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STATISTICS MAURITIUS

DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

2011

Foreword

Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics – 2011 is the fifteenth issue of an annual report published by Statistics Mauritius. This publication presents data relating to the years 1991 to 2011, with the analysis focused on the ten - year period from 2001 to 2011.

Indices presented in this digest are computed based on the latest available data as at end of March 2012. 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 B – Total Economy by Industry Group, also include some economic productivity indicators based on the Ramsey Productivity Models. Within the Manufacturing sector, separate indices for Export Oriented Enterprises (consisting of all those enterprises, previously operating with an EPZ certificate, and those enterprises manufacturing goods for exports and holding a registration certificate issued by the Board of Investment) sub-divided into Textile and Non-Textile manufacture are also given.

The concepts and definitions used for the computation of the various productivity and competitiveness statistics are described on pages 5 to 13.

It is hoped that the data presented will prove useful to a wide range of users, policy makers, planners as well as to the general public. The co-operation of all organizations, both public and private which have provided information for the preparation of this publication is gratefully acknowledged.

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CONTENTS

TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

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.

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

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

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

5.2 Net export ratio

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

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.

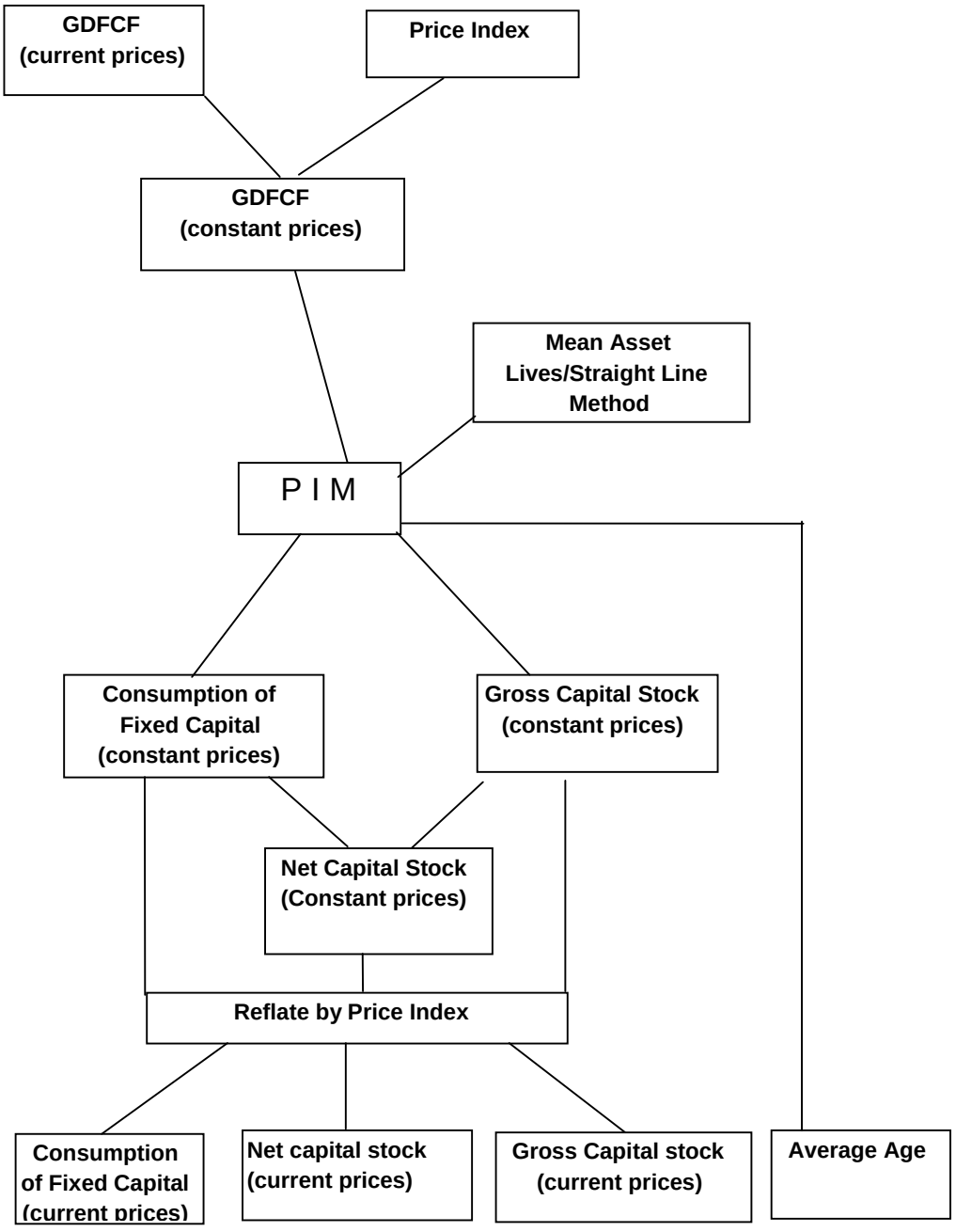
Net capital stock is gross capital stock less accumulated capital consumption on items forming the gross capital stock.

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, 2001 – 2011

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 2001 - 2011	2010	2011
1	Output (GDP at basic prices)	4.3	4.2	4.0
2	GDP at market prices	4.0	4.2	4.1
3	GDP per capita (market prices)	3.3	3.7	3.7
4	Labour input	1.3	2.3	0.3
5	Capital input	5.1	5.1	4.9
6	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	0.8	0.8
7	Capital - Labour ratio	3.8	2.8	4.6
8	Labour productivity	3.0	1.9	3.7
9	Capital productivity	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
10	Multifactor productivity	-0.1	0.0	0.1
11	Average compensation of employees	7.1	3.7	7.8
12	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.0	1.8	3.9
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	4.2	5.2	11.6

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 2001 to 2011, GDP in real terms grew on average by 4.3% per annum. The growth rate for 2011was 4.0% lower than the growth of 4.2 % registered in 2010.

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 0.7% in the population and 4.0% in GDP at market prices, GDP per capita grew by 3.3% per annum during the period 2001 to 2011.

During the period 2001 to 2011, whilst real GDP at basic prices increased by an average of 4.3% per annum, the two main inputs required for production, namely labour and capital witnessed positive growths of 1.3% and 5.1% respectively. The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst, when it declines, capital widening occurs. Thus, during the period under review, capital deepening took place as the capital-labour ratio increased by 3.8%.

Productivity Indicators

Labour productivity

Labour productivity is defined as real GDP per worker. The labour productivity index improved from 103.1 in 2001 to 137.9 in 2011, giving an average annual growth of 3.0%.

In 2011, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 1.9% in 2010. This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 4.0% coupled with a lower growth of 0.3% in labour input in 2011. In 2010,GDP grew by 4.2% and labour input by 2.3%.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is defined as real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2001 to 2011, the index of capital productivity declined at an average annual rate of 0.8% from 99.7 in 2001 to 92.1 in 2011.

Capital productivity witnessed declines for three consecutive years with a drop of 0.8% observed in 2011. The 0.8% fall in 2011 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.9%) compared to GDP (4.0%).

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

During the period under review, the MFP index, defined as the rate of change in “productive efficiency” witnessed an average annual fall of 0.1%. In 2011, MFP rose slightly by 0.1% compared to no growth in 2010.

Other Productivity Indicators

Economic Productivity Measures as per the RAPMODS System[1], based on Gross Output and Value Added for the different sectors of the economy have also been worked out (Tables B.7 and B.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. Between 2001 and 2011, average compensation of employees increased by 7.1% annually whilst labour productivity grew by 3.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to that of labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 4.0% in ULC. In 2011, ULC increased at a higher rate of 3.9% compared to the 1.8% growth in 2010.

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 2001 - 2011	2010	2011
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.2	2.1	2.7
2	Labour input	-2.2	-1.1	-1.9
3	Capital input	1.5	-3.5	-1.3
4	Capital - Output ratio	0.2	-5.5	-3.9
5	Capital - Labour ratio	3.8	-2.4	0.7
6	Labour productivity	3.6	3.3	4.7
7	Capital productivity	-0.2	5.8	4.0
8	Multifactor productivity	1.0	6.6	5.0
9	Average compensation of employees	8.5	10.1	11.8
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	4.8	6.6	6.7
13	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	4.9	10.2	14.7

[1] Ramsay Productivity Models

Output and inputs

From 2001 to 2011, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.2% annually. In 2011, the sector registered a growth of 2.7%, higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2010.

For the period 2001 to 2011, labour input declined by 2.2% annually whereas capital input grew by an average annual rate of 1.5%.

In 2011, labour and capital input witnessed declines of 1.9% and 1.3% respectively against falls of 1.1% and 3.5% in 2010.

Productivity trends

During the period 2001 to 2011, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.6% while capital productivity declined by an average of 0.2% annually. This was the result of growths of 1.2% and 1.5% in real output and capital input respectively and a decline of 2.2% in labour input. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 1.0% 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.

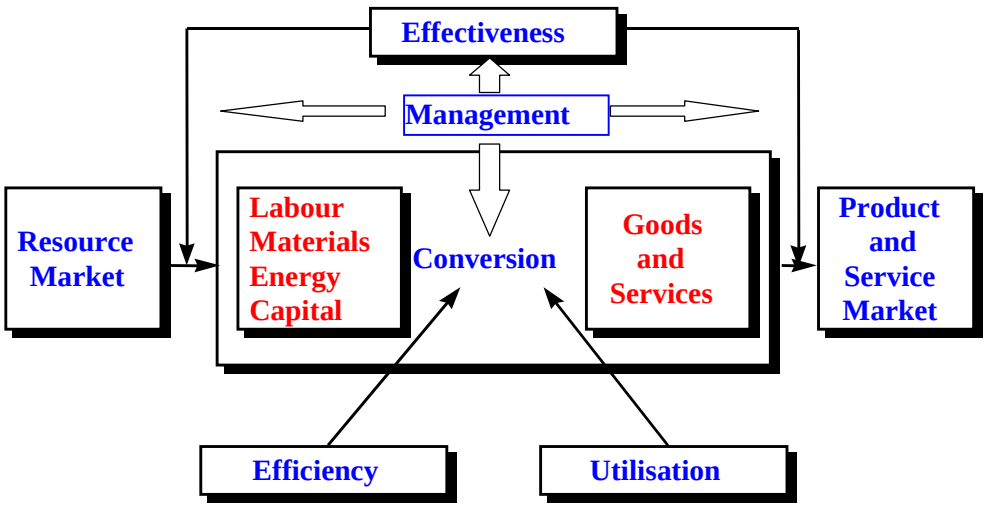
The productivity ratio can increase in the following five ways:

(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 calculated using year 2000 as base. Figures for latest years are still provisional and are subject to revision in later issues.This publication presents data available as at end of March 2012 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 – 2001 to 2011

From 2001 to 2011, 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 6.9% in 2001 went down to 3.6% in 2011. The manufacturing sector also experienced a fall, from 22.5% in 2001 to 17.7% in 2011. On the other hand, "Hotels and restaurants", a major component of the Tourism sector, witnessed a rise from 6.9% to 7.1% during the same period. The share of "Real estate, renting and business activities" which was 8.5% in 2001 increased to 13.0% in 2011. "Financial intermediation" which comprises mainly insurance and banks experienced a major rise from 8.0% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Percentage

Industry group	2001	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**6.9**	**3.9**	**3.7**	**3.6**
Sugarcane	3.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
Mining and quarrying	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Manufacturing	**22.5**	**18.8**	**18.0**	**17.7**
Sugar	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Export oriented enterprises	11.2	6.9	6.5	6.4
Other	10.1	11.5	11.2	10.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	**2.1**	**2.1**	**2.0**	**1.9**
Construction	**5.2**	**6.9**	**6.9**	**6.5**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**10.9**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**11.8**
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	10.2	10.6	10.5
Other	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
Hotels and restaurants	**6.9**	**6.7**	**7.0**	**7.1**
Transport, storage and communications	**12.8**	**9.6**	**9.5**	**9.3**
Financial intermediation	**8.0**	**10.4**	**10.0**	**10.1**
Insurance	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.0
Banks	4.8	6.1	5.7	5.7
Other	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4
Real estate, renting and business activities	**8.5**	**11.8**	**12.3**	**13.0**
Owner occupied dwellings	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.5
Other	4.4	7.4	7.9	8.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**6.0**	**6.1**	**6.1**	**6.0**
Education	**4.2**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.4**
Health and social work	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**3.8**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**3.2**	**4.3**	**4.6**	**4.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.2 Output and inputs

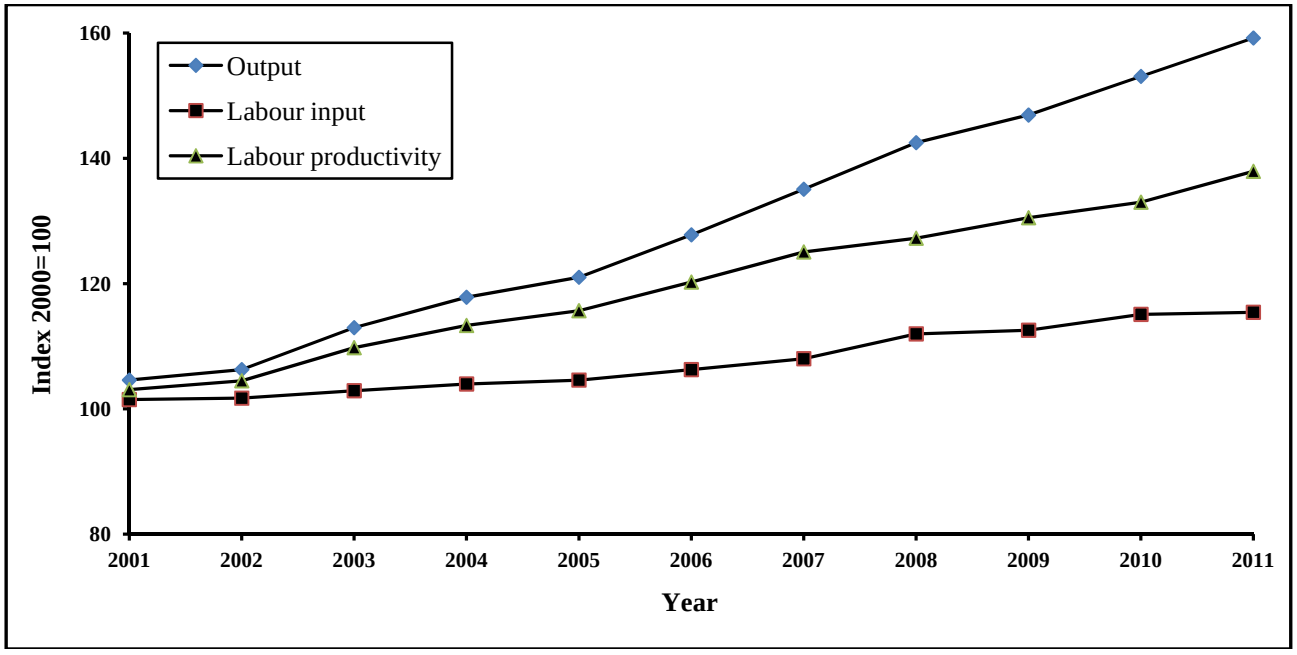
Real output of an industry is measured by value added at constant prices. At total economy level, real output is hence equal to Gross Domestic Product at constant prices which indicate the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a specific year. From 2001 to 2011, GDP in real terms increased at an annual rate of 4.3%. Growth rates of real output by industry group and for the whole economy for the period of 2005 to 2011 are given in table B.1.

Labour input measured here by the number of persons engaged, registered an average annual growth of 1.3% during the period 2001 to 2011 while capital input which refers to the net stock of investment in reproducible fixed assets increased by an average of 5.1% annually. Changes in labour input and capital input for years 2005 to 2011 by sector and for the whole economy are given in table B.2 and table B.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, 2001 to 2011



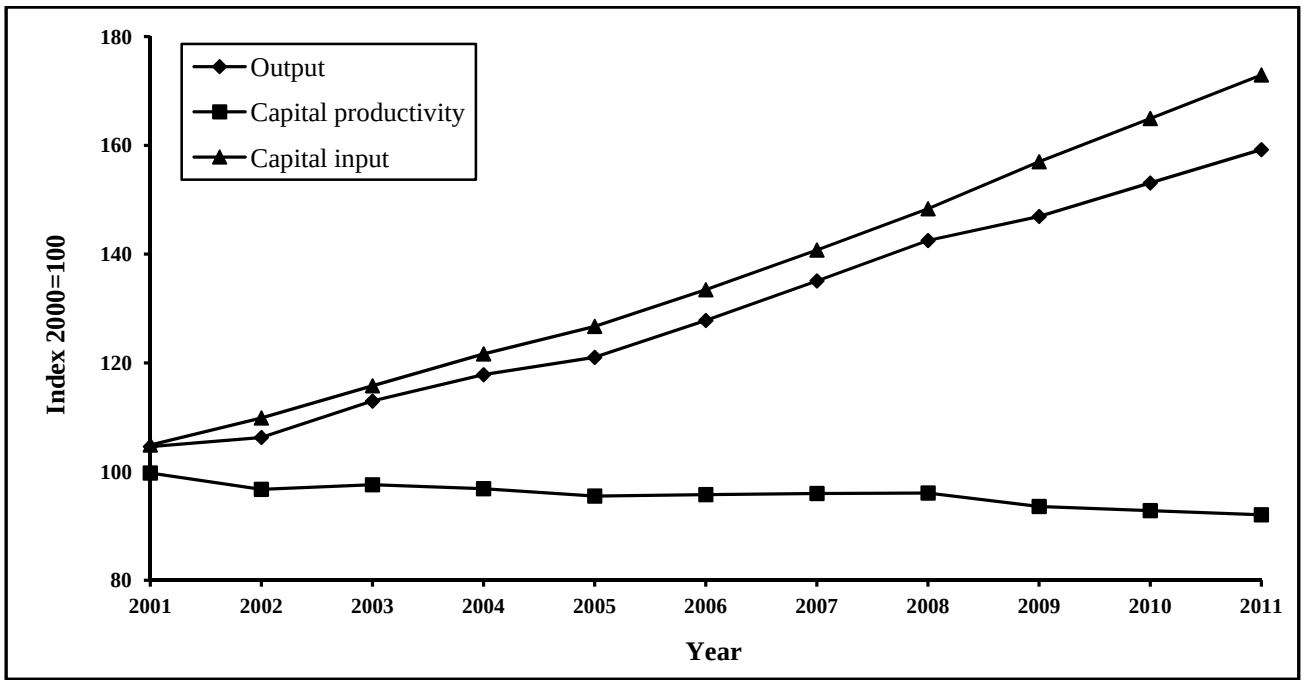
From the above figure, it is observed that the labour productivity index has increased continuously from 103.1 in 2001 to 137.9 in 2011. The average annual growth in labour productivity for the period under study works out to 3.0%.

In 2011, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.7% compared to 1.9% in 2010. This was the result of a higher GDP growth of 4.0% coupled with a lower growth of 0.3% in labour input in 2011. In 2010, GDP grew by 4.2 % and labour input by 2.3%. Trends in labour productivity during the period 2005 to 2011 for the economy as a whole and also for the different sectors are shown in table B.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, 2001 to 2011



Between 2001 and 2011, capital productivity witnessed an average annual fall of 0.8% with the index dropping from 99.7 in 2001 to 92.1 in 2011. Declines for three consecutive years were observed in capital productivity with a fall of 0.8% in 2011. The 0.8% fall in 2011 was explained by a higher growth in capital input (4.9%) compared to GDP (4.0%). Trends in capital productivity by industry group and for the whole economy are given in table B.5 for the years 2005 to 2011.

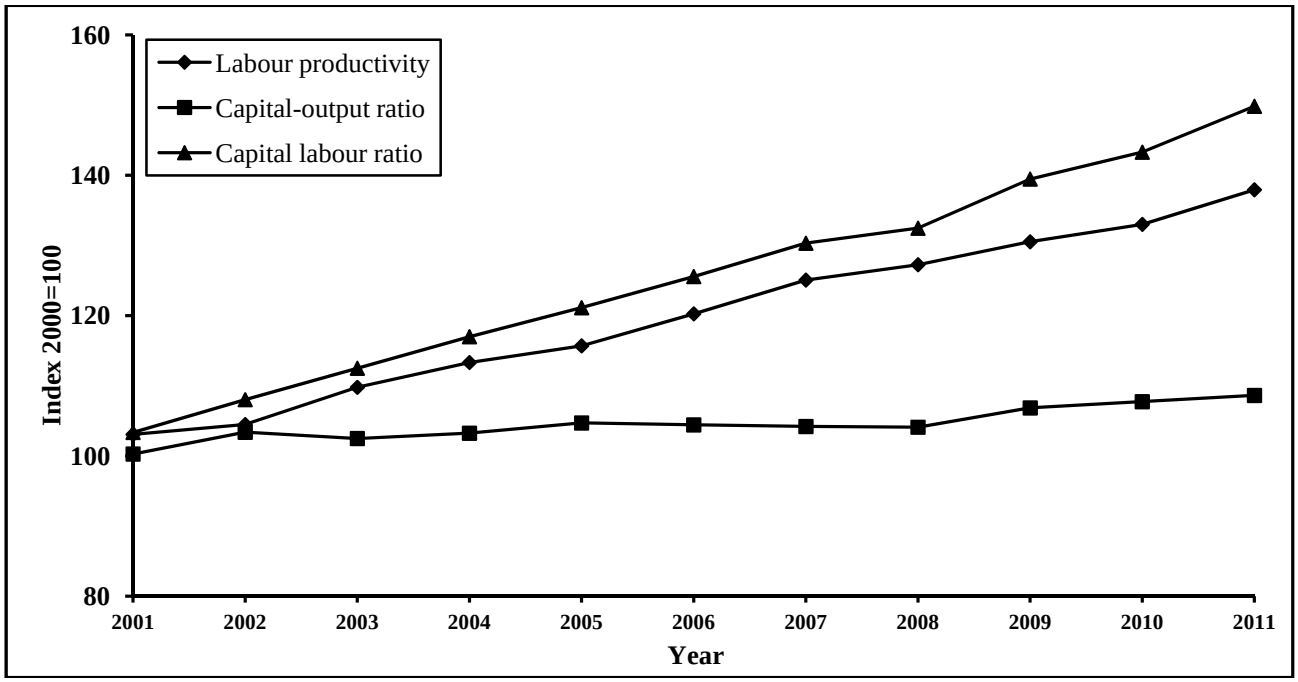
2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

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 2001 to 2011 with the index improving from 100.3 in 2001 to reach 108.6 in 2011.

The capital-labour ratio is defined as the ratio of the stock of fixed capital to labour input. If the ratio increases, capital deepening takes place whilst when it declines, capital widening occurs. The figure below shows the trend followed by the capital labour ratio. It is observed that the index of the capital-labour ratio has increased from 103.3 in 2001 to 149.8 in 2011, representing an annual growth of 3.8%.

For two consecutive years, the capital-output ratio grew at the same annual rate of 0.8%. On the other hand, the capital-labour ratio grew at a rate of 4.6% in 2011 compared to 2.8% in 2010. (Table A 1.2)

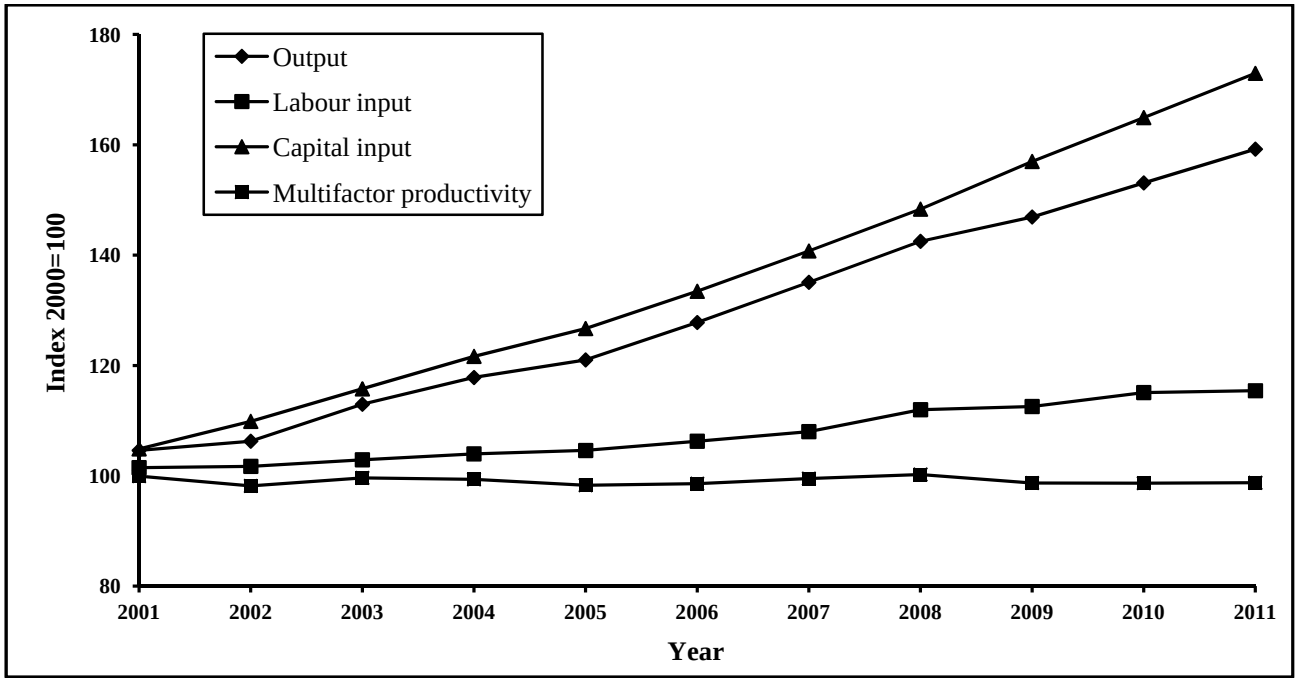
Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour ratio and capital-output ratio – Total economy, 2001 to 2011



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, 2001 to 2011

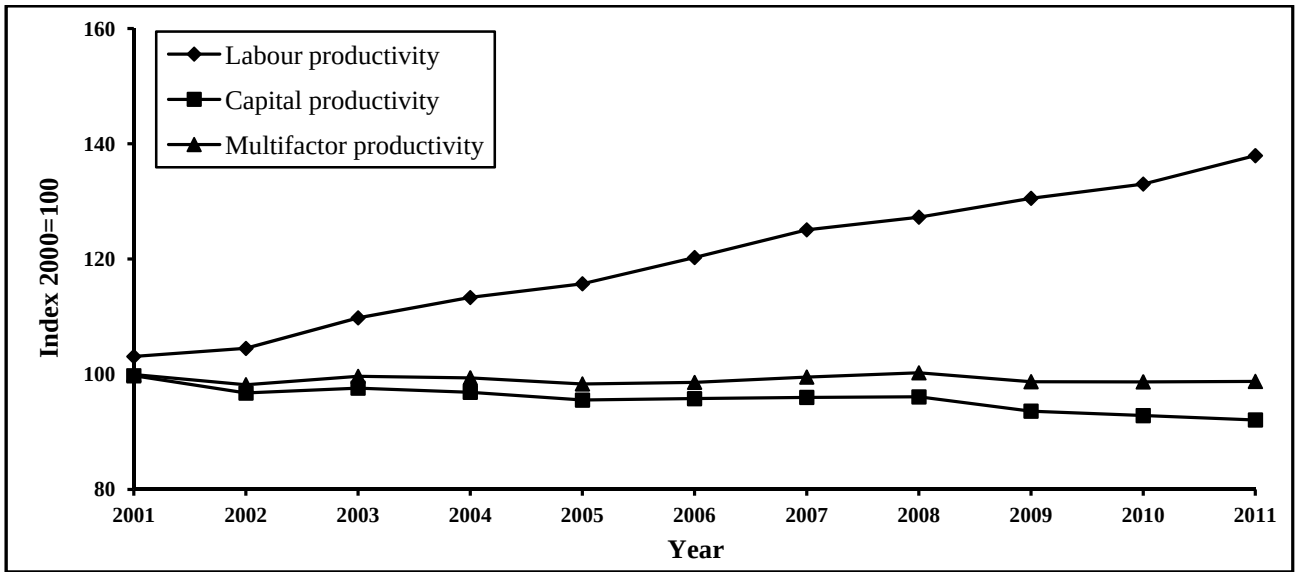


Between 2001 and 2011, MFP decreased by an average of 0.1% per annum. In 2011, MFP witnessed a growth of 0.1% compared to no growth in 2010. Table B.6 shows the trends in multifactor productivity by industry group and total economy for the period 2005 to 2011.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

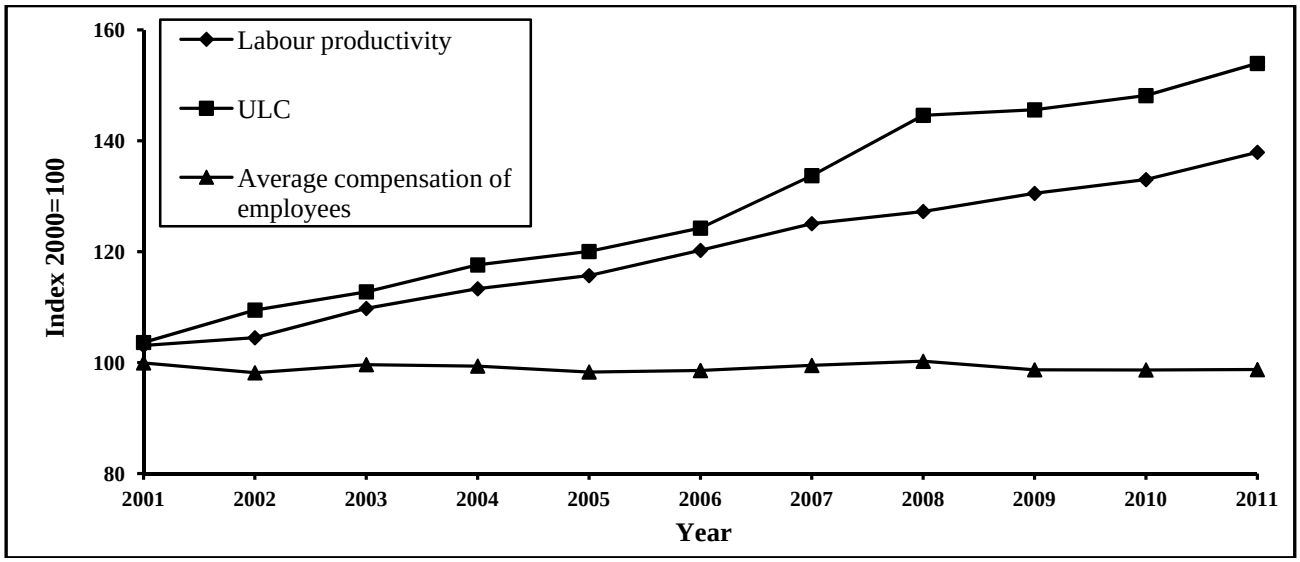
Figure 2.5 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the period 2001 to 2011. Over the years, whilst labour productivity grew by 3.0% annually, capital and multifactor productivity witnessed negative annual growths of 0.8% and 0.1% respectively. (Table A 1.1)

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity – Total economy, 2001 to 2011



2.8 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

Figure 2.6 – Unit Labour Cost – Total economy, 2001 to 2011

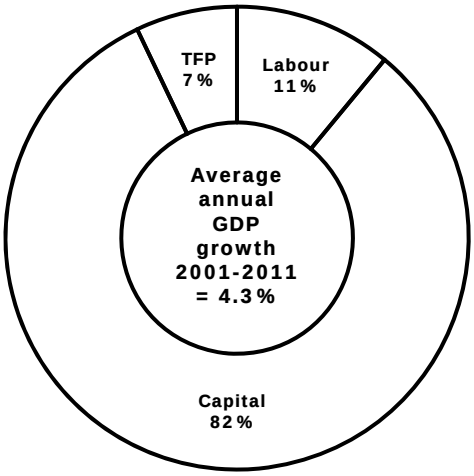


Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. The figure above shows the trend followed by the ULC index. Between 2001 and 2011, ULC grew by 4.0% annually mainly due to a higher growth of 7.1% in average compensation of employees against the 3.0% increase in labour productivity. (Table A 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 2001 – 2011



Between 2001 and 2011, the contribution of labour to the 4.3% annual growth in Gross Domestic Product works out to 11% and that of capital to 82%. The remaining 7% 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 5.1%. 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	11 %
Capital	82%
TFP	7%

3. INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP decreased from 22.5% in 2001 to 17.7% in 2011. In 2011, employment in the manufacturing sector stood at 112,300 (20% of total employment) compared to 140,300 (29 % of total employment) in 2001.

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 6.4%, 0.4% and 10.9% to GDP in 2011.

3.2 Output and inputs

From 2001 to 2011, real output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 1.2% annually. In 2011, the sector registered a growth of 2.7% higher than the 2.1% growth registered in 2010.

During the same period, labour input declined by 2.2% annually, whereas an annual increase of 1.5% was recorded in capital input.

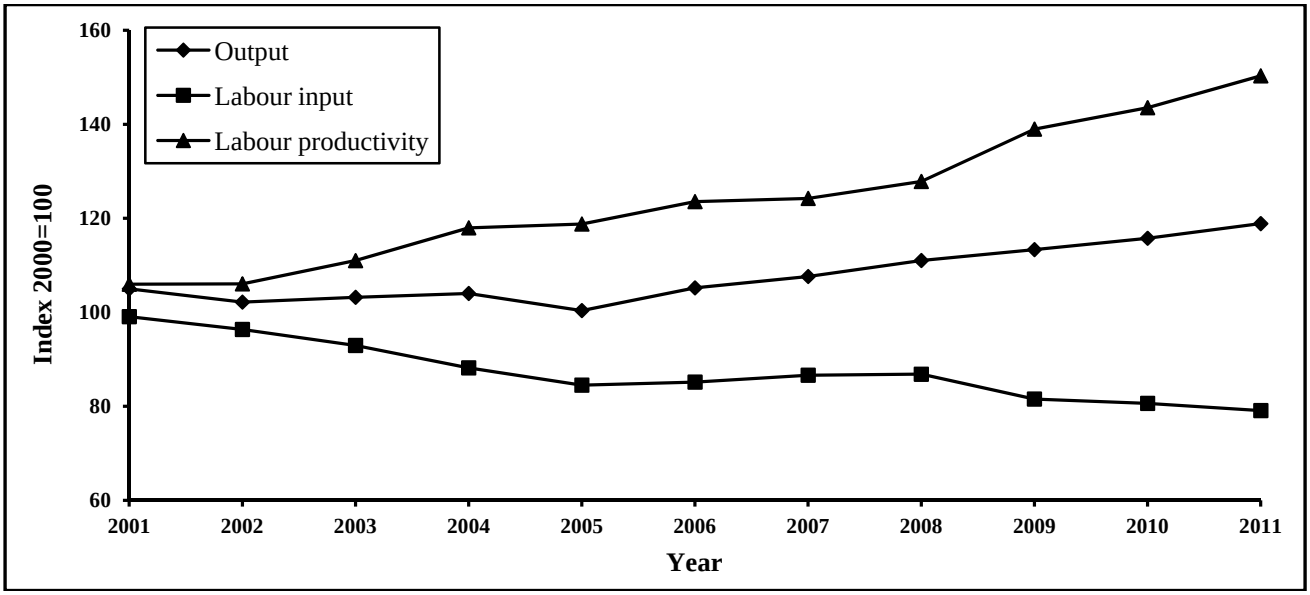
In 2011, labour and capital input registered declines of 1.9% and 1.3% respectively against falls of 1.1% and 3.5% in 2010.

3.3 Trends in labour productivity

The labour productivity index reflects the interaction between output and labour input. Between 2001 and 2011, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.6%. Figure 3.1 shows that the labour productivity index has improved over the years, from 106.0 in 2001 to 150.3 in 2011.

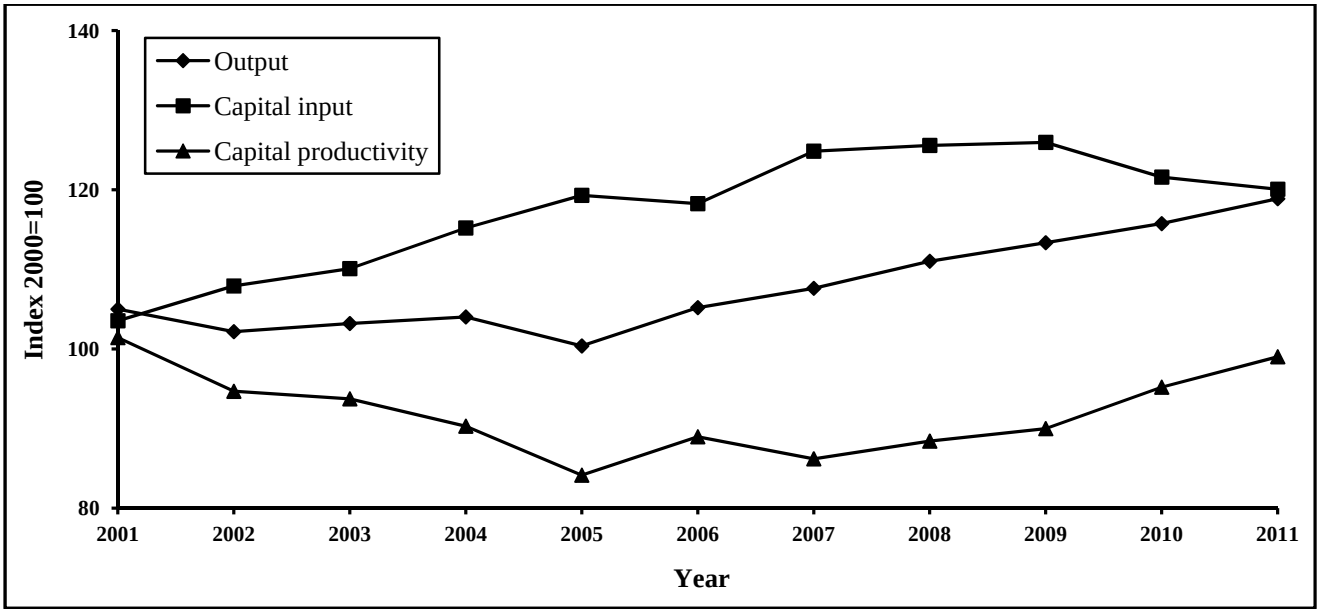
In 2011, labour productivity in manufacturing increased by 4.7%, higher than the 3.3% growth in 2010. The 4.7% increase in 2011 is the result of a 2.7% growth in output coupled with a decline of 1.9% in labour input. (Table A 2.1)

Figure 3.1 – Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011



3.4 Trends in capital productivity

Figure 3.2 – Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011

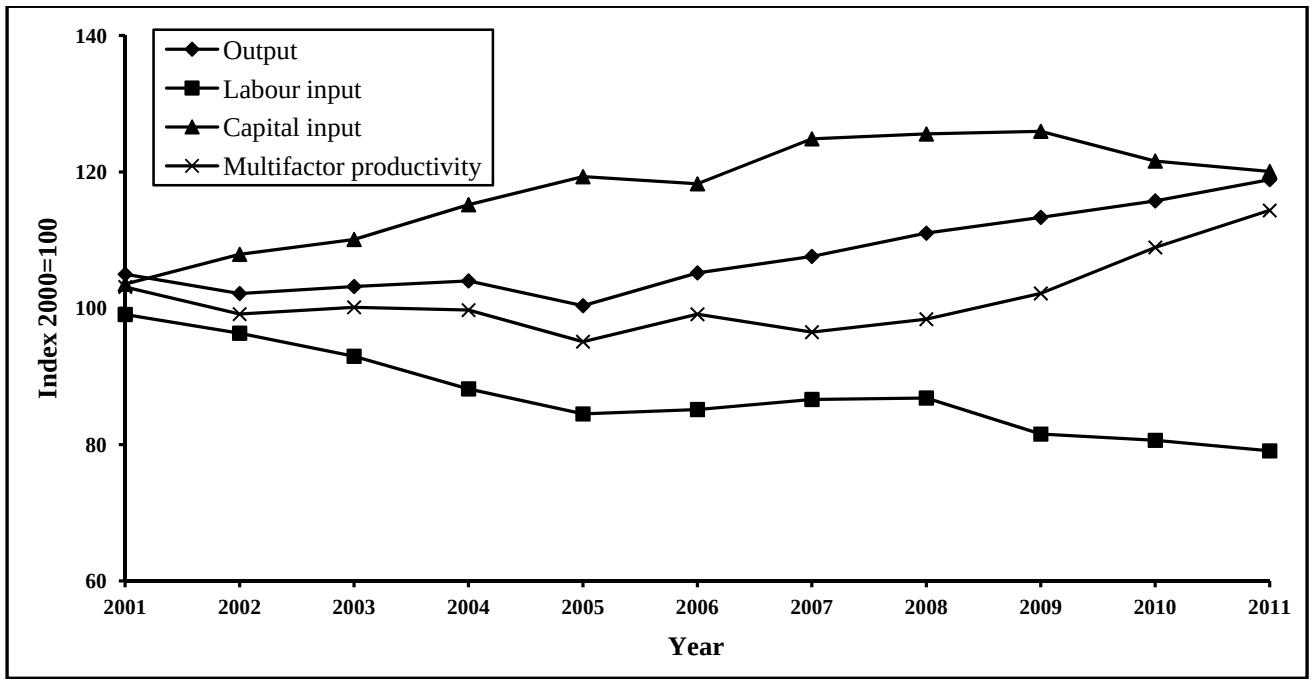


During the period 2001 to 2011, capital productivity declined by an average of 0.2% annually as a result of growths of 1.5% in capital input and 1.2% in real output respectively.

In 2011, capital productivity witnessed a growth of 4.0%, lower than the 5.8% growth in 2010. The 4.0% growth is the result of a higher growth of 2.7% in real output compared to the negative growth of 1.3% in capital input. (Table A 2.1)

3.5 Trends in multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 – Multifactor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011



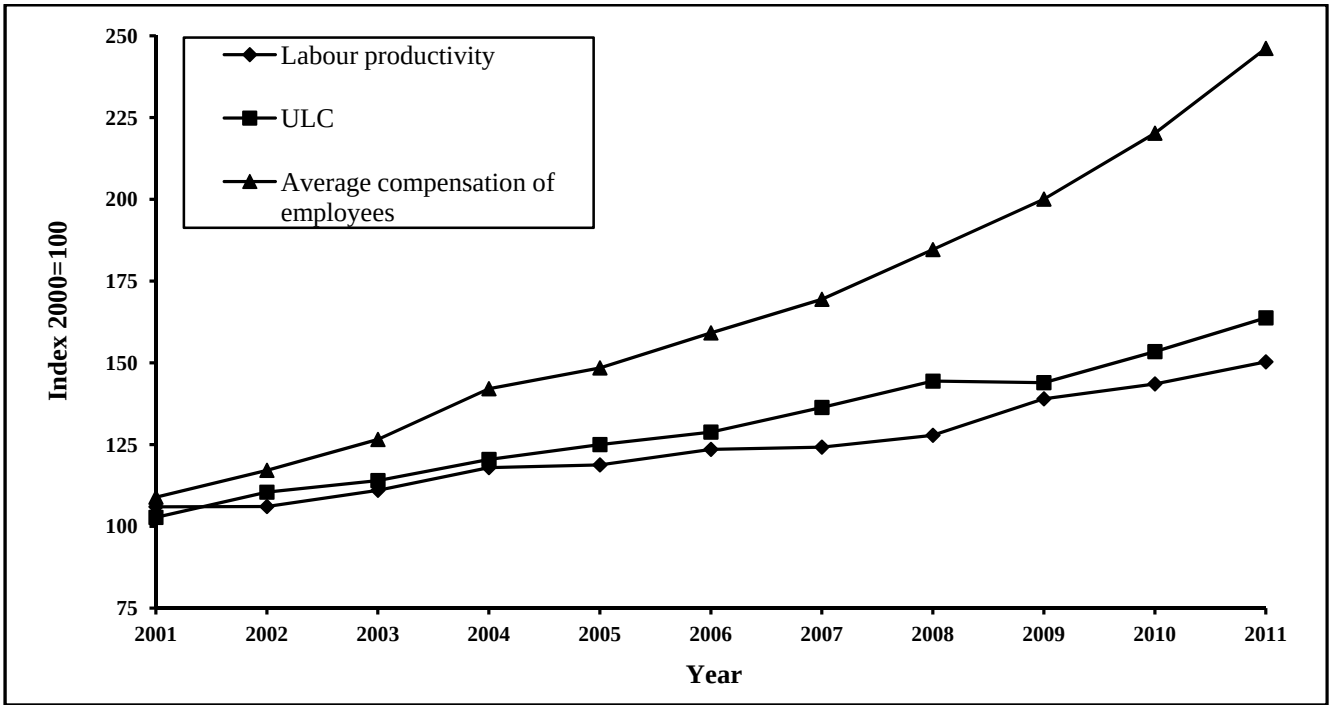
Between 2001 and 2011, multifactor productivity (MFP) increased by an average of 1.0% per annum. In 2011, MFP witnessed an increase of 5.0% compared to 6.6% in 2010. (Table A 2.1)

3.6 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Unit labour cost is affected by changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. Between 2001 and 2011, ULC grew at an annual rate of 4.8% due to higher growth in average compensation of employees (8.5%) compared to labour productivity (3.6%). Figure 3.4 shows that the ULC index in the manufacturing sector has moved from 102.7.0 in 2001 to 163.8 in 2011.

In 2011, the growth in ULC for the manufacturing sector was nearly the same as 2010 (6.6%). (Table A 2.2)

Figure 3.4 – Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2001 to 2011



4. INDICATORS FOR THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

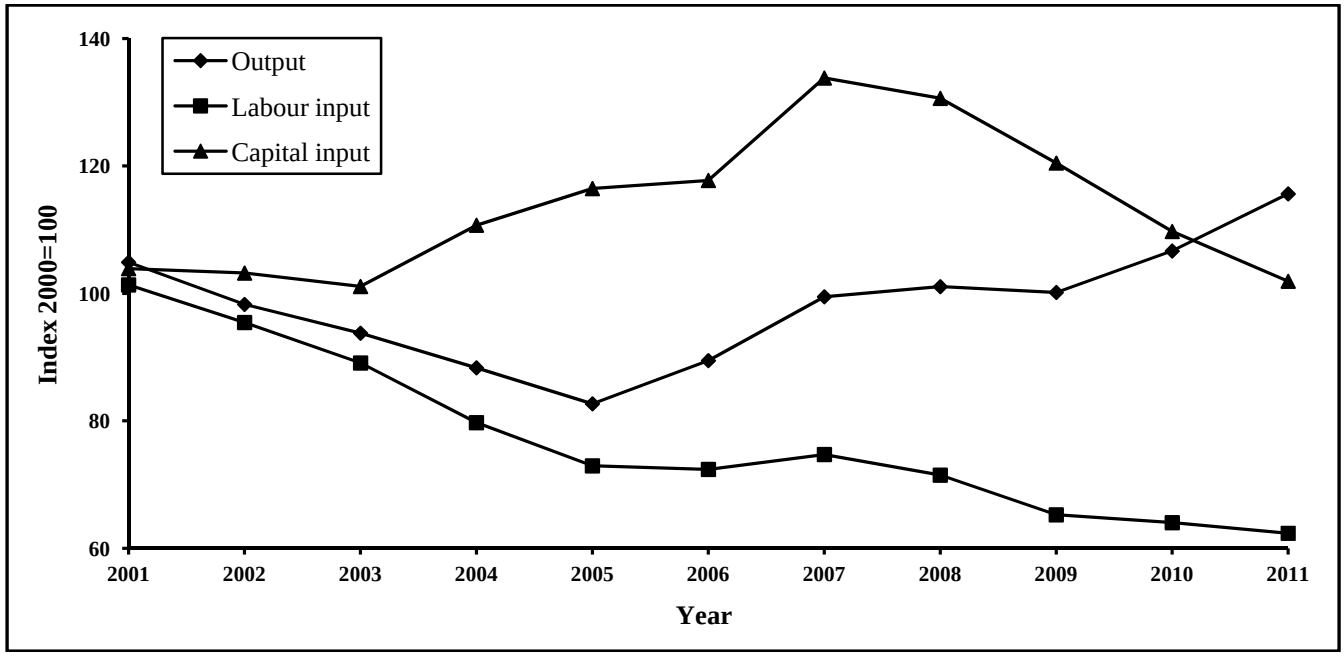
4.1 Background

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)".

At the end of December 2011, the number of persons employed by the EOE was 55,650 (37,090 Mauritians and 18,560 foreigners). In 2011, the share of the EOE sector in the economy was 6.4%. The contribution of the textile and non-textile sub-sectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 72.6% and 27.4% respectively.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 – Output and input trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2001 to 2011



From 2001 to 2011, real output of the EOE sector increased at an average annual rate of 1.0%. Within the sector, an average annual growth of 8.3% was observed in the non-textile establishments while a decline of 0.8% was registered in the textile establishments.

During the period under review, labour input registered an annual decline of 4.7%. In 2011, labour input declined further by 2.6% after a fall of 1.9% in 2010.

During the same period, an average annual decrease of 0.2% was observed in capital input. In 2011, the index fell by 7.1% after a decline of 8.9% in 2010. (Table A 3.1)

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 – Productivity trends – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2001 to 2011

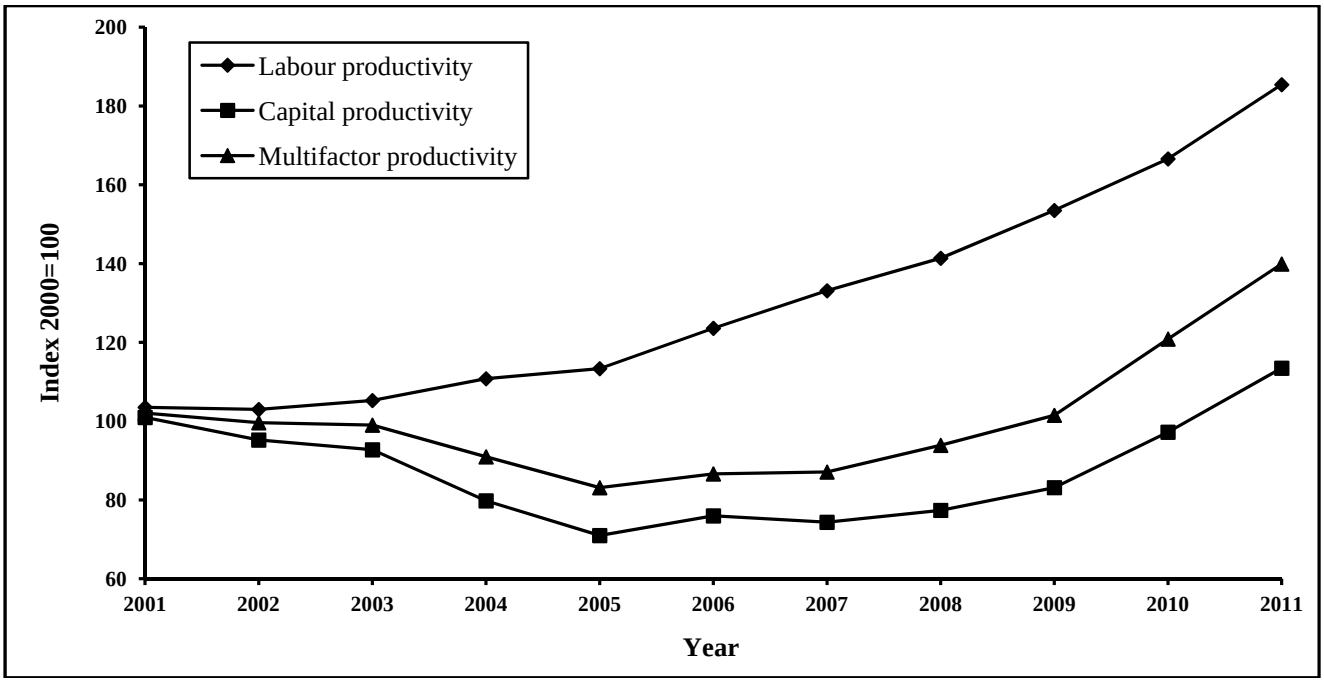


Figure 4.2 shows the trends in the labour, capital and multifactor productivity indices for the EOE sector for the years 2001 to 2011. During that period, both labour and capital productivity witnessed average annual increases of 6.0% and1.2% respectively. This is the result of an annual increase of 1.0% in real output coupled with decreases of 4.7% in labour input and 0.2% in capital input during the period under review. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 3.2% during the same period. (Table A 3.1).

In 2011, labour productivity in EOE grew by 11.3% compared to a growth of 8.5% in 2010. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed further increases of 16.7% and 15.8% respectively in 2011 after the increases of 16.9% and 19.1% in 2010.

4.4 Trends in Unit Labour Cost

Figure 4.3 – Unit Labour Cost – Export Oriented Enterprises, 2001 to 2011

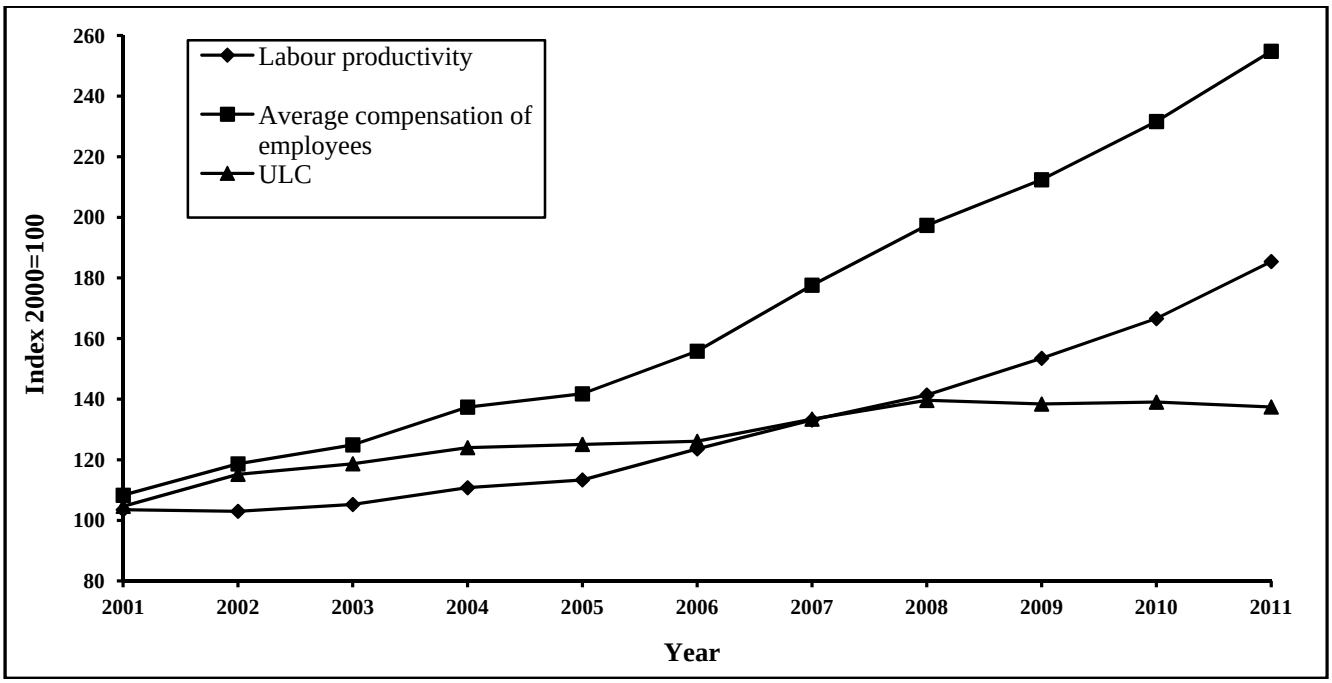


Figure 4.3 shows the trend in unit labour cost (ULC) in the EOE sector for the period 2001 to 2011. During that period, average compensation of employees in the EOE sector increased by an average annual rate of 8.9% and labour productivity by 6.0%. The higher growth in average compensation of employees compared to labour productivity caused ULC to increase at an average annual rate of 2.8%. In 2011, the ULC index declined by 1.2% against a growth of 0.5% in 2010. (Table A 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.

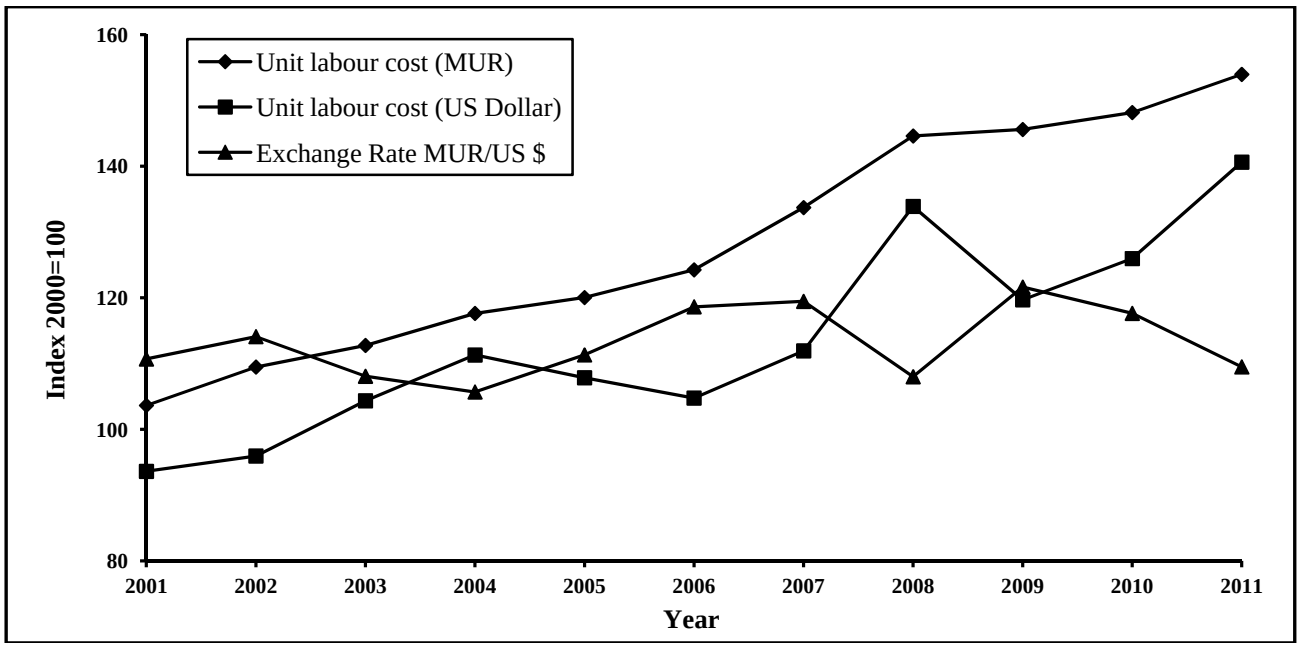
5.2 Trends in Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

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 2001 to 2011. 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, 2001 - 2011



From 2001 to 2011, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew by an average of 4.8% annually. In Dollar terms, the increase was nearly the same as a result of an average annual appreciation of 0.1% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-a-vis the US Dollar. In 2011, ULC in Dollar terms further increased by 14.7% after witnessing a growth of 10.2% in 2010.

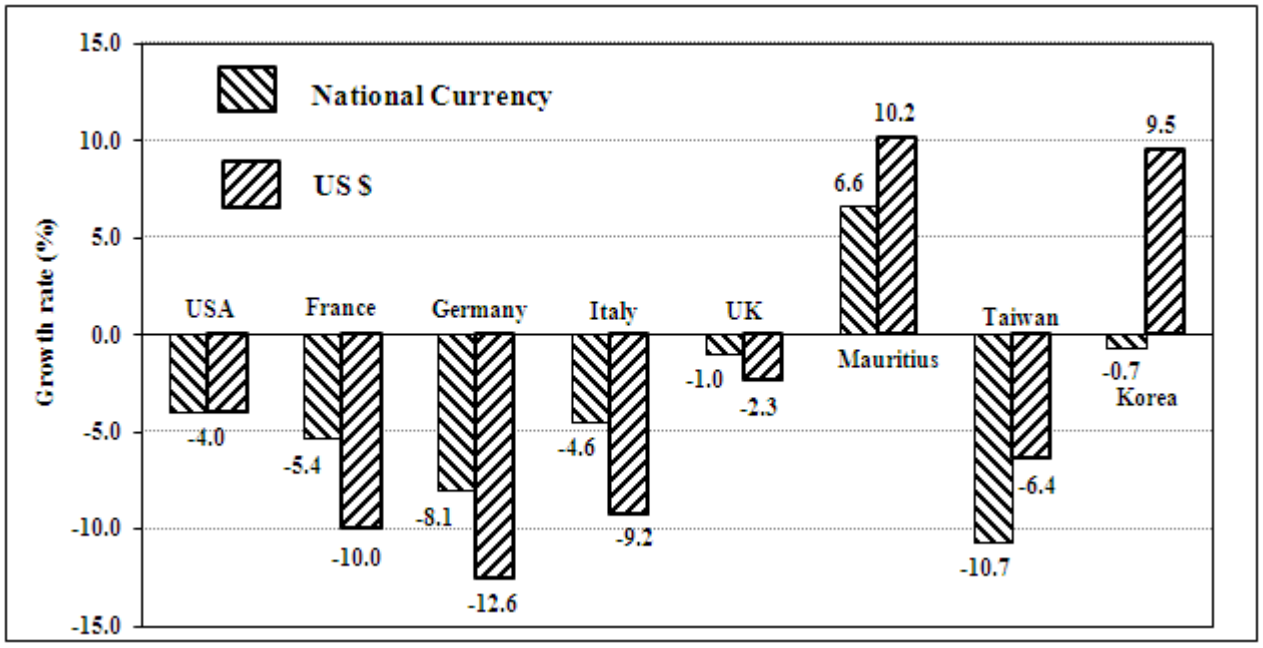
5.3 International comparison of ULC in the Manufacturing sector - 2010

An international comparison of growth in ULC in the manufacturing sector for the year 2010, 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, 2010

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	**Mauritius**	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	-4.0	-5.4	-8.1	-4.6	-1.0	**6.6**	-10.7	-0.7
US $	-4.0	-10.0	-12.6	-9.2	-2.3	**10.2**	-6.4	9.5

Figure 5.2 – International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing – Growth rate (%), 2010



Source: U.S Bureau of Labour Statistics and Statistics Mauritius Estimates

It is observed that, in 2010, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, declined in all countries except Mauritius. Taiwan and Germany recorded the largest drops of 10.7% and 8.1% respectively. In Mauritius, an increase of 6.6% was registered in ULC.

In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed even steeper declines than the national currency valuations for most European countries, due to the relative strength of the US Dollar vis-à-vis the Euro and the Pounds Sterling. Mauritius and Korea witnessed increases of 10.2% and 9.5% respectively, explained by the 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.8 shows the evolution of our market share for five SITC[1] groups, for 2008 to 2011 in some of our main importing countries. Data for France shows that the share of Mauritius for SITC group 843[2] has decreased gradually from 1.8% in 2008 to 0.9 % in 2011. Similarly, data for Italy, for the same product, has decreased from 1.2% in 2008 to 0.3% in 2011. On the other hand, data for USA shows that the share for Mauritius for SITC group 841[3] has increased from 0.6 % in 2008 to 0.9% in 2011 through 0.7% in 2010.

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[1] SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

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

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

A. SERIES

A 1 TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A 1.1 - Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	60.7	4.3	89.4	2.0	56.5	8.7	67.9	2.2	107.5	-4.1	93.1	-1.2
1992	64.8	6.8	91.1	1.9	61.0	8.1	71.1	4.8	106.2	-1.2	94.3	1.2
1993	68.0	4.9	92.9	1.9	65.7	7.7	73.2	2.9	103.5	-2.6	93.8	-0.5
1994	71.1	4.6	94.4	1.6	71.0	8.1	75.4	2.9	100.2	-3.2	93.4	-0.4
1995	74.9	5.3	95.2	0.9	74.6	5.0	78.7	4.4	100.4	0.2	94.7	1.3
1996	79.6	6.2	95.9	0.7	79.1	6.1	83.0	5.4	100.5	0.1	96.1	1.5
1997	84.0	5.6	97.2	1.3	84.1	6.2	86.5	4.2	99.9	-0.6	96.6	0.6
1998	88.9	5.8	98.5	1.4	88.6	5.4	90.2	4.3	100.3	0.4	98.1	1.5
1999	90.7	2.1	99.5	1.0	94.8	7.1	91.2	1.1	95.7	-4.6	94.9	-3.2
2000	100.0	10.2	100.0	0.5	100.0	5.4	100.0	9.7	100.0	4.5	100.0	5.3
2001	104.6	4.6	101.5	1.5	104.9	4.9	103.1	3.1	99.7	-0.3	99.9	-0.1
2002	106.3	1.6	101.7	0.2	109.9	4.8	104.5	1.4	96.7	-3.0	98.2	-1.8
2003	113.0	6.3	102.9	1.2	115.8	5.4	109.8	5.1	97.6	0.9	99.6	1.5
2004	117.8	4.3	104.0	1.0	121.6	5.1	113.3	3.2	96.9	-0.7	99.4	-0.3
2005	121.0	2.7	104.6	0.6	126.7	4.2	115.7	2.1	95.5	-1.4	98.3	-1.1
2006	127.8	5.6	106.3	1.6	133.4	5.3	120.2	3.9	95.8	0.3	98.6	0.3
2007	135.1	5.7	108.0	1.6	140.7	5.5	125.1	4.0	96.0	0.2	99.5	0.9
2008	142.5	5.5	112.0	3.7	148.3	5.4	127.2	1.8	96.1	0.1	100.2	0.7
2009	146.9	3.1	112.6	0.5	157.0	5.8	130.5	2.6	93.6	-2.6	98.7	-1.5
2010	153.1	4.2	115.1	2.3	164.9	5.1	133.0	1.9	92.8	-0.8	98.7	0.0
2011	159.2	4.0	115.4	0.3	172.9	4.9	137.9	3.7	92.1	-0.8	98.7	0.1

Table A 1.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	45.3	14.7	66.8	12.2	67.9	2.2	93.0	4.3	63.1	6.6
1992	49.8	9.8	70.0	4.8	71.1	4.8	94.1	1.2	67.0	6.1
1993	55.3	11.1	75.5	7.9	73.2	2.9	96.6	2.6	70.8	5.7
1994	63.0	13.8	83.5	10.6	75.4	2.9	99.8	3.3	75.3	6.4
1995	67.6	7.3	85.9	2.8	78.7	4.4	99.6	-0.2	78.4	4.2
1996	74.0	9.5	89.2	3.8	83.0	5.4	99.5	-0.1	82.5	5.3
1997	78.4	6.0	90.7	1.7	86.5	4.2	100.1	0.6	86.5	4.8
1998	86.7	10.6	96.1	6.0	90.2	4.3	99.7	-0.4	89.9	3.9
1999	91.7	5.7	100.6	4.6	91.2	1.1	104.5	4.9	95.3	6.0
2000	100.0	9.1	100.0	-0.6	100.0	9.7	100.0	-4.3	100.0	5.0
2001	106.8	6.8	103.6	3.6	103.1	3.1	100.3	0.3	103.3	3.3
2002	114.4	7.1	109.5	5.6	104.5	1.4	103.4	3.1	108.0	4.5
2003	123.8	8.2	112.8	3.0	109.8	5.1	102.5	-0.9	112.5	4.1
2004	133.3	7.7	117.6	4.3	113.3	3.2	103.2	0.7	117.0	4.0
2005	138.9	4.2	120.0	2.1	115.7	2.1	104.7	1.4	121.1	3.5
2006	149.4	7.6	124.3	3.5	120.2	3.9	104.4	-0.3	125.6	3.7
2007	167.2	11.9	133.7	7.6	125.1	4.0	104.2	-0.2	130.3	3.8
2008	184.0	10.0	144.6	8.1	127.2	1.8	104.1	-0.1	132.5	1.6
2009	190.0	3.3	145.6	0.7	130.5	2.6	106.8	2.6	139.5	5.3
2010	197.1	3.7	148.2	1.8	133.0	1.9	107.7	0.8	143.3	2.8
2011	212.4	7.8	154.0	3.9	137.9	3.7	108.6	0.8	149.8	4.6

A 2 - THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table A 2.1 - Productivity Trends - Manufacturing sector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	62.5	4.3	94.3	0.5	83.0	6.2	66.3	3.8	75.3	-1.8	71.0	0.7
1992	66.6	6.6	94.4	0.2	83.7	0.8	70.5	6.4	79.6	5.8	75.3	6.1
1993	69.2	3.9	94.5	0.0	86.4	3.3	73.2	3.9	80.1	0.6	77.0	2.2
1994	72.0	4.0	94.8	0.4	86.7	0.4	75.9	3.6	83.0	3.6	79.8	3.6
1995	76.2	5.9	94.8	0.0	84.8	-2.2	80.4	5.9	89.8	8.3	85.5	7.1
1996	81.2	6.5	95.5	0.7	85.1	0.3	85.0	5.7	95.4	6.2	90.6	6.0
1997	86.0	5.9	99.0	3.7	85.2	0.1	86.8	2.1	100.9	5.8	94.4	4.1
1998	91.2	6.1	103.0	3.9	89.5	5.1	88.6	2.1	101.8	0.9	95.7	1.5
1999	93.0	2.0	102.1	-0.8	95.2	6.3	91.1	2.8	97.7	-4.0	94.7	-1.0
2000	100.0	7.5	100.0	-2.1	100.0	5.1	100.0	9.8	100.0	2.3	100.0	5.5
2001	105.0	5.0	99.1	-0.9	103.5	3.5	106.0	6.0	101.4	1.4	103.1	3.1
2002	102.2	-2.7	96.3	-2.8	107.9	4.2	106.0	0.1	94.7	-6.6	99.1	-3.9
2003	103.2	1.0	93.0	-3.5	110.1	2.0	111.0	4.7	93.7	-1.0	100.1	1.0
2004	104.0	0.8	88.2	-5.2	115.2	4.6	118.0	6.3	90.3	-3.7	99.7	-0.4
2005	100.4	-3.5	84.5	-4.2	119.3	3.6	118.8	0.7	84.1	-6.8	95.1	-4.6
2006	105.2	4.8	85.1	0.8	118.2	-0.9	123.5	4.0	89.0	5.7	99.1	4.2
2007	107.6	2.3	86.6	1.7	124.8	5.6	124.2	0.6	86.2	-3.1	96.5	-2.6
2008	111.0	3.2	86.8	0.2	125.6	0.6	127.9	2.9	88.4	2.6	98.4	2.0
2009	113.3	2.1	81.5	-6.1	125.9	0.3	139.0	8.7	90.0	1.8	102.2	3.8
2010	115.7	2.1	80.6	-1.1	121.6	-3.5	143.5	3.3	95.2	5.8	108.9	6.6
2011	118.9	2.7	79.1	-1.9	120.1	-1.3	150.3	4.7	99.0	4.0	114.3	5.0

Table A 2.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	43.9	19.2	66.2	14.9	66.3	3.8	132.9	1.8	88.1	5.7
1992	50.7	15.4	71.8	8.4	70.5	6.4	125.6	-5.4	88.6	0.6
1993	53.7	6.1	73.4	2.2	73.2	3.9	124.9	-0.6	91.5	3.2
1994	60.0	11.7	79.1	7.8	75.9	3.6	120.5	-3.5	91.5	0.0
1995	66.2	10.3	82.4	4.1	80.4	5.9	111.3	-7.6	89.5	-2.1
1996	70.5	6.5	82.9	0.7	85.0	5.7	104.8	-5.8	89.1	-0.5
1997	73.2	3.9	84.4	1.7	86.8	2.1	99.1	-5.5	86.0	-3.5
1998	80.2	9.5	90.5	7.3	88.6	2.1	98.2	-0.9	87.0	1.1
1999	90.1	12.3	98.9	9.3	91.1	2.8	102.3	4.2	93.2	7.1
2000	100.0	11.0	100.0	1.1	100.0	9.8	100.0	-2.3	100.0	7.3
2001	108.9	8.9	102.7	2.7	106.0	6.0	98.6	-1.4	104.5	4.5
2002	117.1	7.6	110.4	7.5	106.0	0.1	105.6	7.1	112.0	7.2
2003	126.5	8.0	114.0	3.2	111.0	4.7	106.7	1.0	118.4	5.7
2004	142.1	12.3	120.4	5.7	118.0	6.3	110.7	3.8	130.6	10.3
2005	148.4	4.5	125.0	3.8	118.8	0.7	118.9	7.3	141.2	8.1
2006	159.2	7.2	128.8	3.1	123.5	4.0	112.4	-5.4	138.9	-1.6
2007	169.4	6.4	136.4	5.9	124.2	0.6	116.0	3.2	144.1	3.8
2008	184.6	9.0	144.4	5.9	127.9	2.9	113.1	-2.5	144.6	0.3
2009	200.0	8.4	143.9	-0.3	139.0	8.7	111.1	-1.8	154.4	6.8
2010	220.2	10.1	153.4	6.6	143.5	3.3	105.1	-5.5	150.8	-2.4
2011	246.1	11.8	163.8	6.7	150.3	4.7	101.0	-3.9	151.8	0.7

A 3 - THE EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES (EOE sector)

Table A 3.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE sector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	59.9	5.0	99.6	0.7	86.5	-0.1	60.1	4.3	69.3	5.1	66.3	6.1
1992	63.5	6.0	98.0	-1.6	83.0	-4.0	64.8	7.7	76.5	10.4	73.1	10.2
1993	67.3	6.0	94.2	-3.9	83.4	0.5	71.5	10.3	80.6	5.5	77.7	6.3
1994	70.2	4.3	91.3	-3.0	82.4	-1.2	76.8	7.5	85.1	5.6	82.5	6.2
1995	73.7	5.0	89.2	-2.3	80.1	-2.8	82.6	7.5	92.0	8.0	88.4	7.2
1996	78.8	7.0	89.4	0.2	79.0	-1.3	88.2	6.7	99.7	8.4	93.8	6.0
1997	83.6	6.0	93.5	4.6	82.7	4.6	89.3	1.3	101.1	1.4	94.2	0.5
1998	89.3	6.9	98.6	5.4	87.7	6.1	90.6	1.5	101.8	0.7	95.4	1.3
1999	94.7	6.0	100.3	1.8	95.1	8.4	94.4	4.2	99.6	-2.2	97.2	1.8
2000	100.0	5.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	5.9	100.0	0.4	100.0	2.9
2001	104.9	4.9	101.3	1.3	103.9	3.9	103.5	3.5	101.0	1.0	102.1	2.1
2002	98.3	-6.3	95.4	-5.8	103.2	-0.7	103.0	-0.5	95.2	-5.7	99.6	-2.4
2003	93.8	-4.6	89.1	-6.7	101.1	-2.0	105.3	2.2	92.8	-2.6	99.0	-0.6
2004	88.3	-5.8	79.7	-10.5	110.7	9.5	110.8	5.3	79.8	-14.0	90.9	-8.1
2005	82.7	-6.4	72.9	-8.5	116.5	5.2	113.4	2.3	71.0	-11.0	83.1	-8.6
2006	89.5	8.2	72.4	-0.8	117.7	1.1	123.6	9.0	76.0	7.0	86.6	4.2
2007	99.5	11.2	74.7	3.2	133.8	13.7	133.1	7.7	74.3	-2.2	87.1	0.6
2008	101.1	1.6	71.5	-4.3	130.6	-2.4	141.4	6.2	77.4	4.1	93.9	7.8
2009	100.2	-0.9	65.3	-8.7	120.5	-7.8	153.5	8.6	83.1	7.5	101.5	8.1
2010	106.7	6.5	64.0	-1.9	109.7	-8.9	166.6	8.5	97.2	16.9	120.8	19.1
2011	115.6	8.4	62.4	-2.6	101.9	-7.1	185.4	11.3	113.5	16.7	139.9	15.8

Table A 3.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE sector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	39.5	17.4	65.7	12.6	60.1	4.3	144.4	-4.9	86.8	-0.8
1992	48.0	21.6	74.2	12.9	64.8	7.7	130.8	-9.4	84.7	-2.4
1993	53.1	10.5	74.3	0.2	71.5	10.3	124.0	-5.2	88.6	4.6
1994	60.2	13.4	78.4	5.5	76.8	7.5	117.4	-5.3	90.3	1.8
1995	66.8	11.0	80.9	3.2	82.6	7.5	108.7	-7.4	89.8	-0.5
1996	71.7	7.3	81.3	0.5	88.2	6.7	100.3	-7.8	88.4	-1.6
1997	73.1	1.9	81.8	0.5	89.3	1.3	98.9	-1.3	88.4	0.0
1998	80.6	10.3	88.9	8.7	90.6	1.5	98.2	-0.7	89.0	0.7
1999	92.9	15.2	98.3	10.6	94.4	4.2	100.4	2.2	94.8	6.5
2000	100.0	7.7	100.0	1.7	100.0	5.9	100.0	-0.4	100.0	5.5
2001	108.3	8.3	104.6	4.6	103.5	3.5	99.0	-1.0	102.5	2.5
2002	118.7	9.6	115.2	10.1	103.0	-0.5	105.0	6.0	108.1	5.5
2003	124.9	5.3	118.7	3.0	105.3	2.2	107.8	2.7	113.5	4.9
2004	137.4	10.0	124.0	4.5	110.8	5.3	125.3	16.3	138.8	22.4
2005	141.8	3.2	125.1	0.9	113.4	2.3	140.9	12.4	159.7	15.0
2006	155.8	9.9	126.1	0.8	123.6	9.0	131.6	-6.6	162.7	1.9
2007	177.6	14.0	133.4	5.8	133.1	7.7	134.5	2.2	179.1	10.1
2008	197.4	11.1	139.6	4.6	141.4	6.2	129.2	-3.9	182.7	2.0
2009	212.4	7.6	138.4	-0.9	153.5	8.6	120.3	-6.9	184.6	1.0
2010	231.6	9.0	139.0	0.5	166.6	8.5	102.9	-14.5	171.4	-7.2
2011	254.8	10.0	137.4	-1.2	185.4	11.3	88.1	-14.3	163.4	-4.6

A 4 - THE EOE TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 4.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE textile subsector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	59.4	5.8	101.2	0.8	86.5	-0.1	58.7	4.9	68.6	5.9	65.6	6.6
1992	62.8	5.8	99.5	-1.7	83.1	-3.9	63.1	7.6	75.6	10.1	71.8	9.5
1993	66.2	5.3	95.2	-4.3	83.5	0.5	69.5	10.1	79.2	4.8	76.2	6.0
1994	69.5	5.1	91.4	-4.0	82.5	-1.2	76.1	9.5	84.3	6.4	81.9	7.6
1995	72.8	4.7	88.1	-3.6	80.2	-2.8	82.6	8.6	90.8	7.7	88.2	7.7
1996	78.8	8.3	88.6	0.5	79.1	-1.3	89.0	7.8	99.6	9.8	94.4	7.0
1997	83.8	6.3	93.3	5.3	82.7	4.5	89.8	0.9	101.3	1.7	94.7	0.3
1998	89.6	6.9	98.7	5.8	87.8	6.1	90.7	1.0	102.1	0.7	95.8	1.1
1999	95.0	6.0	100.7	2.0	95.1	8.3	94.3	3.9	99.9	-2.1	96.9	1.2
2000	100.0	5.3	100.0	-0.7	100.0	5.2	100.0	6.1	100.0	0.1	100.0	3.2
2001	104.8	4.8	101.0	1.0	104.1	4.1	103.8	3.8	100.7	0.7	101.3	1.3
2002	96.5	-7.9	95.0	-5.9	103.3	-0.7	101.6	-2.1	93.4	-7.3	99.2	-2.1
2003	91.2	-5.5	87.5	-7.9	101.3	-2.0	104.3	2.6	90.1	-3.6	98.7	-0.5
2004	83.7	-8.2	76.3	-12.8	111.1	9.7	109.7	5.2	75.4	-16.3	90.3	-8.5
2005	76.1	-9.1	67.7	-11.3	117.2	5.5	112.4	2.5	64.9	-13.8	82.1	-9.2
2006	79.8	4.9	67.7	0.0	118.5	1.1	118.0	4.9	67.4	3.7	83.6	1.9
2007	89.3	11.9	69.6	2.8	135.2	14.1	128.4	8.8	66.1	-1.9	84.2	0.8
2008	89.4	0.1	64.4	-7.5	132.5	-2.0	138.9	8.2	67.5	2.2	93.8	11.4
2009	86.3	-3.5	57.9	-10.2	122.5	-7.5	149.2	7.4	70.5	4.3	96.3	2.6
2010	88.8	2.9	54.9	-5.2	111.8	-8.7	161.9	8.5	79.4	12.7	111.4	15.7
2011	96.7	8.9	52.9	-3.6	104.1	-6.9	182.8	12.9	92.9	17.0	127.0	14.0

Table A 4.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE textile subsector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	39.7	17.8	67.6	12.3	58.7	4.9	145.7	-5.6	85.5	-0.9
1992	49.4	24.5	78.3	15.7	63.1	7.6	132.3	-9.2	83.5	-2.3
1993	53.7	8.8	77.3	-1.2	69.5	10.1	126.3	-4.6	87.7	5.0
1994	61.3	14.2	80.6	4.3	76.1	9.5	118.7	-6.0	90.3	2.9
1995	68.3	11.4	82.7	2.6	82.6	8.6	110.2	-7.2	91.0	0.8
1996	74.3	8.7	83.4	0.9	89.0	7.8	100.4	-8.9	89.4	-1.8
1997	73.9	-0.5	82.2	-1.4	89.8	0.9	98.7	-1.7	88.7	-0.8
1998	81.0	9.7	89.3	8.6	90.7	1.0	98.0	-0.7	88.9	0.3
1999	91.1	12.5	96.7	8.3	94.3	3.9	100.1	2.2	94.4	6.2
2000	100.0	9.7	100.0	3.5	100.0	6.1	100.0	-0.1	100.0	6.0
2001	106.3	6.3	102.4	2.4	103.8	3.8	99.3	-0.7	103.1	3.1
2002	123.3	15.9	121.3	18.4	101.6	-2.1	107.1	7.8	108.8	5.6
2003	131.8	6.9	126.4	4.2	104.3	2.6	111.0	3.7	115.7	6.4
2004	148.5	12.6	135.3	7.0	109.7	5.2	132.7	19.5	145.6	25.8
2005	154.5	4.1	137.5	1.6	112.4	2.5	154.0	16.0	173.1	18.9
2006	166.0	7.4	140.7	2.4	118.0	4.9	148.4	-3.6	175.1	1.2
2007	185.5	11.8	144.5	2.7	128.4	8.8	151.3	2.0	194.3	10.9
2008	208.8	12.6	150.4	4.1	138.9	8.2	148.1	-2.1	205.7	5.9
2009	223.5	7.0	149.8	-0.4	149.2	7.4	141.9	-4.2	211.7	2.9
2010	243.7	9.0	150.5	0.5	161.9	8.5	125.9	-11.3	203.8	-3.7
2011	267.6	9.8	146.4	-2.7	182.8	12.9	107.6	-14.6	196.7	-3.5

A 5 - THE EOE NON - TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table A 5.1 - Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 1991 - 2011

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 %
1991	64.3	0.0	87.5	-0.5	86.0	-0.2	73.5	0.5	74.8	0.2	69.6	2.8
1992	69.1	7.5	86.5	-1.1	82.3	-4.2	79.9	8.7	84.0	12.3	80.6	15.9
1993	77.3	11.8	86.1	-0.4	82.8	0.6	89.7	12.3	93.3	11.1	89.0	10.4
1994	75.9	-1.7	90.5	5.1	81.8	-1.2	83.9	-6.5	92.8	-0.5	86.5	-2.8
1995	81.7	7.6	97.2	7.3	79.5	-2.9	84.1	0.3	102.8	10.8	90.5	4.6
1996	79.3	-3.0	95.9	-1.3	78.5	-1.3	82.6	-1.7	101.0	-1.8	89.3	-1.4
1997	81.6	2.9	95.5	-0.5	82.4	4.9	85.4	3.4	99.0	-1.9	90.4	1.3
1998	87.2	6.9	97.3	1.9	87.6	6.4	89.6	4.9	99.5	0.5	93.0	2.9
1999	92.4	6.0	96.9	-0.4	95.1	8.6	95.4	6.4	97.2	-2.4	101.5	9.1
2000	100.0	8.2	100.0	3.2	100.0	5.1	100.0	4.8	100.0	2.9	100.0	-1.5
2001	105.1	5.1	104.1	4.1	102.9	2.9	100.9	0.9	102.1	2.1	109.4	9.4
2002	111.2	5.8	98.8	-5.1	102.4	-0.5	112.5	11.5	108.6	6.4	99.9	-8.7
2003	112.2	0.9	101.1	2.3	100.1	-2.2	111.0	-1.4	112.1	3.2	99.6	-0.2
2004	122.0	8.7	105.2	4.1	108.2	8.1	115.9	4.4	112.7	0.5	97.8	-1.9
2005	131.3	7.7	112.2	6.6	111.9	3.4	117.1	1.0	117.4	4.2	99.2	1.5
2006	159.1	21.1	107.6	-4.0	112.9	0.9	147.8	26.2	140.8	20.0	117.1	18.0
2007	173.4	9.0	113.1	5.1	125.2	10.9	153.3	3.7	138.4	-1.7	118.5	1.2
2008	184.3	6.3	124.6	10.2	119.3	-4.7	147.9	-3.5	154.5	11.6	127.9	7.9
2009	191.7	4.0	120.7	-3.2	107.9	-9.5	158.8	7.4	177.6	15.0	148.9	16.4
2010	221.8	15.7	132.7	9.9	96.7	-10.4	167.1	5.3	229.2	29.1	186.0	24.9
2011	232.4	4.8	133.1	0.3	88.6	-8.4	174.6	4.5	262.2	14.4	208.6	12.1

Table A 5.2 - Unit Labour Cost, Capital-Output Ratio, Capital-Labour Ratio - EOE non-textile subsector, 1991 to 2011

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 %
1991	39.3	14.7	53.5	14.1	73.5	0.5	133.7	-0.2	98.3	0.3
1992	39.6	0.7	49.5	-7.4	79.9	8.7	119.1	-10.9	95.2	-3.2
1993	49.8	25.8	55.5	12.1	89.7	12.3	107.2	-10.0	96.2	1.0
1994	53.6	7.6	63.8	15.0	83.9	-6.5	107.7	0.5	90.4	-6.0
1995	57.7	7.7	68.6	7.4	84.1	0.3	97.3	-9.7	81.8	-9.5
1996	56.4	-2.2	68.3	-0.4	82.6	-1.7	99.0	1.8	81.8	0.0
1997	68.0	20.6	79.6	16.6	85.4	3.4	101.0	2.0	86.3	5.4
1998	78.3	15.2	87.4	9.7	89.6	4.9	100.5	-0.5	90.1	4.4
1999	104.6	33.5	109.6	25.5	95.4	6.4	102.9	2.4	98.2	9.0
2000	100.0	-4.4	100.0	-8.8	100.0	4.8	100.0	-2.8	100.0	1.8
2001	119.7	19.7	118.6	18.6	100.9	0.9	97.9	-2.1	98.8	-1.2
2002	90.7	-24.3	80.6	-32.1	112.5	11.5	92.1	-6.0	103.6	4.8
2003	85.5	-5.7	77.1	-4.4	111.0	-1.4	89.2	-3.1	99.0	-4.4
2004	82.0	-4.2	70.7	-8.2	115.9	4.4	88.7	-0.5	102.9	3.9
2005	85.6	4.4	73.1	3.3	117.1	1.0	85.2	-4.0	99.7	-3.0
2006	107.4	25.5	72.7	-0.6	147.8	26.2	71.0	-16.6	104.9	5.2
2007	136.9	27.5	89.3	23.0	153.3	3.7	72.2	1.7	110.7	5.5
2008	145.9	6.6	98.7	10.5	147.9	-3.5	64.7	-10.4	95.7	-13.5
2009	162.4	11.3	102.3	3.7	158.8	7.4	56.3	-13.0	89.4	-6.6
2010	179.6	10.6	107.5	5.1	167.1	5.3	43.6	-22.5	72.9	-18.5
2011	199.3	11.0	114.2	6.3	174.6	4.5	38.1	-12.6	66.6	-8.7

Table B.1 - Real output by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Real output													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	96.8	97.7	92.4	95.2	103.6	102.3	105.8	-4.2	0.9	-5.4	3.0	8.9	-1.3	3.4
Mining and quarrying	39.0	33.5	28.5	34.8	30.5	30.7	30.1	-6.7	-14.1	-15.1	22.2	-12.2	0.5	-2.0
Manufacturing	100.4	105.2	107.6	111.0	113.3	115.7	118.9	-3.5	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.7
Export Oriented Enterprises	*82.7*	*89.5*	*99.5*	*101.1*	*100.2*	*106.7*	*115.6*	*-6.4*	*8.2*	*11.2*	*1.6*	*-0.9*	*6.5*	*8.4*
Electricity , gas and water supply	130.8	130.8	134.3	142.5	142.7	148.0	154.0	1.6	0.0	2.7	6.1	0.1	3.8	4.0
Construction	122.3	129.5	150.2	167.6	177.8	185.2	181.4	-4.7	5.9	16.0	11.6	6.1	4.2	-2.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	125.1	132.2	139.1	145.8	147.2	153.5	158.8	7.6	5.7	5.2	4.8	1.0	4.3	3.5
Hotels and restaurants	118.6	130.2	145.9	147.8	138.9	147.2	151.8	4.5	9.8	12.0	1.3	-6.0	6.0	3.1
Transport , storage and communications	145.2	155.6	167.3	177.4	185.8	195.9	205.5	7.4	7.2	7.5	6.1	4.8	5.4	4.9
Financial intermediation	118.1	124.2	133.7	147.2	153.9	160.5	169.4	4.8	5.2	7.6	10.1	4.5	4.3	5.5
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	148.1	164.8	189.6	215.2	227.7	241.9	257.2	6.5	11.3	15.0	13.5	5.8	6.3	6.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	127.0	131.9	132.5	133.9	135.3	139.7	145.1	4.6	3.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	3.3	3.8
Education	126.5	131.2	134.2	138.2	141.7	147.4	152.8	5.3	3.7	2.3	3.0	2.5	4.1	3.6
Health and social work	140.6	151.9	160.7	168.0	180.6	191.9	204.3	6.0	8.0	5.8	4.6	7.5	6.3	6.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	135.2	144.3	155.8	169.0	182.2	196.5	211.3	7.0	6.7	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.9	7.5
Total Economy	**121.0**	**127.8**	**135.1**	**142.5**	**146.9**	**153.1**	**159.2**	**2.7**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**5.5**	**3.1**	**4.2**	**4.0**

Table B.2 - Labour input by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	82.5	81.3	80.1	76.1	76.2	76.2	75.4	-0.6	-1.4	-1.5	-5.1	0.2	0.0	-1.1
Mining and quarrying	23.1	23.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0	-33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	84.5	85.1	86.6	86.8	81.5	80.6	79.1	-4.2	0.8	1.7	0.2	-6.1	-1.1	-1.9
Export oriented enterprises	*72.9*	*72.4*	*74.7*	*71.5*	*65.3*	*64.0*	*62.4*	*-8.5*	*-0.8*	*3.2*	*-4.3*	*-8.7*	*-1.9*	*-2.6*
Electricity , gas and water supply	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	103.3	110.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.5	0.0
Construction	104.7	107.3	109.8	113.7	116.2	119.7	122.0	-4.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.1	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	122.8	126.3	125.6	130.9	136.9	142.3	143.8	2.4	2.9	-0.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	1.0
Hotels and restaurants	132.1	135.0	136.8	156.0	153.0	159.4	162.4	10.0	2.3	1.3	14.1	-1.9	4.2	1.9
Transport , storage and communications	115.9	117.1	118.7	124.8	127.0	128.3	127.6	1.4	1.1	1.4	5.1	1.8	1.0	-0.5
Financial intermediation	122.2	130.6	145.8	165.3	175.0	183.3	187.5	11.4	6.8	11.7	13.3	5.9	4.8	2.3
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	137.0	144.5	169.2	200.7	221.9	239.0	245.2	10.5	5.5	17.1	18.6	10.6	7.7	2.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	112.3	112.8	111.4	112.8	112.3	111.4	110.8	1.0	0.5	-1.3	1.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.5
Education	123.2	129.1	130.9	133.6	136.8	140.0	141.4	3.4	4.8	1.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.0
Health and social work	112.8	112.8	116.5	123.3	125.6	142.9	146.6	3.4	0.0	3.3	5.8	1.8	13.8	2.6
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	119.5	120.6	122.0	128.4	131.2	133.7	134.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	5.2	2.2	1.9	0.3
Total Economy	**104.6**	**106.3**	**108.0**	**112.0**	**112.6**	**115.1**	**115.4**	**0.6**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**3.7**	**0.5**	**2.3**	**0.3**

Table B.3 - Capital input by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital input													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	124.3	139.5	150.2	160.5	164.0	166.4	170.0	11.2	12.2	7.7	6.9	2.2	1.4	2.1
Mining and quarrying	302.0	408.0	1362.8	3730.1	3380.3	3030.5	2840.5	-11.2	35.1	234.0	173.7	-9.4	-10.3	-6.3
Manufacturing	119.3	118.2	124.8	125.6	125.9	121.6	120.1	3.6	-0.9	5.6	0.6	0.3	-3.5	-1.3
Export oriented enterprises	*116.5*	*117.7*	*133.8*	*130.6*	*120.5*	*109.7*	*101.9*	*5.2*	*1.1*	*13.7*	*-2.4*	*-7.8*	*-8.9*	*-7.1*
Electricity , gas and water supply	112.9	117.5	117.9	114.5	113.5	114.5	121.4	4.1	4.1	0.4	-2.9	-0.8	0.9	6.0
Construction	93.1	98.1	113.1	130.8	148.4	167.7	188.4	1.4	5.4	15.3	15.6	13.4	13.0	12.4
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	130.4	135.3	146.3	157.8	165.4	177.8	200.4	3.9	3.7	8.1	7.9	4.8	7.6	12.7
Hotels and restaurants	166.9	186.5	215.7	246.2	278.4	309.3	322.2	7.5	11.8	15.7	14.2	13.1	11.1	4.2
Transport , storage and communications	107.7	115.4	117.7	118.3	123.0	123.3	121.7	0.1	7.1	2.0	0.5	4.0	0.2	-1.3
Financial intermediation	122.6	134.6	139.9	141.9	146.5	162.6	166.7	7.6	9.8	3.9	1.5	3.2	11.0	2.5
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	227.7	244.6	289.5	374.7	426.4	453.2	452.2	14.8	7.4	18.3	29.4	13.8	6.3	-0.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	126.5	130.2	131.3	135.2	145.9	156.5	170.4	3.4	2.9	0.8	3.0	7.9	7.3	8.9
Education	162.5	169.2	174.9	186.0	197.1	200.3	205.6	9.3	4.1	3.4	6.3	6.0	1.6	2.7
Health and social work	147.5	152.1	157.5	174.4	203.1	228.5	256.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	10.7	16.4	12.5	12.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	200.0	218.5	232.6	246.7	261.6	276.6	291.2	12.7	9.3	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.3
Total Economy	**126.7**	**133.4**	**140.7**	**148.3**	**157.0**	**164.9**	**172.9**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**5.5**	**5.4**	**5.8**	**5.1**	**4.9**

Table B.4 - Labour productivity by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Labour Productivity														
	Index								Growth rate (%)						
	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	109.8	117.3	120.1	115.3	125.2	135.9	134.2	140.3	-3.6	2.4	-1.7	4.2	17.9	7.2	3.2
Mining and quarrying	94.1	169.1	145.2	184.9	226.0	198.4	199.3	195.4	-6.7	-14.1	27.4	22.2	-12.2	0.5	-2.0
Manufacturing	105.4	118.8	123.5	124.2	127.9	139.0	143.5	150.3	0.7	4.0	0.6	2.9	8.7	3.3	4.7
Export oriented enterprises	*103.0*	*113.4*	*123.6*	*133.1*	*141.4*	*153.5*	*166.6*	*185.4*	*2.3*	*9.0*	*7.7*	*6.2*	*8.6*	*8.5*	*11.3*
Electricity , gas and water supply	110.7	130.8	130.8	134.3	137.9	138.1	134.6	140.0	1.6	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.1	-2.5	4.0
Construction	103.6	116.8	120.7	136.9	147.4	153.0	154.7	148.8	-0.7	3.3	13.4	7.7	3.8	1.1	-3.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	100.2	101.9	104.7	110.7	111.3	107.5	107.9	110.5	5.1	2.7	5.7	0.5	-3.4	0.3	2.4
Hotels and restaurants	95.2	89.8	96.4	106.7	94.7	90.8	92.3	93.5	-5.0	7.4	10.6	-11.2	-4.2	1.7	1.2
Transport , storage and communications	106.1	125.3	132.8	140.9	142.2	146.4	152.8	161.1	5.9	6.0	6.1	0.9	2.9	4.4	5.4
Financial intermediation	89.0	96.6	95.2	91.7	89.1	87.9	87.5	90.3	-5.9	-1.5	-3.7	-2.8	-1.3	-0.5	3.2
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	105.1	108.1	114.1	112.1	107.2	102.6	101.2	104.9	-3.6	5.5	-1.8	-4.3	-4.3	-1.4	3.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	101.9	113.1	116.9	118.9	118.7	120.5	125.4	130.9	3.5	3.4	1.7	-0.2	1.5	4.1	4.4
Education	104.6	102.7	101.6	102.5	103.4	103.6	105.3	108.1	1.8	-1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.7	2.6
Health and social work	103.9	124.7	134.6	137.9	136.3	143.9	134.3	139.4	2.5	8.0	2.4	-1.1	5.6	-6.6	3.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	113.4	113.2	119.7	127.8	131.6	138.9	147.0	157.6	5.1	5.8	6.7	3.0	5.5	5.8	7.3
Total Economy	**103.7**	**115.7**	**120.2**	**125.1**	**127.2**	**130.5**	**133.0**	**137.9**	**2.1**	**3.9**	**4.0**	**1.8**	**2.6**	**1.9**	**3.7**

Table B.5 - Capital productivity by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Capital Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	77.9	70.0	61.5	59.3	63.2	61.5	62.2	-13.9	-10.1	-12.2	-3.6	6.6	-2.7	1.3
Mining and quarrying	12.9	8.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	5.0	-36.4	-74.6	-55.4	-3.1	12.1	4.6
Manufacturing	84.1	89.0	86.2	88.4	90.0	95.2	99.0	-6.8	5.7	-3.1	2.6	1.8	5.8	4.0
Export oriented enterprises	*71.0*	*76.0*	*74.3*	*77.4*	*83.1*	*97.2*	*113.5*	*-11.0*	*7.0*	*-2.2*	*4.1*	*7.5*	*16.9*	*16.7*
Electricity , gas and water supply	115.9	111.3	114.0	124.5	125.6	129.2	126.8	-2.4	-3.9	2.3	9.3	0.9	2.8	-1.8
Construction	131.4	132.0	132.8	128.2	119.8	110.4	96.3	-6.0	0.5	0.6	-3.5	-6.5	-7.9	-12.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	95.9	97.7	95.1	92.4	89.0	86.3	79.3	3.6	1.9	-2.7	-2.9	-3.6	-3.0	-8.2
Hotels and restaurants	71.1	69.8	67.6	60.0	49.9	47.6	47.1	-2.8	-1.8	-3.2	-11.3	-16.9	-4.6	-1.0
Transport , storage and communications	134.8	134.9	142.1	150.0	151.1	158.9	168.9	7.3	0.1	5.4	5.5	0.7	5.2	6.3
Financial intermediation	96.3	92.3	95.6	103.7	105.1	98.7	101.6	-2.6	-4.2	3.6	8.6	1.3	-6.0	2.9
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	65.0	67.4	65.5	57.4	53.4	53.4	56.9	-7.2	3.6	-2.8	-12.3	-7.0	0.0	6.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.4	101.3	100.9	99.1	92.7	89.3	85.1	1.2	0.9	-0.4	-1.8	-6.4	-3.7	-4.7
Education	77.9	77.6	76.8	74.3	71.9	73.6	74.3	-3.7	-0.4	-1.0	-3.2	-3.3	2.4	0.9
Health and social work	95.3	99.8	102.0	96.4	89.0	84.0	79.8	2.1	4.8	2.2	-5.6	-7.7	-5.6	-5.0
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	67.6	66.0	67.0	68.5	69.6	71.0	72.6	-5.1	-2.3	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2
Total Economy	**95.5**	**95.8**	**96.0**	**96.1**	**93.6**	**92.8**	**92.1**	**-1.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**-2.6**	**-0.8**	**-0.8**

Table B.6 - Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2005 - 2011

(Index 2000=100)

Industry	Multifactor Productivity													
	Index							Growth rate (%)						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	89.0	82.5	73.8	72.9	78.0	75.8	77.5	-11.1	-7.3	-17.0	-11.6	5.6	4.0	-0.6
Mining and quarrying	17.5	11.2	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	4.1	-36.1	-72.9	-54.7	-1.2	10.4	7.9
Manufacturing	95.1	99.1	96.5	98.4	102.2	108.9	114.3	-4.6	4.2	-2.6	2.0	3.8	6.6	5.0
Export oriented enterprises	*83.1*	*86.6*	*87.1*	*93.9*	*101.5*	*120.8*	*139.9*	*-8.6*	*4.2*	*0.6*	*7.8*	*8.1*	*19.1*	*15.8*
Electricity , gas and water supply	120.2	116.5	119.7	127.5	128.2	130.6	130.7	-0.8	-3.1	2.8	6.5	0.6	1.8	0.1
Construction	124.1	126.3	134.7	136.5	133.6	128.2	116.6	-3.3	1.8	6.6	1.4	-2.1	-4.0	-9.1
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	102.3	104.7	106.2	105.4	100.0	98.4	92.6	2.8	2.3	1.5	-0.8	-5.1	-1.6	-6.0
Hotels and restaurants	75.3	75.3	74.6	66.4	56.6	54.4	54.0	-3.7	-0.1	-0.9	-11.1	-14.7	-3.8	-0.8
Transport , storage and communications	131.0	134.1	141.7	146.9	149.3	156.5	165.8	6.7	2.4	5.6	3.7	1.6	4.9	5.9
Financial intermediation	96.4	92.9	94.6	99.9	100.5	95.8	98.7	-3.3	-3.6	1.9	5.6	0.6	-4.7	3.0
Real estate , renting and business activities (excl owner occupied dwellings)	78.1	81.3	79.2	71.1	66.6	66.3	70.1	-6.2	4.1	-2.6	-10.2	-6.3	-0.4	5.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	110.6	113.7	114.8	114.2	114.0	116.3	118.0	3.0	2.8	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	2.1	1.4
Education	94.3	93.0	92.8	92.5	92.0	93.6	95.0	-0.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.7	1.5
Health and social work	111.5	118.2	120.0	116.0	114.3	106.6	103.7	1.9	6.0	1.5	-3.3	-1.5	-6.8	-2.7
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	77.8	77.3	81.8	84.7	87.2	90.2	91.5	-2.8	-0.7	5.9	3.4	3.0	3.5	1.4
Total Economy	**98.3**	**98.6**	**99.5**	**100.2**	**98.7**	**98.7**	**98.7**	**-1.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**-1.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**

Table B.7 - Economic productivity based on Gross Output by industry group, 2005 - 2011

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z_1) (Gross Output/Intermediate Consumption)							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on GO) (Gross Output/Compensation of Employees)							Total Productivity Measure (TPM) (Gross Output/All Input Resources [1])						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3.142	3.142	2.992	2.970	2.847	2.777	2.835	3.963	3.963	4.205	4.260	4.352	4.486	4.364	1.731	1.731	1.720	1.718	1.684	1.676	1.673
Mining and quarrying	5.770	5.770	5.249	5.253	5.244	4.310	4.874	4.270	4.270	3.884	3.797	3.671	3.962	3.601	2.454	2.454	2.232	2.204	2.159	2.064	2.071
Manufacturing	1.612	1.612	1.583	1.580	1.601	1.601	1.579	6.151	6.151	6.946	6.977	6.657	6.495	6.417	1.274	1.274	1.287	1.286	1.288	1.281	1.264
Export oriented enterprises	*1.681*	*1.681*	*1.631*	*1.612*	*1.619*	*1.611*	*1.618*	*4.696*	*4.696*	*5.245*	*5.077*	*4.717*	*4.517*	*4.286*	*1.234*	*1.234*	*1.241*	*1.221*	*1.202*	*1.184*	*1.170*
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.560	1.560	1.354	1.387	1.444	1.428	1.429	8.852	8.852	12.080	15.153	14.469	12.640	10.667	1.326	1.326	1.218	1.270	1.313	1.283	1.260
Construction	1.607	1.607	1.580	1.584	1.578	1.570	1.570	5.594	5.594	5.787	5.783	5.759	5.672	5.579	1.247	1.247	1.240	1.242	1.237	1.229	1.224
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	3.424	3.424	3.370	3.379	3.330	3.331	3.281	5.946	5.946	4.754	4.767	6.000	5.966	6.048	2.129	2.129	1.915	1.923	2.095	2.092	2.077
Hotels and restaurants	2.399	2.399	2.592	2.579	2.507	2.526	2.538	6.370	6.370	6.370	6.263	6.333	6.384	6.431	1.714	1.714	1.816	1.786	1.774	1.782	1.789
Transport, storage and communications	1.987	1.987	1.990	1.932	1.916	1.947	1.947	5.251	5.251	5.558	5.500	5.537	5.426	5.232	1.420	1.420	1.444	1.408	1.400	1.408	1.391
Financial intermediation	3.416	3.416	3.451	3.179	3.124	3.039	3.034	6.381	6.381	6.201	6.250	6.333	6.352	6.380	2.219	2.219	2.212	2.103	2.088	2.051	2.051
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	4.158	4.158	4.041	4.027	3.900	3.877	3.869	5.971	5.971	5.534	5.327	5.202	5.090	4.980	2.365	2.365	2.270	2.236	2.177	2.149	2.123
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.737	3.737	3.817	4.175	3.894	3.827	3.810	1.661	1.661	1.699	1.641	1.662	1.677	1.703	1.150	1.150	1.176	1.178	1.165	1.166	1.177
Education	7.688	7.688	7.904	7.759	7.324	7.189	7.246	1.597	1.597	1.664	1.645	1.619	1.638	1.664	1.323	1.323	1.375	1.356	1.325	1.332	1.351
Health and social work	4.128	4.128	3.549	3.756	3.556	3.623	3.708	2.137	2.137	2.412	2.352	2.395	2.444	2.541	1.408	1.408	1.436	1.446	1.431	1.459	1.508
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	4.704	4.704	4.824	4.653	4.429	4.573	4.566	3.893	3.893	3.307	3.199	3.202	3.108	3.341	2.100	2.100	1.933	1.872	1.837	1.829	1.905
Total Economy	**2.244**	**2.244**	**2.189**	**2.170**	**2.184**	**2.200**	**2.205**	**4.657**	**4.657**	**4.896**	**4.878**	**4.838**	**4.773**	**4.756**	**1.502**	**1.502**	**1.501**	**1.490**	**1.494**	**1.494**	**1.493**

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

Table B.8 - Economic productivity based on Value Added by industry group, 2005 - 2011

Industry	Productivity of Intermediate consumption (Z2) (Value Added/Intermedaite Consumption)							Factor Productivity Measure of "Compensation of employees" (FPM comp. based on VA) (Value Added/Compensation fo Employees)							Overall Productivity Measure (OPM) (Value Added/All Input Resources [1])						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2.142	2.142	1.992	1.970	1.847	1.777	1.835	2.702	2.702	2.800	2.825	2.824	2.871	2.825	1.180	1.180	1.145	1.139	1.093	1.072	1.083
Mining and quarrying	4.770	4.770	4.249	4.253	4.244	3.310	3.874	3.530	3.530	3.144	3.074	2.971	3.043	2.862	2.029	2.029	1.807	1.784	1.747	1.585	1.646
Manufacturing	0.612	0.612	0.583	0.580	0.601	0.601	0.579	2.336	2.336	2.558	2.562	2.499	2.438	2.352	0.484	0.484	0.474	0.472	0.483	0.481	0.463
Export oriented enterprises	*0.681*	*0.681*	*0.631*	*0.612*	*0.619*	*0.611*	*0.618*	*1.903*	*1.903*	*2.029*	*1.929*	*1.803*	*1.713*	*1.637*	*0.500*	*0.500*	*0.480*	*0.464*	*0.459*	*0.449*	*0.447*
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.560	0.560	0.354	0.387	0.444	0.428	0.429	3.177	3.177	3.160	4.226	4.451	3.789	3.201	0.476	0.476	0.319	0.354	0.404	0.385	0.378
Construction	0.607	0.607	0.580	0.584	0.578	0.570	0.570	2.114	2.114	2.123	2.132	2.109	2.060	2.026	0.471	0.471	0.455	0.458	0.453	0.446	0.444
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	2.424	2.424	2.370	2.379	2.330	2.331	2.281	4.209	4.209	3.344	3.356	4.199	4.175	4.205	1.507	1.507	1.347	1.354	1.466	1.464	1.444
Hotels and restaurants	1.399	1.399	1.592	1.579	1.507	1.526	1.538	3.714	3.714	3.912	3.834	3.807	3.857	3.898	0.999	0.999	1.115	1.093	1.066	1.077	1.084
Transport, storage and communications	0.987	0.987	0.990	0.932	0.916	0.947	0.947	2.608	2.608	2.764	2.653	2.647	2.640	2.545	0.705	0.705	0.718	0.679	0.669	0.685	0.677
Financial intermediation	2.416	2.416	2.451	2.179	2.124	2.039	2.034	4.513	4.513	4.404	4.284	4.306	4.262	4.277	1.570	1.570	1.571	1.442	1.420	1.376	1.375
Real estate, renting and business activities excl (owner occupied dwellings)	3.158	3.158	3.041	3.027	2.900	2.877	2.869	4.535	4.535	4.165	4.004	3.868	3.777	3.693	1.796	1.796	1.709	1.681	1.619	1.595	1.574
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2.737	2.737	2.817	3.175	2.894	2.827	2.810	1.216	1.216	1.254	1.248	1.235	1.239	1.256	0.842	0.842	0.868	0.896	0.866	0.861	0.868
Education	6.688	6.688	6.904	6.759	6.324	6.189	6.246	1.390	1.390	1.454	1.433	1.398	1.410	1.434	1.151	1.151	1.201	1.181	1.144	1.147	1.165
Health and social work	3.128	3.128	2.549	2.756	2.556	2.623	2.708	1.619	1.619	1.732	1.726	1.721	1.769	1.856	1.067	1.067	1.031	1.061	1.029	1.057	1.101
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	3.704	3.704	3.824	3.653	3.429	3.573	3.566	3.065	3.065	2.622	2.512	2.479	2.429	2.609	1.654	1.654	1.532	1.470	1.422	1.429	1.488
Total Economy	**1.244**	**1.244**	**1.189**	**1.170**	**1.184**	**1.200**	**1.205**	**2.582**	**2.582**	**2.660**	**2.631**	**2.623**	**2.603**	**2.599**	**0.833**	**0.833**	**0.815**	**0.803**	**0.810**	**0.815**	**0.816**

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

Table C.1 - Average monthly earnings[1] in large[2] establishments by industrial group, March 2008 - March 2011

Rupees

Industrial group	March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	**10,990**	**12,757**	**13,841**	**14,736**
Sugarcane	*9,926*	*11,108*	*12,445*	*13,852*
Mining and quarrying	**6,735**	**6,870**	**6,946**	**7,409**
Manufacturing	**8,995**	**10,008**	**10,810**	**11,919**
Sugar	*13,691*	*15,703*	*16,023*	*17,703*
Food	*9,190*	*10,024*	*11,151*	*12,361*
Textiles	*7,519*	*8,275*	*8,647*	*9,479*
Other	*11,133*	*11,971*	*13,001*	*14,286*
Electricity, gas and water supply	**24,449**	**26,385**	**29,527**	**30,978**
Construction	**15,457**	**16,521**	**18,276**	**20,757**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	**15,786**	**16,528**	**17,558**	**19,071**
Hotels and restaurants	**11,550**	**13,317**	**14,297**	**15,875**
Transport, storage and communication	**19,824**	**20,281**	**21,527**	**24,391**
Financial intermediation	**27,413**	**29,044**	**33,078**	**36,414**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**15,231**	**16,764**	**18,768**	**21,154**
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**16,880**	**22,039**	**22,078**	**24,533**
Education	**17,287**	**22,374**	**23,204**	**24,753**
Health and social work	**19,562**	**23,413**	**23,892**	**23,980**
Other community,social and personal services	**13,028**	**14,242**	**15,736**	**16,604**
All Sectors	**14,440**	**16,883**	**18,247**	**20,050**
Export Oriented Enterprises	**7,894**	**8,814**	**9,297**	**10,286**

[1] Earnings of daily, hourly and piece rate workers have been converted to a monthly basis

[2] Employing 10 or more persons

Table C.2 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry (large establishments), March 2008 - March 2011

(Base March 2000 = 100)

Industrial group	March 2008	March 2009 [1]	March 2010 [1]	March 2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**166**	**193**	**210**	**223**
Sugarcane	*161*	*180*	*202*	*225*
Mining and quarrying	**173**	**177**	**179**	**191**
Manufacturing	**162**	**181**	**195**	**215**
EOE products	*167*	*187*	*197*	*218*
Electricity, gas and water	**181**	**195**	**218**	**229**
Construction	**177**	**189**	**209**	**237**
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,motorcycles, personal and household goods	**165**	**172**	**183**	**199**
Hotels and restaurants	**156**	**180**	**193**	**214**
Transport, storage and communications	**173**	**176**	**187**	**212**
Financial intermediation	**185**	**196**	**223**	**246**
Real estate, renting and business activities	**148**	**163**	**183**	**206**
Public administration and defence;compulsory social security	**166**	**217**	**218**	**242**
Education	**153**	**198**	**206**	**219**
Health and social work	**174**	**208**	**212**	**213**
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	**164**	**179**	**198**	**209**
All sectors	**177**	**206**	**223**	**245**

[1] Revised

Table C.3 - Inflation, real monthly earnings and labour productivity (EOE sector) 1991 - 2011

Year	C.P.I.	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity[1]	
			Earnings (Rupees)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1991	56.3	7.0	2227.0	43.7	170.6	77.6	65.8	60.1	4.3
1992	58.9	4.6	2613.0	51.2	17.3	87.0	12.2	64.8	7.7
1993	65.1	10.5	2942.0	57.7	12.6	88.6	1.9	71.5	10.3
1994	69.8	7.3	3276.0	64.2	11.4	92.0	3.9	76.8	7.5
1995	74.0	6.0	3493.0	68.5	6.6	92.6	0.6	82.6	7.5
1996	78.9	6.6	3732.0	73.2	6.8	92.7	0.2	88.2	6.7
1997	84.1	6.6	4022.0	78.9	7.8	93.8	1.1	89.3	1.3
1998	89.8	6.8	4299.0	84.3	6.9	93.9	0.1	90.6	1.5
1999	96.0	6.9	4468.0	87.6	3.9	91.3	-2.8	94.4	4.2
2000	100.0	4.2	4717.0	92.5	5.6	92.5	1.4	100.0	5.9
2001	105.4	5.4	5100.0	100.0	8.1	94.9	2.6	103.5	3.5
2002	112.1	6.4	5354.0	105.0	5.0	93.6	-1.3	103.0	-0.5
2003	116.5	3.9	5733.0	112.4	7.1	96.5	3.0	105.3	2.2
2004	122.0	4.7	6236.0	122.3	8.8	100.2	3.9	110.8	5.3
2005	128.0	4.9	6656.0	130.5	6.7	102.0	1.7	113.4	2.3
2006	139.4	8.9	7099.0	139.2	6.7	99.9	-2.1	123.6	9.0
2007	151.7	8.8	7570.0	148.4	6.6	97.8	-2.0	133.1	7.7
2008	166.4	9.7	7894.0	154.8	4.3	93.0	-4.9	141.4	6.2
2009	170.6	2.5	8814.0	172.8	11.7	101.3	8.9	153.5	8.6
2010	175.6	2.9	9297.0	182.3	5.5	103.8	2.5	166.6	8.5
2011	187.0	6.5	10286.0	201.7	10.6	107.9	3.9	185.4	11.3

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

Table C.4 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and per worker, 2001 - 2011

Year	Gross Domestic Product (at current basic prices)				
	(Rupees Million)	Per Capita[1]		Per Worker	
		(Rupees)	U.S.$	(Rupees)	U.S.$
2001	119,779	99,801	3,433	243,403	8,373
2002	127,996	105,740	3,529	259,521	8,662
2003	142,485	116,494	4,105	285,541	10,061
2004	157,735	127,858	4,607	312,842	11,274
2005	168,217	135,272	4,628	331,658	11,346
2006	189,125	150,939	4,846	367,019	11,782
2007	215,449	170,897	5,448	411,398	13,114
2008	243,115	191,602	6,756	447,725	15,787
2009	251,615	197,294	6,177	461,002	14,433
2010	264,828	206,701	6,692	474,517	15,362
2011	285,728	222,125	7,726	510,502	17,757

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

Table C.5 - Exports and imports of goods and services, 1991 - 2011

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%
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	69,800	73,176	109,400	-3,376	-4.8	-3.1	142,976	130.7
2000	74,786	74,938	122,410	-152	-0.2	-0.1	149,723	122.3
2001	91,369	83,043	134,392	8,326	9.1	6.2	174,412	129.8
2002	89,366	84,443	145,055	4,924	5.5	3.4	173,809	119.8
2003	90,895	87,818	162,291	3,077	3.4	1.9	178,712	110.1
2004	96,466	99,763	180,908	-3,297	-3.4	-1.8	196,229	108.5
2005	112,969	122,916	191,393	-9,947	-8.8	-5.2	235,885	123.2
2006	128,994	151,434	213,444	-22,440	-17.4	-10.5	280,428	131.4
2007	141,187	163,896	243,998	-22,709	-16.1	-9.3	305,082	125.0
2008	145,204	181,319	274,316	-36,115	-24.9	-13.2	326,523	119.0
2009	138,243	164,655	282,354	-26,412	-19.1	-9.4	302,898	107.3
2010	156,939	190,734	298,784	-33,795	-21.5	-11.3	347,673	116.4
2011 [1]	174,962	214,566	323,459	-39,604	-22.6	-12.2	389,528	120.4

[1] ***Provisional***

Table C.6 - Export & Import Price Indices and Terms of Trade, 2007 - 2011

(Reference Year 2007 = 100)

Year	Export Price		Import Price		Terms of trade (A/B)
	Index (A)	Annual change (%)	Index (B)	Annual change (%)	
2007	100.0	5.3	100.0	5.8	100
2008	97.2	-2.8	109.6	9.6	89
2009	96.7	-0.5	103.2	-5.8	94
2010	93.7	-3.1	110.6	7.2	85
2011	97.2	3.7	117.6	6.3	83

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

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

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

Table C.7 - Export and import of goods by the EOE sector, 1991 - 2011

Year	Exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a)	Imports of goods (Rs Mn) (b)	Value Added[1] (Rs Mn) (c)	Net exports of goods (Rs Mn) (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a%	Net exports to Value Added[1] (a - b)/c%
1991	12,136	7,067	4,390	5,069	41.8	115.5
1992	13,081	7,132	4,990	5,949	45.5	119.2
1993	15,821	9,326	5,697	6,495	41.1	114.0
1994	16,533	10,125	6,351	6,408	38.8	100.9
1995	18,267	10,856	7,067	7,411	40.6	104.9
1996	21,000	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	11,508	13,396	46.0	116.4
2000	30,961	16,399	12,263	14,562	47.0	118.7
2001	33,695	17,140	13,441	16,555	49.1	123.2
2002	32,683	16,909	13,322	15,774	48.3	121.2
2003	31,444	15,579	13,079	15,865	50.5	121.3
2004	32,046	17,195	13,233	14,851	46.3	112.2
2005	28,954	15,518	13,004	13,436	46.4	103.3
2006	33,610	19,026	15,209	14,584	43.4	95.9
2007	37,840	21,036	17,795	16,804	44.4	94.4
2008	35,080	20,172	17,839	14,908	42.5	83.6
2009	35,972	17,332	17,413	18,640	51.8	107.0
2010	41,622	23,007	17,334	19,200	48.2	110.9
2011 [1]	44,985	26,979	18,333	18,006	40.0	98.2

[1] ***Revised***

Table C.8 - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group, 2008 - 2011

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	2008			2009			2010 [1]			2011 [2]		
	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	3,870,836	26,470	0.7	3,373,583	21,100	0.6	3,462,009	11,589	0.3	4,116,932	11,566	0.3
France	3,802,101	19,141	0.5	3,322,702	13,945	0.4	3,259,375	11,024	0.3	3,717,294	13,569	0.4
USA	13,355,959	78,670	0.6	11,402,232	73,985	0.6	12,915,271	95,049	0.7	14,400,656	127,281	0.9
Germany	6,546,448	11,220	0.2	5,765,161	7,386	0.1	6,104,257	6,899	0.1	7,702,323	3,055	0.0
Italy	3,423,911	6,169	0.2	3,008,737	5,825	0.2	3,164,074	4,456	0.1	3,626,548	1,098	0.0

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	2008			2009			2010 [1]			2011 [2]		
	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	6,138,070	633	0.0	5,295,358	830	0.0	5,407,550	235	0.0	6,155,705	802	0.0
France	5,331,522	11,340	0.2	4,795,360	8,887	0.2	4,703,891	9,232	0.2	5,156,497	9,194	0.2
USA	17,544,126	13,958	0.1	14,728,612	21,928	0.1	15,747,600	23,676	0.2	16,040,971	19,079	0.1
Germany	7,329,785	2,846	0.0	6,710,151	2,739	0.0	6,780,261	2,919	0.0	8,148,676	2,727	0.0
Italy	3,327,063	6,771	0.2	2,964,123	6,530	0.2	3,011,660	2,520	0.1	3,398,903	1,647	0.0

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	2008			2009			2010 [1]			2011 [2]		
	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	1,170,408	18,330	1.6	1,062,367	13,472	1.3	1,220,928	16,587	1.4	1,443,141	14,038	1.0
France	886,539	15,954	1.8	840,345	16,602	2.0	851,001	11,049	1.3	1,054,930	9,848	0.9
USA	5,395,648	3,027	0.1	4,577,562	661	0.0	5,342,796	2,170	0.0	5,992,698	2,416	0.0
Germany	1,127,286	3,432	0.3	1,027,365	977	0.1	1,120,974	603	0.1	1,461,771	325	0.0
Italy	955,012	11,777	1.2	840,286	5,609	0.7	908,673	4,626	0.5	1,105,915	3,611	0.3

[1] *Revised* [2] *Provisional*

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.8 (cont'd) - Evolution of market share in main partner countries by product group , 2008 - 2011

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	2008			2009			2010 [1]			2011 [2]		
	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	2,167,626	20,842	1.0	2,085,939	19,170	0.9	2,489,767	28,633	1.2	2,848,265	55,139	1.9
France	2,088,865	13,953	0.7	1,951,219	17,935	0.9	2,151,875	18,753	0.9	2,415,216	19,364	0.8
USA	8,539,908	328	0.0	7,681,791	354	0.0	8,990,968	1,085	0.0	9,619,437	1,442	0.0
Germany	3,022,619	3,229	0.1	3,064,479	1,277	0.0	3,484,766	280	0.0	4,081,071	679	0.0
Italy	1,275,701	2,213	0.2	1,227,043	1,826	0.1	1,320,979	1,744	0.1	1,530,555	1,045	0.1

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

Country	2008			2009			2010 [1]			2011 [2]		
	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share	Total Imports (000 US $)	of which from Mauritius	Market share
United Kingdom	8,727,070	226,595	2.6	7,732,828	194,926	2.5	8,044,046	190,043	2.4	8,747,804	218,629	2.5
France	8,498,185	134,664	1.6	7,586,285	99,580	1.3	7,971,087	97,892	1.2	8,929,936	104,673	1.2
USA	28,091,112	6,029	0.0	25,169,270	3,914	0.0	28,711,793	9,659	0.0	31,020,318	11,525	0.0
Germany	10,726,906	13,518	0.1	10,479,697	14,317	0.1	11,014,642	10,007	0.1	13,007,511	9,329	0.1
Italy	6,296,618	13,384	0.2	5,705,549	8,988	0.2	5,801,312	5,608	0.1	6,562,730	4,692	0.1

[1] ***Revised*** [2] ***Provisional***

Source : Comtrade.un.org and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table C.9 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1991 - 2011 (June)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt (Rs Mn)	GDP at market prices	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
1991	22,917	44,717	51.2	780	1.7	12,183	26
1992	20,460	50,180	40.8	1,307	2.6	15,179	31
1993	22,234	57,592	38.6	1,073	1.9	14,226	27
1994	24,442	63,906	38.2	1,499	2.3	13,947	23
1995	27,443	70,246	39.1	2,426	3.5	13,241	19
1996*	33,805	79,365	42.6	4,090	5.2	15,561	22
1997*	39,478	88,175	44.8	3,666	4.2	21,443	27
1998*	45,370	100,042	45.4	3,408	3.4	21,339	25
1999*	51,011	109,400	46.6	3,650	3.3	22,575	24
2000*	56,830	122,410	46.4	3,529	2.9	25,214	24
2001*	60,561	134,392	45.1	5,469	4.1	31,760	29
2002*	75,879	145,055	52.3	8,507	5.9	40,551	35
2003	95,486	162,291	58.8	9,512	5.9	48,414	39
2004	93,447	180,908	51.7	8,788	4.9	50,021	34
2005	105,816	191,393	55.3	9,005	4.7	53,932	30
2006	113,364	213,444	53.1	10,345	4.8	61,974	30
2007	122,120	243,998	50.0	9,439	3.9	83,500	37
2008	122,286	274,316	44.6	8,321	3.0	83,946	33
2009	134,935	282,354	47.7	8,432	3.0	97,802	44
2010	150,758	298,784	50.3	9,580	2.1	102,773	40
2011	169,834	323,459	52.5	12,249	3.8	108,079	36

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

Data for Budgetary Central Government Debt and Government Deficit are as at end of June up to 2009. As from 2010 data are on calendar year basis

D. INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY RELATED INDICATORS

Table D.1 - ICT access as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

ICT access	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1. Fixed telephone lines ('000)	357.3	361.3	363.5	375.2	405.2
2. Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	28.4	28.6	28.6	29.4	31.6
3. Mobile cellular subscriptions ('000)	772.4	928.6	1,033.3	1,086.7	1,190.9
of which pre-paid	*723.6*	*871.4*	*969.8*	*1,013.0*	*1,099.2*
postpaid	*48.8*	*57.2*	*63.5*	*73.7*	*91.7*
4. Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	61.5	73.4	81.2	85.0	92.8
5. Mobile cellular tariffs for 100 minutes of use during a month as a percentage of GNI per capita	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
6. Percentage of population covered by mobile telephony	98.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0
7. Internet subscriptions ('000)	143.5	166.0	199.5	284.0	284.2
of which fixed [1]	*82.4*	*87.6*	*94.7*	*105.0*	*106.7*
mobile	*61.1*	*78.4*	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*
8. Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.4	13.1	15.7	22.2	22.1
of which fixed [1]	*6.6*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*8.2*	*8.3*
mobile	*4.9*	*6.2*	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*
9. Broadband internet [2] subscriptions ('000)	87.1	119.0	157.3	251.8	258.5
of which fixed [1]	*26.0*	*40.6*	*52.5*	*72.8*	*81.0*
mobile	*61.1*	*78.4*	*104.8*	*179.0*	*177.5*
10. Broadband internet [2] subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	6.9	9.4	12.4	19.7	20.1
of which fixed [1]	*2.1*	*3.2*	*4.1*	*5.7*	*6.3*
mobile	*4.8*	*6.2*	*8.2*	*14.0*	*13.8*

[1] includes wireless ***n.a - not available***

[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

[3] revised ***Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)***

Table D.2 - Selected telephone and internet tariffs as at end of year, 2006 - 2010

Rupees

Telephone and internet	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
1. Fixed telephone										
Local call	*Rs 0.85 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter*									
Peak										
Off-peak	*Rs 0.60 for first minute and Rs 0.01 per second thereafter*									
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	2 cents per second									
To a different network	6.5 cents per second									
To a fixed telephone	7.25 cents per second				5.8 cents per second					
3. International Direct Dialling- per minute call from fixed telephone to:	**2006**		**2007**		**2008**		**2009**		**2010**	
	Peak	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**	**Peak**	**Off-peak**
Australia	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
New Zealand	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Reunion Island	9.00	7.20	9.00	7.20	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90	8.70	6.90
Madagascar	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
South Africa	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
France	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Germany	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
UK&North Ireland	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
USA	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
China	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Hong Kong	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Malaysia	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Japan	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
Singapore	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30	10.50	9.30
India	10.80	9.60	10.80	9.60	10.50	9.30	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40
4. Internet										
Dial up per minute (Peak time)	0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57		0.57	
Dial up per minute (Off-Peak time)	0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27		0.27	
ADSL 128 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	*750*		*750*		*750*		*n.a*		*n.a*	
Business use [1]	*1,860*		*1,860*		*1,860*		*1,600*		*1,500*	
ADSL 512 kbps (per month)										
Residential use	*1,360*		*1,360*		*1,360*		*750*		*673*	
Business use	*3,190*		*3,190*		*3,190*		*2,500*		*2,400*	
ADSL 1 mbps (per month)										
Residential use	-		-		*5,990*		*1,360*		*1,190*	
Business use	-		-		*5,990*		*5,000*		*4,900*	
Internet access tariff for 20 hours of use per month as percentage of GNI per capita	4.1		3.6		3.2		3.2		2.9	

Source: Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA)

[1] ***upgraded to 256 kbps in 2006***

Table D.3 - Electricity Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2010, 2011 & 2012

Commercial Tariff

Tariff [1]	Running Charge per kWh		Demand Charge per kVA		Minimum Charge	
	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]
215	Rs 9.10	Rs 10.01	-	-	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	Rs 196.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a minimum of Rs 196.00 per month
217	Rs 5.58	Rs 6.14	Rs 186.00 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	
	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]	2010 [3]	2011 [4] & 2012 [4]
313	Rs 2.84	Rs 3.12	Rs 144.00 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 4.91	Rs 5.40	-	-	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	Rs 113.00 per month or part thereof per kW or fraction thereof of total connected load, subject to a min. of Rs 113.00 per month
317	Rs 2.60 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.28 all additional kWh	Rs 2.86 1st 250,000 kWh Rs 2.51 all additional kWh	Rs 144.00 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 April 2008***

[4] ***Effective as from 01 December 2010***

Source: Central Electricity Board

Table D.4 - Water Tariffs for Commercial and Industrial consumers, 2000, 2010 - 2012

Rupees

Tariff	Commercial consumers			Industrial consumers		
	2000 [1]	**2010 & 2011 [2]**	**2012 [3]**	**2000 [1]**	**2010 & 2011 [2]**	**2012 [3]**
First 17 cubic metres	na	na	391.00	na	na	na
First 25 cubic metres	na	na	na	na	na	450.00
First 100 cubic metres	11.00	12.50	na	9.50	10.00	na
Next 150 cubic metres	14.00	16.00	na	11.00	12.00	na
All additional cubic metres	18.00	21.00	23.00	14.00	16.00	18.00
Minimum charge per month	187.00	212.50	391.00	237.50	250.00	450.00
Ground water per cubic metre	na	na	na	2.73	5.50	
For producing drinks	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*10.00*
For Agricultural & Domestic purposes	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*0.70*
Other	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*na*	*7.70*

[1] Effective as from 01 February 2000

na: Not applicable

[2] Effective as from 01 August 2002

[3] Effective as from 01 January 2012

Source: Central Water Authority

Table D.5 - Road network, 2007 - 2011

Year	Length of roads (km)					Number of vehicles per km of road
	Motorways	**Main roads**	**Secondary roads**	**Other roads**	**Total**	
2007	75	962	593	398	**2028**	165
2008	75	962	593	398	**2028**	173
2009	75	1000	593	398	**2066**	177
2010	75	1014	593	398	**2080**	185
2011[1]	82	1035	595	400	**2112**	190

[1] Provisional

Table D.6 - Monthly rent of industrial building per square foot, 2010 - 2011

Rupees

	2010	2011
Ground Floor	65.00	72.00
First Floor	44.00	50.00
Second Floor	38.00	42.00

Source: Development Bank of Mauritius

Table D.7 - Export rates of textile products from SSR International Airport to selected Airports, 2010 - 2011

Rupees

Destination	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
London	1,070.00	1,070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Paris	1,070.00	1,070.00	67.55	67.55	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Munich	1,130.00	1,130.00	71.00	71.00	52.45	52.45	44.60	44.60
Zurich	1,070.00	1,070.00	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 2010 - 2011

Rupees

Port of embarcation	Currency	Minimum		100 kg < 500kg		500kg < 1000kg		1000kg or more	
		2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Hong Kong	HKD	358.00	375.00	30.80	31.50	28.68	29.00	27.63	28.00
Jakarta	USD	61.00	63.80	4.62	4.65	3.78	3.80	3.57	3.55
Johanesburg	USD	40.00	40.00	1.60	1.60	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15
Kuala Lumpur	USD	50.00	50.60	2.89	3.25	2.60	2.90	2.47	2.80
Mumbai	INR	2,100.00	2,100.00	155.00	155.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Singapore	SGD	60.00	66.00	5.00	5.20	4.35	4.35	4.20	4.25
Tokyo via Hong Kong	JPY	13,800.00	12,100.00	597.50	583.00	564.00	539.00	540.00	517.00

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, 2001 - 2011

Country	Currency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union (France, Germany, Portugal, etc.)	Euro	0.90	0.95	1.13	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.37	1.47	1.39	1.33	1.39
United Kingdom	Pound	1.44	1.50	1.63	1.83	1.82	1.84	2.00	1.85	1.57	1.55	1.60
Australia	Dollar	1.94	1.84	0.65	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.84	0.85	0.79	0.92	1.03
Hong Kong (S.A.R) [1]	Dollar	7.80	7.80	7.79	7.79	7.78	7.77	7.80	7.79	7.75	7.77	7.78
Japan	Yen	121.57	125.22	115.94	108.15	110.11	116.31	117.76	103.39	93.68	87.78	79.70
Korea	Won	1,292.00	1,250.31	1,192.08	1,145.24	1,023.75	954.32	928.97	1,098.71	1,274.63	1,155.74	1,106.94
Mexico	Peso	9.34	9.66	10.79	11.29	10.89	10.91	10.93	11.14	13.50	12.62	12.43
Singapore	Dollar	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.41	1.45	1.36	1.26
Sri Lanka	Rupee	89.60	95.77	96.54	101.27	100.38	103.94	110.62	108.30	114.91	113.00	110.47
Taiwan	Dollar	33.82	34.54	34.41	33.37	32.13	32.51	32.85	31.52	33.02	31.50	29.38
Mauritius*	Rupee	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75

[1] ***Special Administrative Region of China***

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

Source: The Federal Reserve Board

Table E.2 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost of selected countries in national currency - Manufacturing sector, 2000 - 2009

Country	Currency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
France	Euro	17.29	17.96	18.52	18.94	19.36	20.05	20.56	21.11	21.77	21.83
Germany	Euro	21.26	21.71	22.19	22.74	22.87	23.01	23.64	23.96	24.50	24.97
Portugal	Euro	5.43	5.60	5.79	5.83	5.97	6.00	6.23	6.40	6.68	6.89
United Kingdom	Pound	10.95	11.39	11.50	12.05	13.08	13.50	13.88	14.49	15.00	14.91
Australia	Dollar	24.33	25.37	28.25	30.40	31.60	32.84	34.42	35.72	38.09	38.47
Hong Kong (SAR)[1]	Dollar	42.87	45.31	44.24	42.62	43.22	43.47	44.33	44.85	46.04	45.11
Japan	Yen	2,337.80	2,337.97	2,306.03	2,323.75	2,341.90	2,346.67	2,325.61	2,328.13	2,393.86	2,375.65
Korea, Republic of	Won	9,662.74	10,275.63	11,313.65	11,906.05	12,721.61	13,514.95	14,617.24	15,744.37	15,597.19	15,798.30
Mexico	Peso	28.59	32.41	34.60	36.75	38.43	40.06	42.59	45.31	48.37	51.37
Singapore	Dollar	12.74	12.61	12.23	12.67	12.71	12.25	13.80	12.80	13.95	13.42
Sri Lanka	Rupee	36.79	40.11	47.26	49.15	52.50	54.57	58.98	67.13	73.82	--
Taiwan	Dollar	192.48	202.35	194.57	196.34	199.54	207.51	212.17	217.14	219.01	204.77
United States	Dollar	19.73	20.60	21.42	22.29	22.92	23.60	23.94	25.13	25.64	26.19
Mauritius	Rupee	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25	50.89	56.86

[1] ***Special Administrative Region of China***

'--' means data not available.

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.3 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost of selected countries in U.S Dollar - Manufacturing sector, 2000 - 2009

US Dollar

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
France	15.96	16.08	17.51	21.44	24.08	24.96	25.83	28.94	32.05	30.42
Germany	19.62	19.44	20.98	25.75	28.45	28.64	29.70	32.85	36.07	34.80
Portugal	5.01	5.01	5.48	6.60	7.43	7.46	7.83	8.78	9.83	9.60
United Kingdom	16.6	16.40	17.28	19.70	23.98	24.57	25.59	29.01	27.81	23.35
Australia	14.15	13.12	15.36	19.83	23.27	25.05	25.94	29.97	32.52	30.50
Hong Kong (SAR)[1]	5.5	5.81	5.67	5.47	5.55	5.59	5.71	5.75	5.91	5.82
Japan	21.69	19.23	18.42	20.04	21.65	21.31	19.99	19.77	23.15	25.36
Korea, Republic of	8.54	7.95	9.05	9.99	11.11	13.20	15.32	16.95	14.20	12.39
Mexico	3.02	3.47	3.58	3.41	3.40	3.68	3.90	4.15	4.34	3.81
Singapore	7.39	7.03	6.83	7.27	7.52	7.36	8.69	8.50	9.87	9.23
Sri Lanka	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.68	n.a
Taiwan	6.16	5.98	5.63	5.71	5.98	6.46	6.53	6.61	6.95	6.20
United States	19.73	20.60	21.42	22.29	22.92	23.60	23.94	25.13	25.64	26.19
Mauritius*	32.59	34.92	36.21	40.69	42.46	48.38	50.21	49.25	50.89	56.86

[1] Special Administrative Region of China

n.a: data not available.

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.4 - Production Workers: Hourly labour cost index in U.S Dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 2000 - 2009

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
France	100.0	100.8	109.7	134.4	150.9	156.4	161.8	181.3	200.8	190.6
Germany	100.0	99.0	106.9	131.2	145.0	145.9	151.3	167.4	183.8	177.3
Portugal	100.0	100.0	109.3	131.7	148.2	149.0	156.2	175.2	196.2	191.6
United Kingdom	100.0	98.8	104.1	118.7	144.5	148.0	154.2	174.8	167.6	140.7
Australia	100.0	92.7	108.6	140.2	164.5	177.1	183.4	211.9	229.9	215.6
Hong Kong (SAR)[1]	100.0	105.6	103.1	99.5	100.9	101.6	103.7	104.5	107.5	105.8
Japan	100.0	88.7	84.9	92.4	99.9	98.3	92.2	91.2	106.8	116.9
Korea, Republic of	100.0	93.1	105.9	116.9	130.0	154.5	179.3	198.4	166.1	145.1
Mexico	100.0	114.8	118.5	112.6	112.6	121.6	129.2	137.2	143.6	125.9
Singapore	100.0	95.2	92.5	98.4	101.8	99.6	117.6	115.0	133.6	124.9
Sri Lanka	100.0	93.9	103.4	106.6	108.6	113.7	118.8	127.0	142.6	n.a
Taiwan	100.0	97.2	91.5	92.7	97.1	104.9	106.0	107.3	112.8	100.7
United States	100.0	104.4	108.6	113.0	116.2	119.7	121.4	127.4	130.0	132.8
Mauritius	100.0	92.8	96.8	105.5	114.0	112.3	108.6	114.1	133.7	118.3

[1] Special Administrative Region of China

n.a: data not available.

Source: Bureau of Labour Statistics, U.S Department of Labour (Revised series) and Statistics Mauritius estimates

Table E.5 - MAURITIUS: Exchange rate movements* (value of foreign currency), 2000 - 2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australian Dollar	15.15	14.94	16.19	18.35	20.25	22.36	23.73	26.36	24.08	25.33	28.47	29.74
British Pound	39.81	41.92	45.06	46.35	50.97	53.14	57.83	62.86	52.73	50.07	47.72	46.09
Indian Rupee	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.67	0.70	0.76	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.62
Japanese Yen(100)	24.11	23.67	23.69	24.21	25.35	26.57	27.01	26.90	27.65	34.40	35.41	36.25
South Africa Rand	3.79	3.41	2.86	3.78	4.35	4.68	4.74	4.50	3.48	3.85	4.25	4.01
Singapore Dollar	15.21	16.17	16.68	16.24	16.38	17.75	19.87	21.07	20.19	22.09	22.77	22.97
Swiss Franc	15.50	17.17	19.21	20.96	22.23	23.50	25.01	26.17	26.28	29.52	29.65	32.45
US Dollar	26.26	29.07	29.96	28.38	27.75	29.23	31.15	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.75
EURO	24.00	25.76	28.01	31.69	34.10	36.29	39.51	42.92	41.61	44.52	40.95	39.99

*Average buying and selling rates

Table E.6 - Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 2000 - 2011

(Base 2000=100)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australian Dollar	100.0	98.6	106.9	121.1	133.7	147.6	156.6	174.0	158.9	167.2	187.9	196.3
British Pound	100.0	105.3	113.2	116.4	128.0	133.5	145.3	157.9	132.5	125.8	119.9	115.8
Indian Rupee	100.0	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	113.6	118.6	128.8	111.9	113.6	115.3	105.1
Japanese Yen(100)	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.4	105.1	110.2	112.0	111.6	114.7	142.7	146.9	150.4
South Africa Rand	100.0	90.0	75.5	99.7	114.8	123.5	125.1	118.7	91.8	101.6	112.1	105.8
Singapore Dollar	100.0	106.3	109.7	106.8	107.7	116.7	130.6	138.5	132.7	145.2	149.7	151.0
Swiss Franc	100.0	110.8	123.9	135.2	143.4	151.6	161.4	168.8	169.5	190.5	191.3	209.4
US Dollar	100.0	110.7	114.1	108.1	105.7	111.3	118.6	119.5	108.0	121.6	117.6	109.5
EURO	100.0	107.3	116.7	132.0	142.1	151.2	164.6	178.8	173.4	185.5	170.6	166.6

Table E.7 - Annual change* in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 2001 - 2011

Percentage

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Australian Dollar	1.4	-7.7	-11.8	-9.4	-9.4	-5.8	-10.0	9.5	-4.9	-11.0	-4.3
British Pound	-5.0	-7.0	-2.8	-9.1	-4.1	-8.1	-8.0	19.2	5.3	4.9	3.5
Indian Rupee	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-4.3	-7.9	15.2	-1.5	-1.5	9.7
Japanese Yen(100)	1.9	-0.1	-2.1	-4.5	-4.6	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-19.6	-2.9	-2.3
South Africa Rand	11.1	19.2	-24.3	-13.1	-7.1	-1.3	5.3	29.3	-9.6	-9.4	6.0
Singapore Dollar	-5.9	-3.1	2.7	-0.9	-7.7	-10.7	-5.7	4.4	-8.6	-3.0	-0.9
Swiss Franc	-9.7	-10.6	-8.3	-5.7	-5.4	-6.0	-4.4	-0.4	-11.0	-0.4	-8.6
US Dollar	-9.7	-3.0	5.6	2.3	-5.1	-6.2	-0.7	10.6	-11.2	3.4	7.4
EURO	-6.8	-8.0	-11.6	-7.1	-6.0	-8.1	-7.9	3.1	-6.5	8.7	2.4

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency