



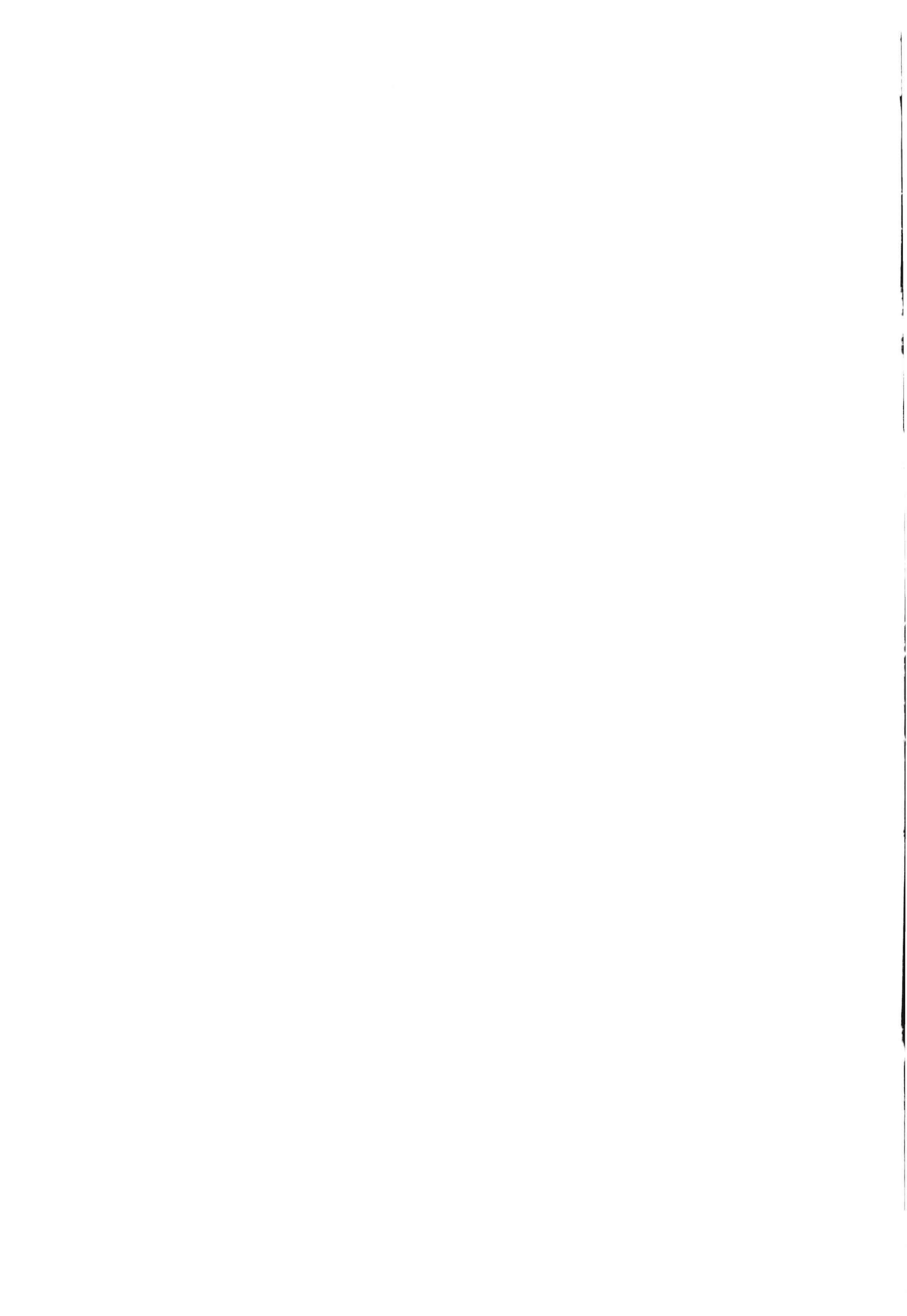
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**DIGEST OF
PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS
2006**

Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2006 is the tenth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data relating to the years 1986 to 2006, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1996 to 2006.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of September 2007. The indices have been calculated using year 2000 as base. 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 establishments previously operating with an export certificate (Export Processing Zone - EPZ) sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile manufacture are also given.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are described on pages 5 to 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 co-operation of all organizations, both public and private which have provided information for the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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December 2007

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CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Productivity indicators

1. Real output

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

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

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

2. Employment/Labour input

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

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

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

3. Capital input

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

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

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

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

4. Multifactor input

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

5. Labour productivity

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

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

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

6. Capital productivity

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

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

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

7. Multifactor/Total Factor productivity

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Capital-labour ratio

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

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

9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio 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.

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

If the net export ratio declines it could mean

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

5.3 Net export to export ratios

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

If the net export to export ratio declines it could mean

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

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

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

C. Estimates of capital stock

1. The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)

The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM) has been used to produce estimates of the value of the stock of capital assets used in the production process. Capital assets refer to tangible reproducible fixed assets which include building (excluding land), infrastructural work, machinery and equipment. The PIM requires current price estimates of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation and price 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.

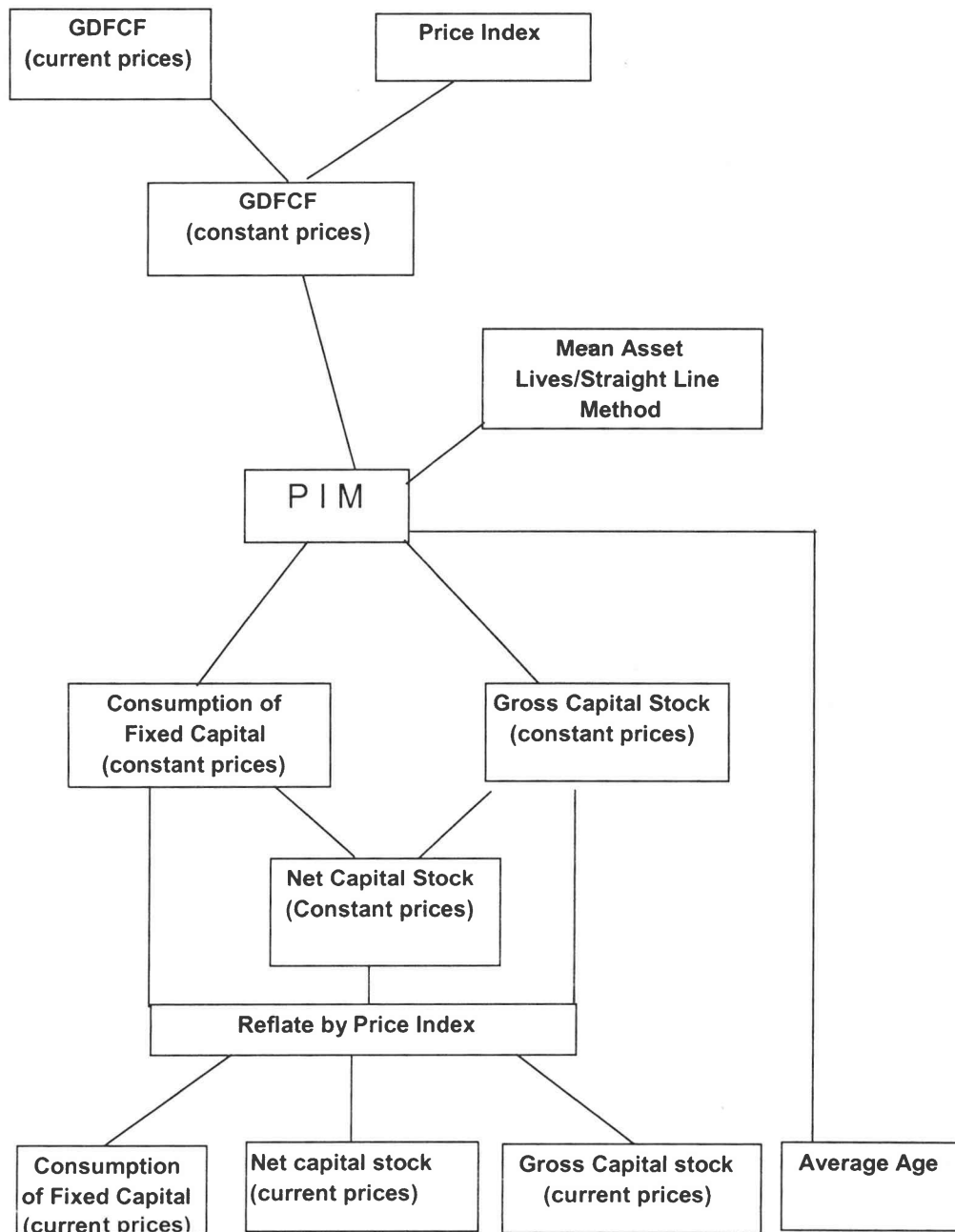
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 1996 - 2006

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	2005	2006
		1996-2006		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.6	2.3	5.0
2	GDP at market prices	4.4	1.4	4.2
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.3	0.6	3.4
4	Labour input	1.0	0.5	1.7
5	Capital input	5.6	4.2	4.4
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.9	1.9	-0.6
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.5	3.7	2.6
8	Labour productivity	3.6	1.8	3.2
9	Capital productivity	-0.9	-1.9	0.6
10	Multifactor productivity	0.2	-0.8	0.1
11	Average compensation	7.7	6.5	6.2
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.0	4.6	2.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.6	-0.7	-3.5

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 1996 and 2006, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.6% per annum. The growth rate for 2006 was 5.0% higher than the 2.3% growth registered in 2005.

The GDP per capita at market prices is used as an indicator of the standard of living of the population. With an annual growth of 1.0% in the population and 4.4% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.3% per annum during the period 1996 – 2006.

During the same period, whilst GDP at basic prices increased by 4.6% in real terms, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.6% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input, grew by 4.5% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity as defined by GDP per worker registered an annual increase of 3.6% between 1996 and 2006, improving from 83.5 in 1996 to 118.6 in 2006.

In 2006, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.2% compared to 1.8% in 2005. This was the result of a high GDP growth of 5.0% in 2006, coupled with a lower growth of 1.7% in labour input. In 2005, GDP grew by 2.3% while labour input grew by 0.5%.

Capital productivity

From 1996 to 2006, the capital productivity defined as GDP per unit of capital declined on average by 0.9% per annum from 100.7 in 1996 to 92.0 in 2006.

In 2006, the capital productivity index grew by 0.6% after a decline of 1.9% in 2005. The 0.6% growth in 2006 was explained by a higher growth in GDP (5.0%) compared to capital input (4.4%) while the decline in 2005 was due to a low growth in GDP (2.3%) and a higher growth in capital input (4.2%).

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 0.2%. In 2006, MFP registered a growth of 0.1% against a decline of 0.8% in 2005.

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

ULC measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. During the period 1996 – 2006, average compensation increased by 7.7% annually, higher than the annual growth of 3.6% registered in labour productivity, resulting in an average 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	2005	2006
		1996 - 2006		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	2.2	-5.5	4.0
2	Labour input	-1.1	-4.1	0.7
3	Capital input	3.4	3.7	-0.1
4	Capital - Output ratio	1.2	9.7	-3.9
5	Capital - Labour ratio	4.6	8.1	-0.8
6	Labour productivity	3.4	-1.5	3.2
7	Capital productivity	-1.1	-8.8	4.1
8	Multifactor productivity	0.4	-6.1	2.2
9	Average compensation	8.1	7.3	2.5
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.5	9.0	-0.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.1	3.4	-6.8

Output and inputs

Between 1996 and 2006, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.2% annually. In 2006, the sector registered a growth of 4.0% compared to a fall of 5.5% in 2005.

During the ten-year period, labour input declined by 1.1% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 3.4%.

Labour input which was on the decline since 1999, registered an increase of 0.7% in 2006 compared to a decline of 4.1% a year earlier. On the other hand, capital input declined for the first time in 2006 during the 10-year period. In 2006, it declined by 0.1% compared to an increase of 3.7% in 2005.

Productivity trends

During the period 1996 - 2006, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector witnessed an average annual growth of 3.4% compared to a decline of 1.1% in capital productivity. This was the result of growths of 2.2% and 3.4% in both real output and capital input as opposed to a decline of 1.1% in labour input. During the same period, the MFP index witnessed an annual increase of 0.4%.

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.

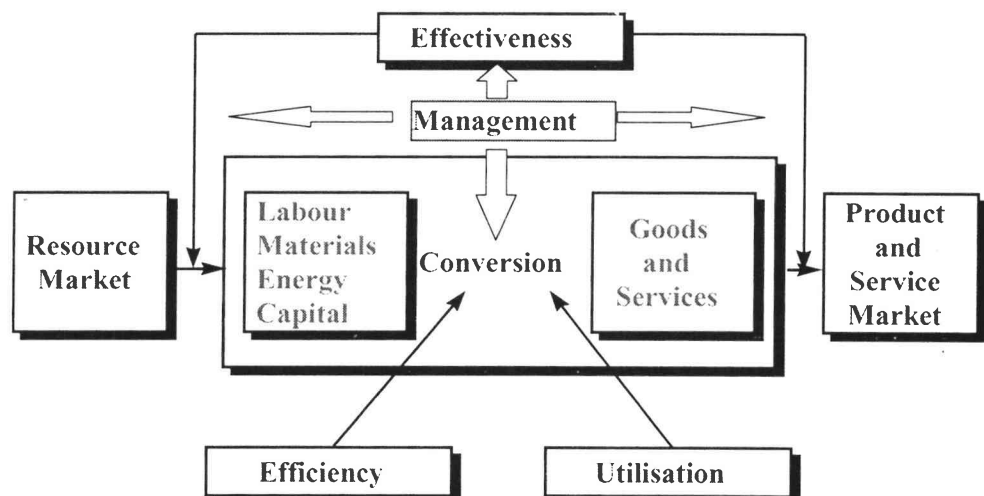
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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 2007 on the performance of the

- (a) Total economy
- (b) Manufacturing sector and
- (c) Manufacturing establishments formerly operating with an export certificate (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 – 1996 to 2006

Between 1996 and 2006, 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 10.2% in 1996 went down to 5.6% in 2006. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 23.4% in 1996 to 20.1% in 2006. On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 5.6% to 8.5% during the same period, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. The share of “Transport, storage and communications” which was 10.6% in 1996 increased to 12.1% in 2006 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 6.3% in 1996 to 10.4% in 2006.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	Percentage			
	1996	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	10.2	6.5	6.0	5.6
<i>Sugarcane</i>	6.0	3.5	3.2	2.8
<i>Other</i>	4.2	3.0	2.8	2.8
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	23.4	21.0	19.8	20.1
<i>Sugar</i>	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.9
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.6	8.6	7.4	7.5
<i>Other</i>	10.1	11.3	11.4	11.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
Construction	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12.9	11.3	12.1	12.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.4	10.7	11.4	11.5
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	5.6	7.4	7.7	8.5
Transport, storage and communications	10.6	12.9	12.6	12.1
Financial intermediation	6.3	9.8	10.3	10.4
<i>Insurance</i>	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.8
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	4.2	7.0	7.4	7.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.7	9.7	10.2	10.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
<i>Other</i>	3.7	4.9	5.2	5.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7
Education	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.6
Health and social work	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.5
Other community, social and personal service and private households with employed persons	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.8
FISIM	-3.0	-5.1	-5.5	-5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

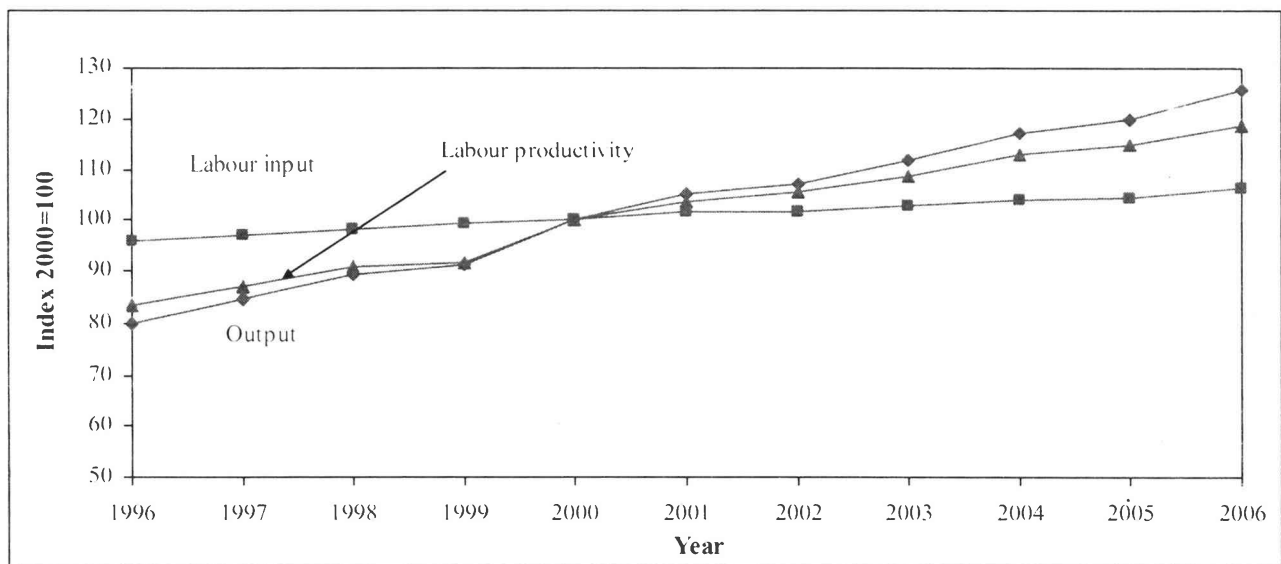
2.2 Output and inputs

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 1996 and 2006, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.6%, labour and capital inputs also witnessed positive growths of 1.0% and 5.6% 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, 1996 to 2006

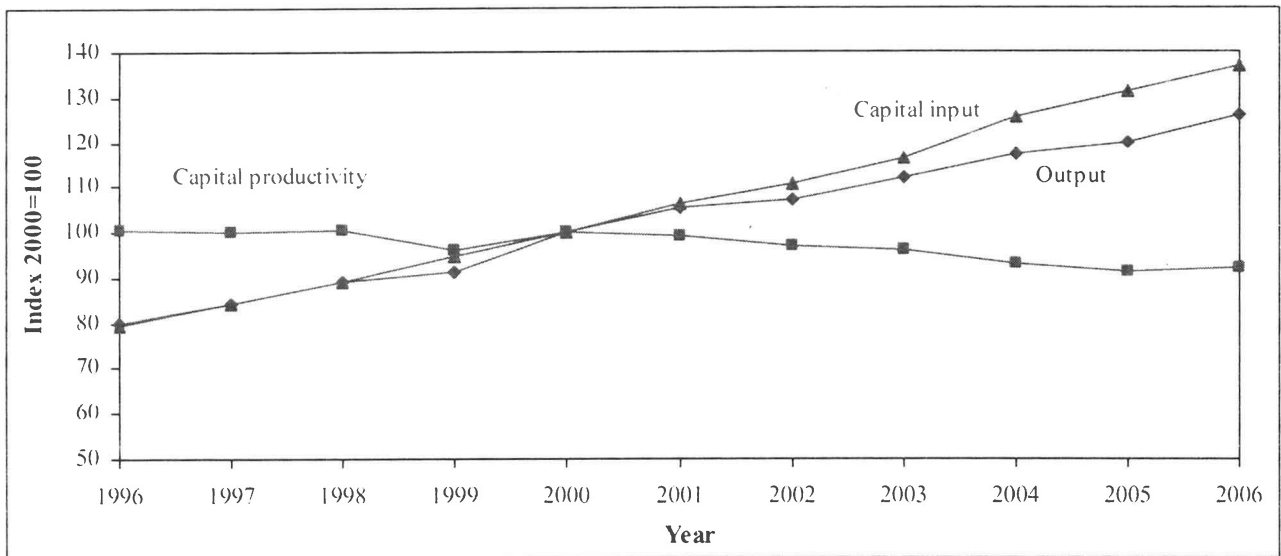


From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously between 1996 and 2006. The annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.6%.

In 2006, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.2% compared to 1.8% in 2005. This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 5.0% in 2006 compared to 2.3% in 2005, coupled with a higher growth of 1.7% in labour input in 2006 against 0.5% in 2005. (Table A.1)

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

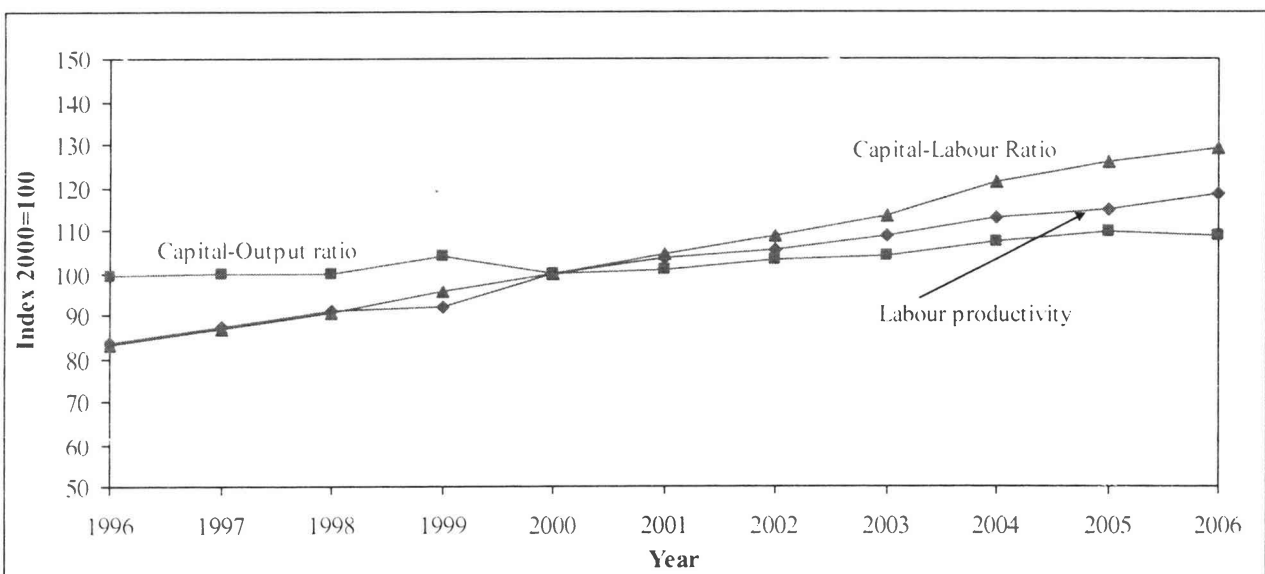
Capital productivity is the ratio of real output to the stock of fixed capital used in the production process. For the total economy, it is measured by dividing Gross Domestic Product (at constant prices) in a particular year by the fixed capital stock (at constant prices) used to produce it. Capital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

Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1996 to 2006

Between 1996 and 2006, capital productivity witnessed an annual decline of 0.9% with the index dropping from 100.7 in 1996 to 92.0 in 2006. In 2006, the capital productivity index grew by 0.6% after a decline of 1.9% in 2005. The 0.6% growth in 2006 was explained by a higher growth in GDP (5.0%) compared to capital input (4.4%) while the decline in 2005 was due to a low growth in GDP (2.3%) and a higher growth in capital input (4.2%). (Table A.1)

2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

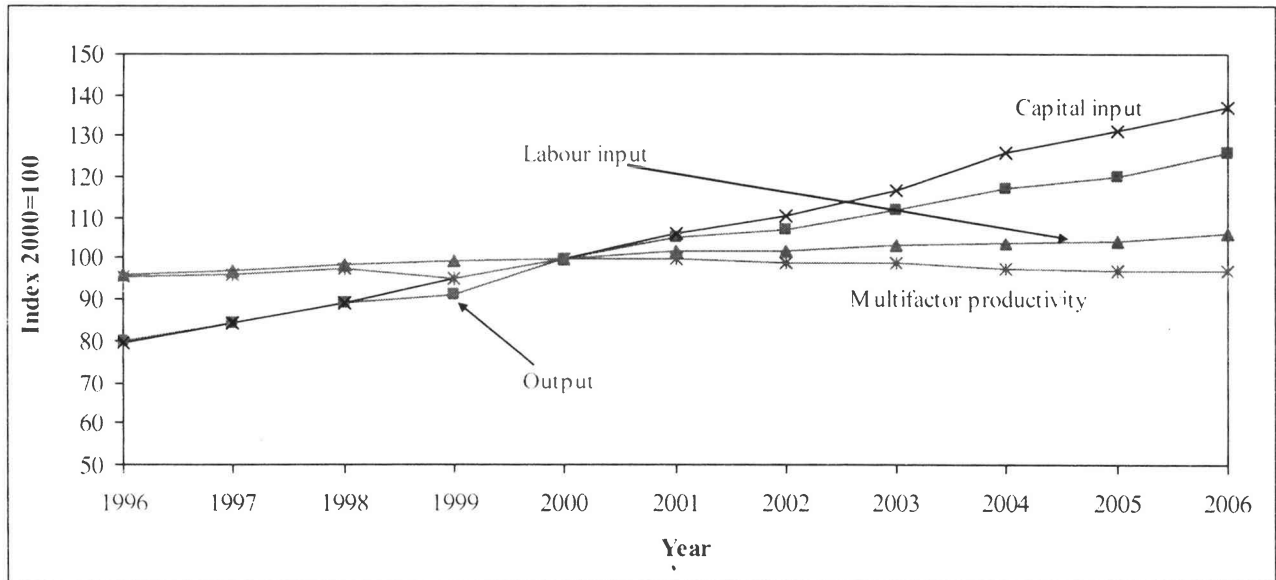
An analysis of the trend in capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.9% between 1996 and 2006 with the index improving from 99.3 in 1996 to reach 108.7 in 2006. During the same period, the index of the capital-labour ratio has been increasing from 83.0 in 1996 to 128.9 in 2006, representing an annual growth of 4.5%. In 2006, the capital-output ratio witnessed a fall of 0.6% compared to an increase of 1.9% in 2005. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a slower rate of 2.6% in 2006 compared to 3.7% in 2005. (Table A.2)

Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1996 to 2006

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, 1996 to 2006

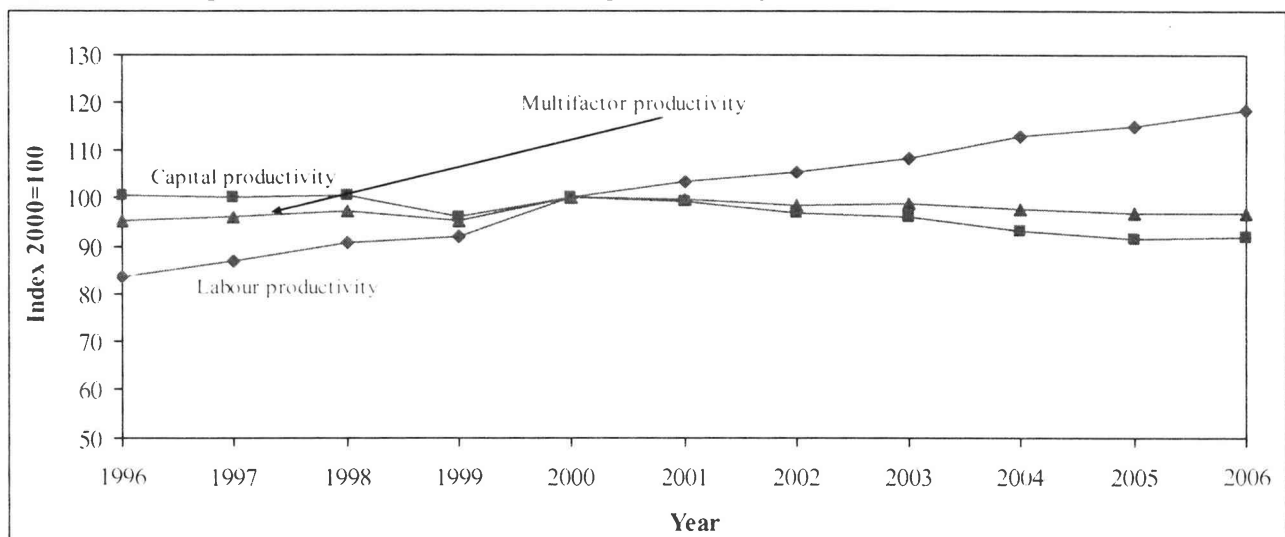


The annual growth of MFP during the period under study works out to 0.2%. Year 2006 witnessed an increase of 0.1% against a fall of 0.8% in 2005. (Table A.1)

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

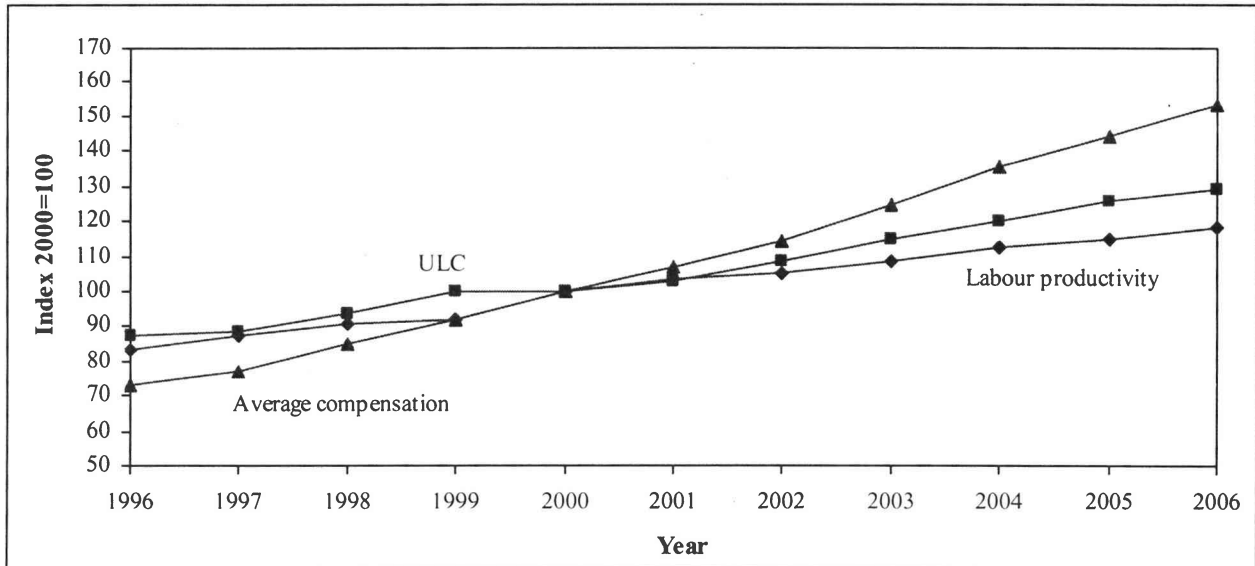
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1996 and 2006. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.9% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.6% and 0.2% respectively. (Table A.1)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1996 to 2006



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1996 to 2006

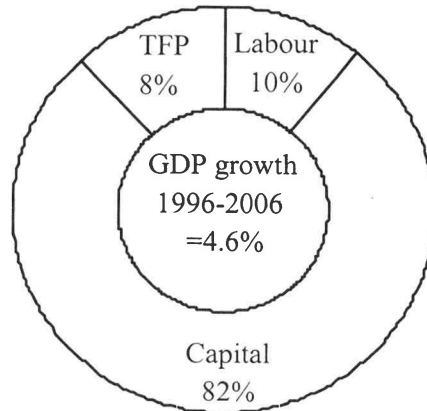


ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 1996 and 2006, ULC grew by 4.0% annually mainly due to higher growth of 7.7% in average compensation against the 3.6% increase in labour productivity. (Table A.2)

2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth
1996 – 2006**



Between 1996 and 2006, the contribution of labour to the 4.6% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 10% and that of capital, 82%. The remaining 8% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	10 %
Capital	82%
TFP	8%

Note: During the period under study, labour grew by 1.0% and capital by 5.6%. 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 23.4% in 1996 to 20.1% in 2006. In 2006, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 91,021 (31% of total employment) compared to 107,354 (37.3% of total employment) in 1996.

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) establishments formerly operating with an export certificate (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 11.7% to GDP in 2006.

3.2 Output and inputs

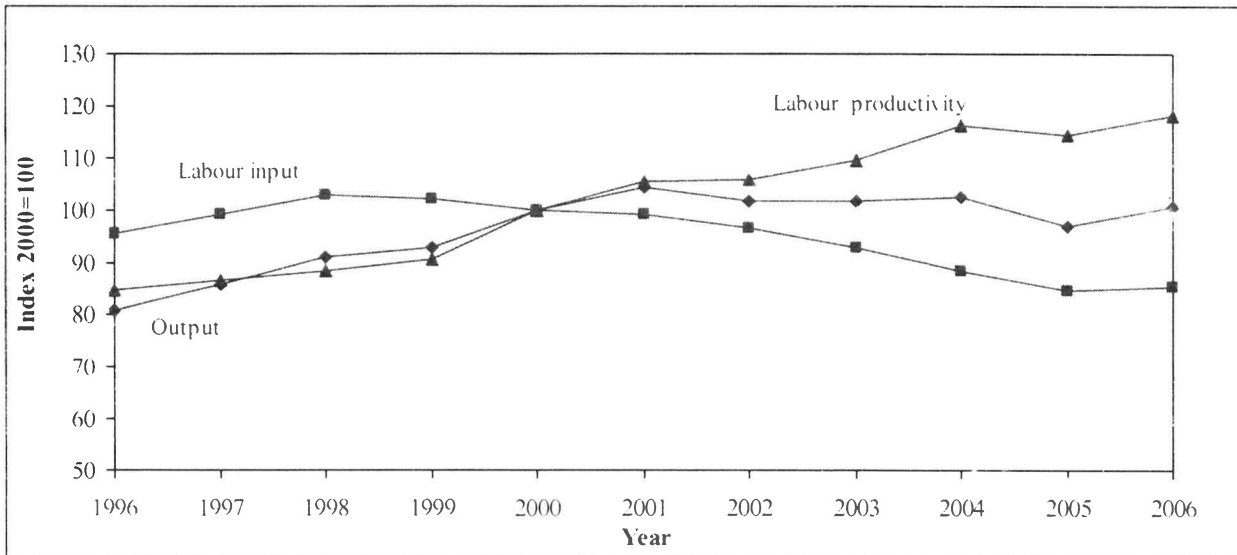
During the period 1996 – 2006, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 2.2% annually. In 2006, the sector witnessed an increase of 4.0% compared to a fall of 5.5% in 2005.

During the period under review, labour input declined by 1.1% annually, whereas an annual rise of 3.4% was recorded in capital input. After an increase of 3.7% in 2005, the index witnessed a fall of 0.1% in 2006. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, registered an increase of 0.7% in 2006 compared to a decline of 4.1% a year earlier.

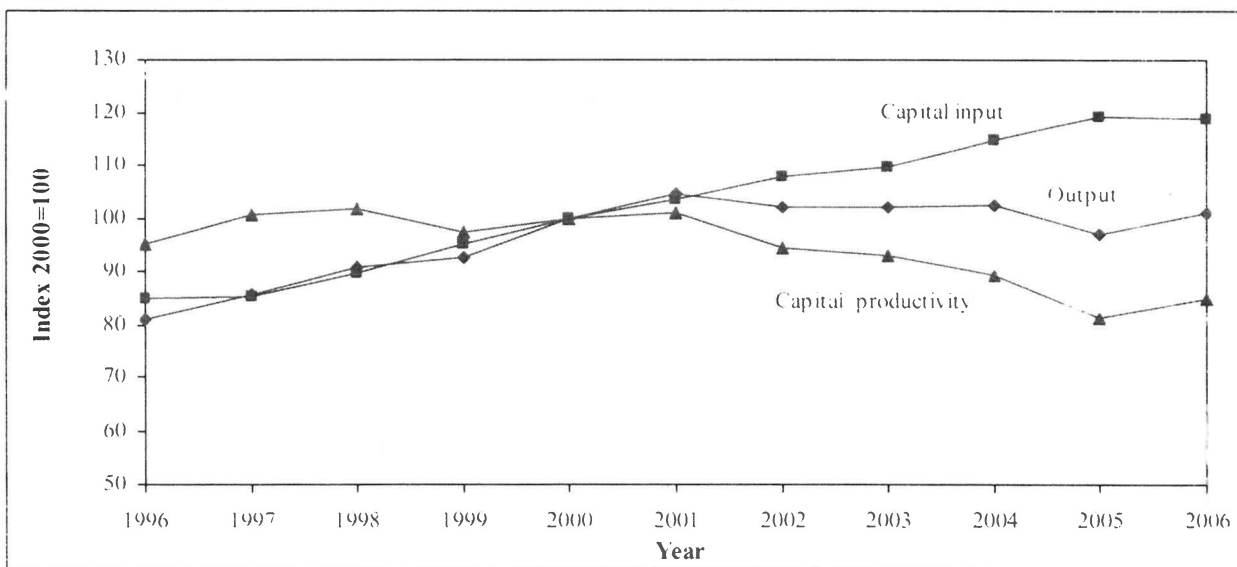
3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 1996 and 2006, labour productivity registered an average annual growth of 3.4%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 84.7 in 1996 to 118.2 in 2006.

After a fall of 1.5% in 2005, labour productivity grew by 3.2% in 2006 as a result of increases in both labour input (0.7%) and output (4.0%). (Table B.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1996 to 2006

3.4 Trends in capital productivity

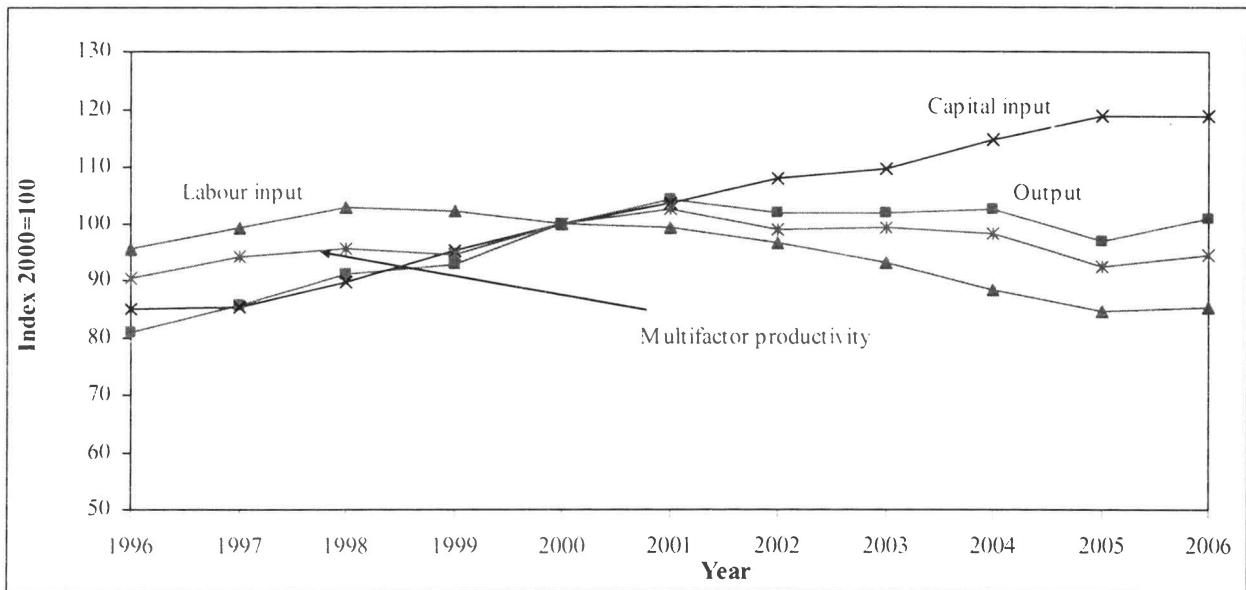
Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1996 to 2006

According to Figure 3.2, it is observed that the capital productivity index has improved from 95.1 in 1996 to 101.5 in 1998 at an average annual growth rate of 3.3% during that period. From 1999 onwards, an annual decline of 2.0% was registered.

After a decline of 8.8% in 2005, the capital productivity index registered a growth of 4.1% in 2006 as a result of a rise of 4.0% in real output compared to a fall of 0.1% in capital input. (Table B.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

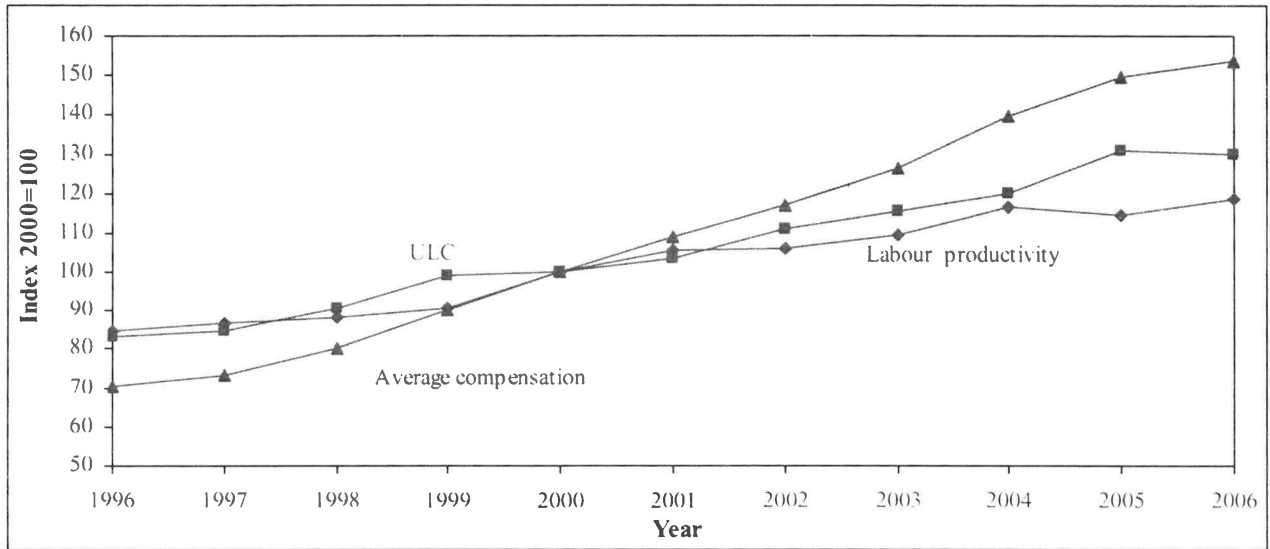
Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1996 to 2006



The annual growth in MFP for the ten-year period 1996 to 2006 works out to 0.4%. In 2006, MFP witnessed an increase of 2.2% against a fall of 6.1% in 2005. (Table B.1)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1996 and 2006, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.5% mainly due to higher growth in average compensation (8.1%) compared to that of labour productivity (3.4%). In 2006, ULC for the manufacturing sector declined by 0.7% compared to an increase of 9.0% in 2005. (Table B.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1996 to 2006

4. PRODUCTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENTS FORMERLY OPERATING WITH AN EXPORT CERTIFICATE (EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE)

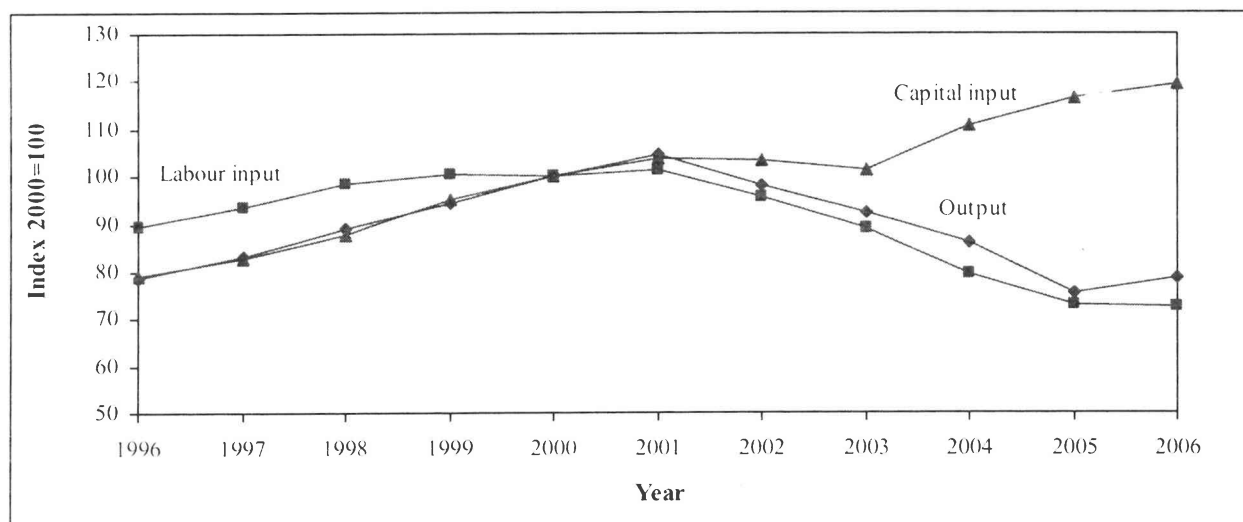
4.1 Background

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 around 650. It peaked at around 90,000 in the nineties. The number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments decreased by 800 from 66,000 (52,600 mauritians and 13,400 foreigners) in March 2005 to 65,200 (51,200 mauritians and 14,000 foreigners) in March 2006.

In 2006, the share of the EPZ sector in the economy was 7.5%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EPZ sector was 76.6% and 23.4% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EPZ sector, 1996 to 2006



Between 1996 and 2006, on the average, the annual real growth in EPZ was marginal. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 5.0% was observed in the non-textile establishments compared to a decline of 1.1% in the textile establishments.

During the ten-year period, labour input declined at an average annual rate of 2.1% with the index increasing from 89.4 in 1996 to 101.3 in 2001, followed by a continuous decline reaching a level of 72.4 in 2006. In 2006, labour input fell by 0.8% after a decline of 8.5% in 2005.

Between 1996 and 2006, an average annual increase of 4.2% was observed in capital input with the index improving from 79.0 in 1996 to 119.3 in 2006. In 2006, the index improved by 2.5% lower than the 5.2% increase registered in 2005. (Table C.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EPZ sector, 1996 to 2006

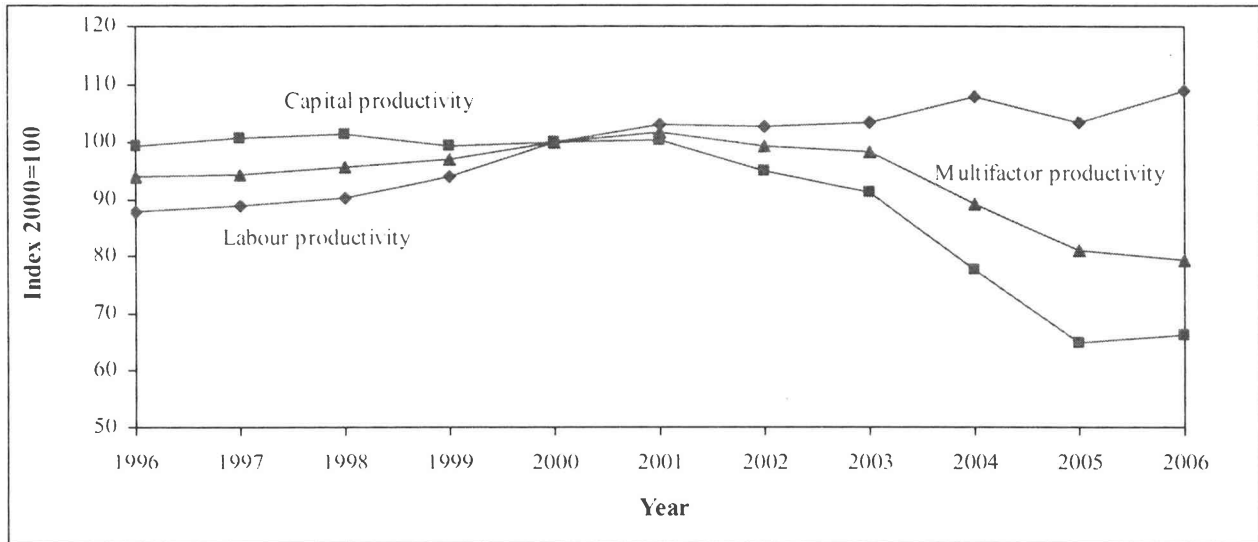
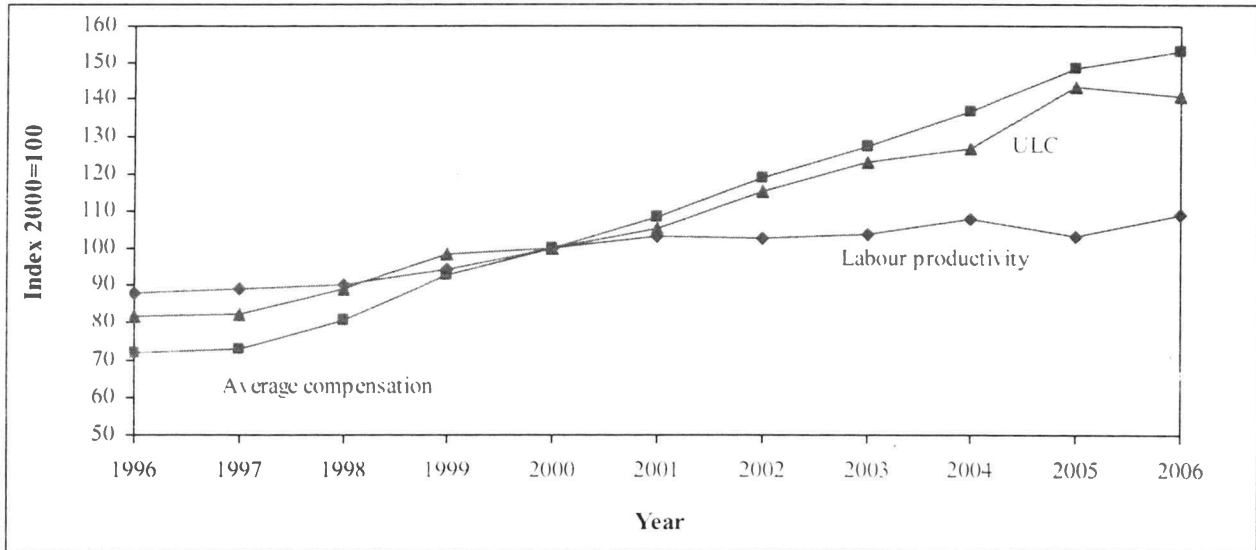


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EPZ sector for the years 1996 to 2006. During that period, labour productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.2% while capital productivity declined by 4.0%. This is explained by an annual decline of 2.1% in the labour input and a growth of 4.2% in capital input along with a marginal growth in real output during the period under review. Multifactor productivity fell at an average annual rate of 1.7%. (Table C.1)

In 2006, labour productivity in the EPZ sector grew by 5.4% after a decline of 4.1% in 2005. On the other hand, capital productivity increased by 2.0% in 2006 compared to a fall of 16.6% in 2005. Multifactor productivity declined further by 2.2% in 2006 after a fall of 9.1% in 2005.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ sector, 1996 to 2006



ULC in the EPZ sector grew by 5.6% annually during the period 1996 to 2006. This performance can be explained by the 2.2% growth in labour productivity being insufficient to absorb the rise of 7.9% in average compensation. In 2006, ULC contracted by 2.0% after a high growth of 13.2% in 2005. (Table C.2)

5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1 General

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

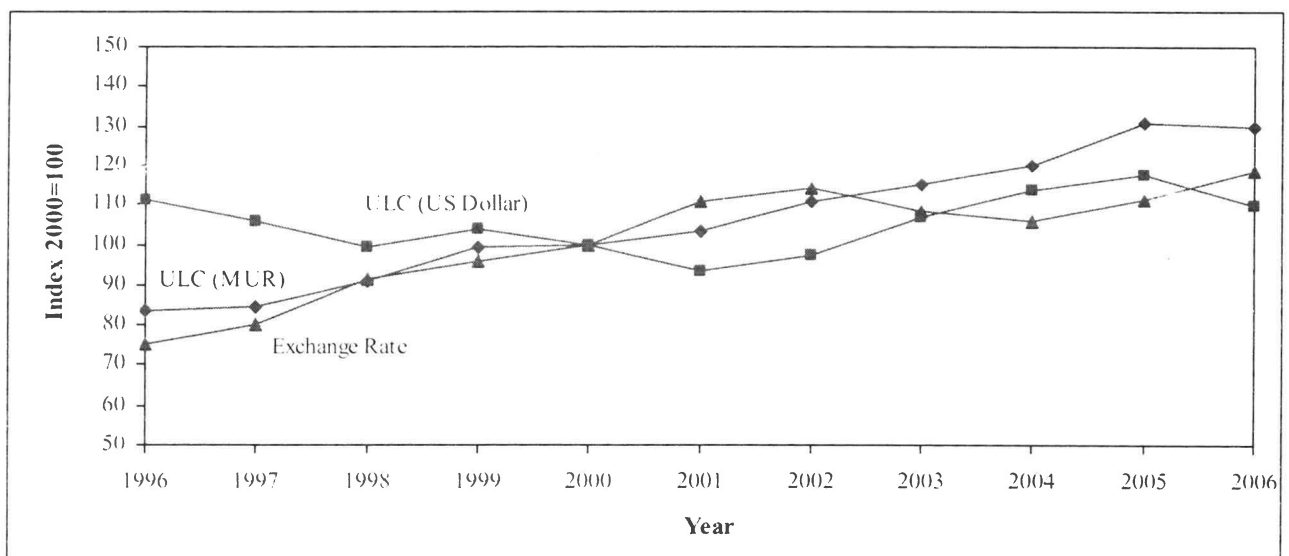
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

To compare changes in competitiveness, the 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 1996 to 2006. 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, 1996 - 2006



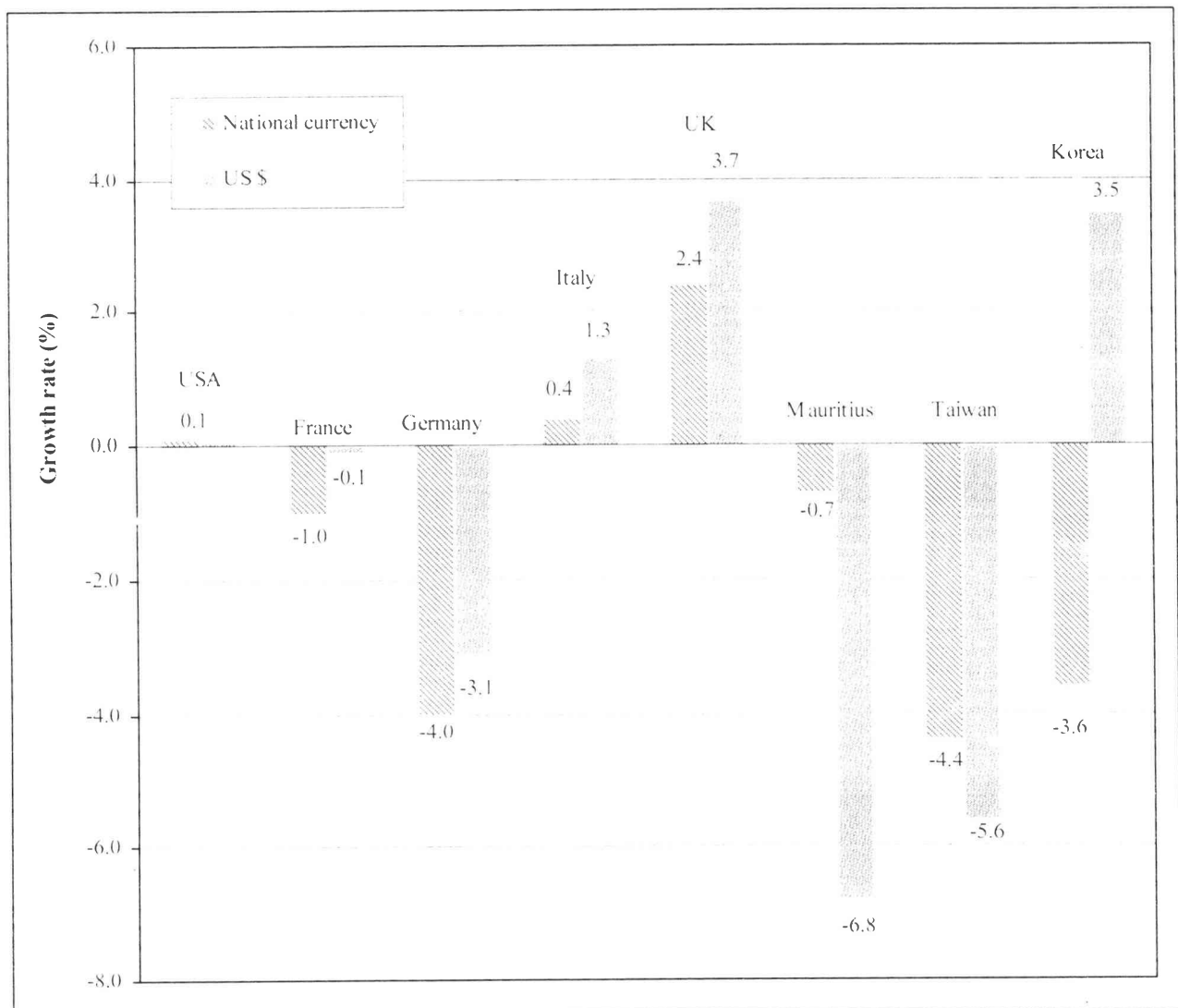
Between 1996 and 2006, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by 4.5% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it declined at an annual rate of 0.1% following the 4.7% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2006 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	0.1	-1.0	-4.0	0.4	2.4	-0.7	-4.4	-3.6
US \$	0.1	-0.1	-3.1	1.3	3.7	-6.8	-5.6	3.5

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – growth rate (%) 2006



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

It is observed that, in 2006, ULC in manufacturing, expressed in national currency, fell in five of the eight economies used for comparison, the steepest declines being observed in Taiwan (-4.4%) and Germany (-4.0%). Among the remaining three economies, UK registered the highest increase in ULC (+2.4%).

Expressed in US Dollar, ULC in manufacturing, declined in four countries namely Mauritius (-6.8%), Taiwan (-5.6%), Germany (-3.1%) and France (-0.1%). Among the countries registering increases, UK registered the highest increase (+3.7%) explained by a high appreciation of its currency relative to the US Dollar.

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 2002 and 2004 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that Mauritius is penetrating its market for SITC¹ group 845² since its share has increased from 2.5% in 2002 to 2.8% in 2004 whereas for SITC group 841³, it is losing its share since the figure has decreased from 1.5% in 2002 to 0.8% in 2004.

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 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	45.3	8.9	75.0	8.0	37.8	5.1	60.4	0.9	119.7	3.6	92.1	2.5
1987	49.1	8.3	79.6	6.2	40.6	7.2	61.6	1.9	120.9	1.0	93.4	1.4
1988	52.1	6.2	82.5	3.6	43.8	8.1	63.2	2.6	118.8	-1.7	93.5	0.2
1989	54.5	4.6	85.1	3.2	48.8	11.3	64.0	1.4	111.7	-6.0	91.2	-2.5
1990	58.5	7.3	87.5	2.8	53.8	10.3	66.8	4.3	108.7	-2.7	91.6	0.4
1991	61.0	4.3	89.2	2.0	58.5	8.7	68.3	2.2	104.3	-4.1	90.5	-1.2
1992	65.1	6.8	90.9	1.9	63.2	8.1	71.6	4.8	103.0	-1.2	91.6	1.2
1993	68.3	4.9	92.7	1.9	68.1	7.7	73.7	2.9	100.4	-2.6	91.1	-0.5
1994	71.5	4.6	94.2	1.6	73.6	8.1	75.9	2.9	97.1	-3.2	90.7	-0.4
1995	75.2	5.3	95.0	0.9	74.6	1.3	79.2	4.4	100.9	3.9	94.0	3.6
1996	79.9	6.2	95.7	0.7	79.4	6.4	83.5	5.4	100.7	-0.2	95.3	1.4
1997	84.4	5.6	97.0	1.3	84.3	6.2	87.0	4.2	100.1	-0.5	96.0	0.6
1998	89.3	5.8	98.3	1.4	88.9	5.5	90.8	4.3	100.4	0.3	97.4	1.5
1999	91.2	2.1	99.4	1.1	94.9	6.7	91.7	0.9	96.0	-4.4	95.1	-2.3
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	0.6	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.1	100.0	4.1	100.0	5.1
2001	105.2	5.2	101.6	1.6	106.1	6.1	103.6	3.6	99.1	-0.9	99.7	-0.3
2002	107.1	1.8	101.6	0.0	110.5	4.2	105.4	1.8	96.9	-2.3	98.7	-1.0
2003	111.8	4.4	103.0	1.3	116.5	5.4	108.6	3.0	96.0	-0.9	99.0	0.4
2004	117.2	4.8	103.8	0.8	125.7	7.9	112.9	3.9	93.2	-2.9	97.6	-1.5
2005	119.9	2.3	104.3	0.5	131.0	4.2	114.9	1.8	91.5	-1.9	96.8	-0.8
2006	125.9	5.0	106.2	1.7	136.8	4.4	118.6	3.2	92.0	0.6	96.9	0.1

Table A.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	21.5	3.8	35.6	2.9	60.4	0.9	83.6	-3.5	50.5	-2.6
1987	25.2	17.2	40.9	15.0	61.6	1.9	82.7	-1.0	50.9	0.9
1988	29.9	18.7	47.4	15.8	63.2	2.6	84.2	1.7	53.2	4.4
1989	34.2	14.2	53.3	12.7	64.0	1.4	89.5	6.4	57.3	7.9
1990	38.8	13.7	58.1	8.9	66.8	4.3	92.0	2.8	61.5	7.2
1991	44.6	14.7	65.2	12.2	68.3	2.2	95.9	4.3	65.5	6.6
1992	49.0	9.8	68.4	4.8	71.6	4.8	97.1	1.2	69.5	6.1
1993	54.4	11.1	73.8	7.9	73.7	2.9	99.6	2.6	73.4	5.7
1994	61.9	13.8	81.6	10.6	75.9	2.9	103.0	3.3	78.1	6.4
1995	66.4	7.3	83.9	2.8	79.2	4.4	99.1	-3.8	78.5	0.5
1996	72.7	9.5	87.1	3.8	83.5	5.4	99.3	0.2	83.0	5.7
1997	77.1	6.0	88.5	1.7	87.0	4.2	99.9	0.5	86.9	4.8
1998	85.2	10.6	93.9	6.0	90.8	4.3	99.6	-0.3	90.4	4.0
1999	91.8	7.7	100.2	6.7	91.7	0.9	104.1	4.6	95.4	5.5
2000	100.0	8.9	100.0	-0.2	100.0	9.1	100.0	-4.0	100.0	4.8
2001	106.7	6.7	103.0	3.0	103.6	3.6	100.9	0.9	104.5	4.5
2002	114.4	7.3	108.5	5.4	105.4	1.8	103.2	2.3	108.8	4.1
2003	124.9	9.2	115.0	6.0	108.6	3.0	104.2	0.9	113.1	4.0
2004	135.6	8.6	120.2	4.5	112.9	3.9	107.3	3.0	121.1	7.1
2005	144.4	6.5	125.7	4.6	114.9	1.8	109.3	1.9	125.6	3.7
2006	153.3	6.2	129.3	2.9	118.6	3.2	108.7	-0.6	128.9	2.6

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	42.7	20.2	78.9	19.4	44.9	15.5	54.1	0.7	95.1	4.0	72.2	3.0
1987	48.9	14.6	87.6	11.0	53.8	19.8	55.8	3.2	91.0	-4.4	64.4	-10.8
1988	52.8	8.0	91.3	4.1	64.2	19.4	57.9	3.7	82.3	-9.5	69.6	8.1
1989	55.4	4.9	92.7	1.5	72.9	13.5	59.8	3.3	76.1	-7.6	68.0	-2.4
1990	59.7	7.7	93.8	1.2	78.1	7.3	63.6	6.4	76.4	0.4	70.3	3.5
1991	62.2	4.3	94.3	0.5	83.0	6.2	66.0	3.8	75.0	-1.8	70.8	0.7
1992	66.4	6.6	94.4	0.2	83.7	0.8	70.3	6.4	79.3	5.8	75.1	6.1
1993	68.9	3.9	94.5	0.0	86.4	3.3	73.0	3.9	79.8	0.6	76.8	2.2
1994	71.7	4.0	94.8	0.4	86.7	0.4	75.6	3.6	82.7	3.6	79.6	3.6
1995	75.9	5.9	94.8	0.0	84.8	-2.2	80.1	5.9	89.5	8.3	85.2	7.1
1996	80.9	6.5	95.5	0.7	85.1	0.3	84.7	5.7	95.1	6.2	90.4	6.0
1997	85.6	5.9	99.0	3.7	85.2	0.1	86.5	2.1	100.5	5.8	94.1	4.1
1998	90.9	6.1	103.0	3.9	89.5	5.1	88.3	2.1	101.5	0.9	95.5	1.5
1999	92.7	2.0	102.1	-0.8	95.2	6.3	90.7	2.8	97.4	-4.0	94.5	-1.1
2000	100.0	7.9	100.0	-2.1	100.0	5.1	100.0	10.2	100.0	2.7	100.0	5.9
2001	104.4	4.4	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	105.4	5.4	100.8	0.8	102.5	2.5
2002	101.9	-2.4	96.3	-2.8	107.9	4.2	105.8	0.4	94.4	-6.4	98.8	-3.6
2003	101.9	0.0	93.0	-3.5	109.5	1.5	109.6	3.6	93.0	-1.5	99.2	0.4
2004	102.5	0.6	88.2	-5.2	114.7	4.8	116.3	6.1	89.3	-4.0	98.3	-0.9
2005	96.9	-5.5	84.6	-4.1	118.9	3.7	114.5	-1.5	81.4	-8.8	92.3	-6.1
2006	100.7	4.0	85.2	0.7	118.9	-0.1	118.2	3.2	84.8	4.1	94.3	2.2

Table B.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	19.5	7.6	36.0	6.9	54.1	0.7	105.1	-3.9	56.8	-3.2
1987	22.6	15.9	40.5	12.3	55.8	3.2	109.9	4.6	61.3	7.9
1988	26.8	18.7	46.3	14.5	57.9	3.7	121.5	10.5	70.3	14.6
1989	30.9	15.2	51.7	11.5	59.8	3.3	131.5	8.2	78.6	11.8
1990	36.8	19.2	57.9	12.0	63.6	6.4	130.9	-0.4	83.3	6.0
1991	43.9	19.2	66.5	14.9	66.0	3.8	133.3	1.8	88.1	5.7
1992	50.7	15.4	72.1	8.4	70.3	6.4	126.1	-5.4	88.6	0.6
1993	53.7	6.1	73.6	2.2	73.0	3.9	125.3	-0.6	91.5	3.2
1994	60.0	11.7	79.4	7.8	75.6	3.6	121.0	-3.5	91.5	0.0
1995	66.2	10.3	82.7	4.1	80.1	5.9	111.7	-7.6	89.5	-2.1
1996	70.5	6.5	83.3	0.7	84.7	5.7	105.2	-5.8	89.1	-0.5
1997	73.2	3.9	84.7	1.7	86.5	2.1	99.5	-5.5	86.0	-3.5
1998	80.2	9.5	90.8	7.3	88.3	2.1	98.6	-0.9	87.0	1.1
1999	90.1	12.3	99.3	9.3	90.7	2.8	102.7	4.2	93.2	7.1
2000	100.0	11.0	100.0	0.8	100.0	10.2	100.0	-2.6	100.0	7.3
2001	108.9	8.9	103.3	3.3	105.4	5.4	99.2	-0.8	104.5	4.5
2002	117.1	7.6	110.7	7.2	105.8	0.4	105.9	6.8	112.0	7.2
2003	126.3	7.8	115.2	4.0	109.6	3.6	107.5	1.5	117.8	5.2
2004	139.4	10.4	119.9	4.1	116.3	6.1	111.9	4.1	130.1	10.5
2005	149.7	7.3	130.7	9.0	114.5	-1.5	122.8	9.7	140.6	8.1
2006	153.4	2.5	129.7	-0.7	118.2	3.2	118.0	-3.9	139.5	-0.8

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	36.7	34.9	82.8	31.0	41.1	48.4	44.3	3.0	89.1	-9.1	63.3	-2.8
1987	44.7	22.0	96.0	16.0	55.5	34.8	46.6	5.2	80.6	-9.5	62.2	-1.8
1988	50.1	12.0	100.3	4.5	71.9	29.7	49.9	7.2	69.6	-13.7	60.0	-3.5
1989	53.1	6.0	99.3	-1.1	83.5	16.1	53.5	7.1	63.6	-8.7	59.4	-1.1
1990	56.8	7.0	98.9	-0.3	86.6	3.7	57.4	7.4	65.6	3.2	62.6	5.5
1991	59.7	5.0	99.6	0.7	86.5	-0.1	59.9	4.3	69.0	5.1	66.4	6.1
1992	63.2	6.0	98.0	-1.6	83.0	-4.0	64.5	7.7	76.2	10.4	73.2	10.2
1993	67.0	6.0	94.2	-3.9	83.4	0.5	71.2	10.3	80.3	5.5	77.8	6.3
1994	69.9	4.3	91.3	-3.0	82.4	-1.2	76.6	7.5	84.8	5.6	82.7	6.2
1995	73.4	5.0	89.2	-2.3	80.1	-2.8	82.3	7.5	91.6	8.0	88.6	7.2
1996	78.5	7.0	89.4	0.2	79.0	-1.3	87.8	6.7	99.4	8.4	93.9	6.0
1997	83.3	6.0	93.5	4.6	82.7	4.6	89.0	1.3	100.7	1.4	94.4	0.5
1998	89.0	6.9	98.6	5.4	87.7	6.1	90.3	1.5	101.4	0.7	95.6	1.3
1999	94.3	6.0	100.3	1.8	95.1	8.4	94.1	4.2	99.2	-2.2	97.0	1.5
2000	100.0	6.0	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.3	100.0	0.8	100.0	3.1
2001	104.4	4.4	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9	103.0	3.0	100.5	0.5	101.6	1.6
2002	98.1	-6.0	95.4	-5.8	103.2	-0.7	102.8	-0.2	95.1	-5.4	99.3	-2.3
2003	92.2	-6.0	89.1	-6.7	101.1	-2.0	103.5	0.7	91.3	-4.0	98.4	-1.0
2004	86.0	-6.8	79.7	-10.5	110.7	9.5	107.8	4.1	77.7	-14.9	89.1	-9.4
2005	75.4	-12.3	72.9	-8.5	116.4	5.2	103.4	-4.1	64.8	-16.6	81.0	-9.1
2006	78.9	4.6	72.4	-0.8	119.3	2.5	109.0	5.4	66.1	2.0	79.3	-2.2

Table C.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ sector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	17.8	12.6	40.2	9.3	44.3	3.0	112.2	10.0	49.7	13.2
1987	20.9	17.1	44.8	11.4	46.6	5.2	124.0	10.5	57.7	16.2
1988	24.9	19.2	49.8	11.2	49.9	7.2	143.6	15.8	71.7	24.2
1989	28.2	13.3	52.7	5.8	53.5	7.1	157.2	9.5	84.1	17.3
1990	33.6	19.3	58.6	11.1	57.4	7.4	152.4	-3.1	87.5	4.1
1991	39.5	17.4	66.0	12.6	59.9	4.3	144.9	-4.9	86.8	-0.8
1992	48.0	21.6	74.5	12.9	64.5	7.7	131.3	-9.4	84.7	-2.4
1993	53.1	10.5	74.6	0.2	71.2	10.3	124.5	-5.2	88.6	4.6
1994	60.2	13.4	78.7	5.5	76.6	7.5	117.9	-5.3	90.3	1.8
1995	66.8	11.0	81.2	3.2	82.3	7.5	109.1	-7.4	89.8	-0.5
1996	71.7	7.3	81.7	0.5	87.8	6.7	100.6	-7.8	88.4	-1.6
1997	73.1	1.9	82.1	0.5	89.0	1.3	99.3	-1.3	88.4	0.0
1998	80.6	10.3	89.3	8.7	90.3	1.5	98.6	-0.7	89.0	0.7
1999	92.9	15.2	98.7	10.6	94.1	4.2	100.8	2.2	94.8	6.5
2000	100.0	7.7	100.0	1.3	100.0	6.3	100.0	-0.8	100.0	5.5
2001	108.3	8.3	105.1	5.1	103.0	3.0	99.5	-0.5	102.5	2.5
2002	118.7	9.6	115.4	9.8	102.8	-0.2	105.2	5.7	108.1	5.5
2003	127.3	7.3	123.0	6.6	103.5	0.7	109.6	4.2	113.5	4.9
2004	136.6	7.3	126.7	3.0	107.8	4.1	128.7	17.4	138.8	22.3
2005	148.3	8.6	143.5	13.2	103.4	-4.1	154.4	20.0	159.6	15.0
2006	153.2	3.3	140.6	-2.0	109.0	5.4	151.3	-2.0	164.8	3.3

D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table D.1 - Productivity Trends - EPZ textile subsector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	35.8	39.0	85.9	33.8	41.2	48.4	41.7	3.9	86.9	-6.3	60.2	-0.7
1987	44.4	24.0	100.0	16.4	55.6	34.9	44.4	6.5	79.9	-8.0	60.3	0.2
1988	48.9	10.2	103.5	3.5	72.1	29.6	47.3	6.5	67.9	-15.0	57.9	-4.1
1989	51.8	5.8	100.9	-2.5	83.6	15.9	51.3	8.5	62.0	-8.7	57.8	-0.2
1990	55.9	8.0	100.4	-0.4	86.6	3.7	55.7	8.5	64.5	4.2	61.7	6.7
1991	59.2	5.8	101.2	0.8	86.5	-0.1	58.4	4.9	68.4	5.9	65.7	6.6
1992	62.6	5.8	99.5	-1.7	83.1	-3.9	62.9	7.6	75.3	10.1	72.0	9.5
1993	65.9	5.3	95.2	-4.3	83.5	0.5	69.2	10.1	78.9	4.8	76.3	6.0
1994	69.3	5.1	91.4	-4.0	82.5	-1.2	75.8	9.5	83.9	6.4	82.1	7.6
1995	72.5	4.7	88.1	-3.6	80.2	-2.8	82.3	8.6	90.4	7.7	88.4	7.7
1996	78.5	8.3	88.6	0.5	79.1	-1.3	88.7	7.8	99.2	9.8	94.6	7.0
1997	83.5	6.3	93.3	5.4	82.7	4.5	89.5	0.9	100.9	1.7	94.9	0.3
1998	89.3	6.9	98.7	5.8	87.8	6.1	90.4	1.0	101.7	0.7	95.9	1.1
1999	94.6	6.0	100.7	2.0	95.1	8.3	93.9	3.9	99.5	-2.1	96.7	0.8
2000	100.0	5.7	100.0	-0.7	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.5	100.0	0.5	100.0	3.4
2001	104.3	4.3	101.0	1.0	104.1	4.1	103.3	3.3	100.2	0.2	100.9	0.9
2002	96.4	-7.6	95.0	-5.9	103.3	-0.7	101.5	-1.8	93.3	-7.0	97.7	-3.2
2003	89.8	-6.8	87.5	-7.9	101.3	-2.0	102.7	1.2	88.7	-4.9	98.4	0.7
2004	81.7	-9.0	76.3	-12.8	111.1	9.7	107.1	4.3	73.6	-17.0	89.6	-8.9
2005	69.5	-15.0	67.7	-11.3	117.2	5.5	102.6	-4.2	59.3	-19.4	80.7	-9.9
2006	70.4	1.4	67.7	0.0	120.1	2.5	104.1	1.4	58.7	-1.1	76.8	-4.9

Table D.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	17.7	9.3	42.5	5.2	41.7	3.9	115.1	6.7	48.0	10.9
1987	20.6	15.9	46.3	8.8	44.4	6.5	125.2	8.8	55.6	15.8
1988	24.5	18.9	51.7	11.7	47.3	6.5	147.3	17.6	69.7	25.3
1989	28.1	14.7	54.7	5.7	51.3	8.5	161.4	9.6	82.8	18.9
1990	33.7	20.0	60.5	10.6	55.7	8.5	155.0	-4.0	86.3	4.1
1991	39.7	17.8	67.9	12.3	58.4	4.9	146.3	-5.6	85.5	-0.9
1992	49.4	24.5	78.6	15.7	62.9	7.6	132.8	-9.2	83.5	-2.3
1993	53.7	8.8	77.6	-1.2	69.2	10.1	126.8	-4.6	87.7	5.0
1994	61.3	14.2	80.9	4.3	75.8	9.5	119.1	-6.0	90.3	2.9
1995	68.3	11.4	83.0	2.6	82.3	8.6	110.6	-7.2	91.0	0.8
1996	74.3	8.7	83.7	0.9	88.7	7.8	100.8	-8.9	89.4	-1.8
1997	73.8	-0.6	82.5	-1.4	89.5	0.9	99.1	-1.7	88.7	-0.8
1998	81.0	9.7	89.6	8.6	90.4	1.0	98.3	-0.7	88.9	0.3
1999	91.1	12.5	97.0	8.3	93.9	3.9	100.5	2.2	94.4	6.2
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.1	100.0	6.5	100.0	-0.5	100.0	5.9
2001	106.3	6.3	102.9	2.9	103.3	3.3	99.8	-0.2	103.1	3.1
2002	118.5	11.4	116.7	13.4	101.5	-1.8	107.2	7.5	108.8	5.6
2003	135.5	14.4	132.0	13.1	102.7	1.2	112.7	5.1	115.7	6.4
2004	151.2	11.6	141.2	6.9	107.1	4.3	135.9	20.5	145.5	25.8
2005	161.1	6.5	157.0	11.2	102.6	-4.2	168.6	24.1	173.0	18.9
2006	161.4	0.2	155.1	-1.2	104.1	1.4	170.4	1.1	177.4	2.5

E. THE EPZ NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	45.2	10.5	59.8	7.3	56.3	48.3	75.6	3.0	80.2	-25.5	73.6	-15.8
1987	48.4	7.2	66.7	11.6	75.9	34.8	72.6	-3.9	63.8	-20.5	63.1	-14.2
1988	59.1	22.0	76.9	15.2	98.8	30.1	76.9	5.9	59.8	-6.2	61.0	-3.3
1989	64.0	8.3	87.5	13.8	115.5	17.0	73.1	-4.8	55.4	-7.4	58.3	-4.4
1990	64.2	0.4	87.9	0.5	119.9	3.8	73.1	-0.1	53.6	-3.2	56.9	-2.5
1991	64.2	0.0	87.5	-0.5	119.6	-0.2	73.4	0.5	53.7	0.2	58.5	2.8
1992	69.0	7.5	86.5	-1.1	112.7	-5.8	79.8	8.7	61.3	14.1	68.4	17.0
1993	77.2	11.8	86.1	-0.4	111.8	-0.8	89.6	12.3	69.1	12.7	76.2	11.4
1994	75.9	-1.7	90.5	5.1	108.6	-2.8	83.8	-6.5	69.9	1.2	74.7	-2.0
1995	81.6	7.6	97.2	7.3	103.4	-4.7	84.0	0.3	78.9	12.9	79.0	5.8
1996	79.2	-3.0	95.9	-1.3	96.4	-6.8	82.5	-1.7	82.2	4.1	80.5	1.9
1997	81.5	2.9	95.4	-0.5	93.8	-2.6	85.4	3.5	86.9	5.7	84.8	5.4
1998	87.1	6.9	97.3	1.9	89.6	-4.5	89.6	4.9	97.3	12.0	92.2	8.7
1999	92.3	6.0	97.0	-0.2	95.0	6.1	95.2	6.3	97.2	-0.1	98.6	6.9
2000	100.0	8.3	100.0	3.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.1	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.4
2001	105.0	5.0	104.1	4.1	105.0	5.0	100.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	104.4	4.4
2002	111.3	6.0	98.8	-5.1	107.3	2.2	112.6	11.7	103.8	3.7	108.3	3.7
2003	110.5	-0.7	101.1	2.3	104.2	-2.8	109.4	-2.9	106.0	2.2	100.3	-7.4
2004	118.3	7.0	105.4	4.3	115.3	10.6	112.2	2.6	102.6	-3.3	94.8	-5.4
2005	110.0	-7.0	112.2	6.4	121.4	5.3	98.0	-12.6	90.6	-11.7	86.5	-8.8
2006	129.2	17.5	107.5	-4.2	126.2	4.0	120.2	22.6	102.4	13.0	97.9	13.2

Table E.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1986 to 2006

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 %
1986	19.7	48.1	26.1	43.9	75.6	3.0	124.7	34.2	94.2	38.1
1987	25.4	28.7	35.0	34.0	72.6	-3.9	156.8	25.8	113.8	20.8
1988	29.8	17.3	38.8	10.8	76.9	5.9	167.2	6.6	128.5	12.9
1989	29.9	0.3	40.9	5.4	73.1	-4.8	180.6	8.0	132.1	2.8
1990	34.3	14.6	46.9	14.7	73.1	-0.1	186.6	3.3	136.4	3.2
1991	39.3	14.7	53.5	14.1	73.4	0.5	186.2	-0.2	136.7	0.3
1992	39.6	0.7	49.6	-7.4	79.8	8.7	163.2	-12.4	130.3	-4.7
1993	49.8	25.8	55.6	12.1	89.6	12.3	144.8	-11.3	129.8	-0.4
1994	53.6	7.6	63.9	15.0	83.8	-6.5	143.1	-1.2	119.9	-7.6
1995	57.7	7.7	68.6	7.4	84.0	0.3	126.7	-11.5	106.4	-11.2
1996	56.4	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	82.5	-1.7	121.7	-4.0	100.4	-5.6
1997	68.1	20.7	79.7	16.6	85.4	3.5	115.1	-5.4	98.3	-2.1
1998	78.3	15.1	87.4	9.7	89.6	4.9	102.8	-10.7	92.1	-6.3
1999	104.4	33.3	109.7	25.5	95.2	6.3	102.9	0.1	97.9	6.3
2000	100.0	-4.2	100.0	-8.8	100.0	5.1	100.0	-2.8	100.0	2.2
2001	119.7	19.7	118.8	18.8	100.8	0.8	100.0	0.0	100.8	0.8
2002	119.1	-0.5	105.8	-10.9	112.6	11.7	96.4	-3.6	108.6	7.7
2003	80.9	-32.1	74.0	-30.0	109.4	-2.9	94.3	-2.1	103.1	-5.0
2004	65.7	-18.9	58.5	-20.9	112.2	2.6	97.5	3.4	109.4	6.0
2005	91.7	39.7	93.6	59.9	98.0	-12.6	110.4	13.2	108.2	-1.1
2006	112.6	22.7	93.6	0.1	120.2	22.6	97.7	-11.5	117.4	8.5

F. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table F.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1986 - 2006

Year	Labour force			Employment (including foreign workers)						Unemployment	
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establishments ¹		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate ² %	
				Number	%	Number	%				
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 ³	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	
2006	549.2	16.7	565.9	295.1	57.2	220.7	42.8	515.8	50.1	9.1	

¹ Average of March and September figures

² Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

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

Table F.2 - Employment in large¹ establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2003 - March 2006

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,394	23,111	22,044	21,636
<i>Sugarcane</i>	15,540	14,822	13,803	13,797
<i>Other</i>	7,854	8,289	8,241	7,839
Mining and quarrying	214	217	182	180
Manufacturing	108,907	101,715	92,620	91,021
<i>Sugar</i>	2,230	2,282	2,234	2,008
<i>EPZ products</i> ²	82,516	74,723	65,159	64,362
<i>Other</i>	24,161	24,710	25,227	24,651
Electricity, gas and water	2,992	2,932	2,980	2,988
Construction	14,598	15,333	12,524	12,925
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	17,691	18,157	18,091	18,113
Hotels and restaurants	17,815	18,476	21,035	21,341
Transport, storage and communications	17,752	17,801	18,050	18,333
Financial intermediation	7,347	7,494	8,401	9,009
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,061	12,394	14,295	15,145
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	38,823	38,738	39,547	40,298
Education	20,635	22,331	23,202	24,045
Health and social work	11,608	12,127	12,604	12,670
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,700	5,591	5,941	6,192
Total	298,537	296,417	291,516	293,896

¹ employing 10 or more persons² excluding non-manufacturing EPZ establishments

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large² establishments by industrial group, March 2003 - March 2006

Industrial group	(Rupees)			
	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,734	9,334	9,825	10,019
<i>Sugarcane</i>	8,308	8,580	9,054	9,202
Mining and quarrying	5,441	5,496	5,588	5,895
Manufacturing	6,668	7,299	7,798	8,202
<i>EPZ³ products</i>	5,694	6,196	6,656	7,002
Electricity, gas and water	17,347	18,456	19,457	22,056
Construction	10,147	11,465	12,042	13,047
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11,236	12,032	12,772	13,547
Hotels and restaurants	8,402	8,947	9,881	10,560
Transport, storage and communications	13,830	15,189	15,982	16,664
Financial intermediation	17,734	20,225	21,478	22,692
Real estate, renting and business activities	11,690	12,003	12,822	13,447
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,232	13,960	15,056	14,535
Education	12,524	13,993	15,096	16,216
Health and social work	12,812	15,134	16,628	17,306
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	9,839	10,846	11,427	12,298
All Sectors	9,826	11,103	12,061	12,630

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 2003 - March 2006

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	132	141	149	152
<i>Sugarcane</i>	135	139	147	149
Mining and quarrying	140	141	144	148
Manufacturing	120	132	141	148
<i>EPZ products</i>	119	130	139	147
Electricity, gas and water	128	137	144	163
Construction	116	131	138	149
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods	117	126	133	141
Hotels and restaurants	114	121	134	143
Transport, storage and communications	120	132	139	145
Financial intermediation	120	137	145	153
Real estate, renting and business activities	114	117	125	131
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	111	138	148	143
Education	111	124	134	144
Health and social work	114	134	148	147
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	124	136	144	155
All sectors	120	136	147	154

Table F.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EPZ sector) 1986 - 2006

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 (%)	
1986	37.5	1.8	978.0	20.7	2.8	55.3	0.9	44.3	3.0	
1987	37.7	0.6	1064.0	22.6	8.8	59.8	8.2	46.6	5.2	
1988	41.1	9.2	1265.0	26.8	18.9	65.3	9.1	49.9	7.2	
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	31.8	18.6	68.7	5.3	53.5	7.1	
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	8.7	57.4	7.4	
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.2	83.9	12.3	59.9	4.3	
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	12.2	64.5	7.7	
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	1.9	71.2	10.3	
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	3.9	76.6	7.5	
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	0.6	82.3	7.5	
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	0.2	87.8	6.7	
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	1.1	89.0	1.3	
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	0.1	90.3	1.5	
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	-2.8	94.1	4.2	
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	1.4	100.0	6.3	
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	2.6	103.0	3.0	
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	-1.3	102.8	-0.2	
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	3.0	103.5	0.7	
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	3.9	107.8	4.1	
2005	128.0	4.9	6722.0	142.5	7.8	111.4	2.8	103.4	-4.1	
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	150.5	5.6	108.0	-3.0	109.0	5.4	

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1996 - 2006

Industry	(R million)										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,193	7,326	8,131	5,729	7,328	8,596	7,909	8,727	9,830	9,790	10,130
<i>Sugarcane</i>	4,217	4,178	4,842	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,508	5,261	5,212	5,137
<i>Other</i>	2,976	3,148	3,289	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,219	4,569	4,578	4,993
Mining and quarrying	140	148	155	159	163	156	81	84	87	88	101
Manufacturing	16,508	18,324	21,043	22,435	24,701	27,422	28,227	29,581	31,942	32,187	36,356
<i>Sugar</i>	1,207	1,247	1,474	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,359	1,624	1,609	1,586
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,222	6,414	7,283	8,310	10,137
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,890	12,330	12,288	10,885	11,974
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,845	9,478	10,747	11,383	12,659
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,451	1,257	1,159	1,412	1,820	2,634	3,012	3,409	3,546	3,355	3,521
Construction	4,386	4,278	4,764	5,335	5,899	6,442	7,168	8,269	8,835	9,099	10,205
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	9,103	10,331	11,194	12,283	12,810	13,532	14,728	15,466	17,327	19,571	22,225
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	8,789	9,982	10,789	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,621	16,350	18,446	20,937
<i>Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</i>	314	349	405	470	550	630	731	845	977	1,125	1,288
Hotels and restaurants	3,937	4,365	5,448	6,485	6,872	8,693	8,923	9,434	11,296	12,423	15,431
Transport, storage and communication	7,500	8,926	10,380	11,443	13,663	15,201	16,944	18,496	19,682	20,447	22,119
Financial intermediation	4,443	5,209	6,537	7,862	10,156	10,299	11,619	13,829	14,875	16,766	18,850
<i>Insurance</i>	1,500	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,675	5,154
<i>Banks</i>	2,443	2,844	3,817	4,879	6,890	6,490	7,158	8,634	8,990	10,141	11,477
<i>Other</i>	500	575	690	763	866	958	1,210	1,450	1,685	1,950	2,219
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,160	6,944	7,677	8,450	9,341	10,524	11,707	13,026	14,679	16,609	19,026
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	3,555	3,830	4,100	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473	7,247	8,177	9,102
<i>Other</i>	2,605	3,114	3,577	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,553	7,432	8,432	9,924
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4,903	5,336	5,914	6,559	7,043	7,483	8,140	9,408	10,580	11,460	12,199
Education	2,933	3,286	3,741	4,233	4,761	5,112	5,603	6,280	7,087	7,780	8,440
Health and social work	1,936	2,173	2,452	2,833	3,106	3,360	3,812	4,423	5,087	5,580	6,266
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,152	2,427	2,737	3,139	3,498	3,790	4,265	4,839	5,390	6,007	6,784
FISIM	-2,148	-2,606	-3,496	-4,416	-5,955	-5,711	-6,712	-7,683	-7,818	-8,991	-10,117
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	70,597	77,724	87,836	93,941	105,206	117,532	125,425	137,588	152,425	162,171	181,536
Consumption of fixed capital	10,998	12,168	13,536	15,189	16,449	17,711	19,115	20,628	22,498	24,889	27,336
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	59,599	65,556	74,300	78,752	88,757	99,821	106,310	116,960	129,927	137,282	154,200
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	8,202	9,179	10,510	11,700	12,523	13,681	13,603	13,171	13,140	12,108	13,694

/ revised estimates

/ provisional estimates

Note: From 1996 to 2001, within manufacturing sector, figures are not available for food exc sugar, textiles and other

Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1996 - 2006

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)					
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ¹		Per Worker		U.S.\$
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$	
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	97,929	3,369	238,112	8,191	
2002	125,425	103,615	3,458	254,000	8,478	
2003	137,588	112,491	3,964	274,956	9,688	
2004	152,425	123,554	4,452	302,131	10,888	
2005	162,171	130,411	4,462	319,864	10,943	
2006	181,536	144,883	4,651	351,950	11,299	

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), 1996 - 2006

Industry	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+5.7	+3.6	-0.8	-25.5	+33.8	+7.0	-16.3	+1.9	+8.1	-5.4	+0.6
<i>Sugarcane</i>	+11.1	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9
<i>Other</i>	-1.0	+1.7	-5.1	+1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1	+5.4	-1.1	+4.5
Mining and quarrying	+4.5	+4.0	+2.0	+0.7	+2.1	-5.9	-49.0	+1.0	+0.4	-3.6	+9.1
Manufacturing	+6.5	+5.9	+6.1	+2.0	+7.9	+4.4	-2.4	+0.0	+0.6	-5.5	+4.0
<i>Sugar</i>	+12.3	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+17.5	+4.4	+2.1	+9.6
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9	-7.2	-14.7	+2.9
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.7	+6.6	+0.4	+1.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	+7.5	+9.3	+10.4	+8.6	+12.9	+10.7	+1.5	+8.2	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0
Construction	+4.8	-0.9	+8.2	+8.9	+9.1	+5.2	+6.3	+10.2	+0.5	-4.4	+5.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.4	+5.0	+4.6	+6.1	+2.2	+3.2	+3.2	+1.2	+5.7	+5.6	+5.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+5.5	+5.0	+4.5	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8	+5.5	+5.5	+5.1
<i>Other</i>	+3.0	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0
Hotels and restaurants	+12.6	+9.5	+5.3	+3.9	+12.2	+1.2	+3.1	+3.0	+2.4	+5.6	+3.5
Transport, storage and communications	+7.0	+9.0	+11.4	+6.3	+13.3	+9.1	+7.7	+6.6	+8.1	+7.7	+7.4
Financial intermediation	+7.0	+8.2	+18.5	+13.4	+22.0	-8.5	+5.8	+11.7	+4.3	+5.4	+7.0
<i>Insurance</i>	+8.0	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0
<i>Banks</i>	-	-	+28.6	+18.7	+31.9	-15.0	+3.6	+14.2	+2.0	+4.8	+7.1
<i>Other</i>	-	-	+6.2	+6.3	+8.4	+5.4	+22.6	+15.2	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.1	+5.9	+6.0	+5.6	+7.3	+7.7	+5.9	+6.6	+6.7	+6.5	+6.3
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+3.5	+4.0	+4.0	+4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4
<i>Other</i>	+7.8	+8.6	+8.4	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+7.2	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+9.2	+1.5	+3.8	+3.9	+4.4	+3.9	+6.1	+5.6	+4.3	+5.3	+4.0
Education	-0.6	+6.1	+4.9	+6.1	+8.8	+4.0	+6.1	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+4.1
Health and social work	-2.1	+5.8	+6.0	+7.3	+6.0	+5.5	+9.0	+6.8	+7.0	+6.2	+7.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+9.6	+8.0	+6.5	+7.4	+6.1	+5.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.6	+7.2	+6.5
FISIM	+6.5	+8.0	+30.0	+20.0	+27.2	-14.9	+9.6	+7.6	-0.4	+7.3	+6.9
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+6.2	+5.6	+5.8	+2.1	+9.7	+5.2	+1.8	+4.4	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+5.8	+5.5	+6.1	+5.7	+7.9	+4.9	+3.3	+4.5	+4.6	+2.8	+5.3
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	+7.0	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	+4.6

¹ / revised estimates

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2004-2006

Industry	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing			
<i>Sugarcane</i>	3,647	3,820	4,000
<i>Other</i>	2,030	2,150	2,300
<i>Other</i>	1,617	1,670	1,700
Mining and quarrying	25	25	27
Manufacturing	13,564	13,966	14,420
<i>Sugar</i>	528	550	555
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	1,594	1,815	2,208
<i>Textiles</i>	6,854	6,036	6,572
<i>Other</i>	4,588	5,565	5,065
Electricity, gas and water supply	877	1,016	960
Construction	4,381	4,471	4,979
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	5,198	5,872	6,667
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	4,905	5,534	6,281
<i>Other</i>	293	338	386
Hotels and restaurants	3,210	3,500	4,300
Transport, storage and communications	7,280	7,671	7,944
Financial intermediation	3,483	3,726	4,142
<i>Insurance</i>	722	750	876
<i>Banks</i>	2,121	2,255	2,423
<i>Other</i>	640	721	843
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,951	3,320	3,886
<i>Other</i>	2,951	3,320	3,886
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,870	9,580	10,122
Education	5,173	5,627	5,998
Health and social work	3,334	3,613	3,967
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,385	2,670	2,987
TOTAL	64,378	68,877	74,399

¹ revised estimates

Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2004 - 2006

Industry	2004	2005	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	37.1	39.0	39.5
<i>Sugarcane</i>	38.6	41.3	44.8
<i>Other</i>	35.4	36.5	34.0
Mining and quarrying	28.7	28.4	26.7
Manufacturing	42.5	43.4	39.5
<i>Sugar</i>	32.5	34.2	36.3
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	21.9	21.8	21.8
<i>Textiles</i>	55.8	55.5	54.9
<i>Other</i>	42.7	48.9	39.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	24.7	30.3	27.3
Construction	49.6	49.1	48.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	30.0	30.0	30.0
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	30.0	30.0	30.0
<i>Other</i>	28.4	28.2	27.9
Hotels and restaurants	37.0	37.5	35.9
Transport, storage and communications	23.4	22.2	22.0
Financial intermediation	17.2	16.0	17.0
<i>Insurance</i>	23.6	22.2	21.1
<i>Banks</i>	38.0	37.0	38.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	20.1	20.0	20.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	39.7	39.4	39.2
<i>Other</i>	83.8	83.6	83.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	73.0	72.3	7.1
Education	65.5	64.7	63.3
Health and social work	44.2	44.4	44.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons			
TOTAL	42.2	42.5	41.0

Table F.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2004 - 2006

Industry group	(R million)		
	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	948	974	984
Manufacturing	46	47	48
Construction	415	415	387
Transport, storage and communications	75	78	80
Real estate, renting and business activities	57	62	64
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8,870	9,580	10,122
Education	3,265	3,477	3,674
Health and social work	2,934	3,143	3,415
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	50	45
General Government	16,660	17,826	18,819

1/ revised estimates

Table F.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2004 - 2006

	(R million)		
Industry group	2004	2005 ¹	2006
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,033	1,071	1,088
<i>Sugarcane</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	1,033	1,071	1,088
Manufacturing	46	47	48
<i>Sugar</i>	0	0	0
<i>Food exc Sugar</i>	0	0	0
<i>Textiles</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	46	47	48
Construction	415	415	387
Transport, storage and communications	182	192	198
Real estate, renting and business activities	57	62	64
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	57	62	64
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,580	11,460	12,199
Education	3,653	3,905	4,137
Health and social work	3,097	3,314	3,606
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	50	44
General Government	19,113	20,516	21,771

¹ / revised estimates

Table F.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1996 - 2006

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS											
A. Building & Construction Work	11,009	10,870	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	21,741	23,042	23,489	26,705
Residential Building	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972
Non - Residential Building	3,880	3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666
Other Construction Work	2,257	2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067
B. Machinery & Equipment	8,700	11,864	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	13,813	14,961	16,242	23,413
Passenger Car	915	1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497
Other Transport Equipment	730	1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,953
Other Machinery and equipment	6,735	6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,652	12,049	13,288
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,118
GIDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	19,389	19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484	37,784	39,611	44,443
II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	616	663	784	858	677	650	832	953	1,328	2,225	2,765
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Manufacturing	2,564	2,608	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,109	5,346	5,548	4,820
EPZ	930	1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,418	2,508	2,376	2,245
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,937	1,448	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,809	1,783	2,750	3,290
Construction	410	464	510	534	572	481	141	610	744	699	953
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	1,601	1,533	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,487	2,489	2,736	2,989
Wholesale and retail trade	1,570	1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,420	2,406	2,657	2,912
Restaurants and hotels	1,260	1,269	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,227	5,185	4,193	6,564
Transport, storage and communications	3,104	6,396	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,626	4,067	4,542	10,575
Financial intermediation	623	429	621	615	535	672	935	789	945	1,336	1,664
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,231	4,996	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,389	10,005	9,509	10,534
Owner occupied dwellings	4,872	4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972
Other	359	431	639	765	876	633	748	1,769	2,094	1,881	1,562
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,112	1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,975	2,077
Education	582	713	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,241	1,167	1,326	1,003
Health and social work	213	296	300	235	343	332	606	581	693	543	592
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	456	529	577	414	1,065	1,236	1,387	2,557	1,754	2,349	2,291
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	19,709	22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,118
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices	25.0	26.0	23.0	27.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	23.0	21.6	21.4	24.3

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table F.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1996 - 2006

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 ¹	2005 ¹	2006 ²
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	+4.1	-4.7	+8.6	+10.0	+10.1	+4.9	+5.2	+12.9	-0.3	-5.3	+6.7
Residential building	+1.5	-9.6	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3
Non-residential building	+6.4	-9.1	+0.4	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9
Other construction work	+5.9	+13.3	+13.0	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3
B. Machinery and equipment	+31.7	+30.6	-15.4	+37.9	-24.3	+4.4	-6.8	+6.5	+6.2	+3.4	+37.3
Passenger car	+3.2	+20.3	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5	-14.1	+4.2
Other transport equipment	+60.5	+291.4	-69.2	+191.1	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-40.3	+2.8	+296.9
Other transport equipment excluding aircraft & marine vessel	+39.0	-58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.9	-7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-16.3	-10.1	-8.6
Other machinery and equipment	+32.9	-8.7	+16.6	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0	+7.7	+3.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+14.6	+10.9	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+13.6	-2.5	+11.2	+11.6	+1.0	-0.8	+4.0	+8.1	+4.8	-1.6	+5.6
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-9.6	+3.4	+13.1	+5.0	-22.9	-7.5	+24.1	+10.8	+33.8	+56.9	+16.9
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+150.8	-100.0	-
Manufacturing	+14.7	-2.3	+30.8	+8.5	-3.7	-4.6	+6.2	-11.9	+26.5	-1.8	-18.1
EPZ	-8.4	-28.6	-8.1	-13.6	-6.2	-0.9	-18.5	-6.1	+71.6	-10.5	-11.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+52.6	-28.0	+43.6	+12.7	-28.4	-20.1	-12.5	+19.7	-4.8	+45.8	+12.3
Construction	+8.4	+8.4	+3.1	-1.9	+4.0	-19.1	-71.5	+323.6	+19.5	-10.6	+29.1
Wholesale & retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	+27.2	-7.9	+3.1	+12.6	+11.1	-4.2	+11.0	-3.7	-3.7	+3.4	+3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	-27.7	-9.2	-2.9	-11.8	-13.8	-6.5	-13.4	-4.1	-4.3	-3.9	-4.1
Restaurants and hotels	+3.3	-3.0	+20.8	+71.3	-3.6	+2.7	+24.9	-20.2	+52.2	-24.5	+46.9
Transport, storage and communications	+16.3	+97.2	-45.5	+86.7	-41.3	+41.3	-32.7	+24.5	-30.3	+5.6	+123.3
Financial intermediation	+7.7	-33.9	+35.6	-6.6	-15.2	+21.1	+34.8	-18.0	+15.8	+32.8	+17.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	+4.1	-7.9	+15.2	+2.8	+13.6	+2.8	-4.7	+16.7	+0.6	-11.5	+4.1
Owner occupied dwellings	-1.5	-9.6	-12.7	-1.3	-13.9	-7.4	-6.4	-4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3
Other	+60.4	-15.2	-41.9	-15.3	-11.8	-30.4	-15.2	-128.3	-13.2	-15.5	-21.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+20.8	+20.3	-37.7	+37.7	-2.7	-13.6	+41.3	+24.4	+9.5	-26.0	-1.0
Education	+62.0	+18.1	-33.0	-15.7	+8.5	+1.6	+94.3	+14.3	-10.6	+6.1	-29.0
Health and social work	+50.9	+33.4	-4.1	-26.3	+41.8	-6.8	+76.5	-7.6	+15.2	-25.9	+2.4
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	-0.6	+11.5	+5.4	-30.5	+152.4	+11.8	+7.8	+77.1	-34.6	+25.2	-8.2
GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	+14.6	+10.9	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.2

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table F.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1986 - 2006

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	108,076	-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	175,597	-4,165	-4.4	-2.4	193,883	110.4
2005	110,940	122,067	185,348	-11,127	-10.0	-6.0	233,007	125.7
2006	127,261	150,539	205,855	-23,278	-18.3	-11.3	277,800	134.9

Table F.16 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2004 - 2006

(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	113.4	5.7	128.8	15.9	88
2006	120.0	5.8	145.1	12.7	83

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

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

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

Table F.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1986 - 2006

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%
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	16,179	10,510	9,896	38.0	94.2
1999	29,131	15,735	11,697	13,396	46.0	114.5
2000	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
2001	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
2002	32,683	16,909	13,600	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	13,140	14,851	46.3	113.0
2005 ¹	28,954	15,518	12,108	13,436	46.4	111.0
2006	33,707	19,044	13,694	14,663	43.5	107.1

1/ revised estimates

Table F.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2002 - 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.

Country	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
United Kingdom	2,540,238	37,659	1.5	2,936,773	28,486	1.0	3,278,899	27,398	0.8
France	2,157,305	35,445	1.6	2,520,447	37,985	1.5	2,893,209	32,391	1.1
USA	12,229,826	126,516	1.0	13,119,893	113,002	0.9	13,559,406	101,803	0.8
Germany	3,695,855	5,350	0.1	4,325,373	3,582	0.1	4,877,743	6,207	0.1
Italy	1,955,901	4,283	0.2	2,273,189	2,726	0.1	2,554,976	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.

Country	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
United Kingdom	3,820,850	10,417	0.3	4,587,570	6,040	0.1	5,178,758	1,803	0.0
France	2,879,340	13,187	0.5	3,439,271	13,844	0.4	3,885,343	13,434	0.3
USA	15,239,965	113,365	0.7	16,710,486	89,111	0.5	17,889,440	56,727	0.3
Germany	4,965,441	2,300	0.0	5,578,381	2,131	0.0	6,278,429	1,219	0.0
Italy	1,397,284	3,181	0.2	1,805,541	3,506	0.2	2,087,133	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.

Country	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
United Kingdom	772,338	9,843	1.3	829,224	7,268	0.9	950,686	9,239	1.0
France	405,622	12,045	3.0	474,644	8,758	1.8	523,707	8,958	1.7
USA	3,820,305	5,102	0.1	4,089,179	11,989	0.3	4,070,780	16,484	0.4
Germany	560,804	1,763	0.3	653,049	1,517	0.2	761,206	2,206	0.3
Italy	306,629	4,682	1.5	379,200	3,278	0.9	512,691	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.

Country	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
United Kingdom	1.328.314	3.840	0.3	1.510.480	4.606	0.3	1.698.096	5.838	0.3
France	919.170	3.758	0.4	1.148.719	4.978	0.4	1.264.679	4.745	0.4
USA	5.661.978	10.441	0.2	6.228.983	17.923	0.3	6.554.804	16.605	0.3
Germany	1.432.465	1.201	0.1	1.799.536	1.999	0.1	1.962.722	978	0.0
Italy	427.409	1.825	0.4	566.995	2.585	0.5	722.111	2.601	0.4

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

Country	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
United Kingdom	4.992.689	126.147	2.5	5.797.297	163.136	2.8	6.838.982	194.820	2.8
France	4.624.410	191.922	4.2	5.553.831	194.593	3.5	6.234.674	190.949	3.1
USA	22.202.656	47.270	0.2	23.160.409	51.324	0.2	24.909.062	51.286	0.2
Germany	6.184.235	19.528	0.3	7.442.074	24.873	0.3	8.388.955	14.871	0.2
Italy	2.569.576	39.283	1.5	3.340.960	40.309	1.2	4.063.854	40.816	1.0

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

Table F.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1986 - 2006 (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
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	57.1	9,005	4.9	53,932	30
2006	113,364	55.1	10,345	5.0	61,974	30

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

Table G.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2002 - 2006

ICT access	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	327.2	348.2	353.8	357.5	357.3
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	26.9	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4
3. Mobile cellular subscribers ('000)	347.5	466.3	547.8	656.8	772.4
4. Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	28.6	38.0	44.3	52.6	61.5
5. Internet subscribers ('000)	50.0	61.3	78.0	128.6	137.5
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	50.0	61.3	78.0	85.5	76.4
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	...	43.1	61.1
6. Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	4.1	5.0	6.3	10.3	10.9
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	4.1	5.0	6.3	6.8	6.1
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	...	3.5	4.9
7. Broadband internet ² subscribers ('000)	...	1.2	2.8	51.4	81.1
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	...	1.2	2.8	8.3	20.0
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	...	43.1	61.1
8. Broadband internet ² subscribers per 100 inhabitants	na	0.1	0.2	4.1	6.5
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	...	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6
<i>mobile</i>	na	na	...	3.5	4.9

¹ includes wireless as from 2005

na: Not applicable

... Nil or negligible

² broadband Internet refers to connection to the internet at a speed equal to or greater than 128 kbps, as the sum of capacity in both directions

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

Table G.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2002 - 2006

Telephone and internet	Rupees									
	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
1. Fixed telephone										
Local call										
<i>Peak</i>	<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>									
<i>Off-peak</i>	<i>Rs 1.30 for every 4 minutes or part thereof</i>		<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>						<i>Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>	
Residential monthly line rental	75.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00	
Business monthly line rental	210.00		225.00		225.00		225.00		225.00	
2. Mobile Cellular telephone										
On same network	60 cents for first 30 seconds with 2 cents for every additional second thereafter								2 cents per second	
To a different network	Rs 2.40 for first 30 seconds and 8 cents for every additional second thereafter		Rs 1.50 for first 30 seconds and 5 cents for every additional second thereafter		Rs 1.95 for first 30 seconds and 6.5 cents for every additional second thereafter				6.5 cents per second	
To a fixed telephone	Rs 2.25 for first 30 seconds and 7 cents for every additional second thereafter								7.25 cents per second	
3. International Direct Dialling-per minute call from fixed telephone to:	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak
Australia	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
New Zealand	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Reunion Island	12.00	10.00	10.20	7.20	10.20	7.20	10.20	7.20	9.00	7.20
Madagascar	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
South Africa	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
France	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Germany	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
UK&North Ireland	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
USA	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
China	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Hong Kong	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Malaysia	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Japan	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
Singapore	25.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
India	24.00	18.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60
4. Internet										
Dial up per minute (Peak time)	0.80		0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57	
Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time)	0.50		0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27	
ADSL 128 kbps (per month)										
<i>Residential use</i>	<i>na</i>		<i>1,499</i>		<i>1,316</i>		<i>990</i>		<i>750</i>	
<i>Business use¹</i>	<i>na</i>		<i>2,500</i>		<i>2,500</i>		<i>1,900</i>		<i>1,860</i>	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)										
<i>Residential use</i>	<i>2,490</i>		<i>2,500</i>		<i>2,178</i>		<i>1,590</i>		<i>1,360</i>	
<i>Business use</i>	<i>na</i>		<i>5,500</i>		<i>5,500</i>		<i>3,600</i>		<i>3,190</i>	

¹ upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006

na: Not applicable

Table G.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2006 - 2007

Commercial Tariff

Tariff ¹	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2006 ³	2007 ⁴	2006 ³	2007 ⁴	2006 ³	2007 ⁴
215	Rs 6.22	Rs 7.28	-	-	Rs 121.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 121.00 per month	Rs 142.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 142.00 per month
217	Rs 3.81	Rs 4.46	Rs 127.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 149.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

¹ Tariff: 215 - Flat Rate Tariff for Commercial Consumers

217 - Maximum Demand Tariff for Commercial and Bulk Consumers

Industrial Tariff

Tariff ²	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2006 ³	2007 ⁴	2006 ³	2007 ⁴	2006 ³	2007 ⁴
313	Rs 2.08	Rs 2.37	Rs 105.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account
315	Rs 3.59	Rs 4.09	-	-	Rs 75.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 75.00 per month	Rs 86.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 86.00 per month
317	Rs 1.90 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 1.67 all additional kWh	Rs 2.17 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 1.90 all additional kWh	Rs 105.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

² Tariff: 313 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers

315 - Flat Rate Tariff for Industrial Consumers

317 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers (EPZ)

³ Effective as from 03 January 2006⁴ Effective as from 01 September 2007

Table G.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2006 - 2007

Tariff	Rupees					
	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 ¹	2006 ²	2007 ²	2000 ¹	2006 ²	2007 ²
First 100 cubic metres	11.00	12.50	12.50	9.50	10.00	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	14.00	16.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	18.00	21.00	21.00	14.00	16.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	187.00	212.50	212.50	237.50	250.00	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	na	na	na	2.73	5.50	5.50

¹ Effective as from 01 February 2000

² Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

Table G.5 - Road network, 2002 - 2006

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
2002	60	950	592	398	2000	133
2003	75	950	592	398	2015	137
2004	75	955	592	398	2020	144
2005	75	955	592	398	2020	151
2006	75	955	593	398	2021	158

Table G.6 - Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2005 - 2006

	Rupees	
	2005	2006
Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
First Floor	44.00	44.00
Second Floor	38.00	38.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table G.7 – Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2005-2006

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
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

Table G.8 – Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport, 2005 – 2006

Port of embarkation	Currency	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	31.50	26.25	30.45	26.25	30.45	26.25
Jakarta	USD	61.00	61.00	4.62	4.62	3.78	3.78	3.57	3.57
Johannesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	0.99	1.60	0.69	1.12	0.55	0.87
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	135.00	86.00	73.00	86.00	73.00
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

Table H.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 1996 - 2006

Country	Currency	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mexico	Peso**	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91
Australia	Dollar	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77
Japan	Yen	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31
Korea	Won	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75	954.32
Singapore	Dollar	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59
Sri Lanka	Rupee	55.27	59.00	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94
Taiwan	Dollar	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51
France	Franc/Euro	5.12	5.45	5.65	0.90	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	N/A
Germany	Mark/Euro	1.51	1.62	1.66	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24	N/A
Portugal	Escuado	154.30	142.70	144.80	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24	N/A
United Kingdom	Pound	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84
Mauritius*	Rupee	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15

* Average buying and selling rates

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

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

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

Table H.2 - Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2005

Country	Currency	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.A	Dollar	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.46	20.29	21.11	21.97	23.17	23.65
Mexico	Peso**	10.98	13.43	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22	28.67
Australia	Dollar	21.81	22.75	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35	32.65
Hong Kong	Dollar	39.59	42.75	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90	43.94
Japan	Yen	22.35	23.67	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70	23.95
Korea	Won	65.86	74.71	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90	138.81
Singapore	Dollar	11.55	12.17	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59	12.74
Sri Lanka	Rupee	26.49	26.86	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	164.10	166.95	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10	205.00
France	Franc/Euro	97.16	146.00	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21	19.78
Germany	Mark/Euro	46.53	45.74	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15	26.51
Portugal	Escuado	821.70	943.62	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65	5.89
United Kingdom	Pound	9.05	9.51	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49	14.09
Mauritius*	Rupee	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38

* 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 H.3 - Hourly labour cost in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1996 - 2005

Country	US Dollar									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.A	17.53	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.20	22.82	23.65
Mexico	1.45	1.62	1.64	1.86	2.07	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.44	2.63
Australia	17.08	16.77	15.22	15.96	14.40	13.30	15.38	19.79	23.38	24.91
Hong Kong	5.12	5.38	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51	5.65
Japan	20.54	19.06	17.48	20.47	21.93	19.43	18.60	20.26	21.84	21.76
Korea	8.19	7.83	5.67	7.34	8.23	7.72	8.77	9.69	11.13	13.56
Singapore	8.19	8.09	7.83	7.07	7.18	6.97	6.71	7.18	7.38	7.66
Sri Lanka	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	N/A
Taiwan	5.97	5.96	5.45	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.98	6.38
France	18.99	17.10	17.45	17.00	15.46	15.65	17.13	21.14	23.89	24.63
Germany	30.92	27.10	25.98	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.22	29.64	32.50	33.00
Portugal	5.33	5.13	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.24	7.02	7.33
United Kingdom	13.79	14.12	17.04	17.33	16.84	16.75	18.36	21.33	24.76	25.66
Mauritius	1.20	1.20	1.29	1.31	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66

Table H.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1996-2005

Country	(Base 2000=100)									
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
U.S.A	89.2	93.2	94.9	95.6	100.0	104.7	108.5	113.0	116.1	120.4
Mexico	70.0	78.3	79.2	89.9	100.0	122.7	120.3	117.9	117.9	127.1
Australia	118.6	116.5	105.7	110.8	100.0	92.4	106.8	137.4	162.4	173.0
Hong Kong	93.9	98.7	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1	103.7
Japan	93.7	86.9	79.7	93.3	100.0	88.6	84.8	92.4	99.6	99.2
Korea	99.5	95.1	68.9	89.2	100.0	93.8	106.6	117.7	135.2	164.8
Singapore	114.1	112.7	109.1	98.5	100.0	97.1	93.5	100.0	102.8	106.7
Sri Lanka	100.0	95.8	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	106.3	-	-
Taiwan	96.4	96.3	88.0	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.6	103.1
France	122.8	110.6	112.9	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.8	136.7	154.5	159.3
Germany	136.4	119.5	114.6	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.8	130.7	143.4	145.6
Portugal	118.7	114.3	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	139.0	156.3	163.3
United Kingdom	81.9	83.8	101.2	102.9	100.0	99.5	109.0	126.7	147.0	152.4
Mauritius	96.8	96.8	104.0	105.6	100.0	96.8	97.6	115.3	123.4	133.9

Table H.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 1996-2006

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australian Dollar	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73
British Pound	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83
French Franc**	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70
Italian Lira(1000)**	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01
South Africa Rand	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74
Singapore Dollar	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87
Swiss Franc	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01
US Dollar	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15
EURO					24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51

*Average buying and selling rates

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

Table H.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1996 - 2006

Country	(Base 2000=100)										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australian Dollar	101.1	102.4	98.7	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6
British Pound	77.4	86.7	99.8	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3
French Franc**	104.1	97.6	110.0	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	105.3	97.6	109.9	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	94.9	98.3	98.3	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6
Italian Lira(1000)**	103.5	100.1	111.6	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	75.0	72.1	76.2	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0
South Africa Rand	121.6	120.6	115.3	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1
Singapore Dollar	91.9	93.2	94.3	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6
Swiss Franc	102.3	93.0	109.5	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4
US Dollar	75.1	80.2	91.3	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6
EURO					100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6

*Average buying and selling rates

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

Table H.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1996 - 2006

Country	(Base 2000=100)										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australian Dollar	98.9	97.7	101.3	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8	63.8
British Pound	129.2	115.4	100.2	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9	68.8
French Franc**	96.1	102.5	90.9	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	94.9	102.4	91.0	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	105.4	101.7	101.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1	84.3
Italian Lira(1000)**	96.6	99.9	89.6	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	133.4	138.7	131.2	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7	89.3
South Africa Rand	82.2	82.9	86.7	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0	80.0
Singapore Dollar	108.8	107.3	106.0	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7	76.5
Swiss Franc	97.8	107.5	91.3	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0	62.0
US Dollar	133.2	124.8	109.5	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8	84.3
EURO					100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1	60.7

Table H.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1996 - 2006

Country	Percentage										
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Australian Dollar	-14.6	-1.2	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8
British Pound	-8.8	-10.7	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1
French Franc	-7.3	6.7	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark	-5.1	7.9	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	-1.8	-3.4	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3
Italian Lira(1000)	-14.5	3.4	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	5.0	4.0	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6
South Africa Rand	6.5	0.9	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3
Singapore Dollar	-10.2	-1.4	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7
Swiss Franc	-5.4	9.9	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0
US Dollar	-9.7	-6.4	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2
EURO						-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

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