



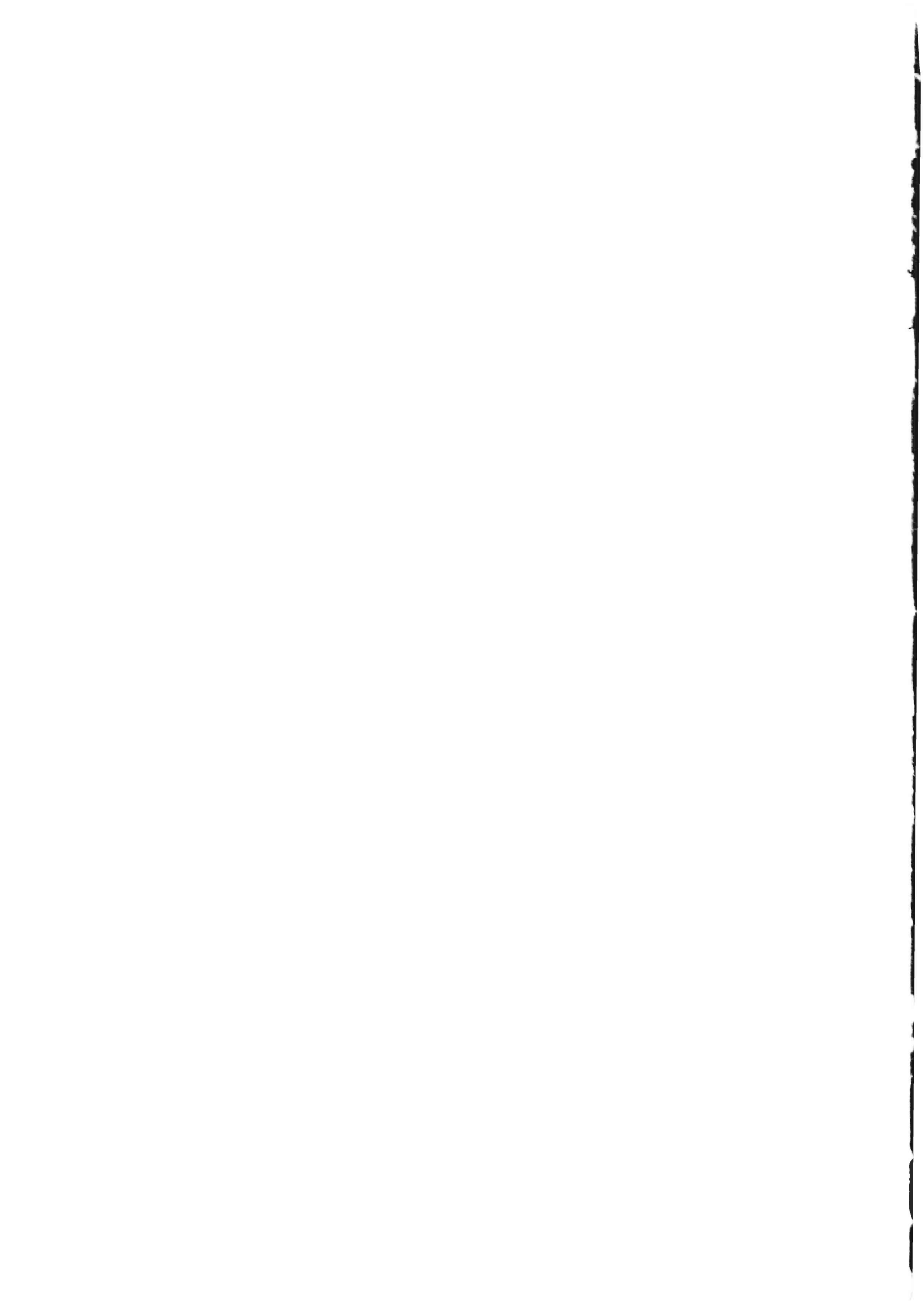
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CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

**DIGEST OF
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS
2002**

Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2002 is the sixth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication contains data relating to the years 1982 to 2002 but the analysis focuses on the ten - year period 1992 to 2002.

A new set of data on the General Government is included in tables F11 and F12.

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.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are given on pages 5 to 11.

It is hoped that the data presented will prove useful to a wide range of users, policy makers, planners as well as to the general public. The assistance given by local and international organisations in providing information for the preparation of this report is gratefully acknowledged.

(H. Bundhoo)
Director of Statistics

Central Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
MAURITIUS

March 2004

Contact person

Mrs R. Soborun

Statistician – Productivity Unit

Central Statistics Office

LIC Centre, Port Louis

Tel: 2122316/17 (Ext 143)

Fax: (230) 2114150

E-mail: cso@mail.gov.mu

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

Real output is defined as value added at constant basic prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output (valued at basic prices) less its purchases of intermediate products (valued at purchasers' prices), raw materials and services. Value added is also equal to the amount available for distribution to the factors of production in the form of wages and salaries, profits, 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 man-hours, total number of persons engaged in a particular year is used.

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

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

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. Further details on the PIM approach are given in the section on estimates of capital stock.

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

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

4. Multifactor input

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

5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

7. Multifactor 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.

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

3. Hourly compensation cost

Hourly compensation cost is the ratio of compensation to total hours worked, inclusive of overtime. Compensation of employees comprises wages & salaries in cash and in kind, bonus, overtime and social contribution incurred by employers. The sources of data are 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.

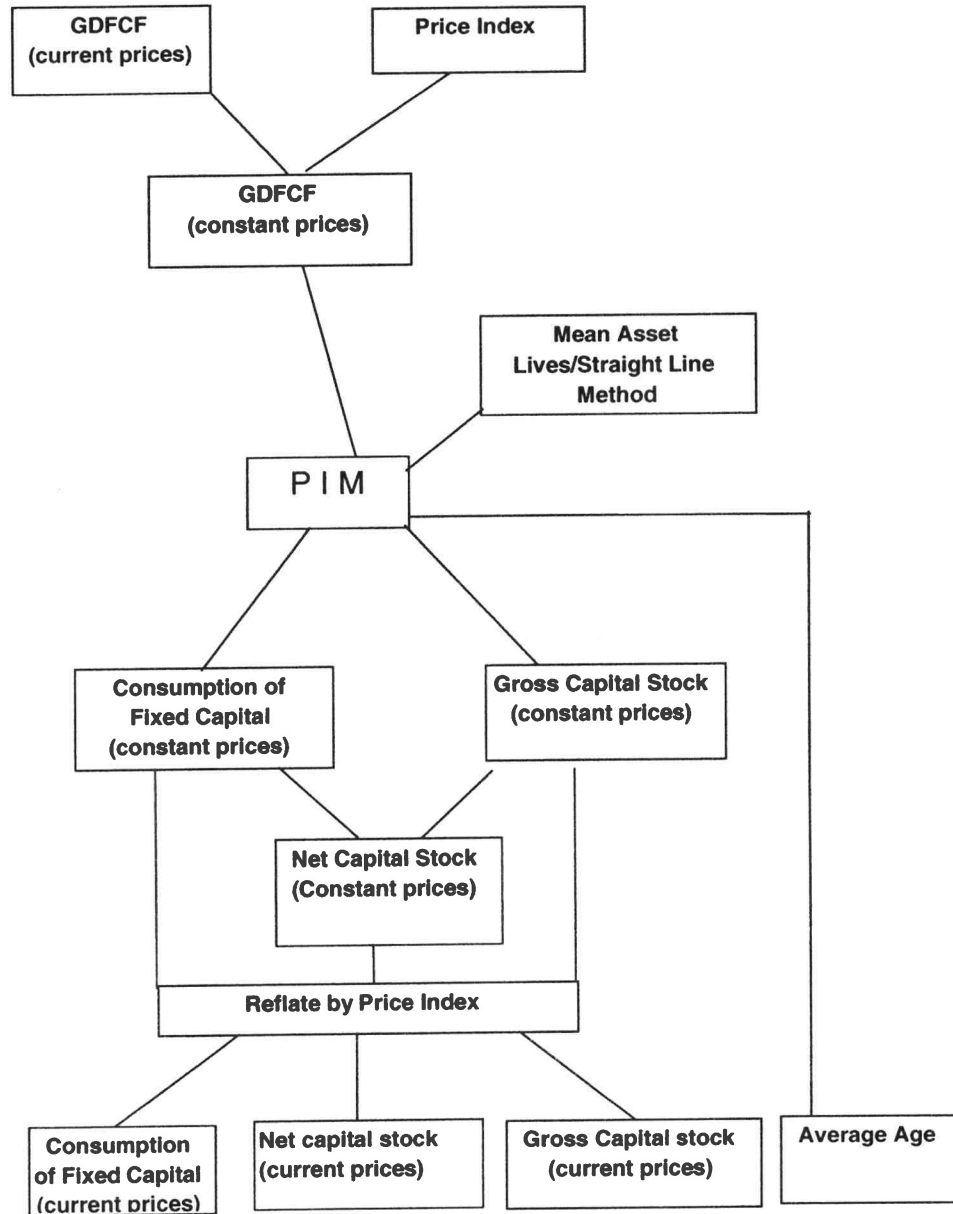
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

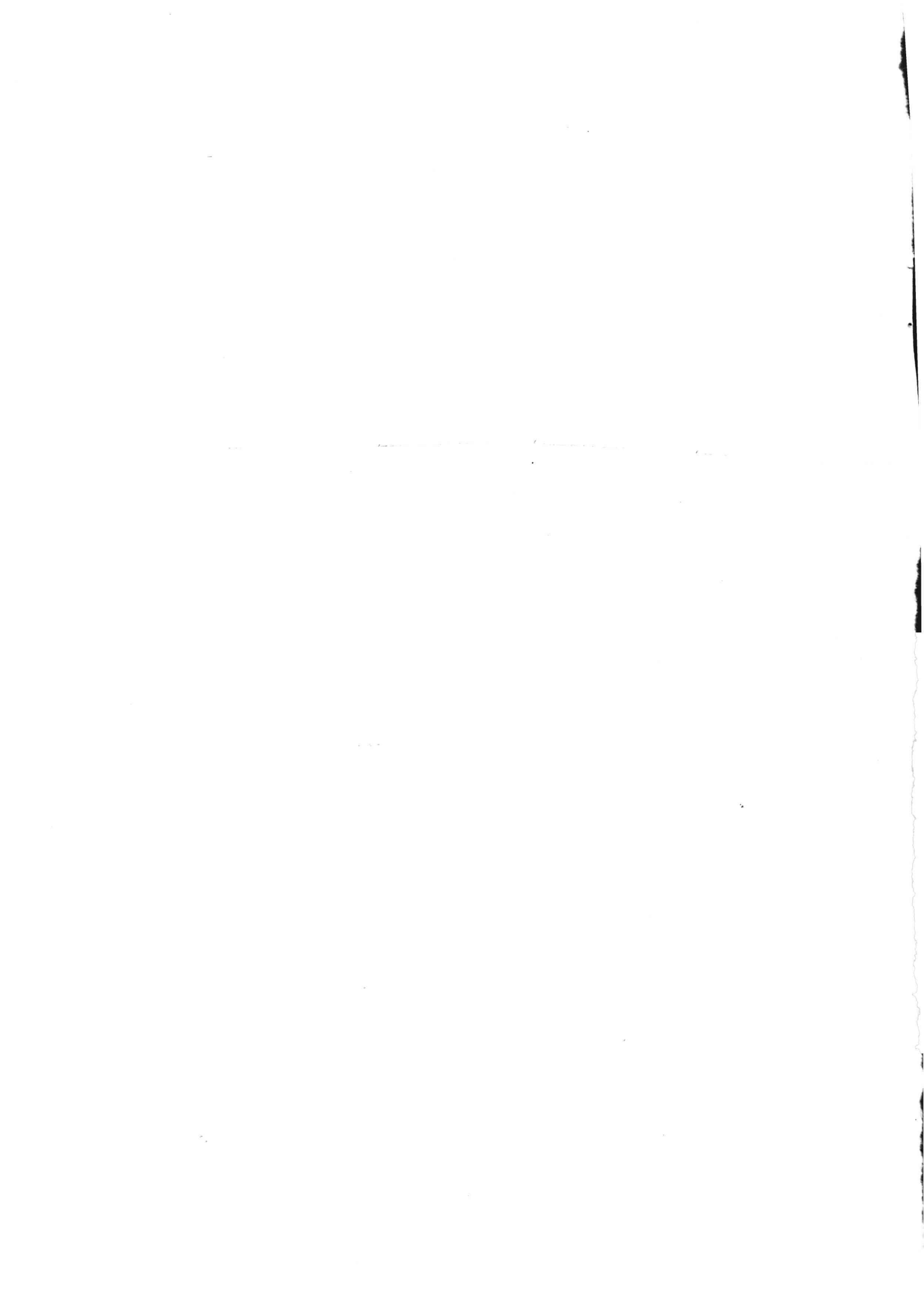
Annual estimates of consumption of fixed capital have been derived using the **Straight Line Method**. The straight line method is recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA). The straight line depreciation function assumes a linear decline in efficiency, that is, it exhibits the same loss every 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
A. Construction Work	
	Age
Residential building	30 years
Non residential building	40 years
Other construction work	60 years
B. Transport equipment according to type / sector	
Motor car	8 years
Other transport equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Air / Sea Transport	20 years
Other sectors	12 years
C. Other machinery and equipment by sector	
Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Financial services	5 years
Public utilities	20 years
Other sectors	12 years

Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 1992 - 2002

Productivity is "what you get out for what you put in". It expresses the relationship between output of goods and services or real output and the various inputs required for production. The two main inputs are labour and capital.

Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input whereas capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the amount of fixed capital used in production. However, these two indicators are restricted since they show the influence of only one factor at a time (labour or capital) on real output. An improvement over these partial indicators is the Multifactor Productivity (MFP) which takes into account the simultaneous influences of several factors such as better management, improved quality of inputs and higher quality of goods. MFP is measured as the ratio of real output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs.

The Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is defined as the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of real output. As ULC can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity, it indicates how improvement in productivity offsets increases in average compensation.

Indicators for the total economy

The table below presents the growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the total economy.

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Average annual	2001	2002
		1992-2002		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	5.2	5.6	1.9
2	GDP at market prices	5.7	5.2	2.0
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	4.6	4.1	1.1
4	Labour input	1.1	0.7	0.4
5	Capital input	6.1	4.3	4.6
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	-1.4	2.6
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.9	3.6	4.1
8	Labour productivity	4.0	4.9	1.4
9	Capital productivity	-0.8	1.3	-2.6
10	Multifactor productivity	0.7	1.2	-1.2
11	Average compensation	8.8	6.8	6.2
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.6	1.8	4.7
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-2.1	-8.0	1.6

Output and Input

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a given year. Between 1992 and 2002, GDP in real terms grew on average by 5.2% per annum. GDP witnessed a lower growth of 1.9% in 2002 compared to the 5.6% in 2001 mainly due to negative growths in the agricultural and EPZ sectors.

The GDP per capita at market prices, is used as an indicator for the standard of living of the population. With an average annual increase of 1.1% in population during the period 1992-2002, GDP per capita grew by 4.6% per annum.

Between 1992 and 2002, whilst GDP in real terms increased by 5.2% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital, grew by 1.1% and 6.1% respectively. During the same period, the capital-labour ratio grew on average by 4.9%, a clear indication of capital deepening taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

During 1992-2002, labour productivity, that is, GDP per worker, increased on average by 4.0% annually. An analysis of the trend in labour productivity shows positive growth with the index improving from 114.6 in 1992 to 170.4 in 2002.

In 2000, due to the recovery of the sugar sector, the index grew by 8.2% following a rise of 9.3% in GDP and 1.1% in labour input. In 2001, a 4.9% growth is registered in labour productivity as a result of increases of 5.6% and 0.7% in GDP and labour input respectively. However, in 2002, due to low growths in both labour (0.4%) and GDP (1.9%), labour productivity witnessed an increase of only 1.4%.

Capital productivity

An average annual decline of 0.8% is observed in capital productivity from 1992 to 2002 with the index dropping from 96.7 to 88.9. In 2002, capital productivity witnessed a decline of 2.6% due to a growth of 4.6% in capital input against 1.9% in real output.

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

For the period under review, 1992 to 2002, the average annual growth of MFP works out to 0.7%. The MFP index increased from 104.4 in 1992 to attain 111.5 in 2002. In 2002, MFP witnessed a fall of 1.2% after rising by 1.2% in 2001.

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

During 1992 and 2002, an average annual growth of 8.8% was registered in average compensation whilst labour productivity grew by 4.0% annually. The higher growth in average compensation compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an annual growth of 4.6% in ULC.

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

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

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Average annual	2001	2002
		1992-2002		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.6	4.4	-2.1
2	Labour input	0.2	-1.0	-3.1
3	Capital input	2.9	3.5	3.5
4	Capital - Output ratio	-1.6	-0.8	5.7
5	Capital - Labour ratio	2.6	4.5	6.7
6	Labour productivity	4.3	5.4	1.0
7	Capital productivity	1.7	0.8	-5.4
8	Multifactor productivity	2.7	2.3	-3.0
9	Average compensation	8.2	7.4	7.8
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.7	2.0	6.8
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-2.9	-7.9	3.6

Output and input

During the period 1992 - 2002, output of the manufacturing sector grew on average by 4.6% annually, labour by 0.2% and capital by 2.9%.

In 2001, the sector witnessed a growth of 4.4%, reflecting the good performances of its subsectors. This was followed by a decline of 2.1% in 2002. Labour input witnessed a fall of 1.0% in 2001 followed by a further fall of 3.1% in 2002.

On the other hand, capital input grew at the same rate of 3.5% in both 2001 and 2002.

Productivity trends

Between 1992-2002, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector grew at an average annual rate of 4.3%, capital productivity by 1.7% and multifactor productivity by 2.7%. This can be explained by the low growths in labour input (0.2%) and capital input (2.9%) against a high growth in output (4.6%).

1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement

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

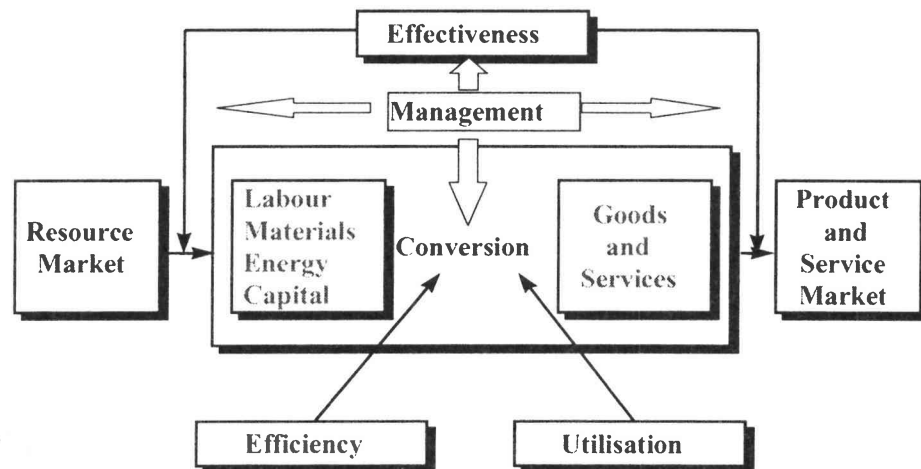
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

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

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

1.2 The Productivity process

Fig1.1 The Productivity Process



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

1.3 Coverage

The series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to all production units including small units operating with nine or fewer workers. This publication presents data available as at end of December 2003 on the performance of the

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

1.4 Caution to users

Productivity statistics are derived from ratios, therefore they should be used and interpreted with caution. A rise in output per unit of a single input will measure the combined effect of a change in the efficiency with which all resources have been used. For example, output per worker will rise if employees are given facilities of professional training in their respective fields as well as motivation and encouragement on the part of their managers.

2. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy – 1992 to 2002

Comparison of the structure of the economy in 1992 and 2002 shows a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors. The share of the agricultural sector declined from 11.6% in 1992 to 6.3% in 2002. The share of the manufacturing sector which was 23.8% in 1992 went down to 22.8% in 2002 as a result of the poor performances of sugar milling and EPZ. "Real estate, renting and business activities" maintained its share of around 9.0%. On the other hand, "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 4.1% (1992) to 6.0% (2002), in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banking services experienced an increase from 5.4% in 1992 to 9.5% in 2002.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	1992	2000	2001	2002
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11.6	6.9	7.2	6.3
<i>Sugarcane</i>	6.7	3.6	4.0	3.3
<i>Other</i>	4.9	3.3	3.2	3.0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	23.8	23.6	23.3	22.8
<i>Sugar</i>	2.9	0.8	1.2	1.0
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.5	12.0	11.6	11.1
<i>Other</i>	9.4	10.8	10.5	10.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.2	1.7	2.2	2.4
Construction	6.9	6.0	5.6	5.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	13.0	12.4	11.7	11.8
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.5	11.9	11.2	11.2
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hotels and restaurants	4.1	5.6	6.3	6.0
Transport, storage and communications	11.2	13.0	12.9	13.6
Financial intermediation	5.4	9.2	9.7	9.5
<i>Insurance</i>	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.6
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	3.8	6.9	7.3	6.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.4
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.3
<i>Other</i>	3.3	4.5	4.7	5.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.4
Education	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5
Health and social work	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2.7	3.9	3.9	4.0
FISIM	-3.0	-5.5	-5.3	-5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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. Between 1992 and 2002, GDP in real terms grew on the average by 5.2% annually, labour and capital inputs grew on average by 1.1% and 6.1% respectively.

2.3 Trends in labour productivity

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

Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components, 1992 to 2002

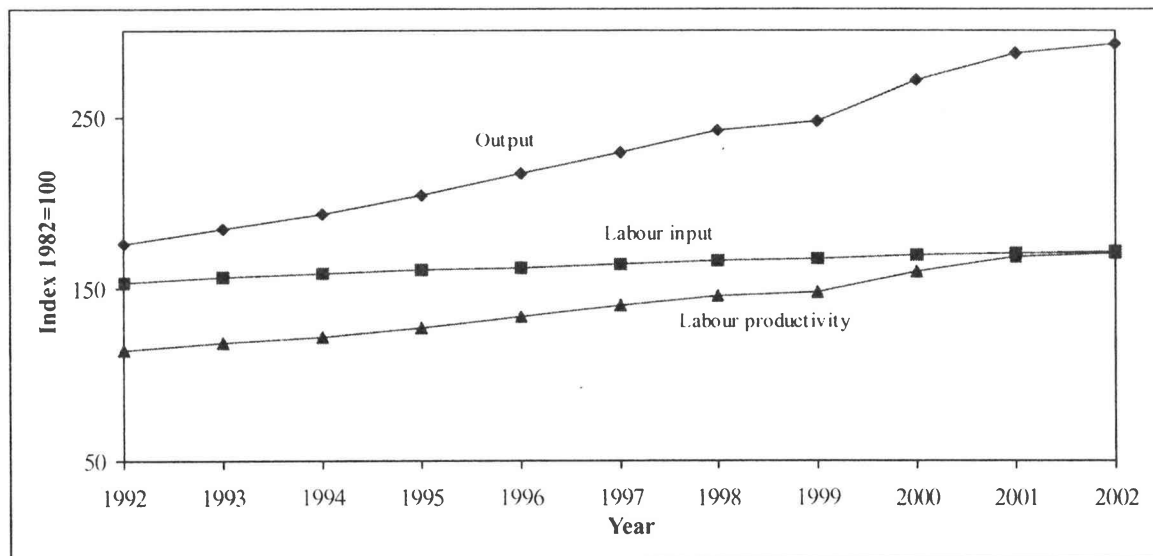
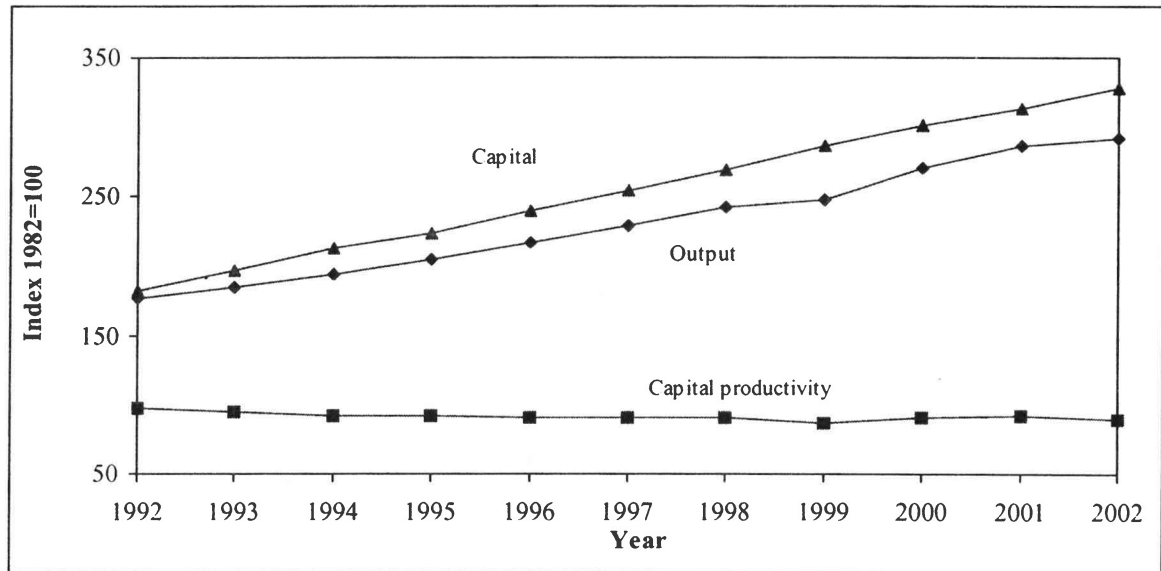


Figure 2.1 clearly shows that labour productivity increased continuously between 1992 and 2002. Year 2001 witnessed a growth of 4.9% in labour productivity in line with increases in GDP (5.6%) and labour input (0.7%). However in 2002, labour productivity grew by 1.4% only as a result of lower growths both in GDP (1.9%) and labour input (0.4%). The average annual growth in labour productivity for the whole period works out to 4.0%. (Table A.1)

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

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

Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1992 to 2002

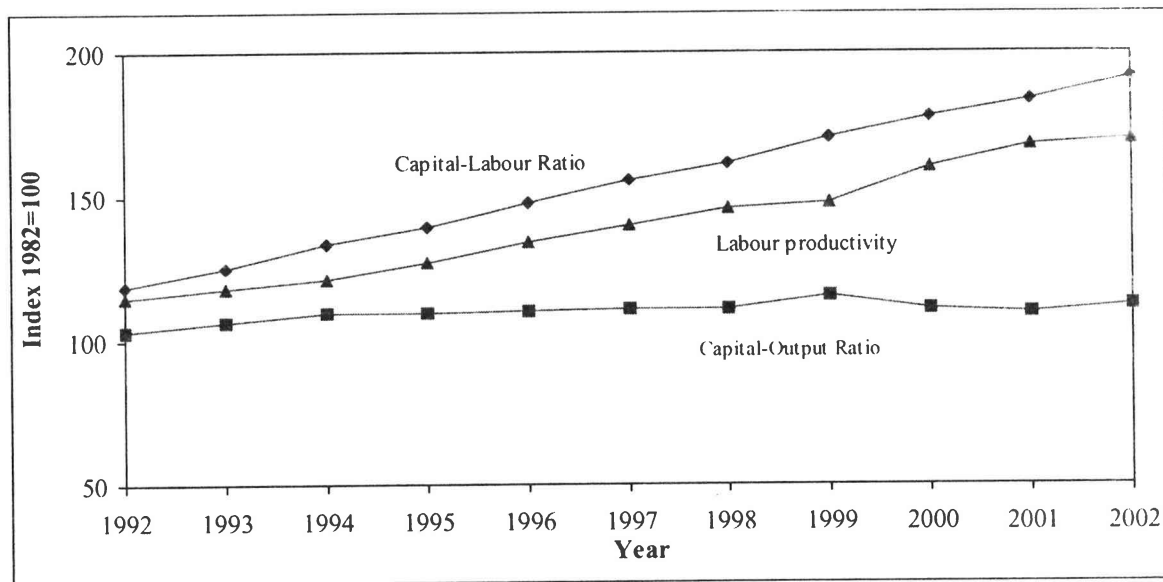


An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows an annual decline of 0.8% between 1992 and 2002 with the index dropping from 96.7 in 1992 to 88.9 in 2002. In year 2001, the capital productivity index grew by 1.3% due to growths of 5.6% in GDP and 4.3% in capital input. However, 2002 registered a fall of 2.6% in capital productivity as a result of a high growth of 4.6% in capital input against 1.9% in real output. (Table A.2)

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.

Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1992 to 2002

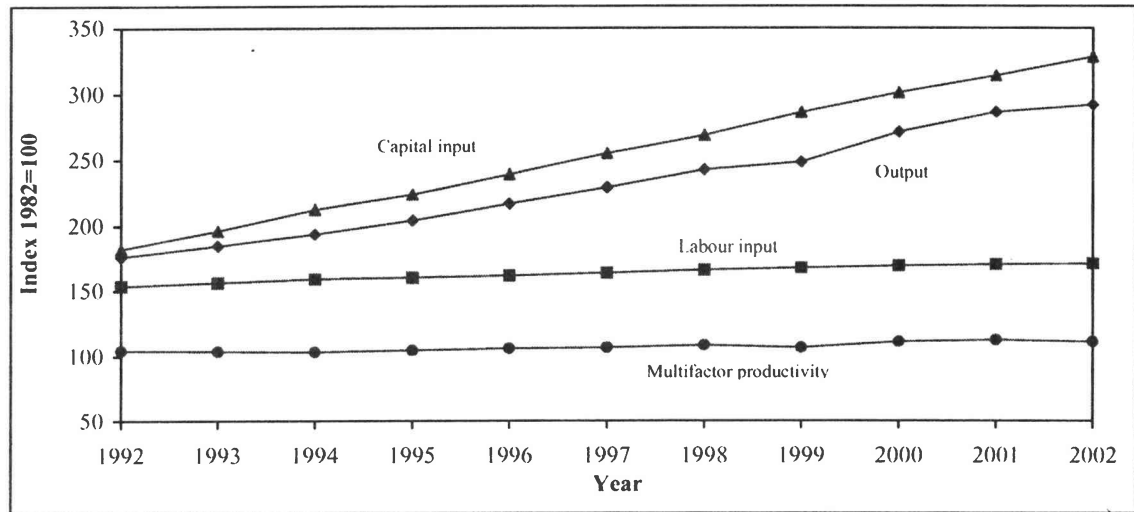


Between 1992 and 2002, the capital-output ratio witnessed an average annual increase of 0.8%, with the index rising from 103.4 in 1992 to attain 112.4 in 2002. During the same period, the index of the capital-labour ratio has also been improving from 118.5 in 1992 to 191.6 in 2002, representing an average annual growth of 4.9%. In 2002, the capital-labour ratio grew at a higher rate of 4.1%, compared to 3.6% in 2001 while the capital-output ratio increased by 2.6% against a decline of 1.4% in 2001 (Table A.6).

2.6 Trends in multifactor productivity

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

Figure 2.4 – Multifactor productivity and its components, 1992 to 2002

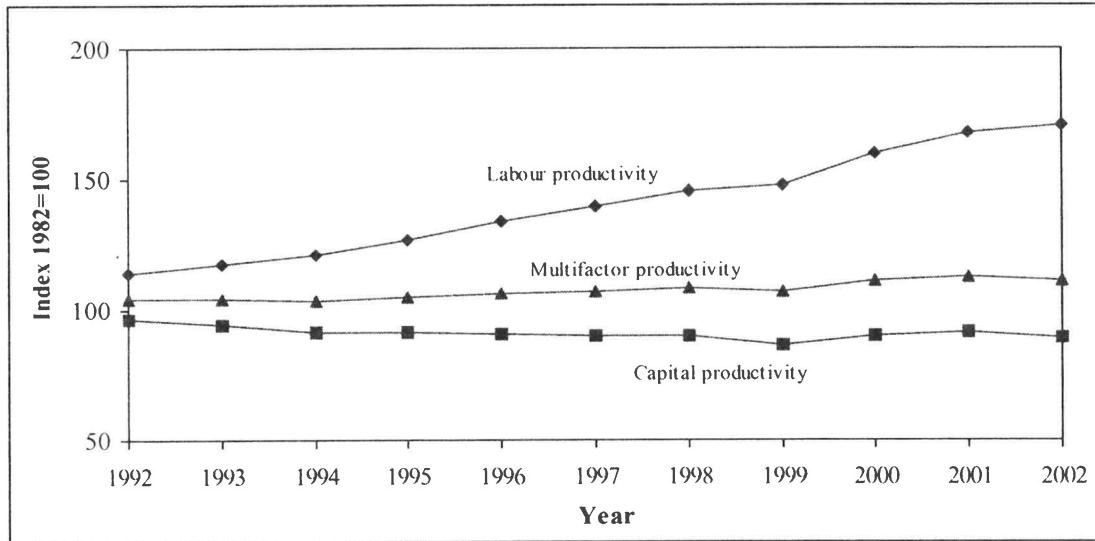


The average annual growth of MFP over the period under study (1992 – 2002) works out to 0.7%. In 2002, a decline of 1.2% was noted in the MFP index against a rise of 1.2% in 2001. (Table A.3).

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices. It is observed that between 1992 and 2002, labour productivity and MFP increased at an average rate of 4.0% and 0.7% respectively. Capital productivity, on the other hand, witnessed an annual decline of 0.8% during the same period. (Table A.4).

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1992 to 2002



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1992 to 2002

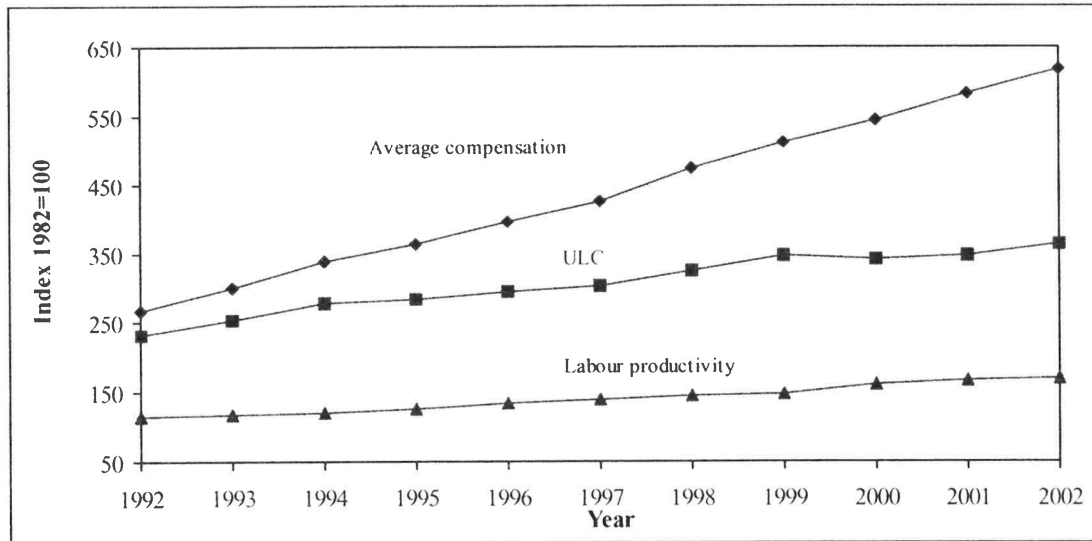
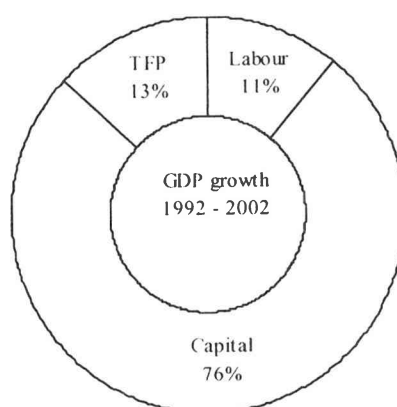


Figure 2.6 shows that the ULC index grew continuously at an average annual rate of 5.8% during the period 1992 to 1999. After a slight slackening in 2000, the ULC index picked up in year 2001 registering a growth of 1.8%. In 2002, the ULC index went up by 4.7% with an increase of 6.2% in average compensation and 1.4% in labour productivity. For the period 1992 to 2002, ULC increased on average by 4.6% annually. (Table A.5)

2.9 Growth accounting

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

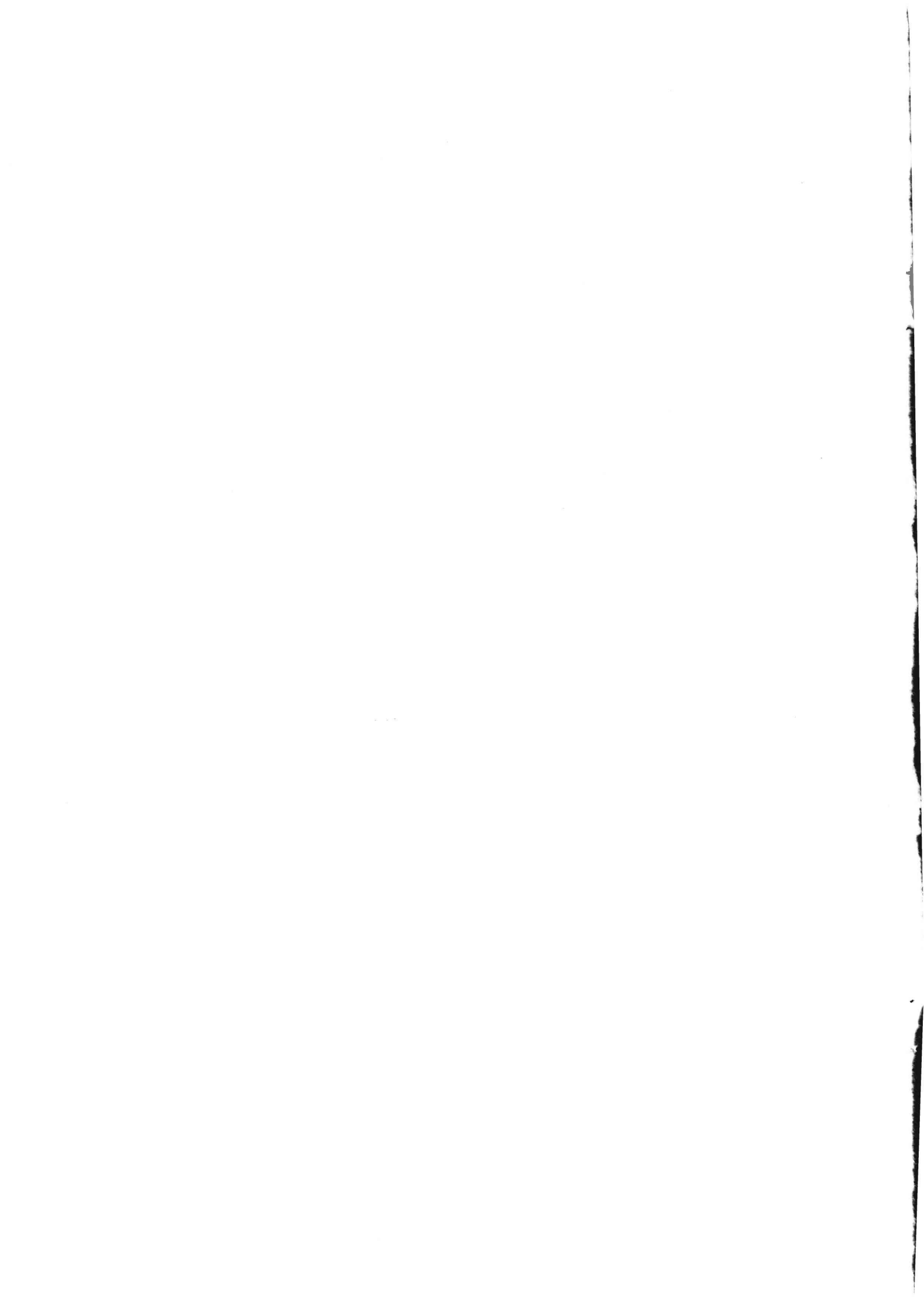
Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth 1992 – 2002



Between 1992 and 2002, the contribution of labour to the 5.2% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital, 76%. The remaining 13% represents the contribution of "Total Factor Productivity".

Factors	Percentage
Labour	11 %
Capital	76%
"Other factors" (TFP)	13%

Note: Other factors are sometimes also referred to as the residual or Total Factor Productivity (TFP). During the period under review, labour grew by 1.1% and capital by 6.1%. 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.



3. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP increased from 16% in 1982 to 23% in 2002. In 2002, employment in this sector accounted for nearly 28% of total employment. Total employment has decreased by 700 from the 2001 figure of 490,800 to reach 490,100 in 2002. This drop in employment is the net result of the employment loss in the EPZ sector and the employment reduction in the sugar industry following the implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme.

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) (ii) Sugar milling (including electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products but excluding electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and (iii) Other manufacturing which comprises goods mostly meant for the local market, 10.7%. These groups contributed respectively 10.9%, 1.0% and 10.7% to GDP in 2002.

3.2 Output and inputs

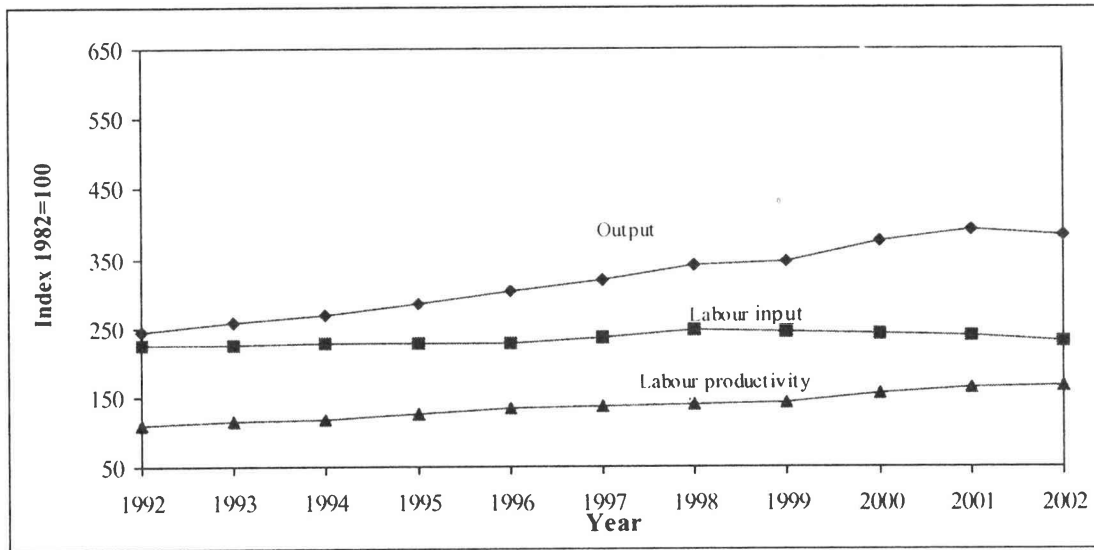
Output in the manufacturing sector grew at an annual rate of 4.6% during the period 1992 to 2002. In 2001, output of the manufacturing sector increased by 4.4% followed by a decline of 2.1% in 2002, reflecting the poor performances of sugar milling and EPZ enterprises.

In 2001, labour input witnessed a fall 1.0% followed by a further decline of 3.1% in 2002 whereas capital input increased at the same rate of 3.5% both in 2001 and 2002. Between 1992 and 2002, labour input and capital input grew at an average annual rate of 0.2% and 2.9% respectively.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

Labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 1992 and 2002, an increasing trend is observed in labour productivity, with the index increasing at an average annual rate of 4.3%. In 2001, labour productivity witnessed a high growth of 5.4%, as a result of the high growth of 4.4% in GDP coupled with the decline of 1.0% in labour input. However in 2002, a rise of 1.0% is registered in the labour productivity index, being the net effect of declines in both GDP (2.1%) and labour input (3.1%). (Table B.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2002



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2002

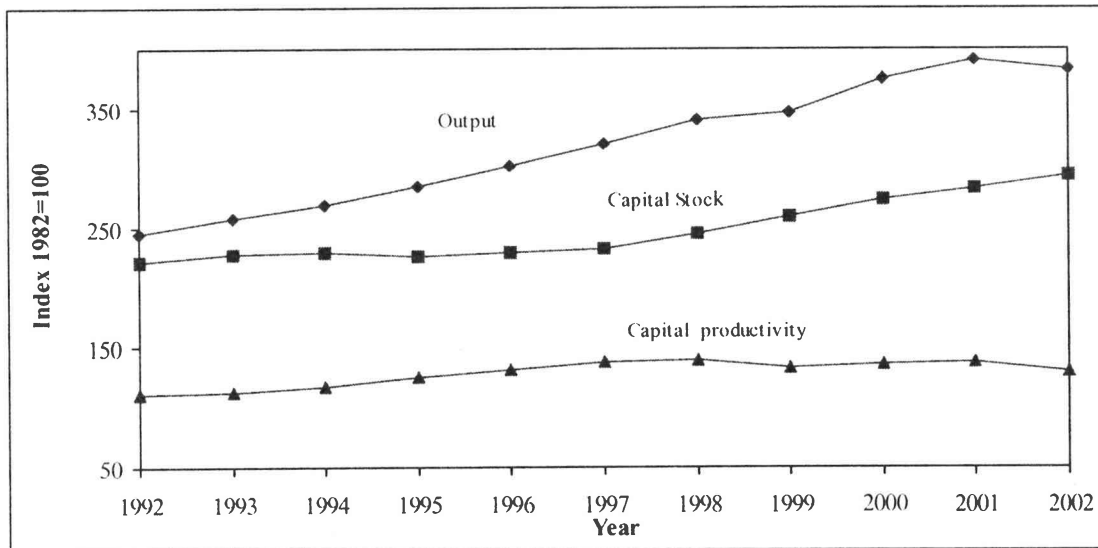
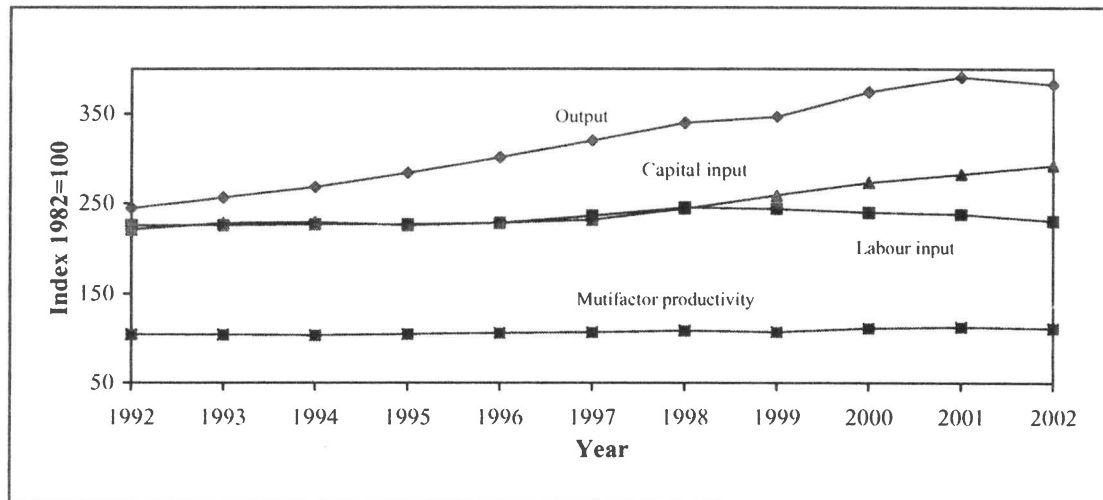


Figure 3.2 shows that the capital productivity index has been increasing at an average annual rate of 1.7% between 1992 and 2002 with the index improving from 110.9 in 1992 to reach 130.7 in 2002. However, in 1999, due to the severe drought, a decline of 3.8% was registered. This is explained by the higher growth of 6.0% in capital input which overshadowed the 2.0% growth in real output. Thereafter, the index improved to attain 138.1 in 2001. In 2002, a decline of 5.4% was however noted, following a high growth of 3.5% in capital input against a decline of 2.1% in real output (Table B.2).

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2002

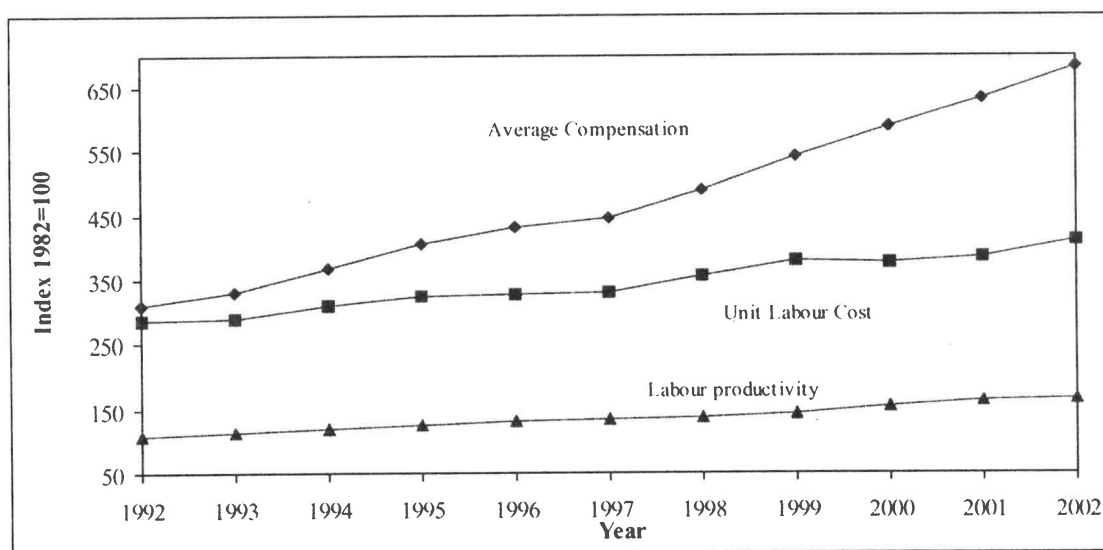


During the period under study, output grew at a higher rate of 4.6% compared to 0.2% for labour and 2.9% for capital. The average annual growth in MFP for the period 1992 to 2002 works out to 2.7%. From the graph above, it is observed that MFP grew continuously at an average annual rate of 4.0% during the period 1992-1998. In 1999, a slight decline of 1.0% is noted in MFP following higher growths in output (2.0%) and capital input (6.0%) against a fall of 0.8% in labour input. However, in 2002, the MFP index declined by 3.0% after a rise of 2.3% in 2001. (Table B.3)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Between 1992 and 2002, ULC (in local currency), grew on average by 3.7% annually mainly due to higher growth in average compensation (8.2%) compared to that of labour productivity (4.3%). During the same period, ULC in dollar terms declined at an average annual rate of 2.9% as a result of the continuous depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US dollar (6.8%). In 2002, ULC (MUR) grew at a higher rate of 6.8% compared to 2.0% in 2001 whereas in dollar terms, it increased by 3.6% after dropping by 7.9% in 2001. (Table B.5)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1992 to 2002



4. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

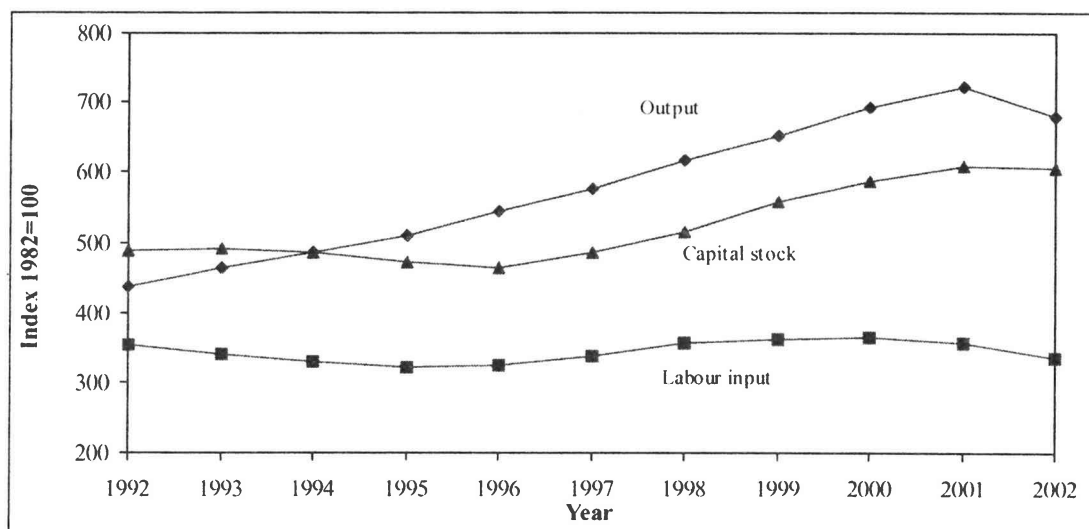
4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. When the first companies started operating in 1971, employment in this sector stood at 644 whereas in March 2002, the number of persons employed by large EPZ firms was estimated at 85,600 showing a net decrease of 6,200 over the March 2001 figure of 91,800.

In 2002, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 10.9%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EPZ was 86.8% and 13.2% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2002



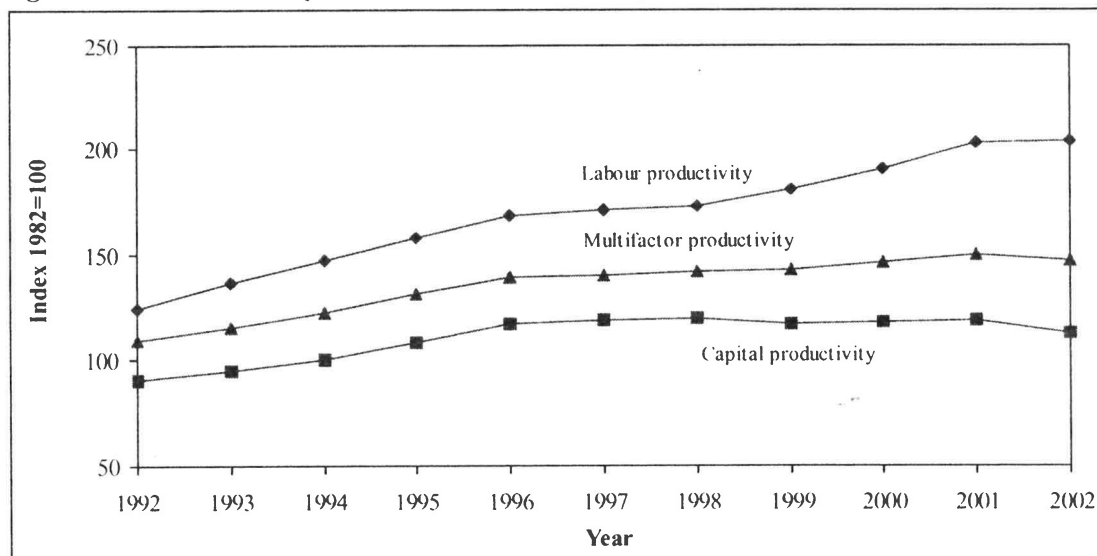
During the period under study (1992-2002), an average annual growth of 4.5% was registered in the EPZ output with the textile companies increasing by 4.4% and the non-textile ones by 4.9%.

The EPZ sector witnessed a declining trend in employment with the index dropping from 354.1 in 1992 to attain 322.3 in 1995. However, the trend was reversed from 1996 to 2000 with employment growing at an average annual rate of 3.0%. The employment index dropped by 2.3% in 2001, mainly due to a decline of 2.6% in the textile subsector and a slow growth of 0.4% in the non-textile subsector. Employment further dropped by 6.2% in 2002. (Table C.1)

From 1992 to 1996, a declining trend was observed in capital input except in 1993 when the index grew by 0.5%. The trend was reversed from 1997 to 2001 following substantial capital investment in EPZ enterprises. In 2002, capital input in the EPZ sector dropped by 0.5%. (Table C.2)

4.3 Productivity trends

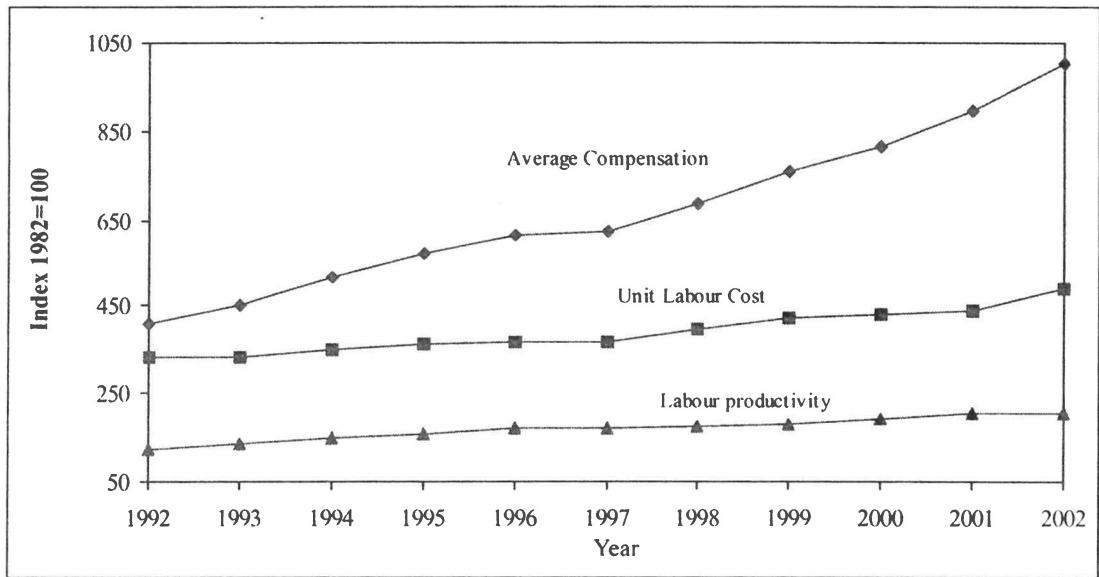
Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2002



Between 1992 and 2002, labour productivity in the EPZ sector grew by an average annual rate of 5.1%, capital productivity by 2.3% and multifactor productivity by 3.1%. This is explained by the drop in labour (0.6%), low growth in capital (2.2%) against the high growth in output (4.5%). (Table C.4)

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1992 to 2002



ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1992 and 2002, the compensation paid to workers in the EPZ sector increased on average at the rate of 9.3% annually. On the other hand, labour productivity grew annually at the rate of 5.1%, resulting in an annual growth of 4.0% in ULC. (Table C.5)



5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

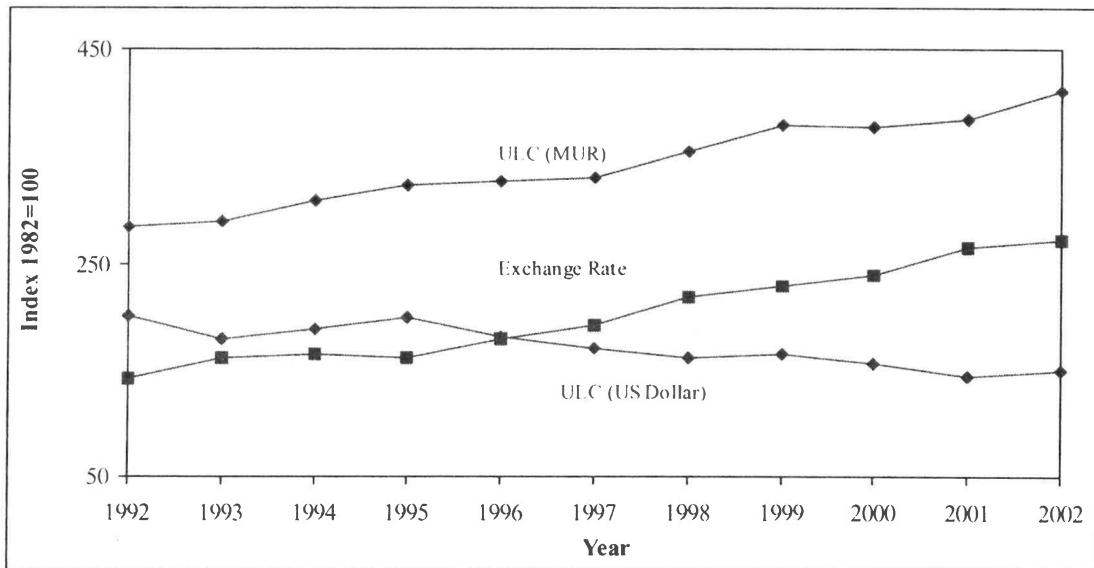
Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the test of international markets while simultaneously maintaining or expanding the real incomes of its citizens. Indicators commonly used are unit labour cost, real effective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

5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

It is advisable to consider changes in foreign exchange rates of the foreign currencies while examining trends in competitiveness, since competitiveness of products depends upon changes in the prices of those products in the market.

The figure below presents ULC both in Mauritian rupee and US dollar for the years 1992 to 2002. The trend clearly shows that ULC (US dollar) is highly associated with changes in exchange rates. The effect of an increase in the exchange rate causes a decrease in ULC (US dollar) and vice versa.

Figure 5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1992-2002



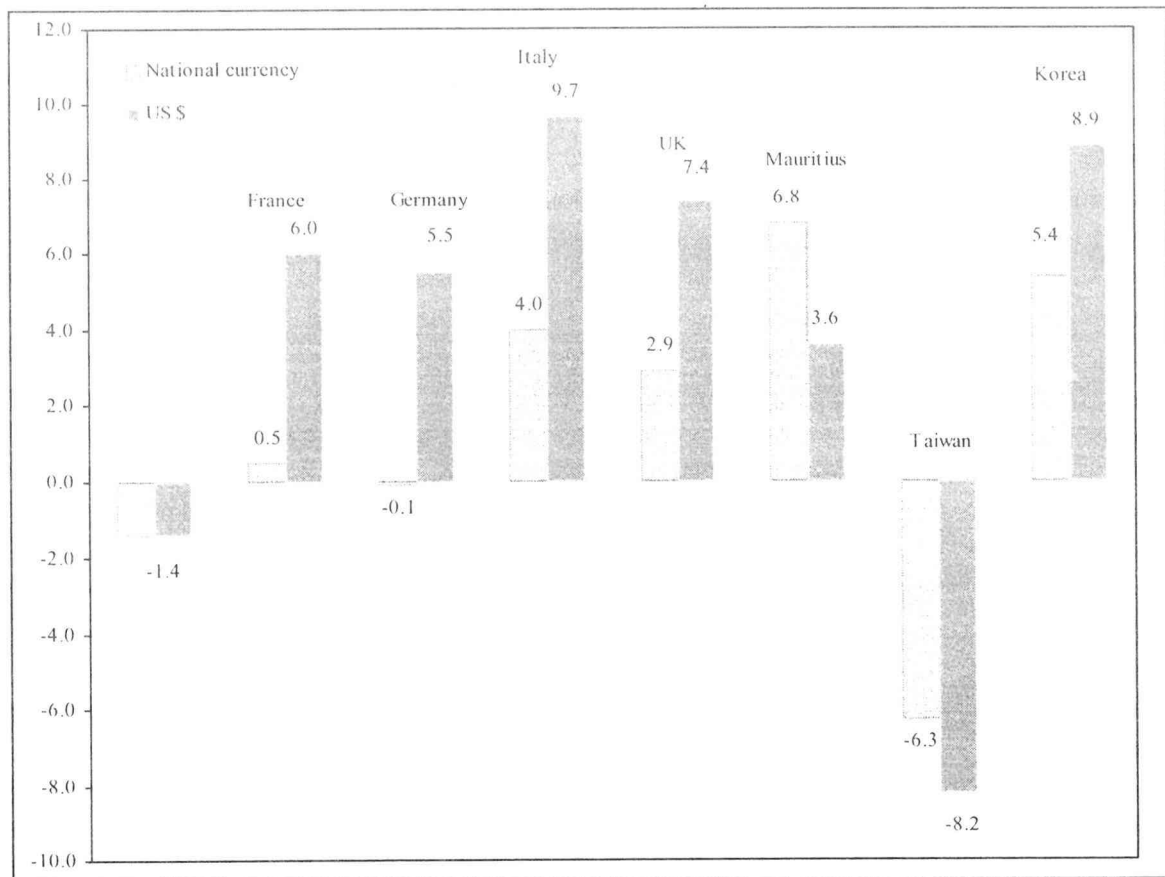
Between 1992 and 2002, ULC grew on average by 3.7% annually whilst ULC in dollar terms declined on average by 2.9% annually as a result of the continuous depreciation of the Mauritian rupee vis-à-vis the US dollar.

5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the Manufacturing sector for the year 2002 both in national currency and in US dollar is given in the table and figure below.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-1.4	0.5	-0.1	4.0	2.9	6.8	-6.3	5.4
US \$	-1.4	6.0	5.5	9.7	7.4	3.6	-8.2	8.9

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector – growth rate, 2002



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

While analysing data in the above table, it is clear that the low growth in ULC for European countries is eroded by the appreciation of Euro vis-à-vis the US dollar. On the other hand, Taiwan has become more competitive as the decrease in ULC in local currency experienced by the manufacturing sector is more pronounced when measured in US dollar terms.

5.4 Evolution of market share

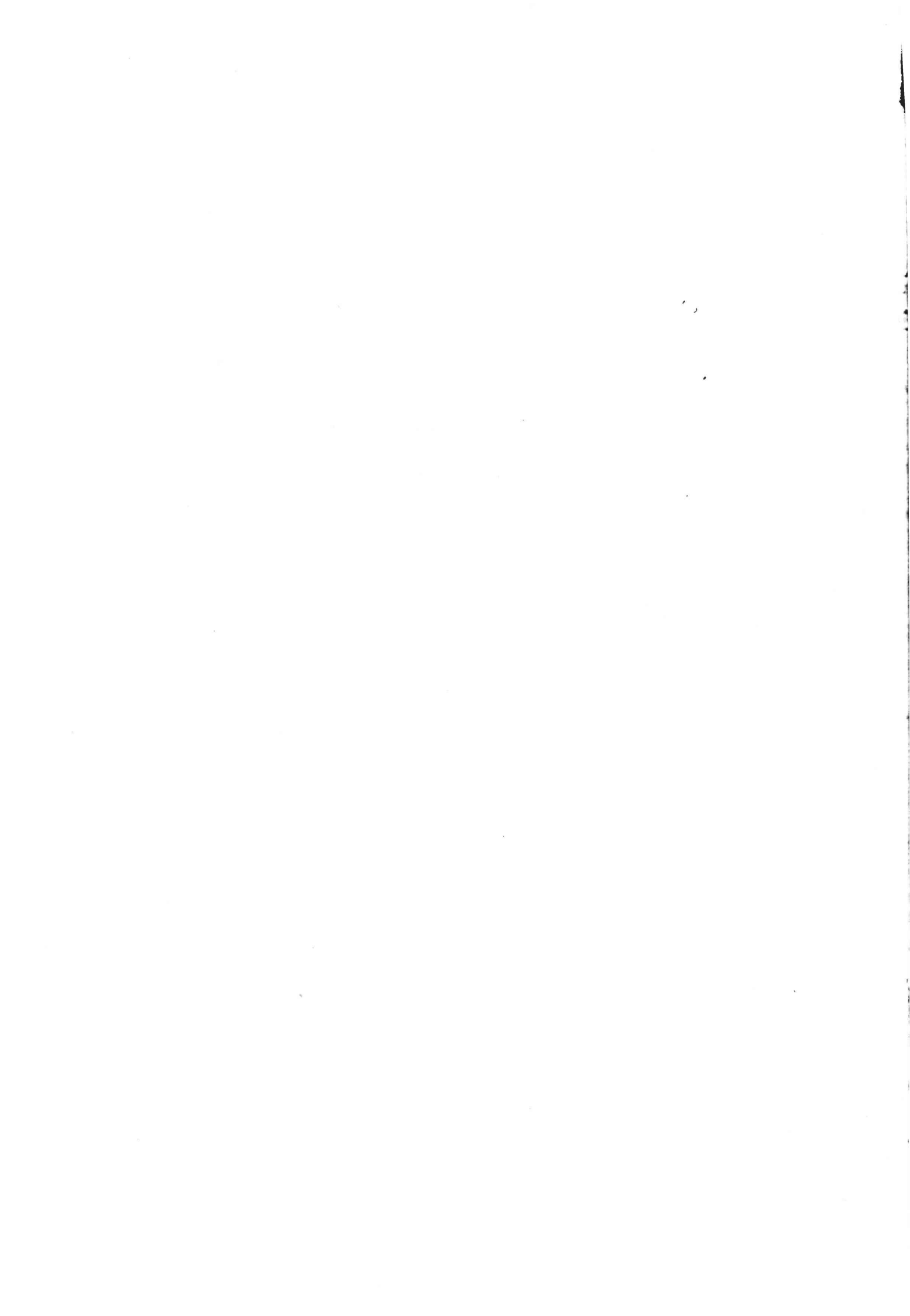
Another indicator pertinent to the analysis of competitiveness is the evolution of market share of our products with our main partner countries. A country exporting a particular product to another country maintains its share of the market if the growth of its share in the market for that product equals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

Table F18 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC groups, between 1998 and 2001 in some of our main importing countries. Data for Italy shows that Mauritius is penetrating the Italian market for SITC¹ group 843² since its share has increased from 1.5% in 1998 to 2.0% in 2001. On the other hand it is losing its share for SITC group 845³ the figure decreasing from 2.2% in 1998 to 1.5% in 2001.

¹ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

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

³ Articles of apparel of textile fabrics, whether or not knitted or crocheted, n.e.s



A. TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	160.5	0.9	127.3	4.6
1996	217.0	6.2	161.7	0.7	134.2	5.4
1997	229.3	5.7	163.8	1.3	140.0	4.3
1998	242.6	5.8	166.1	1.4	146.0	4.3
1999	248.2	2.3	167.6	0.9	148.1	1.4
2000	271.3	9.3	169.4	1.1	160.2	8.2
2001	286.5	5.6	170.6	0.7	168.0	4.9
2002	291.9	1.9	171.3	0.4	170.4	1.4

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	248.2	2.3	286.3	6.5	86.7	-4.0
2000	271.3	9.3	301.0	5.2	90.1	3.9
2001	286.5	5.6	313.8	4.3	91.3	1.3
2002	291.9	1.9	328.2	4.6	88.9	-2.6

Table A.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	103.1	-1.0
1992	176.1	6.8	153.7	1.9	182.2	8.3	104.4	1.2
1993	184.8	4.9	156.6	1.9	196.3	7.7	104.0	-0.3
1994	193.6	4.8	159.2	1.6	212.4	8.2	103.5	-0.5
1995	204.3	5.5	160.5	0.9	224.1	5.5	104.9	1.4
1996	217.0	6.2	161.7	0.7	239.2	6.7	106.2	1.2
1997	229.3	5.7	163.8	1.3	255.1	6.6	106.8	0.6
1998	242.6	5.8	166.1	1.4	268.8	5.4	108.7	1.8
1999	248.2	2.3	167.6	0.9	286.3	6.5	107.0	-1.6
2000	271.3	9.3	169.4	1.1	301.0	5.2	111.6	4.3
2001	286.5	5.6	170.6	0.7	313.8	4.3	112.9	1.2
2002	291.9	1.9	171.3	0.4	328.2	4.6	111.5	-1.2

Table A.4 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	103.1	-1.0
1992	114.6	4.8	96.7	-1.3	104.4	1.2
1993	118.0	2.9	94.1	-2.6	104.0	-0.3
1994	121.7	3.1	91.2	-3.2	103.5	-0.5
1995	127.3	4.6	91.2	0.0	104.9	1.4
1996	134.2	5.4	90.7	-0.5	106.2	1.2
1997	140.0	4.3	89.9	-0.9	106.8	0.6
1998	146.0	4.3	90.3	0.4	108.7	1.8
1999	148.1	1.4	86.7	-4.0	107.0	-1.6
2000	160.2	8.2	90.1	3.9	111.6	4.3
2001	168.0	4.9	91.3	1.3	112.9	1.2
2002	170.4	1.4	88.9	-2.6	111.5	-1.2

Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	360.9	7.2	283.6	2.5	127.3	4.6
1996	395.0	9.4	294.4	3.8	134.2	5.4
1997	423.6	7.2	302.6	2.8	140.0	4.3
1998	472.6	11.6	323.6	6.9	146.0	4.3
1999	512.5	8.4	346.1	7.0	148.1	1.4
2000	545.2	6.4	340.4	-1.7	160.2	8.2
2001	582.1	6.8	346.6	1.8	168.0	4.9
2002	618.2	6.2	362.8	4.7	170.4	1.4

Table A.6 - Capital Output Ratio, Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 2002

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	139.6	4.6	127.3	4.6
1996	110.3	0.5	147.9	6.0	134.2	5.4
1997	111.2	0.9	155.7	5.2	140.0	4.3
1998	110.8	-0.4	161.8	3.9	146.0	4.3
1999	115.3	4.1	170.8	5.5	148.1	1.4
2000	111.0	-3.8	177.7	4.0	160.2	8.2
2001	109.5	-1.4	184.0	3.6	168.0	4.9
2002	112.4	2.6	191.6	4.1	170.4	1.4

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002**

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	243.9	-0.8	142.2	2.8
2000	374.3	7.9	240.1	-1.6	155.9	9.6
2001	390.7	4.4	237.8	-1.0	164.3	5.4
2002	382.5	-2.1	230.5	-3.1	165.9	1.0

Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002

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	374.3	7.9	273.2	5.4	137.0	2.4
2001	390.7	4.4	282.8	3.5	138.1	0.8
2002	382.5	-2.1	292.6	3.5	130.7	-5.4

Table B.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002

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	105.2	3.0
1987	180.0	14.6	209.3	11.0	141.8	19.8	93.8	-10.8
1988	194.3	8.0	217.9	4.1	169.2	19.4	101.4	8.1
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	4.3
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	137.0	3.6
1998	340.1	6.2	245.8	3.9	244.5	5.5	138.8	1.3
1999	346.9	2.0	243.9	-0.8	259.2	6.0	137.4	-1.0
2000	374.3	7.9	240.1	-1.6	273.2	5.4	144.6	5.2
2001	390.7	4.4	237.8	-1.0	282.8	3.5	147.9	2.3
2002	382.5	-2.1	230.5	-3.1	292.6	3.5	143.5	-3.0

Table B.4 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002

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	-7.9	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	83.4	0.7	132.8	4.1	105.2	3.0
1987	86.0	3.2	127.0	-4.4	93.8	-10.8
1988	89.2	3.7	114.8	-9.5	101.4	8.1
1989	92.2	3.3	106.1	-7.6	99.0	-2.3
1990	98.2	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	118.6	4.2	117.3	4.3	117.9	4.3
1995	125.6	5.9	126.0	7.4	125.7	6.6
1996	132.4	5.4	132.2	4.9	132.2	5.1
1997	135.5	2.3	138.2	4.6	137.0	3.6
1998	138.4	2.2	139.1	0.7	138.8	1.3
1999	142.2	2.8	133.8	-3.8	137.4	-1.0
2000	155.9	9.6	137.0	2.4	144.6	5.2
2001	164.3	5.4	138.1	0.8	147.9	2.3
2002	165.9	1.0	130.7	-5.4	143.5	-3.0

Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002

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	447.4	3.6	330.4	1.2	135.4	2.4
1998	491.3	9.8	355.1	7.5	138.3	2.2
1999	541.0	10.1	380.5	7.2	142.2	2.8
2000	589.3	8.9	377.7	-0.7	155.9	9.6
2001	632.9	7.4	385.2	2.0	164.3	5.4
2002	682.4	7.8	411.2	6.8	165.9	1.0

Table B.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 2002

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	106.2	6.8	142.2	2.8
2000	73.0	-2.3	113.9	7.2	155.9	9.6
2001	72.4	-0.8	118.9	4.4	164.3	5.4
2002	76.5	5.7	126.9	6.7	165.9	1.0

Table B.7 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 2001-2002

1. Electricity

	Rupees	
Average cost per kwh	2001	2002
Industrial	1.98	2.12
EPZ	1.76	1.87

2. Water

	Rupees	
	2001	2002
First 100 cubic metres	9.50	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	11.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	14.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	237.50	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	2.73	5.50
Average price per cubic metre <i>including ground water</i>	13.24	13.92
<i>excluding ground water</i>	7.48	8.57

3. Telecommunication services

	Rupees	
	2001	2002
(i) Local call per minute	1.00	0.85
(ii) International call / minute		
Australia	30.00	24.00
New Zealand	35.00	25.00
England	30.00	24.00
France	30.00	24.00
Germany	40.00	25.00
Switzerland	40.00	25.00
USA	35.00	25.00
Russia	40.00	25.00
India	30.00	24.00
Singapore	35.00	25.00
Malaysia	35.00	25.00
Japan	35.00	25.00
Rep of China	40.00	25.00
South Africa	30.00	24.00

Source: Mauritius Telecom

Reduced rates on international calls

Monday to Friday	22.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs
Saturday	00.00 hrs to 06.00 hrs and 12.00 to 24.00 hrs
Sunday and public holidays	(Full day – 24 hours)
Christmas Eve	(Full day – 24 hours)
New Year's Eve	(Full day – 24 hours)

4. Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot

		Year	
		2001	2002
		(Rs)	
Development Bank of Mauritius	Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	First Floor	44.00	44.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	Second Floor	38.00	38.00
Media*		45.00	45.00

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

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

5. Export rates from SSR International airport to selected airports

(Rupees)

Destination	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
London	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1070	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.

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

6. Import rates from selected airports to SSR International airport

(Rupees)

Port of embarkation	Currency	Minimum		100kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	31.50	31.50	30.45	30.45	30.45	30.45
Jakarta	USD	61.00	61.00	4.62	4.62	3.78	3.78	3.57	3.57
Johannesburg	ZAR	245.00	261.75	9.68	10.36	6.75	7.22	5.38	5.76
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	3.83	3.20	3.41	2.59	3.32	2.47
Mumbai	INR	1160.00	1241.00	148.55	157.00	80.70	86.00	80.70	86.00
Singapore	SGD	63.00	63.00	5.70	5.57	4.41	4.41	4.20	4.20
Tokyo via Hong Kong	USD	138.00	138.00	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	330.0	-3.0	146.7	7.5
1995	508.2	5.0	322.3	-2.3	157.6	7.5
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	0.2	168.3	6.7
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	362.4	1.8	180.2	4.2
2000	692.3	6.0	363.8	0.4	190.3	5.6
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	203.3	6.8
2002	679.4	-6.0	333.4	-6.2	203.8	0.2

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	0.9
2001	722.7	4.4	608.6	3.7	118.8	0.7
2002	679.4	-6.0	605.6	-0.5	112.2	-5.6

Table C.3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	92.6	5.5
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	508.1	-0.1	98.3	6.1
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	487.9	-4.0	108.3	10.2
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	490.4	0.5	115.1	6.3
1994	483.9	4.2	330.0	-3.0	484.3	-1.2	122.2	6.2
1995	508.2	5.0	322.3	-2.3	470.7	-2.8	131.0	7.2
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	0.2	464.5	-1.3	138.9	6.1
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	485.7	4.6	139.5	0.4
1998	616.1	6.9	356.1	5.4	515.6	6.1	141.3	1.3
1999	653.1	6.0	362.4	1.8	558.0	8.2	142.2	0.6
2000	692.3	6.0	363.8	0.4	586.7	5.1	146.2	2.8
2001	722.7	4.4	355.5	-2.3	608.6	3.7	149.8	2.5
2002	679.4	-6.0	333.4	-6.2	605.6	-0.5	146.9	-2.0

Table C.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	92.6	5.5
1991	114.8	4.3	81.3	5.2	98.3	6.1
1992	123.7	7.8	89.8	10.4	108.3	10.2
1993	136.5	10.3	94.7	5.5	115.1	6.3
1994	146.7	7.5	99.9	5.5	122.2	6.2
1995	157.6	7.5	108.0	8.0	131.0	7.2
1996	168.3	6.7	117.1	8.4	138.9	6.1
1997	170.5	1.3	118.7	1.4	139.5	0.4
1998	173.0	1.5	119.5	0.7	141.3	1.3
1999	180.2	4.2	117.0	-2.1	142.2	0.6
2000	190.3	5.6	118.0	0.9	146.2	2.8
2001	203.3	6.8	118.8	0.7	149.8	2.5
2002	203.8	0.2	112.2	-5.6	146.9	-2.0

Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	10.5	332.5	0.2	136.5	10.3
1994	514.8	13.4	351.0	5.5	146.7	7.5
1995	571.1	11.0	362.3	3.2	157.6	7.5
1996	612.9	7.3	364.2	0.5	168.3	6.7
1997	624.3	1.9	366.1	0.5	170.5	1.3
1998	688.9	10.3	398.2	8.7	173.0	1.5
1999	760.8	10.4	422.2	6.0	180.2	4.2
2000	815.6	7.2	428.6	1.5	190.3	5.6
2001	896.6	9.9	441.0	2.9	203.3	6.8
2002	1002.1	11.8	491.8	11.5	203.8	0.2

Table C.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1982 to 2002

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	146.8	1.8	146.7	7.5
1995	92.6	-7.4	146.0	-0.5	157.6	7.5
1996	85.4	-7.8	143.7	-1.6	168.3	6.7
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	154.0	6.4	180.2	4.2
2000	84.8	-0.7	161.3	4.7	190.3	5.6
2001	84.2	-0.7	171.2	6.1	203.3	6.8
2002	89.1	5.8	181.6	6.1	203.8	0.2

D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table D.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	341.4	-4.0	154.1	9.5
1995	550.7	4.7	329.2	-3.6	167.3	8.6
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	0.5	180.4	7.8
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	376.1	2.0	191.0	3.9
2000	759.5	5.7	376.0	0.0	202.0	5.7
2001	792.1	4.3	366.1	-2.6	216.4	7.1
2002	731.9	-7.6	342.9	-6.3	213.4	-1.4

Table D.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	759.5	5.7	588.8	5.2	129.0	0.5
2001	792.1	4.3	611.6	3.9	129.5	0.4
2002	731.9	-7.6	608.5	-0.5	120.3	-7.1

Table D3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	341.4	-4.0	486.7	-1.2	130.5	7.6
1995	550.7	4.7	329.2	-3.6	473.0	-2.8	140.4	7.6
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	0.5	466.7	-1.3	150.3	7.0
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	376.1	2.0	559.9	8.2	154.4	1.2
2000	759.5	5.7	376.0	0.0	588.8	5.2	158.6	2.7
2001	792.1	4.3	366.1	-2.6	611.6	3.9	162.6	2.5
2002	731.9	-7.6	342.9	-6.3	608.5	-0.5	157.3	-3.3

Table D.4 - Productivity Trends -EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 2002

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	154.1	9.5	108.1	6.4	130.5	7.6
1995	167.3	8.6	116.4	7.7	140.4	7.6
1996	180.4	7.8	127.8	9.8	150.3	7.0
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	191.0	3.9	128.3	-2.0	154.4	1.2
2000	202.0	5.7	129.0	0.5	158.6	2.7
2001	216.4	7.1	129.5	0.4	162.6	2.5
2002	213.4	-1.4	120.3	-7.1	157.3	-3.3

Table D.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	527.7	14.2	342.4	4.3	154.1	9.5
1995	587.8	11.4	351.3	2.6	167.3	8.6
1996	639.0	8.7	354.3	0.8	180.4	7.8
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	784.2	12.5	410.5	8.3	191.0	3.9
2000	854.8	9.0	423.1	3.1	202.0	5.7
2001	942.2	10.2	435.5	2.9	216.4	7.1
2002	1048.9	11.3	491.5	12.9	213.4	-1.4

Table D.6 - Capital-Output ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	142.5	2.9	154.1	9.5
1995	85.9	-7.1	143.7	0.8	167.3	8.6
1996	78.2	-8.9	141.1	-1.8	180.4	7.8
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	148.9	6.0	191.0	3.9
2000	77.5	-0.5	156.6	5.2	202.0	5.7
2001	77.2	-0.4	167.1	6.7	216.4	7.1
2002	83.1	7.6	177.4	6.2	213.4	-1.4

E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	263.3	5.1	107.6	-6.5
1995	304.9	7.6	282.6	7.3	107.9	0.3
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-1.3	106.0	-1.8
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	282.2	-0.2	122.2	6.3
2000	373.3	8.3	292.7	3.7	127.5	4.3
2001	392.0	5.0	294.0	0.4	133.3	4.6
2002	415.5	6.0	277.8	-5.5	149.6	12.2

Table E.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	373.3	8.3	410.9	5.2	90.8	2.8
2001	392.0	5.0	422.6	2.9	92.8	2.2
2002	415.5	6.0	432.1	2.2	96.2	3.7

Table E3 - Trends in Multifactor Productivity - EPZ non textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	120.8	20.8
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	114.9	24.7	124.9	3.4
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	156.3	36.0	96.5	-22.8
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	231.7	48.3	81.2	-15.8
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	312.4	34.8	69.7	-14.2
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	406.5	30.1	67.4	-3.3
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	475.5	17.0	64.3	-4.5
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	493.3	3.8	62.7	-2.5
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	492.2	-0.2	64.5	2.7
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	463.7	-5.8	75.4	17.0
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	459.9	-0.8	83.9	11.3
1994	283.3	-1.7	263.3	5.1	446.9	-2.8	82.3	-2.0
1995	304.9	7.6	282.6	7.3	425.7	-4.7	87.1	5.9
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-1.3	396.5	-6.9	88.7	1.8
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	386.0	-2.7	93.3	5.2
1998	325.2	6.9	282.9	1.9	368.6	-4.5	101.6	8.9
1999	344.7	6.0	282.2	-0.2	390.4	5.9	100.5	-1.1
2000	373.3	8.3	292.7	3.7	410.9	5.2	103.8	3.3
2001	392.0	5.0	294.0	0.4	422.6	2.9	107.1	3.2
2002	415.5	6.0	277.8	-5.5	432.1	2.2	114.0	6.4

Table E.4 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	120.8	20.8
1984	107.8	2.5	137.1	3.4	124.9	3.4
1985	94.3	-12.5	97.8	-28.7	96.5	-22.8
1986	97.1	3.0	72.9	-25.5	81.2	-15.8
1987	93.4	-3.9	58.0	-20.5	69.7	-14.2
1988	98.8	5.8	54.3	-6.2	67.4	-3.3
1989	94.0	-4.9	50.3	-7.5	64.3	-4.5
1990	93.9	-0.2	48.6	-3.3	62.7	-2.5
1991	94.3	0.5	48.7	0.2	64.5	2.7
1992	102.5	8.7	55.6	14.1	75.4	17.0
1993	115.1	12.2	62.7	12.7	83.9	11.3
1994	107.6	-6.5	63.4	1.2	82.3	-2.0
1995	107.9	0.3	71.6	13.0	87.1	5.9
1996	106.0	-1.8	74.6	4.1	88.7	1.8
1997	109.6	3.5	78.8	5.7	93.3	5.2
1998	115.0	4.9	88.2	12.0	101.6	8.9
1999	122.2	6.3	88.3	0.1	100.5	-1.1
2000	127.5	4.4	90.8	2.8	103.8	3.3
2001	133.3	4.6	92.8	2.2	107.1	3.2
2002	149.6	12.2	96.2	3.7	114.0	6.4

Table E.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	458.2	7.5	425.9	14.9	107.6	-6.5
1995	493.0	7.6	456.9	7.3	107.9	0.3
1996	482.8	-2.1	455.6	-0.3	106.0	-1.8
1997	582.3	20.6	531.1	16.6	109.6	3.5
1998	670.0	15.1	582.7	9.7	115.0	4.9
1999	646.0	-3.6	528.8	-9.3	122.2	6.3
2000	612.7	-5.2	480.5	-9.1	127.5	4.3
2001	659.2	7.6	494.5	2.9	133.3	4.6
2002	763.2	15.8	510.2	3.2	149.6	12.2

Table E.6 - Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ non - textile subsector, 1982 to 2002

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	169.7	-7.6	107.6	-6.5
1995	139.6	-11.5	150.6	-11.2	107.9	0.3
1996	134.1	-3.9	142.1	-5.7	106.0	-1.8
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	0.0	138.4	6.2	122.2	6.3
2000	110.1	-2.8	140.4	1.4	127.5	4.3
2001	107.8	-2.1	143.7	2.3	133.3	4.6
2002	104.0	-3.5	155.5	8.2	149.6	12.2

F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS
Table F.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982 - 2002 (as at June)
 (Thousand)

Year	Labour force		Employment ¹				Unemployment			
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments ²		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate ³ %
				Number	%	Number	%			
1982	355.0	-	355.0	197.8	70.1	84.2	29.9	282.0	73.0	20.6
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	3.7
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
1996	482.3	8.2	490.5	286.8	62.0	175.8	38.0	462.6	27.9	5.8
1997	490.8	8.6	499.4	287.8	61.6	179.4	38.4	467.2	32.2	6.6
1998	499.4	10.0	509.4	294.7	62.0	180.3	38.0	475.0	34.4	6.9
1999	506.6	12.9	519.5	297.4	61.9	183.1	38.1	480.5	39.0	7.7
2000	514.0	14.6	528.6	297.7	61.6	185.9	38.4	483.6	45.0	8.8
2001	522.0	16.5	538.5	301.0	61.3	189.8	38.7	490.8	47.7	9.1
2002	523.9 ⁴	17.0	540.9	296.2	60.4	193.9	39.6	490.1	50.8	9.7

¹ Includes foreign workers

² Average of March and September figures

³ Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

⁴ The low increase results from the implementation of the VRS. It is assumed that out of the 8,000 affected 5,000 moved out the labour force, 2,000 found employment and 1,000 looked for work

Table F.2 - Employment in large establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2000 - March 2002

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32,663	31,253	25,258
<i>Sugarcane</i>	24,786	23,534	17,615
<i>Other</i>	7,877	7,719	7,643
Mining and quarrying	193	192	170
Manufacturing	114,987	116,960	111,017
<i>Sugar</i>	3,358	3,170	3,064
<i>EPZ products¹</i>	88,157	90,798	84,475
<i>Other</i>	23,472	22,992	23,478
Electricity, gas and water	3,006	2,955	3,041
Construction	13,528	13,287	13,027
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	16,459	16,477	16,909
<i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	14,519	14,591	15,007
<i>Other</i>	1,940	1,886	1,902
Hotels and restaurants	14,495	16,292	17,142
Transport, storage and communications	16,082	16,640	17,521
Financial intermediation	6,715	7,059	7,016
<i>Insurance</i>	2,015	2,081	2,130
<i>Other</i>	4,700	4,978	4,886
Real estate, renting and business activities	8,906	8,907	8,729
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	34,877	35,650	37,770
Education	17,826	18,295	18,914
Health and social work	11,257	11,002	10,986
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	6,031	6,248	7,103
Total	297,025	301,217	294,603

¹ Excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large establishments by industrial group, March 2000 - March 2002

Industrial group	March 2000	March 2001 ³	March 2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing <i>of which Sugarcane</i>	6,602 6,156	7,581 7,039	7,959 7,386
Mining and quarrying	3,889	4,655	5,155
Manufacturing <i>of which EPZ² products</i>	5,544 4,774	5,856 5,063	6,155 5,323
Electricity, gas and water	13,515	15,663	17,518
Construction	8,746	8,979	9,280
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	9,584	10,573	10,762
Hotels and restaurants	7,401	7,799	8,034
Transport, storage and communications	11,491	11,986	12,777
Financial intermediation	14,814	16,538	17,228
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,275	11,156	12,186
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,146	10,671	11,018
Education	11,280	11,299	11,728
Health and social work	11,256	12,360	12,082
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	7,953	8,183	7,976
All Sectors	8,178	8,701	9,159

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

² excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments

³ Revised

(Rupees)

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2000 - March 2002
(Base March 1999 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2000	March 2001	March 2002
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	112	128	135
<i>Sugarcane</i>	112	128	134
Mining and quarrying	107	128	142
Manufacturing	108	114	120
<i>EPZ products</i>	107	114	120
Electricity, gas and water	111	129	144
Construction	112	115	118
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods	107	118	120
Hotels and restaurants	105	110	114
Transport, storage and communications	115	120	128
Financial intermediation	110	123	128
<i>Insurance</i>	115	124	129
Real estate, renting and business activities	116	126	138
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	106	111	115
Education	106	107	111
Health and social work	112	123	120
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	101	104	102
All sectors	109	116	122

Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1982 - 2002

Year	C.P.I. Index	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings		Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index
1982	100.0	11.4	763	100.0		100.0	100.0	
1983	105.6	5.6	764	100.1	0.1	94.8	93.0	-7.0
1984	113.3	7.3	864	113.2	13.1	99.9	91.2	-1.9
1985	120.9	6.7	951	124.6	10.1	103.1	82.4	-9.6
1986	123.1	1.8	978	128.2	2.9	104.1	84.9	3.0
1987	123.8	0.6	1,064	139.4	8.7	112.6	89.2	5.2
1988	135.2	9.2	1,265	165.8	18.9	122.6	95.7	7.2
1989	152.2	12.6	1,500	196.6	18.6	129.1	102.5	7.1
1990	172.8	13.5	1,852	242.7	23.5	140.5	110.0	7.4
1991	184.9	7.0	2,227	291.9	20.3	157.9	114.8	4.3
1992	193.4	4.6	2,613	342.5	17.3	177.1	123.7	7.8
1993	213.7	10.5	2,942	385.6	12.6	180.4	136.5	10.3
1994	229.3	7.3	3,276	429.4	11.4	187.3	146.7	7.5
1995	243.1	6.0	3,493	457.8	6.6	188.3	157.6	7.5
1996	259.1	6.6	3,732	489.1	6.8	188.8	168.3	6.7
1997	276.2	6.6	4,022	527.1	7.8	190.8	170.5	1.3
1998	295.0	6.8	4,299	563.4	6.9	191.0	173.0	1.5
1999	315.3	6.9	4,468	585.6	3.9	185.7	180.2	4.2
2000	328.5	4.2	4,717	618.2	5.6	188.2	190.3	5.6
2001	346.3	5.4	5,100	668.4	8.1	193.0	203.3	6.8
2002	368.4	6.4	5,354	701.7	5.0	190.5	203.8	0.2

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1990 - 2002

Industry	(Rupees million)												
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,304	4,435	5,037	5,240	5,490	6,407	7,135	7,216	7,888	5,613	7,144	8,434	7,910
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,675	2,658	2,907	2,740	2,855	3,573	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,433	3,742	4,646	4,102
<i>Other</i>	1,629	1,777	2,130	2,500	2,635	2,834	2,918	3,038	3,046	3,180	3,402	3,788	3,808
Mining and quarrying	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	118	125	134	142	150	75
Manufacturing	8,143	9,120	10,298	11,540	12,610	14,289	16,508	18,340	21,044	22,432	24,702	27,423	28,277
<i>Sugar</i>	1,150	1,147	1,255	1,173	809	1,010	1,207	1,247	1,475	546	840	1,436	1,268
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	3,965	4,390	4,990	5,697	6,351	7,067	8,202	9,188	10,510	11,697	12,523	13,681	13,600
<i>Other</i>	3,028	3,583	4,053	4,670	5,450	6,212	7,099	7,905	9,059	10,189	11,339	12,306	13,409
Electricity, gas and water supply	507	775	950	1,205	1,297	1,514	1,535	1,516	1,485	1,412	1,820	2,634	2,971
Construction	2,228	2,612	2,990	3,481	3,960	4,012	4,386	4,520	4,982	5,620	6,225	6,540	7,319
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	4,352	4,947	5,615	6,608	7,342	7,940	9,103	10,331	11,330	12,312	13,009	13,745	14,715
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	4,207	4,777	5,405	6,366	7,061	7,658	8,789	9,982	10,925	11,842	12,464	13,125	14,000
<i>Other</i>	145	170	210	242	281	282	314	349	405	470	545	620	715
Hotels and restaurants	1,300	1,483	1,770	2,132	2,584	2,861	3,647	4,011	4,861	5,630	5,860	7,430	7,550
Transport, storage and communication	3,478	4,172	4,841	5,538	6,328	7,088	7,500	8,927	10,241	11,314	13,577	15,124	16,844
Financial intermediation	1,650	1,910	2,375	2,682	3,363	4,037	4,443	5,209	6,536	7,607	9,556	11,473	11,901
<i>Insurance</i>	500	585	710	750	888	1,286	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	1,150	1,325	1,665	1,932	2,475	2,751	2,943	3,419	4,506	5,387	7,156	8,622	8,650
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,205	3,646	3,960	4,312	4,951	5,561	6,123	6,855	7,507	8,431	9,372	10,517	11,743
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	2,155	2,339	2,550	2,811	3,069	3,302	3,555	3,779	4,060	4,358	4,672	5,034	5,406
<i>Other</i>	1,050	1,307	1,410	1,501	1,882	2,259	2,568	3,076	3,445	4,073	4,700	5,483	6,337
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,116	2,361	2,564	3,102	3,742	4,072	4,683	5,255	5,792	6,402	7,000	7,438	8,106
Education	1,392	1,599	1,838	2,149	2,508	2,722	3,000	3,286	3,790	4,300	4,833	5,222	5,661
Health and social work	829	972	1,109	1,366	1,625	1,734	1,998	2,104	2,378	2,754	3,032	3,311	3,722
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	650	850	1,175	1,538	1,878	2,016	2,379	2,859	3,318	3,723	3,952	4,407	4,868
FISIM	-600	-900	-1,307	-1,424	-1,898	-2,057	-2,148	-2,605	-3,496	-4,356	-5,707	-6,290	-6,968
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	33,604	38,042	43,285	49,549	55,870	62,296	70,402	77,942	87,781	93,328	104,517	117,558	124,694
Consumption of fixed capital	5,126	6,011	6,759	8,191	9,414	10,021	11,117	12,377	13,841	15,609	17,028	18,184	19,586
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	28,478	32,031	36,526	41,358	46,456	52,275	59,285	65,565	73,940	77,719	87,489	99,374	105,108

1/ Revised estimates

Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1990 - 2002

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)					
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ¹		Per Worker		
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$	
1990	33,604	31,739	2,132	79,857	5,363	
1991	38,042	35,549	2,263	88,594	5,639	
1992	43,285	39,908	2,561	98,846	6,344	
1993	49,549	45,145	2,551	111,121	6,278	
1994	55,870	50,197	2,776	122,846	6,795	
1995	62,296	55,491	3,117	135,279	7,600	
1996	70,402	62,074	3,149	152,188	7,721	
1997	77,942	67,891	3,225	166,828	7,925	
1998	87,781	75,635	3,154	184,802	7,707	
1999	93,328	79,399	3,157	194,231	7,723	
2000	104,517	88,039	3,353	216,123	8,230	
2001	117,558	97,975	3,370	239,523	8,240	
2002	124,694	103,036	3,439	254,426	8,492	

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

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral growth rates (% over previous year), 1992-2002

Industry	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+6.1	-6.0	-5.9	+7.5	+5.7	+3.5	-1.5	-25.8	+33.3	+7.2	-14.4
<i>Sugarcane</i>	+7.1	-15.0	-12.0	+10.0	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3
<i>Other</i>	+4.7	+6.2	+0.8	+4.8	-1.2	+1.4	-7.1	+3.1	+9.4	+4.3	-8.4
Mining and quarrying	+8.0	+7.5	+7.0	+7.0	+6.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0	-50.0
Manufacturing	+6.6	+3.9	+4.0	+5.9	+6.5	+5.9	+6.2	+2.0	+7.9	+4.4	-2.1
<i>Sugar</i>	+8.2	-14.7	-12.0	+10.5	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-19.3
<i>E.P.Z.products</i>	+6.0	+6.0	+4.3	+5.0	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0
<i>Other</i>	+6.9	+7.1	+7.7	+6.2	+4.9	+5.2	+5.9	+5.1	+7.0	+4.1	+4.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	+4.9	+10.6	+7.6	+8.7	+7.5	+10.0	+11.7	+8.6	+23.2	+11.2	+2.3
Construction	+9.0	+6.5	+6.3	-1.6	+4.8	-0.9	+6.0	+8.5	+7.5	+1.5	+7.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+6.5	+6.8	+6.0	+4.2	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6	+5.1	+3.2	+3.2	+3.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+6.0	+7.0	+5.9	+4.6	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+5.0	+3.0	+3.0	+3.0
<i>Other</i>	+20.0	+1.0	+8.6	-5.3	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.0	+8.0	+8.0
Hotels and restaurants	+12.6	+12.0	+10.0	+9.0	+16.0	+10.2	+6.0	+4.0	+13.5	+1.0	+3.2
Transport, storage and communications	+7.0	+8.0	+6.9	+5.6	+7.0	+9.0	+11.7	+7.4	+11.4	+8.9	+6.7
Financial intermediation	+7.4	+6.9	+8.6	+7.4	+7.0	+8.2	+8.3	+10.3	+14.6	+11.0	+2.0
<i>Insurance</i>	+6.0	+5.6	+7.6	+10.0	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+10.0	+8.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	+8.0	+7.5	+9.0	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5	+11.4	+0.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.5	+5.1	+5.0	+7.0	+5.1	+5.3	+5.6	+6.2	+6.4	+7.2	+6.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+4.0	+4.0	+4.0	+3.5	+3.5	+2.8	+3.2	+3.2	+3.1	+3.6	+3.2
<i>Other</i>	+8.1	+7.2	+8.4	+12.8	+7.4	+8.7	+8.5	+9.7	+9.9	+10.8	+9.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.0	+5.2	+5.8	+5.8	+6.3	+3.4	+3.6	+3.6	+4.5	+3.9	+6.3
Education	+7.4	+3.7	+3.7	+3.7	+1.6	+6.0	+6.0	+6.4	+8.8	+4.7	+5.0
Health and social work	+7.0	+8.7	+2.4	+2.4	+1.2	+4.0	+6.0	+7.8	+6.1	+5.8	+8.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+12.7	+14.0	+6.6	+6.6	+7.4	+8.0	+6.5	+7.0	+5.3	+6.9	+6.0
FISIM	+8.0	+7.5	+6.5	+6.5	+6.5	+8.0	+9.2	+12.2	+18.5	+7.0	+5.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+6.8	+4.9	+5.5	+5.5	+6.2	+5.7	+5.8	+2.3	+9.3	+5.6	+1.9
Overall growth excluding sugar sector	+6.7	+7.0	+5.1	+5.1	+5.8	+5.4	+5.9	+5.9	+7.3	+5.4	+3.0

1/ Revised estimates

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2000-2002

Industry	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,509	3,607	3,214
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,177	2,245	1,850
<i>Other</i>	1,332	1,362	1,364
Mining and quarrying	39	40	30
Manufacturing	10,660	11,348	11,860
<i>Sugar</i>	535	540	460
<i>E.P.Z.products</i>	6,350	6,821	7,150
<i>Other</i>	3,775	3,987	4,250
Electricity, gas and water supply	604	659	718
Construction	3,470	3,645	4,080
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	4,145	4,360	4,675
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	4,000	4,200	4,500
<i>Other</i>	145	160	175
Hotels and restaurants	1,963	2,508	2,530
Transport, storage and communications	5,070	5,393	6,036
Financial intermediation	1,975	2,310	2,541
<i>Insurance</i>	432	535	608
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	1,543	1,775	1,933
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,589	1,671	1,977
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	1,589	1,671	1,977
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,786	6,143	6,732
Education	3,402	3,603	3,837
Health and social work	2,093	2,225	2,473
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	1,637	1,889	1,983
TOTAL	45,942	49,401	52,686

¹ revised estimates² provisional estimates

Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2000 - 2002

Industry	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	49.1	42.8	40.6
<i>Sugarcane</i>	58.2	48.3	45.1
<i>Other</i>	39.2	36.0	35.8
Mining and quarrying	27.5	26.7	40.0
Manufacturing	43.2	41.4	41.9
<i>Sugar</i>	63.7	37.6	36.3
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	50.7	49.9	52.6
<i>Other</i>	33.3	32.4	31.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	33.2	25.0	24.2
Construction	55.7	55.7	55.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	31.9	31.7	31.8
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	32.1	32.0	32.1
<i>Other</i>	26.6	25.8	24.5
Hotels and restaurants	33.5	33.8	33.5
Transport, storage and communications	37.3	35.7	35.8
Financial intermediation	20.7	20.1	21.4
<i>Insurance</i>	18.0	18.8	18.7
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	21.6	20.6	22.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	17.0	15.9	16.8
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	17.0	15.9	16.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	82.7	82.6	83.0
Education	70.4	69.0	67.8
Health and social work	69.0	67.2	66.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	41.4	42.9	40.7
TOTAL	44.0	42.0	42.3

Table F.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2000 - 2002

Industry group	(R million)		
	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	787	802	826
Manufacturing	31	35	38
Construction	300	328	373
Transport, storage and communications	196	193	136
Real estate, renting and business activities	69	71	77
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5786	6143	6732
Education	2319	2403	2487
Health and social work	1888	2005	2198
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	105	89	33 ²
General Government	11481	12069	12900

1/ revised estimates

2/ excluding Waste Water Authority which became a public corporation in 2002

Table F.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2000 - 2002
(R million)

Industry group	2000	2001 ¹	2002 ¹
	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	855	872
<i>Other</i>	855	872	897
Manufacturing	50	57	62
<i>Other</i>	50	57	62
Construction	300	328	373
Transport, storage and communications	270	288	234
Real estate, renting and business activities	70	71	77
<i>Other</i>	70	71	77
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security ²	7000	7438	8106
<i>Construction by public works committee</i>	161	165	178
<i>Other²</i>	6839	7273	7928
Education	2567	2670	2791
Health and social work	1987	2111	2322
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons ²	105	89	33 ³
General Government	13204	13924	14895

1/ revised estimates

2/ figures have been revised following the reclassification of the consumption of fixed capital relating to the investment in sewerage works from

"Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons" to "Public administration and defence; compulsory social security"

3/ excluding Waste Water Authority which became a public corporation in 2002

Table F.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1992 - 2002

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS											
A. Building & Construction Work	7,920	9,111	10,392	10,250	11,106	11,017	12,030	13,576	15,167	15,934	17,947
Residential Building	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525	6,408
Non - Residential Building	2,409	2,784	3,386	3,535	3,914	3,706	3,870	5,066	5,802	5,635	7,170
Other Construction Work	1,691	1,816	2,180	2,065	2,277	2,661	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371
B. Machinery & Equipment	5,928	6,990	9,008	6,548	9,075	12,464	11,052	16,100	12,902	13,864	13,420
Passenger Car	575	640	890	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,330	1,601
Other Transport Equipment	1,200	1,205	2,720	635	1,050	4,315	1,370	4,107	1,476	1,636	1,331
Other Machinery and equipment	4,153	5,145	5,398	5,052	7,110	6,994	8,387	10,683	10,110	9,353	10,123
TOTAL	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082	29,676	28,069	29,798	31,369
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	13,523	15,763	17,400	16,673	19,861	20,381	23,082	26,976	28,069	28,253	31,004
II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	631	626	611	662	628	678	790	864	692	648	827
Mining and quarrying	0	0	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	4,372	4,872
<i>EPZ</i>	560	900	900	815	930	1,245	1,445	1,755	1,702	1,758	1,475
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,217	566	1,115	1,212	1,936	1,450	2,202	2,616	1,918	1,594	1,371
Construction	300	423	426	371	427	490	533	545	606	509	260
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	820	960	1,477	1,226	1,629	1,572	1,681	1,932	2,263	2,140	2,551
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	774	925	1,439	1,198	1,597	1,521	1,622	1,847	2,195	2,041	2,493
Restaurants and hotels	822	902	813	1,204	1,310	1,338	1,646	2,837	2,915	2,920	4,023
Transport, storage and communications	2,263	2,914	4,533	2,633	3,213	6,575	3,745	7,321	4,533	6,547	4,640
Financial intermediation	498	758	1,001	558	633	445	635	629	544	684	942
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,910	4,643	5,118	4,868	5,280	5,089	5,723	6,219	6,941	7,162	7,159
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	3,820	4,511	4,826	4,650	4,915	4,650	5,080	5,460	6,035	6,525	6,408
<i>Other</i>	90	132	292	218	365	439	643	759	906	637	751
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	896	801	905	887	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,680
Education	221	321	320	345	582	713	499	440	497	510	1,041
Health and social work	185	327	302	139	217	303	307	235	353	334	607
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	185	223	301	445	469	543	588	418	1,065	1,232	1,396
TOTAL	13,848	16,101	19,400	16,798	20,181	23,481	23,082	29,676	28,069	29,798	31,369

/revised estimates

Table F.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1993 - 2002

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I - By type of capital goods										
A. Building & construction work	+5.4	+6.1	-4.4	+4.0	-4.6	+5.0	+8.5	+8.5	+2.0	+8.3
Residential building	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6
Non-residential building	+5.1	+12.6	+0.9	+6.0	-9.0	+0.4	+25.9	+11.2	-5.7	+22.3
Other construction work	-0.6	+11.2	-8.0	+6.0	+12.4	+11.3	-4.8	+6.0	+10.0	+11.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+3.9	+21.1	-27.3	+32.0	+31.5	-17.0	+37.0	-22.2	+3.5	-5.6
Passenger car	-0.6	+26.4	-7.4	+3.2	+20.2	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.4	19.2
Other transport equipment	-10.3	+105.2	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.0	-65.1	+108.2	-47.2
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-11.5	-24.5	-32.2	+39.0	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.8	+7.1	-19.4
Other machinery and equipment	+8.7	+0.8	-5.2	+33.4	-5.4	+11.0	+17.9	-8.1	-11.0	+5.1
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+5.1	+3.5	-6.0	+13.9	-1.4	+7.5	+10.8	+1.0	-2.6	+6.1
II - By Industrial use										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-12.2	-9.0	+6.1	-9.1	+3.5	+10.9	+4.1	-22.2	-9.5	+23.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	+22.2	-10.5	-9.5	+16.1	+1.3	+24.0	+5.6	-	-5.6	+8.1
EPZ	+41.2	-4.1	-8.5	+8.4	+28.6	+8.2	+13.0	-5.8	-0.5	-18.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	-57.9	+86.3	+7.6	+52.2	-28.0	+42.9	+11.7	-28.8	-19.6	-17.1
Construction	+24.3	-4.4	-12.9	+9.5	+10.1	+1.8	-4.2	+8.0	-19.1	-49.9
Wholesale & retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	+5.0	+42.8	-19.1	+27.3	-7.4	+2.0	+9.7	+13.7	-8.5	+15.6
Wholesale and retail trade	+3.2	+50.0	-18.9	+27.7	-8.7	+1.8	+8.8	+15.4	-10.0	+18.5
Restaurants and hotels	-1.3	-15.4	+44.9	+3.9	-1.8	+17.2	+64.1	-0.2	-2.9	+32.8
Transport, storage and communications	+15.9	+43.5	-43.0	+16.8	+95.7	-46.1	+86.0	-39.9	+39.4	-31.0
Financial intermediation	+36.9	+23.2	-44.7	+7.9	-32.5	+33.5	-6.9	-16.0	+21.4	+33.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	+8.8	+3.0	-7.6	+4.3	-7.4	+8.0	+4.4	+8.4	+0.1	-3.7
Owner occupied dwellings	+8.3	0.0	-6.5	+1.6	-9.0	+5.0	+3.3	+7.3	+5.0	-5.6
Other	+30.1	+105.9	-27.4	+60.2	+15.2	+39.6	+12.9	+15.9	-32.1	+15.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-19.2	+5.1	-4.1	+20.7	+20.0	-38.1	+36.6	-3.7	-13.1	+41.8
Education	+24.5	-6.3	+5.2	+61.0	+17.8	-33.4	-16.6	+9.7	-0.6	+96.7
Health and social work	+57.3	-13.4	-55.0	+49.2	+34.1	-4.6	-28.3	+45.8	-8.8	+76.2
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.3	+26.7	+46.4	+0.7	+11.1	+3.9	-31.9	+147.4	+12.0	+9.4
GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	+4.8	+12.6	-15.0	+14.9	+11.6	-6.7	+22.1	-8.2	+2.7	+1.9

1/ revised estimates

Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 2002

Year	Exports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods and services (Rs Mn) (b)	GDP Market Prices (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports goods and services (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c%	Total Trade (Rs Mn) (a + b)	Total trade as a % of GDP (a + b)/c%
1982	5,529	5,859	11,725	-330	-6.0	-2.8	11,388	97.1
1983	5,953	5,999	12,763	-46	-0.8	-0.4	11,952	93.6
1984	6,989	7,470	14,360	-481	-6.9	-3.3	14,459	100.7
1985	8,895	9,210	16,618	-315	-3.5	-1.9	18,105	108.9
1986	11,919	10,607	19,700	1,312	11.0	6.7	22,526	114.3
1987	15,639	15,141	24,222	498	3.2	2.1	30,780	127.1
1988	18,565	19,988	28,683	-1,423	-7.7	-5.0	38,553	134.4
1989	21,363	23,801	33,274	-2,438	-11.4	-7.3	45,164	135.7
1990	25,619	28,458	39,275	-2,839	-11.1	-7.2	54,077	137.7
1991	27,861	29,535	44,316	-1,674	-6.0	-3.8	57,396	129.5
1992	29,759	31,386	49,633	-1,627	-5.5	-3.3	61,145	123.2
1993	33,515	37,020	56,570	-3,505	-10.5	-6.2	70,535	124.7
1994	36,249	41,848	63,043	-5,599	-15.4	-8.9	78,097	123.9
1995	41,205	42,908	69,082	-1,703	-4.1	-2.5	84,113	121.8
1996	50,281	50,959	77,310	-678	-1.3	-0.9	101,240	131.0
1997	54,357	58,540	86,848	-4,183	-7.7	-4.8	112,897	130.0
1998	65,711	66,543	99,870	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132,254	132.4
1999	69,099	72,861	107,444	-3,762	-5.4	-3.5	141,960	132.1
2000	73,841	74,513	119,494	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	124.2
2001	90,463	82,636	132,056	7,827	8.7	5.9	173,099	131.1
2002	88,301	83,068	141,645	5,233	5.9	3.7	171,369	121.0

Year	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Price index	100	107	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	384	418
A. Export unit value index	...	7.0	11.2	14.3	5.9	11.1	7.5	11.0	12.6	6.5	6.6	9.0	4.5	6.5	10.5	3.1	13.9	-0.8	-1.0	1.9	8.8
Annual change (%)																					
B. Import unit value index	100	98	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	261	273
Annual change (%)	...	-2.0	12.2	9.1	-18.3	4.1	8.8	18.9	6.8	5.0	1.4	10.7	7.2	6.2	7.9	1.5	5.8	6.8	3.4	7.9	4.6
C. Terms of trade (A/B)	100	109	108	113	147	157	155	145	152	155	163	160	156	157	160.3	163	175	163	156	147	153

Table F.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1982 - 2002

Year	Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b)	Value Added (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to Value Added (a - b)/c%
1982	1,236	742	449	494	40.0	110.0
1983	1,307	846	548	461	35.3	84.1
1984	2,151	1,650	865	501	23.3	57.9
1985	3,283	2,530	1,333	753	22.9	56.5
1986	4,951	3,863	1,900	1,088	22.0	57.3
1987	6,567	4,801	2,585	1,766	26.9	68.3
1988	8,176	5,890	3,125	2,286	28.0	73.2
1989	9,057	7,502	3,400	1,555	17.2	45.7
1990	11,474	7,348	3,965	4,126	36.0	104.1
1991	12,136	7,067	4,390	5,069	41.8	115.5
1992	13,081	7,133	4,990	5,948	45.5	119.2
1993	15,821	9,326	5,697	6,495	41.1	114.0
1994	16,533	10,125	6,351	6,408	38.8	100.9
1995	18,267	10,856	7,067	7,411	40.6	104.9
1996	21,001	12,077	8,202	8,924	42.5	108.8
1997	23,049	13,880	9,188	9,169	39.8	99.8
1998	26,075	16,184	10,510	9,891	37.9	94.1
1999	29,131	15,735	11,697	13,396	46.0	114.5
2000	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
2001 ¹	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
2002 ²	32,683	16,909	13,600	15,774	48.3	116.0

1/revised estimates

2/provisional estimates

Table F.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 1998 -2001

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

Country	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	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	2,297,634	72,926	3.2	2,375,010	73,830	3.1	2,430,360	66,615	2.7	2,374,841	46,230	1.9
France	2,377,301	44,638	1.9	2,204,399	42,819	1.9	2,120,086	42,434	2.0	2,182,726	38,657	1.8
USA	12,069,784	123,555	1.0	12,359,088	148,582	1.2	13,862,971	156,714	1.1	12,797,888	141,704	1.1
Germany	4,653,973	13,980	0.3	4,306,922	13,866	0.3	3,766,576	9,819	0.3	3,930,629	10,938	0.3
Italy	1,778,498	2,981	0.2	1,656,916	1,027	0.1	1,634,360	3,224	0.2	1,795,952	3,916	0.2

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

Country	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	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	2,741,273	8,435	0.3	2,873,281	10,328	0.4	3,058,209	14,282	0.5	3,266,132	13,259	0.4
France	2,389,641	12,301	0.5	2,405,153	12,091	0.5	2,399,812	10,345	0.4	2,525,226	10,958	0.4
USA	13,204,869	62,431	0.5	13,299,141	71,955	0.5	15,431,335	79,593	0.5	15,271,424	90,747	0.6
Germany	6,027,128	3,196	0.1	5,468,668	2,595	0.0	4,808,953	2,107	0.0	4,955,432	2,357	0.0
Italy	925,535	1,513	0.2	946,342	649	0.1	972,141	1,784	0.2	1,172,351	3,006	0.3

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

Country	1998			1999			2000			2001		
	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	773,342	13,617	1.8	779,835	8,909	1.1	735,072	9,300	1.3	691,516	7,726	1.1
France	466,394	14,965	3.2	438,307	16,240	3.7	405,426	13,027	3.2	390,433	9,688	2.5
USA	3,411,520	9,462	0.3	3,386,992	4,500	0.1	3,514,614	5,040	0.1	3,530,400	5,934	0.2
Germany	756,719	3,963	0.5	699,314	2,085	0.3	589,311	2,042	0.3	587,080	1,417	0.2
Italy	317,696	4,905	1.5	323,085	5,109	1.6	302,084	5,203	1.7	308,999	6,062	2.0

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

Country	1998				1999				2000				2001			
	Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius	
		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share
United Kingdom	1,077,823	0.4	4,023	0.4	1,059,725	0.4	3,775	0.4	1,131,319	0.2	2,747	0.2	1,081,311	0.1	1,580	0.1
France	1,061,628	0.5	4,987	0.5	990,079	0.6	5,767	0.6	984,825	0.6	5,874	0.6	869,015	0.6	5,350	0.6
USA	4,604,954	0.3	12,801	0.3	4,935,482	0.1	6,567	0.1	5,090,795	0.1	7,402	0.1	5,173,710	0.2	10,902	0.2
Germany	1,913,527	0.1	1,378	0.1	1,748,166	0.2	3,280	0.2	1,525,493	0.2	3,170	0.2	1,363,645	0.2	2,559	0.2
Italy	311,562	0.7	2,185	0.7	345,097	0.7	2,377	0.7	370,680	0.5	1,943	0.5	407,969	0.5	1,918	0.5

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

Country	1998				1999				2000				2001			
	Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius		Total Imports		of which from Mauritius	
		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share		Market share
United Kingdom	3,680,080	3.0	110,335	3.0	3,942,894	2.8	112,268	2.8	3,992,004	3.0	121,250	3.0	4,615,523	2.5	115,755	2.5
France	4,027,009	3.7	150,723	3.7	4,167,120	0.9	35,943	0.9	4,180,999	4.2	173,667	4.2	4,332,391	3.8	163,794	3.8
USA	16,568,884	0.2	35,775	0.2	18,675,408	0.1	26,507	0.1	21,662,896	0.1	30,125	0.1	21,930,944	0.2	38,245	0.2
Germany	7,059,990	0.6	45,247	0.6	6,806,556	0.5	35,943	0.5	6,501,975	0.4	27,321	0.4	6,409,175	0.4	27,715	0.4
Italy	1,811,001	2.2	39,784	2.2	2,000,247	1.7	34,843	1.7	2,082,857	1.9	39,638	1.9	2,289,040	1.5	35,423	1.5

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

Table F.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1982 - 2002 (June)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn)	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit (Rs Mn)	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Net International Reserves	
					Amount (Rs Mn)	No. of weeks of imports
1982	7,993	73.9	1,388	12.8	460	5
1983	9,296	75.3	1,160	9.4	457	4
1984	10,784	80.1	857	6.4	546	5
1985	12,264	80.4	824	5.4	852	5
1986	12,547	70.1	637	3.6	1,308	7
1987	13,122	61.3	292	1.4	3,193	16
1988	14,558	55.1	289	1.1	5,547	18
1989	17,592	57.2	952	3.1	6,996	19
1990	19,928	55.3	766	2.1	9,632	23
1991	22,917	54.6	780	1.9	12,183	26
1992	20,460	43.4	1,307	2.8	15,179	31
1993	22,234	41.3	1,073	2.0	14,226	27
1994	24,442	39.7	1,499	2.4	13,947	23
1995	27,443	41.2	2,426	3.6	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	45.8	4,090	5.5	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	47.1	3,666	4.4	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	48.4	3,408	3.6	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	45.0	3,650	3.5	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	47.5	3,529	3.0	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	45.9	5,469	4.1	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	53.6	8,507	6.0	40,551	37

* Government deficit excludes loan to National Infrastructure Development Fund (NIDF) and Privatisation Fund

Table G.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S. dollar, 1982 - 2002

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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	9.34	9.66
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	1.94	1.84
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	7.80	7.80
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	121.60	125.20
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	1292.00	1250.00
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	1.79	1.79
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	77.01	N/A	N/A
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	33.82	34.54
France	Franc/Euro	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	7.33	0.95
Germany	Mark/Euro	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	2.19	0.95
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	N/A	N/A
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	0.69	0.67
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	29.07	29.96

* Average buying and selling rates

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

Up to 2001 France - French francs, Germany - Deutchmark, as from 2002 - Euro
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2003

Table G.2 - Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2002

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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	16.87	17.19	17.70	18.31	18.64	19.11	19.72	20.32	21.33
Mexico	Peso**	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	749	832	10.57	12.03	13.43	15.03	17.46	19.71	21.87	23.00
Australia	Dollar	9.82	10.32	11.18	11.73	12.78	13.59	14.59	15.85	16.96	17.64	18.02	18.69	19.52	21.00	21.99	22.75	24.19	24.77	24.89	25.44	28.60
Hong Kong	Dollar	10.06	10.97	12.35	13.46	14.77	16.45	18.91	21.99	25.13	28.07	30.86	33.79	36.30	37.97	40.45	42.75	43.15	42.96	43.83	46.52	45.54
Japan	Yen	13.96	14.32	14.80	15.12	15.53	15.60	16.20	17.30	18.56	19.75	20.77	21.34	21.82	22.38	22.85	23.67	23.96	23.75	23.71	23.82	23.57
Korea	Won	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	79.36	87.45	95.89	104.50	114.54
Singapore	Dollar	4.20	4.67	5.25	5.43	4.86	4.87	5.37	6.15	6.85	7.51	8.02	8.49	9.55	10.39	11.66	12.17	12.91	12.07	12.80	13.93	13.03
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	36.79	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	48.37	51.60	57.26	59.46	65.02	71.50	79.92	92.36	105.03	115.83	127.01	137.06	145.30	155.14	161.14	166.95	173.95	178.13	182.73	192.85	186.87
France	Franc/Euro	51.66	59.01	63.71	67.49	71.23	73.91	77.17	80.72	84.38	88.39	92.49	94.09	95.61	96.47	97.50	146.00	103.19	105.85	111.29	116.32	18.42
Germany	Mark/Euro	24.88	25.93	26.56	27.95	28.85	30.29	31.79	33.12	35.27	37.46	39.51	39.72	41.31	45.35	44.76	45.74	46.26	47.11	48.71	49.95	26.53
Portugal	Escudo	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	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	Pound	3.96	4.28	4.52	4.84	5.22	5.54	5.95	6.45	7.12	7.77	8.14	8.29	8.41	8.73	9.12	9.51	10.11	10.54	10.85	11.21	11.64
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	32.60	34.90	36.20

* Average buying and selling rates

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

up to 2001, France - French Francs, Germany - Deutchmark, as from 2002 - EURO

Source: U.S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Labour Statistics, September 2002

Table G.3 - Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 2002

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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	16.87	17.19	17.70	18.31	18.59	19.10	19.76	20.60	21.33
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	2.46	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.64	1.83	2.08	2.33	2.38
Australia	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.21	8.58	9.53	11.45	12.55	13.24	13.74	13.25	12.70	14.28	15.56	17.22	16.91	15.22	15.99	14.47	13.34	15.55
Hong Kong	1.66	1.51	1.58	1.73	1.89	2.11	2.42	2.82	3.23	3.61	3.99	4.37	4.70	4.91	5.23	5.52	5.57	5.54	5.63	5.96	5.83
Japan	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.63	12.53	12.80	14.67	16.38	19.21	21.35	23.73	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.83	22.27	19.61	18.83
Korea	1.09	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.31	1.59	2.20	3.17	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.35	8.22	7.86	5.67	7.35	8.19	7.82	9.16
Singapore	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.23	2.31	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.35	4.92	5.25	6.25	7.28	8.27	8.19	7.72	7.13	7.63	7.56	7.27
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	0.48	0.42	N/A
Taiwan	1.24	1.29	1.45	1.49	1.72	2.25	2.80	3.50	3.90	4.33	5.05	5.19	5.49	5.85	5.87	5.80	5.18	5.51	5.85	5.70	5.41
France	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.65	15.49	15.65	17.47	16.60	17.24	19.38	19.06	17.21	17.49	17.24	15.70	15.91	17.42
Germany	10.25	10.15	9.34	9.50	16.30	16.85	18.10	17.61	21.81	22.55	25.30	24.00	25.47	30.26	29.74	26.36	26.28	25.73	23.38	23.23	25.08
Portugal	1.88	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	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.27	7.66	9.09	10.61	10.56	12.70	13.74	14.37	12.45	12.88	13.78	14.24	15.58	16.75	17.04	16.45	16.15	17.47
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	1.24	1.20	1.21

Table G.4 - Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1983 - 2002

(Base 1982 = 100)

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
U.S.A	103.94	107.45	111.39	113.53	115.75	119.09	122.60	127.65	133.39	137.76	141.35	144.43	147.17	151.54	156.76	159.16	163.53	169.18	176.37	182.62
Mexico	72.08	79.19	80.71	55.33	52.79	63.45	72.59	80.20	93.40	110.15	121.83	124.87	83.76	80.20	86.29	83.25	92.89	105.58	118.27	120.81
Australia	93.29	98.50	82.26	85.97	95.49	114.73	125.75	132.67	137.68	132.77	127.25	143.09	155.91	172.55	169.44	152.51	160.22	144.99	133.67	131.76
Hong Kong	90.96	95.18	104.22	113.86	127.11	145.78	169.88	194.58	217.47	240.36	263.25	283.13	295.78	315.06	332.53	335.54	333.73	339.16	359.04	359.04
Japan	107.68	111.25	113.21	164.64	192.68	225.54	223.75	228.57	261.96	292.50	343.04	381.25	425.36	375.00	348.93	326.61	371.96	397.68	350.18	349.82
Korea	105.50	110.09	112.84	120.18	145.87	201.83	290.83	340.37	422.94	478.90	517.43	587.16	668.81	754.13	721.10	520.18	674.31	751.38	717.43	742.20
Singapore	112.76	125.51	126.02	113.78	117.86	136.22	160.71	192.86	221.94	251.02	267.86	318.88	373.98	421.94	417.86	393.88	363.78	389.29	385.71	396.43
Sri Lanka	104.17	104.17	116.67	120.83	125.00	129.17	129.17	145.83	166.67	166.67	175.00	187.50	200.00	200.00	191.67	195.83	191.67	200.00	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	104.03	116.94	120.16	138.71	181.45	225.81	282.26	314.52	349.19	407.26	418.55	442.74	471.77	473.39	467.74	417.74	444.35	471.77	459.68	459.68
France	98.60	92.87	95.80	130.96	156.56	164.97	161.15	197.32	199.36	222.55	211.46	219.62	246.50	242.80	219.24	222.80	219.62	200.00	202.68	202.29
Germany	99.02	91.12	92.68	159.02	164.39	176.59	171.80	212.78	220.00	246.83	234.15	248.49	295.32	290.15	257.17	256.39	251.02	228.10	226.63	223.02
Portugal	86.17	77.13	81.38	110.64	134.04	147.87	157.98	200.53	225.53	275.00	239.36	244.68	285.64	296.81	286.17	291.49	284.57	252.66	N/A	N/A
United Kingdom	93.79	87.28	90.61	110.69	131.36	153.32	152.60	183.53	198.55	207.66	179.91	186.13	199.13	205.78	225.14	242.05	246.24	237.72	233.38	233.24
Mauritius	100.00	91.67	85.42	100.00	108.33	135.42	139.58	158.33	183.33	212.50	212.50	237.50	262.50	250.00	250.00	237.50	235.42	258.33	250.00	237.50

Table G.5 - MAURITIUS : Exchange rate movements * (value of foreign currency), 1982 - 2002

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
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	14.94	16.19
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	41.92	45.06
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	3.96	-
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	13.24	-
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	0.62	0.62
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	13.27	-
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	23.67	23.69
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	3.41	2.86
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	16.17	16.68
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	17.17	19.21
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	29.07	29.96
EURO																			24.00	25.76	28.01

* (Average buying and selling)

** Up to 2001, France - French francs, Germany - Deutschmark, Italy - Italian lira, as from 2002 - Euro.

Table G.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1983 - 2002

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australian Dollar	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	137.70	149.22
British Pound	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	228.45	245.56
French Francs	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	245.96	-
German Dm	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	295.54	-
Indian Rupee	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	54.39	54.39
Italian Lira(1000)	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	168.40	-
Japanese Yen(100)	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	530.72	531.17
S. Africa Rand	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	34.73	29.12
Singapore Dollar	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	315.82	325.78
Swiss Francs	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	320.34	358.40
US Dollar	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	265.48	273.61
EURO																		100.00	107.33	116.71

For all countries (Base 1982 = 100), whereas for EURO (Base 2000 = 100)

Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 2002

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Australian Dollar	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	72.62	67.02
British Pound	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	43.77	40.72
French Francs	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	40.66	-
German Dm	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	33.84	-
Indian Rupee	96.61	875.00	847.66	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	183.87	183.87
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	134.95	131.52	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	59.38	-
Japanese Yen (100)	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	18.84	18.83
S. Africa Rand	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	287.98	343.36
Singapore Dollar	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	31.66	30.70
Swiss Francs	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	31.22	27.90
US Dollar	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	37.67	36.55
EURO																		100.00	93.17	85.68

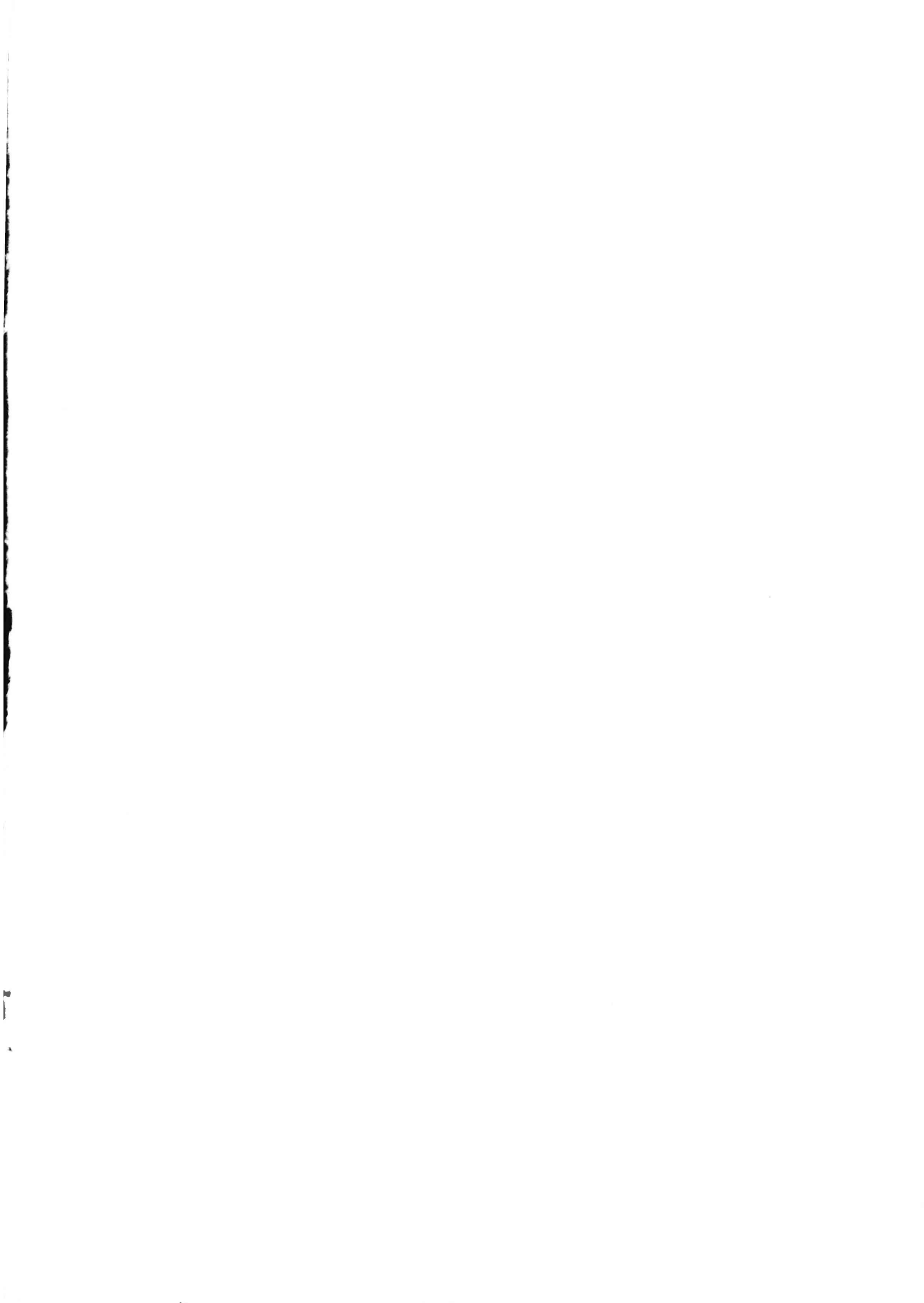
For all countries (Base 1982 = 100), whereas for EURO (Base 2000 = 100)

Table G.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 2002

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
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	1.41	-7.72		
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	-5.03	-6.98		
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	-6.82	-		
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	-6.80	-		
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	-4.84	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	-6.86	-		
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	1.86	-0.07		
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	11.14	19.23		
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	-5.94	-3.04		
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	-9.73	-10.63		
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	-9.67	-2.97		
EURO																					-6.83	-8.04

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency



Central Statistics Office, LIC Building, John Kennedy Street, Port Louis
Tel : 212 2316/7, Fax : 211 4150
Email : cso@mail.gov.mu, Web Site : <http://statsmauriti.us.gov.mu>