**100.3**	**97.9**	**97.0**	**95.8**	**94.9**	**0.3**	**-2.4**	**-0.9**	**-1.3**	**-0.9**

Table B.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2007 - 2012

(Index 2007=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity										
	Index						Growth Rate (%)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	100.0	107.5	105.6	108.1	107.0	0.0	7.5	-1.8	2.4	-1.0
Mining and quarrying	100.0	83.4	67.3	60.4	44.1	35.5	-16.6	-19.3	-10.3	-26.9	-19.6
Manufacturing	100.0	102.6	108.6	112.8	115.5	118.4	2.6	5.9	3.9	2.4	2.5
Export Oriented Enterprises	*100.0*	*105.3*	*114.5*	*128.1*	*141.9*	*151.2*	*5.3*	*8.7*	*11.9*	*10.8*	*6.5*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	108.4	107.8	110.4	111.0	110.7	8.4	-0.5	2.4	0.6	-0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	97.4	96.0	94.9	90.9	81.3	-2.6	-1.5	-1.1	-4.2	-10.6
Construction	100.0	101.6	99.1	95.4	86.5	78.7	1.6	-2.5	-3.7	-9.3	-9.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	100.0	97.3	96.2	91.7	89.1	0.0	-2.7	-1.2	-4.6	-2.8
Transportation and storage	100.0	101.4	101.7	104.3	108.7	111.3	1.4	0.3	2.5	4.2	2.4
Accomodation and food service activities	100.0	88.7	76.3	73.7	73.5	71.3	-11.3	-14.0	-3.3	-0.3	-3.0
Information and communication	100.0	111.1	121.7	132.6	143.6	151.9	11.1	9.6	8.9	8.3	5.8
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	105.1	105.7	100.6	101.6	102.4	5.1	0.5	-4.8	1.0	0.8
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	88.5	86.6	91.0	99.7	104.3	-11.5	-2.2	5.1	9.5	4.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	93.7	87.0	79.7	73.4	68.1	-6.3	-7.2	-8.4	-7.9	-7.2
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	95.4	86.1	93.0	91.8	88.4	-4.6	-9.7	8.0	-1.2	-3.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.1	97.1	99.2	101.1	102.8	-1.9	-1.0	2.2	1.9	1.7
Education	100.0	99.1	96.9	98.6	100.7	100.3	-0.9	-2.1	1.7	2.1	-0.5
Human health and social work activities	100.0	95.9	93.9	87.7	87.3	87.8	-4.1	-2.0	-6.7	-0.4	0.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	98.2	96.5	90.5	86.0	81.5	-1.8	-1.8	-6.2	-5.0	-5.2
Other service activities	100.0	101.1	103.2	110.8	115.7	115.1	1.1	2.0	7.4	4.4	-0.5
Total Economy	**100.0**	**100.8**	**100.3**	**100.4**	**100.8**	**100.7**	**0.8**	**-0.6**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**

Table B.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2007 - 2012

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z_1) (Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)						Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on GO) (Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)						Total Productivity Measure (TPM) (Gross Output/All Input Resources [1])					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.962	2.962	2.833	2.763	2.815	2.831	4.289	4.184	4.351	4.455	4.447	4.067	1.723	1.702	1.678	1.665	1.665	1.596
Mining and quarrying	1.556	1.556	1.556	1.561	1.551	1.551	6.979	7.357	7.404	7.105	6.234	5.951	1.265	1.278	1.279	1.273	1.233	1.222
Manufacturing	1.586	1.584	1.604	1.612	1.596	1.598	6.965	6.992	6.698	6.471	6.544	6.527	1.290	1.289	1.291	1.287	1.280	1.280
Export Oriented Enterprises	*1.624*	*1.614*	*1.621*	*1.612*	*1.566*	*1.566*	*5.265*	*5.052*	*4.762*	*4.602*	*4.647*	*4.770*	*1.239*	*1.221*	*1.207*	*1.191*	*1.169*	*1.177*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.290	1.345	1.408	1.389	1.322	1.279	15.833	19.842	18.600	15.537	13.912	13.736	1.193	1.259	1.309	1.275	1.208	1.170
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.679	2.401	2.341	2.288	2.174	2.150	3.184	3.175	3.027	3.168	3.056	3.660	1.453	1.366	1.319	1.327	1.269	1.354
Construction	1.584	1.584	1.580	1.573	1.575	1.570	5.727	5.841	5.841	5.748	5.642	5.599	1.239	1.245	1.242	1.234	1.230	1.225
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.370	3.399	3.369	3.380	3.301	3.354	4.773	4.743	5.735	5.744	5.789	5.835	1.918	1.925	2.076	2.081	2.059	2.088
Transportation and storage	1.758	1.707	1.685	1.715	1.727	1.727	5.142	5.098	5.086	4.995	4.825	4.752	1.293	1.261	1.246	1.256	1.249	1.242
Accomodation and food service activities	2.592	2.564	2.506	2.525	2.537	2.537	6.368	6.284	6.332	6.384	6.413	6.495	1.816	1.781	1.773	1.782	1.775	1.810
Information and communication	4.107	3.898	3.850	3.865	3.458	3.458	4.527	4.593	4.252	4.149	3.928	3.688	2.109	2.072	1.987	1.968	1.809	1.754
Financial and insurance activities	3.452	3.179	3.124	3.130	3.181	3.141	6.204	5.931	6.089	5.988	5.954	5.980	2.213	2.066	2.061	2.051	2.069	2.056
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	7.775	7.216	6.806	7.112	7.077	7.120	4.910	4.733	5.014	4.963	4.943	4.848	2.939	2.797	2.831	2.865	2.861	2.839
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.930	2.881	2.859	2.882	2.860	2.863	3.543	3.527	3.590	3.566	3.575	3.564	1.600	1.583	1.588	1.591	1.586	1.583
Administrative and support service activities	2.165	2.167	2.153	2.222	2.269	2.292	4.762	4.759	4.781	4.654	4.546	4.525	1.485	1.486	1.482	1.501	1.511	1.516
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.817	3.735	3.567	3.558	3.560	3.510	1.699	1.704	1.716	1.723	1.748	1.768	1.176	1.170	1.159	1.161	1.172	1.176
Education	3.368	3.479	3.252	3.270	3.281	3.339	2.067	2.010	2.016	2.028	2.040	2.024	1.280	1.273	1.244	1.252	1.257	1.259
Human health and social work activities	3.460	3.932	3.668	3.740	3.802	3.853	2.420	2.297	2.350	2.391	2.477	2.521	1.423	1.449	1.432	1.457	1.499	1.522
Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.579	5.328	5.082	5.141	5.118	5.147	6.798	6.828	6.955	6.929	6.950	6.986	2.942	2.888	2.851	2.864	2.852	2.879
Other service activities	4.640	4.345	4.414	4.469	4.466	4.460	2.271	2.293	2.327	2.282	2.311	2.310	1.495	1.473	1.498	1.485	1.494	1.492
Total Economy	2.174	2.153	2.164	2.191	2.185	2.194	4.925	4.912	4.875	4.795	4.784	4.757	1.496	1.485	1.488	1.492	1.487	1.490

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

Table B.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2007 - 2012

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z_2) (Value Added/Intermedaite Consumption)						Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on VA) (Value Added/Compensation fo Employees)						Overall Productivity Measure (OPM) (Value Added/All Input Resources [1])					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.962	1.962	1.833	1.763	1.815	1.831	2.841	2.771	2.816	2.842	2.867	2.631	1.141	1.128	1.086	1.063	1.073	1.032
Mining and quarrying	0.556	0.556	0.556	0.561	0.551	0.551	2.493	2.628	2.647	2.553	2.215	2.114	0.452	0.456	0.457	0.457	0.438	0.434
Manufacturing	0.586	0.584	0.604	0.612	0.596	0.598	2.575	2.579	2.523	2.458	2.444	2.441	0.477	0.475	0.486	0.489	0.478	0.479
Export Oriented Enterprises	*0.624*	*0.614*	*0.621*	*0.612*	*0.566*	*0.566*	*2.023*	*1.922*	*1.824*	*1.746*	*1.680*	*1.725*	*0.476*	*0.465*	*0.462*	*0.452*	*0.423*	*0.426*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.290	0.345	0.408	0.389	0.322	0.279	3.564	5.086	5.390	4.355	3.392	2.997	0.269	0.323	0.379	0.357	0.294	0.255
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1.679	1.401	1.341	1.288	1.174	1.150	1.996	1.853	1.734	1.783	1.651	1.958	0.911	0.797	0.756	0.747	0.686	0.724
Construction	0.584	0.584	0.580	0.573	0.575	0.570	2.111	2.153	2.143	2.093	2.059	2.033	0.457	0.459	0.456	0.449	0.449	0.445
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.370	2.399	2.369	2.380	2.301	2.354	3.357	3.347	4.033	4.045	4.035	4.095	1.349	1.359	1.460	1.466	1.435	1.466
Transportation and storage	0.758	0.707	0.685	0.715	0.727	0.727	2.217	2.111	2.067	2.082	2.031	2.000	0.558	0.522	0.507	0.524	0.526	0.523
Accomodation and food service activities	1.592	1.564	1.506	1.525	1.537	1.537	3.911	3.833	3.806	3.856	3.886	3.935	1.115	1.086	1.066	1.076	1.075	1.097
Information and communication	3.107	2.898	2.850	2.865	2.458	2.458	3.425	3.414	3.147	3.076	2.792	2.622	1.596	1.540	1.471	1.459	1.286	1.247
Financial and insurance activities	2.452	2.179	2.124	2.130	2.181	2.141	4.407	4.065	4.140	4.075	4.082	4.077	1.572	1.416	1.401	1.396	1.419	1.401
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl. owner occupied dwellings)	6.775	6.216	5.806	6.112	6.077	6.120	4.279	4.077	4.277	4.266	4.244	4.167	2.561	2.410	2.415	2.462	2.456	2.440
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.930	1.881	1.859	1.882	1.860	1.863	2.334	2.303	2.334	2.329	2.325	2.319	1.054	1.033	1.033	1.039	1.031	1.030
Administrative and support service activities	1.165	1.167	1.153	1.222	1.269	1.292	2.562	2.563	2.561	2.559	2.543	2.551	0.799	0.801	0.794	0.825	0.845	0.855
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.817	2.735	2.567	2.558	2.560	2.510	1.254	1.248	1.235	1.239	1.257	1.265	0.868	0.857	0.834	0.835	0.843	0.841
Education	2.368	2.479	2.252	2.270	2.281	2.339	1.453	1.432	1.396	1.408	1.418	1.418	0.900	0.907	0.862	0.869	0.874	0.882
Human health and social work activities	2.460	2.932	2.668	2.740	2.802	2.853	1.721	1.713	1.710	1.752	1.826	1.867	1.012	1.080	1.041	1.068	1.105	1.127
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.579	4.328	4.082	4.141	4.118	4.147	5.579	5.546	5.587	5.582	5.592	5.629	2.415	2.346	2.290	2.307	2.295	2.320
Other service activities	3.640	3.345	3.414	3.469	3.466	3.460	1.781	1.765	1.800	1.771	1.793	1.792	1.173	1.134	1.159	1.153	1.160	1.157
Total Economy	1.174	1.153	1.164	1.191	1.185	1.194	2.660	2.631	2.623	2.606	2.595	2.589	0.808	0.795	0.801	0.811	0.806	0.811

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

Table C.1 - Average monthly earnings[1] in large[2] establishments by industrial group, March 2009 - March 2012

Rupees

Industrial group	March 2009 [2]	March 2010 [2]	March 2011 [2]	March 2012 [3]
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12,717	14,061	14,386	15,834
Sugarcane	*11,108*	*12,670*	*14,084*	*15,804*
Mining and quarrying	16,501	16,838	17,182	17,653
Manufacturing	9,620	10,456	11,618	12,953
Export oriented enterprises	*8,814*	*9,226*	*10,213*	*11,267*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	30,628	33,755	34,688	35,190
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	20,657	21,285	21,500	21,668
Construction	16,521	18,260	19,185	20,635
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	16,528	16,072	17,422	18,956
Transportation and storage	19,932	21,527	22,096	25,161
Accommodation and food service activities	13,317	14,297	15,089	16,385
Information and communication	23,867	25,776	27,133	28,703
Financial and insurance activities	30,628	33,078	36,761	38,349
Real estate activities	27,288	29,471	31,022	32,893
Professional, scientific and technical activities	27,979	29,378	30,602	31,923
Administrative and support service activities	11,661	12,594	13,542	14,615
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	22,039	22,078	23,979	25,172
Education	22,374	23,204	24,737	25,238
Human health and social work activities	23,413	23,918	24,111	25,729
Arts, entertainment and recreation	15,087	16,294	17,152	18,109
Other services	13,340	14,007	14,440	15,008
All Sectors	**16,899**	**18,268**	**19,967**	**21,041**

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

[2] Revised [3] Provisional

Table C.2 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2009 - March 2012

(Base: March 2009 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	110.6	113.1	124.5
Sugarcane	*100.0*	*114.1*	*126.8*	*142.3*
Mining and quarrying	100.0	102.0	104.1	107.0
Manufacturing	100.0	108.7	120.8	134.7
Export oriented enterprises	*100.0*	*104.7*	*115.9*	*127.8*
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	100.0	110.2	113.3	114.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	103.0	104.1	104.9
Construction	100.0	110.5	116.1	124.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100.0	97.2	105.4	114.7
Transportation and storage	100.0	108.0	110.9	126.2
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	107.4	113.3	123.0
Information and communication	100.0	108.0	113.7	120.3
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	108.0	120.0	125.2
Real estate activities	100.0	108.0	113.7	120.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	105.0	109.4	114.1
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	108.0	116.1	125.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	100.2	108.8	114.2
Education	100.0	103.7	110.6	112.8
Human health and social work activities	100.0	102.2	103.0	109.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	108.0	113.7	120.0
Other services	100.0	105.0	108.2	112.5
All Sectors	**100.0**	**108.1**	**118.2**	**124.5**

Table C.3 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EOE sector) 1992 - 2012

Year	C.P.I.	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1992	58.9	4.6	2,613.0	55.4	17.3	87.0	12.2	64.8	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2,942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	10.1	71.5	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3,276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	76.8	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3,493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.6	82.6	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3,732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	88.2	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4,022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.3	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4,299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.6	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4,468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.4	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4,717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.9
2001	105.4	5.4	5,100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	103.5	3.5
2002	112.1	6.4	5,354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	103.0	-0.5
2003	116.5	3.9	5,733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	105.3	2.2
2004	122.0	4.7	6,236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	110.8	5.3
2005	128.0	4.9	6,656.0	141.1	6.7	110.3	1.7	113.4	2.3
2006	139.4	8.9	7,099.0	150.5	6.7	108.0	-2.1	123.6	9.0
2007	151.7	8.8	7,570.0	160.5	6.6	105.8	-2.0	133.1	7.7
2008	166.4	9.7	7,894.0	167.4	4.3	100.6	-4.9	141.5	6.3
2009	170.6	2.5	8,814.0	186.9	11.7	109.6	8.9	154.7	9.3
2010	175.6	2.9	9,226.0	195.6	4.7	111.4	1.7	167.4	8.3
2011	187.0	6.5	10,213.0	216.5	10.7	115.8	3.9	182.4	8.9
2012	194.3	3.9	11,267.0	238.9	10.3	122.9	6.2	190.2	4.3

**** Deflated by the Consumer Price Index***

Table C.4 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 2002 - 2012

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita[1]		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.$	(Rupees)	U.S.$
2002	127,996	105,740	3,529	259,521	8,662
2003	142,485	116,494	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	447,725	15,787
2009	251,615	197,295	6,177	461,002	14,433
2010	265,217	207,004	6,701	475,214	15,384
2011	284,978	221,542	7,706	509,162	17,710
2012	302,780	234,448	7,833	532,313	17,785

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

Table C.5 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1992 - 2012

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%
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	138,243	164,655	282,354	-26,412	-19.1	-9.4	302,898	107.3
2010	157,036	190,777	299,173	-33,741	-21.5	-11.3	347,813	116.3
2011	172,564	214,328	322,709	-41,764	-24.2	-12.9	386,892	119.9
2012 [1]	188,389	229,237	344,119	-40,848	-21.7	-11.9	417,626	121.4

[1] ***Provisional***

Table C.6 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2007 - 2012

(Reference Year 2007 = 100)

Year	Export Price		Import Price		Terms of trade (A/B)
	Index (A)	Annual change (%)	Index (B)	Annual change (%)	
2007	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.8	100
2008	97.2	-2.8	109.6	9.6	89
2009	96.7	-0.5	103.2	-5.8	94
2010	93.7	-3.1	110.6	7.2	85
2011	97.2	3.7	117.6	6.3	83
2012	103.9	6.9	124.8	6.1	83

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 MauritianRupees) of domestically produced goods exported to other countries.

Table C.7 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ/EOE sector, 1992 - 2012

Year	Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b)	Value Added[1] (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to Value Added[1] (a - b)/c%
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	15,004	14,584	43.4	97.2
2007	37,840	21,036	17,555	16,804	44.4	95.7
2008	35,080	20,172	17,573	14,908	42.5	84.8
2009	35,972	17,332	17,176	18,640	51.8	108.5
2010	41,622	23,007	17,155	18,615	44.7	108.5
2011	43,100	27,025	17,754	16,075	37.3	90.5
2012 [1]	46,203	26,630	18,813	19,573	42.4	104.0

[1] ***Provisional***

Table C.8 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2009 - 2012

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	2009			2010			2011 [1]			2012 [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 (000 US $)	Market share
United Kingdom	3,373,583	21,100	0.6	3,462,009	11,589	0.3	4,116,931	11,295	0.3	4,002,384	6,808	0.2
France	3,322,702	13,945	0.4	3,259,375	11,024	0.3	3,717,293	13,567	0.4	3,441,707	9,821	0.3
USA	11,402,232	73,985	0.6	12,915,271	95,049	0.7	14,400,655	124,665	0.9	14,329,373	130,263	0.9
Germany	5,765,161	7,386	0.1	6,104,257	6,899	0.1	7,702,323	3,050	0.0	6,738,208	3,132	0.0
Italy	3,008,737	5,825	0.2	3,164,074	4,456	0.1	3,626,547	1,097	0.0	3,094,969	921	0.0

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	2009			2010			2011 [1]			2012 [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 (000 US $)	Market share
United Kingdom	5,295,358	830	0.0	5,407,550	235	0.0	6,155,705	801	0.0	5,797,722	1,898	0.0
France	4,795,360	8,887	0.2	4,703,891	9,232	0.2	5,156,496	9,072	0.2	4,635,057	3,338	0.1
USA	14,728,612	21,928	0.1	15,747,600	23,676	0.2	16,040,970	18,220	0.1	15,814,371	10,184	0.1
Germany	6,710,151	2,739	0.0	6,780,261	2,919	0.0	8,148,675	2,713	0.0	7,150,270	2,763	0.0
Italy	2,964,123	6,530	0.2	3,011,660	2,520	0.1	3,398,902	1,640	0.0	2,893,645	947	0.0

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	2009			2010			2011 [1]			2012 [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 (000 US $)	Market share
United Kingdom	1,062,367	13,472	1.3	1,220,928	16,587	1.4	1,443,141	13,488	0.9	1,464,252	15,689	1.1
France	840,345	16,602	2.0	851,001	11,049	1.3	1,054,930	9,715	0.9	981,453	8,012	0.8
USA	4,577,562	661	0.0	5,342,796	2,170	0.0	5,992,697	2,265	0.0	5,613,849	3,260	0.1
Germany	1,027,365	977	0.1	1,120,974	603	0.1	1,461,770	258	0.0	1,271,635	144	0.0
Italy	840,286	5,609	0.7	908,673	4,626	0.5	1,105,915	3,507	0.3	920,153	3,145	0.3

[1] *Revised* [2] *Provisional*

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.8 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2009 - 2012

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	2009			2010			2011 [1]			2012 [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 (000 US $)	Market share
United Kingdom	2,085,939	19,170	0.9	2,489,767	28,633	1.2	2,848,265	54,501	1.9	2,821,698	42,684	1.5
France	1,951,219	17,935	0.9	2,151,875	18,753	0.9	2,415,215	18,774	0.8	2,187,092	21,214	1.0
USA	7,681,791	354	0.0	8,990,968	1,085	0.0	9,619,436	1,391	0.0	10,073,268	2,433	0.0
Germany	3,064,479	1,277	0.0	3,484,766	280	0.0	4,081,070	678	0.0	3,556,809	574	0.0
Italy	1,227,043	1,826	0.1	1,320,979	1,744	0.1	1,530,555	1,022	0.1	1,377,889	1,015	0.1

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

Country	2009			2010			2011 [1]			2012 [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 (000 US $)	Market share
United Kingdom	7,732,828	194,926	2.5	8,044,046	190,043	2.4	8,747,803	181,429	2.1	8,256,838	154,987	1.9
France	7,586,285	99,580	1.3	7,971,087	97,892	1.2	8,929,935	90,158	1.0	7,925,493	82,341	1.0
USA	25,169,270	3,914	0.0	28,711,793	9,659	0.0	31,020,317	11,088	0.0	30,257,721	9,152	0.0
Germany	10,479,697	14,317	0.1	11,014,642	10,007	0.1	13,007,510	9,252	0.1	11,181,912	4,769	0.0
Italy	5,705,549	8,988	0.2	5,801,312	5,608	0.1	6,562,730	4,663	0.1	5,552,053	2,604	0.0

[1] ***Revised*** [2] ***Provisional***

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.9 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Gross/Net International Reserves, 1992 - 2012 (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	Gross/Net International Reserves[1]	
						Amount (Rs Mn)	No. of weeks of imports
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	282,354	47.8	8,432	3.0	97,802	44
2010	154,843	299,173	51.8	9,580	3.2	102,773	40
2011	167,849	322,709	52.0	10,347	3.2	108,079	41
2012	175,983	344,119	51.1	8,467	2.5	86,671	20

**** 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

[1] 1992 to 2011 data refers to "Net International Reserves" while 2012 data refers to "Gross International Reserves" - Source: Bank of Mauritius

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2008 - 2012

ICT access	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	363.5	375.2	387.7	374.6	349.1
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.6	29.4	30.2	29.1	27.0
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	1,033.3	1,086.7	1,190.9	1,294.1	1,485.8
of which pre-paid	*969.8*	*1,013.0*	*1,099.2*	*1,191.9*	*1,339.2*
postpaid	*63.5*	*73.7*	*91.7*	*102.2*	*146.6*
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	81.2	85.0	92.8	100.4	114.9
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
6. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
7. Internet subscriptions ('000)	199.5	284.0	284.2	370.0	568.9
of which fixed [1]	*94.7*	*105.0*	*106.7*	*133.2*	*149.4*
mobile	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*236.8*	*419.5*
8. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	15.7	22.2	22.1	28.7	44.0
of which fixed [1]	*7.4*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*10.3*	*11.5*
mobile	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*18.4*	*32.4*
9. Broadband internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	157.3	251.8	258.5	279.8	423.4
of which fixed [1]	*52.5*	*72.8*	*81.0*	*118.2*	*141.0*
mobile	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*	*161.6*	*282.4*
10. Broadband internet [2] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	12.4	19.7	20.1	21.7	32.7
of which fixed [1]	*4.1*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*9.2*	*10.9*
mobile	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*12.5*	*21.8*

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

[1] ***includes wireless***

[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***

Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs[1] as at end of year, 2008 - 2012

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
1. Fixed telephone										
Local call	*Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter*									
Peak										
Off-peak	*Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter*									
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	2 cents per second						Rs 1.20 per minute			
To a different network	6.5 cents per second						Rs 3.60 per minute			
To a fixed telephone	7.25 cents per second						Rs 3.48 per minute			
3. International Direct Dialling- per minute call from fixed telephone to:	**2008**		**2009**		**2010**		**2011**		**2012**	
	Peak	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**
Australia	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
China	10.50	9.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
France	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Germany	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Hong Kong	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
India	10.50	9.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
Japan	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Madagascar	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Malaysia	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
New Zealand	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Reunion Island	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90
Singapore	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
South Africa	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
UK&North Ireland	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
USA	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
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 512 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	*1,360*		*750*		*673*		*621*		*621*	
Business use	*3,190*		*2,500*		*2,400*		*1,250*		*1,250*	
ADSL 1 mbps (per month)										
Residential use	*5,990*		*1,360*		*1,190*		*708*		*708*	
Business use	*5,990*		*5,000*		*4,900*		*2,400*		*2,400*	
Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as percentage of GNI per capita	3.2		3.2		2.9		2.7		2.5	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

[1] main service provider

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010 - 2013

Commercial Tariff

Tariff [1]	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4], 2012 [4] & 2013 [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] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4], 2012 [4] & 2013 [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, 2010 - 2013

Rupees

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 [1]	**2010 & 2011 [2]**	**2012 & 2013 [2]**	**2000 [1]**	**2010 & 2011 [2]**	**2012 & 2013 [2]**
First 17 cubic metres	na	na	391.00	na	na	na
First 25 cubic metres	na	na	na	na	na	450.00
First 100 cubic metres	11.00	12.50	na	9.50	10.00	na
Next 150 cubic metres	14.00	16.00	na	11.00	12.00	na
All additional cubic metres	18.00	21.00	23.00	14.00	16.00	18.00
Minimum charge per month	187.00	212.50	391.00	237.50	250.00	450.00
Ground water per cubic metre	na	na	na	2.73	5.50	
For producing drinks	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*10.00*
For Agricultural & Domestic purposes	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*0.70*
Other	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*7.70*

[1] Effective as from 01 February 2000

na: Not applicable

[2] Effective as from 01 August 2002

[3] Effective as from 01 January 2012

Source: Central Water Authority

Table D.5 - Road network, 2008 - 2012

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	**Main roads**	**Secondary roads**	**Other roads**	**Total**	
2008	75	962	593	398	**2028**	173
2009	75	1000	593	398	**2066**	177
2010	75	1014	593	398	**2080**	185
2011	82	1035	595	400	**2112**	190
2012[1]	86	1068	595	400	**2149**	196

[1] Provisional

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2011 - 2012

Rupees

	2011	2012
Ground Floor	72.00	72.00
First Floor	50.00	50.00
Second Floor	42.00	42.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table D.7 - Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2011 - 2012

Rupees

Destination	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
London	1,070.00	1,070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1,070.00	1,070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1,130.00	1,130.00	71.00	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1,070.00	1,070.00	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 2011 - 2012

Rupees

Port of embarcation	Currency	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Hong Kong	HKD	375.00	375.00	31.50	31.50	29.00	29.00	28.00	28.00
Jakarta	USD	63.80	63.80	4.65	4.65	3.80	3.80	3.55	3.55
Johanesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	1.60	1.65	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
Kuala Lumpur	USD	50.60	50.60	3.25	3.25	2.90	2.90	2.80	2.80
Mumbai	INR	2,100.00	2,100.00	155.00	155.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Singapore	SGD	66.00	66.00	5.20	5.20	4.35	4.35	4.25	4.25
Tokyo via Hong Kong	JPY	12,100.00	12,100.00	583.00	555.00	539.00	511.00	517.00	488.00

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

D.9 - Selected port performance statistics, 2007 - 2012

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Containers Traffic:	TEU[1]	**303,583**	**334,924**	**301,033**	**332,662**	**350,624**	**417,467**
Imports	TEU	211,900	225,493	206,061	221,814	235,055	289,322
Exports	TEU	91,683	109,431	94,972	110,848	115,569	128,145
Captive Containers	TEU	193,338	214,634	193,980	222,670	235,040	259,163
Transhipment Containers	TEU	110,245	120,290	107,053	109,992	115,584	158,304
Cargo traffic	Tonnes	**6,226,381**	**6,295,154**	**5,871,440**	**6,229,677**	**6,477,220**	**7,075,186**
Imports	Tonnes	5,061,653	5,140,265	4,761,269	5,099,628	5,386,565	5,932,906
Exports	Tonnes	1,164,728	1,154,889	1,110,171	1,130,049	1,090,655	1,142,280
Dry Bulk Cargo	Tonnes	**1,958,615**	**1,963,223**	**1,779,351**	**1,818,278**	**1,719,435**	**1,807,223**
Imports	Tonnes	1,559,990	1,600,075	1,512,100	1,675,531	1,665,674	1,807,223
Exports	Tonnes	398,625	363,148	267,251	142,747	53,761	0
Liquid Bulk Cargo	Tonnes	**1,324,081**	**1,388,390**	**1,452,452**	**1,486,930**	**1,571,480**	**1,621,165**
Imports	Tonnes	1,104,614	1,108,893	1,104,328	1,135,560	1,231,821	1,216,554
Exports	Tonnes	219,467	279,497	348,124	351,370	339,659	404,611
Containerised Cargo	Tonnes	**2,741,046**	**2,798,271**	**2,474,098**	**2,717,487**	**2,982,918**	**3,444,006**
Imports	Tonnes	1,103,949	1,202,353	1,122,266	1,185,053	1,230,415	1,290,304
Exports	Tonnes	532,681	501,016	487,730	623,441	689,189	730,666
Transhipment (inwards)	Tonnes	1,104,416	1,094,902	864,102	908,993	1,063,314	1,423,036
Annual container handling capacity	TEU/year	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
Average container vessel dwell time	Hours	70.9	48.2	28.6	27.8	28.0	30.5
Average container vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	33.9	5.7	2.9	1.7	1.5	2.6
Average container vessel berth productivity	Hours	17.7	24.4	26.7	31.3	29.6	31.4
Average gross container crane productivity	Hours	14.4	14.9	17.1	19.2	17.2	18.0
Average container vessel stay at berth	Hours	33.0	30.0	23.6	21.7	22.4	23.0
Average general cargo vessel stay at berth	Hours	72.5	38.2	49.9	55.7	56.4	78.7
Average general cargo vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	12.2	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.4	11.5
Average general cargo vessel berth productivity	Tonnes/hour	33.2	24.7	41.4	51.6	45.0	40.4
Average dry bulk vessel stay at berth	Hours	79.2	77.3	82.0	107.2	130.1	132.0
Average dry bulk vessel pre-berthing waiting time	Hours	13.1	14.9	9.4	4.3	16.7	11.4

[1] TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit

Source: Mauritius Ports Authority

E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

Table E.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 2002 - 2012

Country	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (France, Germany, Portugal, etc.)	Euro	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.39	1.29
United Kingdom	Pound	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.57	1.55	1.60	1.59
Australia	Dollar	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.79	0.92	1.03	1.04
Hong Kong (S.A.R) [1]	Dollar	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75	7.77	7.78	7.76
Japan	Yen	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76	103.39	93.68	87.78	79.70	79.82
Korea	Won	1,250.31	1,192.08	1,145.24	1,023.75	954.32	928.97	1,098.71	1,274.63	1,155.74	1,106.94	1,126.16
Mexico	Peso	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93	11.14	13.50	12.62	12.43	13.15
Singapore	Dollar	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45	1.36	1.26	1.25
Sri Lanka	Rupee	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62	108.30	114.91	113.00	110.47	127.54
Taiwan	Dollar	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85	31.52	33.02	31.50	29.38	29.56
Mauritius*	Rupee	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75	29.93

[1] ***Special Administrative Region of China***

**** Average buying and selling rates***

Source: The Federal Reserve Board

Table E.2 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, national currency, 2002 - 2011

Country	Currency	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
France	Euro	24.47	25.14	25.84	26.24	26.94	27.68	28.36	28.97	29.50	30.23
Germany	Euro	29.23	30.03	30.33	30.55	31.34	31.72	32.28	32.84	33.05	34.01
Portugal	Euro	7.09	7.23	7.42	7.65	7.92	8.17	8.55	8.83	8.96	9.27
United Kingdom	Pound	14.71	15.30	15.55	16.33	16.94	17.60	18.44	18.82	18.84	19.18
Australia	Dollar	32.05	34.72	36.33	37.44	38.72	39.77	42.06	42.15	43.12	44.80
Japan	Yen	2,690.19	2,714.45	2,732.94	2,780.60	2,794.96	2,793.10	2,840.73	2,812.92	2,787.43	2,846.02
Korea, Republic of	Won	12,811.76	13,501.28	14,468.53	15,182.83	16,573.22	18,054.50	18,509.06	19,192.54	20,492.46	20,933.61
Mexico	Peso	54.03	57.29	59.34	61.15	64.09	67.43	72.13	76.93	77.52	80.57
Singapore	Dollar	54.03	57.29	59.34	61.15	64.09	67.43	72.13	76.93	77.52	80.57
Taiwan	Dollar	236.02	239.68	242.96	254.79	261.76	268.73	273.70	256.59	263.54	274.45
United States	Dollar	27.36	28.57	29.31	30.14	30.48	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.81	35.53
Mauritius	Rupee	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25	50.89	56.86	61.51	62.85

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.3 - Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, U.S. dollars, 2002 - 2011

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
France	23.13	28.46	32.14	32.66	33.85	37.96	41.76	40.37	39.12	42.12
Germany	27.63	34.00	37.72	38.03	39.37	43.50	47.53	45.77	43.83	47.38
Portugal	6.70	8.18	9.23	9.53	9.95	11.21	12.60	12.30	11.89	12.91
United Kingdom	22.10	25.01	28.50	29.72	31.23	35.23	34.20	29.47	29.11	30.77
Australia	17.42	22.65	26.75	28.55	29.17	33.37	35.91	33.42	39.67	46.29
Japan	21.48	23.41	25.27	25.25	24.03	23.72	27.48	30.03	31.75	35.71
Korea, Republic of	10.25	11.33	12.63	14.83	17.37	19.43	16.85	15.06	17.73	18.91
Mexico	5.59	5.31	5.26	5.61	5.88	6.17	6.47	5.70	6.14	6.48
Singapore	12.14	12.74	13.20	13.25	13.77	15.71	18.87	17.54	19.10	22.60
Taiwan	6.83	6.97	7.28	7.93	8.05	8.18	8.68	7.77	8.37	9.34
United States	27.36	28.57	29.31	30.14	30.48	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.81	35.53
Mauritius*	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.79	1.78	1.99	2.19

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

* Based on average of buying and selling rates

Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2002 - 2011

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
France	108.3	133.2	150.4	152.8	158.4	177.6	195.4	188.9	183.1	197.1
Germany	108.7	133.8	148.4	149.7	154.9	171.2	187.1	180.1	172.5	186.5
Portugal	113.0	138.0	155.7	160.7	167.8	189.0	212.4	207.4	200.4	217.7
United Kingdom	106.9	121.0	137.9	143.8	151.1	170.4	165.5	142.6	140.8	148.8
Australia	105.9	137.7	162.6	173.6	177.3	202.9	218.3	203.1	241.2	281.4
Japan	85.9	93.6	101.0	100.9	96.0	94.8	109.8	120.0	126.9	142.7
Korea, Republic of	106.5	117.7	131.3	154.2	180.5	202.0	175.1	156.5	184.3	196.6
Mexico	119.0	112.9	111.8	119.4	125.0	131.3	137.7	121.3	130.7	138.0
Singapore	103.7	108.8	112.7	113.1	117.6	134.2	161.2	149.8	163.1	193.0
Taiwan	93.6	95.4	99.7	108.6	110.3	112.0	119.0	106.4	114.6	128.0
United States	109.6	114.5	117.4	120.7	122.1	128.5	131.3	137.0	139.5	142.3
Mauritius*	97.5	115.6	123.4	133.5	130.0	126.6	144.7	143.6	160.6	176.3

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

* Based on average of buying and selling rates

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 2001 - 2012

Mauritian rupees

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australian Dollar	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36	24.08	25.33	28.47	29.74	31.09
British Pound	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86	52.73	50.07	47.72	46.09	47.44
Indian Rupee	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.62	0.56
Japanese Yen(100)	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90	27.65	34.40	35.41	36.25	37.70
South Africa Rand	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50	3.48	3.85	4.25	4.01	3.68
Singapore Dollar	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07	20.19	22.09	22.77	22.97	24.07
Swiss Franc	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17	26.28	29.52	29.65	32.45	31.91
US Dollar	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75	29.93
EURO	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92	41.61	44.52	40.95	39.99	38.49

*Average buying and selling rates

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2001 - 2012

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australian Dollar	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0	158.9	167.2	187.9	196.3	205.2
British Pound	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9	132.5	125.8	119.9	115.8	119.2
Indian Rupee	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8	111.9	113.6	115.3	105.1	94.9
Japanese Yen(100)	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6	114.7	142.7	146.9	150.4	156.4
South Africa Rand	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7	91.8	101.6	112.1	105.8	97.1
Singapore Dollar	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5	132.7	145.2	149.7	151.0	158.3
Swiss Franc	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8	169.5	190.5	191.3	209.4	205.9
US Dollar	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5	108.0	121.6	117.6	109.5	114.0
EURO	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8	173.4	185.5	170.6	166.6	160.4

Table E.7 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2002 - 2012

Percentage

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australian Dollar	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0	9.5	-4.9	-11.0	-4.3	-4.3
British Pound	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0	19.2	5.3	4.9	3.5	-2.8
Indian Rupee	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9	15.2	-1.5	-1.5	9.7	10.7
Japanese Yen(100)	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-19.6	-2.9	-2.3	-3.8
South Africa Rand	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3	29.3	-9.6	-9.4	6.0	9.0
Singapore Dollar	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7	4.4	-8.6	-3.0	-0.9	-4.6
Swiss Franc	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4	-11.0	-0.4	-8.6	1.7
US Dollar	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7	10.6	-11.2	3.4	7.4	-3.9
EURO	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9	3.1	-6.5	8.7	2.4	3.9

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency