Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2005 is the ninth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication contains data relating to the years 1985 to 2005, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1995 to 2005.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of September 2006. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base, and Gross Domestic Product and Value Added figures rebased on the results of the 2002 Census of economic Activities. They are therefore not comparable with series published earlier. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.

The published data pertain to the total economy and to the Manufacturing sector. Within the Manufacturing sector, separate indices for the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile industries are also given.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are described 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 preparation of this report has necessitated the cooperation of numerous organizations. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

Real output is defined as value added at constant basic prices. Value added is the value of any industry's final output (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, 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.

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

3. Capital input

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

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

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

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

4. Multifactor input

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

5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

7. Multifactor/Total Factor productivity

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

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

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

A (t) = Multifactor productivity index in time t

Q (t) = Output index in time t

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

L(t) = Labour input index in time t

WK(t) = 1 - WL(t)

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

8. Capital-labour ratio

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

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

9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio 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 Labour cost

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

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

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

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

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 indices over many years, and assumptions about the expected lifetime of the respective assets as shown at paragraph 3.

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

2. Consumption of fixed capital

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

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

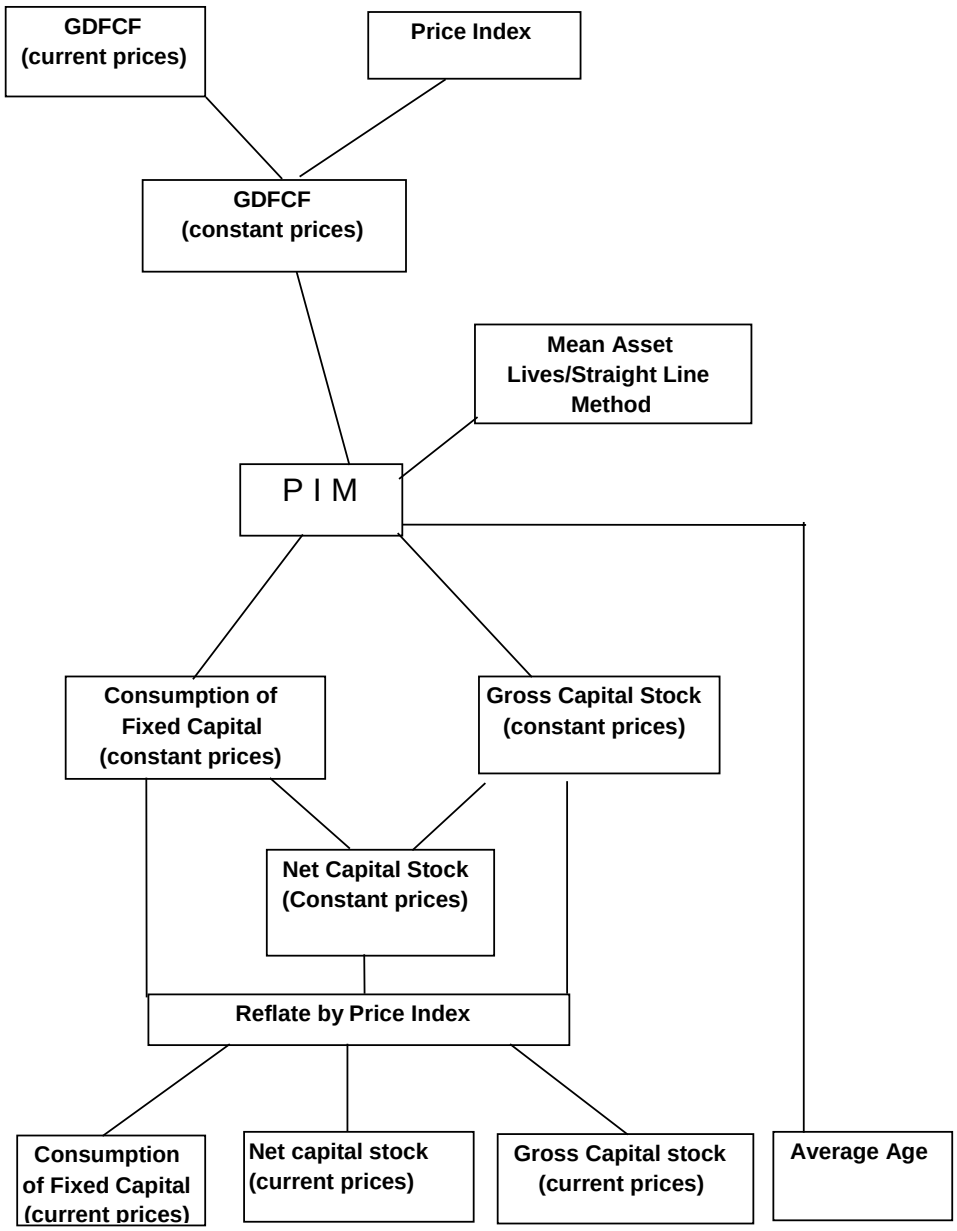
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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

3. Assumption used for mean asset life by type

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

Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 1995 - 2005

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

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

The Unit Labour Cost (ULC) is defined as the remuneration of labour per unit of output. ULC can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity. A change in ULC indicates how improvement in productivity offsets increases in average compensation.

Indicators for the total economy

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 1995-2005	2004	2005
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.8	4.7	2.5
2	GDP at market prices	5.5	5.6	1.3
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	4.4	4.7	0.5
4	Labour input	1.0	0.7	1.0
5	Capital input	5.3	5.1	4.1
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.5	0.4	1.6
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.2	4.4	3.1
8	Labour productivity	3.7	4.0	1.5
9	Capital productivity	-0.5	-0.4	-1.6
10	Multifactor productivity	0.6	0.3	-0.7
11	Average compensation	7.9	8.0	5.7
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.0	3.8	4.1
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.8	6.2	1.4

Output and Inputs

Output, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is the aggregate money of goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specific period, usually a year. Between 1995 and 2005, GDP in real terms grew at an average annual rate of 4.8%. The growth rate for 2005 was 2.5% lower than the 4.7% growth registered in 2004.

The GDP per capita at market prices is used as an indicator for measuring the standard of living of the population. The annual growth of 5.5% of GDP at market prices coupled with the 1.1% annual increase in the population resulted in an annual increase of 4.4% in the GDP per capita during the period 1995 – 2005.

During the same period, whilst GDP at basic prices increased by 4.8% in real terms, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.3% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs, grew by 4.2% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity as defined by GDP per worker registered an annual increase of 3.7% between 1995 and 2005, improving from 79.8 in 1995 to 115.1 in 2005.

In 2005, labour productivity increased at a lower rate of 1.5% compared to 4.0% in 2004. This is the result of a lower GDP growth of 2.5% in 2005 compared to 4.7% in 2004, coupled with a higher growth of 1.0% in labour input in 2005 against 0.7% in 2004.

Capital productivity

From 1995 to 2005, the capital productivity defined as GDP per unit of capital declined on average by 0.5% per annum from 100.7 in 1995 to 95.9 in 2005. After a decline of 0.4% in 2004, the index fell further by 1.6% in 2005. The decline is explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.1%) compared to GDP (2.5%) in 2005.

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

During the period under review, the MFP index, defined as the rate of change in “productive efficiency” witnessed an annual growth of 0.6%. In 2005, MFP fell by 0.7% against a rise of 0.3% in 2004.

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

ULC measures the renumeration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the period 1995 – 2005, average compensation increased by 7.9% whilst labour productivity grew by 3.7%. The growth in labour productivity being inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation resulted in an annual growth of 4.0% 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 1995-2005	2004	2005
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	2.4	0.3	-5.5
2	Labour input	-1.3	-5.4	-3.0
3	Capital input	3.4	4.7	3.6
4	Capital - Output ratio	1.0	4.4	9.7
5	Capital - Labour ratio	4.8	10.6	6.8
6	Labour productivity	3.8	6.0	-2.6
7	Capital productivity	-1.0	-4.2	-8.8
8	Multifactor productivity	0.7	-1.7	-6.7
9	Average compensation	8.1	6.5	5.6
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.2	0.5	8.5
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.6	2.8	5.6

Output and input

Between 1995 and 2005, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.4% annually. In 2005, the sector witnessed a fall of 5.5% compared to a rise of 0.3% in 2004.

During the same period, labour input declined by 1.3% annually whereas an annual rise of 3.4% was recorded in capital input.

In 2004, capital input increased by 4.7% followed by a further growth of 3.6% in 2005. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, decreased further by 5.4% in 2004 and by 3.0% in 2005.

Productivity trends

During the period 1995 - 2005, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector witnessed an annual growth of 3.8% compared to a decline of 1.0% in capital productivity. This was the result of growths of 2.4% and 3.4% in both output and capital input as opposed to a decline of 1.3% in labour input. During the same period, the MFP index witnessed an annual increase of 0.7%.

1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT

1.1 The relevance of productivity measurement

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

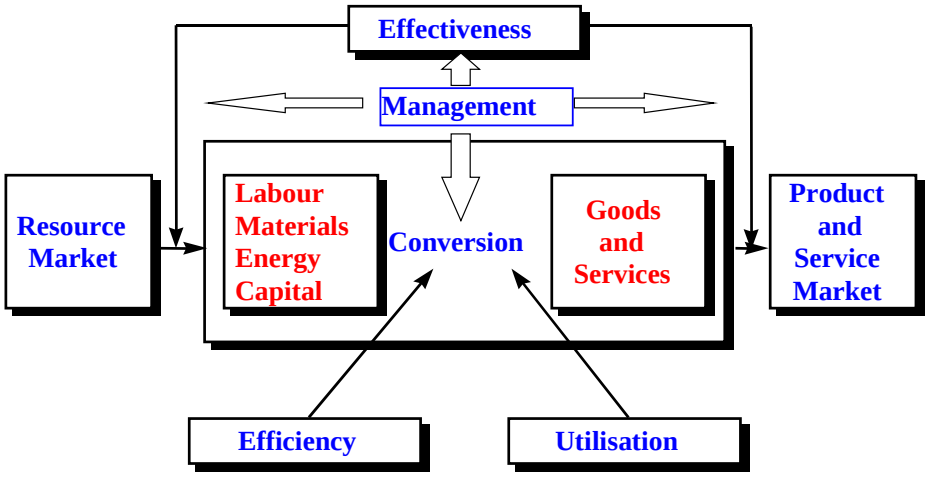
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

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

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

1.2 The Productivity process

Fig1.1 The Productivity Process



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

1.3 Coverage

The series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to all production units including small units operating with nine or fewer workers. The indices have been computed using Gross Domestic Product and Value Added figures based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities. This publication presents data available as at end of September 2006 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 – 1995 to 2005

Between 1995 and 2005, while comparing the structure of the economy, a gradual shift from agriculture to the service sectors is observed. The share of the agricultural, hunting, forestry and fishing sector which was 10.3% in 1995 went down to 5.9% in 2005. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 23.0% in 1995 to 19.7% in 2005, reflecting poor performances of both sugar milling and EPZ. On the other hand, "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 5.1% to 7.7% during the same period, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. The share of "Transport, storage and communications" which was 11.4% in 1995 increased to 12.9% in 2005 mainly because of more activities in the communications sector. "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise from 6.5% in 1995 to 10.3% in 2005.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Percentage

Industry group	1995	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**10.3**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**5.9**
Sugarcane	*5.7*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.1*
Other	*4.6*	*3.1*	*3.0*	*2.8*
Mining and quarrying	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**
Manufacturing	**23.0**	**21.5**	**20.8**	**19.7**
Sugar	*1.6*	*1.0*	*1.0*	*0.9*
E.P.Z products	*11.4*	*9.6*	*8.6*	*7.5*
Other	*10.0*	*10.9*	*11.2*	*11.3*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**2.4**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.1**
Construction	**6.4**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.6**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**12.8**	**11.2**	**11.3**	**12.0**
Wholesale and retail trade	*12.3*	*10.6*	*10.7*	*11.3*
Other	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.7*
Hotels and restaurants	**5.1**	**6.9**	**7.4**	**7.7**
Transport , storage and communications	**11.4**	**13.4**	**13.1**	**12.9**
Financial intermediation	**6.5**	**10.0**	**9.8**	**10.3**
Insurance	*2.1*	*2.7*	*2.8*	*2.9*
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	*4.4*	*7.3*	*7.0*	*7.4*
Real estate, renting and business activities	**8.5**	**9.5**	**9.7**	**10.1**
Owner occupied dwellings	*5.2*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.9*
Other	*3.2*	*4.8*	*4.9*	*5.2*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**6.7**	**6.8**	**6.9**	**7.1**
Education	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**4.8**
Health and social work	**2.8**	**3.2**	**3.4**	**3.5**
Other community, social and personal service and private households with employed persons	**2.8**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.7**
FISIM	**-3.3**	**-5.6**	**-5.1**	**-5.5**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

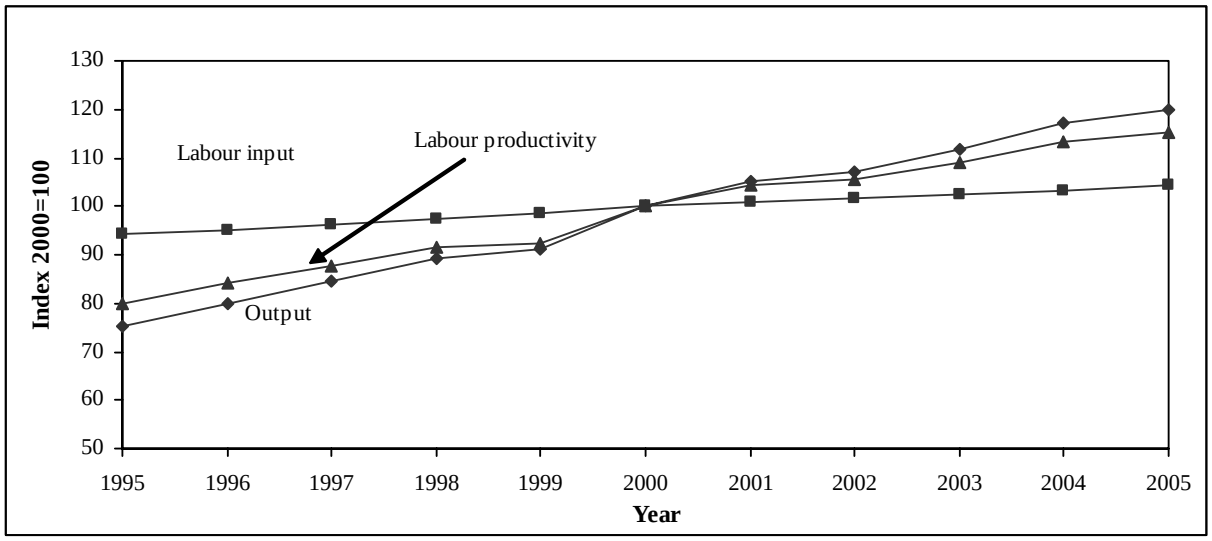
2.2 Output and inputs

At total 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 specific year. Between 1995 and 2005, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.8%, labour and capital inputs also witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.3% 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, 1995 to 2005



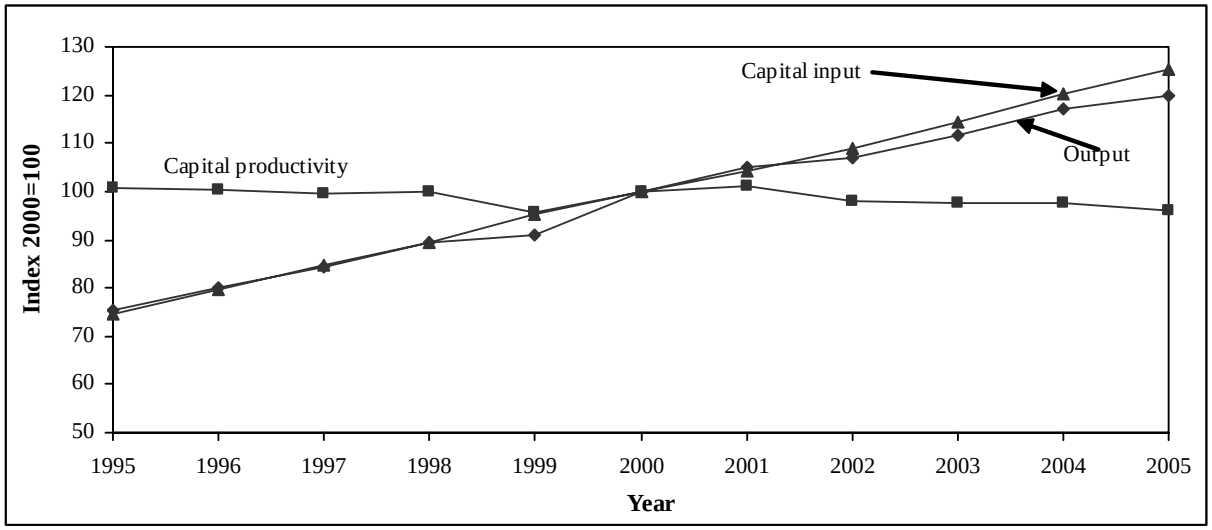
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously between 1995 and 2005. The annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.7%.

In 2005, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.5% compared to 4.0% in 2004. This is the result of a lower GDP growth of 2.5% in 2005 compared to 4.7% in 2004, coupled with a higher growth of 1.0% in labour input in 2005 against 0.7% in 2004. (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, 1995 to 2005

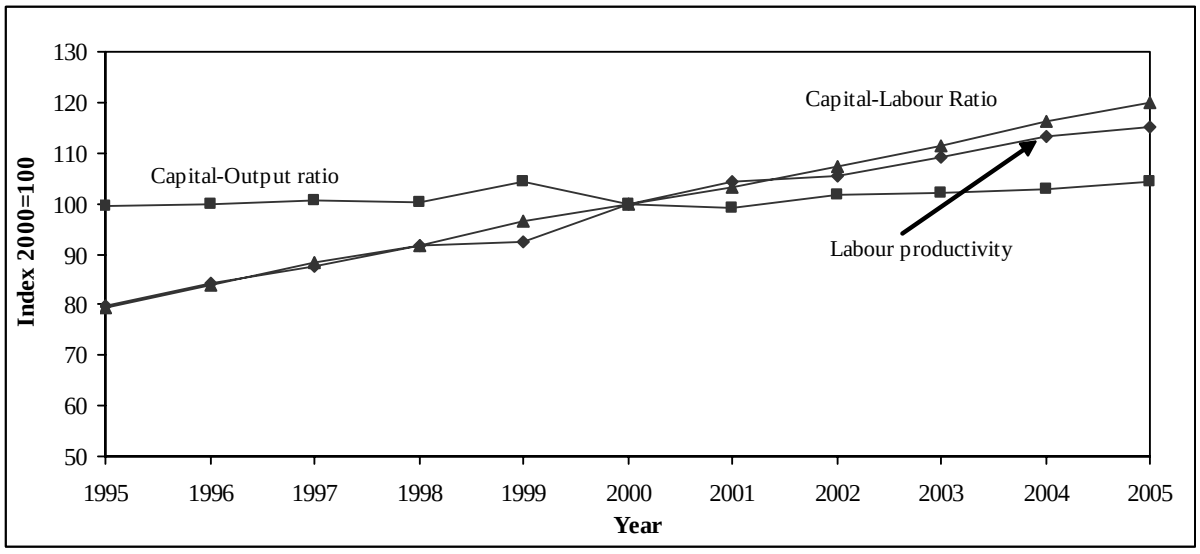


Between 1995 and 2005, capital productivity witnessed an annual decline of 0.5% with the index dropping from 100.7 in 1995 to 95.9 in 2005. After a decline of 0.4% in 2004, the index fell further by 1.6% in 2005. The decline is explained by a higher growth of 4.1% in capital input against 2.5% in GDP in 2005. (TableA.1)

2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

An analysis of the trend in capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.5% between 1995 and 2005 with the index improving from 99.3 in 1995 to reach 104.3 in 2005. During the same period, the index of the capital-labour ratio has been increasing from 79.3 in 1995 to 120.0 in 2005, representing an annual growth of 4.2%. In 2004, the capital-output ratio grew at a slower rate of 0.4% compared to 1.6% in 2005. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio witnessed a higher rate of 4.4% in 2004 against 3.1% in 2005. (Table A.3)

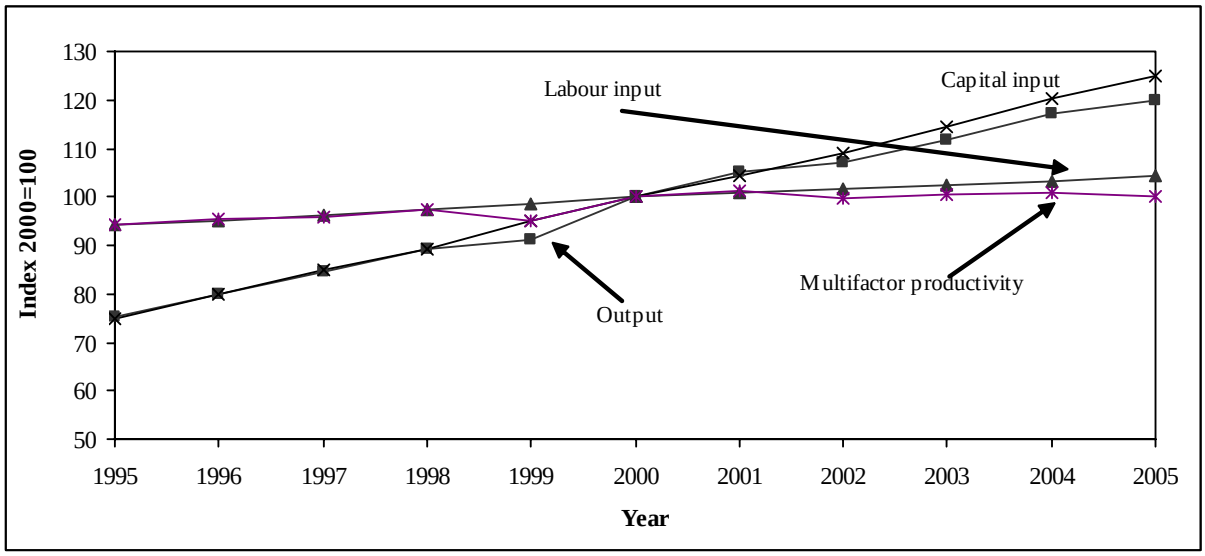
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1995 to 2005



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, 1995 to 2005

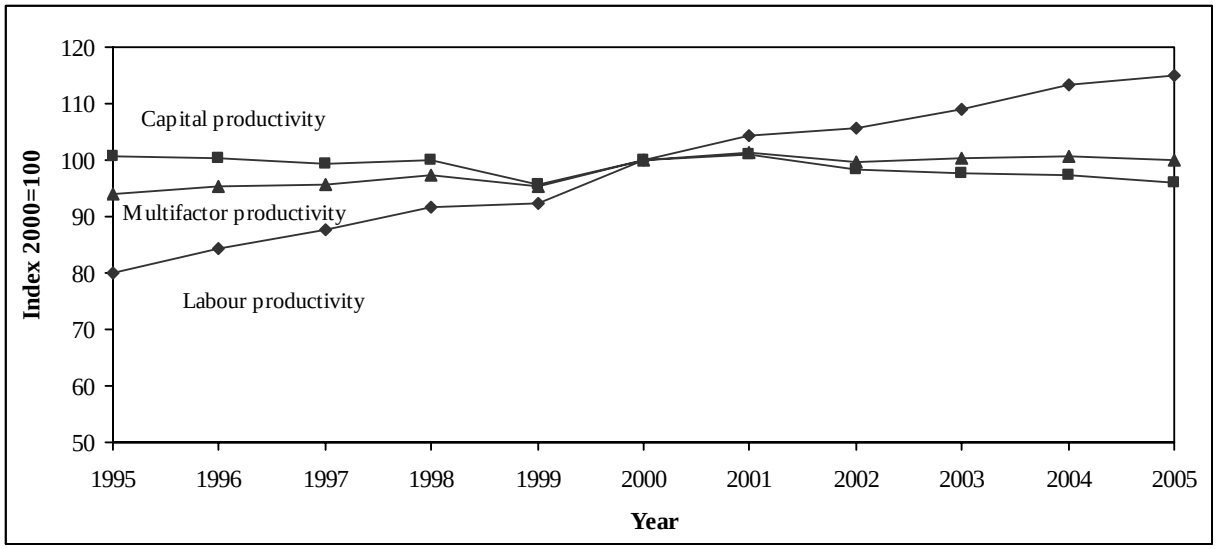


The annual growth of MFP during the period under study works out to 0.6%. Year 2005 witnessed a fall of 0.7% against a rise of 0.3% in 2004. (Table A.2)

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

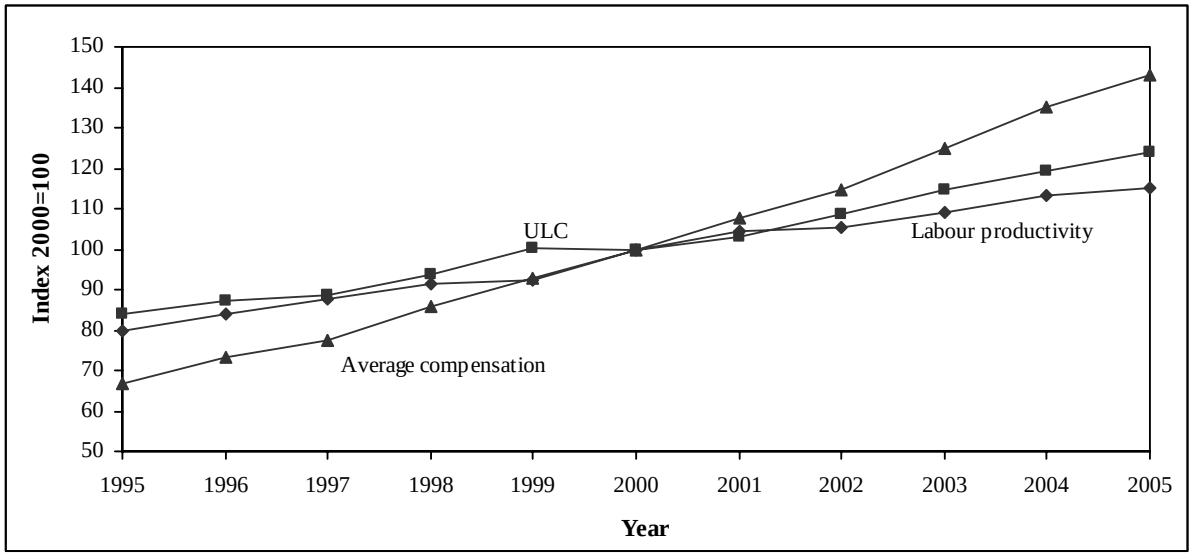
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1995 and 2005. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.5% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.7% and 0.6% respectively. (Table A.2)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1995 to 2005



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1995 to 2005

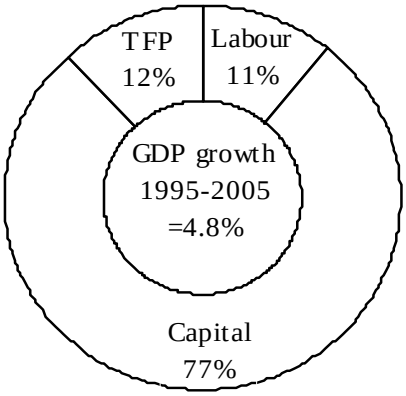


ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 1995 and 2005, ULC grew by 4.0% annually mainly due to higher growth of 7.9% in average compensation against the 3.7% increase in labour productivity. (Table A.3)

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 1995 – 2005



Between 1995 and 2005, the contribution of labour to the 4.8% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital, 77%. The remaining 12% represents the contribution of "Total Factor Productivity" (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	11 %
Capital	77%
TFP	12%

Note: During the period under study, labour grew by 1.0% and capital by 5.3%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

3. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 23% in 1995 to 20% in 2005. In 2005, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 118,200 (23% of total employment) compared to 135,900 (29% of total employment) in 1995.

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. These groups contributed respectively 7.5%, 0.9% and 11.3% to GDP in 2005.

3.2 Output and inputs

During the period 1995 – 2005, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.4% annually. In 2005, the sector witnessed a fall of 5.5% compared to a rise of 0.3% in 2004.

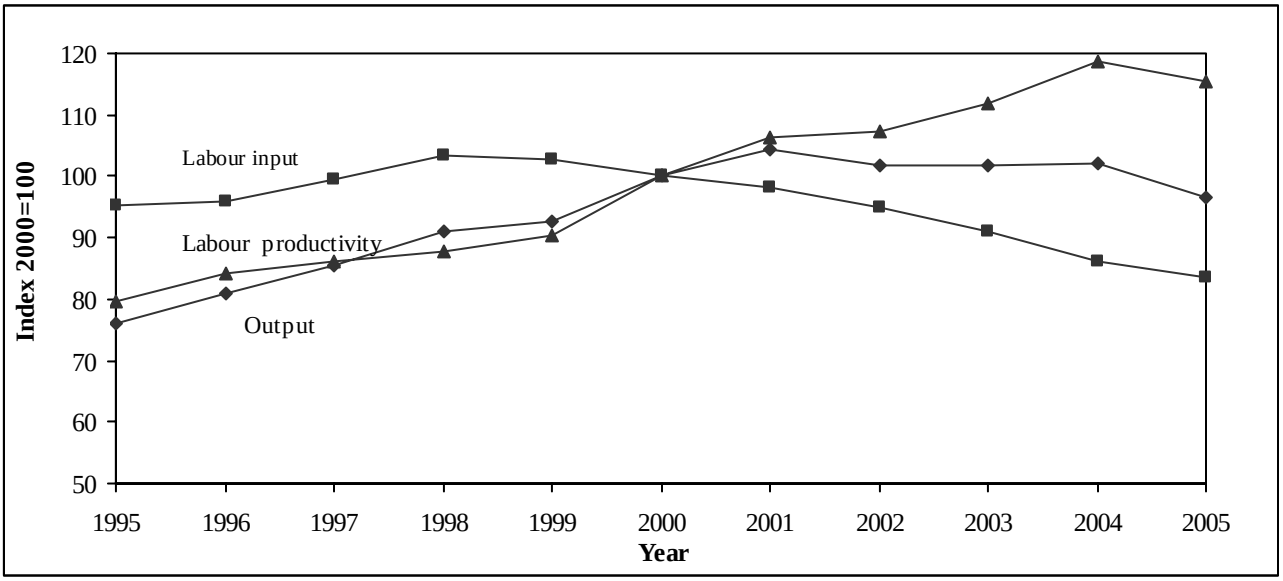
During the period under review, labour input declined by 1.3% annually, whereas an annual rise of 3.4% was recorded in capital input. After an increase of 4.7% in 2004, the index rose further by 3.6% in 2005. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, fell further by 5.4% in 2004 and by 3.0% in 2005.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 1995 and 2005, labour productivity registered an annual increase of 3.8%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 79.7 in 1995 to 115.6 in 2005.

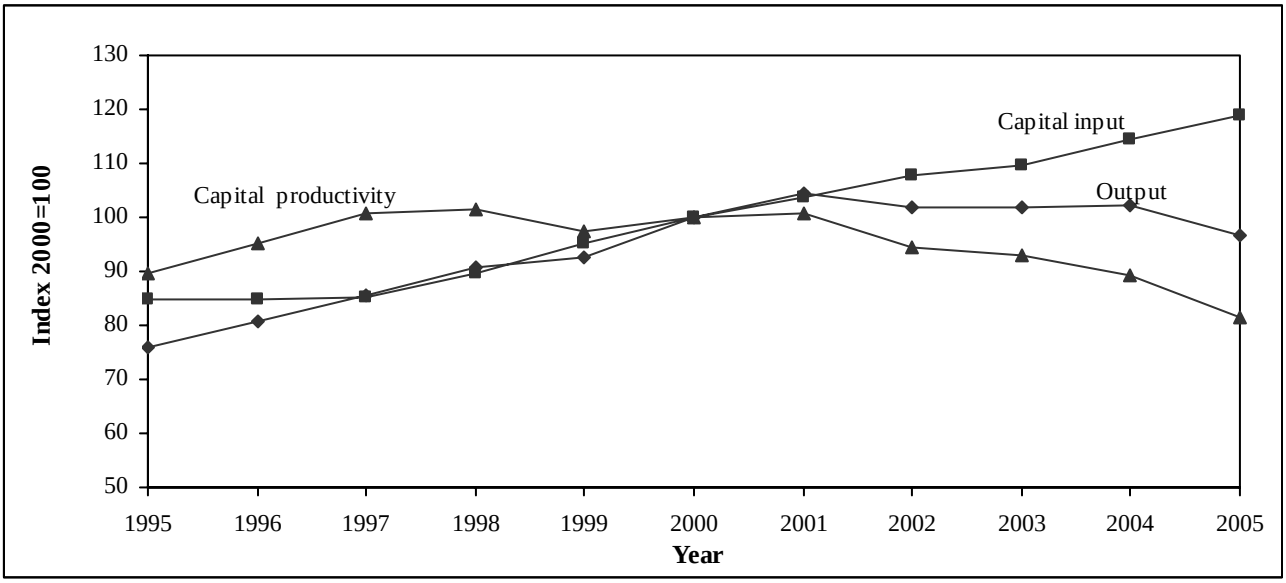
After a rise of 6.0% in 2004, labour productivity decreased by 2.6% in 2005 as a result of declines in both labour input (-3.0%) and output (-5.5%). (Table B.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1995 to 2005



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1995 to 2005

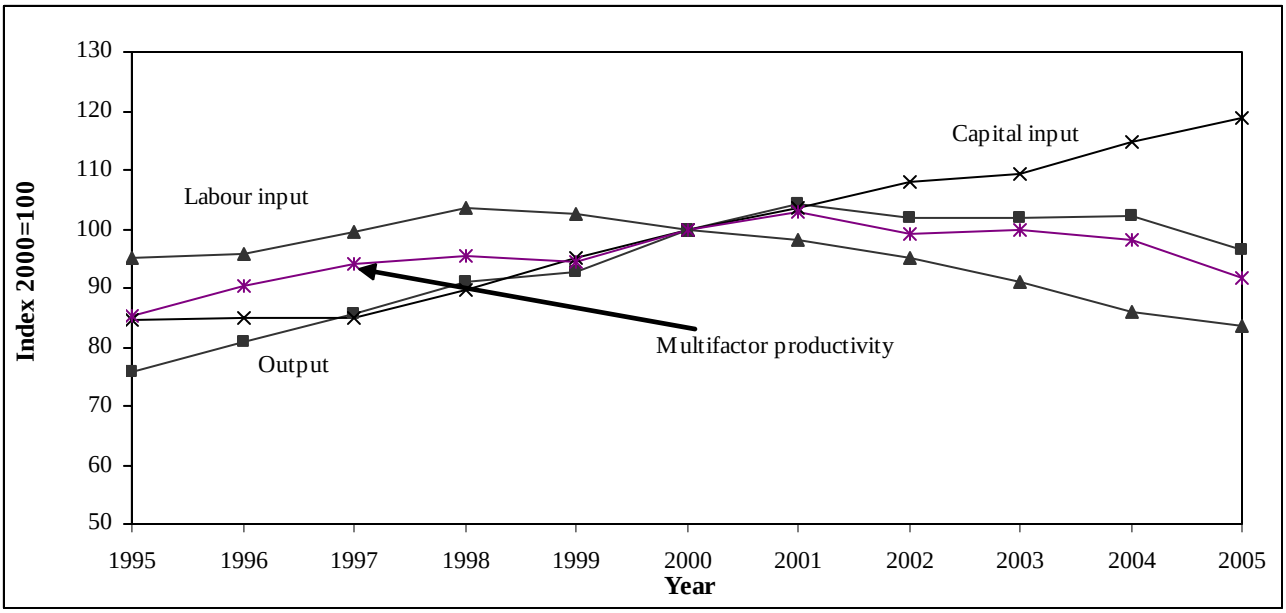


According to Figure 3.2, it is observed that the capital productivity index has improved from 89.7 in 1995 to 101.5 in 1998 representing an annual growth of 4.2% during that period. From 1999 onwards, an annual decline of 3.0% was registered.

After a decline of 4.2% in 2004, capital productivity fell further by 8.8% in 2005 as a result of a rise of 3.6% in capital input compared to a fall of 5.5% in real output. (Table B.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1995 to 2005

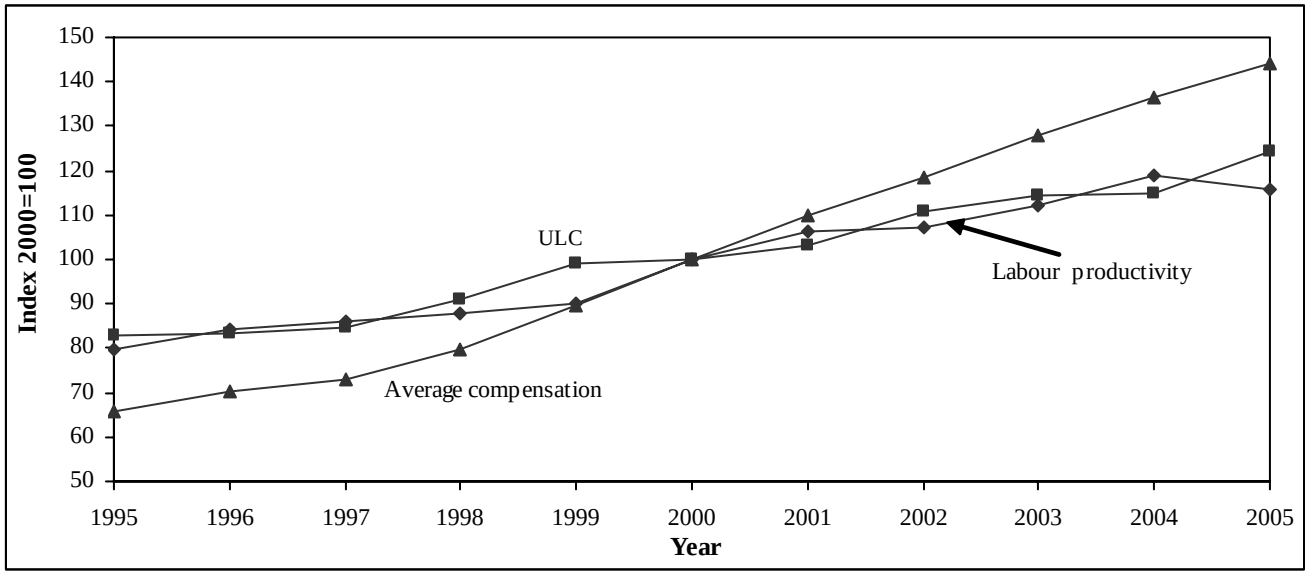


The annual growth in MFP for the period 1995 to 2005 works out to 0.7%. This is the result of 2.4% and 3.4% growths in both output and capital input and a decline of 1.3% in labour input. MFP witnessed decreases of 1.7% and 6.7% in 2004 and 2005 respectively. (Table B.2)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1995 and 2005, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.2% mainly due to higher growth in average compensation (8.1%) compared to that of labour productivity (3.8%). In 2005, ULC grew at a higher rate of 8.5% compared to the 0.5% growth in 2004. (Table B.3)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1995 to 2005



4. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE

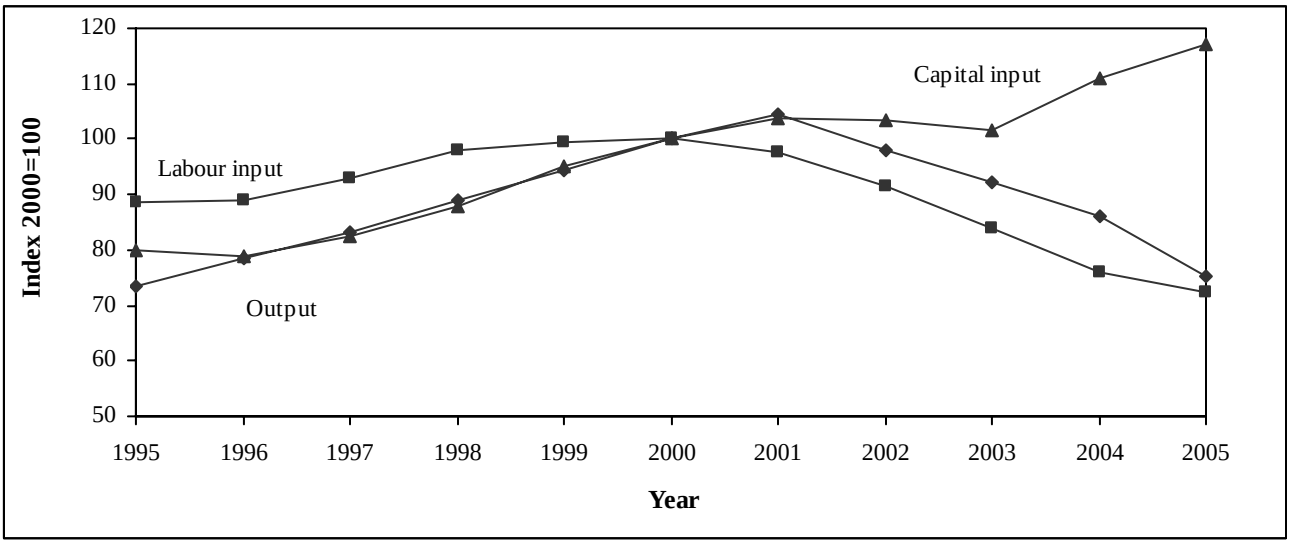
4.1 Background

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. In March 2005, the number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments was estimated at 65,159, that is, a net decrease of 9,564 from the March 2004 figure of 74,723.

In 2005, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 7.5%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EPZ sector was 80% and 20% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1995 to 2005



Between 1995 and 2005, an annual growth of 0.3% was registered in the EPZ output. However, within the sector, an increase of 4.1% was observed in the non-textile establishments compared to a decline of 0.4% in the textile establishments. It should however be noted that since 2002, the sector has witnessed negative growths.

The labour input declined at an average annual rate of 2.0% during the period 1995 to 2005 with the index increasing from 88.6 in 1995 to 100.0 in 2000, followed by a continuous decline reaching a level of 72.2 in 2005.

During the same period, an average annual increase of 3.9% was observed in capital input with the index improving from 79.8 in 1995 to 116.9 in 2005. In 2005, the index rose by 5.3% compared to a 9.5% increase in 2004. (Table C.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1995 to 2005

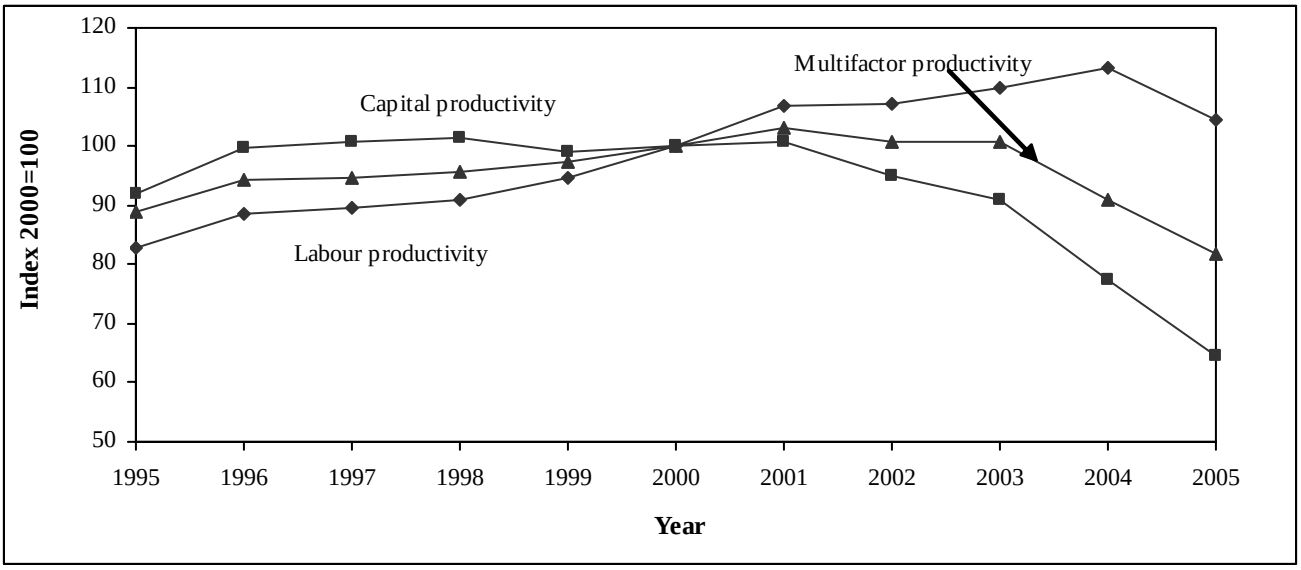
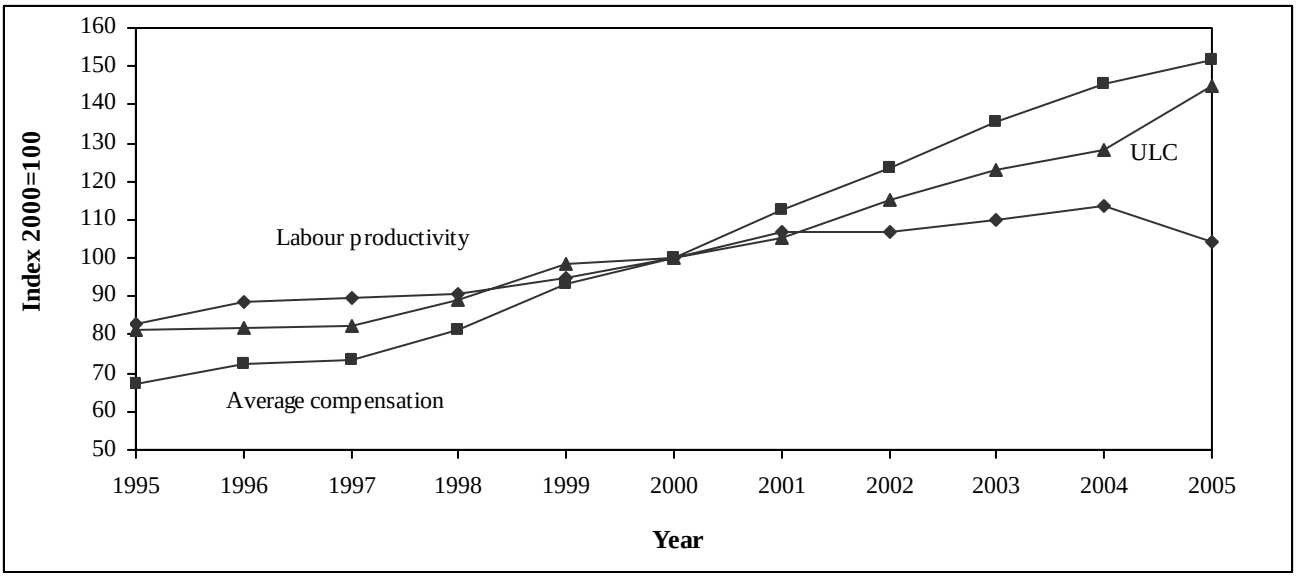


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EPZ sector between 1995 and 2005. During that period, whilst average annual declines of 3.5% and 0.9% were registered in capital and multifactor productivity respectively, a positive growth of 2.3% was observed in labour productivity. This is explained by a fall of 2.0% in the labour input and growths of 0.3% and 3.9% in real output and capital input respectively. (Table C.2)

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1995 to 2005



ULC in the EPZ sector grew by 6.0% annually during the period 1995 to 2005. This performance can be explained by the 2.3% growth in labour productivity being insufficient to absorb the rise of 8.4% in average compensation. In 2005, ULC grew at a rate of 13.3% higher than the 4.0% growth in 2004. (Table C.3)

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

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

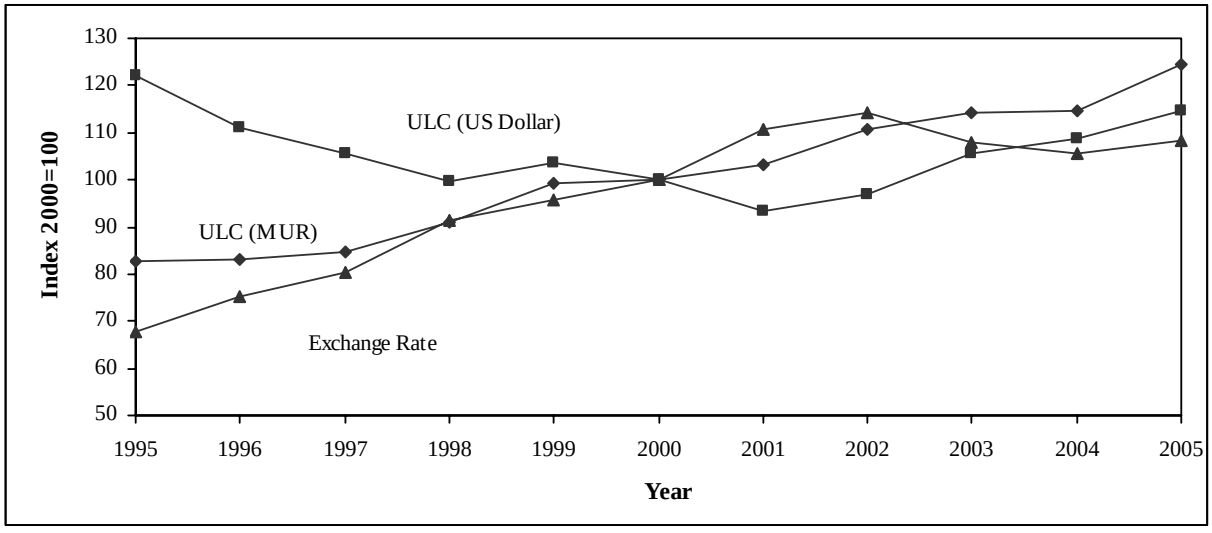
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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

The figure below presents ULC both in Mauritian Rupee and US Dollar for the period 1995 to 2005. It clearly shows that ULC is highly associated with changes in exchange rates.

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

Figure 5.1-ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2005



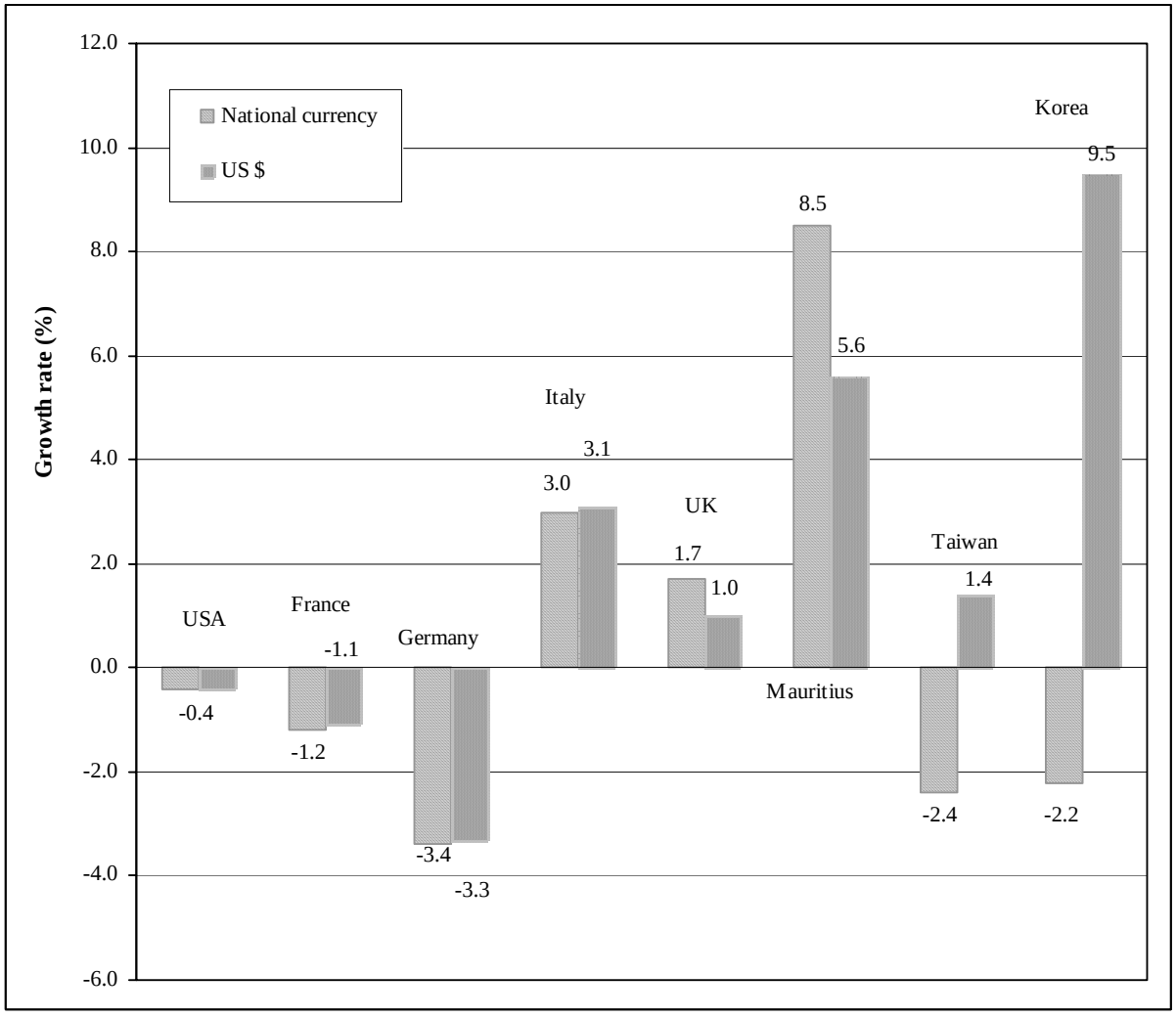
Between 1995 and 2005, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by 4.2% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it declined at an annual rate of 0.6% following the 4.8% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2005 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	-0.4	-1.2	-3.4	3.0	1.7	**8.5**	-2.4	-2.2
US $	-0.4	-1.1	-3.3	3.1	1.0	**5.6**	1.4	9.5

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – growth rate (%) 2005



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

It is observed that, in 2005, ULC in manufacturing, expressed in national currency, fell in five of the economies used for comparison, with the steepest declines in Germany (-3.4%) and Taiwan (-2.4%). On the other hand, ULC increased by 8.5%, 3.0% and 1.7% in Mauritius, Italy and UK respectively.

In 2005, the ULC when expressed in US Dollar, declined in three countries namely USA, France and Germany. The shift from a decline in ULC in national currency to an increase in ULC expressed in US Dollars for Korea and Taiwan can be accounted for by the appreciation of their currencies.

5.4 Evolution of market share

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

Table F18 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC groups, between 2001and 2004 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United kingdom shows that Mauritius is penetrating its market for SITC[1] group 845[2] since its share has increased from 2.5% in 2001 to 2.9% in 2004 whereas for SITC group 841[3], it is losing its share since the figure has decreased from 1.9% in 2001 to 0.8% in 2004.

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[1] SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

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

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

A. TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	41.6	6.9	68.9	6.6	35.5	2.9	60.4	0.3	117.2	3.9
1986	45.3	8.9	74.4	8.0	37.2	4.7	60.9	0.9	121.8	4.0
1987	49.1	8.3	79.0	6.2	39.5	6.1	62.1	1.9	124.3	2.0
1988	52.1	6.2	81.8	3.6	42.4	7.5	63.7	2.6	122.8	-1.2
1989	54.5	4.6	84.4	3.2	47.1	11.1	64.6	1.4	115.6	-5.9
1990	58.5	7.3	86.8	2.8	51.7	9.7	67.4	4.3	113.0	-2.2
1991	61.0	4.3	88.5	2.0	56.2	8.6	68.9	2.2	108.5	-4.0
1992	65.1	6.8	90.2	1.9	60.8	8.3	72.2	4.8	107.1	-1.3
1993	68.3	4.9	92.0	1.9	65.5	7.7	74.3	2.9	104.3	-2.6
1994	71.5	4.6	93.4	1.6	70.9	8.2	76.5	2.9	100.7	-3.4
1995	75.2	5.3	94.2	0.9	74.8	5.4	79.8	4.4	100.7	-0.1
1996	79.9	6.2	94.9	0.7	79.7	6.6	84.2	5.4	100.3	-0.4
1997	84.4	5.6	96.2	1.3	84.9	6.5	87.7	4.2	99.4	-0.8
1998	89.3	5.8	97.5	1.4	89.4	5.3	91.5	4.3	99.9	0.4
1999	91.2	2.1	98.7	1.1	95.2	6.5	92.4	0.9	95.8	-4.1
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	8.2	100.0	4.4
2001	105.2	5.2	100.8	0.8	104.2	4.2	104.4	4.4	101.0	1.0
2002	107.1	1.8	101.5	0.7	109.1	4.7	105.5	1.1	98.2	-2.8
2003	111.8	4.4	102.6	1.1	114.3	4.8	109.0	3.3	97.8	-0.4
2004	117.1	4.7	103.3	0.7	120.2	5.1	113.4	4.0	97.4	-0.4
2005	120.0	2.5	104.3	1.0	125.1	4.1	115.1	1.5	95.9	-1.6

Table A.2 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	41.6	6.9	68.9	6.6	35.5	2.9	60.4	0.3	117.2	3.9	90.8	2.2
1986	45.3	8.9	74.4	8.0	37.2	4.7	60.9	0.9	121.8	4.0	93.3	2.7
1987	49.1	8.3	79.0	6.2	39.5	6.1	62.1	1.9	124.3	2.0	95.1	1.9
1988	52.1	6.2	81.8	3.6	42.4	7.5	63.7	2.6	122.8	-1.2	95.5	0.4
1989	54.5	4.6	84.4	3.2	47.1	11.1	64.6	1.4	115.6	-5.9	93.1	-2.4
1990	58.5	7.3	86.8	2.8	51.7	9.7	67.4	4.3	113.0	-2.2	93.9	0.8
1991	61.0	4.3	88.5	2.0	56.2	8.6	68.9	2.2	108.5	-4.0	92.8	-1.1
1992	65.1	6.8	90.2	1.9	60.8	8.3	72.2	4.8	107.1	-1.3	93.9	1.2
1993	68.3	4.9	92.0	1.9	65.5	7.7	74.3	2.9	104.3	-2.6	93.5	-0.4
1994	71.5	4.6	93.4	1.6	70.9	8.2	76.5	2.9	100.7	-3.4	93.0	-0.5
1995	75.2	5.3	94.2	0.9	74.8	5.4	79.8	4.4	100.7	-0.1	94.1	1.2
1996	79.9	6.2	94.9	0.7	79.7	6.6	84.2	5.4	100.3	-0.4	95.3	1.3
1997	84.4	5.6	96.2	1.3	84.9	6.5	87.7	4.2	99.4	-0.8	95.8	0.4
1998	89.3	5.8	97.5	1.4	89.4	5.3	91.5	4.3	99.9	0.4	97.3	1.6
1999	91.2	2.1	98.7	1.1	95.2	6.5	92.4	0.9	95.8	-4.1	95.2	-2.1
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	8.2	100.0	4.4	100.0	5.1
2001	105.2	5.2	100.8	0.8	104.2	4.2	104.4	4.4	101.0	1.0	101.2	1.2
2002	107.1	1.8	101.5	0.7	109.1	4.7	105.5	1.1	98.2	-2.8	99.7	-1.6
2003	111.8	4.4	102.6	1.1	114.3	4.8	109.0	3.3	97.8	-0.4	100.4	0.8
2004	117.1	4.7	103.3	0.7	120.2	5.1	113.4	4.0	97.4	-0.4	100.7	0.3
2005	120.0	2.5	104.3	1.0	125.1	4.1	115.1	1.5	95.9	-1.6	100.0	-0.7

Table A.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1985 to 2005

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	20.9	4.2	34.6	3.9	60.4	0.3	85.3	-3.7	51.5	-3.4
1986	21.7	3.8	35.6	2.9	60.9	0.9	82.1	-3.8	50.0	-3.0
1987	25.4	17.2	40.9	15.0	62.1	1.9	80.4	-2.0	49.9	-0.1
1988	30.1	18.7	47.4	15.8	63.7	2.6	81.4	1.2	51.8	3.8
1989	34.4	14.2	53.3	12.7	64.6	1.4	86.5	6.2	55.8	7.7
1990	39.1	13.7	58.1	8.9	67.4	4.3	88.5	2.3	59.6	6.7
1991	44.9	14.7	65.2	12.2	68.9	2.2	92.1	4.1	63.5	6.5
1992	49.3	9.8	68.4	4.8	72.2	4.8	93.4	1.4	67.4	6.2
1993	54.8	11.1	73.8	7.9	74.3	2.9	95.9	2.7	71.3	5.7
1994	62.4	13.8	81.6	10.6	76.5	2.9	99.3	3.5	75.9	6.5
1995	67.0	7.3	83.9	2.8	79.8	4.4	99.3	0.1	79.3	4.5
1996	73.3	9.5	87.1	3.8	84.2	5.4	99.7	0.4	84.0	5.9
1997	77.7	6.0	88.5	1.7	87.7	4.2	100.6	0.8	88.2	5.1
1998	85.9	10.6	93.9	6.0	91.5	4.3	100.1	-0.4	91.6	3.9
1999	92.6	7.7	100.2	6.7	92.4	0.9	104.4	4.3	96.5	5.3
2000	100.0	8.0	100.0	-0.2	100.0	8.2	100.0	-4.2	100.0	3.7
2001	107.5	7.5	103.0	3.0	104.4	4.4	99.0	-1.0	103.4	3.4
2002	114.5	6.6	108.5	5.4	105.5	1.1	101.9	2.8	107.5	4.0
2003	125.1	9.2	114.8	5.8	109.0	3.3	102.2	0.4	111.4	3.7
2004	135.1	8.0	119.2	3.8	113.4	4.0	102.7	0.4	116.4	4.4
2005	142.8	5.7	124.1	4.1	115.1	1.5	104.3	1.6	120.0	3.1

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	35.5	15.3	66.4	22.3	38.8	7.9	53.5	-5.7	91.6	6.8
1986	42.7	20.2	79.3	19.4	44.8	15.5	53.8	0.7	95.3	4.0
1987	48.9	14.6	88.0	11.0	53.6	19.8	55.6	3.2	91.2	-4.4
1988	52.8	8.0	91.7	4.1	64.0	19.4	57.6	3.7	82.5	-9.5
1989	55.4	4.9	93.1	1.5	72.7	13.5	59.5	3.3	76.2	-7.6
1990	59.7	7.7	94.2	1.2	78.0	7.3	63.4	6.4	76.5	0.4
1991	62.2	4.3	94.7	0.5	82.8	6.2	65.7	3.8	75.1	-1.8
1992	66.4	6.6	94.9	0.2	83.5	0.8	69.9	6.4	79.5	5.8
1993	68.9	3.9	94.9	0.0	86.2	3.3	72.6	3.9	80.0	0.6
1994	71.7	4.0	95.3	0.4	86.5	0.4	75.3	3.6	82.9	3.6
1995	75.9	5.9	95.2	0.0	84.7	-2.2	79.7	5.9	89.7	8.2
1996	80.9	6.5	95.9	0.7	84.9	0.3	84.3	5.7	95.2	6.2
1997	85.6	5.9	99.5	3.7	85.1	0.2	86.1	2.1	100.7	5.7
1998	90.9	6.1	103.4	3.9	89.5	5.2	87.8	2.1	101.5	0.8
1999	92.7	2.0	102.6	-0.8	95.1	6.2	90.3	2.8	97.5	-3.9
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-2.6	100.0	5.2	100.0	10.7	100.0	2.6
2001	104.4	4.4	98.2	-1.8	103.5	3.5	106.4	6.4	100.8	0.8
2002	101.9	-2.4	95.1	-3.1	107.9	4.2	107.2	0.8	94.4	-6.3
2003	101.9	0.0	91.0	-4.3	109.5	1.5	112.0	4.5	93.1	-1.5
2004	102.2	0.3	86.1	-5.4	114.6	4.7	118.7	6.0	89.2	-4.2
2005	96.6	-5.5	83.6	-3.0	118.8	3.6	115.6	-2.6	81.3	-8.8

Table B.2 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	35.5	15.3	66.4	22.3	38.8	7.9	53.5	-5.7	91.6	6.8	70.0	0.2
1986	42.7	20.2	79.3	19.4	44.8	15.5	53.8	0.7	95.3	4.0	72.1	3.0
1987	48.9	14.6	88.0	11.0	53.6	19.8	55.6	3.2	91.2	-4.4	64.4	-10.8
1988	52.8	8.0	91.7	4.1	64.0	19.4	57.6	3.7	82.5	-9.5	69.5	8.1
1989	55.4	4.9	93.1	1.5	72.7	13.5	59.5	3.3	76.2	-7.6	67.9	-2.4
1990	59.7	7.7	94.2	1.2	78.0	7.3	63.4	6.4	76.5	0.4	70.3	3.5
1991	62.2	4.3	94.7	0.5	82.8	6.2	65.7	3.8	75.1	-1.8	70.8	0.7
1992	66.4	6.6	94.9	0.2	83.5	0.8	69.9	6.4	79.5	5.8	75.1	6.1
1993	68.9	3.9	94.9	0.0	86.2	3.3	72.6	3.9	80.0	0.6	76.7	2.2
1994	71.7	4.0	95.3	0.4	86.5	0.4	75.3	3.6	82.9	3.6	79.5	3.6
1995	75.9	5.9	95.2	0.0	84.7	-2.2	79.7	5.9	89.7	8.2	85.2	7.1
1996	80.9	6.5	95.9	0.7	84.9	0.3	84.3	5.7	95.2	6.2	90.3	6.0
1997	85.6	5.9	99.5	3.7	85.1	0.2	86.1	2.1	100.7	5.7	94.0	4.1
1998	90.9	6.1	103.4	3.9	89.5	5.2	87.8	2.1	101.5	0.8	95.3	1.4
1999	92.7	2.0	102.6	-0.8	95.1	6.2	90.3	2.8	97.5	-3.9	94.3	-1.0
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-2.6	100.0	5.2	100.0	10.7	100.0	2.6	100.0	6.0
2001	104.4	4.4	98.2	-1.8	103.5	3.5	106.4	6.4	100.8	0.8	102.9	2.9
2002	101.9	-2.4	95.1	-3.1	107.9	4.2	107.2	0.8	94.4	-6.3	99.3	-3.5
2003	101.9	0.0	91.0	-4.3	109.5	1.5	112.0	4.5	93.1	-1.5	99.8	0.6
2004	102.2	0.3	86.1	-5.4	114.6	4.7	118.7	6.0	89.2	-4.2	98.1	-1.7
2005	96.6	-5.5	83.6	-3.0	118.8	3.6	115.6	-2.6	81.3	-8.8	91.6	-6.7

Table B.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	18.0	3.4	33.7	9.7	53.5	-5.7	109.1	-6.4	58.3	-11.7
1986	19.4	7.6	36.0	6.9	53.8	0.7	104.9	-3.9	56.5	-3.2
1987	22.5	15.9	40.5	12.3	55.6	3.2	109.7	4.6	60.9	7.9
1988	26.7	18.7	46.3	14.5	57.6	3.7	121.2	10.5	69.8	14.6
1989	30.7	15.2	51.7	11.5	59.5	3.3	131.2	8.2	78.1	11.8
1990	36.7	19.2	57.9	12.0	63.4	6.4	130.7	-0.4	82.8	6.0
1991	43.7	19.2	66.5	14.9	65.7	3.8	133.1	1.8	87.5	5.7
1992	50.4	15.4	72.1	8.4	69.9	6.4	125.8	-5.4	88.0	0.6
1993	53.5	6.1	73.6	2.2	72.6	3.9	125.1	-0.6	90.9	3.2
1994	59.7	11.7	79.4	7.8	75.3	3.6	120.7	-3.5	90.8	0.0
1995	65.9	10.3	82.7	4.1	79.7	5.9	111.5	-7.6	88.9	-2.1
1996	70.2	6.5	83.3	0.7	84.3	5.7	105.0	-5.8	88.5	-0.4
1997	72.9	3.9	84.7	1.7	86.1	2.1	99.3	-5.4	85.5	-3.4
1998	79.8	9.5	90.8	7.3	87.8	2.1	98.5	-0.8	86.6	1.3
1999	89.6	12.3	99.3	9.3	90.3	2.8	102.6	4.1	92.7	7.0
2000	100.0	11.6	100.0	0.8	100.0	10.7	100.0	-2.5	100.0	7.9
2001	109.9	9.9	103.3	3.3	106.4	6.4	99.2	-0.8	105.5	5.5
2002	118.7	8.0	110.7	7.2	107.2	0.8	105.9	6.8	113.5	7.6
2003	127.9	7.8	114.2	3.1	112.0	4.5	107.5	1.5	120.3	6.1
2004	136.3	6.5	114.8	0.5	118.7	6.0	112.2	4.4	133.1	10.6
2005	143.9	5.6	124.5	8.5	115.6	-2.6	123.0	9.7	142.2	6.8

Table B.4 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 2004-2005

1. Electricity

Rupees

Average cost per kwh	**2004**	**2005**
Industrial	2.17	2.19
EPZ	1.89	1.91

2. Water

Rupees

Tariff for Industrial Consumers	**2004**	**2005**
First 100 cubic metres	10.00	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	12.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	16.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	250.00	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	5.50	5.50
Average price per cubic metre		
including ground water	*10.47*	*11.44*
excluding ground water	*15.10*	*15.05*

3.Telecommunication services

Rupees

	2004		**2005**	
(i) Local call per minute	**Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter**		**Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter**	
(ii) International call / minute	**Peak**	**Off Peak**	**Peak**	**Off Peak**
Australia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
New Zealand	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
England	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
France	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Germany	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Switzerland	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
USA	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Russia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
India	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Singapore	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Malaysia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Japan	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
Rep of China	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00
South Africa	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00

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

Rupees

	Year	
	2004	**2005**
Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
First Floor	44.00	44.00
Second Floor	38.00	38.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

5. Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports

Rupees

Destination	**Minimum**		**100 kg < 500kg**		**500kg < 1000kg**		**1000kg or more**	
	2004	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**
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	1130	1130	71.00	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1070	1070	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

6. Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport

Rupees

Port of embarcation	**Currency**	**Minimum**		**100 kg < 500kg**		**500kg < 1000kg**		**1000kg or more**	
		2004	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**	**2004**	**2005**
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
Johanesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	0.99	0.99	0.69	0.69	0.55	0.55
Kuala Lumpur via Singapore	USD	38.00	38.00	2.89	2.89	2.60	2.60	2.47	2.47
Mumbai	INR	1241.00	1241.00	157.00	157.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00
Singapore	SGD	63.00	63.00	5.57	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

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	27.2	30.0	62.8	43.9	27.6	37.7	43.3	-9.6	98.4	-5.6
1986	36.7	34.9	82.2	31.0	41.0	48.4	44.6	3.0	89.5	-9.1
1987	44.7	22.0	95.4	16.0	55.2	34.8	46.9	5.2	81.0	-9.5
1988	50.1	12.0	99.7	4.5	71.6	29.7	50.3	7.2	69.9	-13.7
1989	53.1	6.0	98.6	-1.1	83.1	16.1	53.8	7.1	63.9	-8.7
1990	56.8	7.0	98.3	-0.3	86.2	3.7	57.8	7.4	65.9	3.2
1991	59.7	5.0	98.9	0.7	86.1	-0.1	60.3	4.3	69.3	5.1
1992	63.2	6.0	97.3	-1.6	82.7	-4.0	65.0	7.7	76.4	10.4
1993	67.0	6.0	93.5	-3.9	83.2	0.5	71.7	10.3	80.6	5.4
1994	69.9	4.3	90.7	-3.0	82.2	-1.2	77.1	7.5	85.1	5.6
1995	73.4	5.0	88.6	-2.3	79.8	-2.8	82.8	7.5	91.9	8.1
1996	78.5	7.0	88.8	0.2	78.9	-1.2	88.4	6.7	99.6	8.3
1997	83.3	6.0	92.9	4.6	82.6	4.7	89.6	1.3	100.8	1.2
1998	89.0	6.9	97.9	5.4	87.9	6.4	90.9	1.5	101.2	0.5
1999	94.3	6.0	99.6	1.8	95.1	8.2	94.7	4.2	99.2	-2.1
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.6	100.0	0.9
2001	104.4	4.4	97.7	-2.3	103.7	3.7	106.8	6.8	100.7	0.7
2002	98.1	-6.0	91.6	-6.2	103.4	-0.3	107.1	0.2	94.9	-5.7
2003	92.2	-6.0	83.8	-8.5	101.4	-1.9	110.0	2.7	90.9	-4.2
2004	86.0	-6.8	75.8	-9.6	111.1	9.5	113.4	3.1	77.4	-14.9
2005	75.4	-12.3	72.2	-4.7	116.9	5.3	104.4	-7.9	64.5	-16.7

Table C.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	27.2	30.0	62.8	43.9	27.6	37.7	43.3	-9.6	98.4	-5.6	65.5	-8.6
1986	36.7	34.9	82.2	31.0	41.0	48.4	44.6	3.0	89.5	-9.1	63.6	-2.8
1987	44.7	22.0	95.4	16.0	55.2	34.8	46.9	5.2	81.0	-9.5	62.5	-1.8
1988	50.1	12.0	99.7	4.5	71.6	29.7	50.3	7.2	69.9	-13.7	60.3	-3.5
1989	53.1	6.0	98.6	-1.1	83.1	16.1	53.8	7.1	63.9	-8.7	59.7	-1.1
1990	56.8	7.0	98.3	-0.3	86.2	3.7	57.8	7.4	65.9	3.2	62.9	5.5
1991	59.7	5.0	98.9	0.7	86.1	-0.1	60.3	4.3	69.3	5.1	66.8	6.1
1992	63.2	6.0	97.3	-1.6	82.7	-4.0	65.0	7.7	76.4	10.4	73.6	10.1
1993	67.0	6.0	93.5	-3.9	83.2	0.5	71.7	10.3	80.6	5.4	78.2	6.3
1994	69.9	4.3	90.7	-3.0	82.2	-1.2	77.1	7.5	85.1	5.6	83.0	6.2
1995	73.4	5.0	88.6	-2.3	79.8	-2.8	82.8	7.5	91.9	8.1	89.0	7.2
1996	78.5	7.0	88.8	0.2	78.9	-1.2	88.4	6.7	99.6	8.3	94.3	6.0
1997	83.3	6.0	92.9	4.6	82.6	4.7	89.6	1.3	100.8	1.2	94.7	0.4
1998	89.0	6.9	97.9	5.4	87.9	6.4	90.9	1.5	101.2	0.5	95.7	1.2
1999	94.3	6.0	99.6	1.8	95.1	8.2	94.7	4.2	99.2	-2.1	97.2	1.5
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	0.4	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.6	100.0	0.9	100.0	2.9
2001	104.4	4.4	97.7	-2.3	103.7	3.7	106.8	6.8	100.7	0.7	103.2	3.2
2002	98.1	-6.0	91.6	-6.2	103.4	-0.3	107.1	0.2	94.9	-5.7	100.9	-2.3
2003	92.2	-6.0	83.8	-8.5	101.4	-1.9	110.0	2.7	90.9	-4.2	100.7	-0.2
2004	86.0	-6.8	75.8	-9.6	111.1	9.5	113.4	3.1	77.4	-14.9	90.9	-9.7
2005	75.4	-12.3	72.2	-4.7	116.9	5.3	104.4	-7.9	64.5	-16.7	81.6	-10.2

Table C.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	15.9	12.9	36.8	24.9	43.3	-9.6	101.6	5.9	44.0	-4.3
1986	17.9	12.6	40.2	9.3	44.6	3.0	111.7	10.0	49.8	13.2
1987	21.0	17.1	44.8	11.4	46.9	5.2	123.5	10.5	57.9	16.2
1988	25.1	19.2	49.8	11.2	50.3	7.2	143.0	15.8	71.9	24.2
1989	28.4	13.3	52.7	5.8	53.8	7.1	156.6	9.5	84.3	17.3
1990	33.9	19.3	58.6	11.1	57.8	7.4	151.8	-3.1	87.7	4.1
1991	39.8	17.4	66.0	12.6	60.3	4.3	144.4	-4.9	87.0	-0.8
1992	48.4	21.6	74.5	12.9	65.0	7.7	130.8	-9.4	85.0	-2.4
1993	53.5	10.5	74.6	0.2	71.7	10.3	124.1	-5.1	88.9	4.6
1994	60.6	13.4	78.7	5.5	77.1	7.5	117.5	-5.3	90.6	1.9
1995	67.3	11.0	81.2	3.2	82.8	7.5	108.8	-7.5	90.1	-0.5
1996	72.2	7.3	81.7	0.5	88.4	6.7	100.4	-7.7	88.8	-1.4
1997	73.5	1.9	82.1	0.5	89.6	1.3	99.2	-1.2	88.9	0.1
1998	81.2	10.3	89.3	8.7	90.9	1.5	98.8	-0.5	89.8	1.0
1999	93.5	15.2	98.7	10.6	94.7	4.2	100.9	2.1	95.5	6.4
2000	100.0	7.0	100.0	1.3	100.0	5.6	100.0	-0.8	100.0	4.7
2001	112.3	12.3	105.1	5.1	106.8	6.8	99.3	-0.7	106.1	6.1
2002	123.6	10.0	115.4	9.8	107.1	0.2	105.3	6.0	112.8	6.3
2003	135.6	9.7	123.2	6.8	110.0	2.7	110.0	4.4	121.0	7.3
2004	145.2	7.1	128.1	4.0	113.4	3.1	129.2	17.5	146.5	21.1
2005	151.4	4.3	145.1	13.3	104.4	-7.9	155.1	20.0	161.9	10.5

D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table D.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	25.8	38.0	63.8	49.0	27.7	38.0	40.4	-7.4	93.1	0.0
1986	35.8	39.0	85.3	33.8	41.1	48.4	42.0	3.9	87.2	-6.3
1987	44.4	24.0	99.3	16.4	55.4	34.9	44.7	6.5	80.2	-8.0
1988	48.9	10.2	102.8	3.5	71.8	29.6	47.6	6.5	68.2	-15.0
1989	51.8	5.8	100.2	-2.5	83.2	15.9	51.7	8.5	62.2	-8.7
1990	55.9	8.0	99.7	-0.4	86.3	3.7	56.1	8.5	64.8	4.2
1991	59.2	5.8	100.6	0.8	86.2	-0.1	58.8	4.9	68.6	5.9
1992	62.6	5.8	98.9	-1.7	82.8	-3.9	63.3	7.6	75.6	10.1
1993	65.9	5.3	94.6	-4.3	83.3	0.5	69.7	10.1	79.2	4.8
1994	69.3	5.1	90.8	-4.0	82.3	-1.2	76.3	9.5	84.2	6.4
1995	72.5	4.7	87.5	-3.6	79.9	-2.8	82.8	8.6	90.7	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	88.0	0.5	79.0	-1.2	89.3	7.8	99.4	9.6
1997	83.5	6.3	92.7	5.4	82.7	4.7	90.1	0.9	101.0	1.6
1998	89.3	6.9	98.1	5.8	87.9	6.4	91.0	1.0	101.5	0.5
1999	94.6	6.0	100.0	2.0	95.1	8.2	94.6	3.9	99.5	-2.0
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.6
2001	104.3	4.3	97.4	-2.6	103.9	3.9	107.1	7.1	100.4	0.4
2002	96.4	-7.6	91.2	-6.3	103.5	-0.4	105.7	-1.4	93.1	-7.3
2003	89.8	-6.8	82.3	-9.7	101.6	-1.8	109.1	3.2	88.4	-5.1
2004	81.7	-9.0	72.6	-11.9	111.5	9.7	112.6	3.3	73.3	-17.1
2005	69.5	-15.0	67.0	-7.6	117.7	5.5	103.6	-8.0	59.0	-19.5

Table D.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	25.8	38.0	63.8	49.0	27.7	38.0	40.4	-7.4	93.1	0.0	61.0	-5.0
1986	35.8	39.0	85.3	33.8	41.1	48.4	42.0	3.9	87.2	-6.3	60.5	-0.7
1987	44.4	24.0	99.3	16.4	55.4	34.9	44.7	6.5	80.2	-8.0	60.6	0.2
1988	48.9	10.2	102.8	3.5	71.8	29.6	47.6	6.5	68.2	-15.0	58.2	-4.1
1989	51.8	5.8	100.2	-2.5	83.2	15.9	51.7	8.5	62.2	-8.7	58.1	-0.2
1990	55.9	8.0	99.7	-0.4	86.3	3.7	56.1	8.5	64.8	4.2	62.0	6.7
1991	59.2	5.8	100.6	0.8	86.2	-0.1	58.8	4.9	68.6	5.9	66.1	6.6
1992	62.6	5.8	98.9	-1.7	82.8	-3.9	63.3	7.6	75.6	10.1	72.3	9.5
1993	65.9	5.3	94.6	-4.3	83.3	0.5	69.7	10.1	79.2	4.8	76.7	6.0
1994	69.3	5.1	90.8	-4.0	82.3	-1.2	76.3	9.5	84.2	6.4	82.5	7.6
1995	72.5	4.7	87.5	-3.6	79.9	-2.8	82.8	8.6	90.7	7.7	88.8	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	88.0	0.5	79.0	-1.2	89.3	7.8	99.4	9.6	95.0	6.9
1997	83.5	6.3	92.7	5.4	82.7	4.7	90.1	0.9	101.0	1.6	95.2	0.2
1998	89.3	6.9	98.1	5.8	87.9	6.4	91.0	1.0	101.5	0.5	96.1	1.0
1999	94.6	6.0	100.0	2.0	95.1	8.2	94.6	3.9	99.5	-2.0	97.0	0.9
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.6	100.0	3.1
2001	104.3	4.3	97.4	-2.6	103.9	3.9	107.1	7.1	100.4	0.4	102.4	2.4
2002	96.4	-7.6	91.2	-6.3	103.5	-0.4	105.7	-1.4	93.1	-7.3	99.2	-3.2
2003	89.8	-6.8	82.3	-9.7	101.6	-1.8	109.1	3.2	88.4	-5.1	98.8	-0.4
2004	81.7	-9.0	72.6	-11.9	111.5	9.7	112.6	3.3	73.3	-17.1	88.6	-10.3
2005	69.5	-15.0	67.0	-7.6	117.7	5.5	103.6	-8.0	59.0	-19.5	80.2	-9.5

Table D.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	16.3	15.0	40.5	24.2	40.4	-7.4	107.4	0.0	43.4	-7.4
1986	17.9	9.3	42.5	5.2	42.0	3.9	114.7	6.7	48.1	10.9
1987	20.7	15.9	46.3	8.8	44.7	6.5	124.7	8.8	55.8	15.8
1988	24.6	18.9	51.7	11.7	47.6	6.5	146.7	17.6	69.9	25.3
1989	28.2	14.7	54.7	5.7	51.7	8.5	160.7	9.6	83.1	18.9
1990	33.9	20.0	60.5	10.6	56.1	8.5	154.3	-4.0	86.5	4.1
1991	39.9	17.8	67.9	12.3	58.8	4.9	145.7	-5.6	85.7	-0.9
1992	49.7	24.5	78.6	15.7	63.3	7.6	132.3	-9.2	83.8	-2.3
1993	54.1	8.8	77.6	-1.2	69.7	10.1	126.3	-4.5	88.0	5.1
1994	61.7	14.2	80.9	4.3	76.3	9.5	118.8	-6.0	90.6	2.9
1995	68.8	11.4	83.0	2.6	82.8	8.6	110.2	-7.2	91.3	0.8
1996	74.8	8.7	83.7	0.9	89.3	7.8	100.6	-8.8	89.8	-1.7
1997	74.3	-0.6	82.5	-1.4	90.1	0.9	99.0	-1.5	89.2	-0.6
1998	81.6	9.7	89.6	8.6	91.0	1.0	98.5	-0.5	89.7	0.5
1999	91.7	12.5	97.0	8.3	94.6	3.9	100.6	2.1	95.1	6.1
2000	100.0	9.0	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.7	100.0	-0.5	100.0	5.2
2001	110.2	10.2	102.9	2.9	107.1	7.1	99.6	-0.4	106.7	6.7
2002	123.4	11.9	116.7	13.4	105.7	-1.4	107.4	7.8	113.5	6.4
2003	136.7	10.8	125.3	7.3	109.1	3.2	113.1	5.3	123.4	8.7
2004	151.1	10.5	134.1	7.0	112.6	3.3	136.4	20.6	153.6	24.5
2005	161.4	6.8	155.7	16.1	103.6	-8.0	169.4	24.2	175.5	14.2

E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Labour Productivity, Capital Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	40.9	-3.0	55.3	10.9	39.1	36.0	73.9	-12.5	104.6	-28.7
1986	45.2	10.5	59.4	7.3	57.9	48.3	76.1	3.0	78.0	-25.5
1987	48.4	7.2	66.2	11.6	78.1	34.8	73.1	-3.9	62.0	-20.5
1988	59.1	22.0	76.3	15.2	101.6	30.1	77.4	5.9	58.1	-6.2
1989	64.0	8.3	86.9	13.8	118.8	17.0	73.6	-4.8	53.8	-7.4
1990	64.2	0.4	87.3	0.5	123.3	3.8	73.5	-0.1	52.1	-3.2
1991	64.2	0.0	86.9	-0.5	123.0	-0.2	73.9	0.5	52.2	0.2
1992	69.0	7.5	85.9	-1.1	115.7	-6.0	80.4	8.7	59.7	14.3
1993	77.2	11.8	85.5	-0.4	114.5	-1.0	90.2	12.3	67.4	13.0
1994	75.9	-1.7	89.9	5.1	110.9	-3.1	84.4	-6.5	68.4	1.4
1995	81.6	7.6	96.5	7.3	105.8	-4.6	84.6	0.3	77.1	12.8
1996	79.2	-3.0	95.3	-1.3	97.7	-7.7	83.1	-1.7	81.1	5.1
1997	81.5	2.9	94.8	-0.5	94.0	-3.8	86.0	3.5	86.7	7.0
1998	87.1	6.9	96.6	1.9	88.1	-6.3	90.2	4.9	98.9	14.1
1999	92.3	6.0	96.4	-0.2	93.7	6.4	95.8	6.3	98.5	-0.4
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.7	100.0	6.7	100.0	4.4	100.0	1.5
2001	105.0	5.0	100.4	0.4	106.6	6.6	104.5	4.5	98.5	-1.5
2002	111.3	6.0	94.9	-5.5	105.8	-0.7	117.3	12.2	105.2	6.8
2003	110.5	-0.7	95.1	0.3	101.2	-4.4	116.2	-0.9	109.2	3.9
2004	118.3	7.0	100.3	5.4	111.4	10.1	118.0	1.5	106.1	-2.8
2005	121.8	3.0	111.1	10.8	118.3	6.2	109.6	-7.0	103.0	-3.0

Table E.2 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Real Output		Labour Input		Capital Input		Labour Productivity		Capital Productivity		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	40.9	-3.0	55.3	10.9	39.1	36.0	73.9	-12.5	104.6	-28.7	86.5	-22.8
1986	45.2	10.5	59.4	7.3	57.9	48.3	76.1	3.0	78.0	-25.5	72.8	-15.8
1987	48.4	7.2	66.2	11.6	78.1	34.8	73.1	-3.9	62.0	-20.5	62.4	-14.2
1988	59.1	22.0	76.3	15.2	101.6	30.1	77.4	5.9	58.1	-6.2	60.4	-3.3
1989	64.0	8.3	86.9	13.8	118.8	17.0	73.6	-4.8	53.8	-7.4	57.7	-4.4
1990	64.2	0.4	87.3	0.5	123.3	3.8	73.5	-0.1	52.1	-3.2	56.3	-2.5
1991	64.2	0.0	86.9	-0.5	123.0	-0.2	73.9	0.5	52.2	0.2	57.8	2.8
1992	69.0	7.5	85.9	-1.1	115.7	-6.0	80.4	8.7	59.7	14.3	67.8	17.1
1993	77.2	11.8	85.5	-0.4	114.5	-1.0	90.2	12.3	67.4	13.0	75.5	11.5
1994	75.9	-1.7	89.9	5.1	110.9	-3.1	84.4	-6.5	68.4	1.4	74.2	-1.8
1995	81.6	7.6	96.5	7.3	105.8	-4.6	84.6	0.3	77.1	12.8	78.4	5.8
1996	79.2	-3.0	95.3	-1.3	97.7	-7.7	83.1	-1.7	81.1	5.1	80.3	2.4
1997	81.5	2.9	94.8	-0.5	94.0	-3.8	86.0	3.5	86.7	7.0	85.1	6.0
1998	87.1	6.9	96.6	1.9	88.1	-6.3	90.2	4.9	98.9	14.1	93.4	9.7
1999	92.3	6.0	96.4	-0.2	93.7	6.4	95.8	6.3	98.5	-0.4	99.2	6.3
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.7	100.0	6.7	100.0	4.4	100.0	1.5	100.0	0.8
2001	105.0	5.0	100.4	0.4	106.6	6.6	104.5	4.5	98.5	-1.5	105.8	5.8
2002	111.3	6.0	94.9	-5.5	105.8	-0.7	117.3	12.2	105.2	6.8	111.3	5.2
2003	110.5	-0.7	95.1	0.3	101.2	-4.4	116.2	-0.9	109.2	3.9	113.0	1.5
2004	118.3	7.0	100.3	5.4	111.4	10.1	118.0	1.5	106.1	-2.8	108.0	-4.4
2005	121.8	3.0	111.1	10.8	118.3	6.2	109.6	-7.0	103.0	-3.0	100.6	-6.8

Table E.3 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1985 to 2005

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour Productivity		Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio	
	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %	Index	Growth rate %
1985	13.4	0.8	18.2	15.2	73.9	-12.5	95.6	40.2	70.6	22.7
1986	19.9	48.1	26.1	43.9	76.1	3.0	128.2	34.2	97.5	38.1
1987	25.6	28.7	35.0	34.0	73.1	-3.9	161.3	25.8	117.9	20.8
1988	30.0	17.3	38.8	10.8	77.4	5.9	172.0	6.6	133.1	12.9
1989	30.1	0.3	40.9	5.4	73.6	-4.8	185.8	8.0	136.8	2.8
1990	34.5	14.6	46.9	14.7	73.5	-0.1	192.0	3.3	141.2	3.2
1991	39.6	14.7	53.5	14.1	73.9	0.5	191.5	-0.2	141.6	0.3
1992	39.8	0.7	49.6	-7.4	80.4	8.7	167.5	-12.5	134.7	-4.9
1993	50.1	25.8	55.6	12.1	90.2	12.3	148.3	-11.5	133.8	-0.6
1994	53.9	7.6	63.9	15.0	84.4	-6.5	146.2	-1.4	123.3	-7.8
1995	58.0	7.7	68.6	7.4	84.6	0.3	129.6	-11.3	109.6	-11.1
1996	56.8	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	83.1	-1.7	123.4	-4.8	102.5	-6.5
1997	68.5	20.7	79.7	16.6	86.0	3.5	115.3	-6.5	99.1	-3.3
1998	78.8	15.1	87.4	9.7	90.2	4.9	101.1	-12.3	91.1	-8.1
1999	105.1	33.3	109.7	25.5	95.8	6.3	101.5	0.4	97.3	6.7
2000	100.0	-4.8	100.0	-8.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	-1.5	100.0	2.8
2001	124.2	24.2	118.8	18.8	104.5	4.5	101.5	1.5	106.1	6.1
2002	124.1	-0.1	105.8	-10.9	117.3	12.2	95.1	-6.3	111.5	5.1
2003	126.8	2.2	109.2	3.2	116.2	-0.9	91.6	-3.7	106.4	-4.6
2004	112.9	-10.9	95.8	-12.3	118.0	1.5	94.2	2.9	111.2	4.5
2005	105.1	-7.0	95.8	0.1	109.6	-7.0	97.1	3.1	106.5	-4.2

F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table F.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1985 - 2005

(Thousand)

Year	Labour force			Employment[1]					Unemployment	
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establshments[2]		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate[3]
				Number	%	Number	%			%
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	505.2	14.6	519.8	298.7	61.5	187.2	38.5	485.9	33.9	6.7
2001	512.5	16.5	529.0	302.0	61.2	191.6	38.8	493.6	35.4	6.9
2002	514.2 [4]	17.0	531.2	296.2	60.0	197.6	40.0	493.8	37.4	7.3
2003	522.7	18.2	540.9	296.9	59.3	203.5	40.7	500.4	40.5	7.7
2004	532.1	17.5	549.6	293.3	58.1	211.2	41.9	504.5	45.1	8.5
2005	542.5	16.6	559.1	292.2	57.6	214.8	42.4	507.0	52.1	9.6

[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.

Table F.2 - Employment in large[1] establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2002 - March 2005

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**25,258**	**23,394**	**23,111**	**22,044**
Sugarcane	*17,615*	*15,540*	*14,822*	*13,803*
Other	*7,643*	*7,854*	*8,289*	*8,241*
Mining and quarrying	**170**	**214**	**217**	**182**
Manufacturing	**111,017**	**108,907**	**101,715**	**92,620**
Sugar	*3,064*	*2,230*	*2,282*	*2,234*
EPZ products [2]	*84,475*	*82,516*	*74,723*	*65,159*
Other	*23,478*	*24,161*	*24,710*	*25,227*
Electricity, gas and water	**3,041**	**2,992**	**2,932**	**2,980**
Construction	**13,027**	**14,598**	**15,333**	**12,524**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**16,909**	**17,691**	**18,157**	**18,091**
Hotels and restaurants	**17,142**	**17,815**	**18,476**	**21,035**
Transport, storage and communications	**17,521**	**17,752**	**17,801**	**18,050**
Financial intermediation	**7,016**	**7,347**	**7,494**	**8,401**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**8,729**	**11,061**	**12,394**	**14,295**
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**37,770**	**38,823**	**38,738**	**39,547**
Education	**18,914**	**20,635**	**22,331**	**23,202**
Health and social work	**10,986**	**11,608**	**12,127**	**12,604**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**7,103**	**5,700**	**5,591**	**5,941**
Total	**294,603**	**298,537**	**296,417**	**291,516**

[1] ***employing 10 or more persons***

[2] ***excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments***

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings[1] in large[2] establishments by industrial group, March 2002 - March 2005

(Rupees)

Industrial group	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**7,959**	**8,734**	**9,334**	**9,825**
Sugarcane	*7,386*	*8,308*	*8,580*	*9,054*
Mining and quarrying	**5,155**	**5,441**	**5,496**	**5,588**
Manufacturing	**6,155**	**6,668**	**7,299**	**7,798**
EPZ [3] products	*5,323*	*5,694*	*6,196*	*6,646*
Electricity, gas and water	**17,518**	**17,347**	**18,456**	**19,457**
Construction	**9,280**	**10,147**	**11,465**	**12,042**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods	**10,762**	**11,236**	**12,032**	**12,772**
Hotels and restaurants	**8,034**	**8,402**	**8,947**	**9,881**
Transport, storage and communications	**12,777**	**13,830**	**15,189**	**15,982**
Financial intermediation	**17,228**	**17,734**	**20,225**	**21,478**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**12,186**	**11,690**	**12,003**	**12,822**
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**11,018**	**11,232**	**13,960**	**15,056**
Education	**11,728**	**12,524**	**13,993**	**15,096**
Health and social work	**12,082**	**12,812**	**15,134**	**16,628**
Other community,social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**7,976**	**9,839**	**10,846**	**11,427**
All Sectors	**9,159**	**9,826**	**11,103**	**12,061**

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

[2] employing 10 or more persons

[3] excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2002 - March 2005

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2002	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**121**	**132**	**141**	**149**
Sugarcane	*120*	*135*	*139*	*147*
Mining and quarrying	**133**	**140**	**141**	**144**
Manufacturing	**111**	**120**	**132**	**141**
EPZ products	*111*	*119*	*130*	*139*
Electricity, gas and water	**130**	**128**	**137**	**144**
Construction	**106**	**116**	**131**	**138**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**112**	**117**	**126**	**133**
Hotels and restaurants	**109**	**114**	**121**	**134**
Transport, storage and communications	**111**	**120**	**132**	**139**
Financial intermediation	**116**	**120**	**137**	**145**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**119**	**114**	**117**	**125**
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**109**	**111**	**138**	**148**
Education	**104**	**111**	**124**	**134**
Health and social work	**107**	**114**	**134**	**148**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**100**	**124**	**136**	**144**
All sectors	**112**	**120**	**136**	**147**

Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1985 - 2005

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	Growth rate (%)
1985	36.8	6.7	951.0	20.2	10.1	54.8	3.2	43.3	-9.6
1986	37.5	1.8	978.0	20.7	2.8	55.3	0.9	44.6	3.0
1987	37.7	0.6	1064.0	22.6	8.8	59.8	8.2	46.9	5.2
1988	41.1	9.2	1265.0	26.8	18.9	65.3	9.1	50.3	7.2
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	31.8	18.6	68.7	5.3	53.8	7.1
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	8.7	57.8	7.4
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.2	83.9	12.3	60.3	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	12.2	65.0	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	1.9	71.7	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	77.1	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.6	82.8	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	88.4	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.6	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.9	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.7	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	5.6
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	106.8	6.8
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	107.1	0.2
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	110.0	2.7
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	113.4	3.1
2005	128.0	4.9	6722.0	142.5	7.8	111.4	2.8	104.4	-7.9

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

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1995 - 2005

(R million)

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**6,461**	**7,193**	**7,326**	**8,131**	**5,729**	**7,328**	**8,596**	**7,909**	**8,727**	**9,663**	**9,624**
Sugarcane	*3,573*	*4,217*	*4,178*	*4,842*	*2,432*	*3,741*	*4,646*	*3,913*	*4,508*	*5,094*	*5,046*
Other	*2,888*	*2,976*	*3,148*	*3,289*	*3,297*	*3,587*	*3,950*	*3,996*	*4,219*	*4,569*	*4,578*
Mining and quarrying	**130**	**140**	**148**	**155**	**159**	**163**	**156**	**81**	**84**	**87**	**88**
Manufacturing	**14,289**	**16,508**	**18,324**	**21,043**	**22,435**	**24,701**	**27,422**	**28,227**	**29,581**	**31,799**	**32,040**
Sugar	*1,010*	*1,207*	*1,247*	*1,474*	*546*	*840*	*1,436*	*1,270*	*1,359*	*1,536*	*1,522*
E.P.Z products	*7,067*	*8,202*	*9,179*	*10,510*	*11,700*	*12,523*	*13,681*	*13,603*	*13,171*	*13,134*	*12,100*
Other	*6,212*	*7,099*	*7,898*	*9,059*	*10,189*	*11,338*	*12,305*	*13,354*	*15,051*	*17,129*	*18,418*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**1,514**	**1,451**	**1,257**	**1,159**	**1,412**	**1,820**	**2,634**	**3,012**	**3,409**	**3,546**	**3,355**
Construction	**4,012**	**4,386**	**4,278**	**4,764**	**5,335**	**5,899**	**6,442**	**7,168**	**8,269**	**8,835**	**9,023**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**7,940**	**9,103**	**10,331**	**11,194**	**12,283**	**12,810**	**13,532**	**14,728**	**15,466**	**17,327**	**19,417**
Wholesale and retail trade	*7,658*	*8,789*	*9,982*	*10,789*	*11,813*	*12,260*	*12,902*	*13,997*	*14,621*	*16,350*	*18,292*
Other	*282*	*314*	*349*	*405*	*470*	*550*	*630*	*731*	*845*	*977*	*1,125*
Hotels and restaurants	**3,178**	**3,937**	**4,365**	**5,448**	**6,485**	**6,872**	**8,693**	**8,923**	**9,434**	**11,296**	**12,423**
Transport , storage and communication	**7,088**	**7,500**	**8,926**	**10,380**	**11,443**	**13,663**	**15,201**	**16,944**	**18,496**	**19,967**	**20,935**
Financial intermediation	**4,037**	**4,443**	**5,209**	**6,536**	**7,862**	**10,156**	**10,298**	**11,619**	**13,829**	**14,875**	**16,756**
Insurance	*1,286*	*1,500*	*1,790*	*2,030*	*2,220*	*2,400*	*2,851*	*3,251*	*3,745*	*4,200*	*4,675*
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	*2,751*	*2,943*	*3,419*	*4,507*	*5,642*	*7,756*	*7,448*	*8,368*	*10,084*	*10,675*	*12,081*
Real estate, renting and business activities	**5,303**	**6,160**	**6,944**	**7,677**	**8,450**	**9,341**	**10,524**	**11,707**	**13,026**	**14,679**	**16,609**
Owner occupied dwellings	*3,302*	*3,555*	*3,830*	*4,100*	*4,400*	*4,733*	*5,244*	*5,836*	*6,473*	*7,247*	*8,177*
Other	*2,001*	*2,605*	*3,114*	*3,577*	*4,050*	*4,608*	*5,280*	*5,871*	*6,553*	*7,432*	*8,432*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**4,150**	**4,903**	**5,336**	**5,914**	**6,559**	**7,043**	**7,483**	**8,140**	**9,408**	**10,580**	**11,460**
Education	**2,723**	**2,933**	**3,286**	**3,741**	**4,233**	**4,761**	**5,112**	**5,603**	**6,280**	**7,087**	**7,780**
Health and social work	**1,735**	**1,936**	**2,173**	**2,452**	**2,833**	**3,106**	**3,360**	**3,812**	**4,423**	**5,107**	**5,616**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**1,756**	**2,152**	**2,427**	**2,737**	**3,139**	**3,498**	**3,790**	**4,265**	**4,839**	**5,390**	**6,050**
FISIM	**-2,057**	**-2,148**	**-2,606**	**-3,496**	**-4,416**	**-5,955**	**-5,711**	**-6,712**	**-7,683**	**-7,818**	**-8,866**
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	**62,259**	**70,597**	**77,724**	**87,836**	**93,941**	**105,206**	**117,532**	**125,425**	**137,588**	**152,420**	**162,310**
Consumption of fixed capital	**9,978**	**11,012**	**12,184**	**13,540**	**15,176**	**16,409**	**17,513**	**18,860**	**20,244**	**22,085**	**24,338**
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	**52,281**	**59,585**	**65,540**	**74,296**	**78,765**	**88,797**	**100,019**	**106,565**	**117,344**	**130,335**	**137,972**

[1] / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1995 - 2005

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita[1]		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.$	(Rupees)	U.S.$
1995	62,260	55,459	3,116	135,201	7,596
1996	70,597	62,246	3,158	152,609	7,743
1997	77,724	67,701	3,216	166,361	7,903
1998	87,836	75,682	3,156	184,918	7,711
1999	93,941	79,920	3,178	195,507	7,774
2000	105,206	88,620	3,375	216,518	8,245
2001	117,532	97,953	3,370	238,112	8,191
2002	125,425	103,640	3,459	254,000	8,478
2003	137,588	112,031	3,948	274,956	9,688
2004	152,420	123,112	4,436	302,121	10,887
2005	162,310	129,995	4,563	320,138	11,237

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

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 1995 - 2005

Industry	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**+7.5**	**+5.7**	**+3.6**	**-0.8**	**-25.5**	**+33.8**	**+7.0**	**-16.3**	**+1.9**	**+6.0**	**-5.3**
Sugarcane	*+10.0*	*+11.1*	*+5.0*	*+2.5*	*-43.9*	*+64.5*	*+9.9*	*-25.0*	*+3.7*	*+6.5*	*-9.2*
Other	*+4.8*	*-1.0*	*+1.7*	*-5.1*	*+1.6*	*+11.2*	*+4.0*	*-6.1*	*+0.1*	*+5.4*	*-1.0*
Mining and quarrying	**+5.0**	**+4.5**	**+4.0**	**+2.0**	**+0.7**	***+2.1***	**-5.9**	**-49.0**	**+1.0**	**+0.4**	**-3.6**
Manufacturing	**+5.9**	**+6.5**	**+5.9**	**+6.1**	**+2.0**	***+7.9***	**+4.4**	**-2.4**	**+0.0**	**+0.3**	**-5.5**
Sugar	*+10.5*	*+12.3*	*+10.0*	*+2.5*	*-45.0*	*+64.5*	*+9.9*	*-25.0*	*+3.7*	*+6.5*	*-9.2*
E.P.Z products	*+5.0*	*+7.0*	*+6.0*	*+6.9*	*+6.0*	*+6.0*	*+4.4*	*-6.0*	*-6.0*	*-6.8*	*-12.3*
Other	*+6.2*	*+4.9*	*+5.2*	*+5.8*	*+5.1*	*+7.0*	*+4.1*	*+4.2*	*+5.8*	*+6.0*	*0.0*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**+8.7**	**+7.5**	**+9.3**	**+10.4**	**+8.6**	**+12.9**	**+10.7**	**+1.5**	**+8.2**	**+4.0**	**+3.8**
Construction	**-1.6**	**+4.8**	**-0.9**	**+8.2**	**+8.9**	**+9.1**	**+5.2**	**+6.3**	**+10.2**	**+0.5**	**-5.2**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**+4.2**	**+5.4**	**+5.0**	**+4.6**	**+6.1**	**+2.2**	**+3.2**	**+3.2**	**+1.2**	**+5.7**	**+5.2**
Wholesale and retail trade	*+4.6*	*+5.5*	*+5.0*	*+4.5*	*+6.0*	*+2.0*	*+3.0*	*+3.0*	*+0.8*	*+5.5*	*+5.0*
Other	*-5.3*	*+3.0*	*+5.0*	*+8.0*	*+7.7*	*+8.2*	*+8.2*	*+8.3*	*+8.3*	*+8.5*	*+8.0*
Hotels and restaurants	**+4.8**	**+12.6**	**+9.5**	**+5.3**	**+3.9**	**+12.2**	**+1.2**	**+3.1**	**+3.0**	**+2.4**	**+5.6**
Transport , storage and communications	**+5.6**	**+7.0**	**+9.0**	**+11.4**	**+6.3**	**+13.3**	**+9.1**	**+7.7**	**+6.6**	**+8.3**	**+7.8**
Financial intermediation	**+7.4**	**+7.0**	**+8.2**	**+18.5**	**+13.4**	**+22.0**	**-8.5**	**+5.8**	**+11.7**	**+4.3**	**+7.0**
Insurance	*+10.0*	*+8.0*	*+8.5*	*+6.5*	*+6.0*	*+5.0*	*+5.0*	*+5.0*	*+5.0*	*+5.0*	*+5.0*
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	*+6.5*	*+6.5*	*+8.0*	*+24.8*	*+16.8*	*+28.7*	*-12.7*	*+6.1*	*+14.3*	*+4.0*	*+7.8*
Real estate, renting and business activities	**+7.1**	**+5.1**	**+5.9**	**+6.0**	**+5.6**	**+7.3**	**+7.7**	**+5.9**	**+6.6**	**+6.7**	**+6.5**
Owner occupied dwellings	*+3.5*	*+3.5*	*+4.0*	*+4.0*	*+4.4*	*+6.1*	*+6.7*	*+6.3*	*+5.9*	*+5.3*	*+4.8*
Other	*+13.2*	*+7.8*	*+8.6*	*+8.4*	*+7.1*	*+8.6*	*+8.7*	*+5.5*	*+7.2*	*+8.0*	*+8.1*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**+5.8**	**+9.2**	**+1.5**	**+3.8**	**+3.9**	**+4.4**	**+3.9**	**+6.1**	**+5.6**	**+4.3**	**+5.3**
Education	**+3.7**	**-0.6**	**+6.1**	**+4.9**	**+6.1**	**+8.8**	**+4.0**	**+6.1**	**+4.8**	**+6.4**	**+6.1**
Health and social work	**+2.4**	**-2.1**	**+5.8**	**+6.0**	**+7.3**	**+6.0**	**+5.5**	**+9.0**	**+6.8**	**+7.4**	**+6.5**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**+6.9**	**+9.6**	**+8.0**	**+6.5**	**+7.4**	**+6.1**	**+5.7**	**+6.5**	**+6.3**	**+7.6**	**+7.9**
FISIM	**+6.5**	**+6.5**	**+8.0**	**+30.0**	**+20.0**	**+27.2**	**-14.9**	**+9.6**	**+7.6**	**-0.4**	**+6.3**
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	**+5.3**	**+6.2**	**+5.6**	**+5.8**	**+2.1**	**+9.7**	**+5.2**	**+1.8**	**+4.4**	**+4.7**	**+2.5**
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	**+4.9**	**+5.8**	**+5.5**	**+6.1**	**+5.7**	**+7.9**	**+4.9**	**+3.3**	**+4.5**	**+4.6**	**+3.0**

[1] / revised estimates

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2003-2005

(R million)

Industry	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**3,544**	**3,720**	**3,850**
Sugarcane	*2,024*	*2,100*	*2,200*
Other	*1,520*	*1,620*	*1,650*
Mining and quarrying	**24**	**25**	**25**
Manufacturing	**12,840**	**12,945**	**13,267**
Sugar	*514*	*540*	*560*
E.P.Z products	*7,511*	*7,277*	*7,228*
Other	*4,815*	*5,128*	*5,479*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**706**	**877**	**1,020**
Construction	**4,079**	**4,381**	**4,441**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**4,640**	**5,198**	**5,826**
Wholesale and retail trade	*4,386*	*4,905*	*5,488*
Other	*254*	*293*	*338*
Hotels and restaurants	**2,690**	**3,210**	**3,500**
Transport , storage and communications	**6,888**	**7,242**	**7,436**
Financial intermediation	**3,249**	**3,483**	**3,897**
Insurance	*713*	*722*	*750*
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	*2,536*	*2,761*	*3,147*
Real estate, renting and business activities	**2,613**	**2,947**	**3,312**
Other	*2,613*	*2,947*	*3,312*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**7,857**	**8,870**	**9,580**
Education	**4,506**	**5,173**	**5,627**
Health and social work	**2,900**	**3,334**	**3,613**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**2,139**	**2,385**	**2,670**
TOTAL	**58,675**	**63,790**	**68,064**

[1] ***revised estimates***

Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2003 - 2005

Industry	2003	2004	2005
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**40.6**	**38.5**	**40.0**
Sugarcane	*44.9*	*41.2*	*43.6*
Other	*36.0*	*35.5*	*36.0*
Mining and quarrying	**28.6**	**28.7**	**28.4**
Manufacturing	**43.4**	**40.7**	**41.4**
Sugar	*37.8*	*35.2*	*36.8*
E.P.Z products	*57.0*	*55.4*	*59.7*
Other	*32.0*	*29.9*	*29.7*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**20.7**	**24.7**	**30.4**
Construction	**49.3**	**49.6**	**49.2**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**30.0**	**30.0**	**30.0**
Wholesale and retail trade	*30.0*	*30.0*	*30.0*
Other	*30.1*	*30.0*	*30.0*
Hotels and restaurants	**28.5**	**28.4**	**28.2**
Transport , storage and communications	**37.2**	**36.3**	**35.5**
Financial intermediation	**23.5**	**23.4**	**23.3**
Insurance	*19.0*	*17.2*	*16.0*
Other (mainly banking including offshore)	*25.1*	*25.9*	*26.0*
Real estate, renting and business activities	**20.1**	**20.1**	**19.9**
Other	*39.9*	*39.7*	*39.3*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**83.5**	**83.8**	**83.6**
Education	**71.8**	**73.0**	**72.3**
Health and social work	**65.6**	**65.3**	**64.3**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**44.2**	**44.2**	**44.1**
TOTAL	**42.6**	**41.9**	**41.9**

Table F.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2003 - 2005

(R million)

Industry group	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	879	948	974
Manufacturing	42	46	47
Construction	389	415	415
Transport , storage and communications	68	75	78
Real estate, renting and business activities	53	57	62
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7,857	8,870	9,580
Education	2,876	3,265	3,477
Health and social work	2,555	2,934	3,143
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	39	50	50
General Government	14,758	16,660	17,826

1/ revised estimates

Table F.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2003 - 2005

(R million)

Industry group	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**954**	**1,033**	**1,071**
Sugarcane	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other	*954*	*1,033*	*1,071*
Manufacturing	**42**	**46**	**47**
Sugar	*0*	*0*	*0*
EPZ products	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other	*42*	*46*	*47*
Construction	**389**	**415**	**415**
Transport , storage and communications	**171**	**182**	**192**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**53**	**57**	**62**
Owner occupied dwellings	*0*	*0*	*0*
Other	*53*	*57*	*62*
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**9,408**	**10,580**	**11,460**
Education	**3,222**	**3,653**	**3,905**
Health and social work	**2,698**	**3,097**	**3,314**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**39**	**50**	**50**
General Government	**16,976**	**19,113**	**20,516**

[1] / revised estimates

Figures are based on the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table F.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1995 - 2005

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS											
A. Building & Construction Work	**10,201**	**11,009**	**10,870**	**12,152**	**13,744**	**15,341**	**16,704**	**18,400**	**21,741**	**23,042**	**23,289**
Residential Building	4,628	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628
Non - Residential Building	3,518	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627
Other Construction Work	2,055	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,034
B. Machinery & Equipment	**6,298**	**8,700**	**11,864**	**10,718**	**15,713**	**12,254**	**13,277**	**12,675**	**13,813**	**14,961**	**16,235**
Passenger Car	861	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327
Other Transport Equipment	510	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,731
Other Machinery and equipment	4,802	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,652	12,057
TOTAL	**16,499**	**19,709**	**22,734**	**22,870**	**29,457**	**27,595**	**29,981**	**31,074**	**35,554**	**38,003**	**39,524**
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	16,374	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484	37,784	39,404
II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**654**	**616**	**663**	**784**	**858**	**677**	**650**	**832**	**953**	**1,328**	**2,025**
Mining and quarrying	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**
Manufacturing	**2,127**	**2,564**	**2,608**	**3,632**	**4,208**	**4,162**	**4,126**	**4,522**	**4,109**	**5,346**	**5,554**
EPZ	*815*	*930*	*1,244*	*1,442*	*1,758*	*1,697*	*1,749*	*1,468*	*1,418*	*2,508*	*2,391*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**1,212**	**1,937**	**1,448**	**2,199**	**2,624**	**1,921**	**1,595**	**1,452**	**1,809**	**1,783**	**2,750**
Construction	**361**	**410**	**464**	**510**	**534**	**572**	**481**	**141**	**610**	**744**	**686**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	**1,211**	**1,601**	**1,533**	**1,649**	**1,933**	**2,193**	**2,179**	**2,501**	**2,487**	**2,489**	**2,739**
Wholesale and retail trade	*1,183*	*1,570*	*1,483*	*1,590*	*1,848*	*2,146*	*2,083*	*2,444*	*2,420*	*2,406*	*2,659*
Restaurants and hotels	**1,172**	**1,260**	**1,269**	**1,596**	**2,844**	**2,791**	**2,976**	**3,878**	**3,227**	**5,185**	**4,192**
Transport , storage and communications	**2,561**	**3,104**	**6,396**	**3,670**	**7,184**	**4,327**	**6,344**	**4,396**	**5,628**	**4,067**	**4,532**
Financial intermediation	**551**	**623**	**429**	**621**	**615**	**535**	**672**	**935**	**789**	**945**	**1,334**
Real estate , renting and business activities	**4,843**	**5,231**	**4,996**	**5,933**	**6,279**	**7,244**	**7,732**	**7,703**	**9,387**	**10,005**	**9,511**
Owner occupied dwellings	*4,628*	*4,872*	*4,565*	*5,294*	*5,514*	*6,368*	*7,099*	*6,955*	*7,618*	*7,911*	*7,628*
Other	*215*	*359*	*431*	*639*	*765*	*876*	*633*	*748*	*1,769*	*2,094*	*1,883*
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**888**	**1,112**	**1,391**	**901**	**1,288**	**1,278**	**1,146**	**1,681**	**2,175**	**2,495**	**1,975**
Education	**345**	**582**	**713**	**498**	**441**	**487**	**514**	**1,041**	**1,241**	**1,167**	**1,326**
Health and social work	**136**	**213**	**296**	**300**	**235**	**343**	**332**	**606**	**581**	**693**	**540**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**440**	**456**	**529**	**577**	**414**	**1,065**	**1,236**	**1,387**	**2,557**	**1,754**	**2,360**
TOTAL	**16,499**	**19,709**	**22,734**	**22,870**	**29,457**	**27,595**	**29,981**	**31,074**	**35,554**	**38,003**	**39,524**

[1] / ***revised estimates***

Table F.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1995 - 2005

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]	2004 [1]	2005 [1]
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	**-4.4**	**+4.1**	**-4.7**	**+8.6**	**+10.0**	**+10.1**	**+4.9**	**+5.2**	**+12.9**	**-0.3**	**-6.2**
Residential building	-6.6	+1.5	-9.6	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5
Non-residential building	+1.2	+6.4	-9.1	+0.4	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1
Other construction work	-8.2	+5.9	+13.3	+13.0	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+13.0
B. Machinery and equipment	**-30.1**	**+31.7**	**+30.6**	**-15.4**	**+37.9**	**-24.3**	**+4.4**	**-6.8**	**+6.5**	**+6.2**	**+3.4**
Passenger car	-7.4	+3.2	+20.3	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5	-14.1
Other transport equipment	-77.7	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.1	-65.1	*+108.2*	-47.5	+66.5	-40.3	+2.0
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	*-32.2*	*+39.0*	*+58.5*	*+9.5*	*-0.3*	*+1.9*	*+7.1*	*-19.9*	*+32.3*	*-16.3*	*+9.2*
Other machinery and equipment	-9.9	+32.9	-8.7	+16.6	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0	+7.8
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	**-16.3**	**+14.6**	**+10.9**	**-3.9**	**+23.1**	**-8.3**	**+4.7**	**-0.1**	**+10.3**	**+2.2**	**-2.4**
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	**-7.4**	**+13.6**	**-2.5**	**+11.2**	**+11.6**	**+1.0**	**+0.8**	**+4.0**	**+8.1**	**+4.8**	**-2.1**
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**+5.0**	**-9.6**	**+3.4**	**+13.1**	**+5.0**	**-22.9**	**-7.5**	**+24.1**	**+10.8**	**+33.8**	**+42.9**
Mining and quarrying	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**+150.8**	**-100.0**
Manufacturing	**-14.3**	**+14.7**	**-2.3**	**+30.8**	**+8.5**	**-3.7**	**-4.6**	**+6.2**	**-11.9**	**+26.5**	**-1.7**
EPZ	*-8.5*	*+8.4*	*+28.6*	*+8.1*	*+13.6*	*-6.2*	*-0.9*	*-18.5*	*-6.1*	*+71.6*	*-10.0*
Electricity , gas and water supply	**+8.3**	**+52.6**	**-28.0**	**+43.6**	**+12.7**	**-28.4**	**-20.1**	**-12.5**	**+19.7**	**-4.8**	**+45.8**
Construction	**-15.5**	**+8.4**	**+8.4**	**+3.1**	**-1.9**	**+4.0**	**-19.1**	**-71.5**	**+323.6**	**+19.5**	**-12.2**
Wholesale & retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	**-19.8**	**+27.2**	**-7.9**	**+3.1**	**+12.6**	**+11.1**	**-4.2**	**+11.0**	**-3.7**	**-3.7**	**+3.6**
Wholesale and retail trade	*-19.6*	*+27.7*	*-9.2*	*+2.9*	*+11.8*	*+13.8*	*-6.5*	*+13.4*	*-4.1*	*-4.3*	*+4.0*
Restaurants and hotels	**+41.8**	**+3.3**	**-3.0**	**+20.8**	**+71.3**	**-3.6**	**+2.7**	**+24.9**	**-20.2**	**+52.2**	**-24.6**
Transport , storage and communications	**-44.5**	**+16.3**	**+97.2**	**-45.5**	**+86.7**	**-41.3**	**+41.3**	**-32.7**	**+24.5**	**-30.3**	**+5.3**
Financial intermediation	**-45.2**	**+7.7**	**-33.9**	**+35.6**	**-6.6**	**-15.2**	**+21.1**	**+34.8**	**-18.0**	**+15.8**	**+32.6**
Real estate , renting and business activities	**-7.9**	**+4.1**	**-7.9**	**+15.2**	**+2.8**	**+13.6**	**+2.8**	**-4.7**	**+16.7**	**+0.6**	**-11.5**
Owner occupied dwellings	*-6.6*	*+1.5*	*-9.6*	*+12.7*	*+1.3*	*+13.9*	*+7.4*	*-6.4*	*+4.6*	*-2.3*	*-10.5*
Other	*-28.3*	*+60.4*	*+15.2*	*+41.9*	*+15.3*	*+11.8*	*-30.4*	*+15.2*	*+128.3*	*+13.2*	*-15.4*
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**-3.7**	**+20.8**	**+20.3**	**-37.7**	**+37.7**	**-2.7**	**-13.6**	**+41.3**	**+24.4**	**+9.5**	**-26.0**
Education	**+5.7**	**+62.0**	**+18.1**	**-33.0**	**-15.7**	**+8.5**	**+1.6**	**+94.3**	**+14.3**	**-10.6**	**+6.1**
Health and social work	**-55.9**	**+50.9**	**+33.4**	**-4.1**	**-26.3**	**+41.8**	**-6.8**	**+76.5**	**-7.6**	**+15.2**	**-26.3**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**+45.2**	**-0.6**	**+11.5**	**+5.4**	**-30.5**	**+152.4**	**+11.8**	**+7.8**	**+77.1**	**-34.6**	**+25.8**
GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	**-16.3**	**+14.6**	**+10.9**	**-3.9**	**+23.1**	**-8.3**	**+4.7**	**-0.1**	**+10.3**	**+2.2**	**-2.4**

[1] / revised estimates

Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1985 - 2005

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%
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	39,440	-2,839	-11.1	-7.2	54,077	137.1
1991	27,861	29,535	44,717	-1,674	-6.0	-3.7	57,396	128.4
1992	29,759	31,386	50,180	-1,627	-5.5	-3.2	61,145	121.9
1993	33,543	37,021	57,592	-3,478	-10.4	-6.0	70,564	122.5
1994	36,249	41,833	63,906	-5,584	-15.4	-8.7	78,082	122.2
1995	41,205	42,908	70,247	-1,703	-4.1	-2.4	84,113	119.7
1996	50,465	51,010	79,365	-545	-1.1	-0.7	101,475	127.9
1997	54,194	58,498	88,175	-4,304	-7.9	-4.9	112,692	127.8
1998	65,711	66,543	100,042	-832	-1.3	-0.8	132,254	132.2
1999	69,099	72,861	108,077	-3,762	-5.4	-3.5	141,960	131.4
2000	73,841	74,513	120,290	-672	-0.9	-0.6	148,354	123.3
2001	90,463	82,636	132,146	7,827	8.7	5.9	173,099	131.0
2002	88,301	83,964	142,484	4,337	4.9	3.0	172,265	120.9
2003	88,714	86,694	157,394	2,020	2.3	1.3	175,408	111.4
2004	94,859	99,024	175,592	-4,165	-4.4	-2.4	193,883	110.4
2005	111,091	122,156	185,487	-11,065	-10.0	-6.0	233,247	125.7

Figures are based on the results of the 2002 Census of Economic Activities

Table F.16(a) - Export & Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1985 - 2005

Year / Price index	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
A. Export unit value index	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381	377	384	418	456	529
Annual change (%)	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	9.1	10.1
B. Import unit value index	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	234	242	261	273	306	392
Annual change (%)	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	12.1	13.1
C. Terms of trade (A/B)	113	147	157	155	145	152	155	163	160	156	157	160	163	175	163	156	147	153	149	150

Table F.16 (b) - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2004 - 2005

(Reference Year 2003 = 100)

Year	Export Price		Import Price		Terms of trade (A/B)
	Index (A)	Annual change (%)	Index (B)	Annual change (%)	
2004	107.3	7.3	111.1	11.1	97
2005	112.5	4.8	128.8	15.9	87

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

From 2005 onwards, terms of trade is calculated as the ratio of Export Price Index (EPI) to Import Price Index (IPI). Unlike Unit Value Import/Export Index which are affected by product mix and country of imports, the IPI/EPI are based on actual price measurements of a fixed basket of imported/exported goods.

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

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

Table F.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1985 - 2005

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%
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	9,179	9,169	39.8	99.9
1998	26,075	16,184	10,510	9,891	37.9	94.1
1999	29,131	15,735	11,700	13,396	46.0	114.5
2000	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
2001	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
2002	32,683	16,909	13,603	15,774	48.3	116.0
2003	31,444	15,579	13,171	15,865	50.5	120.5
2004 [1]	32,046	17,195	13,134	14,851	46.3	113.1
2005 [1]	29,187	15,514	12,100	13,673	46.8	113.0

1/ revised estimates

Table F.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2001 - 2004

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.

(US $ 000)

Country	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	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	2,374,841	46,230	1.9	2,540,238	37,659	1.5	2,936,773	28,486	1.0	3,278,899	27,398	0.8
France	2,182,726	38,657	1.8	2,157,305	35,445	1.6	2,520,447	37,985	1.5	2,893,209	32,391	1.1
USA	12,797,888	141,704	1.1	12,229,826	126,516	1.0	13,119,893	113,002	0.9	13,559,406	101,803	0.8
Germany	3,930,629	10,938	0.3	3,695,855	5,350	0.1	4,325,373	3,582	0.1	4,727,101	6,207	0.1
Italy	1,795,952	3,916	0.2	1,955,901	4,283	0.2	2,260,985	2,726	0.1	2,543,237	3,217	0.1

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

(US $ 000)

Country	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	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	3,266,132	13,259	0.4	3,820,850	10,417	0.3	4,587,570	6,040	0.1	5,178,758	1,803	0.0
France	2,525,226	10,958	0.4	2,879,340	13,187	0.5	3,439,271	13,844	0.4	3,885,343	13,434	0.3
USA	15,271,434	90,747	0.6	15,239,965	113,365	0.7	16,710,486	89,111	0.5	17,889,440	56,727	0.3
Germany	4,955,432	2,357	0.0	4,965,441	2,300	0.0	5,578,381	2,131	0.0	6,116,372	1,219	0.0
Italy	1,102,500	3,006	0.3	1,397,284	3,181	0.2	1,791,834	3,506	0.2	2,074,116	3,918	0.2

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

(US $ 000)

Country	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	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	691,516	7,726	1.1	772,338	9,843	1.3	829,224	7,268	0.9	950,686	9,239	1.0
France	390,433	9,688	2.5	405,622	12,045	3.0	474,644	8,758	1.8	523,707	8,958	1.7
USA	3,530,400	5,934	0.2	3,820,305	5,102	0.1	4,089,179	11,989	0.3	4,070,780	16,484	0.4
Germany	587,080	1,417	0.2	560,804	1,763	0.3	653,049	1,517	0.2	718,909	2,206	0.3
Italy	308,999	6,062	2.0	306,629	4,682	1.5	376,372	3,278	0.9	513,857	4,661	0.9

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.

(US $ 000)

Country	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,081,311	1,580	0.1	1,328,314	3,840	0.3	1,510,480	4,606	0.3	1,698,096	5,838	0.3
France	869,015	5,350	0.6	919,170	3,758	0.4	1,148,719	4,978	0.4	1,264,679	4,745	0.4
USA	5,173,710	10,902	0.2	5,661,978	10,441	0.2	6,228,983	17,923	0.3	6,554,804	16,605	0.3
Germany	1,363,645	2,560	0.2	1,432,465	1,201	0.1	1,799,536	1,999	0.1	1,892,717	978	0.1
Italy	407,969	1,918	0.5	427,409	1,825	0.4	561,524	2,585	0.5	718,189	2,601	0.4

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

(US $ 000)

Country	2001			2002			2003			2004		
	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	4,615,523	115,755	2.5	4,992,689	126,147	2.5	5,797,297	163,136	2.8	6,810,423	194,820	2.9
France	4,332,391	163,794	3.8	4,624,410	191,922	4.2	5,553,831	194,593	3.5	6,234,674	190,949	3.1
USA	21,930,944	38,245	0.2	22,202,656	47,270	0.2	23,160,400	51,324	0.2	24,909,056	51,286	0.2
Germany	6,409,175	27,715	0.4	6,184,235	19,528	0.3	7,442,074	24,873	0.3	8,134,585	14,871	0.2
Italy	2,289,040	35,423	1.5	2,569,576	39,283	1.5	3,302,349	40,309	1.2	4,046,459	40,816	1.0

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

Table F.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1985 - 2005 (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
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	50.5	766	1.9	9,632	23
1991	22,917	51.2	780	1.7	12,183	26
1992	20,460	40.8	1,307	2.6	15,179	31
1993	22,234	38.6	1,073	1.9	14,226	27
1994	24,442	38.2	1,499	2.3	13,947	23
1995	27,443	39.1	2,426	3.5	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	42.6	4,090	5.2	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	44.8	3,666	4.2	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	45.4	3,408	3.4	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	47.2	3,650	3.4	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	47.2	3,529	2.9	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	45.8	5,469	4.1	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	53.3	8,507	6.0	40,551	37
2003	95,486	60.7	9,512	6.0	48,414	39
2004	93,447	53.2	8,788	5.0	50,021	40
2005	105,816	57.0	9,005	4.9	53,932	30

**** From 1996-2002, 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, 1995 - 2005

Country	Currency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Mexico	Peso**	6.42	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89
Australia	Dollar	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	1.53		
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78
Japan	Yen	93.96	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11
Korea	Won	771.30	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75
Singapore	Dollar	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66
Sri Lanka	Rupee	51.25	55.27	59.00	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38
Taiwan	Dollar	26.50	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13
France	Franc/Euro	4.99	5.12	5.45	5.65	0.90	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24
Germany	Mark/Euro	1.43	1.51	1.62	1.66	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24
Portugal	Escuado	149.90	154.30	142.70	144.80	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24
United Kingdom	Pound	0.63	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82
Mauritius*	Rupee	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour, Last modified date- January 2006

Table G.2 - Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2004

Country	Currency	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
U.S.A	Dollar	17.02	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.46	20.29	21.11	21.97	23.17
Mexico	Peso**	9.38	10.98	13.43	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22
Australia	Dollar	20.82	21.81	22.75	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35
Hong Kong	Dollar	37.11	39.59	42.75	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90
Japan	Yen	22.13	22.35	23.67	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70
Korea	Won	55.99	65.86	74.71	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90
Singapore	Dollar	10.24	11.55	12.17	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59
Sri Lanka	Rupee	24.45	26.49	26.86	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	155.80	164.10	166.95	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10
France	Franc/Euro	96.04	97.16	146.00	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21
Germany	Mark/Euro	44.96	46.53	45.74	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15
Portugal	Escuado	763.40	821.70	943.62	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65
United Kingdom	Pound	8.74	9.05	9.51	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49
Mauritius*	Rupee	22.39	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22	32.60	34.90	36.20	38.14	39.81

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour, Last modified date- November 2006

Table G.3 - Hourly labour cost in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1995 - 2004

US Dollar

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
U.S.A	17.21	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.70	20.58	21.40	22.27	23.17
Mexico	1.47	1.45	1.62	1.64	1.86	2.20	2.54	2.60	2.49	2.50
Australia	15.36	17.08	16.77	15.22	15.96	14.39	13.30	15.41	19.78	23.09
Hong Kong	4.80	5.12	5.38	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51
Japan	23.55	20.54	19.06	17.48	20.47	22.02	19.43	18.65	20.32	21.90
Korea	7.28	8.19	7.83	5.67	7.34	8.24	7.72	8.77	10.03	11.52
Singapore	7.58	8.19	8.09	7.83	7.07	7.19	6.97	6.71	7.18	7.45
Sri Lanka	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	N/A
Taiwan	5.87	5.97	5.96	5.45	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.97
France	19.26	18.99	17.10	17.45	17.00	15.46	15.65	17.12	21.14	23.89
Germany	30.09	30.92	27.10	25.98	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.20	29.63	32.53
Portugal	5.09	5.33	5.13	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.24	7.02
United Kingdom	13.79	13.79	14.12	17.04	17.33	16.73	16.75	18.25	21.20	24.71
Mauritius	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.13	1.34	1.43

Table G.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1995-2004

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
U.S.A	87.4	89.0	92.9	94.6	95.3	100.0	104.5	108.6	113.0	117.6
Mexico	66.8	65.9	73.6	74.5	84.5	100.0	115.5	118.2	113.2	113.6
Australia	106.7	118.7	116.5	105.8	110.9	100.0	92.4	107.1	137.5	160.5
Hong Kong	88.1	93.9	98.7	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1
Japan	106.9	93.3	86.6	79.4	93.0	100.0	88.2	84.7	92.3	99.5
Korea	88.3	99.4	95.0	68.8	89.1	100.0	93.7	106.4	121.7	139.8
Singapore	105.4	113.9	112.5	108.9	98.3	100.0	96.9	93.3	99.9	103.6
Sri Lanka	100.0	100.0	95.8	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	-	-
Taiwan	94.8	96.4	96.3	88.0	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.4
France	124.6	122.8	110.6	112.9	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.7	136.7	154.5
Germany	132.7	136.4	119.5	114.6	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.7	130.7	143.5
Portugal	113.4	118.7	114.3	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	139.0	156.3
United Kingdom	82.4	82.4	84.4	101.9	103.6	100.0	100.1	109.1	126.7	147.7
Mauritius	108.6	103.4	103.4	104.3	97.4	100.0	97.4	97.4	115.5	123.3

Table G.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 1995-2005

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australian Dollar	13.09	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36
British Pound	28.10	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14
French Franc**	3.56	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	12.34	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67
Italian Lira(1000)**	10.94	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	18.98	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57
South Africa Rand	4.91	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68
Singapore Dollar	12.56	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75
Swiss Franc	14.99	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50
US Dollar	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23
EURO						24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29

***Average buying and selling rates**

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

Table G.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1995 - 2005

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australian Dollar	86.4	101.1	102.4	98.7	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6
British Pound	70.6	77.4	86.7	99.8	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5
French Franc**	96.5	104.1	97.6	110.0	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	100.0	105.3	97.6	109.9	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	93.2	94.9	98.3	98.3	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6
Italian Lira(1000)**	88.5	103.5	100.1	111.6	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	78.7	75.0	72.1	76.2	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2
South Africa Rand	129.6	121.6	120.6	115.3	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5
Singapore Dollar	82.6	91.9	93.2	94.3	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7
Swiss Franc	96.7	102.3	93.0	109.5	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6
US Dollar	67.8	75.1	80.2	91.3	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3
EURO						100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2

***Average buying and selling rates**

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

Table G.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1995 - 2005

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australian Dollar	115.7	98.9	97.7	101.3	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8
British Pound	141.7	129.2	115.4	100.2	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9
French Franc**	103.7	96.1	102.5	90.9	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	100.0	94.9	102.4	91.0	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	107.3	105.4	101.7	101.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1
Italian Lira(1000)**	113.0	96.6	99.9	89.6	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	127.0	133.4	138.7	131.2	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7
South Africa Rand	77.2	82.2	82.9	86.7	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0
Singapore Dollar	121.1	108.8	107.3	106.0	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7
Swiss Franc	103.4	97.8	107.5	91.3	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0
US Dollar	147.5	133.2	124.8	109.5	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8
EURO						100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1

Table G.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1995 - 2005

Percentage

Country	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Australian Dollar	0.1	-14.6	-1.2	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4
British Pound	-1.7	-8.8	-10.7	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1
French Franc	-9.0	-7.3	6.7	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-
German Mark	-10.1	-5.1	7.9	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	3.6	-1.8	-3.4	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5
Italian Lira(1000)	-1.4	-14.5	3.4	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	-6.9	5.0	4.0	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6
South Africa Rand	3.3	6.5	0.9	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1
Singapore Dollar	-6.5	-10.2	-1.4	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7
Swiss Franc	-12.1	-5.4	9.9	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4
US Dollar	1.6	-9.7	-6.4	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1
EURO							-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0

***+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency**

***- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency**