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Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics 2007 is the eleventh issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data relating to the years 1987 to 2007, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1997 to 2007.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of March 2008. 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. Tables in section A - Total Economy, also include indices by industry group and some new economic productivity indicators based on the Ramsey Productivity Models. Within the Manufacturing sector, separate indices for Export Oriented Enterprises (consisting of all those enterprises, previously operating with an EPZ certificate, and those enterprises manufacturing goods for exports and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment) 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 13.

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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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. ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES ACCORDING TO THE RAMSAY PRODUCTIVITY MODELS (RAPMODS)

Economic Productivity is conceptualized as follows:

It is the units of monetary value achieved as "Output" or "Value Added" by a conversion system such as manufacturing, mining, processing, service, government and the like, covering all economic systems for unit monetary value of input of any specific resource or a set of resources or aggregate of all input resources consumed by the conversion system.

The Economic Productivity Measures outlined in the RAPMODS System are based on both System Output (Gross Output) and System Value Added (Value Added).

1. Total / Overall Productivity Measure (TPM / OPM)

Total / Overall Productivity Measure (TPM / OPM) measures the output (Gross Output / Value Added) achieved per unit value spent in all input resources.

All Input Resources = Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

$$\text{Total Productivity Measure} = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{All Input Resources}}$$

$$\text{Overall Productivity Measure} = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{All Input Resources}}$$

2. Factor Productivity Measure (FPM)

Factor Productivity Measure is the output achieved per unit of currency spent on a specific item of factor input. The Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees is defined as the output (Gross Output or Value Added) produced per unit value spent as Compensation of Employees.

$$\text{Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees (FPM}_{\text{Comp. based on GO}}) = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{Compensation of employees}}$$

$$\text{Factor Productivity Measure of Compensation of Employees (FPM}_{\text{Comp. based on VA}}) = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{Compensation of employees}}$$

3. Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z_1 / Z_2)

Productivity of Intermediate Consumption measures the Output (Gross Output or Value Added) achieved per unit value spent as Intermediate Consumption.

$$\text{Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z}_1) = \frac{\text{Gross Output}}{\text{Intermediate Consumption}}$$

$$\text{Productivity of Intermediate Consumption (Z}_2) = \frac{\text{Value Added}}{\text{Intermediate Consumption}}$$

C. Competitiveness indicators

1. Labour cost index

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

2. Unit labour cost index (ULC)

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour 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.

D. Estimates of capital stock

1. The Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM)

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

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

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.

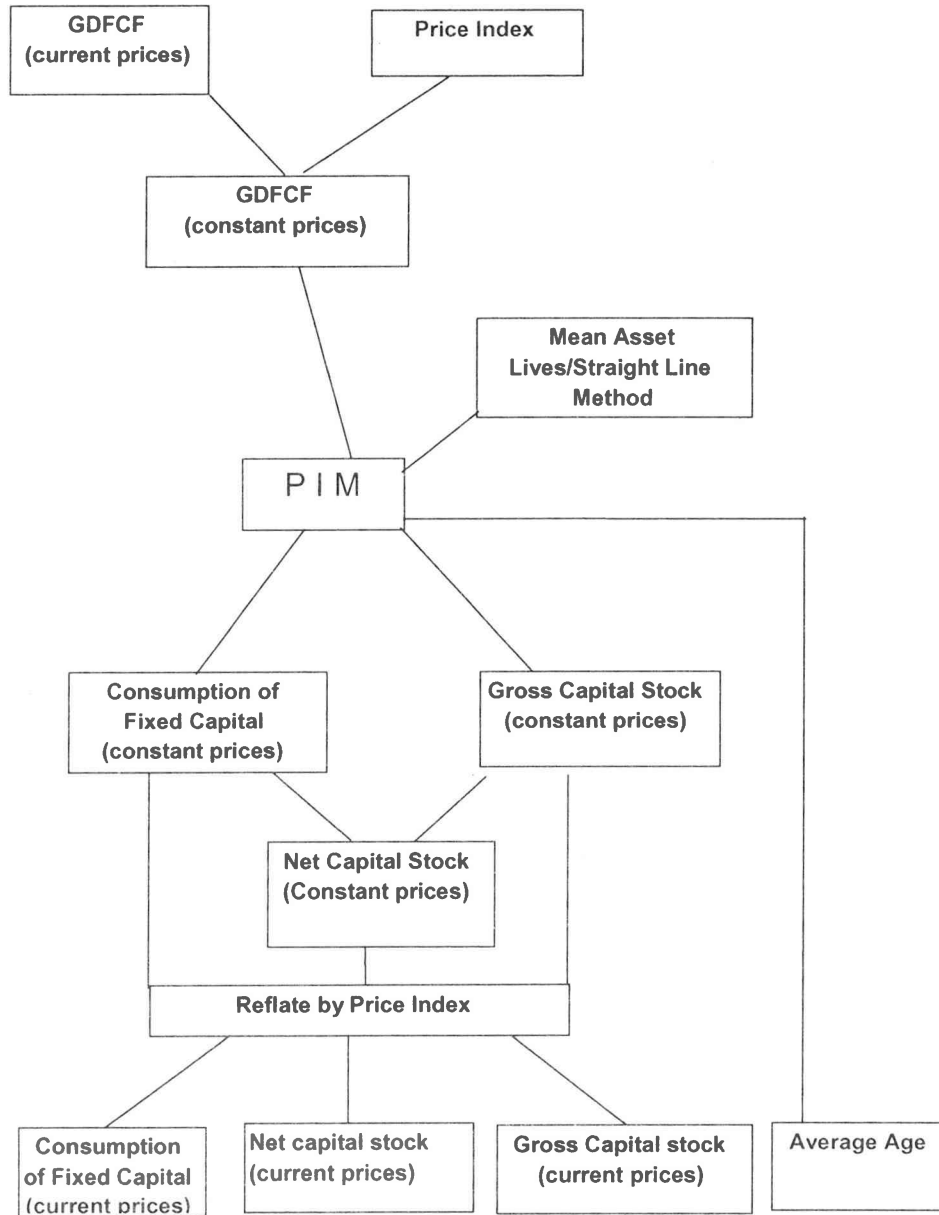
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 1997 - 2007

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	2006	2007
		1997-2007		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.6	5.0	5.4
2	GDP at market prices	4.3	4.2	5.5
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.4	3.4	4.8
4	Labour input	1.1	1.6	1.6
5	Capital input	5.3	5.6	5.8
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.7	0.6	0.4
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.2	4.0	4.1
8	Labour productivity	3.5	3.3	3.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4
10	Multifactor productivity	0.2	-0.7	0.1
11	Average compensation	8.2	6.6	10.5
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.5	3.1	6.5
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.5	-3.2	5.8

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 1997 and 2007, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.6% per annum. The growth rate for 2007 was 5.4% higher than the 5.0% growth registered in 2006.

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 0.9% in the population and 4.3% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.4% per annum during the period 1997 – 2007.

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 1.1% and 5.3% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input, grew by 4.2% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity as defined by GDP per worker registered an annual increase of 3.5% between 1997 and 2007, improving from 86.9 in 1997 to 122.8 in 2007.

In 2007, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 3.3% in 2006. This was the result of a high GDP growth of 5.4% in 2007, coupled with a lower growth of 1.6% in labour input. In 2006, GDP grew by 5.0% while labour input grew by 1.6%.

Capital productivity

From 1997 to 2007, the capital productivity defined as GDP per unit of capital declined on average by 0.7% per annum from 100.4 in 1997 to 93.8 in 2007.

In 2007, the capital productivity index declined further by 0.4% after a decline of 0.6% in 2006. The 0.4% fall in 2007 was explained by a lower growth in GDP (5.4%) compared to capital input (5.8%) while the decline in 2006 was due to a lower growth in GDP (5.0%) and a higher growth in capital input (5.6%).

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 2007, MFP registered a growth of 0.1% against a decline of 0.7% in 2006.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System¹, based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables A.7 and A.8).

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 of employees and labour productivity. During the period 1997 – 2007, average compensation increased by 8.2% annually, higher than the annual growth of 3.5% registered in labour productivity, resulting in an average annual growth of 4.5% 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	2006	2007
		1997 - 2007		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	1.9	4.0	2.2
2	Labour input	-1.4	0.7	1.5
3	Capital input	3.9	-0.1	4.6
4	Capital - Output ratio	2.0	-3.9	2.4
5	Capital - Labour ratio	5.3	-0.7	3.1
6	Labour productivity	3.3	3.3	0.7
7	Capital productivity	-1.9	4.1	-2.3
8	Multifactor productivity	-0.1	2.2	-1.3
9	Average compensation	8.9	2.6	12.0
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	5.5	-0.7	11.2
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.3	-6.8	10.4

Output and inputs

Between 1997 and 2007, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.9% annually. In 2007, the sector registered a lower growth of 2.2% compared to a growth of 4.0% in 2006.

During the ten-year period, labour input declined by 1.4% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 3.9%.

Labour input which was on the decline since 1999, registered an increase of 1.5% in 2007 compared to a low growth of 0.7% a year earlier. Capital input declined for the first time in 2006 during the 10-year period. It picked up in 2007 to grow by 4.6%.

Productivity trends

During the period 1997 - 2007, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector witnessed an average annual growth of 3.3% compared to a decline of 1.9% in capital productivity. This was the result of growths of 1.9% and 3.9% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 1.4% in labour input. During the same period, the multifactor productivity decreased by 0.1% per annum.

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.

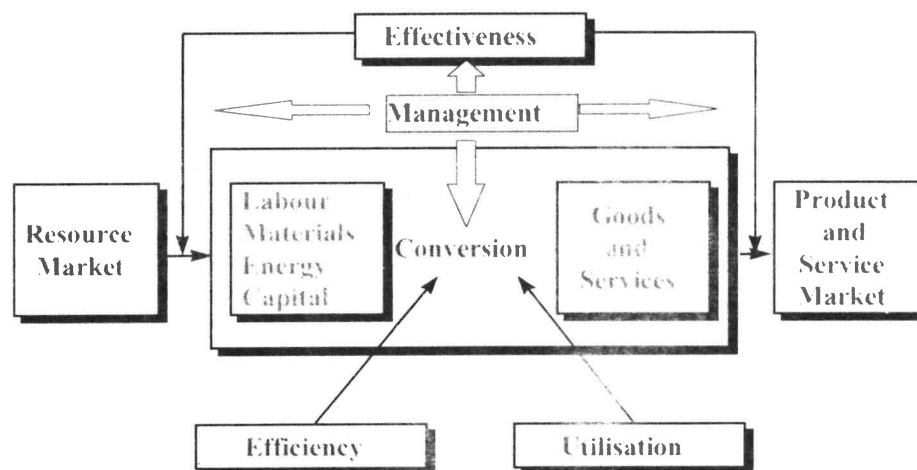
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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) Export Oriented Enterprises (consisting of all those enterprises, formerly operating with an EPZ certificate and those enterprises manufacturing goods for exports) and its two sub-sectors, textile and non - textile.

1.4 Caution to users

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

2. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy – 1997 to 2007

Between 1997 and 2007, 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 9.4% in 1997 went down to 4.7% in 2007. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 23.6% in 1997 to 19.8% in 2007. On the other hand, “Hotels and restaurants”, a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 5.6% to 9.4% during the same period, in line with the increase in tourist arrivals. The share of “Transport, storage and communications” which was 11.5% in 1997 increased to 12.0% in 2007 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 6.7% in 1997 to 10.5% in 2007.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	Percentage			
	1997	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.4	6.0	5.5	4.7
<i>Sugarcane</i>	5.4	3.2	2.8	2.2
<i>Other</i>	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.5
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Manufacturing	23.6	19.8	20.1	19.8
<i>Sugar</i>	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.7
<i>E.P.Z products</i>	11.8	7.4	7.5	7.5
<i>Other</i>	10.2	11.4	11.7	11.6
Electricity , gas and water supply	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8
Construction	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	13.3	12.1	12.4	12.4
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.8	11.4	11.7	11.7
<i>Other</i>	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	5.6	7.7	8.5	9.4
Transport , storage and communications	11.5	12.6	12.1	12.0
Financial intermediation	6.7	10.3	10.4	10.5
<i>Insurance</i>	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8
<i>Banks</i>	3.7	6.2	6.4	6.4
<i>Other</i>	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.9	10.2	10.5	10.9
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.2
<i>Other</i>	4.0	5.2	5.5	5.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.1
Education	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.4
Health and social work	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.3
Other community, social and personal service and private households with employed persons	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.9
FISIM	-3.4	-5.5	-5.6	-5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Output and inputs

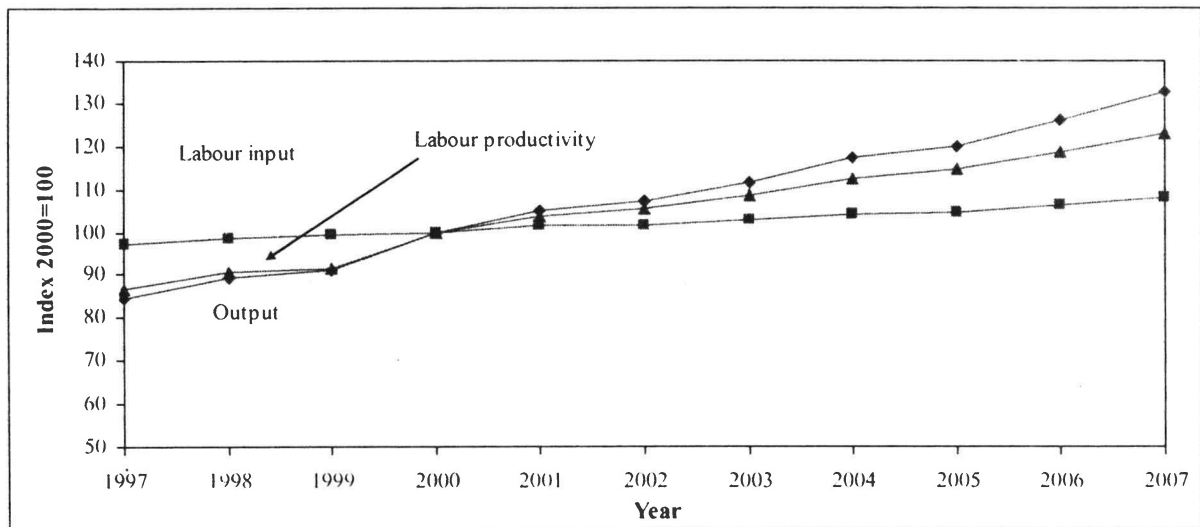
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicates the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. Between 1997 and 2007, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.6%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2001 to 2007 are given in table A.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.1% during the period 1997 to 2007 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by 5.3% during the same period. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2001 to 2007 by sector and whole economy are given in table A.2 and table A.3 respectively

2.3 Trends in labour productivity

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

Figure 2.1 – Labour productivity and its components, 1997 to 2007



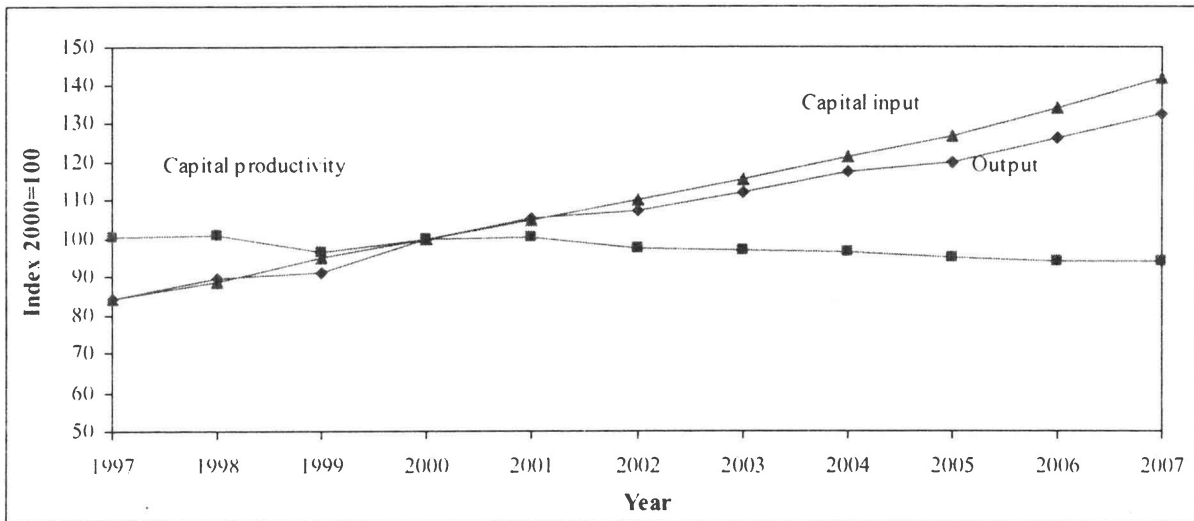
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously between 1997 and 2007. The annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.5%.

In 2007, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 3.3% in 2006. This was the result of a high GDP growth of 5.4% in 2007 compared to 5.0% in 2006, coupled with a lower growth of 1.6% in labour input in 2007 and 2006. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2001 to 2007 for the economy as a whole and also for the different sectors are shown in table A.4.

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

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

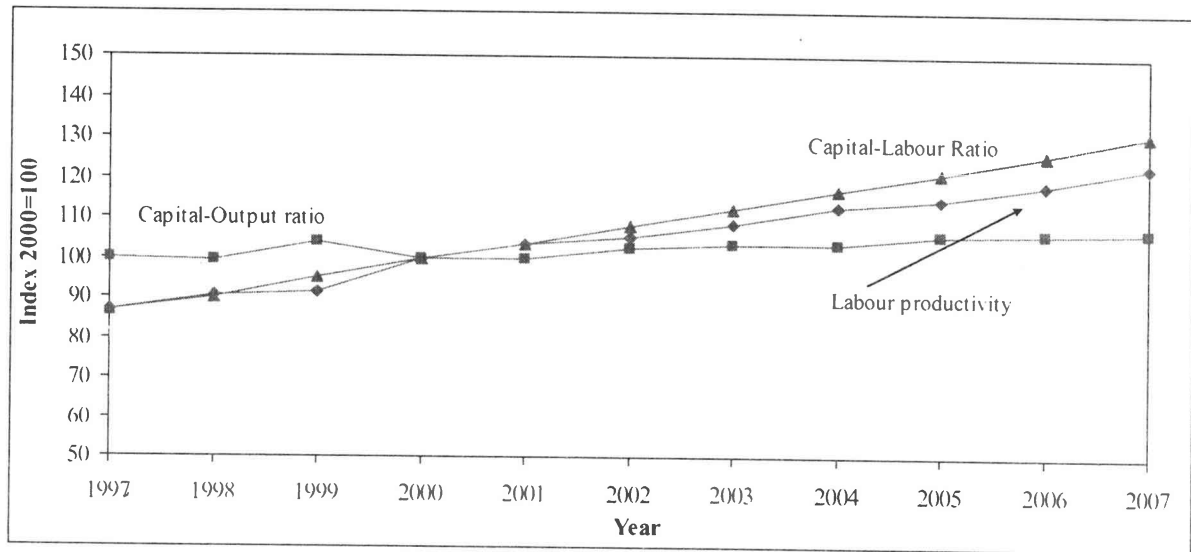
Figure 2.2 – Capital productivity and its components, 1997 to 2007



Between 1997 and 2007, capital productivity witnessed an annual decline of 0.7% with the index dropping from 100.4 in 1997 to 93.8 in 2007. In 2007, the capital productivity index declined further by 0.4% after a decline of 0.6% in 2006. The 0.4% fall in 2007 was explained by a lower growth in GDP (5.4%) compared to capital input (5.8%) and the decline in 2006 was due to a low growth in GDP (5.0%) and a higher growth in capital input (5.6%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table A.5 for the years 2001 to 2007.

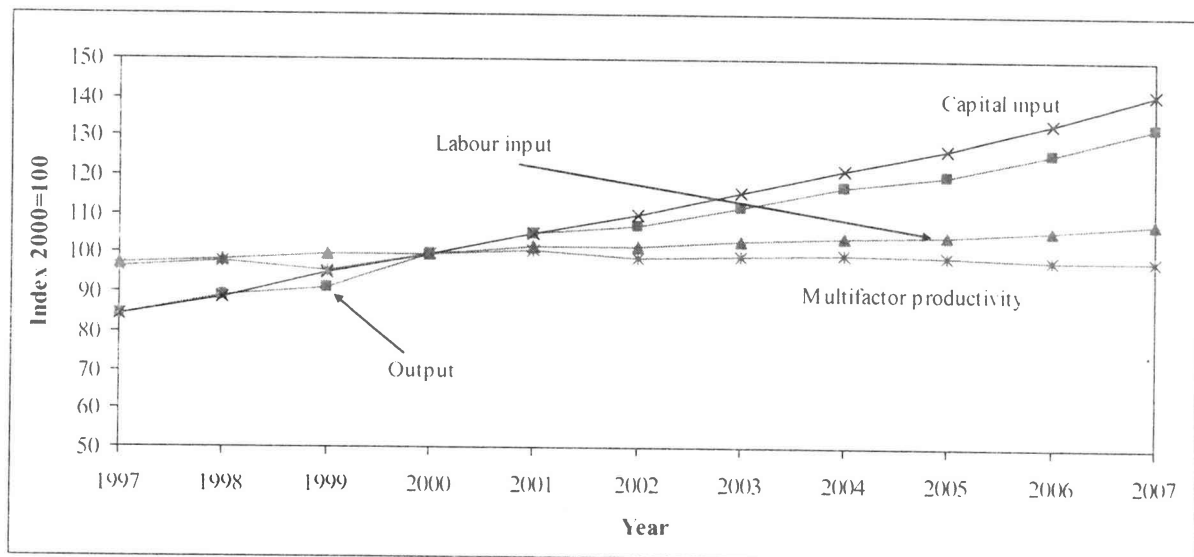
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

An analysis of the trend in capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.7% between 1997 and 2007 with the index improving from 99.6 in 1997 to reach 106.7 in 2007. During the same period, the index of the capital-labour ratio has been increasing from 86.5 in 1997 to 131.0 in 2007, representing an annual growth of 4.2%. In 2007, the capital-output ratio witnessed a rise of 0.4% compared to an increase of 0.6% in 2006. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 4.1% in 2007 compared to 4.0% in 2006. (Table B 1.2)

Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio, 1997 to 2007

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.

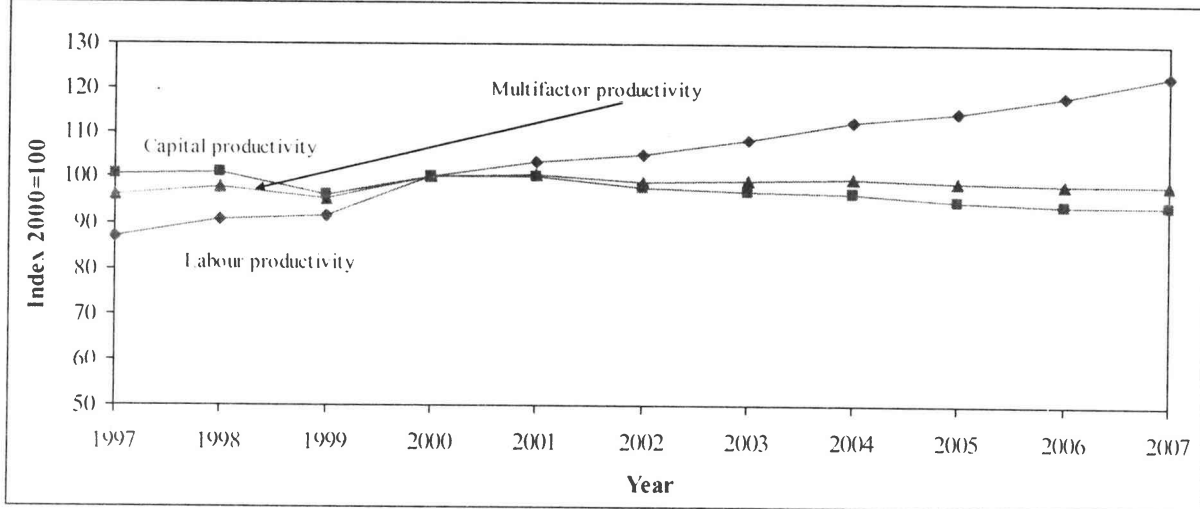
Figure 2.4 – Multifactor productivity and its components, 1997 to 2007

The average annual growth of MFP during the period 1997 to 2007 works out to 0.2%. Year 2007 witnessed an increase of 0.1% against a fall of 0.7% in 2006. Table A.6 shows the trends in multifactor productivity by industry group for the period 2001 to 2007.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

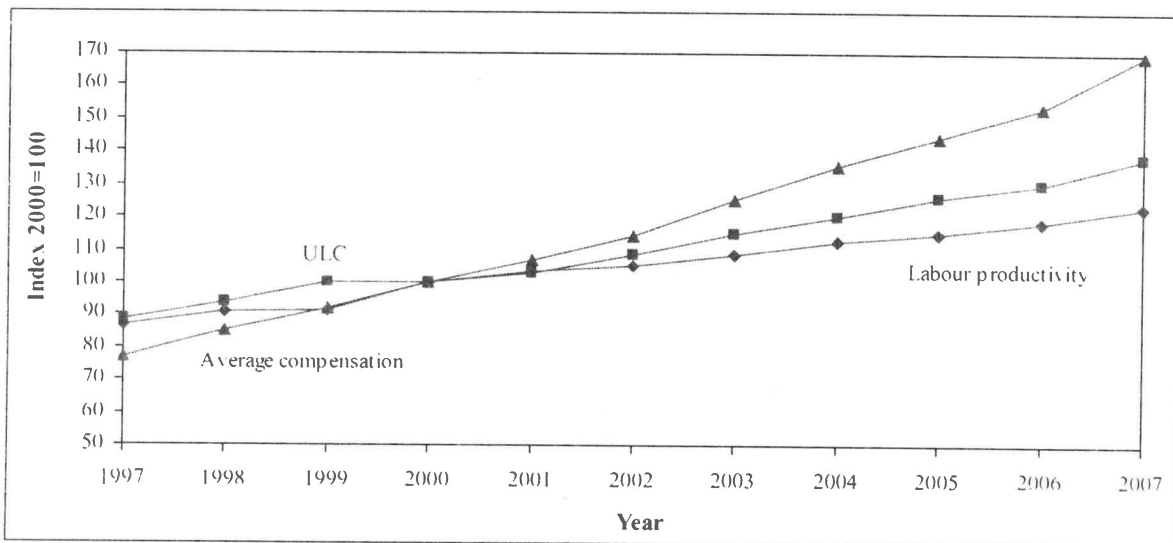
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1997 and 2007. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.7% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.5% and 0.2% respectively. (Table B 1.1)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1997 to 2007



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost, 1997 to 2007

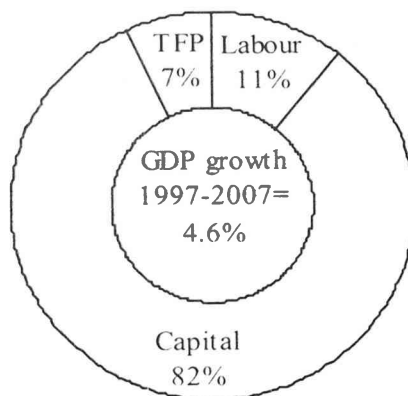


ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 1997 and 2007, ULC grew by 4.5% annually mainly due to higher growth of 8.2% in average compensation against the 3.5% increase in labour productivity. (Table B 1.2)

2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth
1997 – 2007**



Between 1997 and 2007, the contribution of labour to the 4.6% growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital, 82%. The remaining 7% represents the contribution of “Total Factor Productivity” (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	11 %
Capital	82%
TFP	7%

Note: During the period under study, labour grew by 1.1% and capital by 5.3%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

3. PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 23.6% in 1997 to 19.8% in 2007. In 2007, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 91,670 (31% of total employment) compared to 105,849 (37 % of total employment) in 1997.

The main activities in the manufacturing sector are grouped under: (i) exports oriented enterprises (ii) Sugar milling (including electricity produced by sugar factories as by-products but excluding electricity produced by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs), and (iii) Other manufacturing which comprises goods mostly meant for the local market. These groups contributed respectively 7.5%, 0.7% and 11.6% to GDP in 2007.

3.2 Output and inputs

Between 1997 – 2007, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.9% annually. In 2007, the sector witnessed a lower increase of 2.2% compared to a growth of 4.0% in 2006.

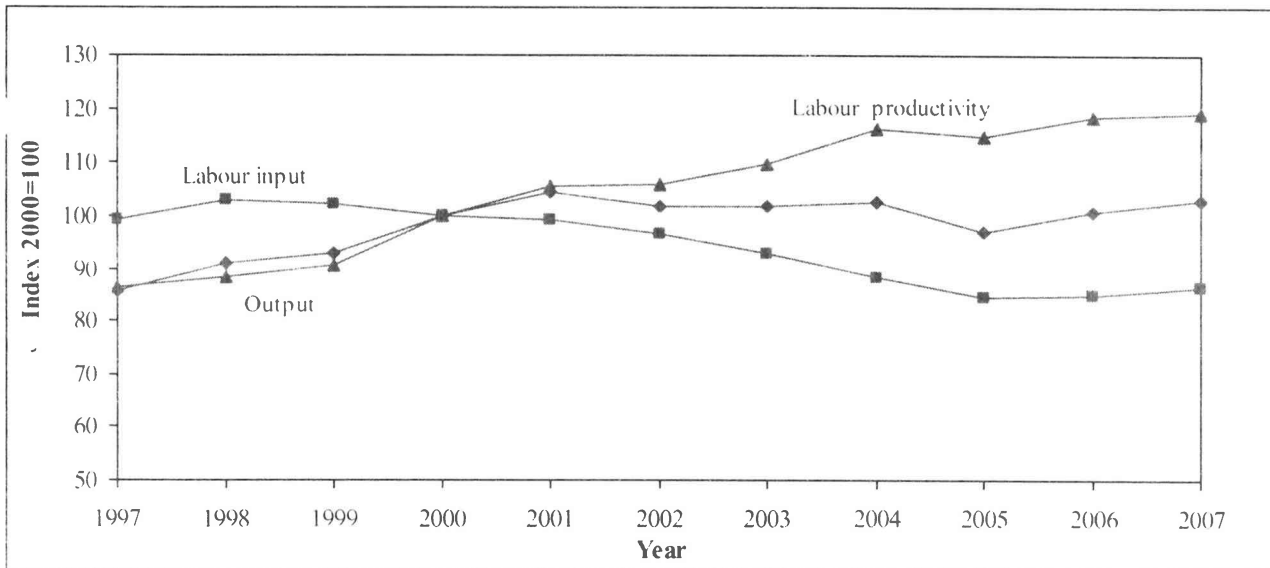
During the period under review, labour input declined by 1.4% annually, whereas an annual rise of 3.9% was recorded in capital input. After a decrease of 0.1% in 2006, the capital input index witnessed a rise of 4.6% in 2007. On the other hand, labour input which was on the decline since 1999, registered an increase of 1.5% in 2007, compared to a low growth of 0.7% a year earlier.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 1997 and 2007, labour productivity registered an average annual growth of 3.3%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 86.5 in 1997 to 119.3 in 2007.

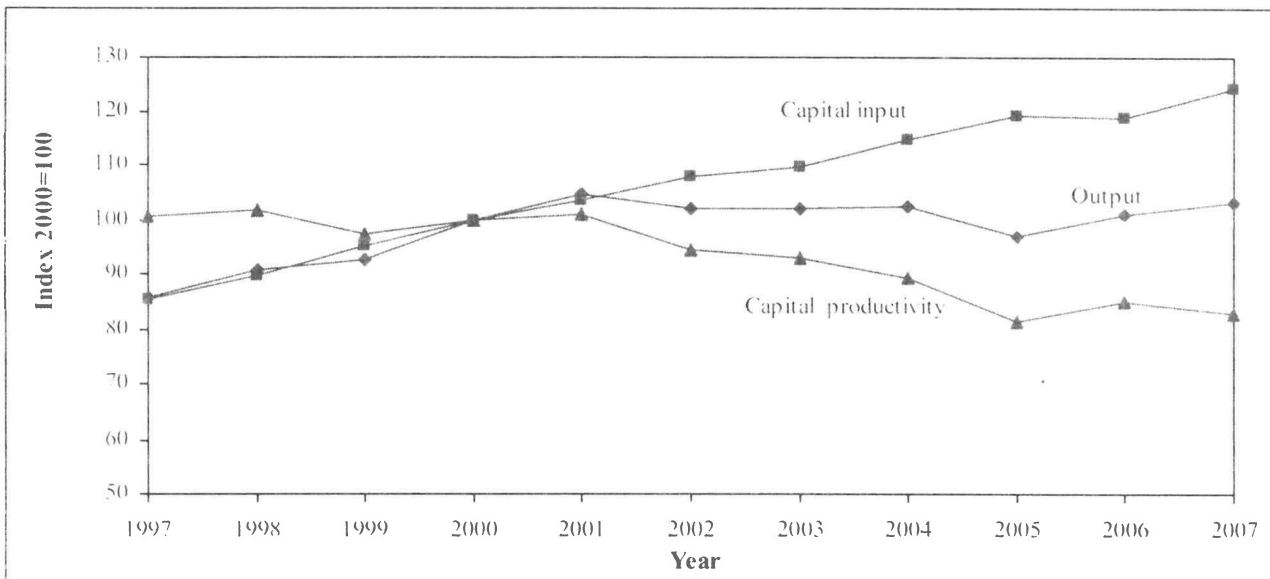
After a growth of 3.3% in 2006, labour productivity in manufacturing witnessed a lower growth of 0.7% in 2007 as a result of increase of 1.5% and 2.2% in labour input and output respectively. (Table B 2.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1997 to 2007



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1997 to 2007

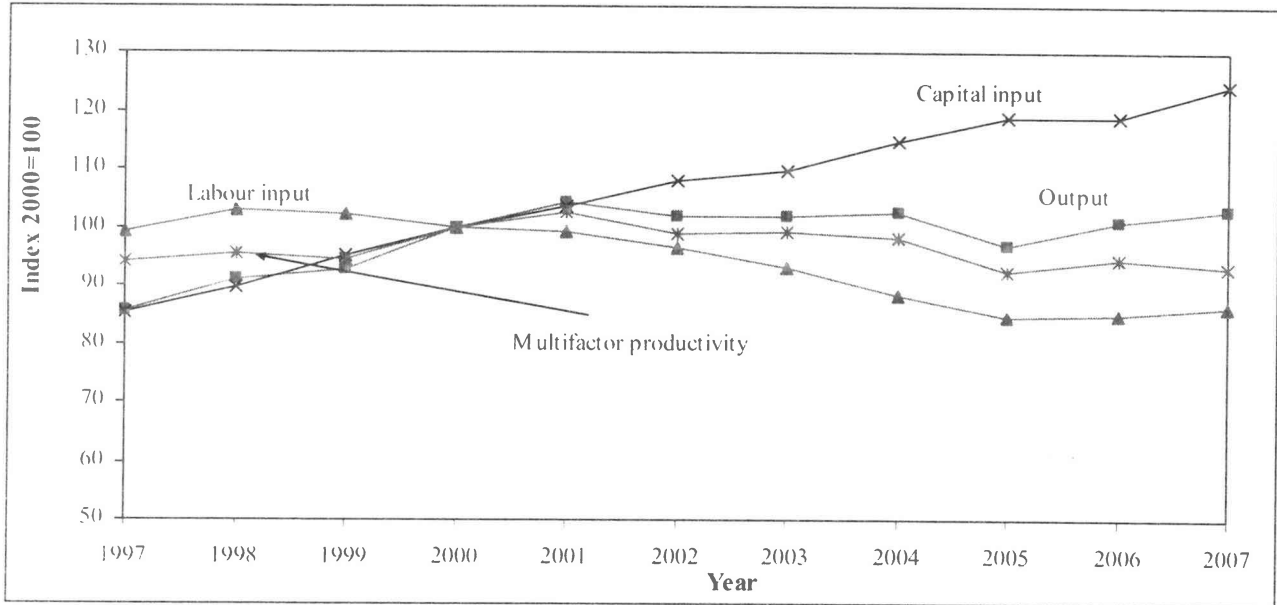


During the period 1997 to 2007, capital productivity witnessed a decline of 1.9% being the result of growth of 3.9% in capital input and a lower growth of 1.9% in real output.

After an increase of 4.1% in 2006, the capital productivity index registered a fall of 2.3% in 2007 as a result of a lower growth of 2.2% in real output compared to a higher growth of 4.6% in capital input. (Table B 2.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity in the Manufacturing sector, 1997 to 2007

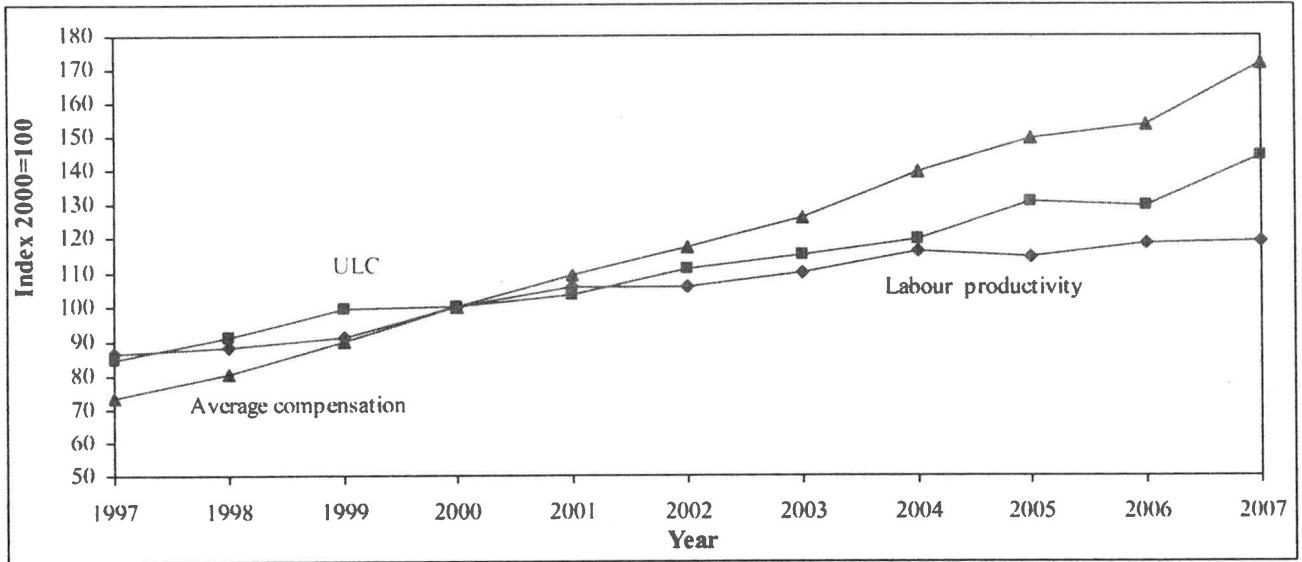


During the ten-year period 1997 to 2007 the MFP decreased by 0.1% annually. In 2007, MFP witnessed a decreased of 1.3% against a rise of 2.2% in 2006. (Table B 2.1)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

ULC is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 1997 and 2007, ULC grew at an annual rate of 5.5% due to higher growth in average compensation (8.9%) compared to labour productivity (3.3%). In 2007, ULC for the manufacturing sector grew by 11.2% compared to a decline of 0.7% in 2006. (Table B 2.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost in the Manufacturing sector, 1997 to 2007



4. PRODUCTIVITY OF EXPORTS ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (ENTERPRISES FORMERLY OPERATING WITH AN EPZ CERTIFICATE AND THOSE MANUFACTURING GOODS FOR EXPORTS)

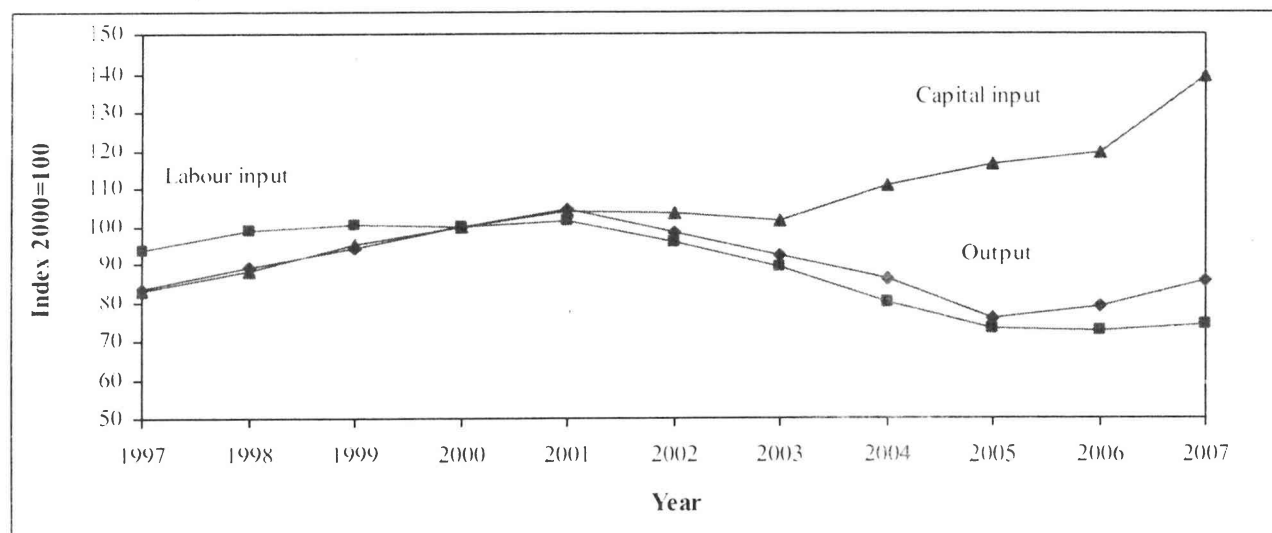
4.1 Background

The Export Processing Zone (EPZ) was set up in the early seventies to encourage investment in the manufacturing sector. When the first companies started operating in 1971, employment in this sector stood at around 650. It peaked at around 90,000 in the nineties. The number of persons employed by large EPZ establishments was 65,200 (51,200 mauritians and 14,000 foreigners) in March 2006. Following the promulgation of the Finance Act 2006, no distinction is being made between the EPZ and other manufacturing enterprises. To have consistent data series on enterprises involved in manufacturing activities for export, enterprises previously holding an EPZ certificate and enterprises manufacturing goods for export and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment as from 1 October 2006 are now considered as "Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)".

In this issue the analysis and tables are related to EOE sector. For March 2007 the number of persons employed by the EOE establishments was 66,600 (50,400 mauritians and 16,200 foreigners). For year 2007, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 7.5%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 75.9% and 24.1% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends in the EOE sector, 1997 to 2007



Between 1997 and 2007, on the average, the annual real growth in EOE worked out to 0.2%. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 3.5% was observed in the non-textile establishments compared to a decline of 0.8% in the textile establishments.

During the ten-year period, labour input declined at an average annual rate of 2.3% with the index increasing from 93.5 in 1997 to 101.3 in 2001, followed by a continuous decline reaching a level of 72.4 in 2006. In 2007, labour input grew by 2.2% to reach 73.9.

Between 1997 and 2007, an average annual increase of 5.4% was observed in capital input with the index improving from 82.7 in 1997 to 139.2 in 2007. In 2007, the index improved by 16.7% compared to a low growth of 2.5% in 2006. (Table B 3.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends in the EOE sector, 1997 to 2007

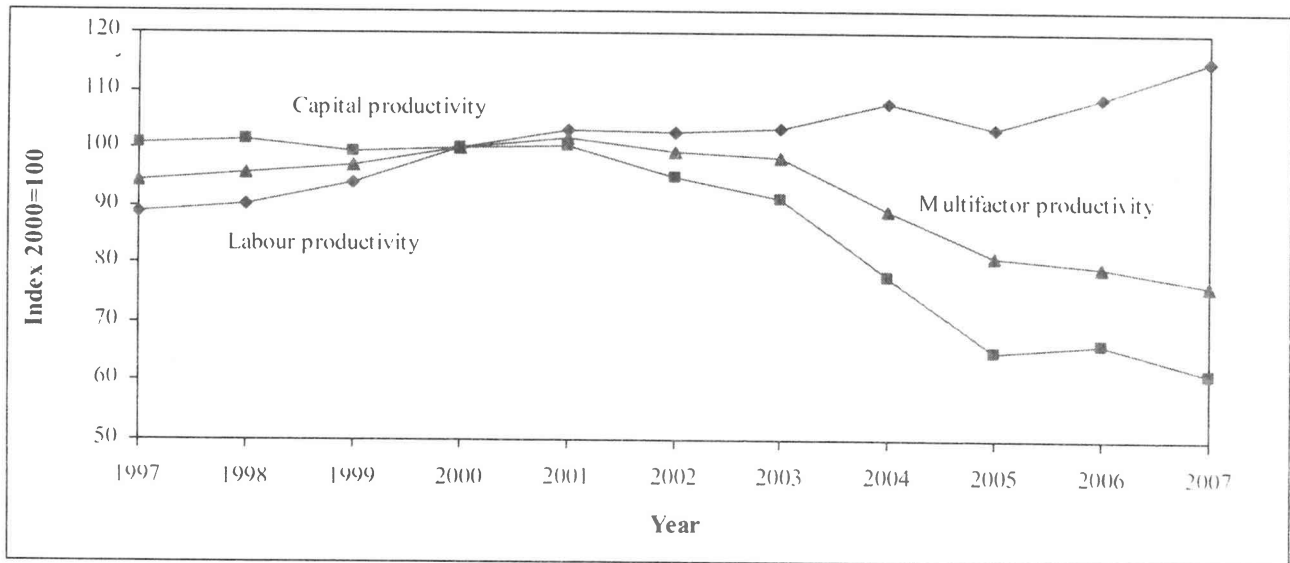
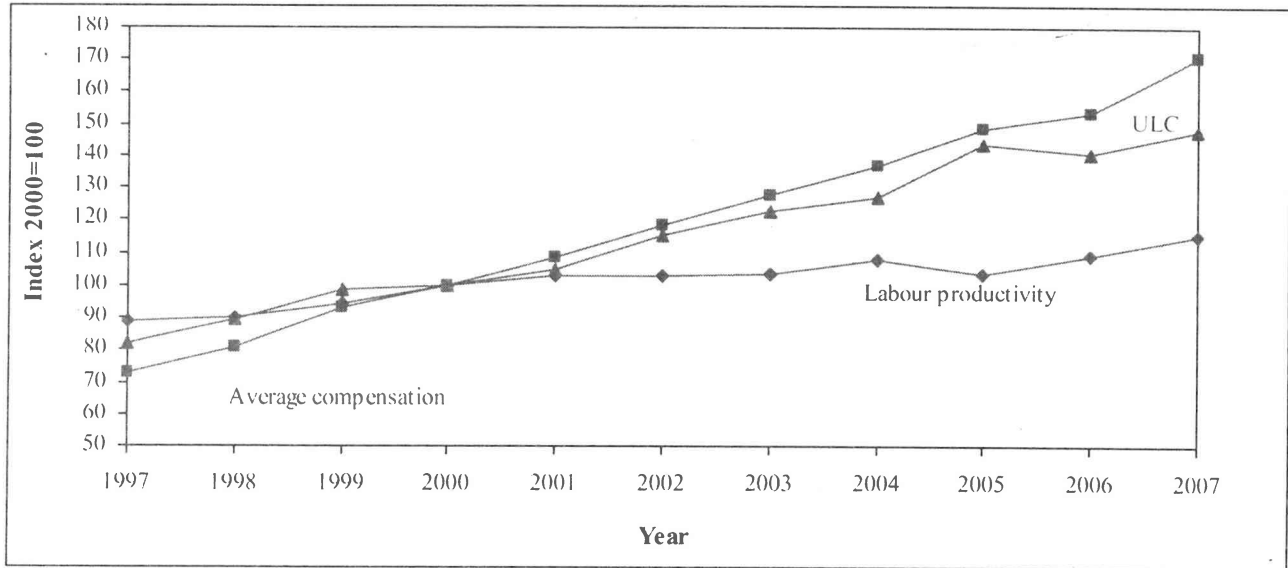


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 1997 to 2007. During that period, labour productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.6% while capital productivity declined by 4.9%. This is explained by an annual decline of 2.3% in the labour input and a growth of 5.4% in capital input along with a growth of 0.2% in real output during the period under review. Multifactor productivity fell at an average annual rate of 2.1%. (Table B 3.1)

In 2007, labour productivity in the EOE grew by 5.7% after a growth of 5.4% in 2006. On the other hand, capital productivity declined by 7.4% in 2007 against an increase of 2.0% in 2006. Multifactor productivity declined further by 3.8% in 2007 after a fall of 2.2% in 2006.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost in the EOE sector, 1997 to 2007



ULC in the EOE sector grew by 6.1% annually during the period 1997 to 2007. This performance can be explained by the 2.6% growth in labour productivity being insufficient to absorb the rise of 8.9% in average compensation. In 2007, ULC increased by 5.4% after a decline of 2.0% in 2006. (Table B 3.2)



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.

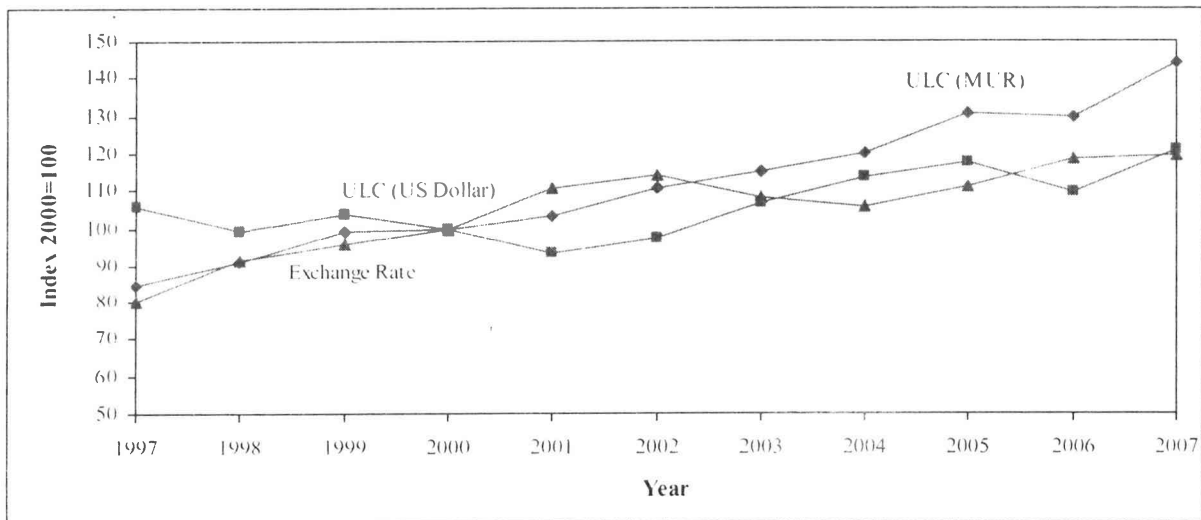
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 1997 to 2007. 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, 1997 - 2007



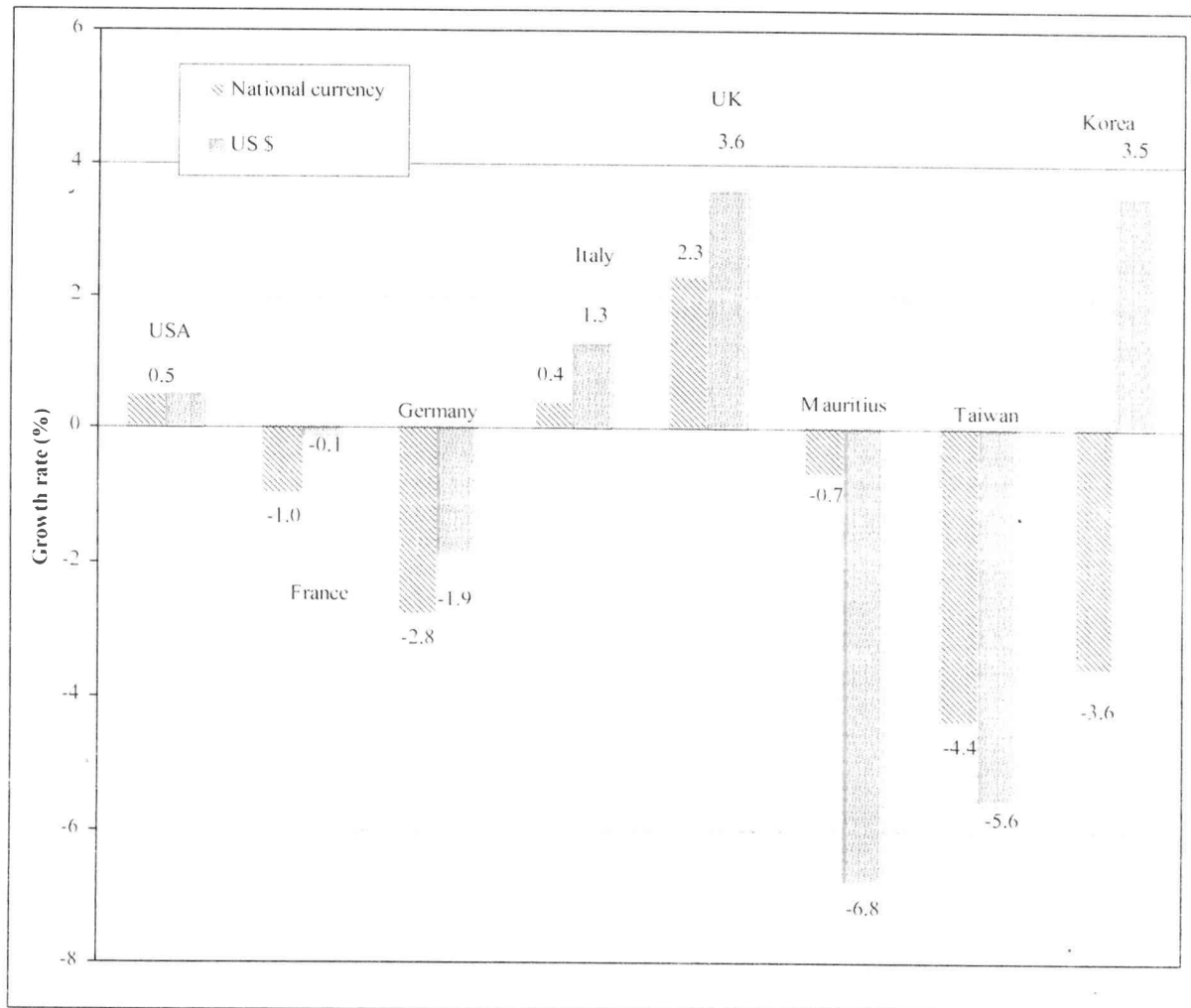
Between 1997 and 2007, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by 5.5% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it increased at an annual rate of 1.3% following the 4.1% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

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	0.5	-1.0	-2.8	0.8	2.3	-0.7	-4.4	-3.6
US \$	0.5	-0.1	-1.9	1.3	3.6	-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 Korea (-3.6%). Among the remaining three economies, UK registered the highest increase in ULC (+2.3%).

Expressed in US Dollar, ULC in manufacturing, declined in four countries namely Mauritius (-6.8%), Taiwan (-5.6%), Germany (-1.9%) and France (-0.1%). Among the countries registering increases, UK and Korea registered high increases of (+3.6%) and (+3.5%) explained by a high appreciation of their currencies 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 C.18 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC¹ groups, between 2003 and 2005 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that Mauritius is losing its market for SITC¹ group 845² since its share has decreased from 2.8% in 2004 to 2.1% in 2005. Similar trend is noted for SITC¹ group 843³, the figure has decreased from 1.0% in 2004 to 0.9% in 2005.

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, capes, jackets, suits, blazers, trousers, shorts, shirts, underwear, knitwear and similar articles of textile fabrics knitted or crocheted



Table A.1 - Real output by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Real output													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	107.0	89.6	91.3	98.7	93.3	93.9	86.9	7.0	-16.3	1.9	8.1	-5.4	0.6	-7.4
Mining and quarrying	94.1	48.0	48.5	48.7	46.9	51.2	46.5	-5.9	-49.0	1.0	0.4	-3.6	9.1	-9.1
Manufacturing	104.4	101.9	101.9	102.5	96.9	100.7	103.0	4.4	-2.4	0.0	0.6	-5.5	4.0	2.2
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>104.4</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>-6.0</i>	<i>-6.8</i>	<i>-12.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>8.0</i>
Electricity, gas and water supply	110.7	112.4	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	140.7	10.7	1.5	8.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.1
Construction	105.2	111.8	123.2	123.9	118.4	124.6	143.5	5.2	6.3	10.2	0.5	-4.4	5.2	15.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	103.2	106.5	107.8	113.9	120.3	126.9	132.6	3.2	3.2	1.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.5
Hotels and restaurants	101.2	104.3	107.5	110.0	116.2	120.3	137.1	1.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	5.6	3.5	14.0
Transport, storage and communications	109.1	117.5	125.3	135.4	145.8	156.6	169.0	9.1	7.7	6.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.9
Financial intermediation	91.5	96.8	108.1	112.8	118.9	127.2	136.7	-8.5	5.8	11.7	4.3	5.4	7.0	7.5
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	108.7	114.7	122.9	132.8	143.5	155.2	170.5	8.7	5.5	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.1	9.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103.9	110.2	116.4	121.4	127.9	133.0	133.6	3.9	6.1	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.0	0.5
Education	104.0	110.3	115.6	123.0	130.5	135.9	139.3	4.0	6.1	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.1	2.5
Health and social work	105.5	115.0	122.8	131.4	139.6	150.6	157.5	5.5	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.9	4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	105.7	112.6	119.7	128.8	138.0	147.0	158.8	5.7	6.5	6.3	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.0
Total Economy	105.2	107.1	111.8	117.2	119.9	125.9	132.7	5.2	1.8	4.4	4.8	2.3	5.0	5.4

Table A.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	97.5	84.9	83.9	83.1	82.5	81.5	80.8	-2.5	-12.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-1.2	-0.8
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	0.0	-76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	99.1	96.3	93.0	88.2	84.5	85.1	86.3	-0.9	-2.8	-3.5	-5.2	-4.2	0.7	1.5
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	101.3	95.4	89.1	79.7	72.9	72.4	73.9	1.3	-5.8	-6.7	-10.5	-8.5	-0.8	2.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	103.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	3.3	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	101.6	102.7	106.4	108.9	104.2	107.3	109.5	1.6	1.1	3.7	2.3	-4.3	3.0	2.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	103.0	107.3	113.5	119.1	121.8	125.5	127.9	3.0	4.2	5.8	4.9	2.3	3.0	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	106.4	111.4	116.1	120.3	131.8	134.7	138.1	6.4	4.8	4.2	3.6	9.5	2.3	2.5
Transport, storage and communications	102.9	108.3	110.8	114.0	115.6	117.1	118.4	2.9	5.2	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.1
Financial intermediation	102.8	102.8	108.3	109.7	122.2	130.6	136.1	2.8	0.0	5.4	1.3	11.4	6.8	4.3
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	103.4	107.5	113.7	124.0	137.0	144.5	163.0	3.4	4.0	5.7	9.0	10.5	5.5	12.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103.1	108.8	111.7	111.1	112.3	112.8	113.7	3.1	5.5	2.6	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8
Education	102.7	107.3	114.1	119.1	123.2	129.1	130.0	2.7	4.4	6.4	4.4	3.4	4.8	0.7
Health and social work	97.7	100.8	105.3	109.0	112.8	112.8	116.5	-2.3	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.4	0.0	3.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	102.1	106.7	111.0	117.4	119.1	120.6	120.9	2.1	4.5	4.0	5.8	1.5	1.2	0.3
Total Economy	101.5	101.7	102.9	104.0	104.6	106.3	108.0	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.6

Table A.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	100.6	102.6	105.5	111.5	124.2	139.8	151.3	0.6	2.0	2.8	5.6	11.4	12.6	8.2
Mining and quarrying	34.3	10.3	106.5	351.3	312.1	423.9	1421.0	-65.7	-70.0	935.3	229.7	-11.2	35.8	235.3
Manufacturing	103.6	108.0	109.6	114.8	119.1	119.0	124.8	3.6	4.2	1.5	4.8	3.7	-0.1	4.8
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	103.9	103.2	101.1	110.7	116.4	119.3	139.2	3.9	-0.7	-2.0	9.5	5.2	2.5	16.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	102.4	103.9	106.3	108.3	113.1	118.7	119.6	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.8	4.5	4.9	0.8
Construction	97.4	86.1	87.3	91.5	93.5	99.5	116.4	-2.6	-11.6	1.4	4.8	2.1	6.4	17.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	106.4	113.9	120.3	125.4	130.6	135.8	147.6	6.4	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	8.7
Hotels and restaurants	111.4	126.3	136.6	155.0	166.7	186.6	216.5	11.4	13.4	8.1	13.5	7.5	11.9	16.0
Transport, storage and communications	103.6	104.9	107.0	107.3	107.5	115.9	118.9	3.6	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	7.7	2.6
Financial intermediation	101.6	108.1	110.0	114.2	123.4	136.0	142.7	1.6	6.4	1.8	3.8	8.1	10.2	4.9
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	107.2	116.4	155.2	198.7	229.6	247.7	294.9	7.2	8.6	33.3	28.1	15.5	7.9	19.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.9	106.9	114.4	122.5	126.9	131.0	132.5	1.9	4.8	7.0	7.1	3.6	3.2	1.2
Education	104.6	118.7	135.0	148.1	161.9	168.9	175.7	4.6	13.5	13.7	9.7	9.3	4.3	4.0
Health and social work	103.9	116.7	127.0	139.3	144.9	150.8	159.7	3.9	12.4	8.8	9.7	4.0	4.1	5.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	113.4	128.2	159.8	177.2	200.1	219.5	235.5	13.4	13.1	24.6	10.9	12.9	9.7	7.3
Total Economy	104.9	109.9	115.6	121.4	126.6	133.7	141.5	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.8

Table A.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	109.8	105.5	108.8	118.8	113.1	115.2	107.5	9.8	-3.9	3.1	9.2	-4.8	1.9	-6.6
Mining and quarrying	94.1	48.0	210.0	210.9	203.3	221.8	201.6	-5.9	-49.0	337.7	0.4	-3.6	9.1	-9.1
Manufacturing	105.4	105.8	109.6	116.3	114.6	118.4	119.3	5.4	0.4	3.6	6.1	-1.4	3.3	0.7
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	103.0	102.8	103.5	107.8	103.4	109.0	115.2	3.0	-0.2	0.7	4.1	-4.1	5.4	5.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	110.7	108.7	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	140.7	10.7	-1.8	11.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.1
Construction	103.6	108.9	115.8	113.8	113.6	116.1	131.0	3.6	5.2	6.3	-1.8	-0.1	2.2	12.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	100.2	99.2	94.9	95.6	98.8	101.1	103.7	0.2	-0.9	-4.3	0.8	3.3	2.4	2.5
Hotels and restaurants	95.2	93.6	92.6	91.4	88.2	89.3	99.3	-4.8	-1.6	-1.1	-1.2	-3.6	1.2	11.2
Transport, storage and communications	106.1	108.5	113.1	118.8	126.2	133.7	142.7	6.1	2.3	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	6.7
Financial intermediation	89.0	94.2	99.8	102.8	97.3	97.4	100.5	-11.0	5.8	6.0	3.0	-5.4	0.2	3.1
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	105.1	106.6	108.1	107.1	104.8	107.4	104.6	5.1	1.5	1.4	-1.0	-2.2	2.5	-2.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.9	106.9	114.4	122.5	126.9	131.0	132.5	1.9	4.8	7.0	7.1	3.6	3.2	1.2
Education	104.6	118.7	135.0	148.1	161.9	168.9	175.7	4.6	13.5	13.7	9.7	9.3	4.3	4.0
Health and social work	103.9	116.7	127.0	139.3	144.9	150.8	159.7	3.9	12.4	8.8	9.7	4.0	4.1	5.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	113.4	128.2	159.8	177.2	200.1	219.5	235.5	13.4	13.1	24.6	10.9	12.9	9.7	7.3
Total Economy	103.7	105.3	108.6	112.7	114.6	118.4	122.8	3.7	1.6	3.2	3.7	1.7	3.3	3.7

Table A.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	106.3	87.3	86.5	88.5	75.1	67.1	57.5	6.3	-17.9	-0.9	2.3	-15.1	-10.6	-14.4
Mining and quarrying	274.0	466.3	45.5	13.9	15.0	12.1	3.3	174.0	70.2	-90.2	-69.5	8.5	-19.7	-72.9
Manufacturing	100.8	94.4	93.0	89.3	81.4	84.7	82.5	0.8	-6.4	-1.5	-4.0	-8.9	4.1	-2.5
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	100.5	95.1	91.3	77.7	64.8	66.1	61.2	0.5	-5.4	-4.0	-14.9	-16.6	2.0	-7.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	108.1	108.2	114.3	116.7	116.0	115.0	117.7	8.1	0.1	5.7	2.1	-0.6	-0.9	2.3
Construction	108.0	129.8	141.1	135.3	126.7	125.2	123.3	8.0	20.3	8.7	-4.1	-6.4	-1.1	-1.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	97.0	93.5	89.6	90.8	92.1	93.4	89.9	-3.0	-3.6	-4.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	-3.8
Hotels and restaurants	90.8	82.6	78.7	71.0	69.7	64.5	63.3	-9.2	-9.1	-4.7	-9.7	-1.8	-7.5	-1.7
Transport, storage and communications	90.8	82.6	78.7	71.0	69.7	64.5	63.3	-9.2	-9.1	-4.7	-9.7	-1.8	-7.5	-1.7
Financial intermediation	90.1	89.6	98.3	98.7	96.3	93.5	95.8	-9.9	-0.6	9.7	0.5	-2.5	-2.9	2.4
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	101.4	98.5	79.2	66.8	62.5	62.6	57.8	1.4	-2.9	-19.6	-15.7	-6.4	0.2	-7.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.9	103.2	101.8	99.1	100.8	101.5	100.8	1.9	1.2	-1.3	-2.6	1.7	0.7	-0.7
Education	99.4	93.0	85.7	83.1	80.6	80.5	79.3	-0.6	-6.5	-7.8	-3.0	-3.0	-0.2	-1.5
Health and social work	101.6	98.5	96.7	94.3	96.3	99.9	98.6	1.6	-3.0	-1.9	-2.5	2.1	3.7	-1.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	93.2	87.8	74.9	72.7	69.0	67.0	67.4	-6.8	-5.8	-14.7	-3.0	-5.1	-2.9	0.7
Total Economy	100.3	97.5	96.8	96.5	94.7	94.1	93.8	0.3	-2.8	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-0.6	-0.4

Table A.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2001-2007

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	107.8	93.5	94.3	97.7	86.4	80.4	72.3	7.8	-13.2	0.9	3.6	-11.6	-7.0	-10.1
Mining and quarrying	176.6	130.2	58.6	18.9	20.4	16.4	4.8	76.6	-26.3	-55.0	-67.7	7.7	-19.8	-70.7
Manufacturing	102.0	101.5	102.0	101.5	95.4	97.9	94.3	2.0	-0.5	0.5	-0.5	-6.0	2.6	-3.7
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	101.6	99.3	98.4	89.1	81.0	79.3	76.2	1.6	-2.3	-1.0	-9.4	-9.1	-2.2	-3.8
Electricity, gas and water supply	101.9	103.7	105.0	106.3	109.2	113.6	113.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.7	4.1	0.2
Construction	105.7	118.6	127.4	123.7	119.9	120.6	126.8	5.7	12.1	7.4	-2.9	-3.1	0.6	5.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	99.6	98.8	97.0	99.0	101.1	103.1	101.8	-0.4	-0.8	-1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	-1.2
Hotels and restaurants	92.0	85.4	82.2	75.8	74.1	69.9	70.5	-8.0	-7.1	-3.8	-7.7	-2.3	-5.7	0.9
Transport, storage and communications	105.6	110.7	115.5	123.4	131.9	134.6	142.3	5.6	4.8	4.3	6.8	6.9	2.1	5.7
Financial intermediation	89.9	90.5	98.6	99.7	96.5	94.4	96.8	-10.1	0.8	8.9	1.1	-3.2	-2.2	2.6
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	102.8	101.6	88.7	78.5	74.3	74.8	70.0	2.8	-1.2	-12.7	-11.4	-5.4	0.7	-6.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.9	101.6	103.8	107.5	111.5	114.7	114.1	0.9	0.7	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	-0.5
Education	100.7	99.9	96.4	96.9	97.5	96.7	97.0	0.7	-0.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	-0.9	0.4
Health and social work	105.8	108.2	108.9	110.0	112.5	118.8	118.3	5.8	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	5.7	-0.4
Other community, social and personal, service activities and private households with employed persons	97.4	94.8	86.6	85.4	84.1	83.5	85.2	-2.6	-2.7	-8.7	-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	2.0
Total Economy	100.5	99.0	99.5	99.9	99.1	98.4	98.5	0.5	-1.5	0.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.7	0.1

Table A.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2001-2007

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z_1)										Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM _{comp} based on GO)										Total Productivity Measure (TPM)									
	(GO/IC)										(GO/CE)										(GO/TSI)									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007									
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.656	3.238	3.221	3.295	3.124	3.105	2.987	3.255	3.724	3.571	3.870	3.769	3.734	3.413	1.717	1.724	1.679	1.762	1.688	1.672	1.567									
Mining and quarrying	7.500	7.231	4.351	4.346	5.000	4.741	4.097	4.000	4.087	4.512	4.520	4.400	4.571	4.097	2.609	2.611	2.215	2.216	2.340	2.327	2.048									
Manufacturing	1.545	1.550	1.569	1.569	1.570	1.567	1.577	6.536	6.392	6.297	6.495	6.351	6.971	6.848	1.247	1.245	1.252	1.260	1.255	1.277	1.279									
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	1.549	1.550	1.622	1.624	1.606	1.574	1.568	5.319	5.126	4.580	4.752	4.488	5.127	5.156	1.198	1.188	1.195	1.207	1.179	1.201	1.199									
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.794	1.796	1.864	1.800	1.595	1.498	1.402	9.824	10.489	10.418	9.097	8.851	11.035	11.774	1.516	1.533	1.581	1.502	1.351	1.318	1.253									
Construction	1.611	1.629	1.623	1.624	1.592	1.606	1.606	5.294	5.237	5.283	5.251	5.472	5.434	5.686	1.234	1.241	1.240	1.238	1.232	1.238	1.251									
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3.981	3.830	3.798	3.762	3.746	3.706	3.764	4.451	4.512	4.524	4.540	4.547	4.565	4.540	2.060	2.031	2.010	2.009	2.012	2.005	2.014									
Hotels and restaurants	2.435	2.416	2.400	2.414	2.419	2.443	2.443	6.015	6.018	6.012	6.009	6.051	6.060	6.063	1.709	1.697	1.685	1.694	1.701	1.713	1.714									
Transport, storage and communications	2.096	2.137	2.162	2.119	1.979	2.024	2.007	5.290	4.945	4.997	5.120	5.387	5.484	5.647	1.480	1.469	1.487	1.476	1.426	1.457	1.458									
Financial intermediation	4.070	4.385	4.333	4.254	4.266	4.284	4.317	5.957	5.912	5.533	5.583	5.876	5.937	5.818	2.409	2.510	2.423	2.407	2.465	2.482	2.471									
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	2.882	2.986	2.967	2.973	2.971	2.969	2.969	3.874	3.783	3.783	3.794	3.829	3.851	3.873	1.637	1.654	1.645	1.651	1.660	1.659	1.663									
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.239	4.034	4.190	4.229	3.875	3.808	3.965	1.588	1.605	1.573	1.562	1.612	1.634	1.634	1.155	1.148	1.144	1.141	1.139	1.144	1.157									
Education	10.129	9.064	9.017	9.088	8.230	7.867	7.969	1.539	1.567	1.568	1.539	1.574	1.612	1.627	1.336	1.336	1.335	1.316	1.321	1.338	1.351									
Health and social work	3.816	3.914	4.667	4.290	4.897	4.639	4.090	2.019	2.051	1.941	1.989	1.941	2.014	2.149	1.320	1.346	1.371	1.359	1.390	1.404	1.410									
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4.770	4.634	4.705	4.687	4.712	4.703	4.731	2.916	2.888	2.873	2.872	2.857	2.884	2.951	1.783	1.756	1.756	1.756	1.757	1.761	1.789									
Total Economy	2.072	2.079	2.113	2.127	2.107	2.104	2.091	4.587	4.548	4.444	4.468	4.482	4.651	4.738	1.418	1.417	1.421	1.430	1.423	1.438	1.440									

Table A.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2001-2007

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z2)							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM _{comp} based on V.A)							Overall Productivity Measure (OPM)						
	(V/A/IC)							(V/A/CE)							(V/A/TSI)						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2.656	2.238	2.221	2.295	2.124	2.105	1.987	2.365	2.574	2.462	2.695	2.563	2.532	2.270	1.247	1.191	1.158	1.227	1.148	1.133	1.042
Mining and quarrying	6.500	6.231	3.351	3.346	4.000	3.741	3.097	3.467	3.522	3.475	3.480	3.520	3.607	3.097	2.261	2.250	1.706	1.706	1.872	1.836	1.548
Manufacturing	0.545	0.550	0.569	0.569	0.570	0.567	0.577	2.304	2.267	2.284	2.355	2.305	2.521	2.505	0.440	0.442	0.454	0.457	0.455	0.462	0.468
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	0.549	0.550	0.622	0.624	0.606	0.574	0.568	1.886	1.818	1.757	1.825	1.693	1.869	1.869	0.425	0.421	0.458	0.463	0.445	0.438	0.435
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.794	0.796	0.864	0.800	0.595	0.498	0.402	4.348	4.649	4.828	4.044	3.302	3.668	3.377	0.671	0.680	0.733	0.668	0.504	0.438	0.359
Construction	0.611	0.629	0.623	0.624	0.592	0.606	0.606	2.008	2.021	2.027	2.017	2.035	2.050	2.145	0.468	0.479	0.476	0.476	0.458	0.467	0.472
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.981	2.830	2.798	2.762	2.746	2.706	2.764	3.333	3.334	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.334	1.542	1.501	1.481	1.475	1.475	1.464	1.479
Hotels and restaurants	1.435	1.416	1.400	1.414	1.419	1.443	1.443	3.545	3.527	3.507	3.519	3.549	3.580	3.581	1.007	0.995	0.983	0.992	0.998	1.012	1.013
Transport, storage and communications	1.096	1.137	1.162	1.119	0.979	1.024	1.007	2.766	2.631	2.685	2.704	2.665	2.774	2.833	0.774	0.782	0.799	0.779	0.706	0.737	0.732
Financial intermediation	3.070	3.385	3.333	3.254	3.266	3.284	3.317	4.493	4.564	4.256	4.271	4.499	4.551	4.470	1.817	1.938	1.864	1.842	1.887	1.903	1.899
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	1.882	1.986	1.967	1.973	1.971	1.969	1.969	2.530	2.516	2.508	2.518	2.540	2.554	2.569	1.069	1.100	1.091	1.096	1.101	1.100	1.103
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.239	3.034	3.190	3.229	2.875	2.808	2.965	1.214	1.207	1.197	1.193	1.196	1.205	1.222	0.883	0.864	0.871	0.871	0.845	0.843	0.865
Education	9.129	8.064	8.017	8.088	7.230	6.867	6.969	1.387	1.394	1.394	1.370	1.383	1.407	1.423	1.204	1.189	1.187	1.172	1.161	1.168	1.181
Health and social work	2.816	2.914	3.667	3.290	3.897	3.639	3.099	1.490	1.527	1.525	1.526	1.544	1.580	1.624	0.974	1.002	1.077	1.042	1.106	1.101	1.066
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.770	3.634	3.705	3.687	3.712	3.703	3.731	2.305	2.265	2.262	2.260	2.251	2.271	2.328	1.410	1.377	1.383	1.381	1.384	1.386	1.411
Total Economy	1.072	1.079	1.113	1.127	1.107	1.104	1.091	2.373	2.360	2.341	2.368	2.354	2.440	2.472	0.733	0.735	0.748	0.758	0.747	0.754	0.751

B. SERIES
B 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table B 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1987 to 2007

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 %
1987	49.1	8.3	79.8	6.2	39.2	7.2	61.5	1.9	125.3	1.0	95.7	1.4
1988	52.1	6.2	82.6	3.6	42.3	8.1	63.0	2.6	123.1	-1.7	95.8	0.2
1989	54.5	4.6	85.3	3.2	47.1	11.3	63.9	1.4	115.7	-6.0	93.4	-2.5
1990	58.5	7.3	87.7	2.8	51.9	10.3	66.7	4.3	112.6	-2.7	93.8	0.4
1991	61.0	4.3	89.4	2.0	56.5	8.7	68.2	2.2	108.0	-4.1	92.7	-1.2
1992	65.1	6.8	91.1	1.9	61.0	8.1	71.5	4.8	106.7	-1.2	93.8	1.2
1993	68.3	4.9	92.9	1.9	65.7	7.7	73.6	2.9	104.0	-2.6	93.4	-0.5
1994	71.5	4.6	94.4	1.6	71.0	8.1	75.7	2.9	100.6	-3.2	93.0	-0.4
1995	75.2	5.3	95.2	0.9	74.6	5.0	79.1	4.4	100.9	0.2	94.2	1.3
1996	79.9	6.2	95.9	0.7	79.1	6.1	83.4	5.4	101.0	0.1	95.6	1.5
1997	84.4	5.6	97.2	1.3	84.1	6.2	86.9	4.2	100.4	-0.6	96.2	0.6
1998	89.3	5.8	98.5	1.4	88.6	5.4	90.6	4.3	100.8	0.4	97.6	1.5
1999	91.2	2.1	99.5	1.0	94.8	7.1	91.6	1.1	96.1	-4.6	95.2	-2.5
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	0.5	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.2	100.0	4.0	100.0	5.0
2001	105.2	5.2	101.5	1.5	104.9	4.9	103.7	3.7	100.3	0.3	100.5	0.5
2002	107.1	1.8	101.7	0.2	109.9	4.8	105.3	1.6	97.5	-2.8	99.0	-1.5
2003	111.8	4.4	102.9	1.2	115.6	5.2	108.6	3.2	96.8	-0.7	99.5	0.5
2004	117.2	4.8	104.0	1.0	121.4	5.1	112.7	3.7	96.5	-0.3	99.9	0.4
2005	119.9	2.3	104.6	0.6	126.6	4.3	114.6	1.7	94.7	-1.9	99.1	-0.8
2006	125.9	5.0	106.3	1.6	133.7	5.6	118.4	3.3	94.1	-0.6	98.4	-0.7
2007	132.7	5.4	108.0	1.6	141.5	5.8	122.8	3.7	93.8	-0.4	98.5	0.1

Table B 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1987 to 2007

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 %
1987	25.1	17.2	40.9	15.0	61.5	1.9	79.8	-1.0	49.1	0.9
1988	29.8	18.7	47.4	15.8	63.0	2.6	81.2	1.7	51.2	4.4
1989	34.1	14.2	53.3	12.7	63.9	1.4	86.4	6.4	55.2	7.9
1990	38.8	13.7	58.1	8.9	66.7	4.3	88.8	2.8	59.2	7.2
1991	44.5	14.7	65.2	12.2	68.2	2.2	92.6	4.3	63.1	6.6
1992	48.9	9.8	68.4	4.8	71.5	4.8	93.7	1.2	67.0	6.1
1993	54.3	11.1	73.8	7.9	73.6	2.9	96.2	2.6	70.8	5.7
1994	61.8	13.8	81.6	10.6	75.7	2.9	99.4	3.3	75.3	6.4
1995	66.3	7.3	83.9	2.8	79.1	4.4	99.2	-0.2	78.4	4.2
1996	72.6	9.5	87.1	3.8	83.4	5.4	99.0	-0.1	82.5	5.3
1997	76.9	6.0	88.5	1.7	86.9	4.2	99.6	0.6	86.5	4.8
1998	85.1	10.6	93.9	6.0	90.6	4.3	99.2	-0.4	89.9	3.9
1999	91.7	7.9	100.2	6.7	91.6	1.1	104.0	4.9	95.3	6.0
2000	100.0	9.0	100.0	-0.2	100.0	9.2	100.0	-3.9	100.0	5.0
2001	106.8	6.8	103.0	3.0	103.7	3.7	99.7	-0.3	103.3	3.3
2002	114.3	7.1	108.5	5.4	105.3	1.6	102.6	2.9	108.0	4.5
2003	125.0	9.3	115.0	6.0	108.6	3.2	103.4	0.7	112.3	4.0
2004	135.4	8.4	120.2	4.5	112.7	3.7	103.6	0.3	116.8	4.0
2005	144.0	6.4	125.7	4.6	114.6	1.7	105.6	1.9	121.0	3.6
2006	153.5	6.6	129.6	3.1	118.4	3.3	106.2	0.6	125.8	4.0
2007	169.5	10.5	138.0	6.5	122.8	3.7	106.7	0.4	131.0	4.1

B 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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	84.5	-4.2	118.9	3.7	114.6	-1.4	81.4	-8.8	92.3	-6.1
2006	100.7	4.0	85.1	0.7	118.9	-0.1	118.4	3.3	84.8	4.1	94.3	2.2
2007	103.0	2.2	86.3	1.5	124.3	4.6	119.3	0.7	82.8	-2.3	93.1	-1.3

Table B 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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	149.8	7.4	130.7	9.0	114.6	-1.4	122.8	9.7	140.7	8.2
2006	153.6	2.6	129.7	-0.7	118.4	3.3	118.0	-3.9	139.7	-0.7
2007	172.1	12.0	144.3	11.2	119.3	0.7	120.8	2.4	144.0	3.1

B 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table B 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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
2007	85.2	8.0	73.9	2.2	139.2	16.7	115.2	5.7	61.2	-7.4	76.2	-3.8

Table B 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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
2007	170.7	11.4	133.2	5.4	115.2	5.7	133.4	8.0	188.3	14.2

B 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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
2007	76.8	9.0	68.9	1.8	140.5	17.0	111.5	7.1	54.6	-6.9	74.8	-2.5

Table B 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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
2007	179.0	10.9	160.5	3.5	111.5	7.1	183.0	7.4	204.0	15.0

B 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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	110.0	0.0	107.6	-4.0	126.2	4.0	102.2	4.2	87.1	-3.8	83.3	-3.7
2007	115.5	5.0	111.9	4.0	145.8	15.5	103.2	1.0	79.2	-9.1	77.9	-6.5

Table B 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1987 to 2007

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 %
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	112.4	22.5	110.0	17.6	102.2	4.2	114.8	4.0	117.3	8.3
2007	128.9	14.7	125.0	13.6	103.2	1.0	126.2	10.0	130.2	11.0

C. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table C.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1987 - 2007

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	%			
	(Thousand)									
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	503.0	14.6	517.6	298.7	61.6	186.2	38.4	484.9	32.7	6.5
2001	510.3	16.5	526.8	302.0	61.4	190.1	38.6	492.1	34.7	6.8
2002	513.0 ³	17.0	530.0	297.2	60.3	196.0	39.7	493.2	36.8	7.2
2003	520.9	18.2	539.1	296.9	59.5	202.1	40.5	499.0	40.1	7.7
2004	531.3	17.5	548.8	293.3	58.2	210.9	41.8	504.2	44.6	8.4
2005	542.5	16.6	559.1	292.2	57.6	215.0	42.4	507.2	51.9	9.6
2006	548.4	16.7	565.1	295.1	57.3	220.2	42.7	515.3	49.8	9.1
2007	548.9	21.6	570.5	301.3	57.5	222.4	42.5	523.7	46.8	8.5

¹ Employing 10 or more persons² Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force³ The low increase results from the implementation of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in the sugar industry.

Table C.2 - Employment in large¹ establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2004 - March 2007

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	23,111	22,044	21,636	21,684
<i>Sugarcane</i>	14,822	13,803	13,797	13,996
<i>Other</i>	8,289	8,241	7,839	7,688
Mining and quarrying	217	182	180	140
Manufacturing	101,715	92,620	91,021	91,670
<i>Sugar</i>	2,282	2,234	2,008	1,997
<i>EOE products</i> ²	74,723	65,159	64,362	64,498
<i>Other</i>	24,710	25,227	24,651	25,175
Electricity, gas and water	2,932	2,980	2,988	2,999
Construction	15,333	12,524	12,925	13,629
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	18,157	18,091	18,113	18,835
Hotels and restaurants	18,476	21,035	21,341	22,026
Transport, storage and communications	17,801	18,050	18,333	18,513
Financial intermediation	7,494	8,401	9,009	9,293
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,394	14,295	15,145	17,196
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	38,738	39,547	40,298	39,887
Education	22,331	23,202	24,045	24,040
Health and social work	12,127	12,604	12,670	12,984
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,591	5,941	6,192	6,179
Total	296,417	291,516	293,896	299,075

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

Table C.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large² establishments by industrial group, March 2004 - March 2007

Industrial group	(Rupees)			
	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006 ⁴	March 2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,334	9,823	10,019	10,410 ¹
<i>Sugarcane</i>	8,580	9,054	9,202	9,453
Mining and quarrying	5,496	5,588	5,895	6,340
Manufacturing	7,299	7,798	8,214	8,626
<i>EOE³ products</i>	6,196	6,656	7,006	7,428
Electricity, gas and water	18,456	19,457	22,016	24,125
Construction	11,465	12,042	13,047	14,143
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12,032	12,772	13,547	14,387
Hotels and restaurants	8,947	9,881	10,561	11,326
Transport, storage and communications	15,189	15,988	16,664	17,554
Financial intermediation	20,225	21,478	22,692	24,117
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,003	12,822	13,447	13,657
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13,960	15,066	14,535	15,497
Education	13,993	15,008	16,216	16,682
Health and social work	15,134	16,628	17,306	18,866
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	10,846	11,427	12,298	12,555
All Sectors	11,103	12,067	12,632	13,378

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 EOE establishments

⁴ Revised

Table C.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2004 - March 2007

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2004	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141	149	152	158
<i>Sugarcane</i>	139	147	149	154
Mining and quarrying	141	144	152	163
Manufacturing	132	141	148	156
<i>EOE products</i>	130	139	147	156
Electricity, gas and water	137	144	163	179
Construction	131	138	149	162
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	126	133	141	150
Hotels and restaurants	121	134	143	153
Transport, storage and communications	132	139	145	153
Financial intermediation	137	145	153	163
Real estate, renting and business activities	117	125	131	133
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	138	148	143	153
Education	124	133	144	148
Health and social work	134	148	154	168
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	136	144	155	158
All sectors	136	148	154	164

Table C.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (E.O.F. sector) 1987 - 2007

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 (%)
1987	37.7	0.6	1064.0	22.6	8.8	59.8	46.6	5.2	
1988	41.1	9.2	1265.0	26.8	18.9	65.3	49.9	7.2	
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	31.8	18.6	68.7	53.5	7.1	
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	39.3	23.5	74.6	57.4	7.4	
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	47.2	20.2	83.9	59.9	4.3	
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	55.4	17.3	94.0	64.5	7.7	
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	62.4	12.6	95.8	71.2	10.3	
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	69.5	11.4	99.5	76.6	7.5	
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	74.1	6.6	100.1	82.3	7.5	
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	79.1	6.8	100.3	87.8	6.7	
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	85.3	7.8	101.4	89.0	1.3	
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	91.1	6.9	101.5	90.3	1.5	
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	94.7	3.9	98.7	94.1	4.2	
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	100.0	5.6	100.0	100.0	6.3	
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	108.1	8.1	102.6	103.0	3.0	
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	113.5	5.0	101.3	102.8	-0.2	
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	121.5	7.1	104.3	103.5	0.7	
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	132.2	8.8	108.4	107.8	4.1	
2005	128.0	4.9	6722.0	142.5	7.8	111.4	103.4	-4.1	
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	150.5	5.6	108.0	109.0	5.4	
2007	151.7	8.8	7574.0	160.6	6.7	105.8	115.2	5.7	

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table C.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1997 - 2007

Industry	(R million)										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,326	8,131	5,729	7,328	8,596	7,909	8,727	9,830	9,790	10,130	9,785
<i>Sugarcane</i>	4,178	4,842	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,508	5,261	5,212	5,137	4,571
<i>Other</i>	3,148	3,289	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,219	4,569	4,578	4,993	5,214
Mining and quarrying	148	155	159	163	156	81	84	87	88	101	96
Manufacturing	18,324	21,043	22,435	24,701	27,422	28,227	29,581	31,942	32,187	36,356	41,060
<i>Sugar</i>	1,247	1,474	546	840	1,436	1,270	1,359	1,624	1,609	1,586	1,411
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	-	5,222	6,414	7,283	8,310	10,137	12,300
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	12,890	12,330	12,288	10,885	11,974	13,435
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	8,845	9,478	10,747	11,383	12,659	13,914
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,257	1,159	1,412	1,820	2,634	3,012	3,409	3,546	3,355	3,521	3,674
Construction	4,278	4,764	5,335	5,899	6,442	7,168	8,269	8,835	9,099	10,205	13,145
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	10,331	11,194	12,283	12,810	13,532	14,728	15,466	17,327	19,571	22,534	25,598
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	9,982	10,789	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,621	16,350	18,446	21,246	24,137
<i>Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods</i>	349	405	470	550	630	731	845	977	1,125	1,288	1,461
Hotels and restaurants	4,365	5,448	6,485	6,872	8,693	8,923	9,434	11,296	12,423	15,500	19,517
Transport, storage and communication	8,926	10,380	11,443	13,663	15,201	16,944	18,496	19,682	20,447	22,173	24,826
Financial intermediation	5,209	6,537	7,862	10,156	10,299	11,619	13,829	14,875	16,766	18,850	21,607
<i>Insurance</i>	1,790	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,851	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,675	5,154	5,700
<i>Banks</i>	2,844	3,817	4,879	6,890	6,490	7,158	8,634	8,990	10,141	11,477	13,317
<i>Other</i>	575	690	763	866	958	1,210	1,450	1,685	1,950	2,219	2,590
Real estate, renting and business activities	6,944	7,677	8,450	9,341	10,524	11,707	13,026	14,679	16,609	19,026	22,539
<i>Owner-occupied dwellings</i>	3,830	4,100	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473	7,247	8,177	9,102	10,675
<i>Other</i>	3,114	3,577	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,553	7,432	8,432	9,924	11,864
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,336	5,914	6,559	7,043	7,483	8,140	9,408	10,580	11,460	12,199	12,674
Education	3,286	3,741	4,233	4,761	5,112	5,603	6,280	7,087	7,780	8,440	9,136
Health and social work	2,173	2,452	2,833	3,106	3,360	3,812	4,423	5,087	5,580	6,266	6,824
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,427	2,737	3,139	3,498	3,790	4,265	4,839	5,390	6,007	6,784	7,981
FISIM	-2,606	-3,496	-4,416	-5,955	-5,711	-6,712	-7,683	-7,818	-8,991	-10,117	-11,528
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	77,724	87,836	93,941	105,206	117,532	125,425	137,588	152,425	162,171	181,968	206,934
Consumption of fixed capital	12,168	13,536	15,189	16,449	17,711	19,115	20,628	22,516	24,918	27,833	28,549
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	65,556	74,300	78,752	88,757	99,821	106,310	116,960	129,909	137,253	154,135	178,385
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	9,179	10,510	11,700	12,523	13,681	13,603	13,171	13,140	12,108	13,694	15,584

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Note: From 1997 to 2001, within manufacturing sector, figures are not available for food exc sugar, textiles and other

Table C.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1997 - 2007

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)					
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ¹		Per Worker		
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$	
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	216,964	8,262	
2001	117,532	97,930	3,369	238,838	8,216	
2002	125,425	103,618	3,458	254,309	8,488	
2003	137,588	112,491	3,964	275,727	9,716	
2004	152,425	123,554	4,452	302,311	10,894	
2005	162,171	130,411	4,462	319,738	10,939	
2006	181,968	145,227	4,662	353,130	11,336	
2007	206,934	164,180	5,234	395,138	12,596	

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

Table C.8 - Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 1997 - 2007

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+3.6	-0.8	-25.5	+33.8	+7.0	-16.3	+1.9	+8.1	-5.4	+0.6	-7.4
<i>Sugarcane</i>	+5.0	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6
<i>Other</i>	+1.7	-5.1	+1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1	+5.4	-1.1	+4.5	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	+4.0	+2.0	+0.7	+2.1	-5.9	-49.0	+1.0	+0.4	-3.6	+9.1	-9.1
Manufacturing	+5.9	+6.1	+2.0	+7.9	+4.4	-2.4	+0.0	+0.6	-5.5	+4.0	+2.2
<i>Sugar</i>	+10.0	+2.5	-45.0	-64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+10.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+17.5	+4.4	+2.1	+9.6	+4.0
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9	-7.2	-14.7	+2.9	+8.5
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.7	+6.6	+0.4	+1.8	-3.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	+9.3	+10.4	+8.6	+12.9	+10.7	+1.5	+8.2	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0	+3.1
Construction	-0.9	+8.2	+8.9	+9.1	+5.2	+6.3	+10.2	+0.5	-4.4	+5.2	+15.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.0	+4.6	+6.1	+2.2	+3.2	+3.2	+1.2	+5.7	+5.6	+5.5	+4.5
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+5.0	+4.5	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8	+5.5	+5.5	+5.4	+4.4
<i>Other</i>	+5.0	+8.0	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7
Hotels and restaurants	+9.5	+5.3	+3.9	+12.2	+1.2	+3.1	+3.0	+2.4	+5.6	+3.5	+14.0
Transport, storage and communications	+9.0	+11.4	+6.3	+13.3	+9.1	+7.7	+6.6	+8.1	+7.7	+7.4	+7.9
Financial intermediation	+8.2	+18.5	+13.4	+22.0	-8.5	+5.8	+11.7	+4.3	+5.4	+7.0	+7.5
<i>Insurance</i>	+8.5	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1
<i>Banks</i>	+8.0	+28.6	+18.7	+31.9	-15.0	+3.6	+14.2	+2.0	+4.8	+7.1	+7.9
<i>Other</i>	-	+6.2	+6.3	+8.4	+5.4	+22.6	+15.2	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0	+11.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	+5.9	+6.0	+5.6	+7.3	+7.7	+5.9	+6.6	+6.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+4.0	+4.0	+4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9
<i>Other</i>	+8.6	+8.4	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+7.2	+8.0	+8.1	+8.1	+9.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+1.5	+3.8	+3.9	+4.4	+3.9	+6.1	+5.6	+4.3	+5.3	+4.0	+0.5
Education	+6.1	+4.9	+6.1	+8.8	+4.0	+6.1	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+4.1	+2.5
Health and social work	+5.8	+6.0	+7.3	+6.0	+5.5	+9.0	+6.8	+7.0	+6.2	+7.9	+4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.0	+6.5	+7.4	+6.1	+5.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.6	+7.2	+6.5	+8.0
FISIM	+8.0	+30.0	+20.0	+27.2	-14.9	+9.6	+7.6	-0.4	+7.3	+6.9	+7.5
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.6	+5.8	+2.1	+9.7	+5.2	+1.8	+4.4	+4.8	+2.3	+5.0	+5.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+5.5	+6.1	+5.7	+7.9	+4.9	+3.3	+4.5	+4.6	+2.8	+5.4	+6.1
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	+6.0	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	+4.6	+8.0

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2005-2007

Industry	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,820	4,000	4,310
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,150	2,300	2,500
<i>Other</i>	1,670	1,700	1,810
Mining and quarrying	25	28	31
Manufacturing	13,966	14,420	16,389
<i>Sugar</i>	550	575	610
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	1,815	2,208	2,679
<i>Textiles</i>	6,036	6,572	7,397
<i>Other</i>	5,565	5,065	5,703
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,016	960	1,088
Construction	4,471	4,979	6,129
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	5,872	6,760	7,679
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	5,534	6,374	7,241
<i>Other</i>	338	386	438
Hotels and restaurants	3,500	4,330	5,450
Transport, storage and communications	7,671	7,993	8,762
Financial intermediation	3,726	4,142	4,834
<i>Insurance</i>	750	876	1,026
<i>Banks</i>	2,255	2,423	2,798
<i>Other</i>	721	843	1,010
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,320	3,886	4,619
<i>Other</i>	3,320	3,886	4,619
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,580	10,122	10,371
Education	5,627	5,998	6,423
Health and social work	3,613	3,967	4,201
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,670	2,987	3,429
TOTAL	68,877	74,572	83,715

¹ revised estimates² provisional estimates

Table C.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2005 - 2007

Industry	2005	2006	2007
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	39.0	39.5	44.0
<i>Sugarcane</i>	41.3	44.8	54.7
<i>Other</i>	36.5	34.0	34.7
Mining and quarrying	28.4	27.7	32.3
Manufacturing	43.4	39.7	39.9
<i>Sugar</i>	34.2	36.3	43.2
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	21.8	21.8	21.8
<i>Textiles</i>	55.5	54.9	55.1
<i>Other</i>	48.9	40.0	41.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	30.3	27.3	29.6
Construction	49.1	48.8	46.6
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>	30.0	30.0	30.0
Hotels and restaurants	28.2	27.9	27.9
Transport, storage and communications	37.5	36.0	35.3
Financial intermediation	22.2	22.0	22.4
<i>Insurance</i>	16.0	17.0	18.0
<i>Banks</i>	22.2	21.1	21.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	37.0	38.0	39.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	20.0	20.4	20.5
<i>Other</i>	39.4	39.2	38.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	83.6	83.0	81.8
Education	72.3	71.1	70.3
Health and social work	64.7	63.3	61.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	44.4	44.0	43.0
TOTAL	42.5	41.0	40.5

Table C.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2005 - 2007

Industry group	(R million)		
	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	974	984	1,007
Manufacturing	47	48	50
Construction	415	387	392
Transport, storage and communications	78	80	84
Real estate, renting and business activities	62	64	64
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	9,580	10,122	10,371
Education	3,477	3,674	3,856
Health and social work	3,143	3,415	3,560
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	45	47
General Government	17,826	18,819	19,431

1/ revised estimates

2/ provisional estimates

Table C.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2005 - 2007

Industry group	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,071	1,088	1,122
<i>Sugarcane</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	1,071	1,088	1,122
Manufacturing	47	48	50
<i>Sugar</i>	0	0	0
<i>Food exc Sugar</i>	0	0	0
<i>Textiles</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	47	48	50
Construction	415	387	392
Transport, storage and communications	192	198	210
Real estate, renting and business activities	62	64	64
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	0	0	0
<i>Other</i>	62	64	64
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,460	12,199	12,674
Education	3,905	4,137	4,383
Health and social work	3,314	3,606	3,776
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	50	44	47
General Government	20,516	21,771	22,718

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1997 - 2007

		(R million)										
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹
A. Building & Construction Work		10,870	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	21,741	23,042	23,489	26,705	34,903
Residential Building		4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579
Non - Residential Building		3,655	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794
Other Construction Work		2,650	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530
B. Machinery & Equipment		11,864	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	13,813	14,961	16,242	23,343	24,267
Passenger Car		1,155	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406
Other Transport Equipment		4,315	1,370	4,107	1,476	3,181	1,688	2,838	1,729	1,866	7,620	4,948
<i>Other Transport Equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessels)</i>		1,215	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,945	2,433
Other Machinery and equipment		6,394	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,652	12,049	13,226	15,913
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation		22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
GDFCF(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)		19,634	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484	37,784	39,611	44,373	56,655
II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing		663	784	858	677	650	832	953	1,328	2,225	2,764	2,508
Mining and quarrying		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	9
Manufacturing		2,608	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,109	5,346	5,548	4,819	8,375
E/PZ		1,244	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,418	2,508	2,376	2,245	4,301
Electricity, gas and water supply		1,448	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,809	1,783	2,750	3,251	2,131
Construction		464	510	534	572	481	141	610	744	699	938	1,589
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods		1,533	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,487	2,489	2,736	2,989	4,819
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>		1,483	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,420	2,406	2,657	2,914	4,534
Restaurants and hotels		1,269	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,227	5,185	4,193	6,558	10,127
Transport, storage and communications		6,396	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,626	4,067	4,542	10,566	8,641
Financial intermediation		429	621	615	535	672	935	789	945	1,336	1,665	1,436
Real estate, renting and business activities		4,996	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,389	10,005	9,509	10,534	13,627
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>		4,565	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579
<i>Other</i>		431	639	765	876	633	748	1,769	2,094	1,881	1,562	3,048
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security		1,391	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,975	2,077	1,777
Education		713	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,241	1,167	1,326	1,002	1,106
Health and social work		296	300	235	343	332	606	581	693	543	594	765
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons		529	577	414	1,065	1,236	1,387	2,557	1,754	2,349	2,290	2,260
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation		22,734	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170
GDFCF as a % of GDP at market prices		26.0	23.0	27.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	23.0	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1

/ revised estimates

/ provisional estimates

Table C.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1997 - 2007

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹	2007 ²
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work	-4.7	+8.6	+10.0	+10.1	+4.9	+5.2	+12.9	-0.3	-5.3	+6.7	+16.9
Residential building	-9.6	+12.7	-1.3	+13.9	-7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5
Non-residential building	-9.1	-0.4	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9	+49.2
Other construction work	+13.3	+13.0	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3	-17.4
B. Machinery and equipment	+30.6	-15.4	+37.9	-24.3	+4.4	-6.8	+6.5	+6.2	+3.4	+36.9	-1.0
Passenger car	+20.3	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5	-14.1	+4.2	+29.9
Other transport equipment	+291.4	-69.2	+191.1	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-40.3	+2.8	+296.5	-38.2
<i>Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessel)</i>	+58.5	+9.5	-0.3	+1.9	+7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-16.3	+10.1	+8.1	+19.1
Other machinery and equipment	-8.7	-16.6	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0	+7.7	+3.1	+14.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+10.9	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	-2.5	+11.2	+11.6	+1.0	-0.8	+4.0	+8.1	+4.8	-1.6	+5.5	+17.0
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+3.4	+13.1	+5.0	-22.9	-7.5	+24.1	+10.8	+33.8	+56.9	+16.8	-17.0
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+150.8	-100.0	-	619.0
Manufacturing	-2.3	+30.8	+8.5	-3.7	-4.6	+6.2	-11.9	+26.5	-1.8	-18.2	+63.1
<i>EPZ</i>	+28.6	+8.1	+13.6	-6.2	-0.9	-18.5	-6.1	+71.6	-10.5	-11.1	+78.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	-28.0	+43.6	+12.7	-28.4	-20.1	-12.5	+19.7	-4.8	+45.8	+11	-39.4
Construction	+8.4	+3.1	-1.9	+4.0	-19.1	-71.5	+323.6	+19.5	-10.6	+27.1	+57.5
Wholesale & retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	-7.9	+3.1	+12.6	+11.1	-4.2	+11.0	-3.7	-3.7	+3.4	+3.7	+48.2
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	-9.2	+2.9	+11.8	+13.8	-6.5	+13.4	-4.1	-4.3	+3.9	+4.1	+42.7
Restaurants and hotels	-3.0	+20.8	+71.3	-3.6	+2.7	+24.9	-20.2	+52.2	-24.5	+46.8	39.2
Transport, storage and communications	+97.2	-45.5	+86.7	-41.3	+41.3	-32.7	+24.5	-30.3	+5.6	+123.2	-23.2
Financial intermediation	-33.9	+35.6	-6.6	-15.2	+21.1	+34.8	-18.0	+15.8	+32.8	+17.5	-19.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	-7.9	+15.2	+2.8	+13.6	+2.8	-4.7	+16.7	+0.6	-11.5	+4.1	+16.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	-9.6	-12.7	-1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5
<i>Other</i>	+15.2	+41.9	-15.3	+11.8	-30.4	+15.2	+128.3	+13.2	-15.5	-21.0	+79.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+20.3	-37.7	+37.7	-2.7	-13.6	+41.3	+24.4	+9.5	-26.0	-1.0	-21.6
Education	+18.1	-33.0	-15.7	+8.5	+1.6	+94.3	+14.3	-10.6	+6.1	-29.1	+1.4
Health and social work	+33.4	-4.1	-26.3	+41.8	-6.8	+76.5	-7.6	+15.2	-25.9	+2.8	+20.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+11.5	+5.4	-30.5	+152.4	+11.8	+7.8	+77.1	-34.6	+25.2	-8.3	-9.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	+10.9	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1987 - 2007

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%
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 ¹	127,128	150,429	206,287	-23,301	-18.3	-11.3	277,557	134.5
2007 ²	138,236	161,917	235,483	-23,681	-17.1	-10.1	300,153	127.5

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.16 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2004 - 2007

(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	120.7	6.4	145.1	12.7	83
2007	127.1	5.3	153.6	5.9	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 C.17 - Export and import of goods by the EPZ sector, 1987 - 2007

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%
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	32,046	17,195	13,140	14,851	46.3	113.0
2005	28,954	15,518	12,108	13,436	46.4	111.0
2006 ¹	33,610	19,026	13,694	14,584	43.4	106.5
2007 ²	37,798	20,789	15,584	17,009	45.0	109.1

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2003 - 2005

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	2003			2004			2005		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	2,936,773	28,486	1.0	3,278,899	27,398	0.8	3,688,531	28,933	0.8
France	2,520,447	37,985	1.5	2,893,209	32,391	1.1	2,967,025	18,387	0.6
USA	13,119,893	113,002	0.9	13,559,406	101,803	0.8	14,270,786	83,868	0.6
Germany	4,325,373	3,582	0.1	4,877,743	6,207	0.1	4,797,546	4,477	0.1
Italy	2,273,189	2,726	0.1	2,554,976	3,217	0.1	2,782,753	1,840	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	2003			2004			2005		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	4,587,570	6,040	0.1	5,178,758	1,803	0.0	6,015,044	1,693	0.0
France	3,439,271	13,844	0.4	3,885,343	13,434	0.3	4,175,877	8,111	0.2
USA	16,710,486	89,111	0.5	17,889,440	56,727	0.3	19,148,503	11,375	0.1
Germany	5,578,381	2,131	0.0	6,278,429	1,219	0.0	6,022,797	6	0.0
Italy	1,805,541	3,506	0.2	2,087,133	3,918	0.2	2,364,154	2,498	0.1

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	2003			2004			2005		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	829,224	7,268	0.9	950,686	9,239	1.0	1,102,999	10,384	0.9
France	474,644	8,758	1.8	523,707	8,958	1.7	540,415	5,236	1.0
USA	4,089,179	11,989	0.3	4,070,780	16,484	0.4	4,477,564	18,071	0.4
Germany	653,049	1,517	0.2	761,206	2,206	0.3	758,215	1,072	0.1
Italy	379,200	3,278	0.9	512,691	4,661	0.9	552,191	4,085	0.7

Table C.18 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2003 - 2005

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	2003			2004			2005		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	1,510,480	4,606	0.3	1,698,096	5,838	0.3	1,859,064	5,476	0.3
France	1,148,719	4,978	0.4	1,264,679	4,745	0.4	1,359,358	4,471	0.3
USA	6,228,983	17,923	0.3	6,554,804	16,605	0.3	6,854,510	6,810	0.1
Germany	1,799,536	1,999	0.1	1,962,722	978	0.0	1,903,245	569	0.0
Italy	566,995	2,585	0.5	722,111	2,601	0.4	711,939	4,706	0.7

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

Country	2003			2004			2005		
	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	5,797,297	163,136	2.8	6,838,982	194,820	2.8	7,951,637	164,968	2.1
France	5,553,831	194,593	3.5	6,234,674	190,949	3.1	6,630,977	174,698	2.6
USA	23,160,409	51,324	0.2	24,909,062	51,286	0.2	26,261,962	39,879	0.2
Germany	7,442,074	24,873	0.3	8,388,955	14,871	0.2	8,170,341	13,219	0.2
Italy	3,340,960	40,309	1.2	4,063,854	40,816	1.0	4,347,285	30,943	0.7

Source : International Trade Centre and CSO estimates

Table C.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1987 - 2007 (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
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	55.0	10,345	5.0	61,974	30
2007	122,120	51.9	9,439	4.0	83,500	37

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

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2003 - 2007

ICT access	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	348.2	353.8	357.5	357.3	361.3
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.4	28.6
3. Mobile cellular subscribers ('000)	466.3	547.8	656.8	772.4	915.3
4. Mobile cellular subscribers per 100 inhabitants	38.0	44.3	52.6	61.5	72.4
5. Internet subscribers ('000)	61.3	78.0	128.6	137.5	150.4
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	61.3	78.0	85.5	76.4	72.0
<i>mobile</i>	na	...	43.1	61.1	78.4
6. Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	5.0	6.3	10.3	10.9	11.9
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	5.0	6.3	6.8	6.1	5.7
<i>mobile</i>	na	...	3.5	4.9	6.2
7. Broadband internet ² subscribers ('000)	1.2	2.8	51.4	81.1	103.4
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	1.2	2.8	8.3	20.0	25.0
<i>mobile</i>	na	...	43.1	61.1	78.4
8. Broadband internet ² subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.1	0.2	4.1	6.5	8.2
<i>of which fixed¹</i>	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.6	2.0
<i>mobile</i>	na	...	3.5	4.9	6.2

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 D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2003 - 2007

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
1. Fixed telephone										
Local call	<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>									
Peak										
Off-peak	<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	90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00		90.00	
Business monthly line rental	225.00		225.00		225.00		225.00		225.00	
2. Mobile Cellular telephone										
On same network	60 cents for first 30 seconds with 2 cents for every additional second thereafter						2 cents per second			
To a different network	Rs 1.50 for first 30 seconds and 5 cents for every additional second		Rs 1.95 for first 30 seconds and 6.5 cents for every additional second				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:	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak	Peak	Off-peak
Australia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
New Zealand	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Reunion Island	10.20	7.20	10.20	7.20	10.20	7.20	9.00	7.20	9.00	7.20
Madagascar	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
South Africa	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
France	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Germany	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
UK&North Ireland	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
USA	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
China	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Hong Kong	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Malaysia	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Japan	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
Singapore	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
India	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	15.60	12.00	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60
4. Internet										
Dial up per minute (Peak time)	0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57	
Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time)	0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27	
ADSL 128 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	1,499		1,316		990		750		750	
Business use ¹	2,500		2,500		1,900		1,860		1,860	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	2,500		2,178		1,590		1,360		1,360	
Business use	5,500		5,500		3,600		3,190		3,190	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

¹ upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006

na: Not applicable

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2007 - 2008

Commercial Tariff

Tariff ¹	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2007 ³	2008 ⁴	2007 ³	2008 ⁴	2007 ³	2008 ⁴
215	Rs 7.28	Rs 9.10	-	-	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	Rs 178.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 178.00 per month
217	Rs 4.46	Rs 5.58	Rs 149.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 186.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

¹ Tariff: 215 - Flat Rate Tariff for Commercial Consumers

217 - Maximum Demand Tariff for Commercial and Bulk Consumers

Industrial Tariff

Tariff ²	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2007 ³	2008 ⁴	2007 ³	2008 ⁴	2007 ³	2008 ⁴
313	Rs 2.37	Rs 2.84	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 KVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account
315	Rs 4.09	Rs 4.91	-	-	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	Rs 103.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 103.00 per month
317	Rs 2.17 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 1.90 all additional kWh	Rs 2.60 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.28 all additional kWh	Rs 120.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	Rs 144.00 per kVA of Maximum Demand, subject to a min. of 20 kVA	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account	A sum equal to the highest Demand charge paid in any one of the preceding 6 months of account

² Tariff: 313 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers

315 - Flat Rate Tariff for Industrial Consumers

317 - Maximum demand Tariff for Industrial Consumers

possessing an export enterprise certificate

³ Effective as from 01 September 2007⁴ Effective as from 01 April 2008

Table D.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2007 - 2008

Rupees

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 ¹	2007 ²	2008 ²	2000 ¹	2007 ²	2008 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 2000² Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

Table D.5 - Road network, 2003 - 2007

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
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
2007	75	962	593	398	2028	165

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2006 - 2007

	Rupees	
	2006	2007
Ground Floor	65.00	65.00
First Floor	44.00	44.00
Second Floor	38.00	38.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table D.7 – Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2006-2007

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
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 D.8 – Import rates of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport, 2006 – 2007

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupees							
		Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	358.00	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	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	1.60	1.60	1.12	1.12	0.87	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	135.00	135.00	73.00	73.00	73.00	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	5.60	5.60	5.25	5.25	5.05	5.05

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

Source: Air Mauritius - Cargo Department

E. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS

Table E.1 - Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S Dollar, 1997 - 2007

Country	Currency	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Mexico	Peso**	7.92	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93
Australia	Dollar	1.35	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84
Hong Kong	Dollar	7.74	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80
Japan	Yen	121.00	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76
Korea	Won	950.80	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75	954.32	928.97
Singapore	Dollar	1.49	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51
Sri Lanka	Rupee	59.00	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62
Taiwan	Dollar	28.78	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85
France	Franc/Euro	5.45	5.65	0.90	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37
Germany	Mark/Euro	1.62	1.66	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37
Portugal	Escuado	142.70	144.80	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37
United Kingdom	Pound	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00
Mauritius*	Rupee	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37

* Average buying and selling rates

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

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

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

Table E.2 - Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1997 - 2006

Country	Currency	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.A	Dollar	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.13	23.81	23.82
Mexico	Peso**	13.43	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22	28.67	30.10
Australia	Dollar	22.75	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35	32.65	34.69
Hong Kong	Dollar	42.75	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90	43.94	44.92
Japan	Yen	23.67	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70	23.95	23.50
Korea	Won	74.71	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90	138.81	140.49
Singapore	Dollar	12.17	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59	12.74	13.57
Sri Lanka	Rupee	26.86	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	Dollar	166.95	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10	205.00	209.20
France	Franc/Euro	146.00	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21	19.78	19.82
Germany	Mark/Euro	45.74	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15	26.51	27.23
Portugal	Eseuado	943.62	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65	5.89	6.09
United Kingdom	Pound	9.51	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49	14.09	14.69
Mauritius*	Rupee	25.28	27.25	28.22	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21

* 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- 190508

Table E.3 - Hourly labour cost in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1997 - 2006

Country	US Dollar									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.A	18.31	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.13	23.81	23.82
Mexico	1.62	1.64	1.86	2.07	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.44	2.64	2.75
Australia	16.77	15.22	15.96	14.41	13.30	15.38	19.79	23.38	25.11	26.14
Hong Kong	5.38	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51	5.65	5.78
Japan	19.06	17.48	20.47	21.93	19.43	18.60	20.32	21.95	21.54	20.20
Korea	7.83	5.67	7.34	8.23	7.72	8.77	9.69	10.81	12.74	14.72
Singapore	8.09	7.83	7.07	7.18	6.97	6.71	7.23	7.47	7.30	8.55
Sri Lanka	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	N/A
Taiwan	5.96	5.45	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.98	6.42	6.43
France	17.10	17.45	17.00	15.43	15.65	17.13	20.74	23.29	24.00	24.90
Germany	27.10	25.98	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.22	29.93	33.09	33.34	34.21
Portugal	5.13	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.18	6.96	7.27	7.65
United Kingdom	14.12	17.04	17.33	16.84	16.75	18.36	21.29	24.82	25.72	27.10
Mauritius	1.20	1.29	1.31	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61

N/A : Not available

Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1997-2006

Country	(Base 2000=100)									
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
U.S.A	93.2	94.9	95.6	100.0	104.7	108.5	114.4	117.7	121.2	121.2
Mexico	78.3	79.2	89.9	100.0	122.7	120.3	117.9	117.9	127.5	132.9
Australia	116.4	105.6	110.8	100.0	92.3	106.7	137.3	162.2	174.3	181.4
Hong Kong	98.7	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1	103.7	106.1
Japan	86.9	79.7	93.3	100.0	88.6	84.8	92.7	100.1	98.2	92.1
Korea	95.1	68.9	89.2	100.0	93.8	106.6	117.7	131.3	154.8	178.9
Singapore	112.7	109.1	98.5	100.0	97.1	93.5	100.7	104.0	101.7	119.1
Sri Lanka	95.8	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	106.3	108.3	112.5	-
Taiwan	96.3	88.0	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.6	103.7	103.9
France	110.8	113.1	110.2	100.0	101.4	111.0	134.4	150.9	155.5	161.4
Germany	119.5	114.6	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.8	132.0	146.0	147.1	150.9
Portugal	114.3	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	137.6	155.0	161.9	170.4
United Kingdom	83.8	101.2	102.9	100.0	99.5	109.0	126.4	147.4	152.7	160.9
Mauritius	96.8	104.0	105.6	100.0	96.8	97.6	115.3	123.4	133.9	129.8

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 1997-2007

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australian Dollar	15.51	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36
British Pound	34.51	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86
French Franc**	3.60	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	12.05	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76
Italian Lira(1000)**	12.37	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	17.38	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90
South Africa Rand	4.57	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50
Singapore Dollar	14.18	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07
Swiss Franc	14.42	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17
US Dollar	21.05	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37
EURO				24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92

*Average buying and selling rates

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

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1997 - 2007

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australian Dollar	102.4	98.7	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0
British Pound	86.7	99.8	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9
French Franc**	97.6	110.0	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	97.6	109.9	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	98.3	98.3	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8
Italian Lira(1000)**	100.1	111.6	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	72.1	76.2	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6
South Africa Rand	120.6	115.3	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7
Singapore Dollar	93.2	94.3	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5
Swiss Franc	93.0	109.5	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8
US Dollar	80.2	91.3	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5
EURO				100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8

*Average buying and selling rates

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

Table E.7 - Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1997 - 2007

Country	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australian Dollar	97.7	101.3	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8	63.8	57.5
British Pound	115.4	100.2	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9	68.8	63.3
French Franc**	102.5	90.9	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	102.4	91.0	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	101.7	101.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1	84.3	77.6
Italian Lira(1000)**	99.9	89.6	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	138.7	131.2	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7	89.3	89.6
South Africa Rand	82.9	86.7	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0	80.0	84.2
Singapore Dollar	107.3	106.0	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7	76.5	72.2
Swiss Franc	107.5	91.3	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0	62.0	59.2
US Dollar	124.8	109.5	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8	84.3	83.7
EURO				100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1	60.7	55.9

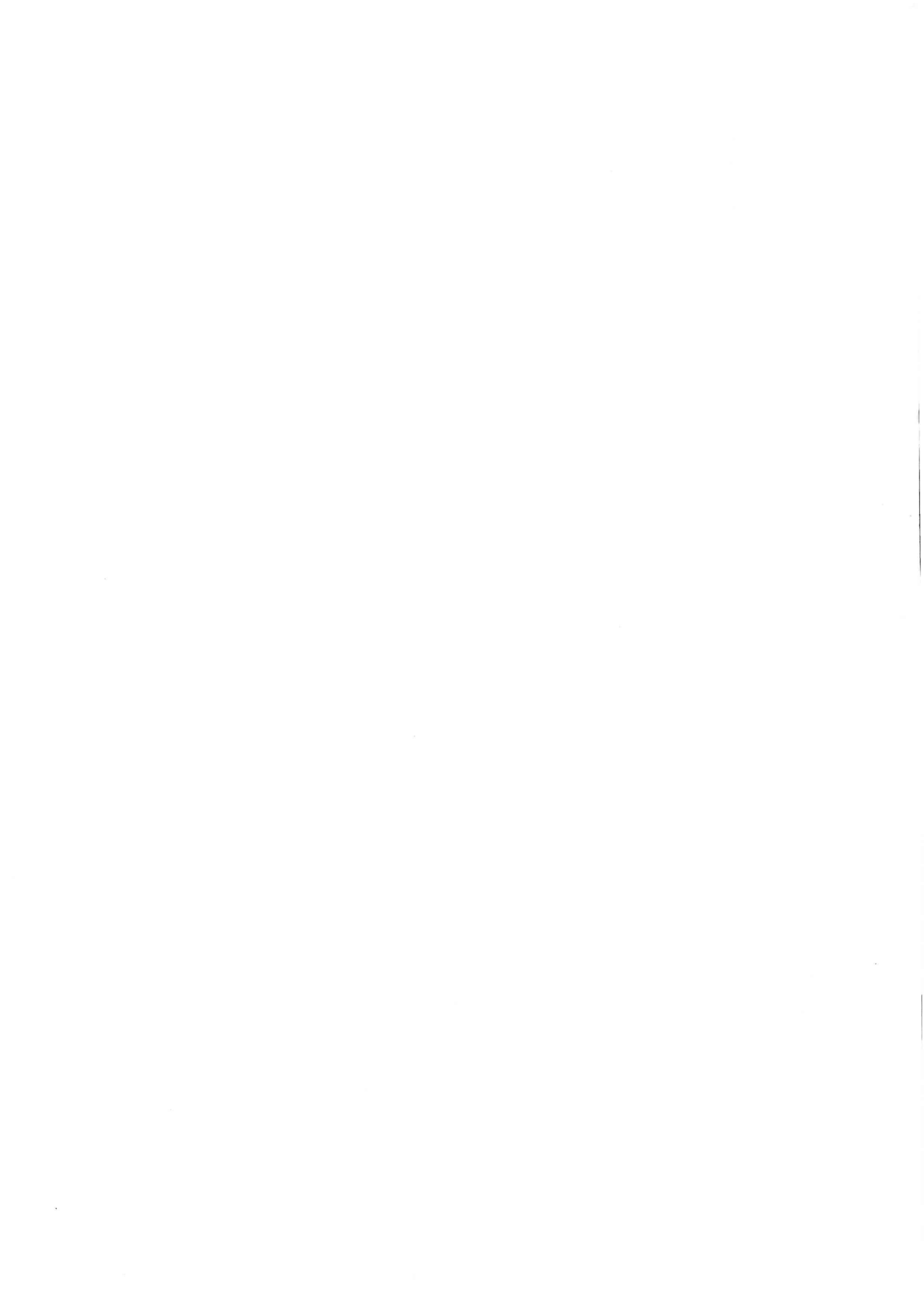
(Base 2000=100)

Table E.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1997 - 2007

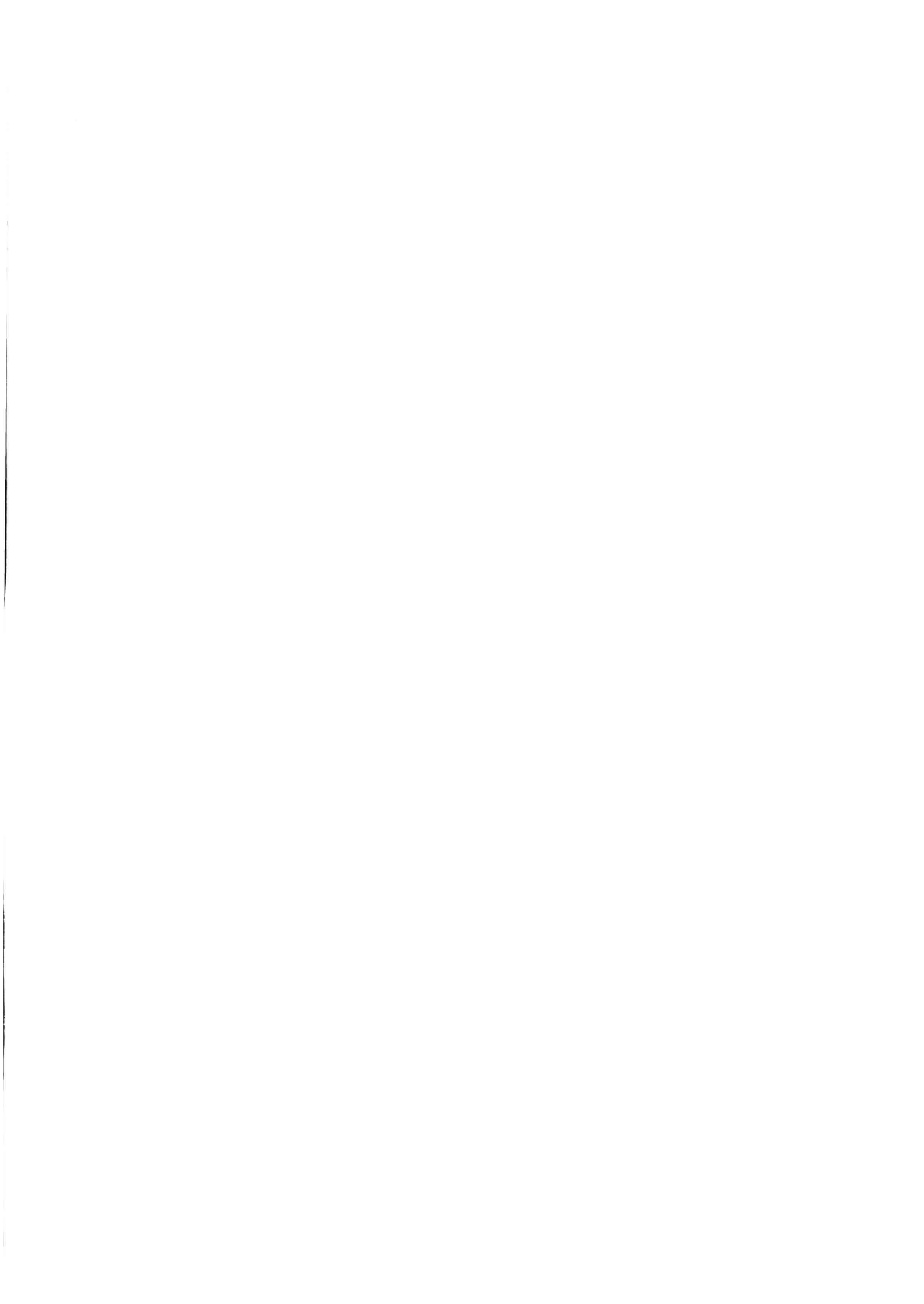
Country	Percentage										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Australian Dollar	-1.2	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0
British Pound	-10.7	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0
French Franc	6.7	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark	7.9	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	-3.4	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9
Italian Lira(1000)	3.4	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	4.0	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4
South Africa Rand	0.9	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3
Singapore Dollar	-1.4	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7
Swiss Franc	9.9	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4
US Dollar	-6.4	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7
EURO	-	-	-	-	-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency







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