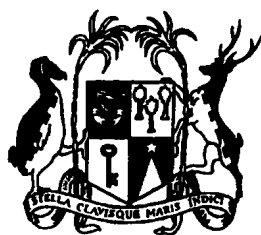


Vol. 4



**REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**

**Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services  
and Corporate Affairs**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**DIGEST OF  
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS  
STATISTICS  
2000**

**March 2002**

**(Price : Rs 100.00)**

**Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services  
and Corporate Affairs**

**CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE**

**DIGEST OF  
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS  
2000**

## **Foreword**

This is the fourth issue of the Digest of Productivity and Competitiveness, a regular publication of the Central Statistics Office. Data presented in this report refer to the period 1982 to 2000 but the analysis focuses on the period 1990 to 2000.

The indicators pertain to the total economy and to the Manufacturing sector. Within the Manufacturing sector, data are presented separately for the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), which is further sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile sub-sectors. A new set of data, showing the evolution of the market share of our textile products within our main partner countries, is given in Table F16.

As from April 2001, this office has shifted from the 1968 SNA (System of National Accounts) to the 1993 SNA for the computation of the national accounts statistics and, from the ISIC, Rev 2 (International Standard Industrial Classification) to the ISIC, Rev 3, for the classification of economic activities. Since only minor changes have been made to the overall growth rates for the total economy and for manufacturing, the trends in productivity indices are not affected. A detailed description of concepts and definitions and a brief note on changes in methodology is given in the technical notes on page 18.

It is hoped that the statistics published in this report will prove useful, particularly to decision makers, planners, the business community and the public in general. Grateful acknowledgement is expressed to all organisations, both local and international, which have provided information for the preparation of this report.

**(H. Bundhoo)**  
**Director of Statistics**

Central Statistics Office  
Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs  
Port Louis  
**MAURITIUS**

March 2002

**Contact person:** Mrs. R. Soborun  
Statistician  
Productivity Unit  
Tel: 2122316/17 (Ext 143)

# CONTENTS

		Page No.
	<b>CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>05</b>
	Productivity Indicators	05
	Competitiveness Indicators	08
	Estimates of Capital Stock	09
	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>13</b>
	<b>Productivity and competitiveness indicators</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT</b>	<b>17</b>
	1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement	17
	1.2 The productivity process	17
	1.3 Coverage	18
	1.4 Main changes	18
	1.5 Caution to users	18
<b>2</b>	<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY</b>	<b>19</b>
	2.1 Structure of the economy	19
	2.2 Output and inputs	20
	2.3 Trends in Labour productivity	20
	2.4 Trends in Capital productivity	21
	2.5 Capital-labour ratio and capital- output ratio	21
	2.6 Trends in Multifactor productivity	22
	2.7 Comparison of Productivity trends	23
	2.8 Unit Labour Cost	24
	2.9 Growth accounting	25
<b>3</b>	<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR</b>	<b>27</b>
	3.1 Background	27
	3.2 Output and inputs	27
	3.3 Labour productivity	27
	3.4 Capital productivity	28
	3.5 Multifactor productivity	29
	3.6 Unit labour cost	30
<b>4</b>	<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE</b>	<b>31</b>
	4.1 Background	31
	4.2 Output and inputs	31
	4.3 Productivity trends	32
	4.4 Unit labour cost	33
<b>5</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS</b>	<b>35</b>
	5.1 General	35
	5.2 Trends in Unit labour cost	35
	5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector – growth rate, 2000	36

5.4	Relationship between ULC growth in the Manufacturing sector and other price changes - 2000	37
5.5	Evolution of market share	38

## TABULATIONS

<b>A</b>	<b>The Total economy</b>	<b>39-41</b>
A1	Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 - 2000	39
A2	Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000	39
A3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000	40
A4	Comparing Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000	40
A5	Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000	41
A6	Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000	41
<b>B</b>	<b>The Manufacturing sector</b>	<b>42-46</b>
B1	Trends in Labour Productivity – Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	42
B2	Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	42
B3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	43
B4	Comparing productivity trends - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	43
B5	Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	44
B6	Capital Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000	44
B7	Cost of inputs – Manufacturing sector, 1999 and 2000	45
<b>C</b>	<b>The Export Processing Zone</b>	<b>47-49</b>
C1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	47
C2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	47
C3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	48
C4	Comparing productivity trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	48
C5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	49
C6	Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000	49
<b>D</b>	<b>The EPZ Textile subsector</b>	<b>50-52</b>
D1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 1999	50
D2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999	50
D3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999	51
D4	Comparing productivity trends - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999	51
D5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999	52
D6	Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999	52

<b>E</b>	<b>The EPZ Non textile subsector</b>	<b>53-55</b>
E1	Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	53
E2	Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	53
E3	Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	54
E4	Comparing productivity trends - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	54
E5	Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	55
E6	Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2000	55
<b>F</b>	<b>Productivity related indicators</b>	<b>56-76</b>
F1	Labour Force, employment and unemployment, 1982 - 2000	56
F2	Total employment by industry, 1982 - 1999	57
F2.1	Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 1999 - March 2000	58
F3	Average monthly earnings by industry, March 1982 - 1999	59
F3.1	Average monthly earnings in large establishments by industrial group, March 1999 - March 2000	60
F4	Index of average monthly earnings by industry, March 1982 -1999	61
F4.1	Index of average monthly earnings by industry, March 1999 - March 2000	62
F5	Inflation, labour productivity and real monthly earnings, 1982 - 2000	63
F6	Gross Domestic Product by industry at current prices, 1990 - 2000	64
F7	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita/worker, 1990 - 2000	65
F8	Gross Domestic Product by industry -growth rates, 1991 - 2000	66
F9	Compensation of employees by industry at current prices,1997 - 2000	67
F10	Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry, 1997 - 2000	68
F11	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices, 1992 - 2000	69
F12	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation -growth rates, 1992-2000	70
F13	Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 2000	71
F14	Exports and imports unit value indices and terms of trade, 1982 - 2000	72
F15	Export and Import of goods by the EPZ, 1982 - 2000	73
F16	Evolution of market share in main partner countries, 1995 - 1998	74
F17	Budgetary central government debt and net international reserves, 1982 - 2000	76
<b>G</b>	<b>International comparison of competitiveness indicators</b>	<b>77-84</b>
G 1	Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S.Dollar, 1982 - 2000	77
G 2	Hourly Compensation Cost in National Currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000	78
G 3	Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000	79
G 4	Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000	80
G 5	Mauritius exchange rate movements, 1982 - 2000	81
G 6	Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1982 - 2000	82
G 7	Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1982 - 2000	83
G 8	Annual change in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 -2000	84

## LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The Productivity process	17
2.1	Labour Productivity and its components - Total economy, 1990 -2000	20
2.2	Capital Productivity and its components - Total economy, 1990 to 2000	21
2.3	Capital-labour and capital–output ratio - Total economy, 1990 to 2000	22
2.4	Multifactor Productivity and its components - Total economy, 1990 to 2000	23
2.5	Capital, labour and multifactor productivity - Total economy, 1990 to 2000	24
2.6	Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 1990 to 2000	24
2.7	Contribution of labour, capital and TFP to growth, 1990 to 2000	25
3.1	Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000	28
3.2	Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000	28
3.3	Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000	29
3.4	Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000	30
4.1	Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000	31
4.2	Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000	32
4.3	Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000	33
5.1	ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000	35
5.2	International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector-growth rate, 2000	36



## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

### A. Productivity indicators

#### 1. Real output

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

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

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

#### 2. Employment/Labour input

Labour refers to the total number of persons engaged, that is employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity. **Labour and employment are used interchangeably throughout this report.** Employment figure for a specific year  $n$  is the average number of persons engaged in June of year  $(n)$  and June of year  $(n+1)$ .

A more accurate measure of labour input would be total number of hours worked. However, in the absence of data on manhours, total number of persons engaged in a particular year is used.

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

$$\text{labour input index} = \frac{\text{Number of persons engaged in year } n}{\text{Number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

#### 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. For further details on the PIM approach please refer to 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. The share of compensation of employee in value added is used to weigh labour and the remaining share is used to weigh capital.

#### 5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

#### 6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

#### 7. Multifactor productivity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 8. Capital-labour ratio

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

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

### 9. Capital-output ratio

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

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

## B. Competitiveness indicators

### 1. Labour cost index

Labour cost, given by compensation of employees, as defined for National Accounts purposes, includes wages and salaries in cash and kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers.

### 2. Unit labour cost index (ULC)

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

$$\text{Unit labour cost index} = \frac{\text{Labour cost index}}{\text{Output index}} \times 100$$

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

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

### 3. Hourly compensation cost

Hourly compensation cost is the ratio of compensation to total hours worked, inclusive of overtime. Compensation of employees comprises wages & salaries in cash and in kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers. The sources of data are Survey on Employment & Earnings carried out in March and for total hours worked, the September 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 a currency against that of its major trading partners. This is desirable as the exchange rate may appreciate against some and depreciate against others. The effective exchange rate shows the trade-weighted movement of the home currency against those of its main trading partners. A net effect in nominal terms is obtained as it combines both appreciations and depreciations which might have occurred between the local currency and those of its respective trading partners.

### 5. Export ratios

#### 5.1 Openness

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

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

## 5.2 Net export ratio

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

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

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

## 5.3 Net export to export ratios

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

If the net export to export ratio declines it could mean

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

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

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

## C. Estimates of capital stock

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

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

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

## 2. Consumption of fixed capital

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

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

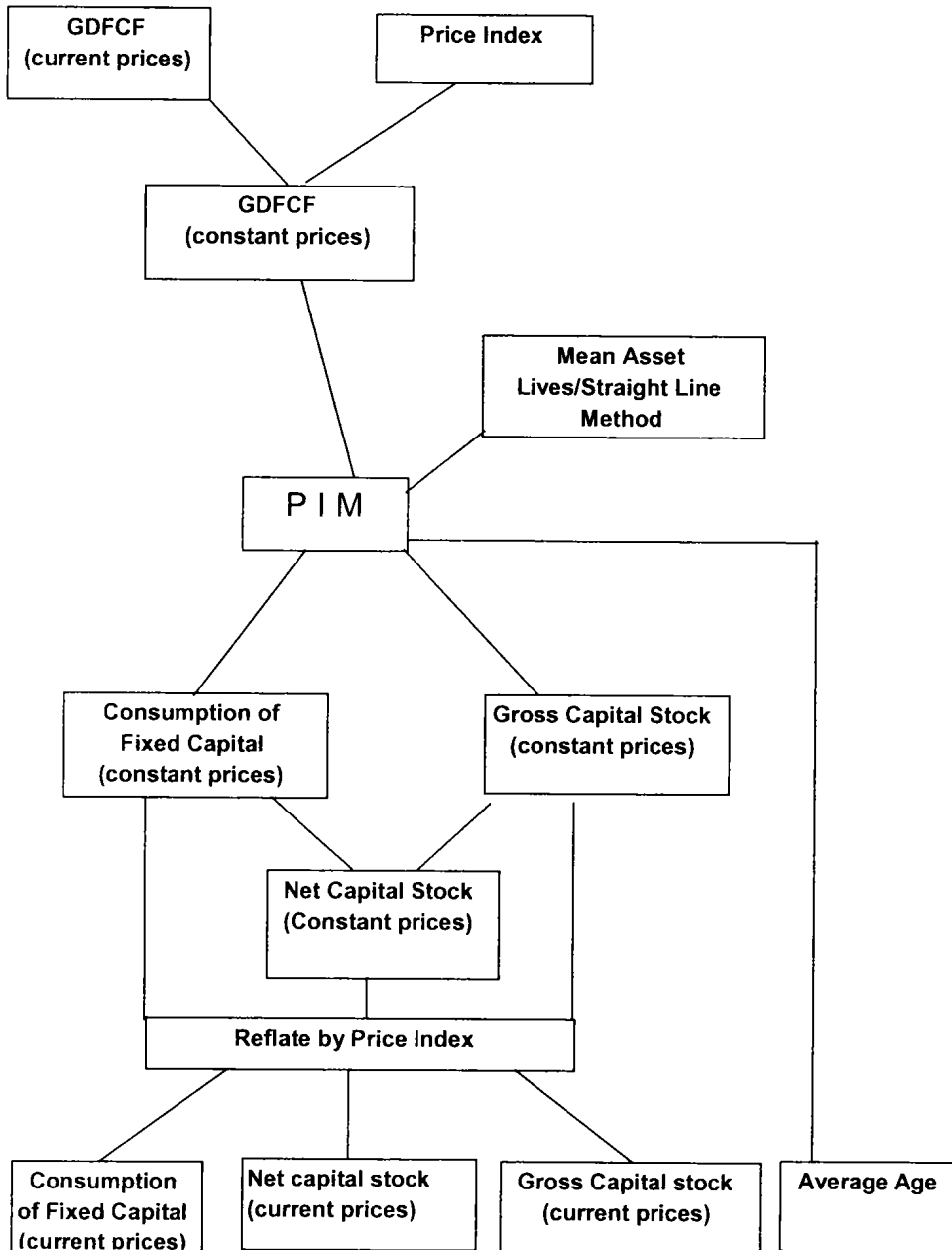
**Net capital stock** is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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

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

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

## Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 1990 - 2000

Productivity expresses the relationship between output of goods and services or real output and the various inputs required for production. Two important inputs of concern are labour and capital. Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input whilst capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the amount of fixed capital used in production. However, the above two indicators are restricted in the sense that 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 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 for producing one unit of real output. As it can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity, it indicates whether increase in compensation is offset by gains in productivity.

### Indicators for the total economy

The table below summarises 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 (%)		
		1990-2000	1999	2000
1	Output at basic prices	5.5	2.2	8.6
2	GDP per capita	4.3	1.3	6.9
2	Labour input	1.7	1.3	1.1
3	Capital input	6.9	6.5	5.2
4	Labour productivity	3.7	0.9	7.4
5	Capital productivity	-1.3	-4.0	3.3
6	Multifactor productivity	0.5	-1.8	3.9
7	Average compensation	9.7	8.1	6.9
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	5.7	7.1	-0.5
9	Unit labour cost (U.S.Dollars)	-0.1	2.2	-4.7



## **Output and Input**

Output as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) gives the total value of goods and services produced within a country. Between 1990 and 2000, GDP in real terms grew, on average, by 5.5% per annum. A low growth of 2.2% was registered in 1999 due to the severe drought during that year. However, recovery of the sugar sector coupled with expansion in other sectors resulted in a high growth rate of 8.6% in year 2000.

GDP per capita, commonly used to measure the standard of living of the country, grew at an average annual rate of 4.3% during the period 1990-2000.

Between 1990 and 2000, capital input grew on average by 6.9% annually and labour input, by 1.7%. Year 2000 witnessed growth rates which were below average for both variables; 5.2% for capital and 1.1% for labour.

## **Productivity Indicators**

### ***Labour productivity***

During the period 1990 to 2000, labour productivity has been increasing continuously on average, by 3.7% per annum. In 1999, the index grew only by 0.9% as a result of the slow down in both GDP growth (2.2%) and labour input (1.3%). In 2000, the index picked up and grew by 7.4% in line with the recovery of the economy ( 8.6% growth in GDP ) coupled with a low growth in labour input (1.1%).

### ***Capital productivity***

An average annual decline of 1.3% is observed in capital productivity from 1990 to 2000 with the index dropping from 102.0 to 89.4. In year 2000, the index grew by 3.3% due to a high growth of 8.6% in real output against 5.2% in capital input.

### ***Multifactor productivity***

The Multifactor productivity (MFP) index remained at a low level of around 104.0 between 1990 and 1994 followed by a consolidation phase, with the index improving from 105.2 in 1995 to 107.7 in 1998. MFP, thereafter dropped by 1.8% in 1999, the combined effect of a decline of 4.0% in capital productivity and a growth of 0.9% in labour productivity. In year 2000, there was improvement in both labour productivity (7.4%) and capital productivity (3.3%), leading to a growth of 3.9% in MFP. The average annual rate for the period 1990 to 2000 works out to be 0.5%.

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

During 1990-2000, average compensation increased by 9.7% whilst labour productivity experienced a growth of 3.7%. Thus, the growth in labour productivity has been insufficient to absorb the rise in average compensation such that ULC (in Mauritian rupees) increased at an average annual rate of 5.7%.

Computed in US Dollar, ULC declined on average by 0.1% as a result of the continuous depreciation of 5.8% of the Mauritian rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar during the period 1990 to 2000.

### Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

The following table shows the main indicators for the manufacturing sector.

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		1990-2000	1999	2000
1	Output (GDP)	5.4	2.0	7.6
2	Labour input	1.2	1.3	0.9
3	Capital input	2.8	6.0	5.3
4	Labour productivity	4.2	0.7	6.7
5	Capital productivity	2.5	-3.8	2.2
6	Multifactor productivity	3.3	-1.8	4.0
7	Average compensation	9.6	7.9	6.9
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupees)	5.2	7.1	0.2
9	Unit labour cost (U.S.Dollars)	-0.6	2.1	-4.1

#### *Output and inputs*

During the period 1990 to 2000, manufacturing output, in real terms, grew on average by 5.4% annually. Labour increased by 1.2% and capital by 2.8%.

#### *Productivity trends*

During the period under review, since output grew at a relatively higher rate than inputs, labour productivity grew by 4.2%, capital productivity, by 2.5% and multifactor productivity by 3.3%.

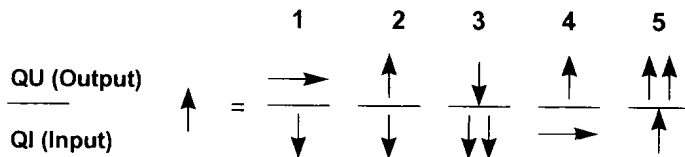
# CHAPTER I

## 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.

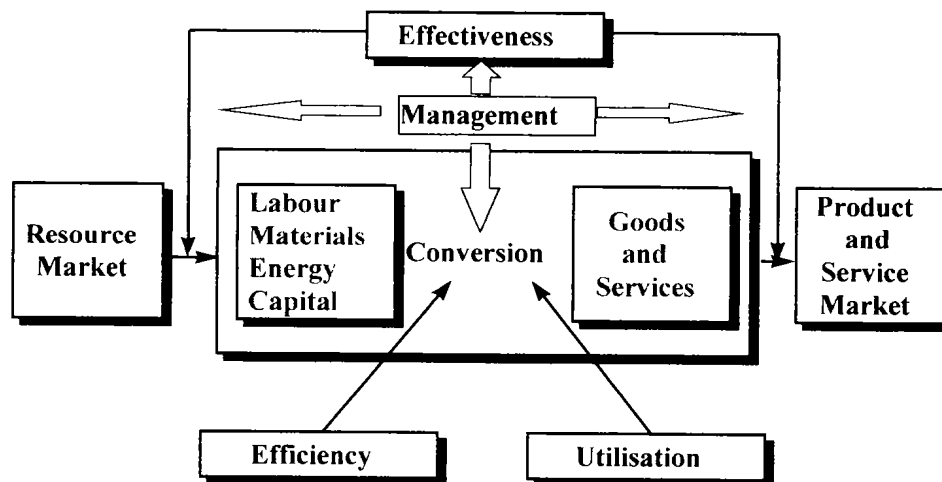
The productivity ratio can increase in five ways:



For countries with growing workforces or high unemployment rates options 4 and 5 are usually preferred as it does 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 working with nine or fewer workers. Data presented in this report refer to:

- (a) Total economy
- (b) Manufacturing sector and
- (c) Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and its two sub-sectors, textile and non-textile.

### 1.4 Main changes

Data series presented in this report are the latest available as at end of September 2001. The indices for the years 1990 onwards, have been revised since the compilation of national accounts are now based on the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93) and labour statistics are classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.3.

One of the important changes brought in by the new system (SNA 93) is that output is now valued at “basic prices” instead of at “factor cost”. SNA 93 also recommends that growth rates be calculated using a chain base index instead of the fixed base Laspeyre’s index. Another recommendation of SNA 93 is that asset life cannot be assumed to be indefinite. Consequently, the lifetime of infrastructural works is now assumed to be 60 years.

With the implementation of ISIC Rev.3, important changes are observed mainly in the activities of government which previously were grouped under “Producers of Government Services”, now classified in their respective activity groups.

### 1.5 Caution to users

Since productivity statistics are derived from ratios, 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 labour is equipped with better tools and machinery. A better measure of productivity, using multiple resources, is given by the Multifactor productivity.

## CHAPTER II

### PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

#### 2.1 Structure of the economy – 1990 and 2000

Comparison of the structure of the economy in 1990 and 2000 shows a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. The share of the agricultural sector, which was 12.8% in 1990, went down to 6.6% in 2000. Manufacturing maintained its share of around 24%. On the other hand, the share of “Restaurant and hotels” increased from 3.9% to 5.7%, and that of “Financial intermediation”, from 4.9% to 9.1%.

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

Industry group	1990	1999	2000
	%	%	%
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<i>Sugarcane</i>	8.0	2.6	3.3
<i>Other</i>	4.8	3.4	3.3
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<i>Sugar</i>	3.4	0.6	0.8
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.8	12.5	12.1
<i>Other</i>	9.0	10.9	10.9
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.6	12.7	12.0
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<i>Insurance</i>	1.5	2.4	2.4
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	3.4	5.8	6.7
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<i>Ownership occupied dwellings</i>	6.4	4.7	4.5
<i>Other</i>	3.1	4.4	4.6
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

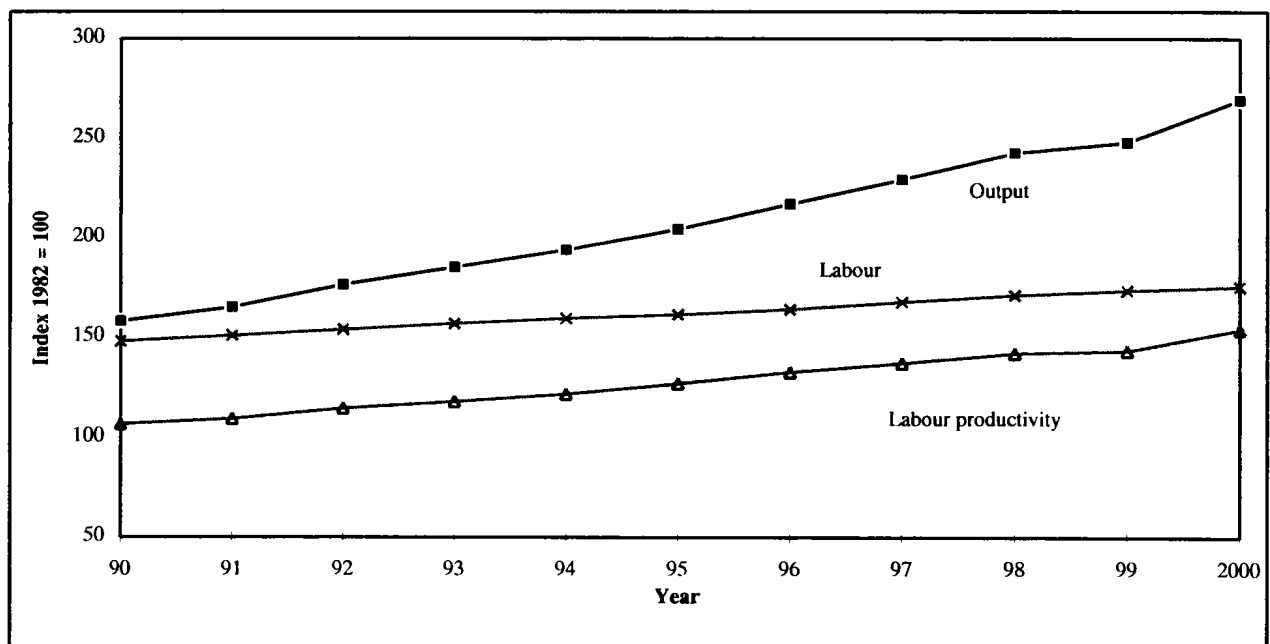
## 2.2 Output and inputs

At economy level, real output is measured by Gross Domestic Product at constant prices, which indicates the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a particular year. During the period under review, 1990 to 2000, GDP in real terms grew by 5.5%. During the same period, labour input increased on average by 1.7% per annum and capital input by 6.9%.

## 2.3 Trends In labour productivity

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

**Fig 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components, 1990 to 2000**

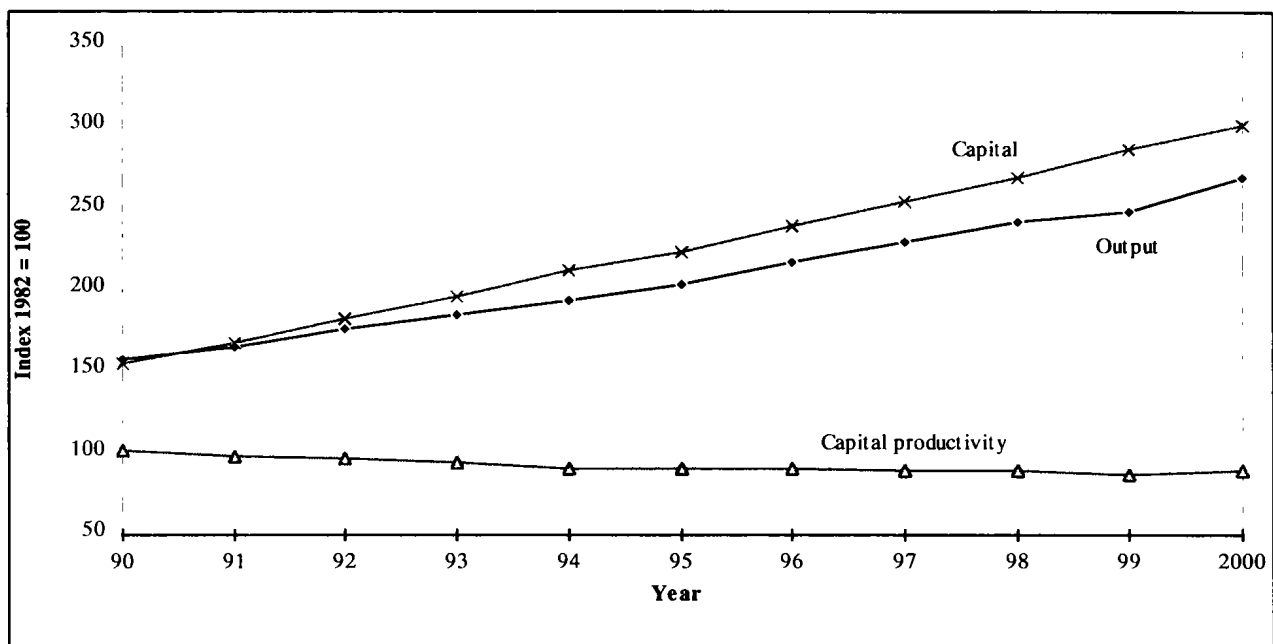


As shown in the above chart, labour productivity increased continuously between 1990 and 1999. However, in 1999, the index grew only by 0.9% as a result of the slow down in both GDP growth (2.2%) and labour input (1.3%). The low growth in real output is explained by the severe drought which affected the country in 1999. Year 2000 witnessed a growth rate of 7.4% in labour productivity along with a high growth of 8.6% in GDP, resulting from the recovery of the sugar sector coupled with the expansion in the other sectors of the economy. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the whole period works out to 3.7%.

## 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.

**Fig. 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1990 to 2000**

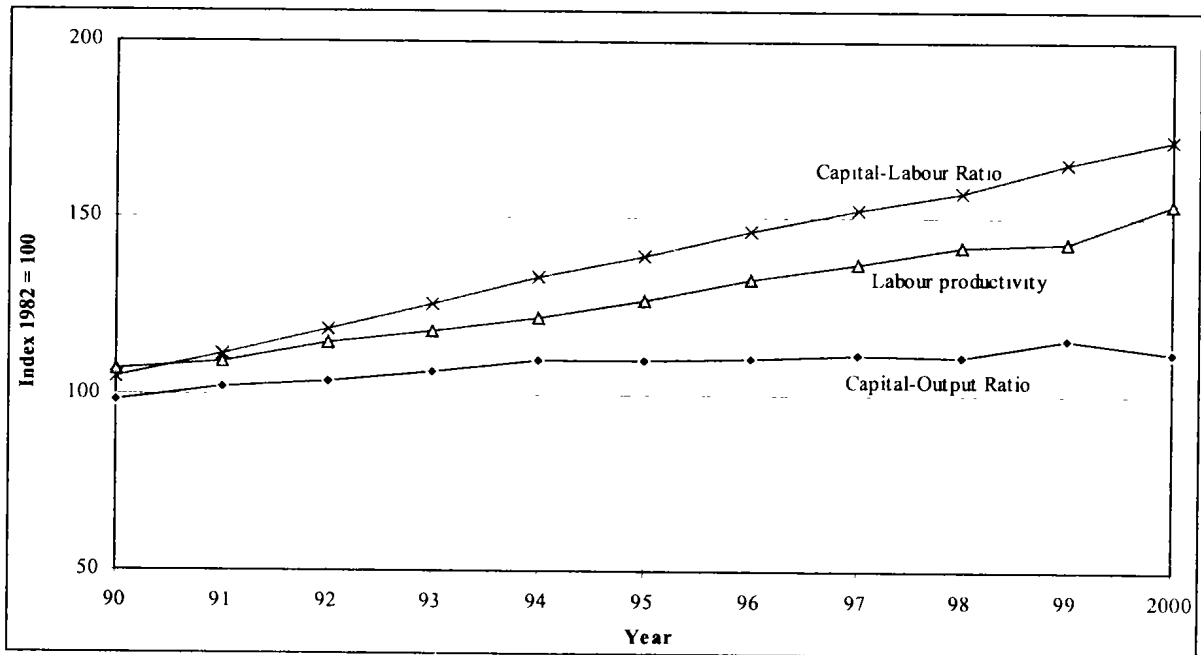


An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows an average annual decline of 1.3% between 1990 and 2000 with the index dropping from 102.0 in 1990 to 89.4 in 2000. In year 2000, the capital productivity index grew by 3.3% due to a high growth of 8.6% in real output against 5.2% in capital input.

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

Capital-labour ratio is the amount of capital used per worker and gives an indication of the capital intensity of the process. Capital-output ratio shows the capital required to produce one unit of output, both measured in real terms.

**Fig. 2.3 – Capital-labour and capital-output ratio, 1990 to 2000**



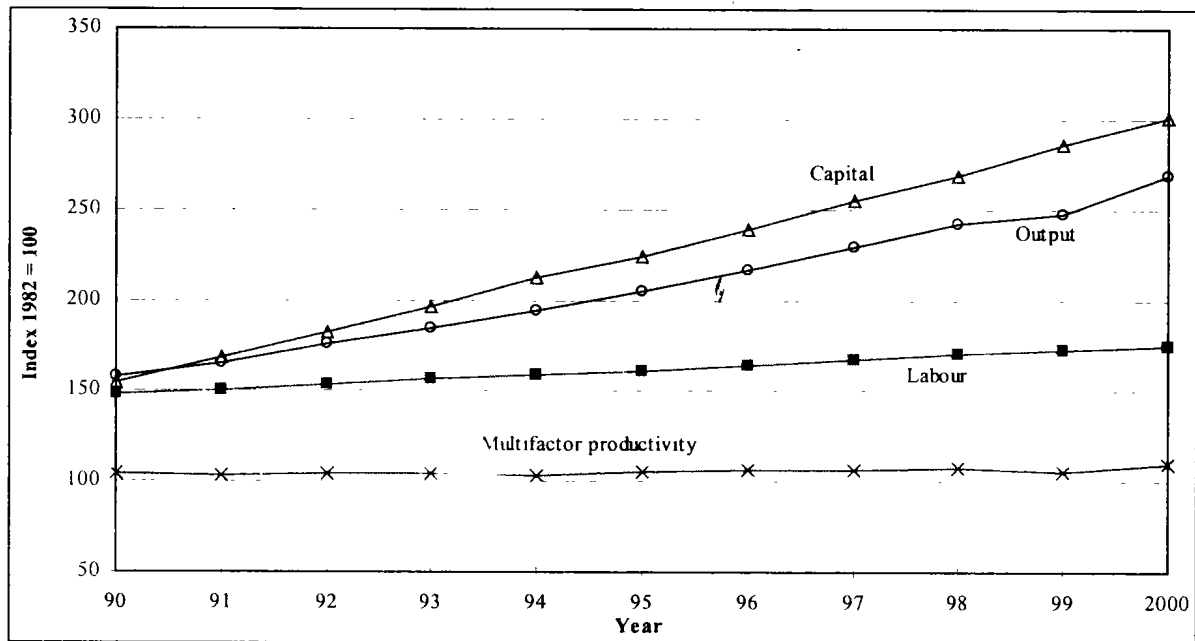
An average annual increase of 5.1%, during the years 1990-2000, is noted in the capital-labour ratio with the index improving from 104.8 in 1990 to attain 172.0 in 2000. During the same period the index of the capital-output ratio has also been improving from 98.1 in 1990 to reach 111.8 in 2000. The average annual growth over the period 1990 to 2000 works out to 1.3%.

## 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.



**Fig. 2.4 – Multifactor productivity and its components, 1990 to 2000**

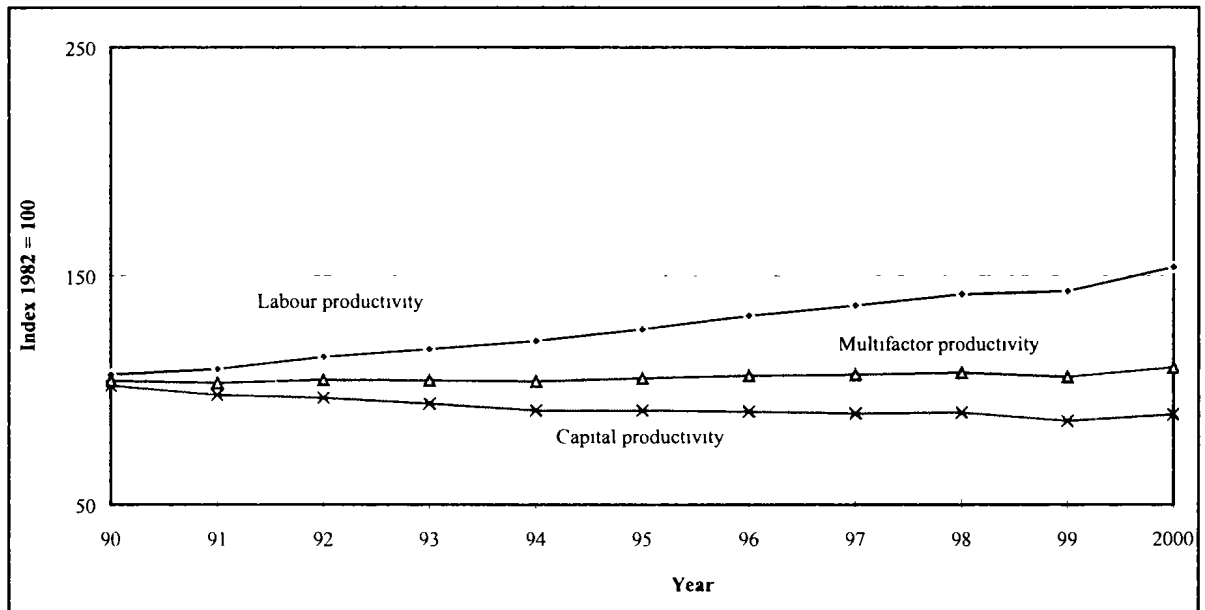


Between 1990 to 1994, growth of MFP reflected mixed performances with negative growth in alternate years. From 1995 onwards, MFP grew on average by 0.9%. The average annual growth of MFP over the period 1990 to 2000 works out to 0.5%.

### 2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

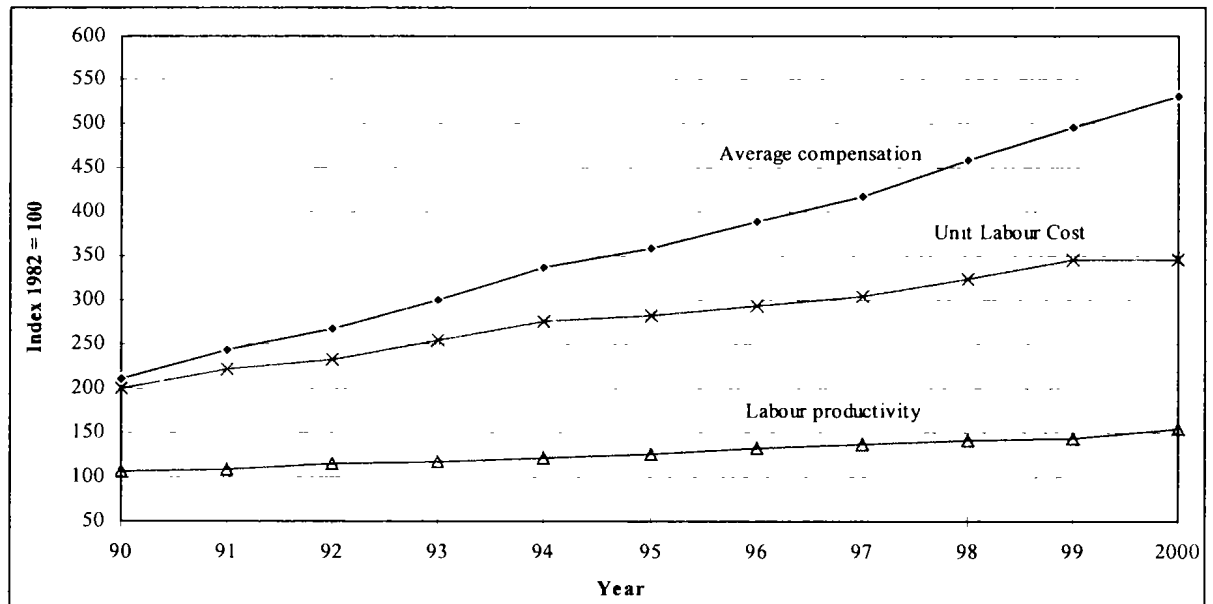
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour and capital productivity indices. The two indicators show opposing trends. Over the years 1990 to 2000, while labour productivity increased steadily at an average annual growth of 3.7%, capital productivity declined by 1.3%.

**Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1990 to 2000**



## 2.8 Unit labour cost (ULC)

**Figure 2.6 - Unit Labour Cost, 1990 to 2000**

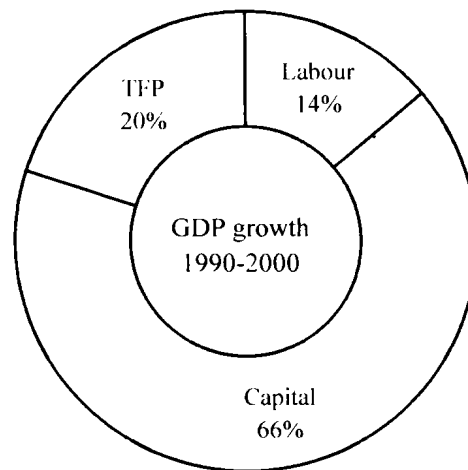


The ULC index maintained an increasing trend between 1990 and 1999 rising at an average rate of 6.4% per annum. However a decline of 0.5% is noted in 2000, as a result of a high growth of 7.4% in labour productivity and a relatively lower growth of 6.9% in average compensation.

## 2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth  
1990 – 2000**



Between 1990 and 2000, Gross Domestic Product, in real terms, grew by 5.5%. The contribution of labour, capital and other factors to the 5.5% growth was as follows:

Factors	Percentage
Labour	14 %
Capital	66 %
“Other factors” (TFP)	20 %

Note: “Other factors” are sometimes also referred to as the residual or Total Factor Productivity (TFP). During the period under study, labour grew by 1.7% and capital by 6.9%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs. It includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

#### **3.1 Background**

Since the early 1980's, the manufacturing sector raised its contribution to GDP from 16% in 1982 to around 24% in 2000. In 2000, employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 30% of total employment. The manufacturing sector comprises activities of sugar milling (around 1%), the Export Processing Zone (12%) which produce mainly for exports and other manufacturing enterprises (11%) catering mostly for the local market. Following the setting up of the Independent Power Producers in 1996, which produce electricity from bagasse and coal, energy production by these units gained much importance and is now classified in the "Electricity, Gas and Water" sector rather than in "Sugar milling", as was published in the previous report.

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

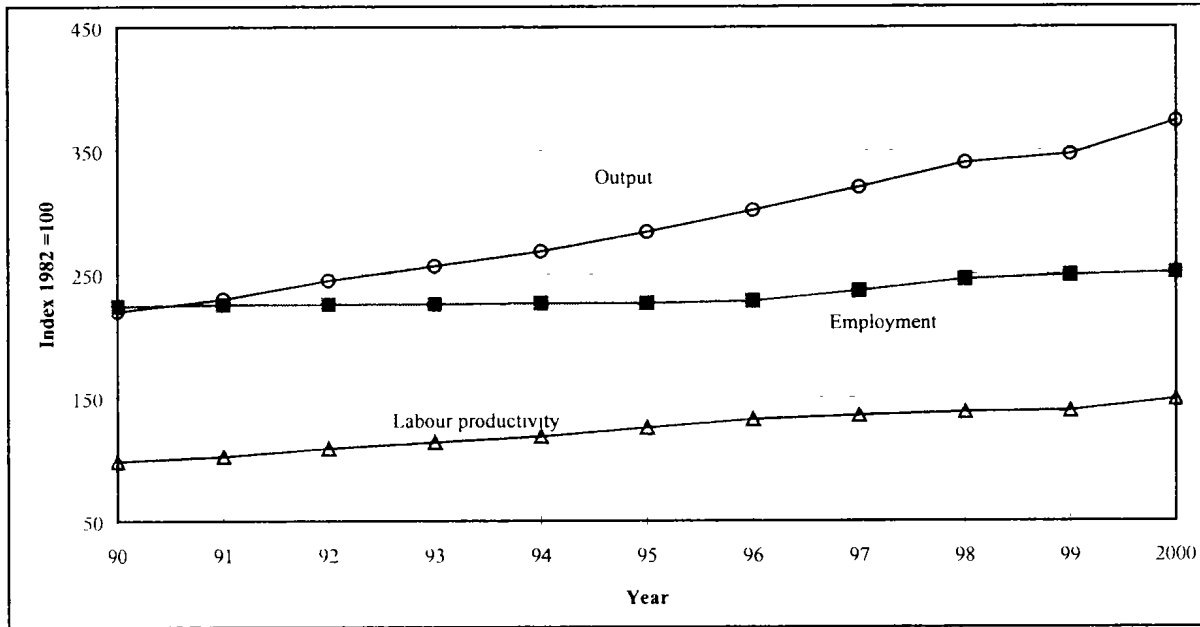
Between 1990 and 2000, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 5.4% annually. The lowest growth registered in the last decade was 2.0% in 1999. However, in 2000, a recovery of the activities, especially in the sugar sector, brought the growth rate up to 7.6%. During this period, the two main inputs namely labour and capital grew on average by 1.2% and 2.8% respectively.

#### **3.3 Labour productivity**

The outcome of the interaction between output and labour input is reflected in the labour productivity index.

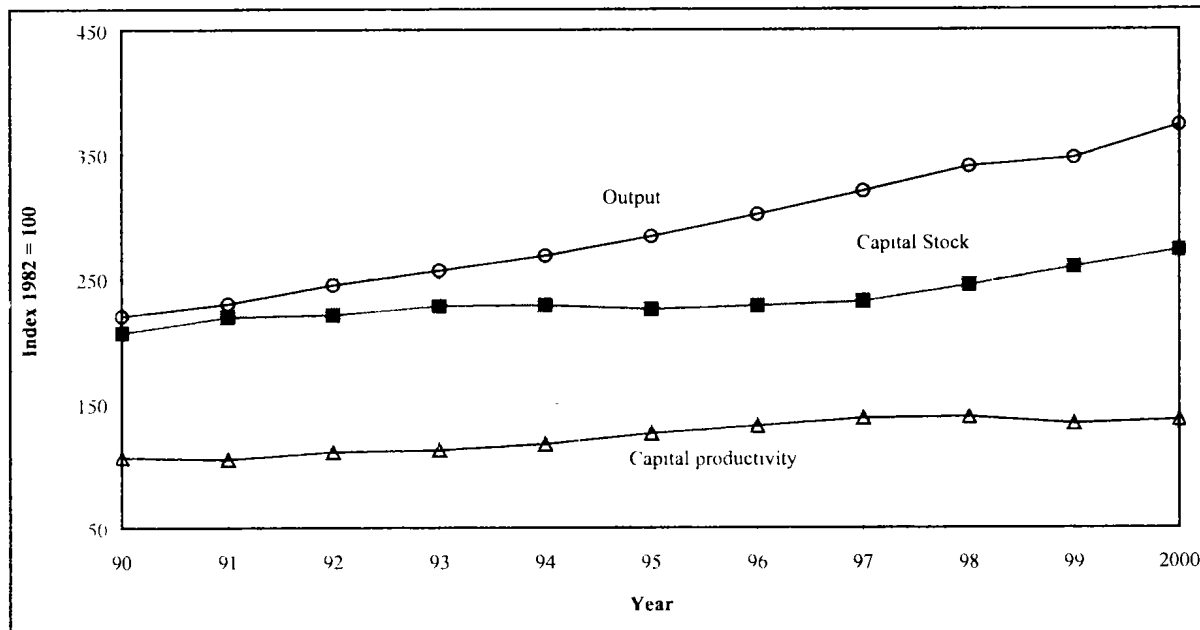
Between 1990 to 2000, labour productivity has been increasing steadily at an average annual rate of 4.2% in the overall manufacturing sector with the index improving from 98.1 in 1990 to reach 148.6 in 2000. This is explained by the fact that the higher growth rate of 5.4% registered in real output overshadowed the 1.2% growth in labour input.

**Figure 3.1 - Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000**



**3.4 Capital productivity**

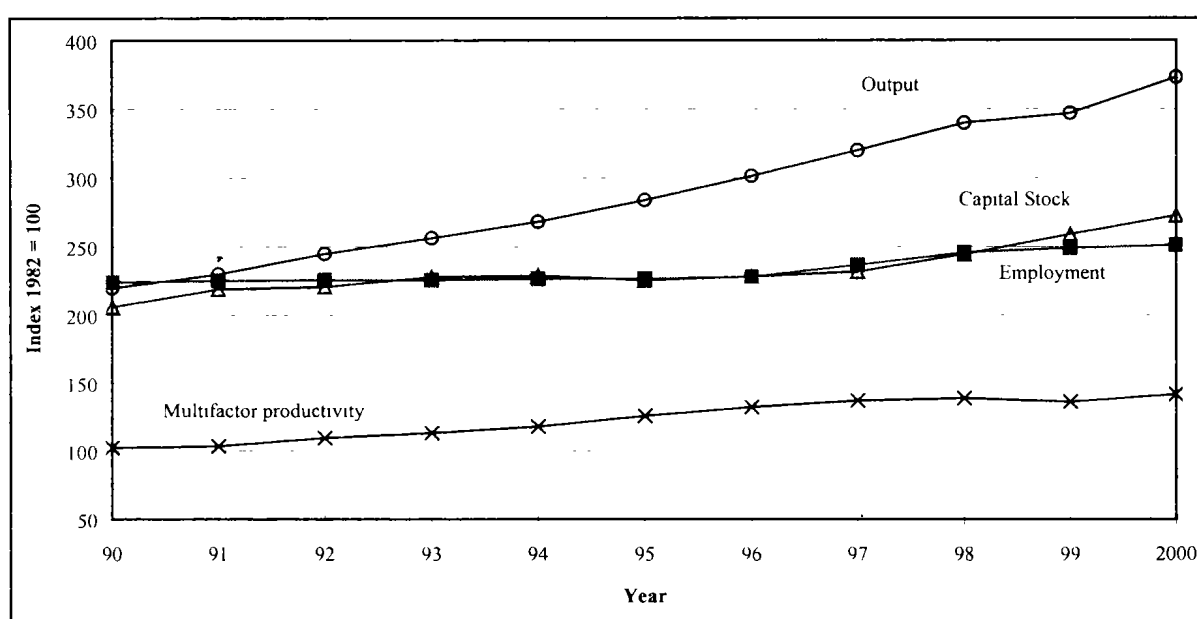
**Figure 3.2- Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 - 2000**



The average annual growth in capital productivity for the period 1990-2000, works out to 2.5%. The trend in capital productivity over the period under review is shown in figure 3.2. From 1990 to 1998, an increasing trend in capital productivity was registered with the index improving from 106.6 in 1990 to reach 139.1 in 1998. The severe drought in 1999 led to a low output such that the index dropped to 133.8 during that year but recovered in 2000 to reach 136.8.

### 3.5 Multifactor productivity (MFP)

**Figure 3.3 - Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 – 2000**



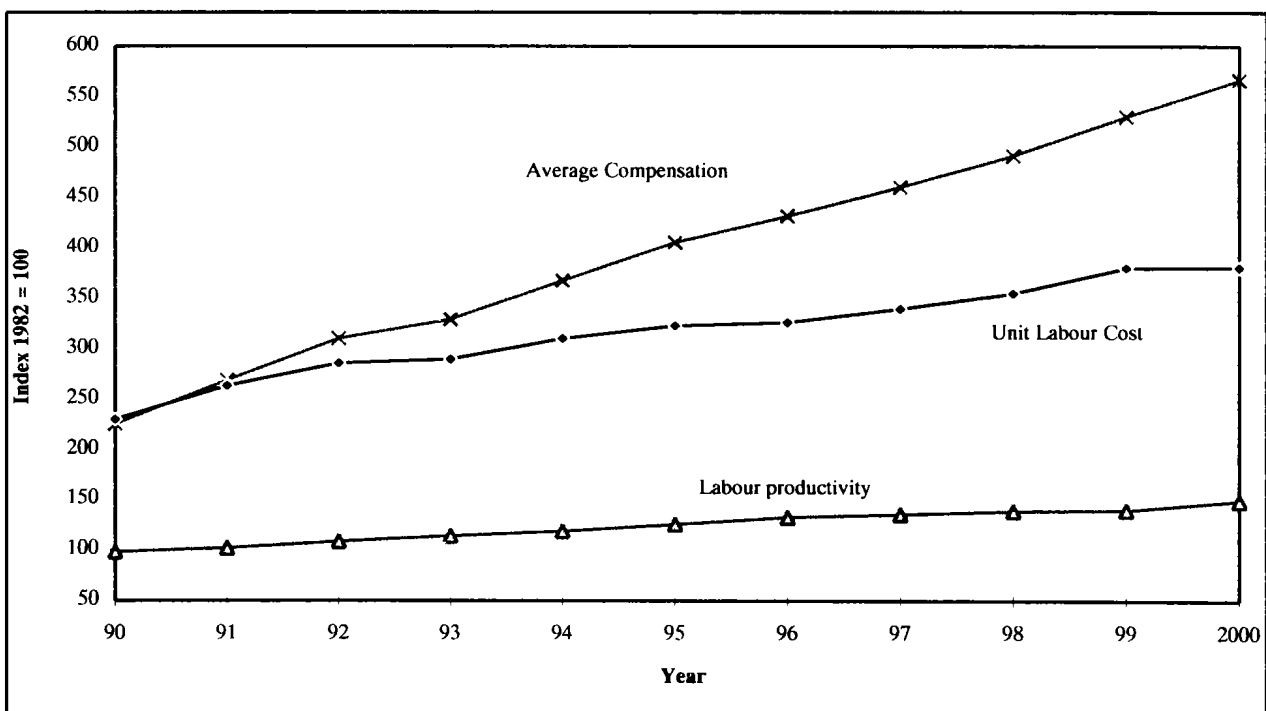
From 1990 to 2000, output grew at a higher rate of 5.4% compared to that of capital (2.8%) and labour (1.2%).

As shown in figure 3.3, MFP grew continuously at an average annual rate of 3.9% during the period 1990 to 1998. After a slight slackening in 1999, MFP picked up in 2000 and rose by 4.0%. The average annual growth rate for the period 1990 to 2000 was 3.3%.

### 3.6 Unit labour cost

ULC (in local currency) grew on average by 5.2% annually during the period 1990 to 2000. The 4.2% annual growth of labour productivity was insufficient to absorb average increases of 9.6% in compensation to workers. During the same period (1990 to 2000), as a result of the continuous depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US dollar (5.8%), ULC in dollar terms declined slightly by 0.6%. In 2000, ULC in local currency grew by 0.2% whilst in dollar it declined by 4.1%.

**Figure 3.4 - Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1990 to 2000**



## CHAPTER IV

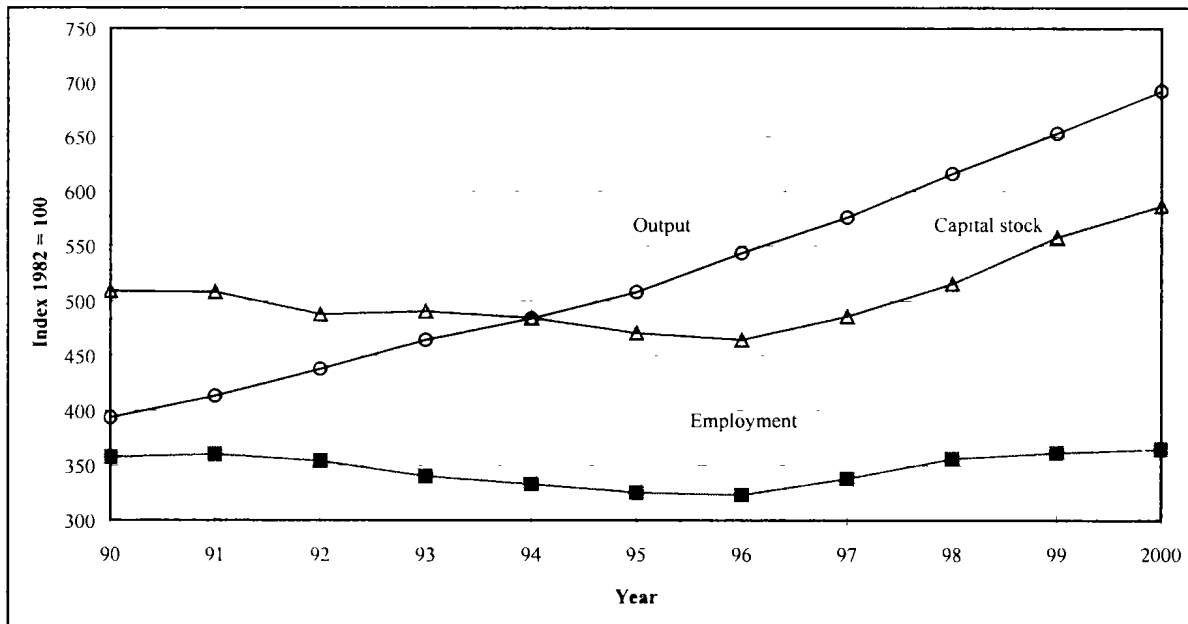
### PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ)

#### 4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. In 1971, when the first companies started operating employment stood at 644 and in March 2000, the number of persons employed by large EPZ firms stood at 89,200. The EPZ is comprised of two sub-sectors: textile and non-textile. In 2000, the textile sub-sector accounted for 85% of the total output produced in the EPZ. The remaining 15% comprised the output of industries in the non-textile sub-sector producing goods such as canned tuna, chemicals, watches and jewellery.

#### 4.2 Output and inputs

Fig. 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000





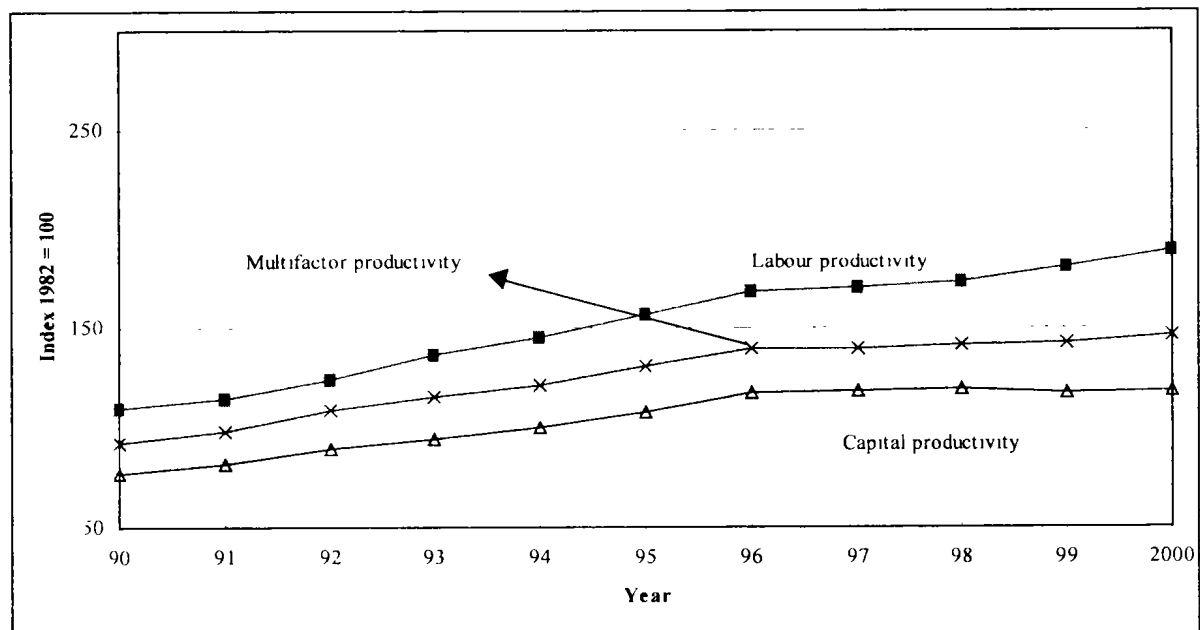
For the period 1990 to 2000, the average annual growth of 5.8% witnessed in the EPZ output is the combined performance of the textile companies (6.0%) and the non-textile ones (4.3%).

From 1991 to 1996, employment in EPZ decreased continuously. Then, as from 1997, it increased by 2.6% annually. The same trend is observed in the two sub-sectors – textile and non-textile.

As regards capital inputs, a declining trend was registered between 1990 and 1996 except for 1993 when a slight growth of 0.5% was witnessed. From 1997 to 2000, the trend was reversed following substantial capital investment by the textile and non-textile enterprises. The average annual growth in the capital input during the period 1990 and 2000 was 1.4%.

### 4.3 Productivity trends

**Figure 4.2 - Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000**

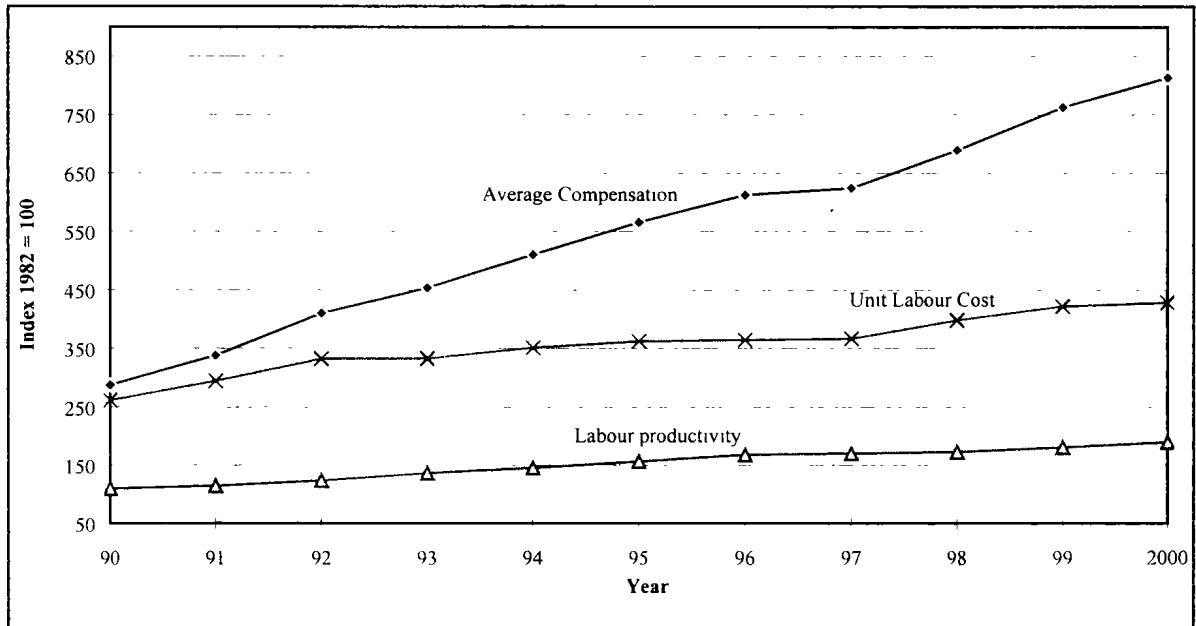


The low average annual growth in the two inputs namely labour (0.2%) and capital (1.4%) coupled with higher growths of 5.8% in output resulted in high productivity performances. Between 1990 and 2000, labour productivity rose on average by 5.6% per annum and capital productivity by 4.3%.

During 1990-2000, MFP in the textile enterprises, on average, grew by 4.9 % annually while in the non-textile enterprises, an increase of 5.4% was witnessed. Due to the higher importance of the textile sub-sector compared to non-textile, the growth of MFP of the EPZ sector works out to 4.7%.

#### 4.4 Unit labour cost

Figure 4.3 - Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1990 to 2000



ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the years 1990 to 2000, average compensation paid to workers by EPZ companies increased annually by 11.0%. However, this increase was mitigated by a 5.6% gain in labour productivity. ULC therefore grew on average by 5.1% annually.

## CHAPTER V

### INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

#### 5.1 General

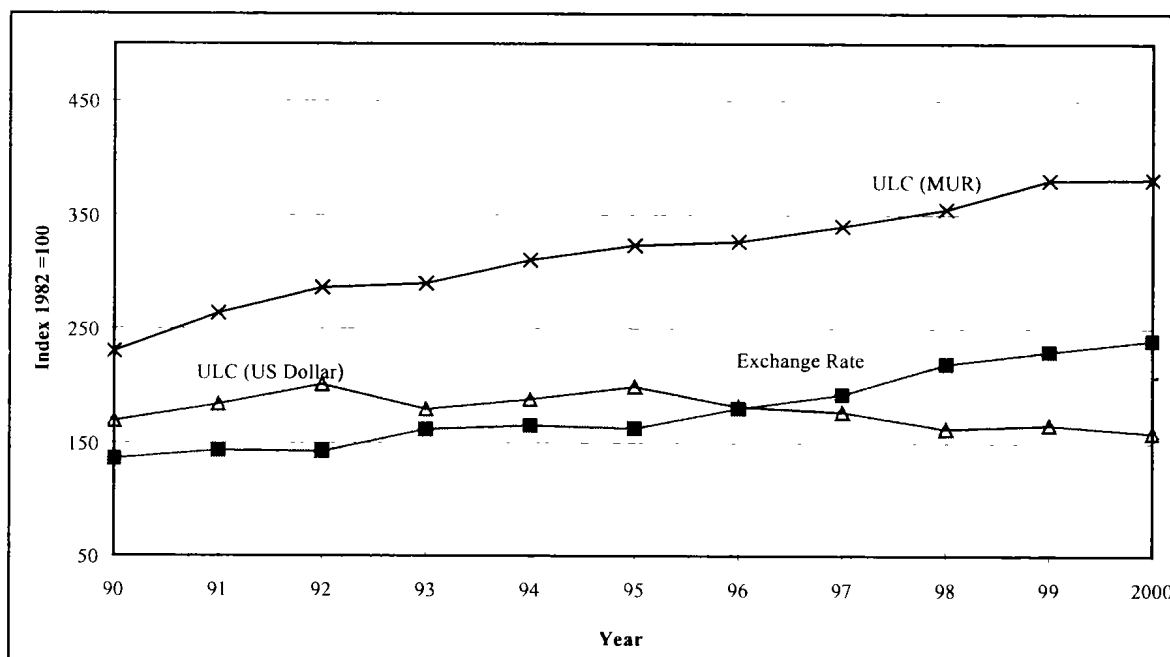
Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the test of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens. Indicators commonly used are unit labour cost, real effective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

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

In examining trends in competitiveness, it is advisable to consider changes in foreign exchange rates, because competitiveness of products depends on changes in the prices of those products in the market.

The chart below presents ULC both in Mauritian rupee and U.S. dollar for the period 1990 to 2000. It is clear from the trends that ULC (US dollar) is associated highly with changes in exchange rates. The effect of an increase in the exchange rate causes a decrease in ULC (US dollar).

**Fig 5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1990-2000**



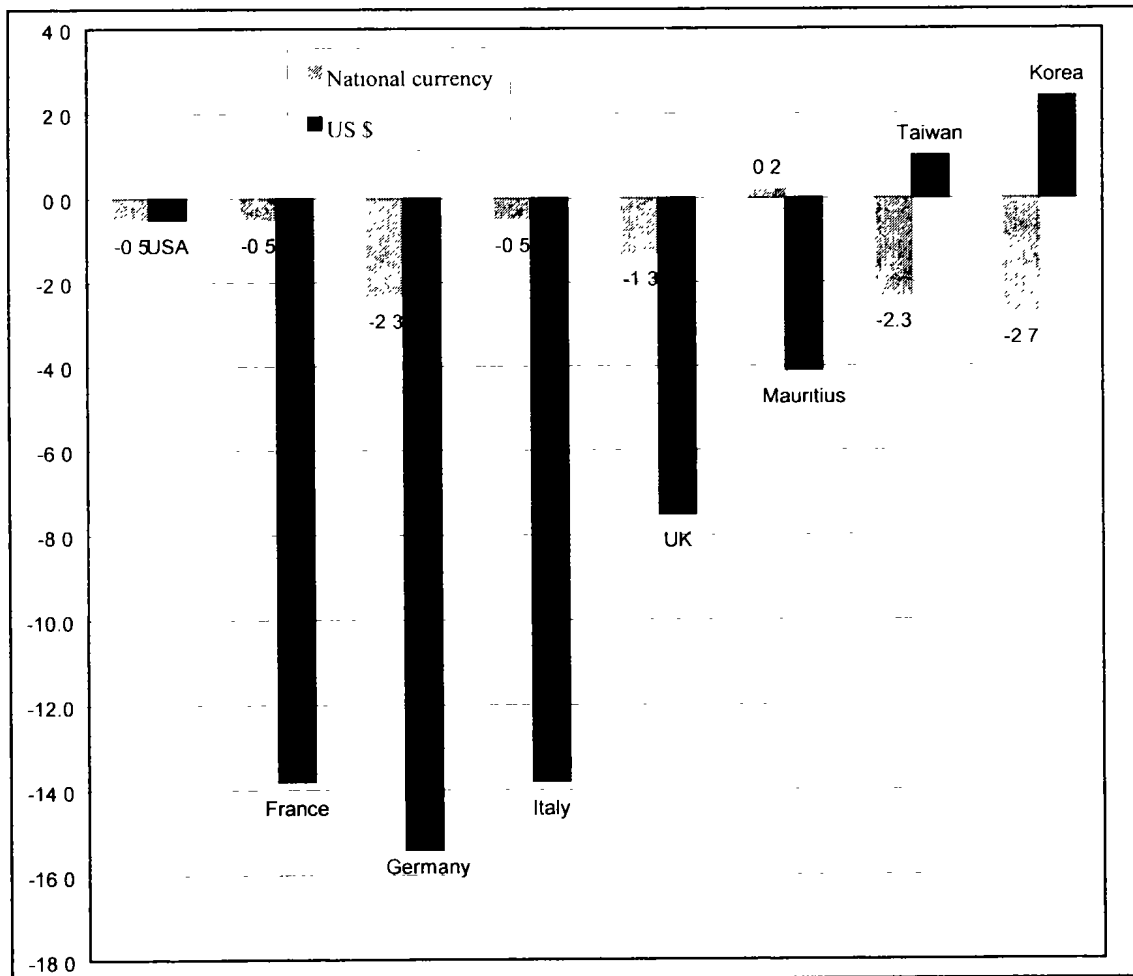
As shown in the above figure, during the period under study, ULC in the Manufacturing sector, in local currency, has been increasing continuously at an annual average rate of 5.2% whereas ULC in US dollar terms has declined by 0.6% annually, largely affected by changes in exchange rates.

**5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector – growth rate, 2000**

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the Manufacturing sector for the year 2000 both in national currency and in US dollar is given in the table and chart below.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-0.5	-0.5	-2.3	-0.5	-1.3	<b>0.2</b>	-2.3	-2.7
US \$	-0.5	-13.8	-15.4	-13.8	-7.5	<b>-4.1</b>	1.0	2.4

**Fig. 5.2 - International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector-growth rate, 2000**



*Source : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and CSO estimates*

As noted in the above table, in three of our trading partners, namely France, Germany and Italy, ULC in national currency has decreased more slowly than ULC in dollar terms because of the strengthening of their respective currencies against the dollar. On the hand, in the other countries, including Mauritius, the growths in ULC in national currency have been partly offset by the depreciation of their currencies against the dollar.

#### 5.4 Relationship between ULC growth in the Manufacturing sector and other price changes – 2000

The table below shows the relationship between ULC (in national currency) for the manufacturing sector and other measures of overall price changes, namely the GDP deflator and the inflation rate for the year 2000.

Country	ULC growth (national currency)	GDP deflator	Inflation rate
USA	-0.5	2.1	2.1
France	-0.5	0.5	0.6
Germany	-2.3	-0.6	0.6
Italy*	-0.5	1.7	1.7
UK	-1.3	1.9	1.6
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Taiwan	-2.3	-1.7	1.3
Korea*	-2.7	-1.2	1.0

**\*Based on data available for three quarters only**

**Source: IMF – International Financial Statistics**

The comparative table shows the close relationship between the annual change in ULC, GDP deflator and inflation rate. As pointed out earlier, productivity gains usually mitigate increases in labour cost which is in turn reflected in lower price changes. Thus high growth in ULC usually led to a growth in both GDP deflator and inflation rate. On the other hand, in countries with low increase in ULC, for example in Germany and Taiwan, both the GDP deflator and inflation rate are low.

## 5.5 Evolution of market share

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

Table F16 shows the evolution of our market shares for five product groups, between 1995 and 1998, in our main importing countries. Data for the United Kingdom, shows that Mauritius is penetrating the market for product group 841<sup>1</sup> since its share increased from 2.3% in 1995 to 3.2% in 1998. On the other hand, for product group 842<sup>2</sup>, it lost its market share from 0.44% in 1995 to 0.31% in 1998.

---

<sup>1</sup> Men's or boys coats, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted.

<sup>2</sup> Women's and girls' coats, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, skirts, shirts, underwear and similar articles of textile fabrics not knitted or crocheted.

## A. THE TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	96.0	-4.0
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	95.8	0.3
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	96.6	0.9
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	98.5	1.9
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	101.0	2.5
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	102.4	1.4
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	106.8	4.4
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	109.4	2.4
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	114.6	4.8
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	118.0	2.9
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	121.7	3.1
1995	204.3	5.5	161.1	1.2	126.8	4.2
1996	217.0	6.2	163.7	1.6	132.5	4.5
1997	229.3	5.7	167.4	2.3	137.0	3.4
1998	242.6	5.8	170.9	2.1	141.9	3.6
1999	248.0	2.2	173.1	1.3	143.2	0.9
2000	269.3	8.6	175.0	1.1	153.8	7.4

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	101.3	1.3	99.1	-0.9
1984	105.2	4.8	103.3	2.0	101.8	2.7
1985	112.4	6.9	106.3	2.9	105.7	3.9
1986	122.4	8.9	111.4	4.7	109.9	4.0
1987	132.6	8.3	118.2	6.1	112.2	2.1
1988	140.7	6.2	127.0	7.5	110.8	-1.2
1989	147.2	4.6	141.1	11.1	104.3	-5.9
1990	157.9	7.3	154.9	9.7	102.0	-2.2
1991	164.9	4.4	168.3	8.6	98.0	-3.9
1992	176.1	6.8	182.2	8.3	96.7	-1.3
1993	184.8	4.9	196.3	7.7	94.1	-2.6
1994	193.6	4.8	212.4	8.2	91.2	-3.2
1995	204.3	5.5	224.1	5.5	91.2	0.0
1996	217.0	6.2	239.2	6.7	90.7	-0.5
1997	229.3	5.7	255.1	6.6	89.9	-0.9
1998	242.6	5.8	268.8	5.4	90.3	0.4
1999	248.0	2.2	286.3	6.5	86.6	-4.0
2000	269.3	8.6	301.1	5.2	89.4	3.3

**Table A.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	101.3	1.3	97.5	-2.5
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	103.3	2.0	98.6	1.1
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	106.3	2.9	100.8	2.2
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	111.4	4.7	103.5	2.7
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	118.2	6.1	105.6	2.0
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	127.0	7.5	106.0	0.4
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	141.1	11.1	103.4	-2.5
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	154.9	9.7	104.2	0.8
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	168.3	8.6	103.2	-1.0
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	182.2	8.3	104.6	1.3
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	196.3	7.7	104.3	-0.2
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	212.4	8.2	103.9	-0.4
1995	204.3	5.5	161.1	1.2	224.1	5.5	105.2	1.3
1996	217.0	6.2	163.7	1.6	239.2	6.7	106.4	1.1
1997	229.3	5.7	167.4	2.3	255.1	6.6	106.8	0.4
1998	242.6	5.8	170.9	2.1	268.8	5.4	107.7	0.8
1999	248.0	2.2	173.1	1.3	286.3	6.5	105.8	-1.8
2000	269.3	8.6	175.0	1.1	301.1	5.2	110.0	3.9

**Table A.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	96.0	-4.0	99.1	-0.9	97.5	-2.5
1984	95.5	-0.5	101.8	2.7	98.6	1.1
1985	95.8	0.3	105.7	3.9	100.8	2.2
1986	96.6	0.9	109.9	4.0	103.5	2.7
1987	98.5	1.9	112.2	2.1	105.6	2.0
1988	101.0	2.5	110.8	-1.2	106.0	0.4
1989	102.4	1.4	104.3	-5.9	103.4	-2.5
1990	106.8	4.4	102.0	-2.2	104.2	0.8
1991	109.4	2.4	98.0	-3.9	103.2	-1.0
1992	114.6	4.8	96.7	-1.3	104.6	1.3
1993	118.0	2.9	94.1	-2.6	104.3	-0.2
1994	121.7	3.1	91.2	-3.2	103.9	-0.4
1995	126.8	4.2	91.2	0.0	105.2	1.3
1996	132.5	4.5	90.7	-0.5	106.4	1.1
1997	137.0	3.4	89.9	-0.9	106.8	0.4
1998	141.9	3.6	90.3	0.4	107.7	0.8
1999	143.2	0.9	86.6	-4.0	105.8	-1.8
2000	153.8	7.4	89.4	3.3	110.0	3.9



**Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	103.8	3.8	108.1	8.1	96.0	-4.0
1984	108.0	4.1	113.0	4.6	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.5	4.2	117.5	3.9	95.8	0.3
1986	116.9	3.8	121.0	3.0	96.6	0.9
1987	137.0	17.2	139.1	15.0	98.5	1.9
1988	162.6	18.7	161.1	15.8	101.0	2.5
1989	185.8	14.2	181.5	12.7	102.4	1.4
1990	211.2	13.7	197.7	8.9	106.8	4.4
1991	242.4	14.7	221.6	12.1	109.4	2.4
1992	266.5	10.0	232.5	4.9	114.6	4.8
1993	299.0	12.2	253.4	9.0	118.0	2.9
1994	336.7	12.6	276.7	9.2	121.7	3.1
1995	359.6	6.8	283.6	2.5	126.8	4.2
1996	390.1	8.5	294.4	3.8	132.5	4.5
1997	422.0	8.2	304.0	3.3	137.0	3.4
1998	459.3	8.9	323.6	6.5	141.9	3.6
1999	496.6	8.1	346.7	7.1	143.2	0.9
2000	530.8	6.9	345.0	-0.5	153.8	7.4

**Table A.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.9	0.9	96.8	-3.2	96.0	-4.0
1984	98.2	-2.6	93.8	-3.1	95.5	-0.5
1985	94.6	-3.7	90.6	-3.4	95.8	0.3
1986	91.0	-3.8	87.9	-3.0	96.6	0.9
1987	89.1	-2.0	87.8	-0.1	98.5	1.9
1988	90.3	1.2	91.2	3.8	101.0	2.5
1989	95.9	6.3	98.2	7.7	102.4	1.4
1990	98.1	2.3	104.8	6.7	106.8	4.4
1991	102.0	4.0	111.6	6.5	109.4	2.4
1992	103.4	1.4	118.5	6.2	114.6	4.8
1993	106.2	2.7	125.3	5.7	118.0	2.9
1994	109.7	3.3	133.5	6.5	121.7	3.1
1995	109.7	0.0	139.1	4.2	126.8	4.2
1996	110.3	0.5	146.1	5.0	132.5	4.5
1997	111.2	0.9	152.4	4.3	137.0	3.4
1998	110.8	-0.4	157.3	3.2	141.9	3.6
1999	115.5	4.2	165.4	5.1	143.2	0.9
2000	111.8	-3.2	172.0	4.0	153.8	7.4

**B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR****Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	92.0	-8.0
1984	113.3	12.2	129.1	17.6	87.8	-4.6
1985	130.6	15.3	157.9	22.3	82.8	-5.7
1986	157.1	20.2	188.5	19.4	83.3	0.7
1987	180.0	14.6	209.3	11.0	86.0	3.2
1988	194.3	8.0	217.9	4.1	89.2	3.7
1989	203.9	4.9	221.3	1.5	92.2	3.3
1990	219.7	7.7	223.9	1.2	98.1	6.5
1991	229.8	4.6	225.1	0.5	102.1	4.1
1992	244.8	6.5	225.5	0.2	108.6	6.3
1993	256.4	4.8	225.6	0.0	113.7	4.7
1994	268.3	4.6	226.4	0.4	118.5	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	125.5	5.9
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	132.2	5.4
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	135.4	2.4
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	138.3	2.2
1999	346.9	2.0	249.0	1.3	139.3	0.7
2000	373.2	7.6	251.2	0.9	148.6	6.7

**Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	93.7	-6.3	107.9	7.9
1984	113.3	12.2	94.9	1.3	119.4	10.7
1985	130.6	15.3	102.4	7.9	127.6	6.8
1986	157.1	20.2	118.3	15.5	132.8	4.1
1987	180.0	14.6	141.8	19.8	127.0	-4.4
1988	194.3	8.0	169.2	19.4	114.8	-9.5
1989	203.9	4.9	192.1	13.5	106.1	-7.6
1990	219.7	7.7	206.1	7.3	106.6	0.4
1991	229.8	4.6	218.9	6.2	105.0	-1.5
1992	244.8	6.5	220.7	0.8	110.9	5.7
1993	256.4	4.8	227.9	3.3	112.5	1.4
1994	268.3	4.6	228.7	0.4	117.3	4.3
1995	284.0	5.9	225.5	-1.4	126.0	7.4
1996	301.6	6.2	228.2	1.2	132.2	4.9
1997	320.2	6.2	231.7	1.5	138.2	4.6
1998	340.1	6.2	244.5	5.5	139.1	0.7
1999	346.9	2.0	259.2	6.0	133.8	-3.8
2000	373.2	7.6	272.8	5.3	136.8	2.2

**Table B.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	93.7	-6.3	99.3	-0.7
1984	113.3	12.2	129.1	17.6	94.9	1.3	101.9	2.6
1985	130.6	15.3	157.9	22.3	102.4	7.9	102.1	0.2
1986	157.1	20.2	188.5	19.4	118.3	15.5	105.1	3.0
1987	180.0	14.6	209.3	11.0	141.8	19.8	105.0	-0.1
1988	194.3	8.0	217.9	4.1	169.2	19.4	101.4	-3.5
1989	203.9	4.9	221.3	1.5	192.1	13.5	99.0	-2.3
1990	219.7	7.7	223.9	1.2	206.1	7.3	102.3	3.3
1991	229.8	4.6	225.1	0.5	218.9	6.2	103.5	1.2
1992	244.8	6.5	225.5	0.2	220.7	0.8	109.7	6.0
1993	256.4	4.8	225.6	0.0	227.9	3.3	113.1	3.1
1994	268.3	4.6	226.4	0.4	228.7	0.4	117.9	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.4	0.0	225.5	-1.4	125.7	6.6
1996	301.6	6.2	228.1	0.7	228.2	1.2	132.2	5.1
1997	320.2	6.2	236.5	3.7	231.7	1.5	136.9	3.6
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	244.5	5.5	138.8	1.4
1999	346.9	2.0	249.0	1.3	259.2	6.0	136.2	-1.8
2000	373.2	7.6	251.2	0.9	272.8	5.3	141.7	4.0

**Table B.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.0	-8.0	107.9	7.9	99.3	-0.7
1984	87.8	-4.6	119.4	10.7	101.9	2.6
1985	82.8	-5.7	127.6	6.8	102.1	0.2
1986	83.3	0.7	132.8	4.1	105.1	3.0
1987	86.0	3.2	127.0	-4.4	105.0	-0.1
1988	89.2	3.7	114.8	-9.5	101.4	-3.5
1989	92.2	3.3	106.1	-7.6	99.0	-2.3
1990	98.1	6.5	106.6	0.4	102.3	3.3
1991	102.1	4.1	105.0	-1.5	103.5	1.2
1992	108.6	6.3	110.9	5.7	109.7	6.0
1993	113.7	4.7	112.5	1.4	113.1	3.1
1994	118.5	4.2	117.3	4.3	117.9	4.2
1995	125.5	5.9	126.0	7.4	125.7	6.6
1996	132.2	5.4	132.2	4.9	132.2	5.1
1997	135.4	2.4	138.2	4.6	136.9	3.6
1998	138.3	2.2	139.1	0.7	138.8	1.4
1999	139.3	0.7	133.8	-3.8	136.2	-1.8
2000	148.6	6.7	136.8	2.2	141.7	4.0

**Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.6	1.6	110.4	10.4	92.0	-8.0
1984	107.3	5.5	122.2	10.7	87.8	-4.6
1985	110.9	3.4	134.0	9.7	82.8	-5.7
1986	119.3	7.6	143.2	6.9	83.3	0.7
1987	138.4	15.9	160.9	12.3	86.0	3.2
1988	164.3	18.7	184.2	14.5	89.2	3.7
1989	189.3	15.2	205.4	11.5	92.2	3.3
1990	225.7	19.2	230.0	12.0	98.1	6.5
1991	269.0	19.2	263.5	14.5	102.1	4.1
1992	310.4	15.4	285.9	8.5	108.6	6.3
1993	329.3	6.1	289.7	1.3	113.7	4.7
1994	367.8	11.7	310.3	7.1	118.5	4.2
1995	405.6	10.3	323.3	4.2	125.5	5.9
1996	431.9	6.5	326.6	1.0	132.2	5.4
1997	460.1	6.5	339.8	4.1	135.4	2.4
1998	491.3	6.8	355.1	4.5	138.3	2.2
1999	529.9	7.9	380.5	7.1	139.3	0.7
2000	566.3	6.9	381.1	0.2	148.6	6.7

**Table B.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.7	-7.3	85.3	-14.7	92.0	-8.0
1984	83.7	-9.7	73.5	-13.9	87.8	-4.6
1985	78.4	-6.4	64.9	-11.8	82.8	-5.7
1986	75.3	-3.9	62.8	-3.2	83.3	0.7
1987	78.8	4.6	67.7	7.9	86.0	3.2
1988	87.1	10.6	77.7	14.6	89.2	3.7
1989	94.2	8.2	86.8	11.8	92.2	3.3
1990	93.8	-0.4	92.0	6.0	98.1	6.5
1991	95.3	1.5	97.3	5.7	102.1	4.1
1992	90.1	-5.4	97.9	0.6	108.6	6.3
1993	88.9	-1.4	101.0	3.2	113.7	4.7
1994	85.2	-4.1	101.0	0.0	118.5	4.2
1995	79.4	-6.9	99.6	-1.4	125.5	5.9
1996	75.7	-4.7	100.1	0.5	132.2	5.4
1997	72.4	-4.4	98.0	-2.1	135.4	2.4
1998	71.9	-0.7	99.4	1.5	138.3	2.2
1999	74.7	3.9	104.1	4.6	139.3	0.7
2000	73.1	-2.2	108.6	4.4	148.6	6.7

**Table B.7 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 1999 - 2000****1. Electricity**

	Rupee	
Average cost per kwh	1999	2000
Industrial	1.82	1.86
EPZ	1.54	1.67

**2. Water**

	Rupee	
	1999	2000
First 100 cubic metres	8.00	9.50
Next 150 cubic metres	9.00	11.00
All additional cubic metres	11.00	14.00
Minimum charge per month	200.00	237.50
Ground water per cubic metre	3.00	2.73
Average price per cubic metre	10.48	13.85

**3. Telecommunication services**

	Rupee	
	1999*	2000
(i) Local call per minute	3.00	3.00
(ii) International call / minute		
England	30.00	30.00
France	30.00	30.00
Germany	40.00	40.00
USA	35.00	35.00
India	30.00	30.00
Japan	35.00	35.00
China	40.00	40.00

**\* Revised figure**

Reduced rate on international calls

Monday to Friday : 22.00 hours to 06.00 hours

Saturday as from 12.00 hours

Sunday and public holidays ( Full day – 24 hours )

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

(Rupee)		
Development Bank of Mauritius	Ground Floor	65.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	First Floor	44.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	Second Floor	38.00
Media*		45.00

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

#### 5. Air Freight - Textile products

##### 5.1 Export rate

Destination	Rupee							
	Minimum		+100k		+500k		+1000k	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
London	1130	1130	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1170	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1170	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60

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

##### 5.2 Import rate

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupee							
		Minimum		+100k		+500k		+1000k	
		1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	31.58	31.50	30.53	30.45	30.53	30.45
Jakarta	USD	61.00	61.00	4.62	4.62	3.78	3.78	3.57	3.57
Johannesburg	ZAR	210.00	210.00	6.83	7.08	4.73	4.89	3.68	3.84
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	3.21	3.83	2.84	3.41	2.63	2.63
Mumbai	INR	1050.00	1270.00	109.35	113.71	60.15	64.30	60.15	64.15
Singapore	SGD	63.00	63.00	5.72	5.57	5.15	4.88	4.73	4.73
Tokyo via Hong Kon	USD	124.00	142.00	6.04	6.05	6.04	6.05	6.05	6.05

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

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.0	-7.0
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	91.2	-1.9
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	84.9	3.0
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	89.2	5.2
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	95.7	7.2
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	102.5	7.1
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	110.0	7.4
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	114.8	4.3
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	123.7	7.8
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	136.5	10.3
1994	483.9	4.2	332.8	-2.2	145.4	6.6
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	156.3	7.5
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	-0.6	168.3	7.7
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	170.5	1.3
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	173.0	1.5
1999	653.1	6.0	361.4	1.5	180.7	4.5
2000	692.3	6.0	364.7	0.9	189.8	5.0

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	93.6	-6.4	116.4	16.4
1984	144.8	32.9	118.3	26.4	122.4	5.2
1985	188.2	30.0	162.9	37.7	115.5	-5.6
1986	253.9	34.9	241.7	48.4	105.1	-9.1
1987	309.8	22.0	325.9	34.8	95.0	-9.5
1988	346.9	12.0	422.7	29.7	82.1	-13.7
1989	367.6	6.0	490.6	16.1	74.9	-8.7
1990	393.4	7.0	508.8	3.7	77.3	3.2
1991	413.2	5.0	508.1	-0.1	81.3	5.2
1992	438.0	6.0	487.9	-4.0	89.8	10.4
1993	464.3	6.0	490.4	0.5	94.7	5.5
1994	483.9	4.2	484.3	-1.2	99.9	5.5
1995	508.2	5.0	470.7	-2.8	108.0	8.0
1996	543.7	7.0	464.5	-1.3	117.1	8.4
1997	576.4	6.0	485.7	4.6	118.7	1.4
1998	616.1	6.9	515.6	6.1	119.5	0.7
1999	653.1	6.0	558.0	8.2	117.0	-2.1
2000	692.3	6.0	586.7	5.1	118.0	0.8

Table C.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.6	-6.4	103.9	3.9
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	118.3	26.4	105.4	1.5
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	162.9	37.7	96.3	-8.6
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	241.7	48.4	93.6	-2.8
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	325.9	34.8	92.0	-1.8
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	422.7	29.7	88.7	-3.5
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	490.6	16.1	87.8	-1.1
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	508.8	3.7	92.5	5.4
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	508.1	-0.1	98.2	6.1
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	487.9	-4.0	108.2	10.2
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	490.4	0.5	115.1	6.4
1994	483.9	4.2	332.8	-2.2	484.3	-1.2	121.6	5.7
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	470.7	-2.8	130.3	7.2
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	-0.6	464.5	-1.3	139.0	6.7
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	485.7	4.6	139.8	0.5
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	515.6	6.1	141.3	1.1
1999	653.1	6.0	361.4	1.5	558.0	8.2	142.3	0.7
2000	692.3	6.0	364.7	0.9	586.7	5.1	146.0	2.6

Table C.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.0	-7.0	116.4	16.4	103.9	3.9
1984	91.2	-1.9	122.4	5.2	105.4	1.5
1985	82.4	-9.6	115.5	-5.6	96.3	-8.6
1986	84.9	3.0	105.1	-9.1	93.6	-2.8
1987	89.2	5.2	95.0	-9.5	92.0	-1.8
1988	95.7	7.2	82.1	-13.7	88.7	-3.5
1989	102.5	7.1	74.9	-8.7	87.8	-1.1
1990	110.0	7.4	77.3	3.2	92.5	5.4
1991	114.8	4.3	81.3	5.2	98.2	6.1
1992	123.7	7.8	89.8	10.4	108.2	10.2
1993	136.5	10.3	94.7	5.5	115.1	6.4
1994	145.4	6.6	99.9	5.5	121.6	5.7
1995	156.3	7.5	108.0	8.0	130.3	7.2
1996	168.3	7.7	117.1	8.4	139.0	6.7
1997	170.5	1.3	118.7	1.4	139.8	0.5
1998	173.0	1.5	119.5	0.7	141.3	1.1
1999	180.7	4.5	117.0	-2.1	142.3	0.7
2000	189.8	5.0	118.0	0.8	146.0	2.6



**Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	112.8	12.8	93.0	-7.0
1984	119.8	14.2	131.4	16.4	91.2	-1.9
1985	135.3	12.9	164.1	24.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	152.3	12.6	179.4	9.3	84.9	3.0
1987	178.4	17.1	199.9	11.4	89.2	5.2
1988	212.7	19.2	222.3	11.2	95.7	7.2
1989	241.0	13.3	235.1	5.8	102.5	7.1
1990	287.5	19.3	261.3	11.1	110.0	7.4
1991	337.5	17.4	294.1	12.5	114.8	4.3
1992	410.5	21.6	331.9	12.9	123.7	7.8
1993	453.8	10.6	332.6	0.2	136.5	10.3
1994	510.4	12.5	351.0	5.5	145.4	6.6
1995	566.2	10.9	362.3	3.2	156.3	7.5
1996	612.9	8.2	364.2	0.5	168.3	7.7
1997	624.2	1.9	366.1	0.5	170.5	1.3
1998	688.9	10.4	398.2	8.8	173.0	1.5
1999	762.9	10.8	422.2	6.0	180.7	4.5
2000	813.5	6.6	428.6	1.5	189.8	5.0

**Table C.6 - Capital Labour Ratio of the EPZ sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	85.9	-14.1	79.9	-20.1	93.0	-7.0
1984	81.7	-4.9	74.5	-6.8	91.2	-1.9
1985	86.6	5.9	71.3	-4.3	82.4	-9.6
1986	95.2	10.0	80.8	13.2	84.9	3.0
1987	105.2	10.5	93.9	16.2	89.2	5.2
1988	121.9	15.8	116.6	24.2	95.7	7.2
1989	133.4	9.5	136.7	17.3	102.5	7.1
1990	129.3	-3.1	142.3	4.1	110.0	7.4
1991	123.0	-4.9	141.2	-0.8	114.8	4.3
1992	111.4	-9.4	137.8	-2.4	123.7	7.8
1993	105.6	-5.2	144.1	4.6	136.5	10.3
1994	100.1	-5.2	145.5	1.0	145.4	6.6
1995	92.6	-7.4	144.8	-0.5	156.3	7.5
1996	85.4	-7.8	143.7	-0.7	168.3	7.7
1997	84.3	-1.3	143.7	0.0	170.5	1.3
1998	83.7	-0.7	144.8	0.8	173.0	1.5
1999	85.4	2.1	154.4	6.7	180.7	4.5
2000	84.8	-0.8	160.9	4.2	189.8	5.0

**D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR****Table D.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	90.4	-9.6
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	88.2	-2.5
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	81.7	-7.4
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	84.9	3.9
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	90.4	6.5
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	96.2	6.5
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	104.5	8.5
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	113.3	8.4
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	118.9	4.9
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	127.9	7.6
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	140.7	10.0
1994	526.2	5.1	344.3	-3.2	152.8	8.6
1995	550.7	4.7	332.0	-3.6	165.9	8.5
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	-0.4	180.4	8.7
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	182.0	0.9
1998	677.8	6.9	368.7	5.8	183.8	1.0
1999	718.5	6.0	375.1	1.7	191.6	4.2
2000	761.6	6.0	376.1	0.3	202.5	5.7

**Table D.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	93.7	-6.3	113.1	13.1
1984	141.9	33.9	118.8	26.7	119.5	5.7
1985	195.8	38.0	163.9	38.0	119.5	0.0
1986	272.2	39.0	243.2	48.4	111.9	-6.3
1987	337.5	24.0	327.9	34.9	102.9	-8.1
1988	371.9	10.2	425.1	29.6	87.5	-15.0
1989	393.5	5.8	492.8	15.9	79.9	-8.7
1990	424.9	8.0	511.0	3.7	83.2	4.1
1991	449.6	5.8	510.4	-0.1	88.1	5.9
1992	475.5	5.8	490.3	-3.9	97.0	10.1
1993	500.5	5.3	492.7	0.5	101.6	4.7
1994	526.2	5.1	486.7	-1.2	108.1	6.4
1995	550.7	4.7	473.0	-2.8	116.4	7.7
1996	596.5	8.3	466.7	-1.3	127.8	9.8
1997	634.1	6.3	487.8	4.5	130.0	1.7
1998	677.8	6.9	517.6	6.1	131.0	0.7
1999	718.5	6.0	559.9	8.2	128.3	-2.0
2000	761.6	6.0	588.8	5.2	129.4	0.8

Table D.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2000

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	93.7	-6.3	100.3	0.3
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	118.8	26.7	101.5	1.3
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	163.9	38.0	96.5	-5.0
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	243.2	48.4	95.8	-0.7
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	327.9	34.9	96.0	0.2
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	425.1	29.6	92.1	-4.1
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	492.8	15.9	91.9	-0.1
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	511.0	3.7	98.0	6.6
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	510.4	-0.1	104.5	6.6
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	490.3	-3.9	114.4	9.5
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	492.7	0.5	121.3	6.0
1994	526.2	5.1	344.3	-3.2	486.7	-1.2	130.0	7.2
1995	550.7	4.7	332.0	-3.6	473.0	-2.8	139.9	7.6
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	-0.4	466.7	-1.3	150.3	7.5
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	487.8	4.5	150.8	0.3
1998	677.8	6.9	368.7	5.8	517.6	6.1	152.5	1.1
1999	718.5	6.0	375.1	1.7	559.9	8.2	153.4	0.6
2000	761.6	6.0	376.1	0.3	588.8	5.2	157.7	2.8

Table D.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 2000

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	90.4	-9.6	113.1	13.1	100.3	0.3
1984	88.2	-2.5	119.5	5.7	101.5	1.3
1985	81.7	-7.4	119.5	0.0	96.5	-5.0
1986	84.9	3.9	111.9	-6.3	95.8	-0.7
1987	90.4	6.5	102.9	-8.1	96.0	0.2
1988	96.2	6.5	87.5	-15.0	92.1	-4.1
1989	104.5	8.5	79.9	-8.7	91.9	-0.1
1990	113.3	8.4	83.2	4.1	98.0	6.6
1991	118.9	4.9	88.1	5.9	104.5	6.6
1992	127.9	7.6	97.0	10.1	114.4	9.5
1993	140.7	10.0	101.6	4.7	121.3	6.0
1994	152.8	8.6	108.1	6.4	130.0	7.2
1995	165.9	8.5	116.4	7.7	139.9	7.6
1996	180.4	8.7	127.8	9.8	150.3	7.5
1997	182.0	0.9	130.0	1.7	150.8	0.3
1998	183.8	1.0	131.0	0.7	152.5	1.1
1999	191.6	4.2	128.3	-2.0	153.4	0.6
2000	202.5	5.7	129.4	0.8	157.7	2.8

**Table D.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.0	5.0	116.2	16.2	90.4	-9.6
1984	121.4	15.7	137.7	18.6	88.2	-2.5
1985	139.7	15.0	171.1	24.2	81.7	-7.4
1986	152.7	9.3	179.9	5.1	84.9	3.9
1987	176.9	15.9	195.7	8.8	90.4	6.5
1988	210.4	18.9	218.6	11.7	96.2	6.5
1989	241.4	14.7	231.1	5.7	104.5	8.5
1990	289.7	20.0	255.7	10.7	113.3	8.4
1991	341.3	17.8	287.0	12.3	118.9	4.9
1992	425.1	24.5	332.3	15.8	127.9	7.6
1993	462.3	8.8	328.4	-1.2	140.7	10.0
1994	523.3	13.2	342.4	4.3	152.8	8.6
1995	582.7	11.4	351.3	2.6	165.9	8.5
1996	639.0	9.7	354.3	0.8	180.4	8.7
1997	635.5	-0.6	349.2	-1.4	182.0	0.9
1998	697.1	9.7	379.2	8.6	183.8	1.0
1999	770.0	10.5	402.0	6.0	191.6	4.2
2000	826.7	7.4	408.2	1.6	202.5	5.7

**Table D.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 2000**

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	88.4	-11.6	79.9	-20.1	90.4	-9.6
1984	83.7	-5.4	73.8	-7.7	88.2	-2.5
1985	83.7	0.0	68.4	-7.4	81.7	-7.4
1986	89.3	6.7	75.8	10.9	84.9	3.9
1987	97.2	8.8	87.8	15.8	90.4	6.5
1988	114.3	17.6	110.0	25.3	96.2	6.5
1989	125.2	9.5	130.8	18.9	104.5	8.5
1990	120.3	-4.0	136.3	4.1	113.3	8.4
1991	113.5	-5.6	135.0	-0.9	118.9	4.9
1992	103.1	-9.2	131.9	-2.3	127.9	7.6
1993	98.4	-4.5	138.5	5.0	140.7	10.0
1994	92.5	-6.1	141.3	2.0	152.8	8.6
1995	85.9	-7.1	142.5	0.8	165.9	8.5
1996	78.2	-8.9	141.1	-0.9	180.4	8.7
1997	76.9	-1.7	140.0	-0.8	182.0	0.9
1998	76.4	-0.7	140.4	0.3	183.8	1.0
1999	77.9	2.1	149.3	6.3	191.6	4.2
2000	77.3	-0.8	156.6	4.9	202.5	5.7

**E. THE EPZ NON-TEXTILE SUBSECTOR****Table E.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	105.2	5.2
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	107.8	2.5
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	97.1	3.0
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	93.4	-3.9
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	98.8	5.8
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	94.0	-4.9
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	93.9	-0.2
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	94.3	0.5
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	102.5	8.7
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	115.1	12.2
1994	283.3	-1.7	265.5	6.0	106.7	-7.3
1995	304.9	7.6	285.1	7.3	107.0	0.3
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-2.1	106.0	-0.9
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	109.6	3.5
1998	325.2	6.9	282.9	1.9	115.0	4.9
1999	344.7	6.0	281.4	-0.5	122.5	6.6
2000	365.4	6.0	298.7	6.1	122.3	-0.1

**Table E.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	92.2	-7.8	132.5	32.5
1984	157.5	28.9	114.9	24.7	137.1	3.4
1985	152.8	-3.0	156.3	36.0	97.8	-28.7
1986	168.8	10.5	231.7	48.3	72.9	-25.5
1987	181.1	7.2	312.4	34.8	58.0	-20.5
1988	220.8	22.0	406.5	30.1	54.3	-6.2
1989	239.1	8.3	475.5	17.0	50.3	-7.5
1990	240.0	0.4	493.3	3.8	48.6	-3.3
1991	239.9	0.0	492.2	-0.2	48.7	0.2
1992	257.8	7.5	463.7	-5.8	55.6	14.1
1993	288.2	11.8	459.9	-0.8	62.7	12.7
1994	283.3	-1.7	446.9	-2.8	63.4	1.2
1995	304.9	7.6	425.7	-4.7	71.6	13.0
1996	295.7	-3.0	396.5	-6.9	74.6	4.1
1997	304.2	2.9	386.0	-2.7	78.8	5.7
1998	325.2	6.9	368.6	-4.5	88.2	12.0
1999	344.7	6.0	390.4	5.9	88.3	0.1
2000	365.4	6.0	410.9	5.2	88.9	0.7

**Table E.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ non-textile sector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	92.2	-7.8	136.5	36.5
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	114.9	24.7	140.5	3.0
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	156.3	36.0	98.0	-30.3
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	231.7	48.3	71.7	-26.9
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	312.4	34.8	56.4	-21.2
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	406.5	30.1	52.4	-7.1
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	475.5	17.0	48.4	-7.7
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	493.3	3.8	46.8	-3.4
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	492.2	-0.2	46.8	0.1
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	463.7	-5.8	53.8	15.0
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	459.9	-0.8	60.4	12.3
1994	283.3	-1.7	265.5	6.0	446.9	-2.8	61.3	1.5
1995	304.9	7.6	285.1	7.3	425.7	-4.7	69.6	13.5
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-2.1	396.5	-6.9	73.1	4.9
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	386.0	-2.7	77.2	5.7
1998	325.2	6.9	282.9	1.9	368.6	-4.5	86.7	12.3
1999	344.7	6.0	281.4	-0.5	390.4	5.9	86.4	-0.3
2000	365.4	6.0	298.7	6.1	410.9	5.2	87.1	0.8

**Table E.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.2	5.2	132.5	32.5	136.5	36.5
1984	107.8	2.5	137.1	3.4	140.5	3.0
1985	94.3	-12.5	97.8	-28.7	98.0	-30.3
1986	97.1	3.0	72.9	-25.5	71.7	-26.9
1987	93.4	-3.9	58.0	-20.5	56.4	-21.2
1988	98.8	5.8	54.3	-6.2	52.4	-7.1
1989	94.0	-4.9	50.3	-7.5	48.4	-7.7
1990	93.9	-0.2	48.6	-3.3	46.8	-3.4
1991	94.3	0.5	48.7	0.2	46.8	0.1
1992	102.5	8.7	55.6	14.1	53.8	15.0
1993	115.1	12.2	62.7	12.7	60.4	12.3
1994	106.7	-7.3	63.4	1.2	61.3	1.5
1995	107.0	0.3	71.6	13.0	69.6	13.5
1996	106.0	-0.9	74.6	4.1	73.1	4.9
1997	109.6	3.5	78.8	5.7	77.2	5.7
1998	115.0	4.9	88.2	12.0	86.7	12.3
1999	122.5	6.6	88.3	0.1	86.4	-0.3
2000	122.3	-0.1	88.9	0.7	87.1	0.8

**Table E.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	99.7	-0.3	105.2	5.2
1984	113.1	7.9	104.9	5.2	107.8	2.5
1985	114.0	0.8	120.8	15.2	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.9	48.1	173.8	43.9	97.1	3.0
1987	217.4	28.7	232.8	33.9	93.4	-3.9
1988	255.1	17.3	258.1	10.9	98.8	5.8
1989	256.0	0.3	272.3	5.5	94.0	-4.9
1990	293.2	14.6	312.4	14.7	93.9	-0.2
1991	336.4	14.7	356.7	14.2	94.3	0.5
1992	338.6	0.7	330.3	-7.4	102.5	8.7
1993	426.4	25.9	370.6	12.2	115.1	12.2
1994	454.3	6.5	425.9	14.9	106.7	-7.3
1995	488.7	7.6	456.9	7.3	107.0	0.3
1996	482.8	-1.2	455.6	-0.3	106.0	-0.9
1997	581.9	20.5	530.7	16.5	109.6	3.5
1998	670.0	15.1	582.7	9.8	115.0	4.9
1999	757.7	13.1	618.5	6.1	122.5	6.6
2000	767.1	1.2	627.0	1.4	122.3	-0.1

**Table E.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2000**

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	75.4	-24.6	79.4	-20.6	105.2	5.2
1984	73.0	-3.3	78.7	-0.9	107.8	2.5
1985	102.3	40.2	96.5	22.7	94.3	-12.5
1986	137.2	34.2	133.3	38.1	97.1	3.0
1987	172.5	25.7	161.1	20.8	93.4	-3.9
1988	184.0	6.7	181.9	12.9	98.8	5.8
1989	198.9	8.1	187.0	2.8	94.0	-4.9
1990	205.6	3.4	193.0	3.2	93.9	-0.2
1991	205.2	-0.2	193.5	0.3	94.3	0.5
1992	179.9	-12.3	184.4	-4.7	102.5	8.7
1993	159.6	-11.3	183.7	-0.4	115.1	12.2
1994	157.8	-1.2	168.3	-8.4	106.7	-7.3
1995	139.6	-11.5	149.3	-11.3	107.0	0.3
1996	134.1	-3.9	142.1	-4.8	106.0	-0.9
1997	126.9	-5.4	139.1	-2.1	109.6	3.5
1998	113.3	-10.7	130.3	-6.3	115.0	4.9
1999	113.3	-0.1	138.8	6.5	122.5	6.6
2000	112.4	-0.7	137.6	-0.9	122.3	-0.1

**Table F.1 Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982-2000**  
(as at June)

(Thousands)

Year	Labour force			Employment <sup>1</sup>				Unemployment		
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments <sup>2</sup>		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate <sup>3</sup> %
				Number	%	Number	%			
1982	355.0	-	355.0	197.8	70.1	84.2	29.9	282.0	73.0	15.1
1983	365.1	-	365.1	195.8	66.8	97.3	33.2	293.1	72.0	19.7
1984	374.5	-	374.5	200.1	64.9	108.4	35.1	308.5	66.0	17.6
1985	383.5	-	383.5	214.0	65.9	110.8	34.1	324.8	58.7	15.3
1986	393.0	-	393.0	235.4	67.3	114.6	32.7	350.0	43.0	10.9
1987	402.5	-	402.5	257.1	67.9	121.4	32.1	378.5	24.0	6.0
1988	411.5	-	411.5	272.4	68.9	123.1	31.1	395.5	16.0	3.9
1989	421.4	-	421.4	275.4	67.8	130.6	32.2	406.0	15.4	3.6
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
1996	484.6	8.2	492.8	286.8	61.5	179.2	38.5	466.0	26.8	5.5
1997	496.2	8.6	504.8	287.8	60.5	187.7	39.5	475.5	29.3	5.9
1998	507.0	10.0	517.0	294.7	60.5	192.5	39.5	487.2	29.8	5.9
1999	517.8	12.9	530.7	297.4	60.0	198.4	40.0	495.8	34.9	6.7
2000	527.4	14.6	542.0	297.0	59.4	202.8	40.6	499.8	42.2	8.0

1. Includes foreign workers

2. Average of March and September figures

3. Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force



Table F.2 - Total employment <sup>1/</sup> by industry, 1982 - 1999

(as at June)

Industry	(Thousands)																	
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	65.0	67.0	67.2	66.3	65.7	65.2	64.3	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.4	62.3	61.6	60.4	59.3	57.7	55.3
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	58.3	60.7	69.9	83.7	104.1	120.1	128.8	130.4	132.8	133.5	134.2	134.0	134.3	135.0	134.2	137.0	144.3	148.1
EPZ	(23.8)	(25.9)	(32.3)	(46.6)	(66.9)	(81.8)	(90.7)	(89.5)	(88.8)	(88.9)	(90.0)	(86.0)	(83.1)	(82.3)	(79.3)	(81.3)	(86.7)	(90.3)
Electricity and water	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Construction *	18.9	18.5	19.0	20.5	22.2	27.4	29.8	32.8	35.8	37.4	38.7	39.7	41.3	39.8	40.8	39.3	39.3	39.7
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	30.0	33.0	34.9	36.0	37.4	39.7	41.8	43.4	47.0	50.3	53.7	57.4	61.2	64.9	69.1	75.3	79.3	83.3
Restaurants and hotels	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(8.6)	(9.5)	(10.8)	(11.8)	(13.4)	(14.6)	(15.5)	(16.5)	(17.5)	(19.0)
Transport, storage and communication	18.7	20.3	21.8	21.6	21.5	22.7	24.3	25.4	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	29.9	30.1	30.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.4	9.0	9.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.1	15.1	16.0	16.8	17.5
Community, social and personal services	80.8	83.2	85.3	86.3	88.5	92.0	93.6	96.6	99.9	102.1	104.4	107.0	109.5	111.7	112.8	114.0	115.1	116.7
Producers of government services	(58.9)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.4)	(59.4)	(59.8)	(59.4)	(59.2)	(59.9)	(59.9)	(61.2)	(61.3)	(61.7)	(61.9)	(61.8)	(62.1)	(62.5)
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>293.1</b>	<b>308.5</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>378.5</b>	<b>395.5</b>	<b>406.0</b>	<b>420.8</b>	<b>429.4</b>	<b>437.9</b>	<b>445.9</b>	<b>454.8</b>	<b>460.5</b>	<b>466.0</b>	<b>475.5</b>	<b>487.2</b>	<b>495.8</b>

<sup>1/</sup> Persons engaged, i.e. self employed, own account workers, employees, foreign workers, etc.

\* Include Development Works Corporation

Table F.2.1(ISIC Rev.3) - Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 1999 - March 2000

Both sexes

Industrial group	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34294	32663
Sugarcane	25930	24786
Other	8364	7877
Mining and quarrying	225	193
Manufacturing	115558	114987
Sugar	3886	3358
EPZ products	88920	88157
Other	22752	23472
Electricity, gas and water	3102	3006
Construction	13605	13528
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	16394	16459
Wholesale & retail trade	14400	14519
Other	1994	1940
Hotels and restaurants	13003	14495
Transport, storage and communications	16359	16082
Financial intermediation	6624	6715
Insurance	1969	2015
Other	4655	4700
Real estate, renting and business activities	8316	8906
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	34763	34877
Education	17859	17826
Health and social work	11410	11257
Other services	6158	6031
<b>Total</b>	<b>297670</b>	<b>297025</b>

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 1982 - 1999

Industry	( Rupees )																	
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	945	1040	1175	1130	1260	1340	1620	1920	1980	2530	2700	2856	3126	3878	4252	4888	5161	5608
Mining and quarrying	668	702	771	901	933	948	1229	1410	1441	1659	1858	1948	2290	2427	2851	3071	3134	3344
Manufacturing	950	1030	1110	1140	1145	1230	1600	1855	2040	2505	2855	3253	3702	4037	4272	4558	4913	5087
EPZ	(763)	(764)	(864)	(951)	(978)	(1064)	(1265)	(1500)	(1852)	(2227)	(2613)	(3031)	(3276)	(3490)	(3730)	(4015)	(4306)	(4440)
Electricity and water	1959	2296	2392	2814	2994	3175	4061	5774	5270	6216	6993	7357	10044	8723	9695	10108	12448	12061
Construction	1156	1321	1425	1540	1721	1747	2066	2475	2808	3486	4059	4407	4898	5616	5929	6866	7523	8296
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1712	1788	1926	2000	2239	2368	2722	3076	3363	3955	4737	5158	5610	6272	6629	6981	7421	8152
Restaurants and hotels	(1423)	(1468)	(1546)	(1690)	(1828)	(2090)	(2386)	(2668)	(3006)	(3540)	(4335)	(4702)	(5003)	(5522)	(6046)	(6134)	(6537)	(7068)
Transport, storage and communication	2108	2345	2425	2531	2909	2758	3519	4017	4255	4914	5529	5770	6307	6971	7725	8387	10071	10309
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2664	2860	3049	3191	3374	3560	4043	4575	4720	5206	6022	6395	7242	8213	8897	9602	10157	11570
Community, social and personal services	1745	1923	2029	2117	2222	2340	3114	3698	3862	4308	4743	4891	6361	6724	7032	8249	8442	9533
Producers of government services	(1717)	(1899)	(2002)	(2087)	(2175)	(2306)	(3136)	(3724)	(3858)	(4291)	(4712)	(4854)	(6473)	(6812)	(7019)	(8348)	(8407)	(9572)
All sectors	1390	1531	1636	1672	1703	1770	2342	2763	2824	3343	3766	4103	4910	5389	5767	6461	6883	7479

Table F.3.1 (ISIC Rev.3) - Average monthly earnings<sup>1</sup> in large establishments by industrial group, March 1999 - March 2000

Industrial group	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing <i>of which</i> Sugarcane	5,916 5,515	6,602 6,159
Mining and quarrying	3,627	3,889
Manufacturing <i>of which</i> Sugar EPZ products	5,142 7,317 4,449	5,544 8,443 4,774
Electricity, gas and water	12,152	13,515
Construction	7,832	8,746
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods <i>of which</i> Wholesale & retail trade	8,940 9,022	9,584 9,639
Hotels and restaurants	7,074	7,401
Transport, storage and communication	10,019	11,491
Financial intermediation <i>of which</i> Insurance	13,488 11,750	14,814 13,554
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,850	10,275
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,577	10,146
Education	10,609	11,280
Health and social work	10,061	11,256
Other services	7,847	7,953
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,494</b>	<b>8,178</b>

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

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 1982 - 1999

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	100	110	124	120	133	142	171	203	210	268	286	302	331	410	450	517	546	593
Mining and quarrying	100	105	115	135	140	142	184	211	216	248	278	292	343	363	427	460	469	501
Manufacturing	100	108	117	120	121	129	168	195	215	264	301	342	390	425	450	480	517	535
EPZ	(100)	(100)	(113)	(125)	(128)	(139)	(166)	(197)	(243)	(292)	(342)	(397)	(429)	(457)	(489)	(526)	(564)	(582)
Electricity and water	100	117	122	144	153	162	207	295	269	317	357	376	513	445	495	516	635	616
Construction	100	114	123	133	149	151	179	214	243	302	351	381	424	486	513	594	651	718
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	100	104	113	117	131	138	159	180	196	231	277	301	328	366	387	408	433	476
Restaurants and hotels	(100)	(103)	(109)	(119)	(128)	(147)	(168)	(187)	(211)	(249)	(305)	(330)	(352)	(388)	(425)	(431)	(459)	(497)
Transport, storage and communication	100	111	115	120	138	131	167	191	202	233	262	274	299	331	366	398	478	489
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100	107	114	120	127	134	152	172	177	195	226	240	272	308	334	360	381	434
Community, social and personal services	100	110	116	121	127	134	178	212	221	247	272	280	365	385	403	473	484	546
Producers of government services	(100)	(111)	(117)	(122)	(127)	(134)	(183)	(217)	(225)	(250)	(274)	(283)	(377)	(397)	(409)	(486)	(490)	(557)
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>538</b>

Table F.4.1 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 1999-2000

Industrial group	1999	2000
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	111
<i>of which</i> Sugarcane	100	111
Mining and quarrying	100	107
Manufacturing	100	107
<i>of which</i> Sugar	100	115
EPZ products	100	107
Electricity, gas and water	100	111
Construction	100	111
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	100	107
<i>of which</i> Wholesale & retail trade	100	106
Hotels and restaurants	100	104
Transport, storage and communication	100	114
Financial intermediation	100	109
<i>of which</i> Insurance	100	115
Real estate, renting and business activities	100	116
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100	105
Education	100	106
Health and social work	100	111
Other services	100	101
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>

Table F.5 - Inflation, labour productivity and real monthly earnings(EPZ sector), 1982 - 2000

Year	C.P.I.		Inflation		Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity Index	
	Index	rate (%)	EPZ (Rupees)	Index	Change (%)	EPZ Index	Change (%)	EPZ Index	Change (%)		
1982	100.0	11.4	763	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...		
1983	105.6	5.6	764	100.1	0.1	94.8	-5.2	93.0	-7.0		
1984	113.3	7.3	864	113.2	13.1	99.9	5.4	91.2	-1.9		
1985	120.9	6.7	951	124.6	10.1	103.1	3.2	82.4	-9.6		
1986	123.1	1.8	978	128.2	2.8	104.1	1.0	84.9	3.0		
1987	123.8	0.6	1064	139.4	8.8	112.6	8.1	89.2	5.2		
1988	135.2	9.2	1265	165.8	18.9	122.6	8.9	95.7	7.2		
1989	152.2	12.6	1500	196.6	18.6	129.1	5.3	102.5	7.1		
1990	172.8	13.5	1852	242.7	23.5	140.5	8.8	110.0	7.4		
1991	184.9	7.0	2227	291.9	20.2	157.9	12.4	114.8	4.3		
1992	193.4	4.6	2613	342.5	17.3	177.1	12.2	123.7	7.8		
1993	213.7	10.5	3031	397.2	16.0	185.9	5.0	136.5	10.3		
1994	229.3	7.3	3276	429.4	8.1	187.2	0.7	145.4	6.6		
1995	243.1	6.0	3490	457.4	6.5	188.2	0.5	156.3	7.5		
1996	259.1	6.6	3730	488.9	6.9	188.7	0.3	168.3	7.7		
1997	276.2	6.6	4015	526.2	7.6	190.5	1.0	170.5	1.3		
1998	295.0	6.8	4306	564.4	7.2	191.3	0.4	173.0	1.5		
1999	315.3	6.9	4449	583.1	3.3	184.9	-3.3	180.7	4.5		
2000	328.6	4.2	4774	625.7	7.3	190.4	3.0	189.8	5.0		

\* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1990 - 2000

Industry	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>4304</b>	<b>4435</b>	<b>5037</b>	<b>5240</b>	<b>5490</b>	<b>6407</b>	<b>7135</b>	<b>7216</b>	<b>7888</b>	<b>5613</b>	<b>6870</b>
Sugarcane	2675	2658	2907	2740	2855	3573	4217	4178	4842	2433	3468
Other	1629	1777	2130	2500	2635	2834	2918	3038	3046	3180	3402
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>8143</b>	<b>9120</b>	<b>10298</b>	<b>11540</b>	<b>12610</b>	<b>14289</b>	<b>16508</b>	<b>18340</b>	<b>21044</b>	<b>22432</b>	<b>24640</b>
Sugar	1150	1147	1255	1173	809	1010	1207	1247	1475	546	779
E.P.Z products	3965	4390	4990	5697	6351	7067	8202	9188	10510	11697	12523
Other	3028	3583	4053	4670	5450	6212	7099	7905	9059	10189	11338
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>1297</b>	<b>1514</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>1516</b>	<b>1485</b>	<b>1334</b>	<b>1721</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>2612</b>	<b>2990</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>3960</b>	<b>4012</b>	<b>4386</b>	<b>4520</b>	<b>4982</b>	<b>5620</b>	<b>6225</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</b>	<b>4352</b>	<b>4947</b>	<b>5615</b>	<b>6608</b>	<b>7342</b>	<b>7940</b>	<b>9103</b>	<b>10331</b>	<b>11330</b>	<b>12312</b>	<b>12940</b>
Wholesale and retail trade	4207	4777	5405	6366	7061	7658	8789	9982	10925	11842	12400
Other	145	170	210	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	540
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>2132</b>	<b>2584</b>	<b>2861</b>	<b>3647</b>	<b>4011</b>	<b>4861</b>	<b>5630</b>	<b>5879</b>
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	<b>3478</b>	<b>4172</b>	<b>4841</b>	<b>5538</b>	<b>6328</b>	<b>7088</b>	<b>7500</b>	<b>8927</b>	<b>10241</b>	<b>11619</b>	<b>13307</b>
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>3363</b>	<b>4037</b>	<b>4443</b>	<b>5209</b>	<b>6536</b>	<b>7607</b>	<b>9360</b>
Insurance	500	585	710	750	888	1286	1500	1790	2030	2220	2460
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	1150	1325	1665	1932	2475	2751	2943	3419	4506	5387	6900
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	<b>3205</b>	<b>3646</b>	<b>3960</b>	<b>4312</b>	<b>4951</b>	<b>5561</b>	<b>6123</b>	<b>6855</b>	<b>7507</b>	<b>8431</b>	<b>9385</b>
Owner occupied dwellings	2155	2339	2550	2811	3069	3302	3555	3779	4060	4358	4672
Other	1050	1307	1410	1501	1882	2259	2568	3076	3445	4073	4713
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>2564</b>	<b>3102</b>	<b>3742</b>	<b>4072</b>	<b>4683</b>	<b>5255</b>	<b>5792</b>	<b>6402</b>	<b>6965</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>1392</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>1838</b>	<b>2149</b>	<b>2508</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>3286</b>	<b>3790</b>	<b>4300</b>	<b>4709</b>
<b>Health and social work</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>1366</b>	<b>1625</b>	<b>1734</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2104</b>	<b>2378</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>2946</b>
<b>Other services</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>1175</b>	<b>1538</b>	<b>1878</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2379</b>	<b>2859</b>	<b>3318</b>	<b>3723</b>	<b>4134</b>
<b>FISIM</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-900</b>	<b>-1307</b>	<b>-1424</b>	<b>-1898</b>	<b>-2057</b>	<b>-2148</b>	<b>-2605</b>	<b>-3496</b>	<b>-4668</b>	<b>-5559</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>33604</b>	<b>38042</b>	<b>43285</b>	<b>49549</b>	<b>55870</b>	<b>62296</b>	<b>70402</b>	<b>77942</b>	<b>87781</b>	<b>93254</b>	<b>103664</b>
<b>Capital Consumption</b>	<b>5126</b>	<b>6759</b>	<b>8191</b>	<b>9414</b>	<b>10021</b>	<b>11117</b>	<b>12377</b>	<b>13841</b>	<b>15609</b>	<b>17124</b>	<b>18598</b>
<b>Net Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>28478</b>	<b>31283</b>	<b>35094</b>	<b>40135</b>	<b>45849</b>	<b>51179</b>	<b>58025</b>	<b>64101</b>	<b>72172</b>	<b>76130</b>	<b>85067</b>

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates



Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product ( GDP ) Per Capita / worker, 1990 - 2000

Year	Gross Domestic Product (basic prices)					
	at basic prices		Per Capita		Per Worker *	
	( Rupees Million )	( Rupee )	U.S.\$	( Rupee )	U.S.\$	U.S.\$
1990	33638	31771	2134	79938	5369	5369
1991	38425	35907	2286	89485	5696	5696
1992	43111	39756	2552	98449	6319	6319
1993	49008	44662	2523	109908	6209	6209
1994	54881	49326	2728	120671	6674	6674
1995	61099	54450	3059	132680	7454	7454
1996	68529	60455	3067	147058	7461	7461
1997	75892	66115	3141	159605	7582	7582
1998	87781	75680	3156	180174	7514	7514
1999	93254	79393	3157	188088	7479	7479
2000	103664	87402	3328	207411	7898	7898

\* Labour productivity

Note: The per capita GDP has been calculated using mid year population

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product by industry - growth rates (% over previous year), 1991 - 2000

Industry	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>										
Sugarcane	-1.7	+6.1	-6.0	-5.9	+7.5	+5.7	+3.5	-1.5	-25.8	+28.1
Other	-4.9	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+52.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	+3.7	+4.7	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4	-7.1	+3.1	+9.4
<b>Manufacturing</b>	+10.0	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+7.0	+6.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
Sugar	+4.3	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9	+6.2	+2.0	+7.6
E.P.Z products	-1.7	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+52.5
Other	+5.0	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	+5.7	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.9	+5.1	+7.0
<b>Construction</b>	+9.5	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+10.0	+11.7	+2.5	+21.4
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods</b>	+8.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9	+6.0	+8.5	+7.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+4.7	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6	+5.1	+3.2
Other	+4.5	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+5.0	+3.0
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	+10.0	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.0
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	+2.9	+12.6	+12.0	+10.0	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2	+6.0	+4.0	+13.5
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	+5.1	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0	+11.7	+7.4	+10.0
Insurance	+7.2	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2	+8.3	+10.3	+14.7
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	+6.4	+6.0	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.5
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1	+5.5	+7.0	+5.1	+5.3	+5.6	+6.2	+6.6
Other	+3.3	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8	+3.2	+3.2	+3.1
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	+9.9	+8.1	+7.2	+8.4	+12.8	+7.4	+8.7	+8.5	+9.7	+10.3
social security	+3.4	+3.0	+5.2	+7.1	+5.8	+6.3	+3.4	+3.6	+3.6	+6.0
Education	+6.9	+7.4	+3.7	+4.4	+3.7	+1.6	+6.0	+6.0	+6.4	+6.4
Health and social work	+8.7	+7.0	+8.7	+5.9	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0	+6.0	+7.8	+3.5
Other services	+6.3	+12.7	+14.0	+10.0	+6.6	+7.4	+8.0	+6.5	+7.0	+5.0
FISIM	+7.5	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	+4.4	+6.8	+4.9	+4.8	+5.5	+6.2	+5.7	+5.8	+2.2	+8.6
<b>Overall growth excluding sugar sector</b>	+5.4	+6.7	+7.0	+6.2	+5.1	+5.8	+5.4	+5.9	+5.8	+7.0

1 revised estimates

2 provisional estimates

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry at current prices, 1997-2000

Industry	(Rupees million)			
	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>				
Sugarcane	3,746	4,033	4,255	4,425
Other	2,672	2,849	3,020	3,150
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	1,074	1,184	1,235	1,275
<b>Manufacturing</b>	32	35	37	39
Sugar	7,978	9,106	9,950	10,725
E.P.Z.products	605	676	550	600
Other	4,516	5,250	5,900	6,350
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	2,857	3,180	3,500	3,775
<b>Construction</b>	581	666	628	631
	2,185	2,420	2,658	2,980
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods</b>				
Wholesale and retail trade	3,100	3,617	3,880	4,170
Other	3,000	3,500	3,750	4,025
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	100	117	130	145
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	1,430	1,700	1,886	1,963
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	3,300	3,796	4,370	4,800
Insurance	1,516	1,598	1,751	2,084
Other	341	385	392	439
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	1,175	1,213	1,359	1,645
Other	1,175	1,390	1,455	1,600
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	1,175	1,390	1,455	1,600
<b>Education</b>	4,390	4,873	5,396	5,874
<b>Health and social work</b>	2,458	2,738	3,004	3,226
<b>Other services</b>	1,546	1,745	1,951	2,026
	1,086	1,344	1,549	1,679
<b>TOTAL ALL SECTORS</b>	34,523	39,061	42,770	46,222

1 revised estimates      2 provisional estimates

Table F.10- Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry, 1997-2000

Industry	(Rupees million)			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</b>				
Sugarcane	51.9	51.1	75.8	64.4
Other	63.9	58.8	124.1	90.8
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	35.3	38.9	38.8	37.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	27.1	28.0	27.6	27.5
Sugar	43.5	43.3	44.4	43.5
E.P.Z products	48.5	45.8	100.7	77.0
Other	49.2	50.0	50.4	50.7
<b>Electricity, gas and water</b>	36.1	35.1	34.3	33.3
<b>Construction</b>	38.3	44.8	47.1	36.7
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods</b>	48.3	48.6	47.3	47.9
Wholesale and retail trade	30.0	31.9	31.5	32.2
Other	30.1	32.0	31.7	32.5
<b>Hotels and restaurants</b>	28.7	28.9	27.6	26.8
<b>Transport, storage and communication</b>	35.6	35.0	33.5	33.4
<b>Financial intermediation</b>	37.0	37.1	37.6	36.1
Insurance	29.1	24.5	23.0	22.3
Other	19.1	19.0	17.7	17.8
<b>Real estate, renting and business activities</b>	34.4	26.9	25.2	23.8
Other	17.1	18.5	17.3	17.0
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	31.1	34.2	33.4	34.2
<b>Education</b>	142.7	141.4	132.5	124.6
<b>Health and social work</b>	46.8	47.3	46.9	46.3
<b>Other services</b>	47.0	46.0	45.4	43.0
<b>Other services</b>	51.6	56.5	56.0	57.0
<b>TOTAL ALL SECTORS</b>	44.3	44.5	45.9	44.6

Table F.11- Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices, 1992-2000

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
<b>I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS</b>									
<b>A. Building &amp; Construction Work</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>10,392</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>11,106</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>12,030</b>	<b>13,576</b>	<b>15,167</b>
Residential Building	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035
Non - Residential Building	2,409	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706	3,870	5,066	5,802
Other Construction Work	1,691	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661	3,080	3,050	3,330
<b>B. Machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>9,008</b>	<b>6,548</b>	<b>9,075</b>	<b>12,464</b>	<b>11,052</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>12,902</b>
Passenger Car	575	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316
Other Transport Equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315	1,370	4,107	1,476
Other transport equipment(excl. aircraft and marine vessel)	875	867	720	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476
Machinery and other equipment	4,153	5,145	5,398	5,052	7,110	6,994	8,387	10,683	10,110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>16,101</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>20,181</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>29,676</b>	<b>28,069</b>
GDFC(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	13,523	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381	23,082	26,976	28,069
<b>II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE</b>									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	631	626	611	662	628	678	790	864	692
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1,900	2,637	2,478	2,248	2,745	2,894	3,832	4,332	4,464
of which EPZ	560	900	900	815	930	1,245	1,445	1,755	1,702
Electricity, gas and water	1,217	566	1,115	1,212	1,936	1,450	2,202	2,616	1,918
Construction	300	423	426	371	427	490	533	545	606
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	820	960	1,477	1,226	1,629	1,572	1,681	1,932	2,263
of which Wholesale and retail trade	774	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521	1,622	1,847	2,195
Restaurants and hotels	822	902	813	1,204	1,310	1,338	1,646	2,837	2,915
Transport, storage and communication	2,263	2,914	4,533	2,633	3,213	6,575	3,745	7,321	4,533
Financial intermediation	498	758	1,001	558	633	445	635	629	544
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,910	4,643	5,118	4,868	5,280	5,089	5,723	6,219	6,941
Owner occupied dwellings	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035
Other	90	132	292	218	365	439	643	759	906
Public administration and defence:compulsory social security	896	801	905	887	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278
Education	221	321	320	345	582	713	499	440	497
Health and social work	185	327	302	139	217	303	307	235	353
Other services	185	223	301	445	469	543	588	418	1,065
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,848</b>	<b>16,101</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>16,798</b>	<b>20,181</b>	<b>23,481</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>29,676</b>	<b>28,069</b>

Table F.12 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, annual real growth rates, 1993 - 2000

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>								
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6	+5.0	+8.5	+8.5
Residential building	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	-9.0	+0.4	+25.9	+11.2
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4	+11.3	-4.8	+6.0
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5	-17.0	+37.0	-22.2
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5
Other transport equipment	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.0	-65.1
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-11.5	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.8
Other machinery and equipment	+8.7	+0.8	-5.2	+33.4	-5.4	+11.0	+17.9	-8.1
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>								
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5	+10.9	+4.1	-22.2
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3	+24.0	+5.6	+0.0
of which EPZ	+41.2	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.2	+13.0	-5.8
Electricity, gas and water	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0	+42.9	+11.7	-28.8
Construction	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1	+1.8	-4.2	+8.0
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4	+2.0	+9.7	+13.7
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+3.2	+50.0	-18.9	+27.7	-8.7	+1.8	+8.8	+15.4
Restaurants and hotels	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8	+17.2	+64.1	-0.2
Transport, storage and communication	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7	-46.1	+86.0	-39.9
Financial intermediation	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5	+33.5	-6.9	-16.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4	+8.0	+4.4	+8.4
Owner occupied dwellings	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3
Other	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2	+39.6	+12.9	+15.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0	-38.1	+36.6	-3.7
Education	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8	-33.4	-16.6	+9.7
Health and social work	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1	-4.6	-28.3	+45.8
Other services	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1	+3.9	-31.9	+147.4
<b>GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION</b>	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

Table F.13 Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 2000

Year	( Rupees Million )									
	Exports of goods and services (a)	Imports of goods and services (b)	GDP Market Prices (c)	Net exports of goods and services (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c%	Total exports and imports (a + b)	Total trade as a % of GDP (a+b)/c %		
1982	5529	5859	11725	-330	-6.0	-2.8	11388	97.1		
1983	5953	5999	12763	-46	-0.8	-0.4	11952	93.6		
1984	6989	7470	14360	-481	-6.9	-3.3	14459	100.7		
1985	8895	9210	16618	-315	-3.5	-1.9	18105	108.9		
1986	11919	10607	19700	1312	11.0	6.7	22526	114.3		
1987	15639	15141	24222	498	3.2	2.1	30780	127.1		
1988	18565	19988	28683	-1423	-7.7	-5.0	38553	134.4		
1989	21363	23801	33274	-2438	-11.4	-7.3	45164	135.7		
1990	25619	28458	39275	-2839	-11.1	-7.2	54077	137.7		
1991	27861	29535	44316	-1674	-6.0	-3.8	57396	129.5		
1992	29759	31386	49633	-1627	-5.5	-3.3	61145	123.2		
1993	33515	37020	56570	-3505	-10.5	-6.2	70535	124.7		
1994	36249	41848	63043	-5599	-15.4	-8.9	78097	123.9		
1995	41205	42908	69082	-1703	-4.1	-2.5	84113	121.8		
1996	50281	50959	77310	-678	-1.3	-0.9	101240	131.0		
1997	54357	58540	86428	-4183	-7.7	-4.8	112897	130.6		
1998	65711	66543	99890	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132254	132.4		
1999	69099	72861	107370	-3762	-5.4	-3.5	141960	132.2		
2000	73841	74513	118478	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148354	125.2		

Table F.14 Export &amp; Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1982 - 2000

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
<b>Price index</b>																				
<b>A. Export unit value index</b>	100	107	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	...	7.0	11.2	14.3	5.9	11.1	7.5	11.0	12.6	6.4	6.8	9.0	4.6	6.1	10.7	3.0	14.0	13.0	12.0	
<b>B. Import unit value index</b>	100	98	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	
<b>Annual change (%)</b>	...	-2.0	12.2	9.1	-18.3	4.1	8.8	19.0	6.7	4.7	1.5	11.0	7.2	5.9	7.9	1.5	6.0	13.1	17.1	
<b>C. Terms of trade (A/B)</b>	100	109	108	113	147	157	155	145	153	155	163	160	156	157	161	163	175	163	156	



Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods by the Exports Processing Zone, 1982-2000

(Rupees million)

Year	Exports of goods (a)	Imports of goods (b)	Value Added (c)	Net Exports of goods (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a %	Net exports to Value Added (a - b)/c %
1982	1236	742	449	494	40.0	110.0
1983	1307	846	548	461	35.3	84.1
1984	2151	1650	865	501	23.3	57.9
1985	3283	2530	1333	753	22.9	56.5
1986	4951	3863	1900	1088	22.0	57.3
1987	6567	4801	2585	1766	26.9	68.3
1988	8176	5890	3125	2286	28.0	73.2
1989	9057	7502	3400	1555	17.2	45.7
1990	11474	7348	3975	4126	36.0	103.8
1991	12136	7067	4406	5069	41.8	115.0
1992	13081	7133	5011	5948	45.5	118.7
1993	15821	9326	5705	6495	41.1	113.8
1994	16533	10125	6373	6408	38.8	100.5
1995	18267	10856	7096	7411	40.6	104.4
1996	21001	12077	8163	8924	42.5	109.3
1997	23049	13880	9086	9169	39.8	100.9
1998	26075	16184	10510	9891	37.9	94.1
1999	29131	15735	11697	13396	46.0	114.5
2000	30961	16399	12523	14562	47.0	116.3

**Table F.16 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 1995 - 1998**

**PRODUCT 841: MEN'S OR BOYS COATS, JACKETS, SUITS, BLAZERS, TROUSERS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, KNITWEAR AND SIMILAR ARTICLES OF TEXTILE FABRICS NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.**

(US \$ '000)

Country	1995			1996			1997			1998		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,899,799	44,343	2.3	2,088,025	61,417	2.9	2,226,241	70,436	3.2	2,297,634	72,926	3.2
France	2,258,234	40,959	1.8	2,325,363	48,431	2.1	2,227,375	49,145	2.2	2,377,301	44,638	1.9
USA	9,481,675	108,037	1.1	9,543,892	94,091	1.0	11,004,685	84,563	0.8	12,069,784	123,555	1.0
Germany	5,046,374	15,210	0.3	5,003,514	10,823	0.2	4,607,041	12,197	0.3	4,653,973	13,980	0.3
Italy	1,491,860	5,729	0.4	1,578,470	5,082	0.3	1,638,327	3,428	0.2	1,780,964	2,981	0.2

**PRODUCT 842: WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' COATS, CAPES, JACKETS, SUITS, BLAZERS, TROUSERS, SKIRTS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR AND SIMILAR ARTICLES OF TEXTILE FABRICS NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED.**

Country	1995			1996			1997			1998		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,915,281	8,516	0.44	2,217,455	8,829	0.40	2,498,814	9,428	0.38	2,741,273	8,435	0.31
France	1,961,242	12,715	0.65	2,179,471	10,849	0.50	2,216,556	9,077	0.41	2,389,641	12,301	0.51
USA	10,164,253	29,912	0.29	10,777,180	29,051	0.27	12,263,975	44,468	0.36	13,204,869	62,431	0.47
Germany	6,625,330	5,988	0.09	6,378,081	5,312	0.08	5,927,806	5,358	0.09	6,027,128	3,196	0.05
Italy	791,499	5,220	0.66	838,385	3,888	0.46	846,276	3,875	0.46	926,820	1,513	0.16

**PRODUCT 843: MEN'S OR BOYS' COATS, CAPES, JACKETS, SUITS, BLAZERS, TROUSERS, SHORTS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR AND SIMILAR ARTICLES OF TEXTILE FABRICS KNITTED OR CROCHETED.**

Country	1995			1996			1997			1998		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	470,397	3,727	0.79	577,241	5,347	0.93	686,759	12,790	1.86	773,342	13,617	1.76
France	447,141	7,327	1.64	451,155	6,538	1.45	447,889	11,921	2.66	466,394	14,965	3.21
USA	2,216,932	15,080	0.68	2,575,018	6,995	0.27	3,074,559	8,905	0.29	3,411,520	9,462	0.28
Germany	784,135	1,149	0.15	778,575	1,059	0.14	716,777	2,586	0.36	756,719	3,963	0.52
Italy	233,763	2,595	1.11	237,163	4,759	2.01	262,852	5,121	1.95	318,137	4,905	1.54

PRODUCT 844: WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' COATS, CAPES, JACKETS, SUITS, BLAZERS, TROUSERS, SHORTS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, NIGHTWEAR AND SIMILAR ARTICLES OF TEXTILE FABRICS KNITTED OR CROCHETED.

Country	1995			1996			1997			1998		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	585,682	2,738	0.47	749,019	1,990	0.27	960,634	2,783	0.29	1,077,823	4,023	0.37
France	913,090	9,414	1.03	934,518	8,057	0.86	924,266	6,402	0.69	1,061,628	4,987	0.47
USA	3,358,628	21,900	0.65	3,434,199	7,391	0.22	4,119,254	13,872	0.34	4,604,954	12,801	0.28
Germany	2,058,872	1,934	0.09	2,030,144	1,539	0.08	1,827,665	912	0.05	1,913,527	1,378	0.07
Italy	228,089	1,629	0.71	263,752	1,075	0.41	277,111	858	0.31	311,994	2,185	0.70

PRODUCT 845: ARTICLES OF APPAREL OF TEXTILE FABRICS, WHETHER OR NOT KNITTED OR CROCHETED, n.e.s.

Country	1995			1996			1997			1998		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	2,382,373	84,597	3.55	2,838,962	94,736	3.34	3,348,621	115,839	3.46	3,680,080	110,335	3.00
France	3,447,542	157,465	4.57	3,697,451	162,254	4.39	3,706,102	150,868	4.07	4,027,009	150,723	3.74
USA	11,329,500	27,802	0.25	11,887,892	42,197	0.35	14,296,970	41,252	0.29	16,568,884	35,775	0.22
Germany	7,019,157	42,840	0.61	7,427,761	48,060	0.65	6,887,980	42,391	0.62	7,059,990	45,247	0.64
Italy	1,271,102	37,052	2.91	1,431,839	39,823	2.78	1,603,110	39,928	2.49	1,813,516	39,784	2.19

Source: International Trade Centre and CSO

Table F.17 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1982 - 2000 (June)

( Rupees million )

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Net International Reserves	
					Amount	No. of weeks of imports
1982	7993	73.9	1388	12.8	460	5
1983	9296	75.3	1160	9.4	457	4
1984	10784	80.1	857	6.4	546	5
1985	12264	80.4	824	5.4	852	5
1986	12547	70.1	637	3.6	1308	7
1987	13122	61.3	292	1.4	3193	16
1988	14558	55.1	289	1.1	5547	18
1989	17592	57.2	952	3.1	6996	19
1990	19928	55.3	766	2.1	9632	23
1991	22917	54.6	780	1.9	12183	26
1992	20460	43.4	1307	2.8	15179	31
1993	22234	41.3	1073	2.0	14226	27
1994	24442	39.7	1499	2.4	13947	23
1995	27443	41.2	2426	3.6	13241	19
1996*	33805	45.8	4090	5.5	15561	22
1997*	39478	47.1	3666	4.4	21443	27
1998*	45370	48.4	3408	3.6	21349	25
1999*	51011	48.5	3650	3.5	22575	24
2000*	56830	50.3	3529	3.1	25214	24

Table G.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S. dollar, 1982 - 2000

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S.A.	Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	Peso**	56.40	120.10	167.80	256.90	611.80	1378.00	2273.00	2461.00	2813.00	3018.00	3095.00	3.12	3.38	6.42	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46
Australia	Dollar	0.98	1.11	1.14	1.43	1.49	1.43	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.47	1.37	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72
Hong Kong	Dollar	6.07	7.26	7.82	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.81	7.80	7.79	7.77	7.74	7.74	7.73	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79
Japan	Yen	249.10	237.60	237.40	238.50	168.40	144.60	128.20	138.10	145.00	134.60	126.80	111.10	102.20	93.96	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80
Korea	Won	731.10	775.80	806.00	870.00	881.40	822.60	731.50	671.50	707.80	733.40	780.60	802.70	803.50	771.30	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00
Singapore	Dollar	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.20	2.18	2.11	2.01	1.95	1.81	1.73	1.63	1.62	1.53	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73
Sri Lanka	Rupee	20.81	23.53	25.44	27.16	28.02	29.44	31.81	36.05	40.06	41.37	43.83	48.32	49.42	51.25	55.27	59.00	64.45	70.64	76.09
Taiwan	Dollar	39.12	40.06	39.60	39.85	37.84	31.84	28.59	26.41	26.92	26.76	25.16	26.42	26.47	26.50	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26
France	Franc	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	5.96	6.38	5.45	5.65	5.29	5.67	5.55	4.99	5.12	5.84	5.90	6.16	7.11
Germany	Mark	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.76	1.88	1.62	1.66	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.43	1.51	1.74	1.76	1.84	2.12
Portugal	Escudo	90.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	144.30	157.50	142.70	144.80	135.10	161.10	165.90	149.90	154.30	175.40	180.30	188.20	217.20
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.66
Mauritius*	Rupee	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26

\* Average buying and selling rates

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

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2000

Table G.2 - Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S.A.	Dollar	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.19	17.70	18.27	18.59	19.11	19.86
Mexico	100 Peso**	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	7.48	8.34	9.69	11.68	14.12	16.84	19.98	23.30
Australia	Dollar	9.82	10.32	11.18	11.70	12.73	13.49	14.47	15.68	16.74	17.37	17.71	18.37	19.30	20.62	21.56	22.30	23.73	24.26	24.35
Hong Kong	Dollar	10.06	10.87	12.35	13.46	14.64	16.31	18.74	21.79	24.91	27.82	30.31	33.19	35.65	37.30	39.74	41.99	42.39	42.20	43.06
Japan	100Yen	13.96	14.32	14.80	15.12	15.53	15.60	16.20	17.30	18.56	19.74	20.65	21.34	21.82	22.38	22.85	23.67	23.96	23.75	23.71
Korea	100Won	7.93	8.92	9.70	10.74	11.53	13.11	16.10	21.27	26.23	33.83	40.75	45.31	51.41	56.20	66.11	74.71	49.36	83.91	92.00
Singapore	Dollar	4.20	4.67	5.25	5.43	4.86	4.87	5.37	6.15	6.85	7.51	8.07	8.49	9.61	10.39	11.73	12.25	12.99	12.08	12.80
Sri Lanka	Rupee	4.99	5.82	6.48	7.58	8.13	8.82	9.81	11.11	14.05	16.58	17.51	20.20	22.32	24.45	26.49	26.86	30.10	32.60	34.00
Taiwan	Dollar	48.42	51.65	56.39	59.60	65.37	71.93	80.29	92.91	105.68	116.66	128.02	138.27	146.88	157.30	163.48	169.96	176.88	181.72	186.84
France	Franc	51.66	59.01	63.71	67.49	71.23	73.91	77.17	80.02	82.97	86.17	89.41	95.14	97.76	99.77	101.97	105.05	107.88	110.71	116.37
Germany	Mark	25.13	26.21	26.84	28.23	29.15	30.61	32.13	33.39	35.50	37.68	39.67	41.90	42.11	44.14	45.54	47.78	48.28	49.14	50.87
Portugal	Escuado	150.69	181.19	213.92	263.37	311.04	356.13	400.97	467.42	538.11	614.62	697.80	724.15	763.09	804.35	860.39	943.62	988.13	1007.08	1032.05
United Kingdom	Pound	3.96	4.28	4.52	4.84	5.22	5.54	5.95	6.45	7.13	7.79	8.17	8.27	8.36	8.66	9.03	9.42	9.89	10.19	10.48
Mauritius*	Rupee	5.27	5.71	6.16	6.32	6.35	6.82	8.88	10.29	11.32	13.90	15.84	18.04	20.54	22.39	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22	29.25

\* Average buying and selling rates

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

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2000

Table G.3 - Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S.A.	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.20	17.70	18.27	18.59	19.11	19.86
Mexico	1.97	1.42	1.56	1.59	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.43	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.40	2.47	1.50	1.54	1.78	1.84	2.09	2.46
Australia	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.19	8.54	9.46	11.35	12.41	13.07	13.53	13.02	12.49	14.12	15.27	16.88	16.58	14.92	15.66	14.15
Hong Kong	1.66	1.50	1.58	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.40	2.79	3.20	3.58	3.92	4.29	4.61	4.82	5.14	5.42	5.47	5.44	5.58
Japan	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.64	12.53	12.80	14.67	16.29	19.01	21.08	23.82	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.89	22.00
Korea	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.31	1.59	2.20	3.17	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.29	8.22	7.86	5.67	7.05	8.13
Singapore	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.23	2.31	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.35	4.95	5.25	6.29	7.28	8.32	8.24	7.77	7.13	7.42
Sri Lanka	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.46
Taiwan	1.24	1.29	1.42	1.50	1.73	2.26	2.81	3.52	3.93	4.36	5.09	5.19	5.55	5.94	5.95	5.90	5.27	5.62	5.98
France	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.54	15.23	15.26	16.89	16.23	17.63	20.01	19.93	17.99	18.28	17.98	16.38
Germany	10.35	10.26	9.43	9.60	13.43	17.02	18.29	17.75	21.95	22.69	25.40	25.35	26.80	31.76	31.20	26.36	26.28	25.64	22.99
Portugal	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.53	2.08	2.52	2.78	2.97	3.77	4.24	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.37	5.58	5.38	5.48	5.35	4.75
United Kingdom	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.28	7.66	9.08	10.60	10.57	12.72	13.77	14.43	12.48	12.80	13.67	14.09	15.42	16.39	16.48	15.88
Mauritius	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.76	0.88	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.13	1.17

Table G.4 - Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2000

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
U.S.A.	100.00	103.94	107.45	111.39	113.53	115.75	119.09	122.60	127.65	133.39	137.76	141.35	144.35	147.26	151.54	156.42	159.16	163.61	170.03
Mexico	100.00	71.92	79.34	80.89	55.40	52.99	63.35	72.45	80.20	93.29	110.26	121.97	125.56	76.47	78.09	90.44	93.49	106.19	124.99
Australia	100.00	93.23	98.51	82.08	85.59	94.77	113.70	124.38	130.92	135.53	130.46	125.11	141.46	152.98	169.11	166.10	149.47	156.89	141.76
Hong Kong	100.00	90.38	95.30	104.24	113.19	126.20	144.84	168.54	192.94	216.01	236.28	258.87	278.31	290.93	310.14	327.21	330.05	328.24	336.69
Japan	100.00	107.54	111.24	113.12	164.56	192.51	225.48	223.53	228.40	261.69	290.60	339.21	376.08	425.04	374.72	348.67	326.36	372.76	392.56
Korea	100.00	106.00	110.95	113.81	120.60	146.93	202.92	292.03	341.66	425.27	481.29	520.41	589.88	672.10	757.84	724.65	522.74	649.97	749.54
Singapore	100.00	112.61	125.41	125.76	113.75	117.82	135.99	160.70	192.51	221.44	252.42	267.69	320.66	371.09	423.88	420.03	395.90	363.29	378.07
Sri Lanka	100.00	103.15	106.23	116.39	121.00	124.94	128.61	128.52	146.26	167.14	166.60	174.34	188.35	200.18	199.88	191.84	196.01	191.84	191.84
Taiwan	100.00	104.17	115.05	120.83	139.57	182.52	226.89	284.23	317.17	352.22	411.09	418.95	448.40	479.91	480.72	476.68	425.78	454.06	483.14
France	100.00	98.62	92.88	95.71	130.97	156.56	164.92	159.73	193.99	194.33	215.08	206.70	224.52	254.83	253.81	229.11	232.80	228.98	208.60
Germany	100.00	99.15	91.15	92.71	129.79	164.49	176.68	171.51	212.12	219.18	245.38	244.96	258.94	306.86	301.45	254.68	253.91	247.73	222.12
Portugal	100.00	97.08	86.60	91.50	124.15	150.80	166.14	177.45	225.47	253.79	308.83	268.77	275.02	321.08	333.40	321.68	327.66	319.89	284.01
United Kingdom	100.00	93.73	87.28	90.72	110.69	131.25	153.12	152.66	183.78	198.91	208.46	180.26	184.92	197.49	203.56	222.77	236.79	238.09	229.42
Mauritius	100.00	99.68	91.71	84.34	99.45	108.97	135.70	138.75	157.92	183.79	211.22	211.84	236.01	261.41	249.82	249.58	236.88	234.81	243.12



Table G.5 - MAURITIUS : Exchange rate movements \* (value of foreign currency), 1982 - 2000

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australian Dollar	10.85	10.71	12.30	10.92	9.19	9.18	10.73	12.26	11.57	12.17	11.40	11.94	13.10	13.09	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15
British Pound	18.35	17.86	18.47	20.03	19.87	21.20	24.07	25.16	26.46	27.63	27.44	26.51	27.61	28.10	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81
French Francs	1.61	1.56	1.60	1.74	1.96	2.15	2.27	2.41	2.72	2.77	2.92	3.11	3.24	3.56	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69
German Dm	4.48	4.64	4.91	5.33	6.30	7.26	7.75	8.23	9.20	9.45	9.94	11.67	11.09	12.34	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34
Indian Rupee	1.14	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.11	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.74	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59
Italian Lira (1000)	7.88	7.88	8.04	8.25	9.26	10.17	10.57	11.38	12.41	12.63	12.76	11.25	10.79	10.94	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36
Japanese Yen (100)	4.46	5.52	5.87	6.57	8.20	9.03	10.63	11.22	10.29	11.65	12.21	15.93	17.67	18.98	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11
S. Africa Rand	9.82	10.67	9.66	7.21	6.09	6.49	6.06	7.93	5.74	5.67	5.47	5.40	5.07	4.91	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79
Singapore Dollar	5.12	5.64	6.54	7.03	6.27	6.21	6.78	7.95	8.15	9.03	9.51	10.86	11.74	12.56	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21
Swiss Francs	5.36	5.58	6.47	6.39	7.61	8.76	9.25	9.46	10.73	10.94	11.04	11.95	13.17	14.99	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50
US Dollar	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26

\*(Average buying and selling)

Table G.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1982 - 2000

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australian Dollar	100.00	98.71	113.36	100.65	84.70	84.61	98.89	113.00	106.64	112.17	105.07	110.05	120.74	120.65	141.20	142.95	137.88	148.57	139.63
British Pound	100.00	97.33	100.65	109.16	108.28	115.53	131.17	137.11	144.20	150.57	149.54	144.47	150.46	153.13	167.90	188.07	216.62	221.80	216.95
French Francs	100.00	96.89	99.38	108.07	121.74	133.54	140.99	149.69	168.94	172.05	181.37	193.17	201.24	221.12	238.51	223.60	252.17	254.04	229.19
German Dm	100.00	103.57	109.60	118.97	140.63	162.05	172.99	183.71	205.36	210.94	221.88	260.49	247.54	275.45	290.18	268.97	302.68	303.35	275.45
Indian Rupee	100.00	103.51	108.77	112.28	97.37	92.11	89.47	87.72	77.19	64.91	52.63	50.88	50.00	48.25	49.12	50.88	50.88	51.75	51.75
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	102.03	104.70	117.51	129.06	134.14	144.42	157.49	160.28	161.93	142.77	136.93	138.83	162.31	156.98	175.00	173.86	156.85
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	123.77	131.61	147.31	183.86	202.47	238.34	251.57	230.72	261.21	273.77	357.17	396.19	425.56	405.38	389.69	411.88	492.83	540.58
S. Africa Rand	100.00	108.66	98.37	73.42	62.02	66.09	61.71	80.75	58.45	57.74	55.70	54.99	51.63	50.00	46.95	46.54	44.50	41.96	38.59
Singapore Dollar	100.00	110.16	127.73	137.30	122.46	121.29	132.42	155.27	159.18	176.37	185.74	212.11	229.30	245.31	273.05	276.95	280.27	290.04	297.07
Swiss Francs	100.00	104.10	120.71	119.22	141.98	163.43	172.57	176.49	200.19	204.10	205.97	222.95	245.71	279.66	295.71	269.03	316.79	311.94	289.18
US Dollar	100.00	108.77	127.40	142.28	121.19	118.81	124.11	140.73	135.98	143.47	142.28	161.64	165.11	162.56	180.00	192.24	219.00	229.68	239.82

Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1982 - 2000

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australian Dollar	100.00	101.31	88.21	99.36	118.06	118.19	101.12	88.50	93.78	89.15	95.18	90.87	82.82	82.89	70.82	69.95	72.53	67.31	71.62
British Pound	100.00	102.74	99.35	91.61	92.35	86.56	76.24	72.93	69.35	66.41	66.87	69.22	66.46	65.30	59.56	53.17	46.16	45.09	46.09
French Francs	100.00	103.21	100.63	92.53	82.14	74.88	70.93	66.80	59.19	58.12	55.14	51.77	49.69	45.22	41.93	44.72	39.66	39.36	43.63
German Dm	100.00	96.55	91.24	84.05	71.11	61.71	57.81	54.43	48.70	47.41	45.07	38.39	40.40	36.30	34.46	37.18	33.04	32.97	36.30
Indian Rupee	100.00	96.61	91.94	89.06	102.70	108.57	111.76	114.00	129.55	154.05	190.00	196.55	200.00	207.27	203.57	196.55	196.55	193.22	193.22
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	98.01	95.52	85.10	77.48	74.55	69.24	63.50	62.39	61.76	70.04	73.03	72.03	61.61	63.70	57.14	57.52	63.75
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	80.80	75.98	67.88	54.39	49.39	41.96	39.75	43.34	38.28	36.53	28.00	25.24	23.50	24.67	25.66	24.28	20.29	18.50
S. Africa Rand	100.00	92.03	101.66	136.20	161.25	151.31	162.05	123.83	171.08	173.19	179.52	181.85	193.69	200.00	213.02	214.88	224.71	238.35	259.10
Singapore Dollar	100.00	90.78	78.29	72.83	81.66	82.45	75.52	64.40	62.82	56.70	53.84	47.15	43.61	40.76	36.62	36.11	35.68	34.48	33.66
Swiss Francs	100.00	96.06	82.84	83.88	70.43	61.19	57.95	56.66	49.95	48.99	48.55	44.85	40.70	35.76	33.82	37.17	31.57	32.06	34.58
US Dollar	100.00	91.94	78.49	70.28	82.52	84.17	80.57	71.06	73.54	69.70	70.28	61.86	60.56	61.52	55.56	52.02	45.66	43.54	41.70

Table G.8 - Annual change\* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 2000

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Australian Dollar	1.31	-12.93	12.64	18.82	0.11	-14.45	-12.48	5.96	-4.93	6.75	-4.52	-8.85	0.08	-14.56	-1.23	3.68	-7.20	6.40
British Pound	2.74	-3.30	-7.79	0.81	-6.27	-11.92	-4.33	-4.91	-4.23	0.69	3.51	-3.98	-1.74	-8.80	-10.72	-13.18	-2.33	2.24
French Francs	3.21	-2.50	-8.05	-11.22	-8.84	-5.29	-5.81	-11.40	-1.81	-5.14	-6.11	-4.01	-8.99	-7.29	6.67	-11.33	-0.73	10.84
German Dm	-3.45	-5.50	-7.88	-15.40	-13.22	-6.32	-5.83	-10.54	-2.65	-4.93	-14.82	5.23	-10.13	-5.08	7.88	-11.14	-0.22	10.13
Indian Rupee	-3.39	-4.84	-3.13	15.32	5.71	2.94	2.00	13.64	18.92	23.33	3.45	1.75	3.64	-1.79	-3.45	0.00	-1.69	0.00
Italian Lira (1000)	0.00	-1.99	-2.55	-10.91	-8.95	-3.78	-7.12	-8.30	-1.74	-1.02	13.42	4.26	-1.37	-14.46	3.40	-10.30	0.66	10.84
Japanese Yen (100)	-19.20	-5.96	-10.65	-19.88	-9.19	-15.05	-5.26	9.04	-11.67	-4.59	-23.35	-9.85	-6.90	4.98	4.03	-5.39	-16.42	-8.83
S. Africa Rand	-7.97	10.46	33.98	18.39	-6.16	7.10	-23.58	38.15	1.23	3.66	1.30	6.51	3.26	6.51	0.88	4.58	6.07	8.71
Singapore Dollar	-9.22	-13.76	-6.97	12.12	0.97	-8.41	-14.72	-2.45	-9.75	-5.05	-12.43	-7.50	-6.53	-10.16	-1.41	-1.18	-3.37	-2.37
Swiss Francs	-3.94	-13.76	1.25	-16.03	-13.13	-5.30	-2.22	-11.84	-1.92	-0.91	-7.62	-9.26	-12.14	-5.43	9.92	-15.08	1.56	7.87
US Dollar	-8.06	-14.62	-10.46	17.41	2.00	-4.27	-11.81	3.49	-5.22	0.83	-11.98	-2.10	1.57	-9.69	-6.37	-12.22	-4.65	-4.23

\* + appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

\* - depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

PRINTED BY  
THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER  
LA TOUR KOENIG, MAURITIUS  
MARCH 2002