



Republic of Mauritius

Ministry of Finance and Economic Empowerment
Central Statistics Office

Digest of **PRODUCTIVITY** and **COMPETITIVENESS**
Statistics 2008

Vol. 12

June 2009

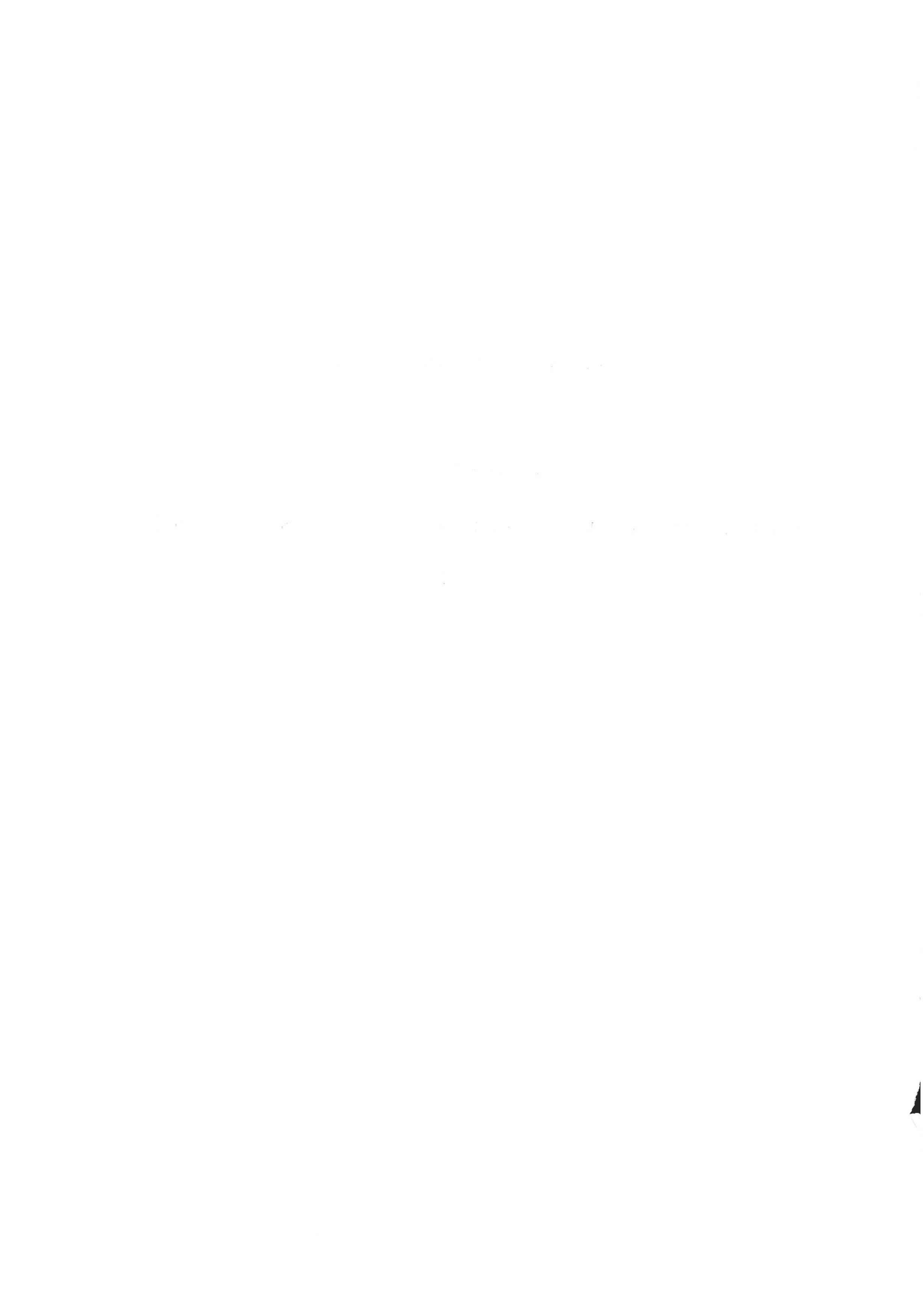
Price Rs. 100.00

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE

DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

2008



Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2008 is the twelfth issue of an annual report published by the Central Statistics Office. This publication presents data relating to the years 1988 to 2008, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 1998 to 2008.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of March 2009. 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.

(H. Bundhoo)
Director of Statistics

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

June 2009

Contact person

Mrs. D. Ramphul

Senior Statistical Officer

Productivity Unit

Central Statistics Office

LIC Centre, Port Louis

Tel: 2122316/17

Fax: (230) 2114150

CONTENTS

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS	5
Productivity Indicators	5
Economic Productivity Measures	8
Competitiveness Indicators	9
Estimates of Capital Stock	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	15
1. APPROACH TO PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENT	
1.1. The relevance of productivity measurement	19
1.2 The productivity process	19
1.3 Coverage	20
1.4 Caution to users	20
2. INDICATORS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY	
2.1 Structure of the economy	21
2.2 Output and inputs	22
2.3 Trends in Labour productivity	22
2.4 Trends in Capital productivity	23
2.5 Capital - labour ratio and capital - output ratio	23
2.6 Trends in Multifactor productivity	24
2.7 Comparison of productivity trends	25
2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	25
2.9 Growth accounting	26
3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	
3.1 Background	27
3.2 Output and inputs	27
3.3 Trends in Labour productivity	27
3.4 Trends in Capital productivity	28
3.5 Trends in Multifactor productivity	29
3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	29
4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES	
4.1 Background	31
4.2 Output and inputs	31
4.3 Productivity trends	32
4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	33
5. INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS	
5.1 General	35
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost	35
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2007	36
5.4 Evolution of market share	37

TABLES

A The Total Economy by industry group		39-46
A.1	Real output by industry group, 2002-2008	39
A.2	Labour input by industry group, 2002-2008	40
A.3	Capital input by industry group, 2002-2008	41
A.4	Labour Productivity by industry group, 2002-2008	42
A.5	Capital Productivity by industry group, 2002-2008	43
A.6	Mulifactor Productivity by industry group, 2002-2008	44
A.7	Economic Productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2002-2008	45
A.8	Economic Productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2002-2008	46
B Series		
B 1 Total Economy		47-48
B 1.1	Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1988 - 2008	47
B 1.2	Trends in Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1988 - 2008	48
B 2 The Manufacturing sector		49-50
B 2.1	Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1988 - 2008	49
B 2.2	Trends in Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1988 - 2008	50
B 3 The Export Oriented Enterprises		51-52
B 3.1	Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1988 - 2008	51
B 3.2	Trends in Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1988 - 2008	52
B 4 The EOE Textile subsector		53-54
B 4.1	Productivity Trends - EOE Textile subsector, 1988 - 2008	53
B 4.2	Trends in Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE Textile subsector, 1988 - 2008	54
B 5 The EOE Non textile subsector		55-56
B 5.1	Productivity Trends - EOE Non textile subsector, 1988 - 2008	55
B 5.2	Trends in Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio and Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE Non textile subsector, 1988 - 2008	56

C Productivity related indicators

57-76

C1	Labour Force, employment and unemployment, 1988 - 2008	57
C2	Employment in large establishments by sex and industry group, March 2005 to March 2008	58
C3	Average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2005 to March 2008	59
C4	Index of average monthly earnings in large establishments by industry group, March 2005 to March 2008	60
C5	Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity in the EOE sector, 1988 to 2008	61
C6	Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1998 to 2008	62
C7	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 1998 to 2008	63
C8	Gross Domestic Product sectoral growth rates - (% over previous year), 1998 to 2008	64
C9	Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2006 to 2008	65
C10	Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2006 to 2008	66
C11	Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 to 2008	67
C12	Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 to 2008	68
C13	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1998 to 2008	69
C14	Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, annual real growth rates (%), by type and use, 1998 to 2008	70
C15	Exports and imports of goods and services, 1988 to 2008	71
C16	Export and import price indices and terms of trade, 2004 - 2008	72
C17	Export and import of goods by the EPZ/EOE sector, 1988 to 2008	73
C18	Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2005 to 2008	74
C19	Budgetary central government debt and net international reserves, 1988 to 2008 (June)	76

D Infrastructure quality related indicators

77-81

D1	ICT access as at end of year, 2003 - 2007	77
D2	Selected telephone and ICT tariffs, 2003 - 2007	78
D3	Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2007, 2009	79
D4	Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2008 - 2009	80
D5	Road network, 2004-2008	80
D6	Yearly rent for industrial building per square foot, 2007 - 2008	81
D7	Export rate of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2007 - 2008	81
D8	Import rate of textile products from selected Airports to SSR International Airport, 2007 - 2008	81

E International comparison of competitiveness indicators**82-89**

E1	Exchange rates - National currency units per U.S dollar, 1998 to 2008	82
E2	Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2007	83
E3	Hourly labour cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2007	84
E4	Hourly labour cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2007	85
E5	Mauritius exchange rate movements (value of foreign currency), 1998 to 2008	86
E6	Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1998 to 2008	87
E7	Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1998 to 2008	88
E8	Annual change in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1998 to 2008	89

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The Productivity process	19
2.1	Labour productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	22
2.2	Capital productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	23
2.3	Capital - labour ratio and Capital - output ratio - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	24
2.4	Multifactor productivity and its components - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	24
2.5	Capital, labour and multifactor productivity - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	25
2.6	Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1998 to 2008	25
2.7	Contribution of labour, capital and TFP to GDP, 1998 to 2008	26
3.1	Labour productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008	28
3.2	Capital productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008	28
3.3	Multifactor productivity and its components - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008	29
3.4	Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008	30
4.1	Output and input trends - EOE sector, 1998 to 2008	31
4.2	Productivity trends - EOE sector, 1998 to 2008	32
4.3	Unit Labour Cost - EOE sector, 1998 to 2008	33
5.1	ULC index in Mauritian Rupees and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008	35
5.2	International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2007	36

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 represents 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 of Total System Input (TSI) or 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 (compensation of employees) 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.

$$\text{Unit labour cost index} = \frac{\text{Labour cost index}}{\text{Output index}} \times 100 \text{ or } \frac{\text{Average compensation index}}{\text{Labour Productivity index}} \times 100$$

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 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 the local 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 national 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 of goods & services + imports of goods & services" to GDP.

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

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

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

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 country's 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 (GDFCF).

2. Consumption of fixed capital

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

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

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

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

3. Assumption used for mean asset life by type

Type of asset	Mean asset life
A .Construction Work	Age
Residential building	30 years
Non residential building	40 years
Other construction work	60 years

B. Transport equipment according to type / sector

Motor car	8 years
-----------	---------

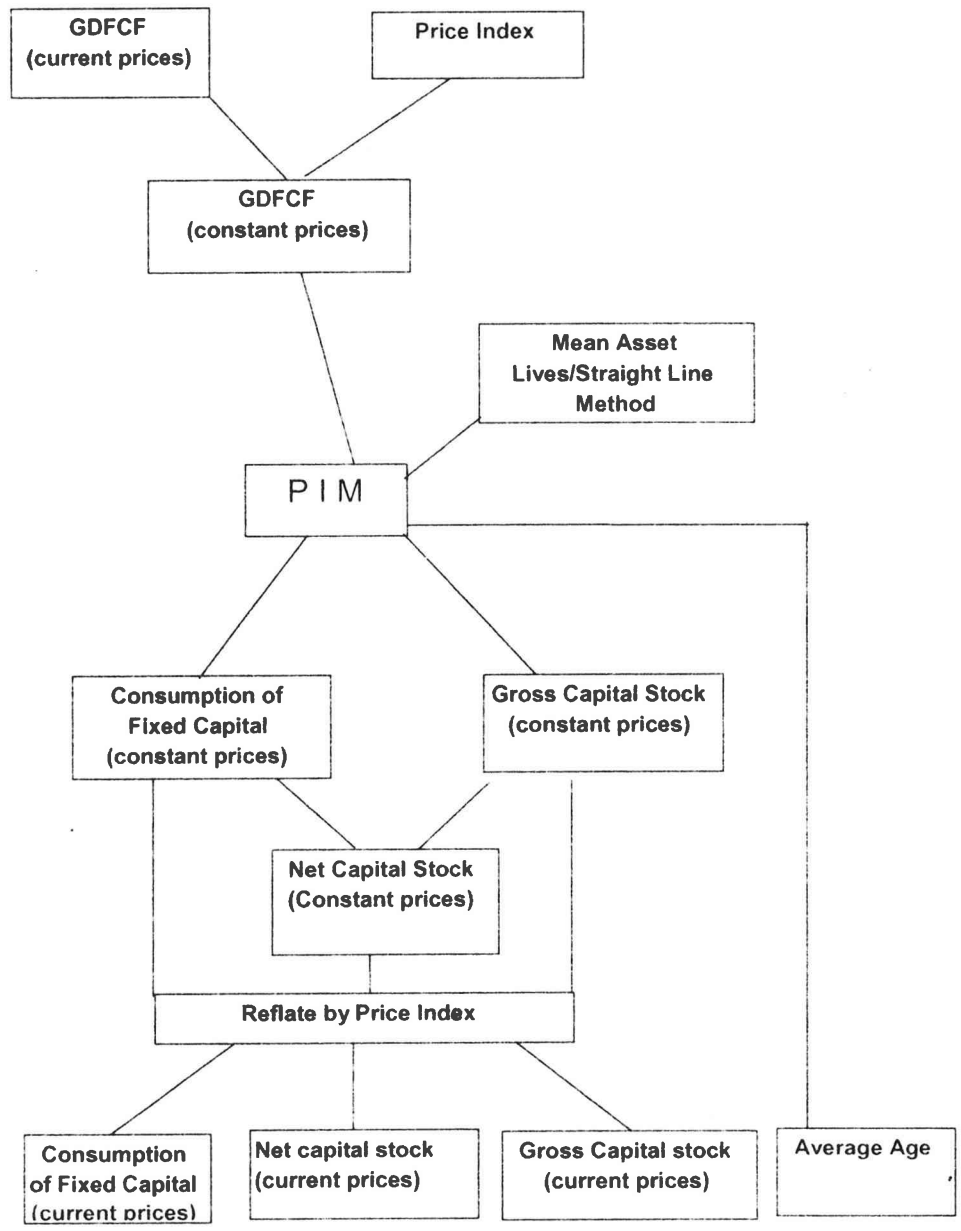
Other transport equipment by sector

Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Air / Sea Transport	20 years
Other sectors	12 years

C. Other machinery and equipment by sector

Agriculture	15 years
Manufacturing	8 years
Financial services	5 years
Public utilities	20 years
Other sectors	12 years

Flow Chart of the PIM process (Perpetual Inventory Method)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Productivity and competitiveness indicators, 1998 - 2008

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

Table I 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 (%)		
		Annual average	2007	2008
		1998-2008		
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.6	5.4	5.3
2	GDP at market prices	4.1	5.4	4.6
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.2	4.8	3.9
4	Labour input	1.3	1.6	3.7
5	Capital input	5.4	5.9	5.8
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	0.4	0.5
7	Capital - Labour ratio	4.0	4.2	2.0
8	Labour productivity	3.3	3.7	1.6
9	Capital productivity	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5
10	Multifactor productivity	0.1	0.1	0.4
11	Average compensation of employees	8.2	10.6	10.4
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.8	6.7	8.7
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	3.1	5.9	20.2

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. From 1998 to 2008, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.6% per annum. The growth rate for 2008 was 5.3% slightly lower than the 5.4% growth registered in 2007.

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 4.1% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.2% per annum during the period 1998 to 2008.

During the same period 1998 to 2008, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.6% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.3% and 5.4% respectively. The capital-labour ratio, defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input, grew by 4.0% showing that capital deepening is taking place.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per worker. The labour productivity index improved from 90.6 in 1998 to 124.9 in 2008, giving an average annual growth of 3.3%.

In 2008, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.6% compared to 3.7% in 2007. This was the result of a slightly lower GDP growth of 5.3% in 2008 compared to 5.4% in 2007, coupled with a higher growth of 3.7% in labour input in 2008 against 1.6% in 2007.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 1998 to 2008, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 100.8 in 1998 to 93.4 in 2008.

In 2008, capital productivity declined further by 0.5% after a decline of 0.4% in 2007. The 0.5% fall in 2008 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (5.8%) compared to GDP (5.3%).

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 0.1%. In 2008, MFP registered a growth of 0.4% compared to 0.1% in 2007.

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)

Unit labour cost 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 1998 to 2008, average compensation of employees increased by 8.2% annually, whilst labour productivity grew by 3.3%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 4.8% in ULC. In 2008, ULC grew by 8.7% compared to 6.7% in 2007.

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

Table II shows the main indicators for the manufacturing sector.

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

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual Average	2007	2008
		1998 - 2008		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.6	2.2	3.2
2	Labour input	-1.7	1.4	0.8
3	Capital input	4.0	8.3	2.9
4	Capital - Output ratio	2.4	6.0	-0.3
5	Capital - Labour ratio	5.8	6.8	2.0
6	Labour productivity	3.3	0.8	2.4
7	Capital productivity	-2.3	-5.7	0.3
8	Multifactor productivity	-0.4	-3.7	0.8
9	Average compensation of employees	9.2	12.1	12.7
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	5.7	11.2	10.1
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	4.0	10.4	21.8

Output and inputs

From 1998 to 2008, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.6% annually. In 2008, the sector registered a growth of 3.2%, higher than the growth of 2.2% registered in 2007.

During the period under review 1998 to 2008, labour input declined by 1.7% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 4.0%.

Labour input registered an increase of 0.8% in 2008 compared to 1.4% in 2007. Capital input grew at a lower rate of 2.9% in 2008 compared to 8.3% in 2007.

Productivity trends

During the period 1998 to 2008, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3%, while capital productivity declined by an average of 2.3% annually. This was the result of growths of 1.6% and 4.0% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 1.7% in labour input. During the same period, the multifactor productivity decreased by an average of 0.4% 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.

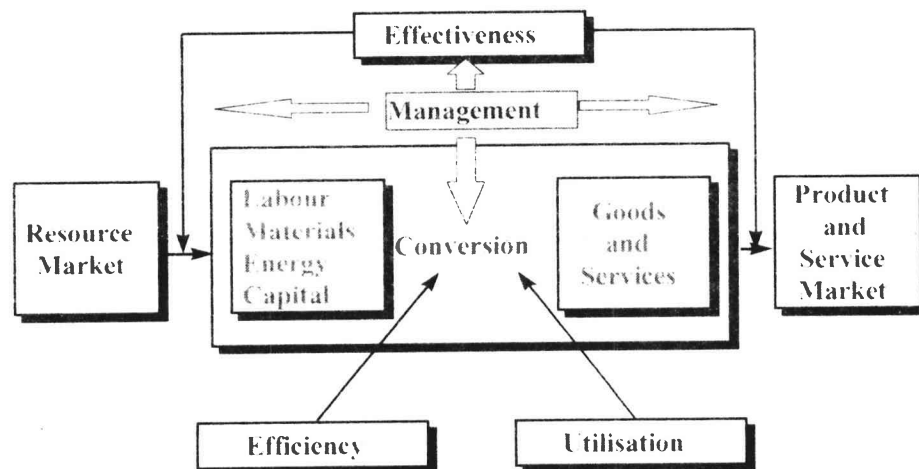
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

- (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 March 2009 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. INDICATORS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy – 1998 to 2008

From 1998 to 2008, 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 in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which was 9.3% in 1998 went down to 4.3% in 2008. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 24.0% in 1998 to 20.1% in 2008. On the other hand, "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 6.2% to 8.6% during the same period. The share of "Real estate, renting and business activities" which was 8.7% in 1998 increased to 11.5% in 2008. "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banking including offshore banks experienced a major rise from 7.4% in 1998 to 10.9% in 2008.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	Percentage			
	1998	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9.3	5.5	4.8	4.3
<i>Sugarcane</i>	5.5	2.8	2.3	1.9
<i>Other</i>	3.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	24.0	20.1	19.8	20.1
<i>Sugar</i>	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.6
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	12.0	7.5	7.5	6.8
<i>Other</i>	10.3	11.6	11.6	12.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.0
Construction	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.3
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.6
<i>Other</i>	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hotels and restaurants	6.2	8.5	9.4	8.6
Transport, storage and communications	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.2
Financial intermediation	7.4	10.4	10.5	10.9
<i>Insurance</i>	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7
<i>Banks</i>	4.3	6.4	6.4	6.9
<i>Other</i>	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Real estate, renting and business activities	8.7	10.5	10.9	11.5
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
<i>Other</i>	4.1	5.5	5.7	6.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.7	6.7	6.1	6.3
Education	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5
Health and social work	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
Other community, social and personal service and private households with employed persons	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
FISIM	-4.0	-5.6	-5.6	-6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Output and inputs

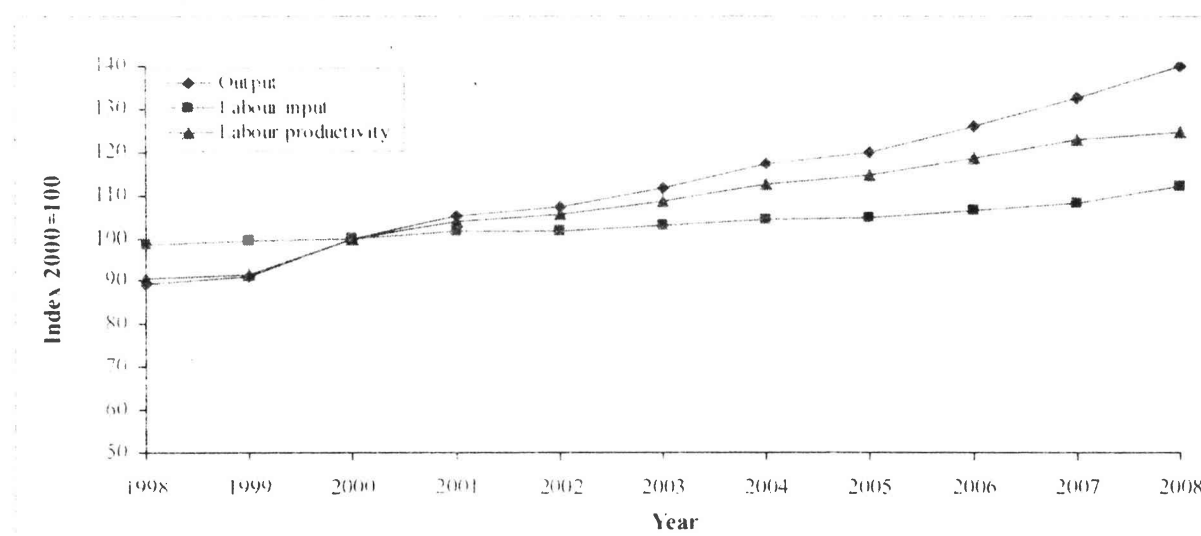
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 1998 to 2008, GDP in real terms 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 2002 to 2008 are given in table A.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.3% during the period 1998 to 2008 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 5.4% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2002 to 2008 by sector and for the 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 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per worker, is calculated by dividing GDP (at constant prices) 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 – Total economy, 1998 to 2008



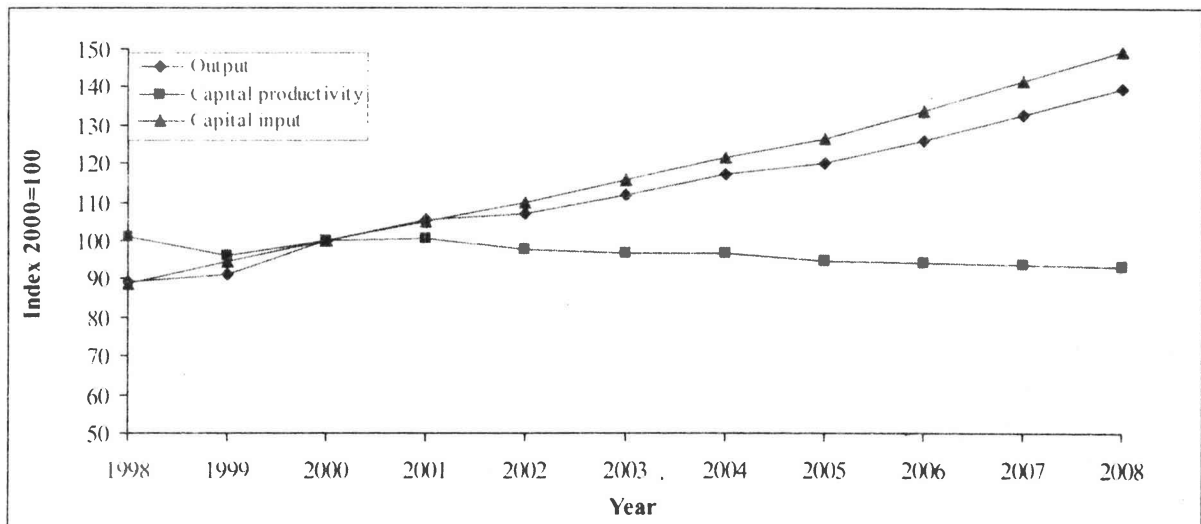
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 1998 to 2008. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.3%.

In 2008, labour productivity grew at a lower rate of 1.6% compared to 3.7% in 2007. This was the result of a slightly lower GDP growth of 5.3% in 2008 compared to 5.4% in 2007, coupled with a higher growth of 3.7% in labour input in 2008 against 1.6% in 2007. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2002 to 2008 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 – Total economy, 1998 to 2008



From 1998 to 2008, capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.8% with the index dropping from 100.8 in 1998 to 93.4 in 2008. In 2008, the capital productivity declined further by 0.5% after a decline of 0.4% in 2007. The 0.5% fall in 2008 is explained by a higher growth in capital input (5.8%) compared to GDP (5.3%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table A.5 for the years 2002 to 2008.

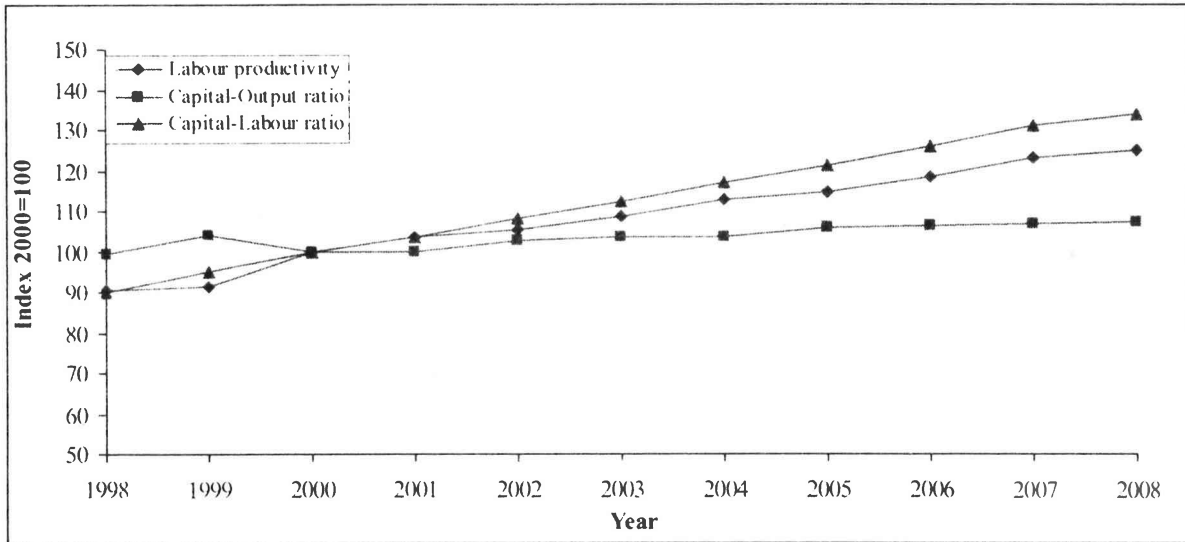
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio represents the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. The capital-output ratio shows an annual increase of 0.8% from 1998 to 2008 with the index improving from 99.2 in 1998 to reach 107.1 in 2008.

The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour inputs. The index of the capital-labour ratio has increased from 89.9 in 1998 to 133.7 in 2008, representing an annual growth of 4.0%.

In 2008, the capital-output ratio witnessed a rise of 0.5% compared to an increase of 0.4% in 2007. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 2.0% in 2008 compared to 4.2% in 2007. (Table B 1.2)

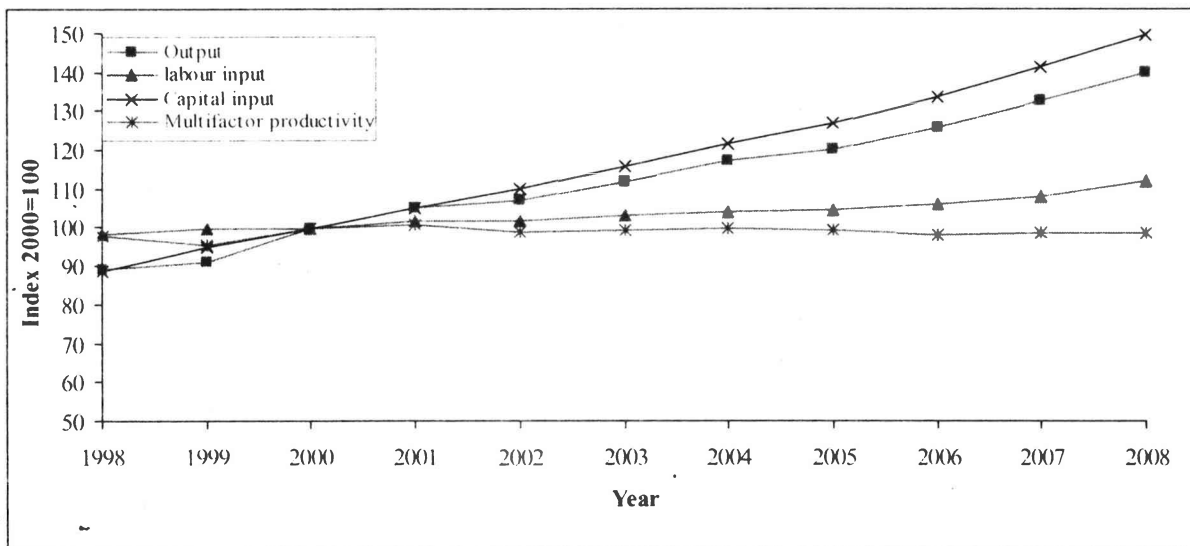
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 1998 to 2008



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 – Total economy, 1998 to 2008

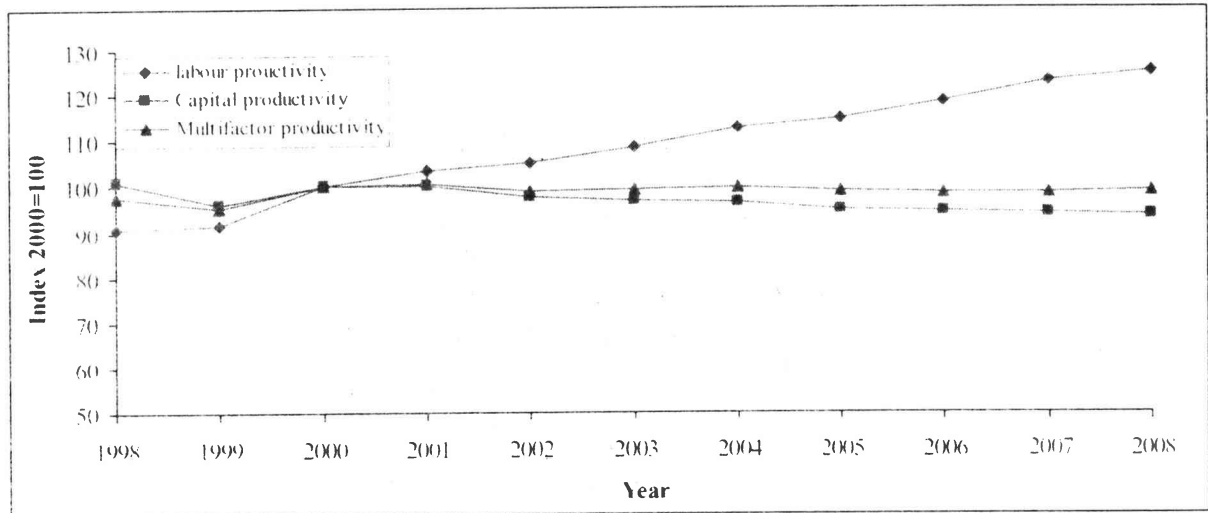


The average annual growth of MFP during the period 1998 to 2008 worked out to 0.1%. In 2008 MFP registered a growth of 0.4% compared to 0.1% in 2007. Table A.6 shows the trends in multifactor productivity by industry group and total economy for the period 2002 to 2008.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

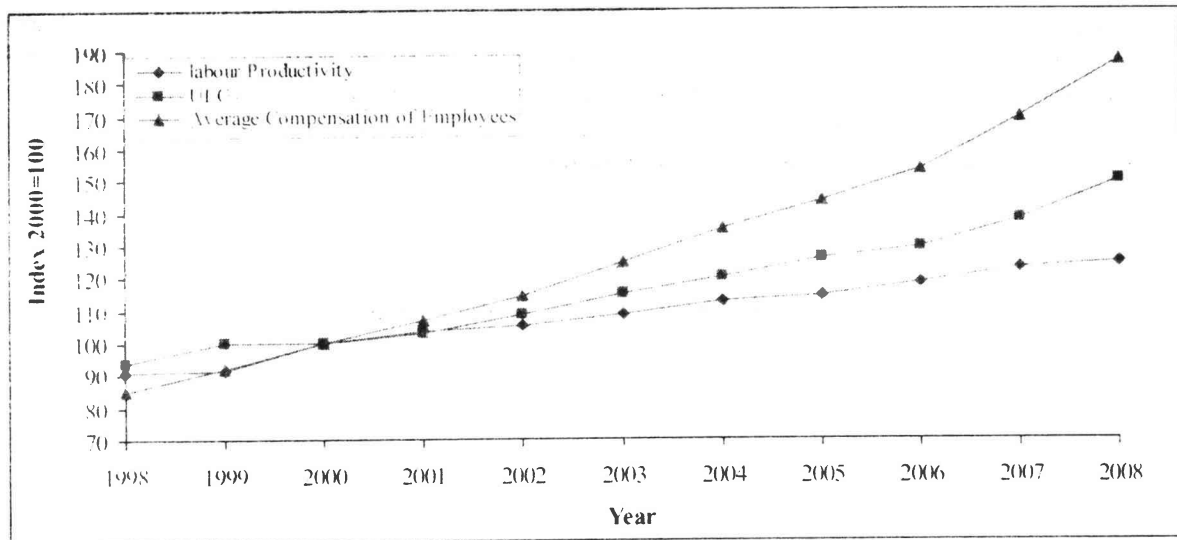
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 1998 to 2008. Over the years, whilst capital productivity declined by 0.8% annually, labour and multifactor productivity witnessed positive annual growths of 3.3% and 0.1% respectively. (Table B 1.1)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 1998 to 2008



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 1998 to 2008

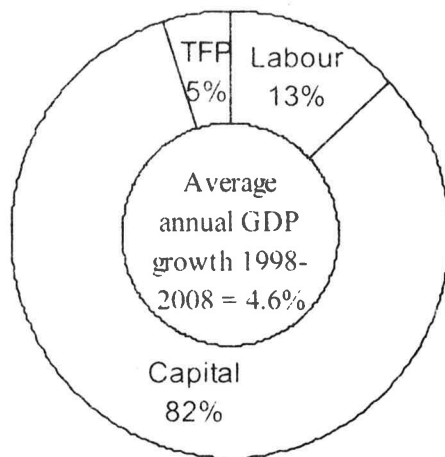


Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. From 1998 to 2008, ULC grew by 4.8% annually mainly due to a higher growth of 8.2% in average compensation of employees against the 3.3% 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 GDP growth 1998 – 2008



From 1998 to 2008, the contribution of labour to the 4.6% annual growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 13% and that of capital to 82%. The remaining 5% represents the contribution of "Total Factor Productivity" (TFP), which includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology. It is to be noted that during the period under study, labour grew by 1.3% and capital by 5.4%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs.

Factors	Percentage
Labour	13 %
Capital	82%
TFP	5%

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 24.0% in 1998 to 20.1% in 2008. In 2008, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 91,978 (30% of total employment) compared to 111,226 (38 % of total employment) in 1998.

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 6.8%, 0.6% and 12.7% to GDP in 2008.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 1998 to 2008, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.6% annually. In 2008, the sector registered a growth of 3.2% higher than the growth of 2.2% registered in 2007.

During the same period 1998 to 2008, labour input declined by 1.7% annually, whereas an annual rise of 4.0% was recorded in capital input.

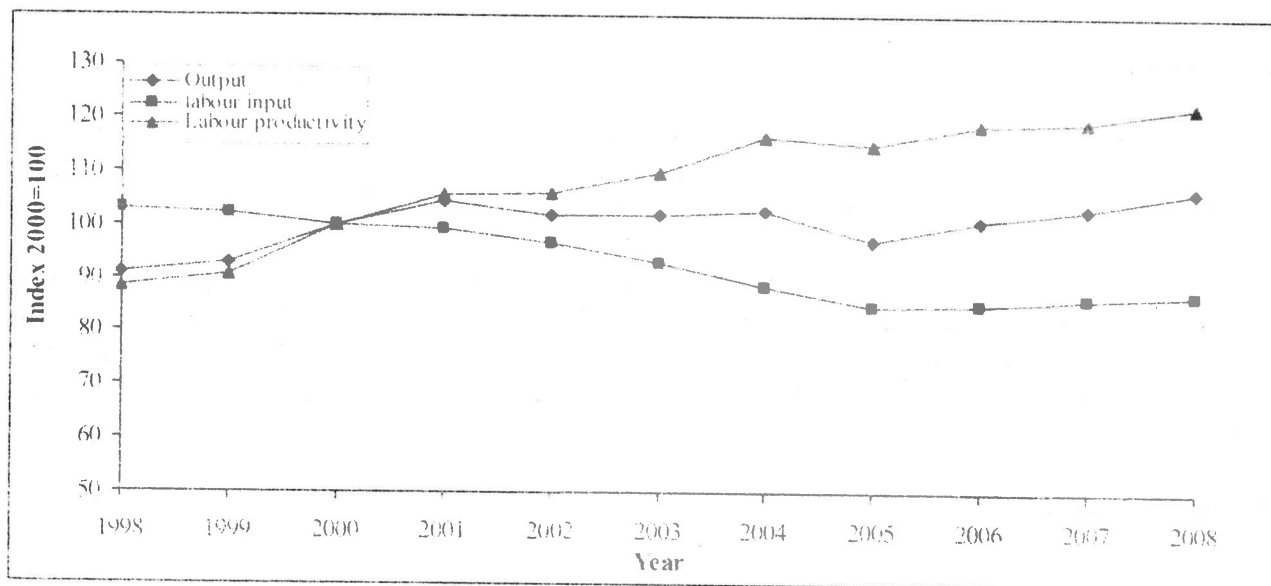
Labour input registered an increase of 0.8% in 2008 compared to 1.4% in 2007. Capital input grew at a lower rate of 2.9% in 2008 compared to 8.3% in 2007.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. From 1998 to 2008, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 88.3 in 1998 to 122.2 in 2008.

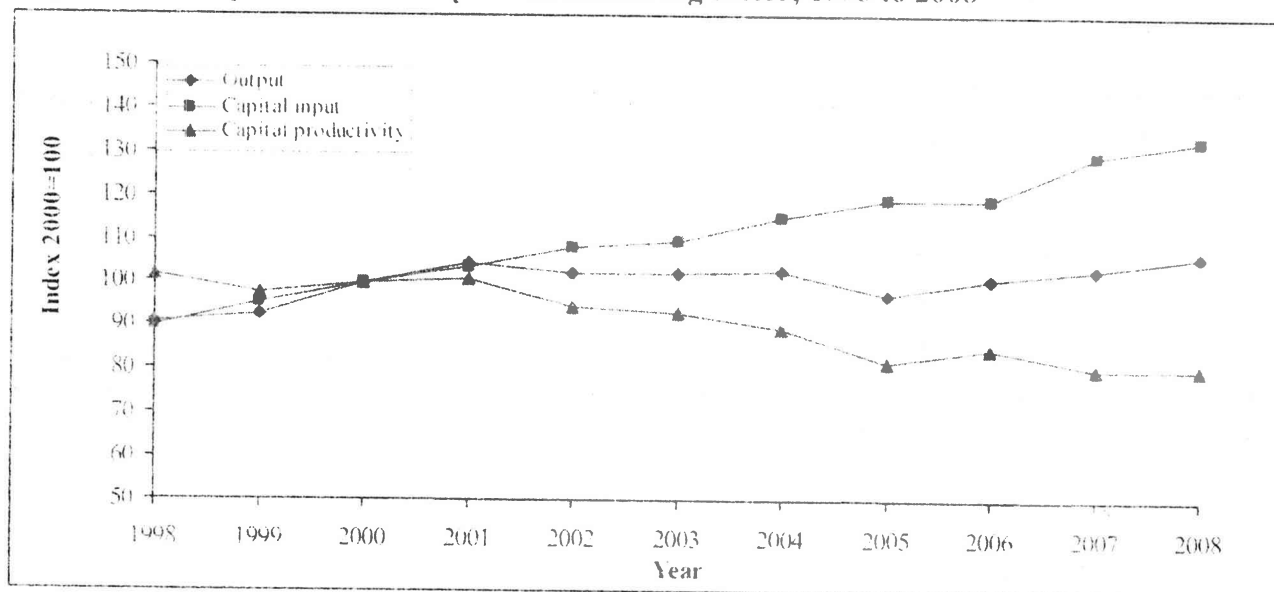
In 2008, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 2.4%, higher than the growth of 0.8% in 2007 as a result of increases of 0.8% and 3.2% in labour input and output respectively. (Table B 2.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008

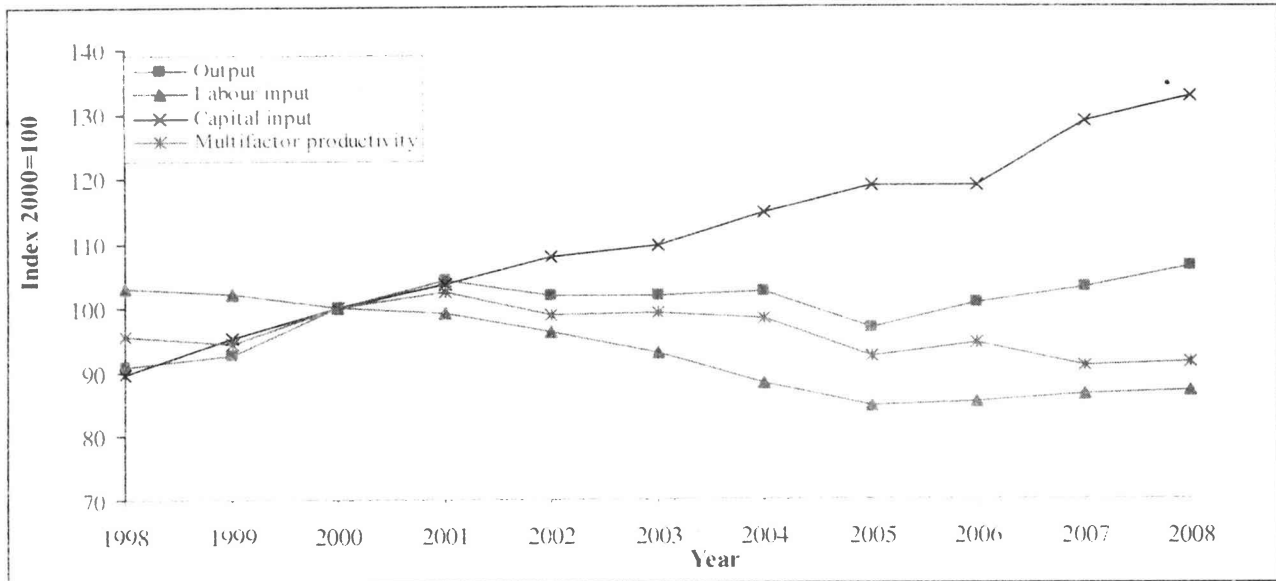


During the period 1998 to 2008, capital productivity declined by an average of 2.3% annually as a result of growth of 4.0% in capital input and a lower growth of 1.6% in real output.

After a decline of 5.7% in 2007, capital productivity increased by 0.3% in 2008 as a result of a higher growth of 3.2% in real output compared to a growth of 2.9% in capital input. (Table B 2.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008



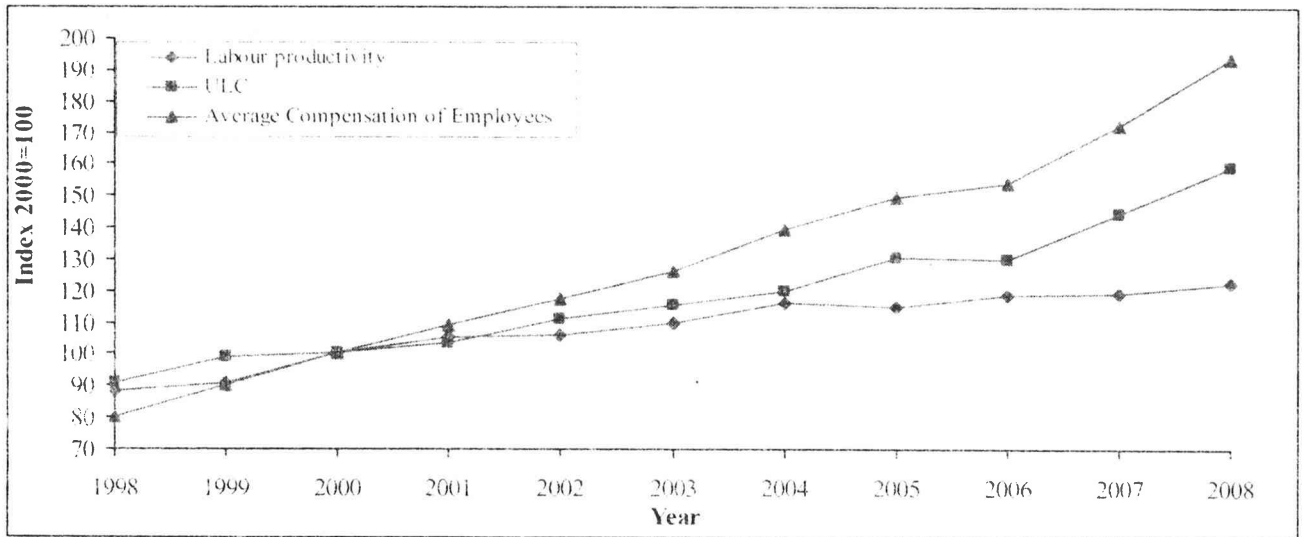
During the period 1998 to 2008, multifactor productivity (MFP) decreased by an average of 0.4% per annum. In 2008, MFP witnessed an increase of 0.8% after a fall of 3.7% in 2007. (Table B 2.1)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. From 1998 to 2008, ULC grew at an annual rate of 5.7% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (9.2%) compared to labour productivity (3.3%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 90.8 in 1998 to 158.8 in 2008.

In 2008, ULC for the manufacturing sector grew by 10.1% compared to 11.2% in 2007. (Table B 2.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1998 to 2008



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORTS ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

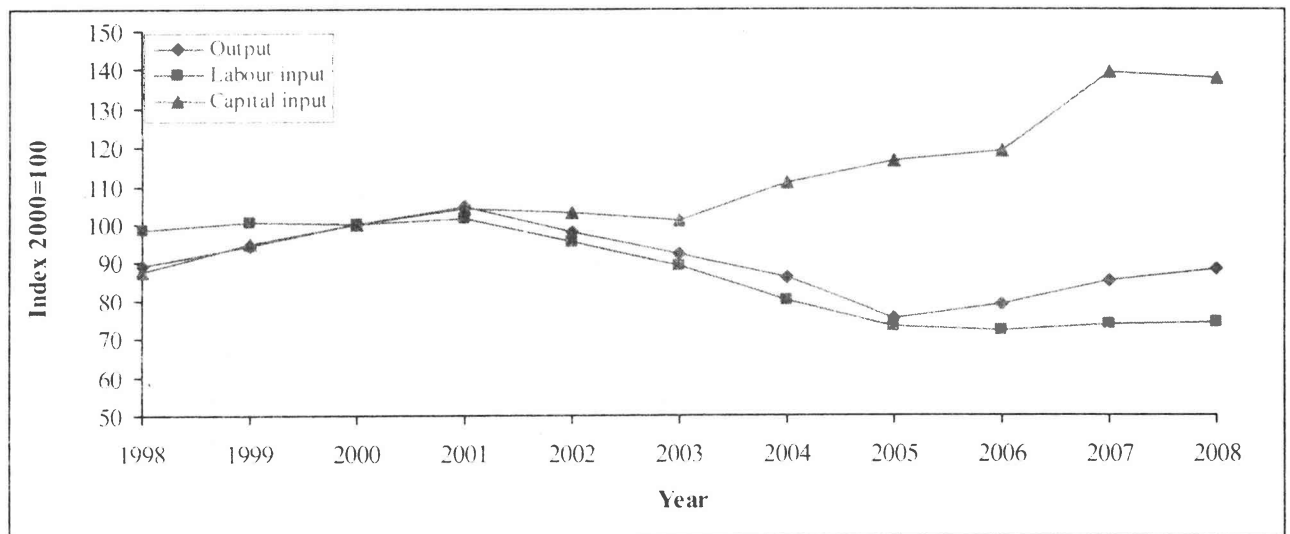
4.1 Background

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 repeal of various industrial enactments in the Finance Act 2006, all industrial certificates including the export certificate (EPZ) lapsed on 1 October 2006. To have consistent data series on enterprises involved in manufacturing activities for export, in addition to enterprises previously holding an EPZ certificate, enterprises manufacturing goods for export and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment as from 1 October 2006 are also considered as “Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)”.

In March 2008 the number of persons employed by the EOE was 66,782 (48,371 Mauritians and 18,411 foreigners). For year 2008, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 6.8%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 69.4% and 30.6% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1998 to 2008



From 1998 to 2008, real output of the EOE sector declined at an average annual rate of 0.1%. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 6.9% was observed in the non-textile establishments while a decline of 1.4% was registered in the textile establishments.

During the period 1998 to 2008, labour input registered an annual decrease of 2.8%. In 2008, labour input grew by 1.1% compared to 1.7% in 2007.

From 1998 to 2008, an average annual increase of 4.6% was observed in capital input with the index moving from 87.7 in 1998 to 137.4 in 2008. In 2008, the index declined by 1.3% compared to a high growth of 16.7% in 2007. (Table B 3.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1998 to 2008

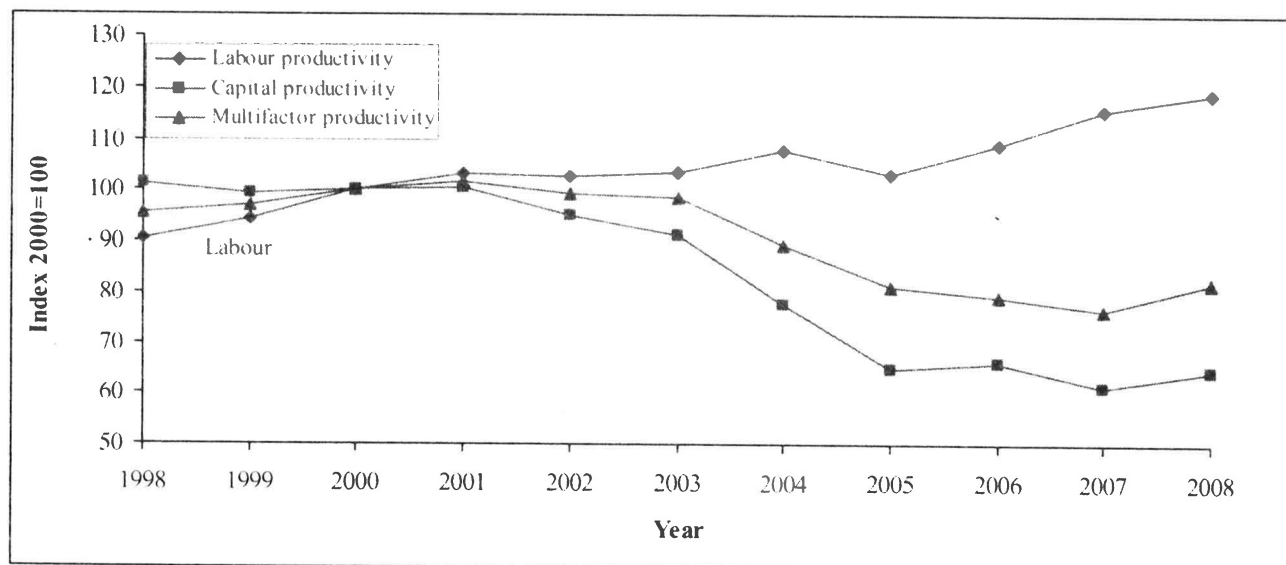


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 1998 to 2008. During that period, labour productivity grew at an average annual rate of 2.8% while capital productivity declined by 4.5%. This is explained by an annual decline of 2.8% in the labour input and a growth of 4.6% in capital input along with a fall of 0.1% in real output during the period under review. Multifactor productivity fell at an average annual rate of 1.6%. (Table B 3.1).

In 2008, labour productivity in the EOE grew by 2.5% compared to 6.2% in 2007. Capital productivity witnessed an increase of 5.0% in 2008 after a fall of 7.4% in 2007. Multifactor productivity in EOE for year 2008 grew by 7.1% after a decline of 3.7% in 2007.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 1998 to 2008

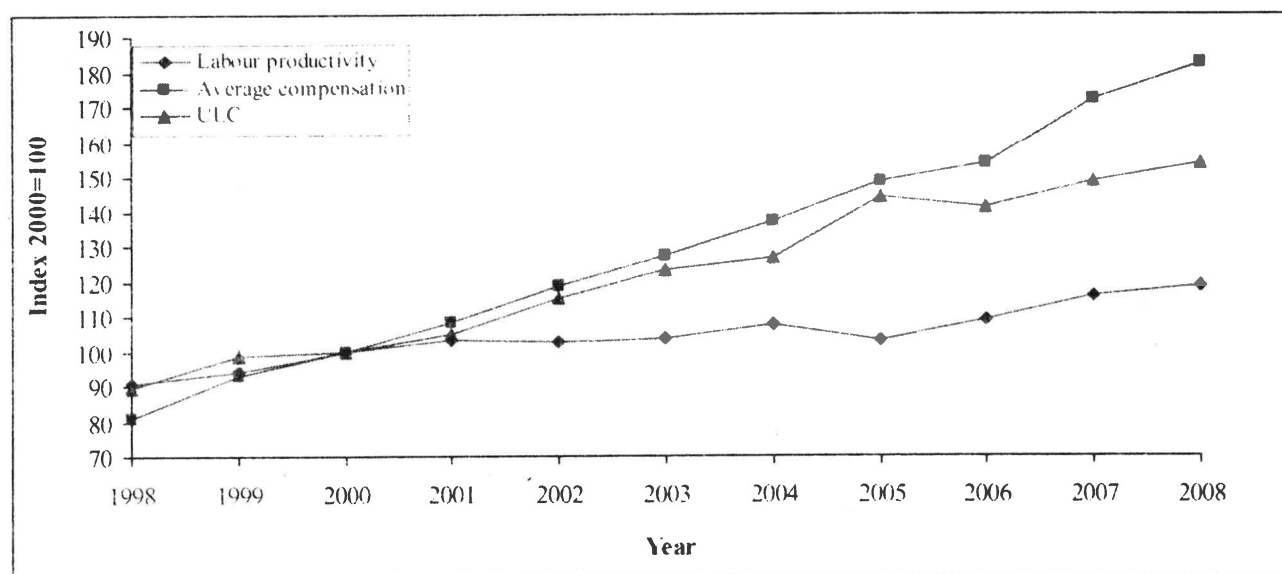


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 1998 to 2008. During the period 1998 to 2008 average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 8.5% and labour productivity by 2.8%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 5.6%. In 2008, ULC increased by 3.4% compared to 5.4% in 2007. (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.

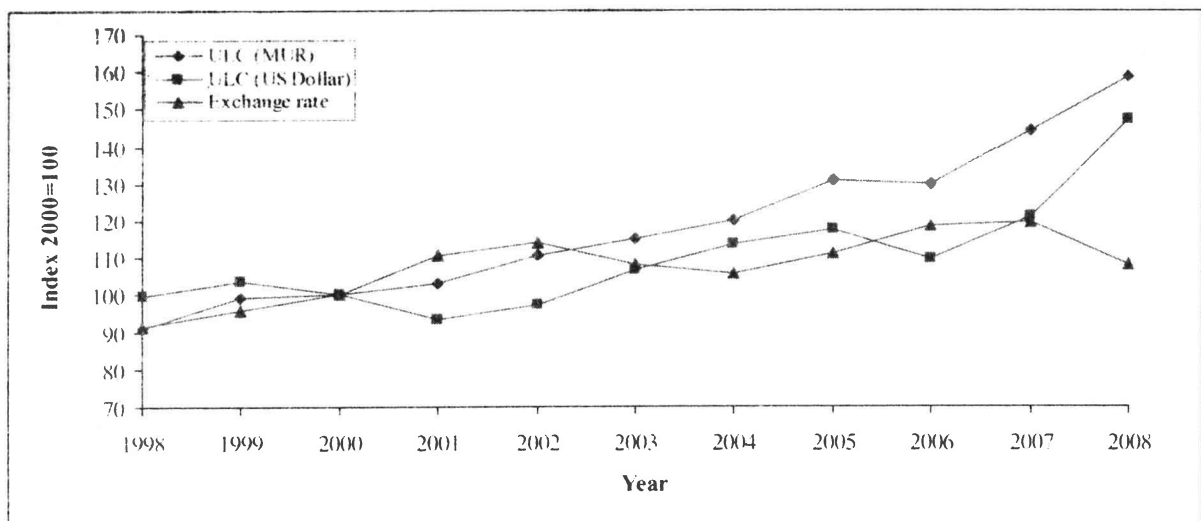
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

To compare changes in competitiveness, the impacts 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.

Figure 5.1 below presents ULC in Mauritian Rupee and US Dollar for the period 1998 to 2008. 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 US Dollar, less Dollars are paid in exchange for each national currency unit.

Figure 5.1-ULC index in Mauritian Rupees (MUR) and US dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2008



From 1998 to 2008, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 5.7% annually. However, in Dollar terms, it increased at an annual rate of 4.0% following the 1.7% depreciation of the local currency against the US Dollar.

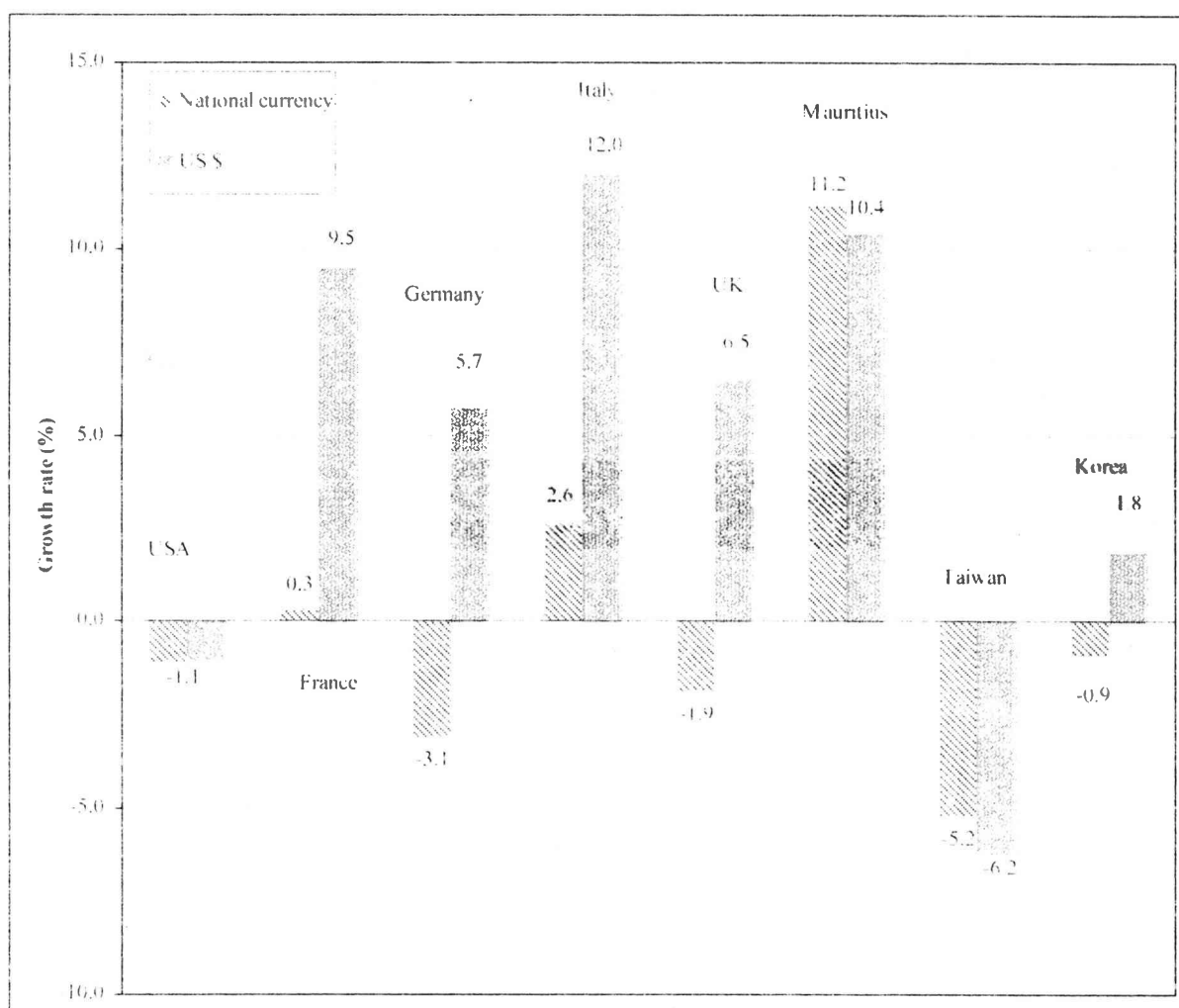
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2007

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2007, in national currency and US Dollar is given in the table IV and figure 5.2 below.

Table IV: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost of selected countries, 2007

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-1.1	0.3	-3.1	2.6	-1.9	11.2	-5.2	-0.9
US \$	-1.1	9.5	5.7	12.0	6.5	10.4	-6.2	1.8

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2007



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

It is observed that, in 2007, ULC in manufacturing, expressed in national currency, fell in five of the eight economies compared, the steepest declines being observed in Taiwan (-5.2%) and Germany (-3.1%). Among the three economies where increases were registered, Mauritius registered the highest increase (+11.2%).

Expressed in US Dollar, unit labour cost in manufacturing, declined in two countries namely USA (-1.1%) and Taiwan (-6.2%). Among the countries registering increases, Italy and Mauritius registered high increases of (+12.0%) and (+10.4%) respectively, explained by 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 trading 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, for 2005 to 2008 in some of our main importing countries. Data for United Kingdom shows that Mauritius is penetrating its market for SITC group 845² since its share has increased from 2.1% in 2005 to 2.6% in 2008 whereas data for France indicates that Mauritius is losing its market for the same SITC since the figure has decreased from 2.6% in 2005 to 1.6% in 2008

¹ SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

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

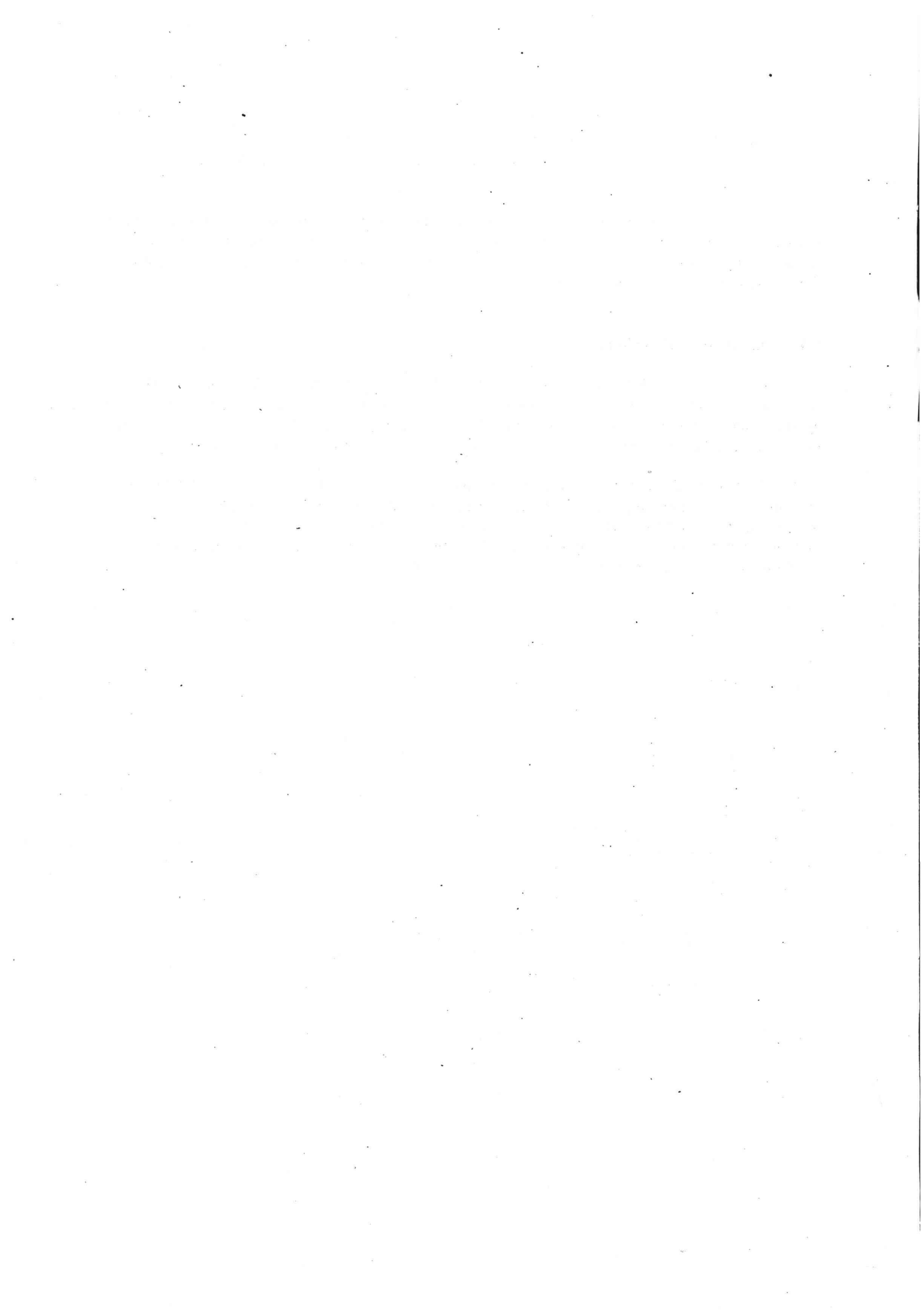


Table A.1 - Real output by industry group, 2002-2008

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Real output													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	89.6	91.3	98.7	93.3	93.9	86.9	92.5	-16.3	1.9	8.1	-5.4	0.6	-7.4	6.4
Mining and quarrying	48.0	48.5	48.7	46.9	51.2	46.5	46.5	-49.0	1.0	0.4	-3.6	9.1	-9.1	0.0
Manufacturing	101.9	101.9	102.5	96.9	100.7	103.0	106.3	-2.4	0.0	0.6	-5.5	4.0	2.2	3.2
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	98.1	92.2	86.0	75.4	78.9	85.2	88.2	-6.0	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	4.6	8.0	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	112.4	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	141.1	146.8	1.5	8.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	4.0
Construction	111.8	123.2	123.9	118.4	124.6	143.5	159.4	6.3	10.2	0.5	-4.4	5.2	15.2	11.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	106.5	107.8	113.9	120.3	126.9	132.6	138.7	3.2	1.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	4.5	4.6
Hotels and restaurants	104.3	107.5	110.0	116.2	120.3	137.1	140.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	5.6	3.5	14.0	2.7
Transport, storage and communications	117.5	125.3	135.4	145.8	156.6	168.7	179.1	7.7	6.6	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.7	6.2
Financial intermediation	96.8	108.1	112.8	118.9	127.2	136.7	150.5	5.8	11.7	4.3	5.4	7.0	7.5	10.1
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	114.7	122.9	132.8	143.5	155.7	171.3	189.8	5.5	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	10.0	10.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	110.2	116.4	121.4	127.9	133.0	133.6	135.9	6.1	5.6	4.3	5.3	4.0	0.5	1.7
Education	110.3	115.6	123.0	130.5	135.9	139.3	144.0	6.1	4.8	6.4	6.1	4.1	2.5	3.4
Health and social work	115.0	122.8	131.4	139.6	150.6	157.5	164.8	9.0	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.9	4.6	4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	112.6	119.7	128.8	138.0	147.0	158.8	171.9	6.5	6.3	7.6	7.2	6.5	8.0	8.3
Total Economy	107.1	111.8	117.2	119.9	126.0	132.8	139.8	1.8	4.4	4.8	2.3	5.1	5.4	5.3

Table A.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2002-2008

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	84.9	83.9	83.1	82.5	81.5	80.2	79.5	-12.9	-1.2	-1.0	-0.6	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8
Mining and quarrying	100.0	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	15.4	15.4	0.0	-76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0
Manufacturing	96.3	93.0	88.2	84.5	85.1	86.3	87.0	-2.8	-3.5	-5.2	-4.2	0.7	1.4	0.8
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	95.4	89.1	79.7	72.9	72.4	73.6	74.4	-5.8	-6.7	-10.5	-8.5	-0.8	1.7	1.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	103.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	3.3	-3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
Construction	102.7	106.4	108.9	104.2	107.3	110.2	115.3	1.1	3.7	2.3	-4.3	3.0	2.7	4.6
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	107.3	113.5	119.1	121.8	125.5	124.8	128.3	4.2	5.8	4.9	2.3	3.0	-0.5	2.8
Hotels and restaurants	111.4	116.1	120.3	131.8	134.7	136.0	152.1	4.8	4.2	3.6	9.5	2.3	0.9	11.8
Transport, storage and communications	108.3	110.8	114.0	115.6	117.1	118.7	123.8	5.2	2.3	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.3
Financial intermediation	102.8	108.3	109.7	122.2	130.6	147.2	170.8	0.0	5.4	1.3	11.4	6.8	12.8	16.0
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	107.5	113.7	124.0	137.0	144.5	169.2	193.2	4.0	5.7	9.0	10.5	5.5	17.1	14.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	108.8	111.7	111.1	112.3	112.8	111.4	112.8	5.5	2.6	-0.5	1.0	0.5	-1.3	1.3
Education	107.3	114.1	119.1	123.2	129.1	130.9	133.2	4.4	6.4	4.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	1.7
Health and social work	100.8	105.3	109.0	112.8	112.8	117.3	123.3	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.4	0.0	4.0	5.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	106.7	111.0	117.4	119.1	120.6	121.6	127.7	4.5	4.0	5.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	5.0
Total Economy	101.7	102.9	104.0	104.6	106.3	108.0	112.0	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.6	3.7

Table A.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2002-2008

Industry	Capital input (Index 2000=100)													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	102.6	105.5	111.5	124.2	139.8	151.3	162.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	11.4	12.6	8.2	7.6
Mining and quarrying	10.3	106.5	351.3	312.1	423.9	1421.0	4837.6	-70.0	935.3	229.7	-11.2	35.8	235.3	240.4
Manufacturing	107.9	109.5	114.7	118.9	118.9	128.8	132.5	4.2	1.5	4.8	3.7	-0.1	8.3	2.9
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	103.2	101.1	110.7	116.4	119.3	139.2	137.4	-0.7	-2.0	9.5	5.2	2.5	16.7	-1.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	103.9	106.3	108.3	113.1	118.7	119.6	116.5	1.4	2.4	1.8	4.5	4.9	0.8	-2.6
Construction	86.1	87.3	91.5	93.5	99.5	116.4	136.3	-11.6	1.4	4.8	2.1	6.4	17.0	17.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	113.9	120.3	125.4	130.6	135.8	147.6	160.2	7.1	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.0	8.7	8.6
Hotels and restaurants	126.3	136.6	155.0	166.7	186.6	216.5	248.4	13.4	8.1	13.5	7.5	11.9	16.0	14.7
Transport, storage and communications	104.9	107.0	107.3	107.5	115.9	118.9	119.7	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	7.7	2.6	0.7
Financial intermediation	108.1	110.0	114.2	123.4	136.0	142.7	146.4	6.4	1.8	3.8	8.1	10.2	4.9	2.9
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	116.4	155.2	198.7	229.6	247.7	294.9	386.5	8.6	33.3	28.1	15.5	7.9	19.1	14.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	106.9	114.4	122.5	126.9	131.0	132.5	137.7	4.8	7.0	7.1	3.6	3.2	1.2	3.9
Education	118.7	135.0	148.1	161.9	168.9	175.7	188.5	13.5	13.7	9.7	9.3	4.3	4.0	7.3
Health and social work	116.7	127.0	139.3	144.9	150.8	159.7	180.3	12.4	8.8	9.7	4.0	4.1	5.9	12.9
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	128.2	159.8	177.2	200.1	219.5	235.5	252.5	13.1	24.6	10.9	12.9	9.7	7.3	7.2
Total Economy	109.9	115.6	121.4	126.6	133.7	141.5	149.7	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.9	5.8

Table A.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2002-2008

(Index 2000 = 100)

Industry	Labour Productivity													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	105.5	108.8	118.8	113.1	115.2	108.4	116.4	-3.9	3.1	9.2	-4.8	1.9	-5.8	7.3
Mining and quarrying	48.0	210.0	210.9	203.3	221.8	302.4	302.4	-49.0	337.7	0.4	-3.6	9.1	36.4	0.0
Manufacturing	105.8	109.6	116.3	114.6	118.4	119.3	122.2	0.4	3.6	6.1	-1.4	3.3	0.8	2.4
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	102.8	103.5	107.8	103.4	109.0	115.7	118.6	-0.2	0.7	4.1	-4.1	5.4	6.2	2.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	108.7	121.6	126.4	131.2	136.5	141.1	142.0	-1.8	11.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.4	0.6
Construction	108.9	115.8	113.8	113.6	116.1	130.2	138.3	5.2	6.3	-1.8	-0.1	2.2	12.2	6.2
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	99.2	94.9	95.6	98.8	101.1	106.2	108.1	-0.9	-4.3	0.8	3.3	2.4	5.0	1.7
Hotels and restaurants	93.6	92.6	91.4	88.2	89.3	100.8	92.6	-1.6	-1.1	-1.2	-3.6	1.2	12.9	-8.2
Transport, storage and communications	108.5	113.1	118.8	126.2	133.7	142.1	144.7	2.3	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	6.3	1.8
Financial intermediation	94.2	99.8	102.8	97.3	97.4	92.9	88.1	5.8	6.0	3.0	-5.4	0.2	-4.7	-5.1
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	106.6	108.1	107.1	104.8	105.8	101.3	98.3	1.5	1.4	-1.0	-2.2	2.8	-6.0	-3.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.3	104.2	109.3	113.9	117.9	120.0	120.5	0.5	2.9	4.8	4.2	3.5	1.8	0.4
Education	102.9	101.4	103.3	106.0	105.3	106.4	108.1	1.6	-1.5	1.9	2.6	-0.7	1.1	1.6
Health and social work	114.1	116.7	120.5	123.7	133.5	134.3	133.6	5.7	2.2	3.3	2.7	7.9	0.6	-0.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	105.5	107.8	109.7	115.8	121.9	130.5	134.7	1.9	2.2	1.7	5.6	5.2	7.1	3.2
Total Economy	105.3	108.6	112.7	114.6	118.5	122.9	124.9	1.6	3.2	3.7	1.7	3.4	3.7	1.6

Table A.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2002-2008

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	87.3	86.5	88.5	75.1	67.1	57.5	56.8	-17.9	-0.9	2.3	-15.1	-10.6	-14.4	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	466.3	45.5	13.9	15.0	12.1	3.3	1.0	70.2	-90.2	-69.5	8.5	-19.7	-72.9	-70.6
Manufacturing	94.4	93.0	89.3	81.4	84.8	80.0	80.2	-6.4	-1.5	-4.0	-8.8	4.1	-5.7	0.3
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	95.1	91.3	77.7	64.8	66.1	61.2	64.2	-5.4	-4.0	-14.9	-16.6	2.0	-7.4	5.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	108.2	114.3	116.7	116.0	115.0	118.0	126.0	0.1	5.7	2.1	-0.6	-0.9	2.6	6.8
Construction	129.8	141.1	135.3	126.7	125.2	123.3	117.0	20.3	8.7	-4.1	-6.4	-1.1	-1.6	-5.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	93.5	89.6	90.8	92.1	93.4	89.9	86.6	-3.6	-4.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	-3.8	-3.7
Hotels and restaurants	82.6	78.7	71.0	69.7	64.5	63.3	56.7	-9.1	-4.7	-9.7	-1.8	-7.5	-1.7	-10.5
Transport, storage and communications	112.1	117.0	126.2	135.6	135.2	141.8	149.6	6.4	4.4	7.8	7.5	-0.3	4.9	5.5
Financial intermediation	89.6	98.3	98.7	96.3	93.5	95.8	102.5	-0.6	9.7	0.5	-2.5	-2.9	2.4	7.0
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	98.5	79.2	66.8	62.5	62.9	58.1	49.1	-2.9	-19.6	-15.7	-6.4	-1.3	-9.6	-15.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	103.2	101.8	99.1	100.8	101.5	100.8	98.7	1.2	-1.3	-2.6	1.7	0.7	-0.7	-2.1
Education	93.0	85.7	83.1	80.6	80.5	79.3	76.4	-6.5	-7.8	-3.0	-3.0	-0.2	-1.5	-3.6
Health and social work	98.5	96.7	94.3	96.3	99.9	98.6	91.4	-3.0	-1.9	-2.5	2.1	3.7	-1.3	-7.3
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	87.8	74.9	72.7	69.0	67.0	67.4	68.1	-5.8	-14.7	-3.0	-5.1	-2.9	0.7	1.0
Total Economy	97.5	96.8	96.5	94.7	94.2	93.8	93.4	-2.8	-0.7	-0.3	-1.9	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5

Table A.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2002-2008

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index						Growth rate (%)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	93.5	94.3	97.7	86.4	80.4	71.3	73.0	-13.2	0.9	3.6	-11.6	-7.0	-11.3	2.3
Mining and quarrying	130.2	58.6	18.9	20.4	16.4	4.8	1.4	-26.3	-55.0	-67.7	7.7	-19.8	-70.6	-69.9
Manufacturing	98.8	99.2	98.3	92.3	94.3	90.8	91.6	-3.6	0.4	-0.9	-6.1	2.2	-3.7	0.8
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	99.3	98.4	89.1	81.0	79.3	76.3	81.7	-2.3	-1.0	-9.4	-9.1	-2.2	-3.7	7.1
Electricity, gas and water supply	108.3	115.7	119.0	120.2	120.2	124.0	129.6	-0.3	6.9	2.8	1.0	-0.1	3.2	4.5
Construction	118.6	127.4	123.7	119.9	120.6	126.4	126.0	12.1	7.4	-2.9	-3.1	0.6	4.8	-0.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	98.8	97.0	99.0	101.1	103.1	101.8	100.3	-0.8	-1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	-1.2	-1.5
Hotels and restaurants	85.4	82.2	75.8	74.1	69.9	70.7	63.7	-7.1	-3.8	-7.7	-2.3	-5.7	1.2	-9.9
Transport, storage and communications	110.7	115.5	123.4	131.9	134.6	141.9	147.7	4.8	4.3	6.8	6.9	2.1	5.4	4.1
Financial intermediation	90.5	98.6	99.7	96.5	94.4	95.1	98.7	0.8	8.9	1.1	-3.2	-2.2	0.8	3.9
Real estate, renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	101.6	88.7	78.5	74.3	75.1	69.6	60.7	-1.2	-12.7	-11.4	-5.4	1.0	-7.3	-12.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.6	103.8	107.5	111.5	114.7	116.0	116.0	0.7	2.2	3.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	0.0
Education	99.9	96.4	96.9	97.5	96.7	96.6	96.7	-0.9	-3.5	0.6	0.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.1
Health and social work	108.2	108.9	110.0	112.5	118.8	117.9	113.7	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.2	5.7	-0.8	-3.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	94.8	86.6	85.4	84.1	83.5	85.1	87.2	-2.7	-8.7	-1.3	-1.5	-0.7	1.9	2.5
Total Economy	99.0	99.5	99.9	99.1	98.5	98.6	99.0	-1.5	0.5	0.4	-0.8	-0.6	0.1	0.4

Table A.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2002-2008

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z ₁)								Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM <small>comp. based on c.o.</small>)								Total Productivity Measure (TPM)							
	(Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)								(Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)								(Gross Output/All Input Resources) ¹							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.238	3.221	3.295	3.124	3.105	2.980	2.936	3.724	3.571	3.876	3.769	3.734	3.646	3.514	1.724	1.679	1.762	1.688	1.672	1.615	1.615	1.573		
Mining and quarrying	7.231	4.351	4.346	5.000	4.741	4.097	4.741	4.087	4.512	4.520	4.400	4.571	4.097	3.765	2.611	2.215	2.216	2.340	2.327	2.048	2.048	2.098		
Manufacturing	1.550	1.569	1.569	1.570	1.567	1.632	1.662	6.392	6.297	6.495	6.351	6.971	6.470	6.322	1.245	1.252	1.260	1.255	1.277	1.300	1.300	1.313		
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	<i>1.550</i>	<i>1.622</i>	<i>1.624</i>	<i>1.606</i>	<i>1.574</i>	<i>1.568</i>	<i>1.636</i>	<i>5.126</i>	<i>4.580</i>	<i>4.752</i>	<i>4.488</i>	<i>5.127</i>	<i>5.156</i>	<i>4.589</i>	<i>1.188</i>	<i>1.195</i>	<i>1.207</i>	<i>1.179</i>	<i>1.201</i>	<i>1.200</i>	<i>1.200</i>	<i>1.203</i>		
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.796	1.864	1.800	1.595	1.498	1.405	1.418	10.489	10.418	9.097	8.851	11.035	11.805	13.885	1.533	1.581	1.502	1.351	1.318	1.255	1.286	1.286		
Construction	1.629	1.623	1.624	1.592	1.606	1.606	1.601	5.237	5.283	5.251	5.472	5.434	5.686	5.737	1.241	1.240	1.238	1.232	1.238	1.251	1.250	1.250		
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3.830	3.798	3.762	3.746	3.706	3.685	3.694	4.512	4.524	4.540	4.547	4.565	4.574	4.606	2.031	2.010	2.009	2.012	2.005	1.977	1.977	1.984		
Hotels and restaurants	2.416	2.400	2.414	2.419	2.443	2.443	2.436	6.018	6.012	6.009	6.051	6.060	6.063	5.966	1.697	1.685	1.694	1.701	1.713	1.720	1.706	1.706		
Transport, storage and communications	2.137	2.162	2.119	1.979	2.024	1.946	1.923	4.645	4.997	5.120	5.387	5.484	5.565	5.419	1.469	1.487	1.476	1.426	1.457	1.422	1.399	1.399		
Financial intermediation	4.385	4.333	4.254	4.266	4.284	4.255	4.262	5.912	5.533	5.583	5.876	5.937	5.841	5.789	2.510	2.423	2.407	2.465	2.482	2.455	2.448	2.448		
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	2.986	2.967	2.973	2.971	2.969	2.942	2.977	3.783	3.783	3.794	3.829	3.851	3.912	3.934	1.654	1.645	1.651	1.660	1.659	1.665	1.681	1.681		
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	4.034	4.190	4.229	3.875	3.808	3.965	4.270	1.605	1.573	1.562	1.612	1.634	1.634	1.581	1.148	1.144	1.141	1.139	1.144	1.157	1.154	1.154		
Education	9.064	9.017	9.088	8.230	7.867	7.881	7.990	1.567	1.568	1.539	1.574	1.612	1.628	1.598	1.336	1.335	1.316	1.321	1.338	1.349	1.332	1.332		
Health and social work	3.914	4.667	4.290	4.897	4.639	4.103	4.486	2.051	1.941	1.989	1.941	2.014	2.148	2.075	1.346	1.371	1.359	1.390	1.404	1.410	1.419	1.419		
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4.634	4.705	4.687	4.712	4.703	4.732	4.538	2.888	2.873	2.872	2.857	2.884	2.951	2.891	1.756	1.756	1.756	1.757	1.761	1.791	1.742	1.742		
Total Economy	2.079	2.113	2.127	2.107	2.104	2.116	2.120	4.548	4.444	4.468	4.482	4.651	4.681	4.611	1.417	1.421	1.430	1.423	1.438	1.446	1.441	1.441		

¹ All Input Resources = Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

Table A.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2002-2008

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z2)								Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM ¹ based on VA)								Overall Productivity Measure (OPM)							
	(Value Added/Intermediate Consumption)								(Value Added/Compensation fo Employees)								(Value Added/All Input Resources ¹)							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Agriculture hunting, forestry and fishing	2.238	2.221	2.295	2.124	2.105	1.979	1.936	2.574	2.462	2.695	2.563	2.532	2.422	2.317	1.191	1.158	1.227	1.148	1.133	1.073	1.037			
Mining and quarrying	6.231	3.351	3.346	4.000	3.741	3.097	3.741	3.522	3.475	3.480	3.520	3.607	3.097	2.971	2.250	1.706	1.706	1.872	1.836	1.548	1.656			
Manufacturing	0.550	0.569	0.569	0.570	0.567	0.632	0.662	2.267	2.284	2.355	2.305	2.521	2.505	2.519	0.442	0.454	0.457	0.455	0.462	0.504	0.523			
<i>Export oriented enterprises</i>	0.550	0.622	0.624	0.606	0.574	0.568	0.636	1.818	1.757	1.825	1.693	1.869	1.785	1.785	0.421	0.458	0.463	0.445	0.438	0.435	0.468			
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.796	0.864	0.800	0.595	0.498	0.405	0.418	4.649	4.828	4.044	3.302	3.668	3.404	4.092	0.680	0.733	0.668	0.504	0.438	0.362	0.379			
Construction	0.629	0.623	0.624	0.592	0.606	0.606	0.601	2.021	2.027	2.017	2.035	2.050	2.145	2.153	0.479	0.476	0.476	0.458	0.467	0.472	0.469			
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.830	2.798	2.762	2.746	2.706	2.685	2.694	3.334	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.333	3.359	1.501	1.481	1.475	1.475	1.464	1.441	1.447			
Hotels and restaurants	1.416	1.400	1.414	1.419	1.443	1.443	1.436	3.527	3.507	3.519	3.549	3.580	3.581	3.517	0.995	0.983	0.992	0.998	1.012	1.016	1.006			
Transport, storage and communications	1.137	1.162	1.119	0.979	1.024	0.946	0.923	2.631	2.685	2.704	2.665	2.774	2.705	2.601	0.782	0.799	0.779	0.706	0.737	0.691	0.671			
Financial intermediation	3.385	3.333	3.254	3.266	3.284	3.255	3.262	4.564	4.256	4.271	4.499	4.551	4.468	4.431	1.938	1.864	1.842	1.887	1.903	1.878	1.874			
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	1.986	1.967	1.973	1.971	1.969	1.942	1.977	2.516	2.508	2.518	2.540	2.554	2.582	2.613	1.100	1.091	1.096	1.101	1.100	1.099	1.116			
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.034	3.190	3.229	2.875	2.808	2.965	3.270	1.207	1.197	1.193	1.196	1.205	1.222	1.211	0.864	0.871	0.871	0.845	0.843	0.865	0.884			
Education	8.064	8.017	8.088	7.230	6.867	6.881	6.990	1.394	1.394	1.370	1.383	1.407	1.421	1.398	1.189	1.187	1.172	1.161	1.168	1.178	1.165			
Health and social work	2.914	3.667	3.290	3.897	3.639	3.103	3.486	1.527	1.525	1.526	1.544	1.580	1.624	1.612	1.002	1.077	1.042	1.106	1.101	1.066	1.102			
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.634	3.705	3.687	3.712	3.703	3.732	3.538	2.265	2.262	2.260	2.251	2.271	2.327	2.254	1.377	1.383	1.381	1.384	1.386	1.413	1.358			
Total Economy	1.079	1.113	1.127	1.107	1.104	1.116	1.120	2.360	2.341	2.368	2.354	2.440	2.468	2.436	0.735	0.748	0.758	0.747	0.754	0.762	0.761			

¹ All Input Resources= Intermediate Consumption + Compensation of Employees + Other Taxes

B. SERIES
B 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table B 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1988 to 2008

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 %
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	126.0	5.1	106.3	1.6	133.7	5.6	118.5	3.4	94.2	-0.5	98.5	-0.6
2007	132.8	5.4	108.0	1.6	141.5	5.9	122.9	3.7	93.8	-0.4	98.6	0.1
2008	139.8	5.3	112.0	3.7	149.7	5.8	124.9	1.6	93.4	-0.5	99.0	0.4

Table B 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1988 to 2008

Year	Average Compensation of employees		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 %
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	6.3	125.7	4.6	114.6	1.7	105.6	1.9	121.0	3.6
2006	153.5	6.6	129.5	3.0	118.5	3.4	106.1	0.5	125.8	4.0
2007	169.8	10.6	138.1	6.7	122.9	3.7	106.6	0.4	131.1	4.2
2008	187.4	10.4	150.1	8.7	124.9	1.6	107.1	0.5	133.7	2.0

B 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1988 to 2008

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 %
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	1.4	128.8	8.3	119.3	0.8	80.0	-5.7	90.8	-3.7
2008	106.3	3.2	87.0	0.8	132.5	2.9	122.2	2.4	80.2	0.3	91.6	0.8

Table B 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1988 to 2008

Year	Average Compensation of employees		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 %
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	172.2	12.1	144.3	11.2	119.3	0.8	125.1	6.0	149.3	6.8
2008	194.0	12.7	158.8	10.1	122.2	2.4	124.7	-0.3	152.3	2.0

B 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table B 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1988 to 2008

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 %
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	73.6	1.7	139.2	16.7	115.7	6.2	61.2	-7.4	76.3	-3.7
2008	88.2	3.6	74.4	1.1	137.4	-1.3	118.6	2.5	64.2	5.0	81.7	7.1

Table B 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1988 to 2008

Year	Average Compensation of employees		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 %
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	171.5	11.9	148.2	5.4	115.7	6.2	163.4	8.0	189.1	14.7
2008	181.8	6.0	153.2	3.4	118.6	2.5	155.7	-4.7	184.7	-2.3

B 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1988 to 2008

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 %
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	68.6	1.3	140.5	17.0	112.0	7.6	54.6	-6.9	74.9	-2.4
2008	77.2	0.5	67.0	-2.3	139.1	-1.0	115.2	2.8	55.5	1.5	79.8	6.5

Table B 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOF textile subsector, 1988 to 2008

Year	Average Compensation of employees		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 %
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	179.8	11.4	160.5	3.5	112.0	7.6	183.0	7.4	205.0	15.5
2008	190.3	5.8	165.2	2.9	115.2	2.8	180.3	-1.5	207.6	1.3

B 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table B 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1988 to 2008

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 %
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	121.5	2.7	112.2	6.4	121.4	5.3	108.3	-3.5	100.0	-2.5	95.5	0.7
2006	142.7	17.5	107.6	-4.0	126.2	4.0	132.6	22.4	113.1	13.0	108.0	13.1
2007	149.7	4.9	111.4	3.5	145.8	15.5	134.3	1.3	102.7	-9.2	101.1	-6.5
2008	169.6	13.3	129.7	16.4	144.7	-0.7	130.8	-2.7	117.2	14.1	110.5	9.3

Table B 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOF: non-textile subsector, 1988 to 2008

Year	Average Compensation of employees		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 %
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	84.7	44.8	108.3	-3.5	100.0	2.5	108.2	-1.1
2006	112.4	22.5	84.8	0.1	132.6	22.4	88.5	-11.5	117.3	8.3
2007	129.5	15.2	96.4	13.7	134.3	1.3	97.4	10.1	130.8	11.6
2008	140.9	8.8	107.8	11.8	130.8	-2.7	85.3	-12.4	111.6	-14.7

C. PRODUCTIVITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table C.1 - Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1988 - 2008

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	%			
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
2008	559.4	24.0	583.4	308.5	56.8	234.5	43.2	543.0	40.4	7.2

¹ Employing 10 or more persons

² Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

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

Table C.2 - Employment in large¹ establishments by sex and industrial group, March 2005 - March 2008

Both sexes

Industrial group	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,044	21,636	21,684	18,512
<i>Sugarcane</i>	13,803	13,797	13,996	11,277
<i>Other</i>	8,241	7,839	7,688	7,235
Mining and quarrying	182	180	140	140
Manufacturing	92,620	91,021	92,261	91,978
<i>Sugar</i>	2,234	2,008	1,997	1,636
<i>Food</i>	7,522	9,127	9,054	9,188
<i>Textiles</i>	58,713	56,314	57,807	57,339
<i>Other</i>	24,151	23,572	23,403	23,815
Electricity, gas and water	2,980	2,988	2,999	3,081
Construction	12,524	12,925	13,629	13,477
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	18,091	18,113	18,835	19,624
Hotels and restaurants	21,035	21,341	22,026	24,346
Transport, storage and communications	18,050	18,333	18,513	19,051
Financial intermediation	8,401	9,009	9,293	10,608
Real estate, renting and business activities	14,295	15,145	17,196	19,071
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39,547	40,298	39,582	39,849
Education	23,202	24,045	24,040	24,437
Health and social work	12,604	12,670	12,984	13,344
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	5,941	6,192	6,179	6,877
Total	291,516	293,896	299,361	304,395
<i>Epor Oriented Enterprises</i>	65,159	65,240	66,138	66,782

¹ employing 10 or more persons

Table C.3 - Average monthly earnings¹ in large² establishments by industrial group, March 2005 - March 2008

Industrial group	(Rupees)			
	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007 ³	March 2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,823	10,019	10,409	10,958
<i>Sugarcane</i>	9,054	9,202	9,453	9,926
Mining and quarrying	5,588	5,895	6,340	6,735
Manufacturing	7,798	8,214	8,622	8,979
<i>Sugar</i>	11,284	12,468	12,897	12,976
<i>Food</i>	8,559	8,538	8,930	9,018
<i>Textiles</i>	6,492	6,802	7,203	7,520
<i>Other</i>	9,739	10,341	10,722	11,191
Electricity, gas and water	19,457	22,016	24,125	24,449
Construction	12,042	13,047	14,143	15,457
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	12,772	13,547	14,387	15,786
Hotels and restaurants	9,881	10,561	11,325	11,550
Transport, storage and communications	15,988	16,664	17,472	19,824
Financial intermediation	21,478	22,692	24,504	27,413
Real estate, renting and business activities	12,822	13,447	13,880	15,231
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15,066	14,535	15,497	16,880
Education	15,008	16,216	16,682	17,287
Health and social work	16,628	17,306	18,866	19,571
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	11,427	12,298	12,513	13,173
All Sectors	12,067	12,632	13,397	14,438
Export Oriented Enterprises	6,722	7,099	7,522	7,860

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 Revised

Table C.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2005 - March 2008

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2005	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	149	152	158	166
<i>Sugarcane</i>	147	149	154	161
Mining and quarrying	144	152	163	173
Manufacturing	141	148	156	162
<i>EOE products</i>	141	147	159	165
Electricity, gas and water	144	163	179	181
Construction	138	149	162	177
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	133	141	150	165
Hotels and restaurants	134	143	153	156
Transport, storage and communications	139	145	152	173
Financial intermediation	145	153	165	185
Real estate, renting and business activities	125	131	135	148
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	148	143	153	166
Education	133	144	148	153
Health and social work	148	154	168	174
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	144	155	157	166
All sectors	148	154	164	177

Table C.5 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (FOE sector) 1988 - 2008

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
1988	41.1	9.2	1265.0	24.8	46.4	60.4	49.9	7.2
1989	46.3	12.6	1500.0	29.4	18.6	63.5	53.5	7.1
1990	52.6	13.5	1852.0	36.3	23.5	69.0	57.4	7.4
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	43.7	20.2	77.6	59.9	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	51.2	17.3	87.0	64.5	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	57.7	12.6	88.6	71.2	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	64.2	11.4	92.0	76.6	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	68.5	6.6	92.6	82.3	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	73.2	6.8	92.7	87.8	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	78.9	7.8	93.8	89.0	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	84.3	6.9	93.9	90.3	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	87.6	3.9	91.3	94.1	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	92.5	5.6	92.5	100.0	6.3
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	100.0	8.1	94.9	103.0	3.0
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	105.0	5.0	93.6	102.8	-0.2
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	112.4	7.1	96.5	103.5	0.7
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	122.3	8.8	100.2	107.8	4.1
2005	128.0	4.9	6656.0	130.5	6.7	102.0	103.4	-4.1
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	139.2	6.7	99.9	109.0	5.4
2007	151.7	8.8	7570.0	148.4	6.6	97.8	115.7	5.2
2008	166.4	9.7	7860.0	154.1	3.8	92.6	118.6	2.5

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table C.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices, 1998 - 2008

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ¹	2008 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	8,131	5,729	7,328	8,596	7,909	8,727	9,830	9,790	10,130	9,834	10,054
<i>Synthetic</i>	4,842	2,432	3,741	4,646	3,913	4,308	5,261	5,212	5,137	4,620	4,373
<i>Other</i>	3,289	3,297	3,587	3,950	3,996	4,419	4,569	4,578	4,993	5,214	5,681
Mining and quarrying	155	159	163	156	81	84	87	88	101	96	101
Manufacturing	21,043	22,435	24,701	27,422	28,227	29,581	31,942	32,187	36,356	41,075	46,888
<i>Sugar</i>	1,474	1,446	840	1,436	1,270	1,339	1,624	1,609	1,586	1,426	1,350
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	5,222	6,414	7,283	8,310	10,137	12,300	16,560
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	12,890	12,330	12,288	10,885	11,974	13,435	12,644
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	8,845	9,478	10,747	11,383	12,639	13,914	16,334
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,159	1,412	1,820	2,634	3,012	3,409	3,546	3,355	3,521	3,668	4,759
Construction	4,764	5,335	5,899	6,442	7,168	8,269	8,835	9,099	10,205	13,145	16,216
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	11,194	12,283	12,810	13,532	14,728	15,466	17,327	19,571	22,534	25,598	28,840
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	10,789	11,813	12,260	12,902	13,997	14,631	16,330	18,446	21,246	24,137	27,120
<i>Repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, personal and household goods</i>	405	470	550	630	731	835	975	1,125	1,288	1,461	1,720
Hotels and restaurants	5,448	6,485	6,872	8,693	8,923	9,434	11,296	12,423	15,500	19,517	20,048
Transport, storage and communication	10,380	11,443	13,663	15,201	16,944	18,496	19,682	20,447	22,169	24,727	26,056
Financial intermediation	6,537	7,862	10,156	10,299	11,619	13,829	14,875	16,766	18,850	21,607	25,410
<i>Insurance</i>	2,030	2,220	2,400	2,831	3,251	3,745	4,200	4,675	5,154	5,700	6,300
<i>Banks</i>	3,817	4,879	6,896	6,499	7,158	8,634	8,996	10,141	11,477	13,317	16,200
<i>Other</i>	690	763	866	958	1,210	1,450	1,685	1,950	2,219	2,590	2,910
Real estate, renting and business activities	7,677	8,450	9,341	10,524	11,707	13,026	14,579	16,609	19,071	22,615	26,886
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	4,100	4,400	4,733	5,244	5,836	6,473	7,247	8,179	9,102	10,675	12,326
<i>Other</i>	3,577	4,050	4,608	5,280	5,871	6,553	7,332	8,430	9,969	11,940	14,560
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	5,914	6,559	7,043	7,483	8,140	9,408	10,580	11,460	12,199	12,674	14,618
Education	3,741	4,233	4,761	5,112	5,603	6,280	7,087	7,780	8,440	9,110	10,443
Health and social work	2,452	2,833	3,106	3,360	3,812	4,423	5,087	5,580	6,266	6,824	7,909
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,737	3,139	3,498	3,790	4,265	4,839	5,390	6,007	6,784	7,981	9,425
FISIM	-3,496	-4,416	-5,955	-5,711	-6,712	-7,683	-7,818	-8,991	-10,117	-11,528	-14,000
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	87,836	93,941	105,206	117,532	125,425	137,588	152,425	162,171	182,009	206,943	233,653
Consumption of fixed capital	13,536	15,189	16,449	17,711	19,115	20,628	22,516	24,918	27,833	31,717	34,695
Net Domestic Product at basic prices	74,300	78,752	88,757	99,821	106,310	116,960	129,909	137,253	154,176	175,226	198,958
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an E.P.Z. certificate	10,510	11,700	12,523	13,681	13,603	13,171	13,140	12,108	13,694	15,584	15,945

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Note: From 1998 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, 1998 - 2008

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)					
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita ¹		Per Worker		U.S.\$
		(Rupees)	U.S.\$	(Rupees)	U.S.\$	
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	182,009	145,260	4,663	353,210	11,339	
2007	206,943	164,150	5,233	395,156	12,597	
2008	233,653	184,145	6,493	430,300	15,173	

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), 1998 - 2008

Industry	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-0.8	-25.5	+33.8	+7.0	-16.3	+1.9	+8.1	-5.4	+0.6	-7.4	+6.4
<i>Sugarcane</i>	+2.5	-43.9	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+0.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7
<i>Other</i>	-5.1	-1.6	+11.2	+4.0	-6.1	+0.1	-5.4	-1.1	+4.5	-1.1	+8.8
Mining and quarrying	+2.0	+0.7	+2.1	-5.9	-49.0	+1.0	+0.4	-3.6	+9.1	-9.1	+0.0
Manufacturing	+6.1	+2.0	+7.9	+4.4	-2.4	+0.0	+0.6	-5.5	+4.0	+2.2	+3.2
<i>Sugar</i>	+2.5	-45.0	+64.5	+9.9	-25.0	+3.7	+0.6	-9.2	-2.9	-13.6	+3.7
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-17.5	-4.4	+2.1	-9.6	-4.0	-7.5
<i>Textiles</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-6.9	-7.2	-14.7	+2.9	+8.5	+0.0
<i>Other</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-0.7	-6.6	-0.4	-1.8	-3.1	+2.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	+10.4	+8.6	+12.9	+10.7	+1.5	+8.2	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0	+3.4	+4.0
Construction	+8.2	+8.9	+9.1	+5.2	+6.3	+10.2	+0.5	-4.4	+5.2	+15.2	+11.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+4.6	+6.1	+2.2	+3.2	+3.2	+1.2	+5.7	+5.6	+5.5	+4.5	+4.6
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+4.5	+6.0	+2.0	+3.0	+3.0	+0.8	+5.5	+5.5	+5.4	+4.4	+4.5
<i>Other</i>	+8.0	+7.7	+8.2	+8.2	+8.3	+8.3	+8.5	+8.0	+7.0	+6.7	+7.0
Hotels and restaurants	+5.3	+3.9	+12.2	+1.2	+3.1	+3.0	+2.4	+5.6	+3.5	+14.0	+2.7
Transport, storage and communications	+11.4	+6.3	+13.3	+9.1	+7.7	+6.6	+8.1	+7.7	+7.4	+7.7	+6.2
Financial intermediation	+18.5	+13.4	+22.0	-8.5	+5.8	+11.7	+4.3	+5.4	+7.0	+7.5	+10.1
<i>Insurance</i>	+6.5	+6.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.0	+5.1	+5.0
<i>Banks</i>	+28.6	+18.7	+31.9	-15.0	+3.6	+14.2	+2.0	-4.8	+7.1	+7.9	+12.9
<i>Other</i>	+6.2	+6.3	+8.4	+5.4	+22.6	+15.2	+15.9	+9.5	+11.0	+11.2	+7.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+6.0	+5.6	+7.3	+7.7	+5.9	+6.6	+6.7	+6.5	+6.5	+7.6	+7.6
<i>Owner-occupied dwellings</i>	+4.0	-4.4	+6.1	+6.7	+6.3	+5.9	+5.3	+4.8	+4.4	+4.9	+4.0
<i>Other</i>	+8.4	+7.1	+8.6	+8.7	+5.5	+7.2	+8.0	+8.1	+8.5	+10.0	+10.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+3.8	+3.9	+4.4	+3.9	+6.1	+5.6	+4.3	+5.3	+4.0	+0.5	+1.7
Education	+4.9	+6.1	+8.8	+4.0	+6.1	+4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+4.1	+2.5	+3.4
Health and social work	+6.0	+7.3	+6.0	+5.5	+9.0	+6.8	+7.0	+6.2	+7.9	+4.6	+4.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+6.5	+7.4	+6.1	+5.7	+6.5	+6.3	+7.6	+7.2	+6.5	+8.0	+8.3
FISIM	+30.0	+20.0	+27.2	-14.9	+9.6	+7.6	-0.4	+7.3	+6.9	+7.5	+10.4
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices	+5.8	+2.1	+9.7	+5.2	+1.8	+4.4	+4.8	+2.3	+5.1	+5.4	+5.3
Gross Domestic Product at basic prices excluding sugar	+6.1	+5.7	+7.9	+4.9	+3.3	+4.5	+4.6	+2.8	+5.4	+6.1	+5.4
Manufacturing industries previously operating with an EPZ certificate	+6.9	+6.0	+6.0	+4.4	-6.0	-6.0	-6.8	-12.3	+4.6	+8.0	+3.6

1 / revised estimates

2 / provisional estimates

Table C.9 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current prices, 2006 - 2008

Industry	2006	2007 ¹	2008 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	4,000	4,060	4,340
<i>Sugarcane</i>	2,300	2,500	2,350
<i>Other</i>	1,700	1,560	1,990
Mining and quarrying	28	31	34
Manufacturing	14,420	16,396	18,613
<i>Sugar</i>	575	617	537
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	2,208	2,679	3,607
<i>Textiles</i>	6,572	7,397	7,336
<i>Other</i>	5,065	5,703	7,133
Electricity, gas and water supply	960	1,078	1,163
Construction	4,979	6,129	7,533
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	6,760	7,681	8,586
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	6,374	7,241	8,136
<i>Other</i>	386	440	450
Hotels and restaurants	4,330	5,450	5,700
Transport, storage and communications	7,993	9,141	10,017
Financial intermediation	4,142	4,836	5,735
<i>Insurance</i>	876	1,026	1,135
<i>Banks</i>	2,423	2,800	3,400
<i>Other</i>	843	1,010	1,200
Real estate, renting and business activities	3,886	4,624	5,573
<i>Other</i>	3,886	4,624	5,573
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,122	10,371	12,075
Education	5,998	6,409	7,471
Health and social work	3,967	4,201	4,906
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2,987	3,429	4,181
TOTAL	74,572	83,836	95,927

¹ revised estimates

² provisional estimates

Table C.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry group, 2006 - 2008

Industry	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	39.5	41.3	43.2
<i>Sugarcane</i>	44.8	54.1	53.7
<i>Other</i>	34.0	29.9	35.0
Mining and quarrying	27.7	32.3	33.7
Manufacturing	39.7	39.9	39.7
<i>Sugar</i>	36.3	43.3	39.8
<i>Food exc sugar</i>	21.8	21.8	21.8
<i>Textiles</i>	54.9	55.1	58.0
<i>Other</i>	40.0	41.0	43.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	27.3	29.4	24.4
Construction	48.8	46.6	46.5
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	30.0	30.0	29.8
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	30.0	30.0	30.0
<i>Other</i>	30.0	30.0	26.2
Hotels and restaurants	27.9	27.9	28.4
Transport, storage and communications	36.1	37.0	38.4
Financial intermediation	22.0	22.4	22.6
<i>Insurance</i>	17.0	18.0	18.0
<i>Banks</i>	21.1	21.0	21.0
<i>Other (mainly banking including offshore)</i>	38.0	39.0	41.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	20.4	20.5	20.7
<i>Other</i>	39.0	38.7	38.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	83.0	81.8	82.6
Education	71.1	70.3	71.5
Health and social work	63.3	61.6	62.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	44.0	43.0	44.4
TOTAL	41.0	40.5	41.1

Table C.11 - Compensation of employees by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 - 2008

Industry group	(R million)		
	2006	2007	2008 ¹
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	984	1,007	1085
Manufacturing	48	50	56
Construction	387	392	397
Transport, storage and communications	80	84	100
Real estate, renting and business activities	64	64	73
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	10,122	10,371	12,075
Education	3,674	3,856	4,611
Health and social work	3,415	3,560	4,168
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	45	47	60
General Government	18,818	19,431	22,625

^{1/} provisional estimates

Table C.12 - Value added by industry group at current basic prices for General Government, 2006 - 2008

Industry group	2006	2007 ¹	2008 ²
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1,088	1,122	1,211
Manufacturing	48	50	55
Construction	387	392	397
Transport, storage and communications	198	210	230
Real estate, renting and business activities	64	64	73
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12,199	12,674	14,618
Education	4,137	4,383	5,181
Health and social work	3,606	3,776	4,394
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	44	47	60
General Government	21,771	22,718	26,219

(R million)

¹ / revised estimates

² provisional estimates

Table C.13 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use, 1998 - 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
I- BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS											
A. Building & Construction Work	12,152	13,744	15,341	16,704	18,400	21,741	23,042	23,489	26,705	34,903	43,941
Residential Building	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579	13,944
Non - Residential Building	3,778	5,180	5,643	5,831	7,074	7,967	10,174	9,627	10,666	17,794	22,162
Other Construction Work	3,080	3,050	3,330	3,774	4,371	6,154	4,957	6,234	7,067	6,530	7,835
B. Machinery & Equipment	10,718	15,713	12,254	13,277	12,675	13,813	14,961	16,242	23,343	24,267	20,952
Passenger Car	1,295	1,310	1,316	1,332	1,601	1,813	2,580	2,327	2,497	3,406	3,518
Other Transport Equipment	1,370	4,107	1,476	3,181	1,688	2,838	1,729	1,866	7,620	4,948	2,722
<i>Other Transport Equipment excluding aircraft & marine vessels</i>	1,370	1,407	1,476	1,636	1,323	1,768	1,510	1,746	1,945	2,433	2,122
Other Machinery and equipment	8,053	10,296	9,462	8,764	9,386	9,162	10,652	12,049	13,226	15,913	14,712
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170	64,893
GDFC(excluding aircraft and marine vessel)	22,870	26,757	27,595	28,436	30,710	34,484	37,784	39,611	44,373	56,655	64,293
II- BY INDUSTRIAL USE											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	784	858	677	650	832	953	1,328	2,225	2,764	2,508	2,650
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	9	29
Manufacturing	3,632	4,208	4,162	4,126	4,522	4,109	5,346	5,548	4,819	8,375	6,691
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	1,442	1,758	1,697	1,749	1,468	1,478	2,508	2,376	2,245	4,301	2,090
Electricity, gas and water supply	2,199	2,624	1,921	1,595	1,452	1,809	1,783	2,750	3,251	2,131	848
Construction	510	534	572	481	141	610	744	699	938	1,589	1,888
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	1,649	1,933	2,193	2,179	2,501	2,487	2,489	2,736	2,989	4,819	5,499
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	1,590	1,848	2,146	2,083	2,444	2,420	2,406	2,657	2,914	4,534	4,105
Restaurants and hotels	1,596	2,844	2,791	2,976	3,878	3,227	5,185	4,193	6,558	10,127	11,920
Transport, storage and communications	3,670	7,184	4,327	6,344	4,396	5,626	4,067	4,542	10,566	8,641	6,594
Financial intermediation	621	615	535	672	935	789	945	1,336	1,665	1,436	1,258
Real estate, renting and business activities	5,933	6,279	7,244	7,732	7,703	9,389	10,005	9,509	10,534	13,627	19,357
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	5,294	5,514	6,368	7,099	6,955	7,620	7,911	7,628	8,972	10,579	13,944
<i>Other</i>	639	765	876	633	748	1,769	2,094	1,881	1,562	3,048	4,929
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	901	1,288	1,278	1,146	1,681	2,175	2,495	1,975	2,077	1,777	2,680
Education	498	441	487	514	1,041	1,241	1,167	1,326	1,002	1,106	1,678
Health and social work	300	235	343	332	606	581	693	543	594	765	1,293
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	577	414	1,065	1,236	1,387	2,557	1,754	2,349	2,290	2,260	2,508
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	22,870	29,457	27,595	29,981	31,075	35,554	38,003	39,731	50,048	59,170	64,893
GDFC as a % of GDP at market prices	23.0	27.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	23.0	21.6	21.4	24.3	25.1	25.0

^{1/} provisional estimates

Table C.14 - Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation, Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use, 1998 - 2008

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹
I - By type of capital goods											
A. Building & construction work											
Residential building	+8.6	+10.0	+10.1	+4.9	+5.2	+12.9	-0.3	-5.3	+6.7	+16.9	+13.4
Non-residential building	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7
Other construction work	+0.4	+33.4	+7.4	-0.4	+15.9	+7.6	+20.1	-12.1	+3.9	+49.2	+12.2
	+13.0	-3.7	+7.7	+9.2	+10.6	+34.5	-24.2	+16.8	+6.3	-17.4	+8.1
B. Machinery and equipment											
Passenger car	-15.4	+37.9	-24.3	+4.4	-6.8	+6.5	+6.2	+3.4	+36.9	-1.0	-11.6
Other transport equipment	+7.8	-2.7	-2.5	-2.2	+19.0	+12.2	+39.5	-14.1	+4.2	+29.9	+2.8
Other transport equipment(excluding aircraft & marine vessels)	-69.2	+191.1	-65.1	+108.2	-47.5	+66.5	-40.3	-2.8	+296.5	-38.2	-45.3
Other machinery and equipment	+9.5	-0.3	+1.9	+7.1	-19.9	+32.3	-16.3	+10.1	+8.1	+19.1	-13.2
	+16.6	+18.4	-10.8	-10.9	+4.0	-5.2	+14.0	+7.7	+3.1	+14.6	+4.2
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6	+3.2
GDFCF (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+11.2	+11.6	+1.0	-0.8	+4.0	+8.1	+4.8	-1.6	+5.5	+17.0	+6.7
II - By Industrial use											
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+13.1	+5.0	-22.9	-7.5	+24.1	+10.8	+33.8	+56.9	+16.8	-17.0	+1.8
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	+150.8	-100.0	-	+619.0	+213.2
Manufacturing	+30.8	+8.5	-3.7	-4.6	+6.2	-11.9	+26.5	-1.8	-18.2	+63.1	-20.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	+43.6	+12.7	-28.4	-20.1	-12.5	+19.7	-4.8	+45.8	+11	-39.4	-60.0
Construction	+3.1	-1.9	+4.0	-19.1	-71.5	+323.6	+19.5	-10.6	+27.1	+57.5	+13.6
Wholesale & retail trade ; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	+3.1	+12.6	+11.1	-4.2	+11.0	-3.7	-3.7	+3.4	+3.7	+48.2	+7.9
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+2.9	+11.8	+13.8	-6.5	+13.4	-4.1	-4.3	+3.9	+4.1	+42.7	-16.8
Restaurants and hotels	+20.8	+71.3	-3.6	+2.7	+24.9	-20.2	+52.2	-24.5	+46.8	+39.2	+8.0
Transport, storage and communications	-45.5	+86.7	-41.3	+41.3	-32.7	+24.5	-30.3	+5.6	+123.2	-23.2	-27.0
Financial intermediation	+35.6	-6.6	-15.2	+21.1	+34.8	-18.0	+15.8	+32.8	+17.5	-19.9	-13.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	+15.2	+2.8	+13.6	+2.8	-4.7	+16.7	+0.6	-11.5	+4.1	+16.5	+29.7
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+12.7	+1.3	+13.9	+7.4	-6.4	+4.6	-2.3	-10.5	+10.3	+5.5	+18.7
<i>Other</i>	-41.9	+15.3	+11.8	-30.4	+15.2	+128.3	+13.2	-15.5	-21.0	+79.6	+51.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-37.7	+37.7	-2.7	-13.6	+41.3	+24.4	+9.5	-26.0	-1.0	-21.6	+43.4
Education	-33.0	-15.7	+8.5	+1.6	+94.3	+14.3	-10.6	+6.1	-29.1	+1.4	+42.5
Health and social work	-4.1	-26.3	+41.8	-6.8	+76.5	-7.6	+15.2	-25.9	+2.8	+20.9	+61.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+5.4	-30.5	+152.4	+11.8	+7.8	+77.1	-34.6	+25.2	-8.3	-9.2	+6.3
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	-3.9	+23.1	-8.3	+4.7	-0.1	+10.3	+2.2	-1.9	+19.0	+8.6	+3.2

¹ / provisional estimates

Table C.15 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1988 - 2008

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%
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	70,246	-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	120,291	-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	142,485	4,337	4.9	3.0	172,265	120.9
2003	88,714	86,694	157,394	2,020	2.3	1.3	175,408	111.4
2004	94,859	99,024	175,597	-4,165	-4.4	-2.4	193,883	110.4
2005	110,940	122,067	185,348	-11,127	-10.0	-6.0	233,007	125.7
2006	127,128	150,429	206,328	-23,301	-18.3	-11.3	277,557	134.5
2007 ¹	138,530	162,867	235,492	-24,337	-17.6	-10.3	301,397	128.0
2008 ²	140,614	179,490	264,854	-38,876	-27.6	-14.7	320,104	120.9

¹ / revised estimates² / provisional estimates

Table C.16 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2004 - 2008
(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
2008	121.6	-4.3	166.2	8.2	73

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/EOE sector, 1988 - 2008

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%
1988	8,176	5,891	3,125	2,285	27.9	73.1
1989	9,057	7,500	3,400	1,557	17.2	45.8
1990	11,474	7,348	3,975	4,126	36.0	103.8
1991	12,136	7,067	4,406	5,069	41.8	115.0
1992	13,081	7,132	5,011	5,949	45.5	118.7
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	21,000	12,077	8,202	8,923	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	11,700	13,396	46.0	114.5
2000	30,961	16,399	12,523	14,562	47.0	116.3
2001	33,695	17,140	13,681	16,555	49.1	121.2
2002	32,683	16,909	13,603	15,774	48.3	116.0
2003	31,444	15,579	13,171	15,865	50.5	120.5
2004	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	33,610	19,026	13,694	14,584	43.4	106.5
2007 ¹	37,840	21,036	15,584	16,804	44.4	107.8
2008 ²	34,932	19,896	15,945	15,036	43.0	94.3

¹ / revised estimates

² / provisional estimates

Table C.18 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2005 - 2008

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	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share
United Kingdom	3,688,531	28,933	0.8	3,559,994	35,571	1.0	3,960,758	37,906	1.0	3,863,366	26,594	0.7
France	2,967,025	18,387	0.6	3,015,012	18,492	0.6	3,376,564	19,912	0.6	3,802,101	19,229	0.5
USA	14,270,786	83,868	0.6	14,229,886	77,879	0.5	14,145,906	80,304	0.6	13,355,959	79,808	0.6
Germany	4,797,546	4,477	0.1	5,380,660	5,765	0.1	5,899,206	14,697	0.2	6,546,448	11,296	0.2
Italy	2,782,753	1,840	0.1	3,089,237	1,940	0.1	3,267,067	4,092	0.1	3,423,911	6,207	0.2

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

Country	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share
United Kingdom	6,015,044	1,693	0.0	5,778,226	428	0.0	6,368,438	653	0.0	6,131,229	633	0.0
France	4,175,877	8,111	0.2	4,383,130	9,928	0.2	4,842,276	9,710	0.2	5,331,522	11,455	0.2
USA	19,148,503	11,375	0.1	19,165,082	6,069	0.0	18,790,962	9,481	0.1	17,544,126	14,224	0.1
Germany	6,022,797	6	0.0	6,552,812	696	0.0	7,054,659	2,426	0.0	7,329,785	2,867	0.0
Italy	2,364,154	2,498	0.1	2,801,166	6,209	0.2	3,083,111	8,500	0.3	3,327,063	6,981	0.2

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

Country	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share	Total Imports (000 U.S.\$)	of which from Mauritius (000 U.S.\$)	Market share
United Kingdom	1,102,999	10,384	0.9	1,149,574	17,426	1.5	1,208,206	15,838	1.3	1,173,333	18,421	1.6
France	540,415	5,236	1.0	586,672	5,900	1.0	768,077	18,822	2.5	886,539	16,090	1.8
USA	4,477,564	18,071	0.4	4,994,156	8,832	0.2	5,591,114	12,963	0.2	5,395,648	3,476	0.1
Germany	758,215	1,072	0.1	884,711	2,865	0.3	1,021,734	3,784	0.4	1,127,286	3,432	0.3
Italy	552,191	4,085	0.7	668,457	7,245	1.1	827,687	16,653	2.0	955,012	11,831	1.2

Table C.18 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2005 - 2008

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	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	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	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	1,859,064	5,476	0.3	1,868,212	8,956	0.5	2,226,704	18,440	0.8	2,170,122	20,923	1.0
France	1,359,358	4,471	0.3	1,480,062	6,591	0.4	1,886,577	13,350	0.7	2,088,865	13,982	0.7
USA	6,854,510	6,810	0.1	7,645,846	5,915	0.1	867,411	1,894	0.2	8,539,908	341	0.0
Germany	1,903,245	569	0.0	2,229,964	827	0.0	2,690,847	850	0.0	3,022,619	3,226	0.1
Italy	711,939	4,706	0.7	890,413	3,553	0.4	1,155,290	3,035	0.3	1,275,701	2,215	0.2

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

Country	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	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	Total Imports (000 US \$)	of which from Mauritius (000 US \$)	Market share
United Kingdom	7,951,637	164,968	2.1	7,699,565	195,360	2.5	8,585,165	227,654	2.7	8,727,549	227,831	2.6
France	6,630,977	174,698	2.6	7,036,469	165,393	2.4	7,733,444	145,859	1.9	8,498,185	135,438	1.6
USA	26,261,962	39,879	0.2	27,706,141	23,486	0.1	28,446,536	10,983	0.0	28,091,112	6,076	0.0
Germany	8,170,341	13,219	0.2	9,259,827	12,080	0.1	9,769,053	16,662	0.2	10,726,906	13,564	0.1
Italy	4,347,285	30,943	0.7	5,040,112	34,647	0.7	5,782,422	20,829	0.4	6,296,618	13,433	0.2

Source : United Nation Statistics Division and CSO estimates

Table C.19 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1988 - 2008 (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
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	54.9	10,345	5.0	61,974	30
2007	122,120	51.9	9,439	4.0	83,500	37
2008	122,286	46.2	8,321	3.1	83,946	33

* 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>Peak</i>	<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>									
<i>Off-peak</i>	<i>Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>					<i>Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter</i>				
Residential monthly line rental	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 thereafter		Rs 1.95 for first 30 seconds and 6.5 cents for every additional second thereafter				6.5 cents per second			
To a fixed telephone	Rs 2.25 for first 30 seconds and 7 cents for every additional second thereafter						7.25 cents per second			
3. International Direct Dialling-per minute call from fixed telephone to:	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)										
<i>Residential use</i>	1,499		1,316		990		750		750	
<i>Business use¹</i>	2,500		2,500		1,900		1,860		1,860	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)										
<i>Residential use</i>	2,500		2,178		1,590		1,360		1,360	
<i>Business use</i>	5,500		5,500		3,600		3,190		3,190	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

¹ upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2007, 2009

Commercial Tariff

Tariff ¹	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2007 ³	2009 ⁴	2007 ³	2009 ⁴	2007 ³	2009 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	2009 ⁴	2007 ³	2009 ⁴	2007 ³	2009 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 2007

⁴ Effective as from 01 April 2008

Table D.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2008 - 2009

Rupees

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²	2000 ¹	2008 ²	2009 ²
First 100 cubic metres	11.00	12.50	12.50	9.50	10.00	10.00
Next 150 cubic metres	14.00	16.00	16.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
All additional cubic metres	18.00	21.00	21.00	14.00	16.00	16.00
Minimum charge per month	187.00	212.50	212.50	237.50	250.00	250.00
Ground water per cubic metre	na	na	na	2.73	5.50	5.50

¹ Effective as from 01 February 2000

² Effective as from 01 August 2002

na: Not applicable

Table D.5 - Road network, 2004 - 2008

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	Main roads	Secondary roads	Other roads	Total	
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
2008	75	962	593	398	2028	173

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2007 - 2008

	Rupees	
	2007	2008
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, 2007-2008

Destination	Rupees							
	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
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, 2007 – 2008

Port of embarkation	Currency	Rupees							
		Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
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
Johanesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	1.60	1.60	1.12	1.25	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	1800.00	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

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, 1998 - 2008

Country	Currency	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mexico	Peso**	9.15	9.55	9.46	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93	11.14
Australia	Dollar	1.59	1.55	1.72	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.85
Hong Kong (S.A.R.) [†]	Dollar	7.75	7.76	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80	7.79
Japan	Yen	131.00	113.70	107.80	121.60	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76	103.39
Korea	Won	1400.00	1190.00	1131.00	1292.00	1250.31	1192.08	1145.24	1023.75	954.32	928.97	1098.71
Singapore	Dollar	1.67	1.70	1.73	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41
Sri Lanka	Rupee	64.45	70.64	77.01	89.38	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62	108.30
Taiwan	Dollar	33.55	32.32	31.26	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85	31.52
France	Franc/Euro	5.65	0.90	1.10	1.12	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47
Germany	Mark/Euro	1.66	0.94	1.10	1.12	1.06	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47
Portugal	Escudo	144.80	135.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	0.90	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.62	0.66	0.70	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85
Mauritius*	Rupee	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36

[†] Special Administrative Region of China

* Average buying and selling rates

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

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

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S. Department of Labour, Last modified date - January 2009

Table E.2 - Hourly labour cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2007

Country	Currency	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.A	Dollar	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.13	23.81	23.82	24.59
Mexico	Peso**	15.03	17.76	20.72	23.46	25.15	26.71	28.22	28.67	30.10	31.90
Australia	Dollar	24.19	24.73	24.90	25.76	28.50	30.76	31.35	32.65	34.69	35.96
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	Dollar	43.15	41.63	42.45	44.81	44.17	43.15	42.90	43.94	44.92	45.09
Japan	Yen	23.96	23.28	23.59	23.41	23.15	23.29	23.70	23.95	23.50	23.26
Korea Republic of	Won	79.36	87.37	93.09	99.37	112.44	122.58	131.90	138.81	140.49	148.83
Singapore	Dollar	12.91	11.98	12.70	13.05	12.36	12.90	12.59	12.74	13.57	12.58
Sri Lanka	Rupee	30.10	32.60	36.79	40.11	47.26	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.13
Taiwan	Dollar	173.95	186.90	193.20	204.10	197.80	201.10	199.10	205.00	209.20	216.00
France	Franc/Euro	103.19	15.96	16.75	17.48	18.11	18.67	19.21	19.78	19.82	20.84
Germany	Mark/Euro	46.26	24.65	25.63	26.30	26.91	27.62	26.15	26.51	27.23	27.46
Portugal	Escuado	988.13	4.75	4.86	5.13	5.36	5.51	5.65	5.89	6.09	6.03
United Kingdom	Pound	10.11	10.72	11.10	11.46	11.92	12.46	13.49	14.09	14.69	14.85
Mauritius*	Rupee	27.25	28.22	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25

¹ Special Administrative Region of China

* 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- March 2009

Table E.3 - Hourly labour cost of selected countries in U.S Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 1998 - 2007

Country	US Dollar									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.A	18.64	18.78	19.65	20.58	21.33	22.48	23.12	23.81	24.15	24.59
Mexico	1.64	1.86	2.07	2.54	2.49	2.44	2.45	2.65	2.77	2.92
Australia	15.22	15.96	14.40	13.30	15.38	19.79	23.79	25.53	26.46	30.17
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	5.58	5.37	5.45	5.74	5.66	5.54	5.51	5.65	5.78	5.78
Japan	17.48	20.47	21.93	19.43	18.60	20.32	21.65	21.31	19.99	19.75
Korea	5.67	7.34	8.23	7.72	8.77	9.69	10.50	12.48	14.48	16.02
Singapore	7.83	7.07	7.18	6.97	6.71	7.23	7.50	7.34	8.68	8.35
Sri Lanka	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.61
Taiwan	5.45	5.78	6.19	6.05	5.64	5.69	5.97	6.42	6.56	6.58
France	17.45	17.00	15.46	15.65	17.13	20.74	23.98	24.56	25.47	28.57
Germany	25.98	26.26	22.67	22.48	24.22	29.93	33.14	33.38	34.26	37.66
Portugal	5.26	5.06	4.49	4.59	5.07	6.18	9.32	7.42	7.53	8.27
United Kingdom	17.04	17.33	16.84	16.75	18.36	21.29	24.37	25.36	26.36	29.73
Mauritius	1.29	1.31	1.24	1.20	1.21	1.43	1.53	1.66	1.61	1.57

¹ Special Administrative Region of China

Table E.4 - Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1998-2007

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
U.S.A	94.9	95.6	100.0	104.7	108.5	114.4	117.7	121.2	122.9	125.1
Mexico	79.2	89.9	100.0	122.7	120.3	117.9	118.4	128.0	133.8	141.1
Australia	105.7	110.8	100.0	92.4	106.8	137.4	165.2	177.3	183.8	209.5
Hong Kong (S.A.R) ¹	102.4	98.5	100.0	105.3	103.9	101.7	101.1	103.7	106.1	106.1
Japan	79.7	93.3	100.0	88.6	84.8	92.7	98.7	97.2	91.2	90.1
Korea	68.9	89.2	100.0	93.8	106.6	117.7	127.6	151.6	175.9	194.7
Singapore	109.1	98.5	100.0	97.1	93.5	100.7	104.5	102.2	120.9	116.3
Sri Lanka	97.9	95.8	100.0	93.8	102.1	106.3	108.3	112.5	118.8	127.1
Taiwan	88.0	93.4	100.0	97.7	91.1	91.9	96.4	103.7	106.0	106.3
France	112.9	110.0	100.0	101.2	110.8	134.2	155.1	158.9	164.7	184.8
Germany	114.6	115.8	100.0	99.2	106.8	132.0	146.2	147.2	151.1	166.1
Portugal	117.1	112.7	100.0	102.2	112.9	137.6	207.6	165.3	167.7	184.2
United Kingdom	101.2	102.9	100.0	99.5	109.0	126.4	144.7	150.6	156.5	176.5
Mauritius	104.0	105.6	100.0	96.8	97.6	115.3	123.4	133.9	129.8	126.6

¹ Special Administrative Region of China

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 1998-2008

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australian Dollar	14.96	16.12	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36	24.08
British Pound	39.75	40.70	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86	52.73
French Franc**	4.06	4.09	3.69	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	13.56	13.59	12.34	13.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Ruppee	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.66
Italian Lira(1000)**	13.79	13.70	12.36	13.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	18.37	21.98	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90	27.65
South Africa Rand	4.37	4.12	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50	3.48
Singapore Dollar	14.35	14.85	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07	20.19
Swiss Franc	16.98	16.72	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17	26.28
US Dollar	23.98	25.15	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36
EURO	-	-	24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92	41.61

*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, 1998 - 2008

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australian Dollar	98.7	106.4	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0	158.9
British Pound	99.8	102.2	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9	132.5
French Franc**	110.0	110.8	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	109.9	110.1	100.0	107.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	98.3	100.0	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8	111.9
Italian Lira(1000)**	111.6	110.8	100.0	107.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	76.2	91.2	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6	114.7
South Africa Rand	115.3	108.7	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7	91.8
Singapore Dollar	94.3	97.6	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5	132.7
Swiss Franc	109.5	107.9	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8	169.5
US Dollar	91.3	95.8	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5	108.0
EURO	-	-	100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8	173.4

*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, 1998 - 2008

(Base 2000=100)

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australian Dollar	101.3	94.0	100.0	101.4	93.6	82.6	74.8	67.8	63.8	57.5	62.9
British Pound	100.2	97.8	100.0	95.0	88.3	85.9	78.1	74.9	68.8	63.3	75.5
French Franc**	90.9	90.2	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark**	91.0	90.8	100.0	93.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	101.7	100.0	100.0	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	88.1	84.3	77.6	89.4
Italian Lira(1000)**	89.6	90.2	100.0	93.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	131.2	109.7	100.0	101.9	101.8	99.6	95.1	90.7	89.3	89.6	87.2
South Africa Rand	86.7	92.0	100.0	111.1	132.5	100.3	87.1	81.0	80.0	84.2	108.9
Singapore Dollar	106.0	102.4	100.0	94.1	91.2	93.7	92.9	85.7	76.5	72.2	75.3
Swiss Franc	91.3	92.7	100.0	90.3	80.7	74.0	69.7	66.0	62.0	59.2	59.0
US Dollar	109.5	104.4	100.0	90.3	87.7	92.5	94.6	89.8	84.3	83.7	92.6
EURO	-	-	100.0	93.2	85.7	75.7	70.4	66.1	60.7	55.9	57.7

*Average buying and selling rates

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

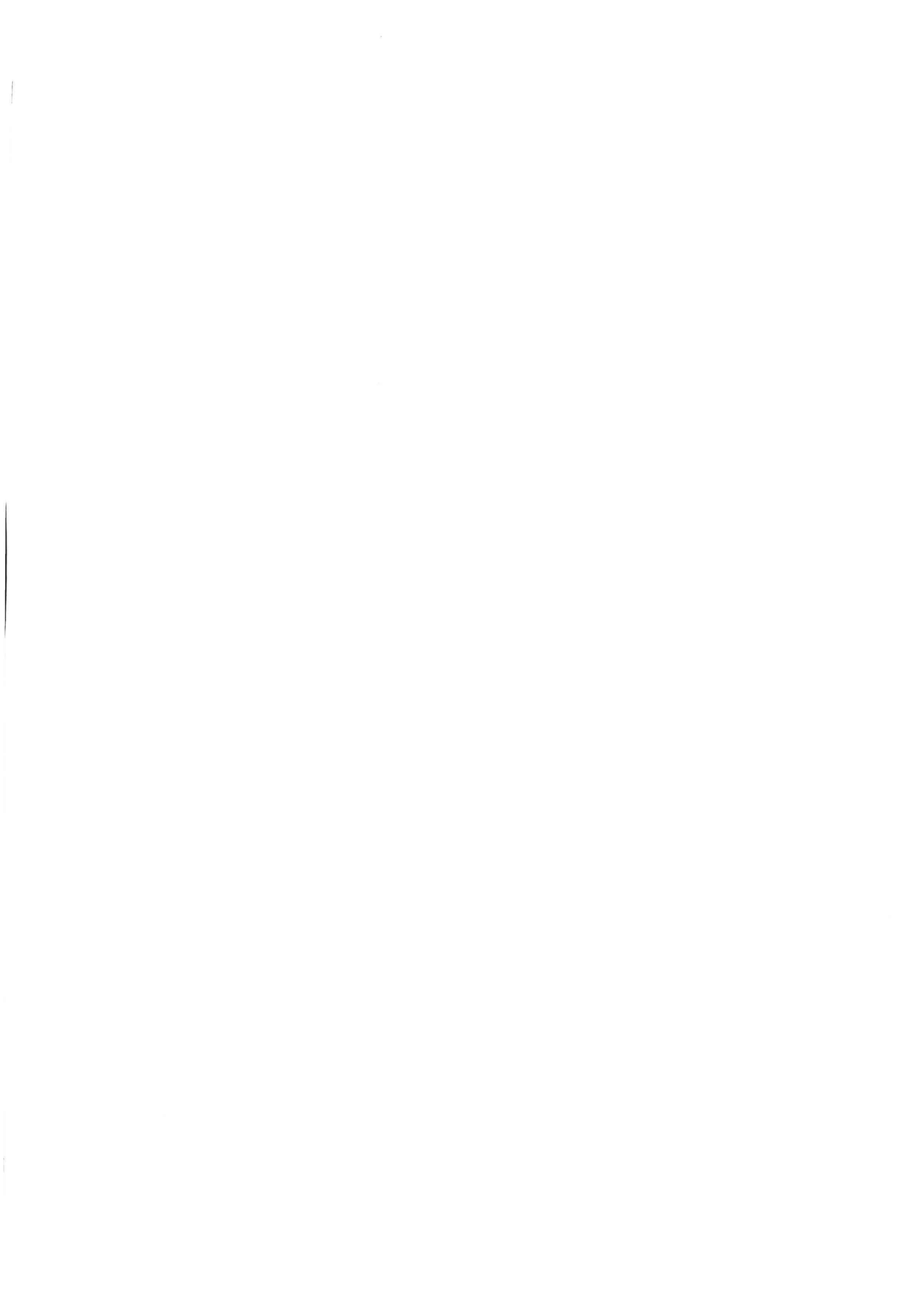
Table E.8 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1998 - 2008

Country	Percentage										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Australian Dollar	3.7	-7.2	6.4	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0	9.5
British Pound	-13.2	-2.3	2.2	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0	19.2
French Franc	-11.3	-0.7	10.8	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German Mark	-11.1	-0.2	10.1	-6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian Rupee	0.0	-1.7	0.0	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9	15.2
Italian Lira(1000)	-10.3	0.7	10.8	-6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Yen(100)	-5.4	-16.4	-8.8	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4	-2.7
South Africa Rand	4.6	6.1	8.7	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3	29.3
Singapore Dollar	-1.2	-3.4	-2.4	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7	4.4
Swiss Franc	-15.1	1.6	7.9	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4
US Dollar	-12.2	-4.7	-4.2	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7	10.6
EURO	-	-	-	-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9	3.1

**+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency









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

Printed by the Government Printing Department