REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services and Corporate Affairs

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

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DIGEST OF PRODUCTIVITY

AND COMPETITIVENESS

STATISTICS 1999

December 2000

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Ministry of Economic Development, Financial Services

and Corporate Affairs

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

DIGEST OF

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS STATISTICS

1999

Foreword

This report contains statistics on productivity and competitiveness compiled by the Central Statistical Office. Data presented in this issue pertain to the period 1982 to 1999 and are the latest available as at end of September 2000.

The indicators refer to the Whole Economy, and in particular to the Manufacturing sector. Within Manufacturing, data are presented separately for the Export Processing Zone (EPZ), which is itself subdivided into Textile and Non textile subsectors. A new set of data on the cost of selected inputs for Manufacturing is given for the first time in table B7.

The office has made considerable effort to provide users with reliable, objective and timely information. It is hoped that these statistics will assist decision makers, planners, the business community and the public in general to monitor and analyse the implications of productivity and competitiveness at the national and sectoral levels.

Information needed for the preparation of this report was obtained from various institutions, both local and international. The collaboration of these institutions is gratefully acknowledged.

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MAURITIUS

December 2000

CONTENTS

TABULATIONS

LIST OF FIGURES

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Productivity indicators

1. Real output

Real output is given by value added at constant 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, rent, allowance for depreciation, interest and dividends.

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

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

2. Employment/Labour input

Labour refers to the total number of persons engaged, that is employers, own account workers, contributing family workers and employees in any type of economic activity. **Labour and employment are used interchangeably throughout this report.** Employment figure for a specific year n is the average number of persons engaged in June of year (n) and June of year (n+1).

A more accurate measure of labour input would be total number of person hours worked. However, in the absence of data on manhours, total number of persons engaged in a particular year is used.

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

$$\text{labour input index} = \frac{\text{Number of persons engaged in year n}}{\text{Number of persons engaged in base year}} \times 100$$

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. For further details on the PIM approach please refer to 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. The shares of "compensation of employees" and "gross operating surplus" in value added are used as weights for labour and capital, respectively.

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, as well as labour productivity 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 productivity

The limitation of the above mentioned 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, as well. 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.

MFP index = $\dfrac{\text{Output index}}{\text{Multifactor input index}}$ x 100

The multifactor productivity index MFP (t) in time t is given by

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

Q (t) = Output index in time t

WL(t) = Labour input share in time t (ratio of compensation of employees to value added)

L(t) = Labour input index in time t

WK(t) = Capital input share in time t (ratio of gross operating surplus to value added)

K(t) = Capital input index in time t

WL(t) + WK(t) = 1

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 is indicated while a decline shows capital widening.

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

9. Capital-output ratio

The capital-output ratio is the units of capital required to produce one unit of output. This ratio indicates how efficiently investment is contributing to economic growth.

Capital-output ratio = $\dfrac{\text{Real fixed capital stock in a specific year}}{\text{Real GDP at factor cost for the same year}}$

Competitiveness indicators

1. Labour cost index

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

2. Unit labour cost index (ULC)

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour to produce one unit of output. It is computed as the ratio of the labour cost index to an index of production. The index shows the rate of change in labour cost per unit of output.

$$\text{Unit labour cost index} = \frac{\text{Labour cost index}}{\text{Output index}} \times 100$$

For Competitiveness measurement, the exchange rate effect has to be taken into account. ULC is therefore computed both in local currency and in US dollar.

$$\text{ULC index (US \$)} = \text{ULC index (MUR)} / \text{Exchange rate index of MUR/ US \$}$$

3. Hourly compensation cost

Hourly compensation 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 sources of data are Survey on Employment & Earnings carried out in March and for total hours worked, the September Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours of work.

4. Real exchange rate

The exchange rate quoted at a certain time is the nominal exchange rate. The real exchange rate takes price movements (inflation) into account. This is done by adjusting the nominal exchange rate by the ratio of local prices to that of the other country.

Although many international transactions take place in US dollars, it is often necessary to get an indication of the average movement of a currency against that of its major trading partners. This is desirable as the exchange rate may appreciate against some and depreciate against others.

5. Effective exchange rate

The effective exchange rate shows the trade-weighted movement of the home currency against those of its main trading partners. A net effect in nominal terms is obtained as it combines both appreciations and depreciations which might have occurred between the local currency and those of its respective trading partners.

9.3 Net export to export ratios

Net export to export ratio = $\frac{\text{Exports - Imports}}{\text{Exports}}$ x 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.

9.4 Export growth, market growth and market penetration

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

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 indexes 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
Roads	Indefinite
Other construction work	35 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)

```
┌─────────────────┐        ┌─────────────────┐
│ GDFCF           │        │  Price Index    │
│ (current prices)│        │                 │
└─────────────────┘        └─────────────────┘
            \              /
          ┌─────────────────┐
          │ GDFCF           │
          │ (constant prices)│
          └─────────────────┘
                   \
                              ┌─────────────────┐
                              │  Mean Asset     │
                              │ Lives/Straight Line│
                              │    Method       │
                              └─────────────────┘
                  ┌──────────┐
                  │  P I M   │
                  └──────────┘
            /              \
┌──────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
│ Consumption of   │   │ Gross Capital Stock│
│ Fixed Capital    │   │ (constant prices) │
│ (constant prices)│   └──────────────────┘
└──────────────────┘
            \        ┌──────────────────┐
             \       │ Net Capital Stock│
              \      │ (Constant prices)│
                     └──────────────────┘
          ┌────────────────────────────┐
          │    Reflate by Price Index  │
          └────────────────────────────┘
        /           |          \
┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────────┐ ┌──────────┐
│ Consumption  │ │Net capital   │ │Gross Capital │ │Average Age│
│of Fixed Capital│ │stock        │ │stock         │ │          │
│(current prices)│ │(current prices)│ │(current prices)│ └──────────┘
└──────────────┘ └──────────────┘ └──────────────┘
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Executive Summary

Productivity measures

Productivity expresses the relationship between the volume of output, or real output, and the various inputs required for production. Labour productivity is the ratio of real output to labour input and capital productivity, real output to the amount of fixed capital used. Multifactor productivity is measured as the ratio of real output to a weighted combination of labour and capital inputs.

Unit Labour Cost (ULC) which is the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of output, is computed as the ratio of compensation of employees, in nominal terms, to real output.

Indicators for the total economy

The table below presents growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the whole economy.

Table 1: Productivity and other related indicators for the total economy.

	Indicator	Average annual growth rate (%)		
		1990-99	1998	1999
1	Output (GDP)	5.2	5.8	2.6
2	GDP per capita	4.0	4.8	1.3
3	Labour input	1.8	2.2	1.0
4	Capital input	6.5	4.5	5.8
5	Labour productivity	3.4	3.5	1.6
6	Capital productivity	-1.2	1.2	-3.0
7	Multifactor productivity	0.6	1.8	-0.8
8	Average compensation	10.0	9.0	10.0
9	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupee)	6.4	5.3	8.2
10	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollar)	0.4	-7.6	3.2

Gross Domestic Product per capita.

GDP per capita is commonly used as an indicator for the standard of living of the population. Between 1990 and 1999, GDP in real terms, that is GDP discounted for price effects, grew on average by 5.2% annually. As during the same period, population increased on average by 1.2% per annum, GDP per capita therefore witnessed an average annual growth of 4.0%.

Output and inputs

Output, as measured by real GDP, grew by 5.2% annually between 1990 and 1999. However, in 1999, the growth rate was 2.6% only due to the severe drought that affected the country. The two main inputs used in the production process, namely labour and capital, grew by 1.8% and 6.5% respectively annually.

Trends in labour productivity

Labour productivity has been increasing continuously at an average annual rate of 3.4%. In 1999, a slight slackening is observed with the index growing by only 1.6% as a result of a slowdown in both the growth of real output (2.6%) and labour input (1.0%).

Trends in capital productivity

An analysis of the trend in capital productivity shows two phases: From 1990 to 1994, a decline is registered with the index dropping to 88.5. The next phase, from 1995 to 1998, suggested a consolidation phase with the index improving on average by 0.8% annually to attain 91.3. In 1999, the slowdown in real output (2.6%) coupled with a 5.8% growth in capital input resulted in a falloff of 3% in capital productivity.

Trends in multifactor productivity

The Multifactor productivity (MFP) index, which remained at a low level of around 102 between 1990 and 1994, has picked up as from 1995 to attain 109.1 in 1998. In 1999, the index went down slightly to 108.2. The average growth of MFP works out to 0.6% annually during the period 1990 -1999.

Average compensation and Unit Labour Cost (ULC)

During 1990 - 1999, average compensation increased by 10% whilst labour productivity grew by 3.4% annually. The growth in labour productivity has thus been inadequate to absorb the rise in average compensation, which resulted in increasing ULC.

ULC is computed both in MUR and in US $. Whilst in local currency, ULC grew on average by 6.4% per annum, in US dollar terms, ULC in fact declined by 0.4% due to the continuous depreciation of about 6% annually of the Mauritian rupee (MUR) vis-à-vis the US dollar.

Indicators for the Manufacturing Sector

The main productivity indicators pertaining to the manufacturing sector are summarised in the table below.

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

	Indicator	Average annual growth rate (%)		
		1990-99	1998	1999
1	Output	5.4	6.7	3.0
2	Labour input	1.2	4.1	1.5
3	Capital input	3.2	8.6	7.6
4	Labour productivity	4.1	2.5	1.5
5	Capital productivity	2.1	-1.7	-4.2
6	Multifactor productivity	3.0	0.1	-1.8
7	Average compensation	10.1	6.6	9.5
8	Unit labour cost (Mauritian Rupee)	5.8	4.0	7.9·
9	Unit labour cost (US Dollar)	-0.2	-8.7	2.8

Output and inputs

Between 1990 and 1999, output of the manufacturing sector grew on average by 5.4% annually whilst growths in employment and capital were of the order of 1.2% and 3.2% respectively.

Productivity trends

The low growths in both labour and capital inputs coupled with higher growth in real output resulted in high performances of labour, capital and multifactor productivity. During the period 1990 to 1999, labour productivity in manufacturing grew by 4.1% per annum, capital productivity by 2.1% and multifactor productivity by 3.0%.

Average compensation and ULC

Between 1990 and 1999, ULC in local currency, increased by 5.8%. This increase was however offset by the depreciation of the MUR vis-à-vis the US dollar (6% per annum), such that ULC, in dollar terms, in fact declined by 0.2%.

CHAPTER I

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 five ways:

	1	2	3	4	5
QU (Output) / QI (Input)	→/↓	↑/↓	↓/↓↓	↑/→	↑↑/↑

For countries with growing workforces or high unemployment rates options 4 and 5 are usually preferred as it does 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

In the analysis of productivity trends, it is important to pay attention to their coverage. In some countries, the productivity indicators usually exclude the public sector (general government and its enterprises) and the data refer to the private business sector only. As for Mauritius, the series on productivity and competitiveness indicators relate to ALL production units including small units working with nine or fewer workers. Data presented in this report pertain to the period 1982 to 1999 and they refer to:

(a)   Total economy

(b)   Manufacturing sector and

(c)   Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and its two subsectors, textile and non-textile.

1.4 Status of figures

Data series presented in this report are the latest available as at end of September 2000. Some are provisional and are therefore subject to revision in later issues. The series in this issue supersede those appearing in the previous one. The status of the figures presented is as follows:

1997 & 1998   Revised estimates
1999   First estimates

1.5 Caution to users

Productivity measures are usually expressed as fractions transformed into index numbers making use of a reference base period. Index numbers provide reliable and timely estimates of productivity change and the focus is on trends as opposed to levels.

Since productivity statistics are derived from ratios, 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 labour is equipped with better tools and machinery. A better measure of productivity, using multiple resources, is given by the Multifactor productivity.

CHAPTER II

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE TOTAL ECONOMY

2.1 Structure of the economy – 1982 and 1999

Comparison of the structure of the economy in 1982 and 1999, shows a gradual shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services. The share of the agricultural sector, which was 15.3% in 1982 went down to 8.6% in 1998 and to only 5.4% in 1999. It is recalled that agricultural activities were severely affected by the prolonged drought in 1999. On the other hand, Manufacturing gained importance with its contribution growing from 15.6% in 1982 to 24.9% in 1999.

Table III: Contribution of different industry group to the economy

Industry group	1982	1998	1999
	%	%	%
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	15.3	8.6	5.4
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	15.6	24.7	24.9
EPZ	*4.5*	*12.2*	*12.7*
Electricity, gas and water	2.6	1.6	1.2
Construction	6.2	5.9	6.2
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	12.9	17.4	18.2
Wholesale and retail trade	*10.5*	*12.5*	*12.6*
Restaurants and hotels	*.2.4*	*4.9*	*5.6*
Transport, storage and communication	11.1	12.2	12.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	18.8	16.7	18.1
Ownership of dwellings	*12.6*	*4.8*	*4.8*
Financial institutions	*3.2*	*6.2*	*7.2*
Insurance and business services	*3.0*	*5.7*	*6.1*
Community, social and personal services	18.7	16.3	17.0
Producers of government services	*12.7*	*10.4*	*10.4*
Less Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-1.3	-3.5	-3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Output and inputs.

At economy level, real output is measured by Gross Domestic Product at constant prices, which indicates the total volume of goods and services produced in the country in a particular year. During the period under study, 1982 to 1999, labour input increased on average by 3.3% per annum. After a rapid growth of 6.1% experienced in the first five years, employment growth slowed down to an average 2.1% per annum in the last twelve years. On the other hand, capital input as measured by the stock of fixed capital, grew at an average rate of around 6.3% over the whole period.

2.3 Trends In labour productivity

Labour productivity for the total economy is calculated by dividing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by the number of people engaged. An increase in GDP per worker could mean that GDP increased at a higher rate than employment, while a decline could indicate that the same GDP was produced with more labour input.

Figure 2.1 - Labour Productivity and its components, 1982 to 1999

Note: For Mauritius it is the total economy whereas in other countries they usually exclude the public sector (general government) and its enterprises and show the figure for only the private business sector.

After a period of declining labour productivity of 1.4% per annum between 1982 and 1985, the trend was reversed, from 1985 onwards. GDP per worker grew on average by 1.8 % per annum from 1985 to 1988, and at a faster rate of 3.3% for the remaining years. The average growth over the whole period, 1982 to 1999 was 2.2%.

Some of the changes in GDP growth or employment growth could have resulted from other factors, such as improved government incentives, better international marketing, more intensive training or the utilisation of more sophisticated machines and technology. Labour productivity as measured by GDP per worker is therefore not a very precise measure of productivity, but nevertheless gives an indication of fluctuations in the labour productivity trend.

Some of the changes in GDP growth or employment growth could have resulted from other factors, such as improved government incentives, better international marketing, more intensive training or the utilisation of more sophisticated machines and technology. Labour productivity as measured by GDP per worker is therefore not a very precise measure of productivity, but nevertheless gives an indication of fluctuations in the labour productivity trend. As the figures to calculate it are usually readily available, it is widely used internationally as a measure of productivity.

2.4 Trends in capital productivity

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

Figure 2.2 - Capital Productivity and its components , 1982 to 1999

The trend in capital productivity can be classified into three distinct phases: 1982 – 1987, 1988 – 1994 and 1995 – 1998. From 1982 to 1987, a capital productivity growth rate of 1.8 per cent was realised implying better utilisation of productive equipment coupled with a vigorous increase in employment. The second phase 1988 to 1994, registered a decline in capital productivity with an average drop of 3% per annum. During this phase, the 5.6% growth in output was exceeded by a 8.9% growth in capital input, resulting in the drop in capital productivity. The next four years suggest a consolidation phase with the index improving on average by 0.8% annually to attain 91.3. However, in 1999, a falloff of 3% is observed in capital productivity due to low growth in real output (2.6%) against 5.8% in capital input.

2.5 Capital-labour ratio and Capital-output ratio

Capital-labour ratio is the amount of capital used per worker and gives an indication of the capital intensity of the process. Capital-output ratio shows the capital needed to produce one unit of output both measured in real terms.

Figure 2.3 – Capital-labour and Capital-output, 1982 to 1999

From figure 2.3 a slight decline in the capital-labour ratio is observed from 1982 to 1987 implying the use of more capital per worker as a result of investment in better technology. However an increase of 5% per annum is noted from 1988 to 1999, in the capital-labour ratio which enabled workers to be more productive.

Capital-output ratio has also followed a declining trend from 1982 to 1987 with the index dropping to 91.4. From 1987 onwards, a gradual increasing trend is noted, indicating a shift from labour to more capital intensive industries.

2.6 Trends in multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity measures output against both capital and labour employed. It gives an indication of the contribution to output per unit of combined capital and labour inputs, and of factors other than labour or capital. These factors could include better quality products and services, economies of scale, improved access to foreign markets, better management and improved training.

Multifactor productivity is important because it focuses attention on both human capital and equipment. This means that a well-educated and highly trained labour force is capable of increasing productivity, and hence living standards.

For many countries especially islands and city economies like Mauritius and Singapore which have limited resources, productivity growth becomes imperative and crucial. In Mauritius, it is evident that economic growth was initially driven by employment creation. In the longer term, it is envisaged that the massive injections in capital equipment and new technology, especially in telecommunications and transport, will provide the opportunity for future improvements in multifactor productivity.

Figure 2.4 - Multifactor productivity and its components, 1982 to 1999

In 1983, the increase in output was less than the increase in both labour and capital inputs. The effect of this was a drop of 2.6% in multifactor productivity. Between 1984 and 1987, growths in output accelerated to eclipse the large increases in both labour and capital, resulting in a multifactor productivity growth of 1.7% over this period. From 1988 to 1991, a small decline of 0.8% was recorded in the multifactor productivity due to a large increase in capital input and a relatively smaller increase in output and labour input. However, it was not enough to offset the growth in use of capital. As from 1995, MFP index has been increasing continuously to attain 109.1 in 1998. In 1999, the index went down to 108.2. During the period under review, the average growth of MFP works out to 0.5% annually.

2.7 Comparison of productivity trends

From the graph given below, it is observed that the productivity indices have followed different trends. As far as capital productivity is concerned, a distinct turning point is observed in 1987. The first phase, from 1982 to 1987, shows sustained growth. Thereafter, capital productivity declined by an average of 1.8% per annum. Labour productivity, on the other hand, has increased steadily from 1984 onwards. Multifactor productivity, which reflects the combined effects of labour and capital, grew until 1988, reflected a mixed performance between 1989 and 1994, and has grown by 1.6% per annum during 1995 and 1999.

Figure 2.5 – Capital, labour and multifactor productivity, 1982 to 1999

2.8 Unit labour cost

Unit labour cost is the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of output. Remuneration of labour includes wages and salaries, plus all contributions made by employers for their employees. Unit labour cost can also be measured as the ratio of labour cost (average compensation) per worker and labour productivity. This definition emphasises the competitiveness angle of unit labour cost.

Figure 2.6 - Unit Labour Cost, 1982 to 1999

Between 1982 and 1986, unit labour cost increased on average by 4.9%, accelerated sharply to 12.9% from 1987 to 1991 and levelled off to 5.7% between 1992 and 1999. Unit labour cost increased by 7.6% annually during the period under review. This increase was partly offset by the average growth in labour productivity of 2.2% per annum. The rise of 7.6% in the unit labour cost must be viewed against an average inflation rate of 7% per annum. Unit labour cost is an important indicator of international competitiveness and it is also discussed in chapter V on International Competitiveness.

2.9 Growth accounting

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

**Fig 2.7 - Contribution of labour, capital and total factor productivity to growth
1990 – 1999**

Between 1990 and 1999, Gross Domestic Product in real terms grew by 5.2%. The contribution of labour, capital and other factors to the 5.2% growth was as follows:

Factors	Percentage
Labour	16 %
Capital	65 %
"Other factors" (TFP)	19 %

The "other factors" are sometimes also referred to as the residual or total factor productivity (TFP). During the same period labour grew by 1.8% and capital by 6.5%. Growth in TFP is that part of change in output that has not been explained by corresponding changes in labour and capital inputs. It includes qualitative factors such as training, management and technology.

CHAPTER III

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

3.1 Background

Since the early 1980's, the manufacturing sector has made gian. strides, raising its contribution to GDP from 16% in 1982 to around 25% in 1999. In 1999, employment in the manufacturing sector accounted for nearly 30% of total employment. The manufacturing sector comprises activities of sugar milling inclusive of electricity production from bagasse, the Export Processing Zone which produce mainly for exports and other businesses catering mostly for the local market

The productivity performance of the manufacturing sector can be divided into three distinct phases: 1982 to 1988, 1989 to 1996 and 1997 onwards. From 1982 to 1988, the manufacturing sector was characterised by high growth of both labour and capital input mainly due to the E PZ sector. The period 1989 to 1996 witnessed a stabilisation in labour and a slight increase in capital input.. As from year 1997, both labour and capital inputs witnessed increasing trends result ng in either low growths or declines in labour, capital and multifactor productivity.

3.2 Output and inputs

Between 1982 and 1990, output in the manufacturing sector grew on average by 7.7% annually. However in 1999, the growth works out to only 3% resulting from the reduced activities of sugar factories. During that period, the two main inputs namely labour and capital grew on ave age by 5.6% and 2.0% annually.

3.3 Labour productivity

The outcome of the interaction between output and labour input is reflected in the labour productivity index.

Figure 3.1 - Labour Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1999

During the period 1982 to 1985, labour productivity in the overall manufacturing sector declined at an annual rate of 6.2%, as the 16.5% growth rate in labour input outstripped the growth rate of real output (9.3%). High labour mobility and absenteeism coupled with low level of efficiency due to the learning gap were major factors contributing to the decline in labour productivity From 1986 onwards, labour productivity has been increasing continuously at an annual average growth rate of 3.9%.

3.4 Capital productivity

Figure 3.2- Capital Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 - 1999

As shown in figure 3.2, the trend in capital productivity over the period under review, was somewhat erratic. After increasing by an annual average rate of 7.5% during 1982 to 1986, due to better utilisation of equipment, capital productivity decreased by 6.9% per annum from 1987 to 198. This decrease is a consequence of substantial investment, which rose by 17.2%. Capital productivity revived from 1992 up to 1997, reflecting greater efficiency in the use of capacity. During 1998 and 1999, following massive investment by the independent power producers for the production of electricity from bagasse, capital input grew by 8.6% and 7.6% respectively On the other hand, output grew at slower rates resulting in declines in capital productivity

3.5 Multifactor productivity

Figure 3.3 - Multifactor Productivity in Manufacturing, 1982 – 1999

Since 1982, output has risen steadily while the increase in both employment and capital stock were high prior to 1989, thereafter tapering to current levels. From the graph given above, between 1982 and 1989, the rate of output increased at a higher rate than that of capital, and in this way the high growth in employment could be offset by improved efficiencies.

These gains in multifactor productivity denote maturity of the industrial structure and growth that is driven by factors such as efficiency, enhanced product quality and better management.

During the period 1990 to 1998, MFP has been increasing continuously at an average annual rate of 3.6%. However, in 1999, a slight slackening was observed mainly due to the slowdown in output to the tune of 3% compared to 1.5% for labour and 7.6% for capital input.

3.6 Unit labour cost

ULC, the remuneration of labour for producing one unit of real output can also be expressed as the ratio of average compensation to labour productivity. As such, an improvement in labour productivity can offset increases in average compensation. For the period under review, the 2.0% annual growth of labour productivity has been inadequate to absorb the high increases (10.4%) of compensation awarded to workers. ULC has therefore grown on average by 8.2% annually.

Figure 3.4 - Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing, 1982 to 1999

Chapter IV

PRODUCTIVITY OF THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ)

4.1 Background

Owing to the overwhelming dependence of the Mauritian economy on sugar production, economic growth has been traditionally vulnerable due to changes in weather conditions. In the early 1970, generous incentives such as duty free equipment and tax holidays were offered to investors to boost up the economy. Due to the high rate of unemployment that was prevailing there was an abundance of labour and the labour cost was low. The situation led to the setting up of labour-intensive enterprises in the Export Processing Zone in the early 70's. However, after the mid 80's due to the tightening of the labour market, the EPZ companies invested massively in capital equipments. In 1971, when the first companies started operating, employment stood at 644 and in 1999, the EPZ became the greatest employment generator with a workforce of 90,500. The EPZ was also the largest foreign earnings earner with EPZ exports attaining Rs 28,952 million in 1999.

4.2 Output and inputs

Figure 4.1 - Output and input trends in EPZ, 1982 to1999

The EPZ sector has been sub-divided into two main sub-sectors namely textile and non-textile. Value added of the textile sub-sector accounts for 85% of the total and non-textile the

For the period under review, the annual average growth of 11.7% witnessed in the EPZ output is the combined performance of the textile companies (12.4%) and the non-textile ones (7.1%).

Employment in the EPZ sector increased at a high rate of 23.9% annually in the six year span of 1982 to 1988. Thereafter the enterprises were laying off workers, at the rate of 1.4% annually up to 1996 when a turning point was observed. For the following 3 years ending 1999, labour input grew on average by 4.1%. The same trend is observed in the textile sub-sector whilst employment in the non-textile sub-sector followed an oscillating pattern for the period under review.

On the other hand, capital input followed an erratic trend. In 1983, a decline was observed in investment. For the following seven years, EPZ companies invested massively mainly in equipment (26.8% annually). Thereafter, the index stagnated and in 1997, after a turning point, capital input grew by 6.4% and 7.2% in 1998 and 1999 respectively.

4.3 Productivity trends

Figure 4.2 - Productivity trends in EPZ, 1982 to 1999

The interaction between output and employment inputs has resulted in low labour productivity for the first six years. It was only in 1989 that the index exceeded 100, the level of 1982. Thereafter the index improved by 5.9% annually.

As for capital productivity, due to the erratic trend in capital input coupled with continuous growth in output, the index has been oscillating with the growths being followed by declines.

During 1982-1999, MFP in the textile enterprises, on average, grew by 2.9% while in the non-textile enterprises, a decline of 1.9% was witnessed. Due to the importance of the textile sub-sector compared to non-textile, the growth of MFP of the EPZ sector works out to 2.3%.

4.4 Unit labour cost

Figure 4.3 - Unit Labour Cost in the EPZ, 1982 to 1999

ULC is affected by the degree and direction of changes in both average compensation and labour productivity. For the first five years up to 1987, the low or declining labour productivity coupled with the increases in average compensation led to high ULC which doubled in the five year span. As from 1988, the adverse effect of high average compensation was somehow mitigated by improvement in labour productivity.

For the period under review, average compensation increased annually by 12.6% and labour productivity 3.5% resulting in a 8.8% growth in ULC.

Chapter V

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

5.1General

Competitiveness is the degree to which a nation can, under free and fair market conditions, produce goods and services that meet the test 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

In examining trends in competitiveness, it is advisable to consider changes in foreign exchange rates, because competitivity of products depends on changes in the prices of those products and changes in exchange rates.

The chart below presents ULC both in Mauritian rupee and U.S. dollar for the period 1982 to 1999. The latter indicates comparative changes in unit labour cost after the movement in exchange rate has been considered.

Fig 5.1 ULC index in local currency and US dollar in the Manufacturing sector, 1982-1999

As shown in the above figure, between 1982 and 1999, ULC in Manufacturing, in local currency, has been increasing continuously at an annual average rate of 8.2%. During this period, the MUR depreciated by 5%, so that ULC, in US dollar terms, grew by 3% annually. This situation has thus helped manufacturers maintain their competitiveness.

5.3 International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing - average growth, 1982-1999

The table below compares the average annual growth rate of ULC in Manufacturing for Mauritius with some of its trading partners and competitors.

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	South Africa	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	0.2	1.1	1.7	3.9	3.0	8.2	11.3	1.6	4.0
US $	0.2	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.1

Fig 5.2 International comparison of ULC in Manufacturing - average growth, 1982-99

As noted in the above table, in three of our trading partners, namely France, Germany and Taiwan, ULC in national currency has increased more slowly than ULC in dollar terms because of the strengthening of their respective currencies against the dollar. On the other hand, in the other countries, including Mauritius, the growths in ULC in national currency have been partly offset by the depreciation of their currencies against the dollar.

5.4 Relationship between ULC growth in manufacturing and other price changes - 1999

The table below shows the relationship between ULC (in national currency) for the manufacturing sector and other measures of overall price changes, namely the GDP deflator and the inflation rate, for the year 1999.

Country	ULC growth (national currency)	GDP deflator	Inflation rate
USA	-1.1	1.5	2.2
France	-0.1	0.3	0.6
Germany	0.0	0.9	0.7
Italy	1.1	1.5	1.7
UK	0.4	2.5	2.3
Mauritius	**7.9**	**4.8**	**6.9**
South Africa	5.0	6.9	5.2
Taiwan	-2.2	-0.7	0.2
Korea	-4.3	-1.6	0.8

ˋ Estimate

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington
    National Productivity Institute. South Africa
    World economic outlook report – IMF

The comparative table shows the close relationship between the annual change in ULC, GDP deflator and inflation rate. As pointed out earlier, productivity gains usually mitigate increases in labour cost which is in turn reflected in lower price changes. Both in Mauritius and South Africa, where the growths in ULC are relatively high, 7.9% and 5.0% respectively, the GDP deflator and inflation rate are also high. On the other hand, in countries with low increase in ULC, for example in the USA, France and Germany, both the GDP deflator and the inflation rate are also low.

5.4 International comparison of hourly labour cost in the textile industry - 1998

Another indicator pertinent to our manufacturing sector is the hourly labour cost in the textile subsector. The textile industry contributes to nearly half of the output of Manufacturing and 85% of the EPZ value added. As shown in the table on comparative hourly labour cost, in 1998, labour cost per hour amounted to 1.41 US dollar in Mauritius compared with 0.24 in Indonesia, 0.60 in India and 1.09 in Thailand.

Country	Hourly labour cost (US$)	Country	Hourly labour cost (US$)
Indonesia	0.24	Portugal	4.51
Pakistan	0.40	Taiwan	5.85
Madagascar	0.41	New Zealand	6.49
Bangladesh	0.43	Israel	6.98
Kenya	0.46	Greece	7.99
Zambia	0.48	Spain	8.49
Sri Lanka	0.49	Ireland	10.76
India	0.60	Australia	11.39
China	0.62	USA	12.97
Thailand	1.09	UK	13.58
Phillipines	1.12	Canada	13.93
Mauritius	**1.41**	France	14.16
Tunisia	1.76	Italy	15.81
South Africa	2.05	Sweden	19.41
Chile	3.16	Japan	20.70
Venezuela	3.30	Germany	21.48
South Korea	3.63	Denmark	23.10
Brazil	4.05		

Source: Werner International

A. THE TOTAL ECONOMY

Table A.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	96.0	-4.0
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	95.8	0.3
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	96.6	0.9
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	98.5	1.9
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	101.0	2.5
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	102.4	1.4
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	106.8	4.4
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	109.4	2.4
1992	176.0	6.7	153.7	1.9	114.5	4.7
1993	184.8	5.0	156.6	1.9	118.0	3.1
1994	194.4	5.2	159.2	1.6	122.1	3.5
1995	205.3	5.6	161.1	1.2	127.4	4.3
1996	218.0	6.2	163.7	1.6	133.2	4.5
1997	230.2	5.6	167.4	2.3	137.5	3.3
1998	243.6	5.8	171.1	2.2	142.4	3.5
1999	249.9	2.6	172.8	1.0	144.6	1.6

Table A.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	101.6	1.6	98.8	-1.2
1984	105.2	4.8	103.8	2.2	101.3	2.5
1985	112.4	6.9	107.8	3.9	104.2	2.9
1986	122.4	8.9	113.1	4.9	108.2	3.8
1987	132.6	8.3	121.2	7.1	109.4	1.1
1988	140.7	6.2	130.8	8.0	107.6	-1.7
1989	147.2	4.6	145.7	11.3	101.0	-6.1
1990	157.9	7.3	160.7	10.3	98.3	-2.7
1991	164.9	4.4	174.9	8.8	94.3	-4.1
1992	176.0	6.7	189.2	8.2	93.0	-1.4
1993	184.8	5.0	203.8	7.7	90.7	-2.5
1994	194.4	5.2	219.8	7.8	88.5	-2.5
1995	205.3	5.6	229.7	4.5	89.4	1.0
1996	218.0	6.2	242.0	5.4	90.1	0.8
1997	230.2	5.6	255.3	5.5	90.2	0.1
1998	243.6	5.8	266.9	4.5	91.3	1.2
1999	249.9	2.6	282.3	5.8	88.5	-3.0

Table A.3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	100.4	0.4	104.6	4.6	101.6	1.6	97.4	-2.6
1984	105.2	4.8	110.1	5.3	103.8	2.2	98.4	1.0
1985	112.4	6.9	117.3	6.6	107.8	3.9	100.1	1.7
1986	122.4	8.9	126.7	8.0	113.1	4.9	102.7	2.6
1987	132.6	8.3	134.6	6.2	121.2	7.1	104.2	1.5
1988	140.7	6.2	139.4	3.6	130.8	8.0	104.4	0.2
1989	147.2	4.6	143.8	3.2	145.7	11.3	101.7	-2.6
1990	157.9	7.3	147.8	2.8	160.7	10.3	102.1	0.5
1991	164.9	4.4	150.8	2.0	174.9	8.8	101.0	-1.1
1992	176.0	6.7	153.7	1.9	189.2	8.2	102.2	1.2
1993	184.8	5.0	156.6	1.9	203.8	7.7	102.1	-0.1
1994	194.4	5.2	159.2	1.6	219.8	7.8	102.3	0.1
1995	205.3	5.6	161.1	1.2	229.7	4.5	104.1	1.8
1996	218.0	6.2	163.7	1.6	242.0	5.4	106.1	1.9
1997	230.2	5.6	167.4	2.3	255.3	5.5	107.2	1.0
1998	243.6	5.8	171.1	2.2	266.9	4.5	109.1	1.8
1999	249.9	2.6	172.8	1.0	282.3	5.8	108.2	-0.8

Table A.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	96.0	-4.0	98.8	-1.2	97.4	-2.6
1984	95.5	-0.5	101.3	2.5	98.4	1.0
1985	95.8	0.3	104.2	2.9	100.1	1.7
1986	96.6	0.9	108.2	3.8	102.7	2.6
1987	98.5	1.9	109.4	1.1	104.2	1.5
1988	101.0	2.5	107.6	-1.7	104.4	0.2
1989	102.4	1.4	101.0	-6.1	101.7	-2.6
1990	106.8	4.4	98.3	-2.7	102.1	0.5
1991	109.4	2.4	94.3	-4.1	101.0	-1.1
1992	114.5	4.7	93.0	-1.4	102.2	1.2
1993	118.0	3.1	90.7	-2.5	102.1	-0.1
1994	122.1	3.5	88.5	-2.5	102.3	0.1
1995	127.4	4.3	89.4	1.0	104.1	1.8
1996	133.2	4.5	90.1	0.8	106.1	1.9
1997	137.5	3.3	90.2	0.1	107.2	1.0
1998	142.4	3.5	91.3	1.2	109.1	1.8
1999	144.6	1.6	88.5	-3.0	108.2	-0.8

Table A.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	103.8	3.8	108.1	8.1	96.0	-4.0
1984	108.0	4.1	113.0	4.6	95.5	-0.5
1985	112.5	4.2	117.5	3.9	95.8	0.3
1986	116.9	3.8	121.0	3.0	96.6	0.9
1987	137.0	17.2	139.1	15.0	98.5	1.9
1988	162.6	18.7	161.1	15.8	101.0	2.5
1989	185.8	14.2	181.5	12.7	102.4	1.4
1990	211.2	13.7	197.7	8.9	106.8	4.4
1991	242.4	14.7	221.6	12.1	109.4	2.4
1992	266.3	9.9	232.6	4.9	114.5	4.7
1993	299.0	12.3	253.3	8.9	118.0	3.1
1994	336.8	12.7	275.8	8.9	122.1	3.5
1995	359.6	6.8	282.2	2.3	127.4	4.3
1996	390.1	8.5	292.9	3.8	133.2	4.5
1997	416.4	6.7	302.8	3.4	137.5	3.3
1998	453.8	9.0	318.8	5.3	142.4	3.5
1999	499.0	10.0	345.0	8.2	144.6	1.6

Table A.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Total Economy, 1982 to 1999

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.2	1.2	97.1	-2.9	96.0	-4.0
1984	98.7	-2.5	94.3	-2.9	95.5	-0.5
1985	95.9	-2.8	91.9	-2.5	95.8	0.3
1986	92.4	-3.6	89.3	-2.8	96.6	0.9
1987	91.4	-1.1	90.0	0.8	98.5	1.9
1988	92.9	1.7	93.9	4.3	101.0	2.5
1989	99.0	6.5	101.3	7.9	102.4	1.4
1990	101.8	2.8	108.7	7.3	106.8	4.4
1991	106.0	4.2	116.0	6.7	109.4	2.4
1992	107.5	1.4	123.1	6.1	114.5	4.7
1993	110.3	2.6	130.1	5.7	118.0	3.1
1994	113.1	2.5	138.1	6.1	122.1	3.5
1995	111.9	-1.0	142.6	3.3	127.4	4.3
1996	111.0	-0.8	147.8	3.7	133.2	4.5
1997	110.9	-0.1	152.5	3.2	137.5	3.3
1998	109.6	-1.2	156.0	2.2	142.4	3.5
1999	113.0	3.1	163.4	4.7	144.6	1.6

B. THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Table B.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	92.0	-8.0
1984	113.3	12.2	129.2	17.7	87.7	-4.7
1985	130.6	15.3	158.1	22.4	82.6	-5.8
1986	157.1	20.2	188.9	19.4	83.2	0.6
1987	180.0	14.6	209.7	11.0	85.8	3.2
1988	194.3	8.0	218.4	4.1	89.0	3.7
1989	203.9	4.9	221.8	1.5	91.9	3.3
1990	219.7	7.7	224.4	1.2	97.9	6.5
1991	229.8	4.6	225.6	0.5	101.9	4.1
1992	244.8	6.5	226.0	0.2	108.3	6.3
1993	256.4	4.8	226.1	0.0	113.4	4.7
1994	268.3	4.6	226.9	0.4	118.2	4.2
1995	284.0	5.9	226.9	0.0	125.2	5.9
1996	301.6	6.2	228.6	0.7	131.9	5.4
1997	320.2	6.2	237.1	3.7	135.1	2.4
1998	341.7	6.7	246.9	4.1	138.4	2.5
1999	351.9	3.0	250.5	1.5	140.5	1.5

Table B.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	94.3	-5.7	107.1	7.1
1984	113.3	12.2	95.3	1.0	118.9	11.1
1985	130.6	15.3	102.5	7.6	127.4	7.1
1986	157.1	20.2	117.6	14.7	133.5	4.8
1987	180.0	14.6	140.7	19.6	127.9	-4.2
1988	194.3	8.0	167.1	18.7	116.3	-9.1
1989	203.9	4.9	189.2	13.2	107.8	-7.3
1990	219.7	7.7	202.7	7.1	108.4	0.5
1991	229.8	4.6	215.1	6.1	106.8	-1.4
1992	244.8	6.5	216.6	0.7	113.0	5.8
1993	256.4	4.8	223.6	3.2	114.7	1.5
1994	268.3	4.6	223.8	0.1	119.9	4.5
1995	284.0	5.9	220.3	-1.6	128.9	7.6
1996	301.6	6.2	222.5	1.0	135.6	5.2
1997	320.2	6.2	231.2	3.9	138.5	2.2
1998	341.7	6.7	251.0	8.6	136.1	-1.7
1999	351.9	3.0	270.0	7.6	130.3	-4.2

Table B.3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output Index	Growth rate (%)	Labour input Index	Growth rate (%)	Capital input Index	Growth rate (%)	Multifactor Productivity Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.0	1.0	109.8	9.8	94.3	-5.7	99.0	-1.0
1984	113.3	12.2	129.2	17.7	95.3	1.0	101.6	2.7
1985	130.6	15.3	158.1	22.4	102.5	7.6	101.9	0.3
1986	157.1	20.2	188.9	19.4	117.6	14.7	105.3	3.3
1987	180.0	14.6	209.7	11.0	140.7	19.6	105.3	0.0
1988	194.3	8.0	218.4	4.1	167.1	18.7	101.9	-3.2
1989	203.9	4.9	221.8	1.5	189.2	13.2	99.6	-2.2
1990	219.7	7.7	224.4	1.2	202.7	7.1	103.0	3.3
1991	229.8	4.6	225.6	0.5	215.1	6.1	104.2	1.2
1992	244.8	6.5	226.0	0.2	216.6	0.7	110.5	6.0
1993	256.4	4.8	226.1	0.0	223.6	3.2	114.1	3.2
1994	268.3	4.6	226.9	0.4	223.8	0.1	119.1	4.4
1995	284.0	5.9	226.9	0.0	220.3	-1.6	127.1	6.7
1996	301.6	6.2	228.6	0.7	222.5	1.0	133.9	5.4
1997	320.2	6.2	237.1	3.7	231.2	3.9	136.9	2.3
1998	341.7	6.7	246.9	4.1	251.0	8.6	137.1	0.1
1999	351.9	3.0	250.5	1.5	270.0	7.6	134.7	-1.8

Table B.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends -Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Labour productivity Index	Growth rate (%)	Capital productivity Index	Growth rate (%)	Multifactor productivity Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	92.0	-8.0	107.1	7.1	99.0	-1.0
1984	87.7	-4.7	118.9	11.1	101.6	2.7
1985	82.6	-5.8	127.4	7.1	101.9	0.3
1986	83.2	0.6	133.5	4.8	105.3	3.3
1987	85.8	3.2	127.9	-4.2	105.3	0.0
1988	89.0	3.7	116.3	-9.1	101.9	-3.2
1989	91.9	3.3	107.8	-7.3	99.6	-2.2
1990	97.9	6.5	108.4	0.5	103.0	3.3
1991	101.9	4.1	106.8	-1.4	104.2	1.2
1992	108.3	6.3	113.0	5.8	110.5	6.0
1993	113.4	4.7	114.7	1.5	114.1	3.2
1994	118.2	4.2	119.9	4.5	119.1	4.4
1995	125.2	5.9	128.9	7.6	127.1	6.7
1996	131.9	5.4	135.6	5.2	133.9	5.4
1997	135.1	2.4	138.5	2.2	136.9	2.3
1998	138.4	2.5	136.1	-1.7	137.1	0.1
1999	140.5	1.5	130.3	-4.2	134.7	-1.8

44

Table B.5 - Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	101.6	1.6	110.4	10.4	92.0	-8.0
1984	107.1	5.5	122.2	10.7	87.7	-4.7
1985	110.7	3.3	134.0	9.7	82.6	-5.8
1986	119.1	7.6	143.2	6.9	83.2	0.6
1987	138.1	15.9	160.9	12.3	85.8	3.2
1988	163.9	18.7	184.2	14.5	89.0	3.7
1989	188.8	15.2	205.4	11.5	91.9	3.3
1990	225.2	19.2	230.0	12.0	97.9	6.5
1991	268.4	19.2	263.5	14.5	101.9	4.1
1992	308.7	15.0	285.0	8.2	108.3	6.3
1993	328.5	6.4	289.7	1.6	113.4	4.7
1994	367.5	11.8	310.8	7.3	118.2	4.2
1995	404.6	10.1	323.3	4.0	125.2	5.9
1996	430.7	6.4	326.5	1.0	131.9	5.4
1997	459.0	6.6	339.8	4.1	135.1	2.4
1998	489.2	6.6	353.5	4.0	138.4	2.5
1999	535.6	9.5	381.3	7.9	140.5	1.5

Table B.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - Manufacturing sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.4	-6.6	85.9	-14.1	92.0	-8.0
1984	84.1	-10.0	73.7	-14.2	87.7	-4.7
1985	78.5	-6.7	64.8	-12.1	82.6	-5.8
1986	74.9	-4.6	62.3	-4.0	83.2	0.6
1987	78.2	4.4	67.1	7.7	85.8	3.2
1988	86.0	10.0	76.5	14.0	89.0	3.7
1989	92.8	7.9	85.3	11.5	91.9	3.3
1990	92.3	-0.5	90.3	5.9	97.9	6.5
1991	93.6	1.4	95.3	5.5	101.9	4.1
1992	88.5	-5.5	95.8	0.5	108.3	6.3
1993	87.2	-1.5	98.9	3.2	113.4	4.7
1994	83.4	-4.3	98.6	-0.3	118.2	4.2
1995	77.6	-7.0	97.1	-1.6	125.2	5.9
1996	73.8	-4.9	97.3	0.2	131.9	5.4
1997	72.2	-2.1	97.5	0.2	135.1	2.4
1998	73.5	1.8	101.7	4.3	138.4	2.5
1999	76.7	4.4	107.8	6.0	140.5	1.5

Table B.7 - Cost of selected inputs in the manufacturing sector, 1999

1. Electricity

Average cost per kwh	Rupee
Industrial	1.82
EPZ	1.54

2. Water

	Rupee
First 100 cubic metres	9.50
Next 150 cubic metres	11.00
All additional cubic metres	14.00
Minimum charge per month	237.50
Ground water per cubic metre	2.73
Average price per cubic metre	10.48

3. Telecommunication services

	Rupee
(i) Local call per minute	3.00
(ii) International call / minute	
England	40.00
France	40.00
Germany	40.00
USA	35.00
India	30.00
Japan	35.00
China	40.00

Reduced rate on international calls

Monday to Friday : 22.00 hours to 06.00 hours

Saturday as from 12.00 hours

Sunday and public holidays (Full day – 24 hours)

4. Yearly rent of industrial building per square foot

(Rupee)

Development Bank of Mauritius	Ground Floor	65.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	First Floor	44.00
Development Bank of Mauritius	Second Floor	38.00
Media*		45.00

*An annual increase of 6% is charged every year and the contract is valid for a period of five year

5. Air Freight - Textile products

5.1 Export rate

(Rupee)

Destination	Minimum	+ 100k	+ 500k	+ 1000k
London	1130	67.55	52.45	44.60
Paris	1170	67.55	52.45	44.60
Munich	1170	67.55	52.45	44.60
Zurich	1070	67.55	52.45	44.60

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

5.2 Import rate

Port of embarcation	Currency	Minimum	+100k	+500k	+1000k
Hong Kong	HKD	358	31.58	30.53	30.53
Jakarta	USD	61	4.63	3.79	3.47
Johanesburg	ZAR	211	7.00	4.89	3.84
Kuala Lumpur	USD	38	3.21	2.84	2.63
Mumbai	INR	1275	164.15	89.15	89.15
Singapore	SGD	63	5.58	4.89	4.74
Tokyo	USD	142	6.05	6.05	6.05

C. THE EXPORT PROCESSING ZONE (EPZ sector)

Table C.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.0	-7.0
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	91.2	-1.9
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	84.9	3.0
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	89.2	5.2
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	95.7	7.2
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	102.5	7.1
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	110.0	7.4
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	114.8	4.3
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	123.7	7.8
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	136.5	10.3
1994	483.9	4.2	332.8	-2.2	145.4	6.6
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	156.3	7.5
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	-0.6	168.3	7.7
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	170.5	1.3
1998	616.1	6.9	356.5	5.5	172.8	1.3
1999	653.1	6.0	364.2	2.1	179.3	3.8

Table C.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	93.4	-6.6	116.6	16.6
1984	144.8	32.9	117.5	25.8	123.2	5.7
1985	188.2	30.0	160.7	36.8	117.1	-5.0
1986	253.9	34.9	236.6	47.2	107.3	-8.3
1987	309.8	22.0	317.1	34.0	97.7	-9.0
1988	346.9	12.0	410.0	29.3	84.6	-13.4
1989	367.6	6.0	475.0	15.9	77.4	-8.5
1990	393.4	7.0	492.5	3.7	79.9	3.2
1991	413.2	5.0	491.6	-0.2	84.1	5.2
1992	438.0	6.0	472.0	-4.0	92.8	10.4
1993	464.3	6.0	474.6	0.6	97.8	5.4
1994	483.9	4.2	467.6	-1.5	103.5	5.8
1995	508.2	5.0	453.4	-3.0	112.1	8.3
1996	543.7	7.0	447.7	-1.3	121.4	8.4
1997	576.4	6.0	468.4	4.6	123.0	1.3
1998	616.1	6.9	498.3	6.4	123.6	0.5
1999	653.1	6.0	534.0	7.2	122.3	-1.1

Table C.3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Capital input		Multifactor Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	108.9	8.9	117.1	17.1	93.4	-6.6	104.0	4.0
1984	144.8	32.9	158.8	35.6	117.5	25.8	105.8	1.7
1985	188.2	30.0	228.4	43.9	160.7	36.8	96.9	-8.4
1986	253.9	34.9	299.2	31.0	236.6	47.2	94.5	-2.5
1987	309.8	22.0	347.1	16.0	317.1	34.0	93.2	-1.4
1988	346.9	12.0	362.6	4.5	410.0	29.3	90.1	-3.3
1989	367.6	6.0	358.8	-1.1	475.0	15.9	89.3	-0.9
1990	393.4	7.0	357.5	-0.3	492.5	3.7	94.2	5.5
1991	413.2	5.0	360.0	0.7	491.6	-0.2	99.8	6.0
1992	438.0	6.0	354.1	-1.6	472.0	-4.0	109.8	10.0
1993	464.3	6.0	340.2	-3.9	474.6	0.6	117.0	6.5
1994	483.9	4.2	332.8	-2.2	467.6	-1.5	123.9	5.9
1995	508.2	5.0	325.2	-2.3	453.4	-3.0	133.0	7.3
1996	543.7	7.0	323.1	-0.6	447.7	-1.3	141.9	6.8
1997	576.4	6.0	338.0	4.6	468.4	4.6	143.7	1.3
1998	616.1	6.9	356.5	5.5	498.3	6.4	144.4	0.5
1999	653.1	6.0	364.2	2.1	534.0	7.2	146.0	1.1

Table C.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	93.0	-7.0	116.6	16.6	104.0	4.0
1984	91.2	-1.9	123.2	5.7	105.8	1.7
1985	82.4	-9.6	117.1	-5.0	96.9	-8.4
1986	84.9	3.0	107.3	-8.3	94.5	-2.5
1987	89.2	5.2	97.7	-9.0	93.2	-1.4
1988	95.7	7.2	84.6	-13.4	90.1	-3.3
1989	102.5	7.1	77.4	-8.5	89.3	-0.9
1990	110.0	7.4	79.9	3.2	94.2	5.5
1991	114.8	4.3	84.1	5.2	99.8	6.0
1992	123.7	7.8	92.8	10.4	109.8	10.0
1993	136.5	10.3	97.8	5.4	117.0	6.5
1994	145.4	6.6	103.5	5.8	123.9	5.9
1995	156.3	7.5	112.1	8.3	133.0	7.3
1996	168.3	7.7	121.4	8.4	141.9	6.8
1997	170.5	1.3	123.0	1.3	143.7	1.3
1998	172.8	1.3	123.6	0.5	144.4	0.5
1999	179.3	3.8	122.3	-11	146.0	1.1

Table C.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	112.8	12.8	93.0	-7.0
1984	119.8	14.2	131.4	16.4	91.2	-1.9
1985	135.3	12.9	164.1	24.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	152.3	12.6	179.4	9.3	84.9	3.0
1987	178.4	17.1	199.9	11.4	89.2	5.2
1988	212.7	19.2	222.3	11.2	95.7	7.2
1989	241.0	13.3	235.1	5.8	102.5	7.1
1990	287.5	19.3	261.3	11.1	110.0	7.4
1991	337.5	17.4	294.1	12.5	114.8	4.3
1992	410.5	21.6	331.9	12.9	123.7	7.8
1993	453.8	10.5	332.5	0.2	136.5	10.3
1994	510.4	12.5	351.0	5.5	145.4	6.6
1995	566.2	10.9	362.3	3.2	156.3	7.5
1996	612.9	8.2	364.2	0.5	168.3	7.7
1997	649.7	6.0	381.1	4.6	170.5	1.3
1998	688.1	5.9	398.2	4.5	172.8	1.3
1999	757.0	10.0	422.2	8.3	179.3	3.8

Table C.6 - Capital Labour Ratio of the EPZ sector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	85.7	-14.3	79.7	-20.3	93.0	-7.0
1984	81.1	-5.4	74.0	-7.2	91.2	-1.9
1985	85.4	5.3	70.4	-4.9	82.4	-9.6
1986	93.2	9.1	79.1	12.4	84.9	3.0
1987	102.4	9.9	91.4	15.5	89.2	5.2
1988	118.2	15.5	113.1	23.8	95.7	7.2
1989	129.2	9.3	132.4	17.1	102.5	7.1
1990	125.2	-3.1	137.7	4.0	110.0	7.4
1991	119.0	-5.0	136.6	-0.9	114.8	4.3
1992	107.8	-9.4	133.3	-2.4	123.7	7.8
1993	102.2	-5.1	139.5	4.7	136.5	10.3
1994	96.6	-5.5	140.5	0.7	145.4	6.6
1995	89.2	-7.7	139.4	-0.8	156.3	7.5
1996	82.3	-7.7	138.6	-0.6	168.3	7.7
1997	81.3	-1.3	138.6	0.0	170.5	1.3
1998	80.9	-0.5	139.8	0.9	172.8	1.3
1999	81.8	1.1	146.6	4.9	179.3	3.8

D. THE EPZ TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table D.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	90.4	-9.6
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	88.2	-2.5
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	81.7	-7.4
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	84.9	3.9
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	90.4	6.5
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	96.2	6.5
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	104.5	8.5
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	113.3	8.4
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	118.9	4.9
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	127.9	7.6
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	140.7	10.0
1994	526.2	5.1	344.3	-3.2	152.8	8.6
1995	550.7	4.7	332.0	-3.6	165.9	8.5
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	-0.4	180.4	8.7
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	182.0	0.9
1998	681.7	7.5	369.1	5.9	184.7	1.5
1999	724.6	6.3	378.0	2.4	191.7	3.8

Table D.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	93.5	-6.5	113.3	13.3
1984	141.9	33.9	117.9	26.1	120.3	6.2
1985	195.8	38.0	161.7	37.1	121.1	0.6
1986	272.2	39.0	238.1	47.2	114.3	-5.6
1987	337.5	24.0	319.2	34.0	105.7	-7.5
1988	371.9	10.2	412.5	29.3	90.2	-14.7
1989	393.5	5.8	477.4	15.7	82.4	-8.6
1990	424.9	8.0	494.9	3.7	85.9	4.2
1991	449.6	5.8	494.0	-0.2	91.0	6.0
1992	475.5	5.8	474.6	-3.9	100.2	10.1
1993	500.5	5.3	477.1	0.5	104.9	4.7
1994	526.2	5.1	470.1	-1.5	111.9	6.7
1995	550.7	4.7	455.9	-3.0	120.8	7.9
1996	596.5	8.3	450.1	-1.3	132.5	9.7
1997	634.1	6.3	470.6	4.6	134.7	1.7
1998	681.7	7.5	500.4	6.3	136.2	1.1
1999	724.6	6.3	536.2	7.1	135.1	-0.8

51

Table D3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output Index	Growth rate (%)	Labour input Index	Growth rate (%)	Capital input Index	Growth rate (%)	Multifactor Productivity Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	106.0	6.0	117.3	17.3	93.5	-6.5	100.3	0.3
1984	141.9	33.9	160.9	37.2	117.9	26.1	101.8	1.5
1985	195.8	38.0	239.8	49.0	161.7	3?.?	?·??	-4.8
1986	272.2	39.0	320.7	33.8	238.1	?		·?·?
1987	337.5	24.0	373.3	16.4	319.2	24.0	?·?	?·?
1988	371.9	10.2	386.4	3.5	412.5	29.3	93.4	-3.8
1989	393.5	5.8	376.7	-2.5	477.4	15.7	93.4	0.0
1990	424.9	8.0	375.0	-0.4	494.9	3.7	99.6	6.6
1991	449.6	5.8	378.1	0.8	494.0	-0.2	106.1	6.5
1992	475.5	5.8	371.7	-1.7	474.6	-3.9	116.0	9.4
1993	500.5	5.3	355.6	-4.3	477.1	0.5	123.2	6.2
1994	526.2	5.1	344.3	-3.2	470.1	-1.5	132.3	7.3
1995	550.7	4.7	332.0	-3.6	455.9	-3.0	142.6	7.8
1996	596.5	8.3	330.7	-0.4	450.1	-1.3	153.1	7.4
1997	634.1	6.3	348.4	5.4	470.6	4.6	155.1	1.3
1998	681.7	7.5	369.1	5.9	500.4	6.3	156.5	0.9
1999	724.6	6.3	378.0	2.4	536.2	7.1	161.6	3.3

Table D.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends -EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999

Year	Labour productivity Index	Growth rate (%)	Capital productivity Index	Growth rate (%)	Multifactor productivity Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	90.4	-9.6	113.3	13.3	100.3	0.3
1984	88.2	-2.5	120.3	6.2	101.8	1.5
1985	81.7	-7.4	121.1	0.6	97.0	-4.8
1986	84.9	3.9	114.3	-5.6	96.6	-0.4
1987	90.4	6.5	105.7	-7.5	97.1	0.6
1988	96.2	6.5	90.2	-14.7	93.4	-3.8
1989	104.5	8.5	82.4	-8.6	93.4	0.0
1990	113.3	8.4	85.9	4...	99.6	6.6
1991	118.9	4.9	91.0	6.0	106.1	6.5
1992	127.9	7.6	100.2	10.1	116.0	9.4
1993	140.7	10.0	104.9	4.7	123.2	6.2
1994	152.8	8.6	111.9	6.7	132.3	7.3
1995	165.9	8.5	120.8	7.9	142.6	7.8
1996	180.4	8.7	132.5	9.7	153.1	7.4
1997	182.0	0.9	134.7	1.7	155.1	1.3
1998	184.7	1.5	136.2	1.1	156.5	0.9
1999	191.7	3.8	135.1	-0.8	161.6	3.3

Table D.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.0	5.0	116.2	16.2	90.4	-9.6
1984	121.4	15.7	137.7	18.6	88.2	-2.5
1985	139.7	15.0	171.1	24.2	81.7	-7.4
1986	152.7	9.3	179.9	5.1	84.9	3.9
1987	176.9	15.9	195.7	8.8	90.4	6.5
1988	210.4	18.9	218.6	11.7	96.2	6.5
1989	241.4	14.7	231.1	5.7	104.5	8.5
1990	289.7	20.0	255.7	10.7	113.3	8.4
1991	341.3	17.8	287.0	12.3	118.9	4.9
1992	425.1	24.5	332.3	15.8	127.9	7.6
1993	462.3	8.8	328.4	-1.2	140.7	10.0
1994	523.3	13.2	342.4	4.3	152.8	8.6
1995	582.7	11.4	351.3	2.6	165.9	8.5
1996	630.2	8.1	349.4	-0.5	180.4	8.7
1997	663.4	5.3	364.5	4.3	182.0	0.9
1998	699.5	5.4	378.8	3.9	184.7	1.5
1999	767.6	9.7	400.4	5.7	191.7	3.8

Table D.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ textile subsector , 1982 to 1999

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	88.2	-11.8	79.8	-20.2	90.4	-9.6
1984	83.1	-5.8	73.3	-8.1	88.2	-2.5
1985	82.6	-0.6	67.5	-8.0	81.7	-7.4
1986	87.5	5.9	74.3	10.1	84.9	3.9
1987	94.6	8.1	85.5	15.1	90.4	6.5
1988	110.9	17.3	106.8	24.9	96.2	6.5
1989	121.3	9.4	126.7	18.7	104.5	8.5
1990	116.5	-4.0	132.0	4.1	113.3	8.4
1991	109.9	-5.6	130.7	-1.0	118.9	4.9
1992	99.8	-9.2	127.7	-2.3	127.9	7.6
1993	95.3	-4.5	134.2	5.1	140.7	10.0
1994	89.3	-6.3	136.5	1.8	152.8	8.6
1995	82.8	-7.3	137.3	0.6	165.9	8.5
1996	75.5	-8.8	136.1	-0.9	180.4	8.7
1997	74.2	-1.6	135.1	-0.8	182.0	0.9
1998	73.4	-1.1	135.6	0.4	184.7	1.5
1999	74.0	0.8	141.8	4.6	191.7	3.8

E. THE EPZ NON-TEXTILE SUBSECTOR

Table E.1 - Trends in Labour Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Labour input		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	105.2	5.2
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	107.8	2.5
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	97.1	3.0
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	93.4	-3.9
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	98.8	5.8
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	94.0	-4.9
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	93.9	-0.2
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	94.3	0.5
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	102.5	8.7
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	115.1	12.2
1994	283.3	-1.7	265.5	6.0	106.7	-7.3
1995	304.9	7.6	285.1	7.3	107.0	0.3
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-2.1	106.0	-0.9
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	109.6	3.5
1998	309.2	1.6	283.2	2.1	109.2	-0.4
1999	319.1	3.2	283.6	0.1	112.5	3.1

Table E.2 - Trends in Capital Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output		Capital input		Capital productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	92.3	-7.7	132.4	32.4
1984	157.5	28.9	114.5	24.0	137.6	4.0
1985	152.8	-3.0	154.5	35.0	98.9	-28.2
1986	168.8	10.5	227.1	47.0	74.3	-24.8
1987	181.1	7.2	304.2	33.9	59.5	-19.9
1988	220.8	22.0	394.4	29.7	56.0	-5.9
1989	239.1	8.3	460.7	16.8	51.9	-7.3
1990	240.0	0.4	477.8	3.7	50.2	-3.2
1991	239.9	0.0	476.4	-0.3	50.4	0.3
1992	257.8	7.5	456.2	-4.2	56.5	12.2
1993	288.2	11.8	459.2	0.7	62.8	11.0
1994	283.3	-1.7	452.4	-1.5	62.6	-0.2
1995	304.9	7.6	438.4	-3.1	69.6	11.1
1996	295.7	-3.0	433.2	-1.2	68.3	-1.9
1997	304.2	2.9	454.9	5.0	66.9	-2.0
1998	309.2	1.6	485.1	6.6	63.7	-4.7
1999	319.1	3.2	520.8	7.4	61.3	-3.9

Table E3 - Trends in Multi-Factor Productivity - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Real output Index	Real output Growth rate (%)	Labour input Index	Labour input Growth rate (%)	Capital input Index	Capital input Growth rate (%)	Multifactor Productivity Index	Multifactor Productivity Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	122.2	22.2	116.2	16.2	92.3	-7.7	120.7	20.7
1984	157.5	28.9	146.1	25.7	114.5	24.0	125.2	3.7
1985	152.8	-3.0	162.0	10.9	154.5	35.0	97.1	-22.4
1986	168.8	10.5	173.8	7.3	227.1	47.0	82.3	-15.3
1987	181.1	7.2	193.9	11.6	304.2	33.9	70.9	-13.8
1988	220.8	22.0	223.5	15.2	394.4	29.7	68.8	-3.0
1989	239.1	8.3	254.3	13.8	460.7	16.8	65.7	-4.5
1990	240.0	0.4	255.6	0.5	477.8	3.7	63.8	-2.9
1991	239.9	0.0	254.3	-0.5	476.4	-0.3	65.3	2.4
1992	257.8	7.5	251.5	-1.1	456.2	-4.2	75.1	15.0
1993	288.2	11.8	250.4	-0.4	459.2	0.7	83.7	11.4
1994	283.3	-1.7	265.5	6.0	452.4	-1.5	80.7	-3.5
1995	304.9	7.6	285.1	7.3	438.4	-3.1	84.8	5.0
1996	295.7	-3.0	279.0	-2.1	433.2	-1.2	87.5	3.3
1997	304.2	2.9	277.5	-0.5	454.9	5.0	88.0	0.6
1998	309.2	1.6	283.2	2.1	485.1	6.6	85.1	-3.4
1999	319.1	3.2	283.6	0.1	520.8	7.4	72.2	-15.1

Table E.4 - Comparing Productivity Trends - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Labour productivity Index	Labour productivity Growth rate (%)	Capital productivity Index	Capital productivity Growth rate (%)	Multifactor productivity Index	Multifactor productivity Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	105.2	5.2	132.4	32.4	120.7	20.7
1984	107.8	2.5	137.6	4.0	125.2	3.7
1985	94.3	-12.5	98.9	-28.2	97.1	-22.4
1986	97.1	3.0	74.3	-24.8	82.3	-15.3
1987	93.4	-3.9	59.5	-19.9	70.9	-13.8
1988	98.8	5.8	56.0	-5.9	68.8	-3.0
1989	94.0	-4.9	51.9	-7.3	65.7	-4.5
1990	93.9	-0.2	50.2	-3.2	63.8	-2.9
1991	94.3	0.5	50.4	0.3	65.3	2.4
1992	102.5	8.7	56.5	12.2	75.1	15.0
1993	115.1	12.2	62.8	11.0	83.7	11.4
1994	106.7	-7.3	62.6	-0.2	80.7	-3.5
1995	107.0	0.3	69.6	11.1	84.8	5.0
1996	106.0	-0.9	68.3	-1.9	87.5	3.3
1997	109.6	3.5	66.9	-2.0	88.0	0.6
1998	109.2	-0.4	63.7	-4.7	85.1	-3.4
1999	112.5	3.1	61.3	-3.9	72.2	-15.1

Table E.5 - Unit Labour Cost - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Average Compensation		Unit Labour Cost		Labour productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	104.9	4.9	99.7	-0.3	105.2	5.2
1984	113.1	7.9	104.9	5.2	107.8	2.5
1985	114.0	0.8	120.8	15.2	94.3	-12.5
1986	168.9	48.1	173.8	43.9	97.1	3.0
1987	217.4	28.7	232.8	33.9	93.4	-3.9
1988	255.1	17.3	258.1	10.9	98.8	5.8
1989	256.0	0.3	272.3	5.5	94.0	-4.9
1990	293.2	14.6	312.4	14.7	93.9	-0.2
1991	336.4	14.7	356.7	14.2	94.3	0.5
1992	338.6	0.7	330.3	-7.4	102.5	8.7
1993	426.0	25.8	370.2	12.1	115.1	12.2
1994	454.3	6.7	425.9	15.0	106.7	-7.3
1995	489.1	7.6	457.2	7.4	107.0	0.3
1996	532.3	8.8	502.3	9.9	106.0	-0.9
1997	593.5	11.5	541.4	7.8	109.6	3.5
1998	649.6	9.5	595.0	9.9	109.2	-0.4
1999	729.0	12.2	647.9	8.9	112.5	3.1

Table E.6 - Capital Labour Ratio - EPZ non-textile subsector, 1982 to 1999

Year	Capital Output Ratio		Capital Labour Ratio		Labour Productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
1982	100.0		100.0		100.0	
1983	75.5	-24.5	79.4	-20.6	105.2	5.2
1984	72.7	-3.8	78.3	-1.4	107.8	2.5
1985	101.1	39.2	95.4	21.8	94.3	-12.5
1986	134.5	33.0	130.7	36.9	97.1	3.0
1987	168.0	24.9	156.8	20.0	93.4	-3.9
1988	178.6	6.3	176.5	12.5	98.8	5.8
1989	192.7	7.9	181.1	2.6	94.0	-4.9
1990	199.1	3.4	186.9	3.2	93.9	-0.2
1991	198.6	-0.3	187.3	0.2	94.3	0.5
1992	176.9	-10.9	181.4	-3.2	102.5	8.7
1993	159.4	-9.9	183.4	1.1	115.1	12.2
1994	159.7	0.2	170.4	-7.1	106.7	-7.3
1995	143.8	-10.0	153.8	-9.7	107.0	0.3
1996	146.5	1.9	155.3	1.0	106.0	-0.9
1997	149.5	2.1	163.9	5.6	109.6	3.5
1998	156.9	4.9	171.3	4.5	109.2	-0.4
1999	163.2	4.0	183.6	7.2	112.5	3.1

(Thousands)

Table F.1 Labour force, employment and unemployment, 1982-1999
(as at June)

Year	Labour force			Employment[1]					Unemployment	
	Mauritian	Foreign workers	Total	Large establisments[2]		Other than large establishments		Total	Number	Rate[3]
				Number	%	Number	%			%
1982	355.0	-	355.0	197.8	70.1	84.2	29.9	282.0	73.0	15.1
1983	365.1	-	365.1	195.8	66.8	97.3	33.2	293.1	72.0	19.7
1984	374.5	-	374.5	200.1	64.9	108.4	35.1	308.5	66.0	17.6
1985	383.5	-	383.5	214.0	65.9	110.8	34.1	324.8	58.7	15.3
1986	393.0	-	393.0	235.4	67.3	114.6	32.7	350.0	43.0	10.9
1987	402.5	-	402.5	257.1	67.9	121.4	32.1	378.5	24.0	6.0
1988	411.5	-	411.5	272.4	68.9	123.1	31.1	395.5	16.0	3.9
1989	421.4	-	421.4	275.4	67.8	130.6	32.2	406.0	15.4	3.6
1990	432.0	1.0	433.0	284.5	67.6	136.3	32.4	420.8	12.2	2.8
1991	439.2	2.2	441.4	289.0	67.3	140.4	32.7	429.4	12.0	2.7
1992	448.8	4.1	452.9	291.0	66.5	146.9	33.5	437.9	15.0	3.3
1993	457.0	6.9	463.9	290.5	65.1	155.4	34.9	445.9	18.0	3.9
1994	467.5	8.3	475.8	292.7	64.4	162.1	35.6	454.8	21.0	4.5
1995	475.0	9.8	484.8	289.2	62.8	171.3	37.2	460.5	24.3	5.1
1996	484.6	8.2	492.8	286.8	61.5	179.2	38.5	466.0	26.8	5.5
1997	496.2	8.6	504.8	287.8	60.5	187.7	39.5	475.5	29.3	5.9
1998	507.0	10.0	517.0	294.7	60.5	192.5	39.5	487.2	29.8	5.9
1999	517.3	12.9	530.2	298.3	60.0	198.6	40.0	496.9	33.3	6.4

[1] Includes foreign workers

[2] Average of March and September figures

[3] Unemployment as a percentage of Mauritian labour force

Table F.2 - Total employment [1] by industry, 1982 - 1999
(as at June)

(Thousands)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	65.0	67.0	67.2	66.3	65.7	65.2	64.3	63.7	63.2	62.9	62.6	62.4	62.3	61.6	60.4	59.3	57.7	55.9
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Manufacturing	58.0	60.4	69.6	83.4	103.8	119.8	128.5	130.1	132.5	133.2	133.9	133.7	134.0	134.7	134.0	136.7	144.0	148.3
EPZ	(23.8)	(25.9)	(32.3)	(46.6)	(66.9)	(81.8)	(90.7)	(89.5)	(88.8)	(88.9)	(90.0)	(86.0)	(83.1)	(82.3)	(79.3)	(81.3)	(86.7)	(90.5)
Electricity and water	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Construction *	18.9	18.5	19.0	20.5	22.2	27.4	29.8	32.8	35.8	37.4	38.7	39.7	41.3	39.8	40.8	39.3	39.2	39.9
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	30.0	33.0	34.9	36.0	37.4	39.7	41.8	43.4	47.0	50.3	53.7	57.4	61.2	64.9	69.1	75.3	79.3	82.7
Restaurants and hotels	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(4.3)	(5.0)	(5.5)	(8.6)	(9.5)	(10.8)	(11.8)	(13.4)	(14.6)	(15.5)	(16.5)	(17.5)	(19.0)
Transport, storage and communication	18.7	20.3	21.8	21.6	21.5	22.7	24.3	25.4	26.7	27.1	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.4	28.6	29.9	30.1	30.9
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.4	9.0	9.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.1	15.1	16.0	16.8	17.9
Community, social and personal services	81.0	83.4	85.5	86.5	88.7	92.2	93.8	96.8	100.1	102.3	104.6	107.2	109.7	111.9	113.0	114.3	115.3	116.7
Producers of government services	(58.9)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.5)	(59.4)	(59.6)	(59.8)	(59.4)	(59.2)	(59.9)	(59.9)	(61.2)	(61.3)	(61.7)	(61.9)	(61.8)	(62.1)	(62.5)
All sectors	**282.0**	**293.1**	**308.5**	**324.8**	**350.0**	**378.5**	**395.5**	**406.0**	**420.8**	**429.4**	**437.9**	**445.9**	**454.8**	**460.5**	**466.0**	**475.5**	**487.2**	**496.9**

1/ Persons engaged ,i.e. self employed, own account workers ,employees, foreign workers, etc.

* Include Development Works Corporation

Table F.3 - Average monthly earnings by industry, March 1982 - 1999

(Rupees)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	945	1040	1175	1130	1260	1340	1620	1920	1980	2530	2700	2856	3126	3878	4252	4888	5161	5608
Mining and quarrying	668	702	771	901	933	948	1229	1410	1441	1659	1858	1948	2290	2427	2851	3071	3134	3344
Manufacturing	950	1030	1110	1140	1145	1230	1600	1855	2040	2505	2855	3253	3702	4037	4272	4558	4913	5087
EPZ	(763)	(764)	(864)	(951)	(978)	(1064)	(1265)	(1500)	(1852)	(2227)	(2613)	(3031)	(3276)	(3490)	(3730)	(4015)	(4306)	(4440)
Electricity and water	1959	2296	2392	2814	2994	3175	4061	5774	5270	6216	6993	7357	10044	8723	9695	10108	12448	12061
Construction *	1156	1321	1425	1540	1721	1747	2066	2475	2808	3486	4059	4407	4898	5616	5929	6866	7523	8296
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1712	1788	1926	2000	2239	2368	2722	3076	3363	3955	4737	5158	5610	6272	6629	6981	7421	8152
Restaurants and hotels	(1423)	(1468)	(1546)	(1690)	(1828)	(2090)	(2386)	(2668)	(3006)	(3540)	(4335)	(4702)	(5003)	(5522)	(6046)	(6134)	(6537)	(7068)
Transport, storage and communication	2108	2345	2425	2531	2909	2758	3519	4017	4255	4914	5529	5770	6307	6971	7725	8387	10071	10309
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2664	2860	3049	3191	3374	3560	4043	4575	4720	5206	6022	6395	7242	8213	8897	9602	10157	11570
Community, social and personal services	1745	1923	2029	2117	2222	2340	3114	3698	3862	4308	4743	4891	6361	6724	7032	8249	8442	9533
Producers of government services	(1717)	(1899)	(2002)	(2087)	(2175)	(2306)	(3136)	(3724)	(3858)	(4291)	(4712)	(4854)	(6473)	(6812)	(7019)	(8348)	(8407)	(9572)
All sectors	1390	1531	1636	1672	1703	1770	2342	2763	2824	3343	3766	4103	4910	5389	5767	6461	6883	7479

58

Table F.4 - Index of average monthly earnings by industry, March 1982 - 1999

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	100	110	124	120	133	142	171	203	210	268	286	302	331	410	450	517	546	593
Mining and quarrying	100	105	115	135	140	142	184	211	216	248	278	292	343	363	427	460	469	501
Manufacturing	100	108	117	120	121	129	168	195	215	264	301	342	390	425	450	480	517	535
EPZ	(100)	(100)	(113)	(125)	(128)	(139)	(166)	(197)	(243)	(292)	(342)	(397)	(429)	(457)	(489)	(526)	(564)	(582)
Electricity and water	100	117	122	144	153	162	207	295	269	317	357	376	513	445	495	516	635	616
Construction	100	114	123	133	149	151	179	214	243	302	351	381	424	486	513	594	651	718
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	100	104	113	117	131	138	159	180	196	231	277	301	328	366	387	408	433	476
Restaurants and hotels	(100)	(103)	(109)	(119)	(128)	(147)	(168)	(187)	(211)	(249)	(305)	(330)	(352)	(388)	(425)	(431)	(459)	(497)
Transport,storage and communication	100	111	115	120	138	131	167	191	202	233	262	274	299	331	366	398	478	489
Financing,insurance,real estate and business services	100	107	114	120	127	134	152	172	177	195	226	240	272	308	334	360	381	434
Community,social and personal services	100	110	116	121	127	134	178	212	221	247	272	280	365	385	403	473	484	546
Producers of government services	(100)	(111)	(117)	(122)	(127)	(134)	(183)	(217)	(225)	(250)	(274)	(283)	(377)	(397)	(409)	(486)	(490)	(557)
All sectors	**100**	**110**	**118**	**120**	**123**	**127**	**168**	**199**	**203**	**241**	**271**	**295**	**353**	**388**	**415**	**465**	**495**	**538**

Table F.5 - Inflation, labour productivity and real monthly earnings, 1982 - 1999

Year	C.P.I. Index	Inflation rate (%)	Average monthly nominal earnings			Average monthly real earnings*		Labour Productivity Index	
			Whole economy (Rupees)	Index	Change (%)	Whole economy Index	Change (%)	Whole economy Index	Change (%)
1982	100.0	11.4	1390	100.0	...	100.0	...	100.0	...
1983	105.6	5.6	1531	110.1	10.1	104.3	4.3	96.0	-4.0
1984	113.3	7.3	1636	117.7	6.9	103.9	-0.4	95.5	-0.5
1985	120.9	6.7	1672	120.3	2.2	99.5	-4.2	95.8	0.3
1986	123.1	1.8	1703	122.5	1.9	99.5	0.1	96.6	0.9
1987	123.8	0.6	1770	127.3	3.9	102.8	3.3	98.5	1.9
1988	135.2	9.2	2342	168.5	32.3	124.6	21.2	101.0	2.5
1989	152.2	12.6	2763	198.8	18.0	130.6	4.8	102.4	1.4
1990	172.8	13.5	2824	203.2	2.2	117.6	-9.9	106.8	4.4
1991	184.9	7.0	3343	240.5	18.4	130.1	10.6	109.4	2.4
1992	193.4	4.6	3766	270.9	12.7	140.1	7.7	114.5	4.7
1993	213.7	10.5	4103	295.2	8.9	138.1	-1.4	118.0	3.1
1994	229.3	7.3	4910	353.2	19.7	154.0	11.5	122.1	3.5
1995	243.1	6.0	5389	387.7	9.8	159.5	3.5	127.4	4.3
1996	259.1	6.6	5767	414.9	7.0	160.1	0.4	133.2	4.5
1997	276.2	6.6	6461	464.8	12.0	168.3	5.1	137.5	3.3
1998	295.0	6.8	6883	495.2	6.5	167.9	-0.3	142.4	3.5
1999	315.3	6.9	7479	538.1	8.7	170.6	1.6	144.6	1.6

* Deflated by the Consumer Price Index

Table F.6 - Gross Domestic Product by industry at current prices, 1982 - 1999

(Rupees million)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	1530	1465	1736	2123	2510	2941	3140	3461	3998	4206	4590	4670	4960	5860	6592	6650	7328	4947
Mining and quarrying	17	18	19	20	22	26	32	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	119	127	135
Manufacturing	1560	1678	2183	2864	3830	4976	5847	6648	7784	8766	9952	11188	12686	14383	16455	18233	20996	22755
EPZ	(449)	(548)	(865)	(1333)	(1900)	(2585)	(3125)	(3400)	(3975)	(4406)	(5011)	(5705)	(6373)	(7096)	(8163)	(9086)	(10393)	(11567)
Electricity and water	260	245	296	397	462	490	517	577	507	775	950	1205	1297	1514	1535	1553	1352	1120
Construction	625	655	690	775	880	1090	1410	1790	2285	2680	3065	3540	4019	4060	4433	4564	5030	5650
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1290	1455	1640	1834	2300	3004	3837	4602	5529	6225	7042	8122	9067	10052	11756	13192	14749	16610
Restaurants and hotels	(240)	(275)	(300)	(340)	(415)	(535)	(660)	(815)	(1055)	(1222)	(1449)	(1791)	(2132)	(2485)	(3054)	(3423)	(4142)	(5060)
Transport, storage and communication	1112	1230	1372	1510	1775	2097	2390	2981	3526	4246	4863	5563	6386	7182	7418	8902	10368	11577
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1883	2044	2232	2409	2616	3001	3452	4117	5015	5699	6573	7539	8545	9823	10985	12473	14209	16560
Community, social and personal services	1871	1977	2064	2167	2336	3070	3915	4490	5113	5853	6542	7778	9309	9973	11156	12337	13832	15541
Producers of government services	(1275)	(1327)	(1379)	(1447)	(1560)	(2130)	(2795)	(3106)	(3398)	(3792)	(4160)	(5021)	(6023)	(6425)	(7207)	(7921)	(8800)	(9850)
Imputed bank service charges (FISIM)	-128	-154	-182	-219	-281	-354	-479	-623	-777	-957	-1254	-1540	-1873	-2253	-2460	-2722	-2985	-3500
All sectors	**10020**	**10613**	**12050**	**13880**	**16450**	**20341**	**24061**	**28083**	**33030**	**37553**	**42393**	**48145**	**54486**	**60694**	**67980**	**75301**	**85006**	**91395**

Table F.7 - Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Per Capita / worker, 1982 - 1999

Year	Gross Domestic Product				
	at current factor cost	Per Capita		Per Worker *	
	(Rupees Million)	(Rupee)	U.S.$	(Rupee)	U.S.$
1982	10020	10096	922	35532	3245
1983	10613	10595	890	36209	3040
1984	12050	11905	853	39060	2800
1985	13880	13601	873	42734	2743
1986	16450	15996	1205	47000	3542
1987	20341	19633	1509	53741	4131
1988	24061	23064	1697	60837	4477
1989	28083	26714	1734	69170	4489
1990	33030	31196	2095	78493	5272
1991	37553	35092	2234	87455	5567
1992	42393	39093	2509	96810	6214
1993	48145	43876	2479	107973	6100
1994	54486	48971	2709	119802	6626
1995	60694	54089	3039	131800	7405
1996	67980	59971	3043	145880	7401
1997	75301	65600	3116	158362	7523
1998	85006	73287	3056	174479	7276
1999	91395	77810	3094	183930	7313

* Labour productivity

Note: The per capita GDP has been calculated using mid year population

Table F.8 - Gross Domestic Product by industry - volume indices, 1982 - 1999

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture and fishing	100.0	87.0	87.6	97.5	108.0	104.0	99.0	91.7	100.5	98.6	105.0	97.9	90.6	98.3	102.3	105.8	103.9	76.5
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	105.9	116.5	128.1	140.9	155.0	170.5	184.2	198.0	211.8	224.5	238.0	247.5	255.0	262.6
Manufacturing	100.0	101.0	113.3	130.6	157.1	180.0	194.3	203.9	219.7	229.8	244.8	256.4	268.3	284.0	301.6	320.2	341.7	351.9
EPZ	(100.0)	(108.9)	(144.8)	(188.2)	(253.9)	(309.8)	(346.9)	(367.6)	(393.4)	(413.2)	(438.0)	(464.3)	(483.9)	(508.2)	(543.7)	(576.4)	(616.1)	(653.1)
Electricity and water	100.0	93.5	102.7	121.2	131.9	138.5	143.9	160.9	164.2	179.8	188.6	208.6	224.5	243.9	262.2	284.0	293.9	299.7
Construction	100.0	101.3	103.4	111.7	122.9	133.9	155.4	172.8	194.4	210.9	229.9	243.7	258.3	253.2	264.6	261.9	277.6	294.3
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	100.0	106.4	112.8	118.4	130.0	156.3	174.4	187.3	198.0	206.3	221.3	239.0	255.2	269.4	290.6	308.9	323.9	338.5
Restaurants and hotels	(100.0)	(106.3)	(121.7)	(130.0)	(147.9)	(179.2)	(200.6)	(219.7)	(243.8)	(250.8)	(282.3)	(316.2)	(347.8)	(379.1)	(439.7)	(484.5)	(513.2)	(544.0)
Transport, storage and communication	100.0	103.5	108.7	113.3	121.0	133.6	145.7	157.3	166.1	174.6	186.8	201.7	221.5	233.9	250.4	273.1	293.1	315.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.0	103.2	106.7	110.3	113.6	119.6	125.9	132.8	144.2	152.3	162.0	173.4	185.8	202.0	215.0	228.8	243.9	260.5
Community, social and personal services	100.0	103.0	105.1	105.9	107.9	111.8	117.0	122.2	129.0	135.4	143.6	152.6	162.6	169.8	176.4	184.0	192.3	202.3
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(102.0)	(103.5)	(104.3)	(105.3)	(108.5)	(112.8)	(116.8)	(122.0)	(126.3)	(131.2)	(137.8)	(1441)	(149.3)	(154.5)	(160.0)	(165.7)	(172.3)
All sectors	**100.0**	**100.4**	**105.2**	**112.4**	**122.4**	**132.6**	**140.7**	**147.2**	**157.9**	**164.9**	**176.0**	**184.8**	**194.4**	**205.3**	**218.0**	**230.2**	**243.6**	**249.9**

Table F.9 - Compensation of employees by industry at current prices, 1982 - 1999

(Rupees million)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	909	984	1004	1054	1070	1198	1407	1532	1776	2083	2224	2368	2588	2774	3019	3184	3381	3582
Manufacturing	754	841	1044	1320	1696	2183	2699	3158	3810	4565	5261	5601	6288	6924	7425	8205	9106	10116
EPZ	(214)	(263)	(407)	(661)	(975)	(1325)	(1650)	(1850)	(2200)	(2600)	(3111)	(3304)	(3635)	(3940)	(4238)	(4700)	(5250)	(5900)
Electricity and water	140	150	156	155	161	193	233	278	317	340	355	442	480	495	574	593	630	640
Construction	400	420	450	480	545	675	760	970	1160	1350	1585	1760	2000	2050	2214	2300	2500	2825
Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels	421	469	523	650	749	973	1225	1529	1860	2172	2483	2874	3390	3880	4336	4715	5399	6027
Restaurants and hotels	(100)	(112)	(121)	(146)	(174)	(225)	(280)	(350)	(475)	(645)	(743)	(924)	(1140)	(1280)	(1435)	(1540)	(1864)	(2277)
Transport, storage and communication	597	660	753	791	862	945	1027	1299	1544	1824	2090	2502	2684	2672	3028	3274	3755	4200
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	205	248	284	329	356	424	516	654	859	1055	1163	1399	1595	1862	2101	2402	2609	2890
Community, social and personal services	1549	1628	1701	1791	1926	2581	3410	3869	4208	4794	5198	6350	7645	8165	9074	10006	11253	12620
Producers of government services	(1275)	(1327)	(1379)	(1447)	(1560)	(2130)	(2795)	(3106)	(3398)	(3792)	(4160)	(5021)	(6023)	(6425)	(7207)	(7921)	(8800)	(9850)
All sectors	4975	5400	5915	6570	7365	9172	11277	13289	15534	18183	20359	23296	26670	28822	31771	34679	38633	42900

Table F.10 - Compensation of employees as a percentage of value added by industry ,1982 - 1999

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Agriculture,fishing, mining and quarrying	58.8	66.4	57.2	49.2	42.3	40.4	44.4	43.8	43.9	48.8	47.7	49.9	51.2	46.5	45.0	47.0	45.4	70.5
Manufacturing	48.3	50.1	47.8	46.1	44.3	43.9	46.2	47.5	48.9	52.1	52.9	50.1	49.6	48.1	45.1	45.0	43.4	44.5
EPZ	(47.7)	(48.0)	(47.1)	(49.6)	(51.3)	(51.3)	(52.8)	(54.4)	(55.3)	(59.0)	(62.1)	(57.9)	(57.0)	(55.5)	(51.9)	(51.7)	(50.5)	(51.0)
Electricity and water	53.8	61.2	52.7	39.0	34.8	39.4	45.1	48.2	62.5	43.9	37.4	36.7	37.0	32.7	37.4	38.2	46.6	57.1
Construction	64.0	64.1	65.2	61.9	61.9	61.9	53.9	54.2	50.8	50.4	51.7	49.7	49.8	50.5	49.9	50.4	49.7	50.0
Wholesale. retail trade. restaurants and hotels	32.6	32.2	31.9	35.4	32.6	32.4	31.9	33.2	33.6	34.9	35.3	35.4	37.4	38.6	36.9	35.7	36.6	36.3
Restaurants and hotels	(41.7)	(40.7)	(40.3)	(42.9)	(41.9)	(42.1)	(42.4)	(42.9)	(45.0)	(52.8)	(51.3)	(51.6)	(53.5)	(51.5)	(47.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)	(45.0)
Transport,storage and communication	53.7	53.7	54.9	52.4	48.6	45.1	43.0	43.6	43.8	43.0	43.0	45.0	42.0	37.2	40.8	36.8	36.2	36.3
Financing,insurance,real estate and business services	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.9	15.9	17.1	18.5	17.7	18.6	18.7	19.0	19.1	19.3	18.4	17.5
Community,social and personal services	82.8	82.3	82.4	82.6	82.4	84.1	87.1	86.2	82.3	81.9	79.5	81.6	82.1	81.9	81.3	81.1	81.4	81.2
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
All sectors	49.7	50.9	49.1	47.3	44.8	45.1	46.9	47.3	47.0	48.4	48.0	48.4	48.9	47.5	46.7	46.1	45.4	46.9

65

Table F.11 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices, 1982 - 1999

(Rupees million)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1 - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS																		
A. BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION WORK	1460	1504	1585	1790	2105	2450	3300	4250	5730	6860	7915	9105	10375	10225	11060	11000	12025	13360
Residential building	735	700	740	730	805	890	1120	1545	2115	2765	3820	4510	4825	4650	4915	4650	5080	5445
Non residential building	245	277	350	635	660	805	1220	1625	2155	2550	2405	2780	3370	3510	3875	3700	3865	4700
Other construction work	480	527	495	425	640	755	960	1080	1460	1545	1690	1815	2180	2065	2270	2650	3080	3215
B. MACHINERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	640	796	1010	1310	1860	2725	4790	4430	6300	5820	5895	6960	8975	6525	9065	12430	11050	16740
Passenger Car	45	40	56	85	155	255	295	380	475	490	575	640	890	860	915	1155	1295	1310
Other transport equipment	75	111	145	185	350	470	1970	815	2120	785	1200	1205	2720	635	1050	4315	1370	4030
Machinery and other equipment	520	645	809	1040	1355	2000	2525	3235	3705	4545	4120	5115	5365	5030	7100	6960	8385	11400
TOTAL	2100	2300	2595	3100	3965	5175	8090	8680	12030	12680	13810	16065	19350	16750	20125	23430	23075	30100
II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE																		
Agriculture and fishing	135	102	123	130	160	320	270	245	315	520	635	625	610	660	630	675	790	785
Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	315	337	503	740	1070	1460	1875	2130	2070	2300	1900	2640	2475	2245	2745	3345	4530	5375
EPZ	39	74	210	340	560	655	870	900	690	648	560	900	900	815	930	1245	1445	1710
Electricity and water	350	467	316	285	240	320	460	615	395	1315	1220	565	1115	1210	1935	1000	1500	2230
Construction	45	36	29	80	135	115	170	250	615	210	300	425	425	375	425	495	535	610
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels	90	131	184	330	300	485	755	1310	1935	2100	1595	1820	2290	2430	2925	2895	3325	4595
Transport, storage and communication	235	330	453	435	930	1180	2860	1855	3235	2020	2260	2915	4535	2635	3215	6575	3750	7025
Financing, insurance, real estate & business services	780	744	788	815	905	1000	1245	1740	2355	3100	4405	5395	6120	5425	5880	5525	6360	6980
Community, social and personal services	150	153	199	285	225	295	455	535	1110	1115	1495	1680	1780	1770	2370	2920	2285	2500
Producers of government services	(80)	(90)	(104)	(150)	(150)	(205)	(280)	(330)	(895)	(795)	(1105)	(1220)	(1275)	(1235)	(1760)	(2170)	(1795)	(2015)
TOTAL	2100	2300	2595	3100	3965	5175	8090	8680	12030	12680	13810	16065	19350	16750	20125	23430	23075	30100

Table F.12 - Composition of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - volume indices , 1982 - 1999

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
I - BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS																		
A. BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION WORK	100.0	98.1	97.1	105.1	117.5	128.4	156.2	178.7	209.1	231.2	252.4	266.1	282.0	269.3	279.7	267.7	281.3	304.7
Residential building	100.0	90.7	90.1	85.9	88.4	93.2	106.3	128.8	155.0	189.5	249.2	270.1	270.1	252.8	256.6	233.5	245.2	253.3
Non residential building	100.0	107.3	126.9	220.4	222.4	257.1	353.0	423.2	482.3	523.9	461.6	484.6	544.1	546.8	577.4	530.6	532.8	670.7
Other construction work	100.0	104.6	92.7	75.8	108.3	116.7	132.9	132.1	154.5	148.3	153.0	152.1	169.3	155.8	165.3	185.6	207.4	197.4
B. MACHINERY AND OTHER EQUIPMENT	100.0	114.8	137.8	155.5	206.3	298.4	468.7	371.8	481.9	418.4	411.2	427.6	519.0	379.8	502.9	649.2	549.3	749.2
Passenger Car	100.0	77.8	93.3	122.2	222.2	344.4	364.7	405.2	459.3	445.8	506.5	502.1	634.3	586.1	603.7	726.9	784.3	762.3
Other transport equipment	100.0	134.7	166.7	173.3	273.3	386.7	1447.9	518.3	1225.8	423.7	629.4	563.8	1156.5	256.7	411.3	1608.6	495.4	1452.2
Machinery and other equipment	100.0	115.2	137.5	155.8	195.2	281.7	316.9	347.2	362.0	419.1	368.4	401.0	403.7	383.6	513.3	484.0	540.2	635.3
TOTAL	100.0	103.2	109.5	120.5	144.5	180.2	252.9	237.0	292.2	286.6	298.5	312.9	352.0	300.2	345.2	382.5	361.1	439.1
II - BY INDUSTRIAL USE																		
Agriculture and fishing	100.0	79.3	90.4	88.9	85.2	185.2	141.8	115.7	133.1	208.3	243.1	216.0	196.8	208.3	185.2	189.1	210.3	219.9
Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	100.0	99.7	140.3	184.1	255.6	336.5	387.2	379.1	333.1	346.9	277.7	340.6	307.0	279.2	320.8	373.4	474.2	499.8
EPZ	100.0	176.9	476.9	694.9	1100.0	1248.7	1487.0	1315.4	915.1	781.6	676.8	972.9	894.3	803.7	870.2	1118.2	1208.8	1365.9
Electricity and water	100.0	125.1	80.0	66.0	51.4	67.1	87.4	101.2	56.5	175.9	155.6	65.0	118.6	127.5	192.5	95.7	135.9	158.1
Construction	100.0	73.3	55.6	133.3	211.1	133.3	166.7	216.7	477.8	150.0	211.1	260.4	249.8	221.7	235.7	260.2	267.2	260.3
Wholesale and retail trade,restaurants & hotels	100.0	136.7	180.0	298.9	261.1	388.9	545.2	825.9	1066.4	1070.4	769.8	789.1	921.8	960.4	1095.8	1039.9	1143.9	1548.8
Transport,storage and communication	100.0	127.7	165.1	145.1	300.0	363.8	789.3	451.7	704.5	411.6	440.9	511.0	734.9	420.5	486.5	946.7	512.2	956.2
Financing,insurance, real estate & business services	100.0	90.8	90.3	89.4	92.9	96.2	108.7	132.7	158.2	194.2	262.0	293.2	310.2	268.3	288.4	259.8	288.4	295.4
Community,social and personal services	100.0	96.0	118.0	154.7	116.7	150.0	205.9	211.0	386.4	363.6	462.7	469.2	461.5	453.7	569.8	651.9	411.3	259.5
Producers of government services	(100.0)	(105.0)	(113.8)	(152.5)	(143.8)	(193.8)	(236.3)	(241.0)	(576.5)	(482.0)	(633.2)	(633.2)	(610.3)	(584.5)	(796.7)	(936.9)	(742.0)	(811.0)
TOTAL	100.0	103.2	109.5	120.5	144.5	180.2	252.9	237.0	292.2	286.6	298.5	312.9	352.0	300.2	345.2	382.5	361.1	439.1

Table F.13 Exports and imports of goods and services, 1982 - 1999

(Rupees Million)

Year	Exports of goods and services (a)	Imports of goods and services (b)	GDP Market Prices (c)	Net exports goods and services (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/a %	Net exports to GDP (a - b)/c %	Total exports and imports (a + b)	Total trade as a % of GDP (a+b)/ c %
1982	5529	5859	11725	-330	-6.0	-2.8	11388	97.1
1983	5953	5999	12763	-46	-0.8	-0.4	11952	93.6
1984	6989	7470	14360	-481	-6.9	-3.3	14459	100.7
1985	8895	9210	16618	-315	-3.5	-1.9	18105	108.9
1986	11919	10607	19700	1312	11.0	6.7	22526	114.3
1987	15639	15141	24222	498	3.2	2.1	30780	127.1
1988	18565	19988	28683	-1423	-7.7	-5.0	38553	134.4
1989	21363	23801	33274	-2438	-11.4	-7.3	45164	135.7
1990	25619	28458	39275	-2839	-11.1	-7.2	54077	137.7
1991	27861	29535	44316	-1674	-6.0	-3.8	57396	129.5
1992	29759	31386	49633	-1627	-5.5	-3.3	61145	123.2
1993	33515	37020	56570	-3505	-10.5	-6.2	70535	124.7
1994	36249	41848	63043	-5599	-15.4	-8.9	78097	123.9
1995	41205	42908	69082	-1703	-4.1	-2.5	84113	121.8
1996	50281	50959	77310	-678	-1.3	-0.9	101240	131.0
1997	54357	58540	86428	-4183	-7.7	-4.8	112897	130.6
1998	65711	66543	97842	-832	-1.3	-0.9	132254	135.2
1999	69094	76900	106495	-7806	-11.3	-7.3	145994	137.1

Table F.14   Exports and imports of goods by the Export Processing Zone, 1982 - 1999

(Rupees million)

Year	Exports of goods (a)	Imports of goods (b)	Value Added (c)	Net Exports of goods (a - b)	Net exports to Exports (a - b)/ a %	Net exports to Value Added (a - b)/ c %
1982	1236	742	449	494	40.0	110.0
1983	1307	846	548	461	35.3	84.1
1984	2151	1650	865	501	23.3	57.9
1985	3283	2530	1333	753	22.9	56.5
1986	4951	3863	1900	1088	22.0	57.3
1987	6567	4801	2585	1766	26.9	68.3
1988	8176	5890	3125	2286	28.0	73.2
1989	9057	7502	3400	1555	17.2	45.7
1990	11474	7348	3975	4126	36.0	103.8
1991	12136	7067	4406	5069	41.8	115.0
1992	13081	7133	5011	5948	45.5	118.7
1993	15821	9326	5705	6495	41.1	113.8
1994	16533	10125	6373	6408	38.8	100.5
1995	18267	10856	7096	7411	40.6	104.4
1996	21001	12077	8163	8924	42.5	109.3
1997	23049	13880	9086	9169	39.8	100.9
1998	26075	16184	10393	9891	37.9	95.2
1999	28952	15735	11567	13217	45.7	114.3

Table F.15 Export & Import unit value indices and Terms of Trade, 1982 - 1999

Year / Price index	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
A. Export unit value index	100	107	119	136	144	160	172	191	215	229	244	266	278	296	327	337	384	381
Annual change (%)	...	7.0	11.2	14.3	5.9	11.1	7.5	11.0	12.6	6.4	6.8	9.0	4.6	6.1	10.7	3.0	14.0	-0.8
B. Import unit value index	100	98	110	120	98	102	111	132	141	148	150	166	178	189	204	207	219	232
Annual change (%)	...	-2.0	12.2	9.1	-18.3	4.1	8.8	19.0	6.7	4.7	1.5	11.0	7.2	5.9	7.9	1.5	6.0	5.8
C. Terms of trade (A/B)	100	109	108	113	147	157	155	145	153	155	163	160	156	157	161	163	175	164

Table F.16 - Budgetary Central Government Debt and Net International Reserves, 1982 - 1999 (June)

(Rupees million)

Year	Budgetary Central Government Debt	Budgetary Central Government Debt as % of GDP	Government Deficit	Government Deficit as % of GDP	Net International Reserves Amount	Net International Reserves No. of weeks of imports
1982	7993	73.9	1388	12.8	460	5
1983	9296	75.3	1160	9.4	457	4
1984	10784	80.1	857	6.4	546	5
1985	12264	80.4	824	5.4	852	5
1986	12547	70.1	637	3.6	1308	7
1987	13122	61.3	292	1.4	3193	16
1988	14558	55.1	289	1.1	5547	18
1989	17592	57.2	952	3.1	6996	19
1990	19928	55.3	766	2.1	9632	23
1991	22917	54.6	780	1.9	12183	26
1992	20460	43.9	1307	2.8	15179	31
1993	22234	41.9	1073	2.0	14226	27
1994	24442	40.8	1499	2.5	13947	23
1995	27443	41.8	2426	3.7	13241	19
1996	33805	46.7	4090	5.7	15561	22
1997*	39478	48.2	3666	4.5	21443	27
1998**	45370	49.5	3408	3.7	21349	25
1999**	51011	49.3	3650	3.5	22575	24

* Government deficit excludes loan to National Infrastructure Development Fund (NIDF)

** Government deficit excludes loan to National Infrastructure Development Fund (NIDF) and Privatisation Fund

Table G.1 Exchange Rates - National currency units per U.S. dollar, 1982 - 1999

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S.A.	Dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mexico	Peso	56.40	120.10	167.80	256.90	611.80	1378.00	2273.00	2461.00	2813.00	3018.00	3095.00	3.12	3.38	6.42	7.60	7.92	9.15	9.55
Australlia	Dollar	0.98	1.11	1.14	1.43	1.49	1.43	1.28	1.26	1.28	1.28	1.36	1.47	1.37	1.35	1.28	1.35	1.59	1.55
Hong Kong	Dollar	6.07	7.26	7.82	7.79	7.80	7.80	7.81	7.80	7.79	7.77	7.74	7.74	7.73	7.74	7.74	7.74	7.75	7.76
Japan	Yen	249.10	237.60	237.40	238.50	168.40	144.60	128.20	138.10	145.00	134.60	126.80	111.10	102.20	93.96	108.80	121.00	131.00	113.70
Korea	Won	731.10	775.80	806.00	870.00	881.40	822.60	731.50	671.50	707.80	733.40	780.60	802.70	803.50	771.30	804.50	950.80	1400.00	1190.00
Singapore	Dollar	2.14	2.11	2.13	2.20	2.18	2.11	2.01	1.95	1.81	1.73	1.63	1.62	1.53	1.42	1.41	1.49	1.67	1.70
Sri Lanka	Rupee	20.81	23.53	25.44	27.16	28.02	29.44	31.81	36.05	40.06	41.37	43.83	48.32	49.42	51.25	55.27	59.20	64.59	64.59
Taiwan	Dollar	39.12	40.06	39.60	39.85	37.84	31.84	28.59	26.41	26.92	26.76	25.16	26.42	26.47	26.50	27.47	28.78	33.55	32.32
France	Franc	6.58	7.62	8.74	8.98	6.93	6.01	5.96	6.38	5.45	5.65	5.29	5.67	5.55	4.99	5.12	5.84	5.90	6.16
Germany	Mark	2.43	2.55	2.85	2.94	2.17	1.80	1.76	1.88	1.62	1.66	1.56	1.66	1.62	1.43	1.51	1.74	1.76	1.84
Portugal	Escuado	90.10	111.60	147.70	172.10	149.80	141.20	144.30	157.50	142.70	144.80	135.10	161.10	165.90	149.90	154.30	175.40	180.30	180.30
United Kingdom	Pound	0.57	0.66	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.61	0.56	0.61	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.61	0.60	0.62
Mauritius*	Rupee	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15

* Average buying and selling rates
** up to 1992 - old pesos, as from 1993 - new pesos
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. October 2000

Table G.2 Hourly compensation cost in national currency for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 1999

Country	Currency	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S.A.	Dollar	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.19	17.70	18.27	18.66	19.20
Mexico	100 Peso	111	170	262	409	667	1437	2834	3509	4440	5541	6716	7.48	8.34	9.69	11.68	14.12	16.84	20.24
Australlia	Dollar	9.82	10.32	11.18	11.70	12.73	13.49	14.47	15.68	16.74	17.37	17.71	18.37	19.30	20.62	21.56	22.30	23.73	24.61
Hong Kong	Dollar	10.06	10.87	12.35	13.46	14.64	16.31	18.74	21.79	24.91	27.82	30.31	33.19	35.65	37.30	39.74	41.99	42.39	42.20
Japan	100Yen	13.96	14.32	14.80	15.12	15.53	15.60	16.20	17.30	18.56	19.74	20.65	21.34	21.82	22.38	22.85	23.67	23.96	23.75
Korea	100Won	7.93	8.92	9.70	10.74	11.53	13.11	16.10	21.27	26.23	33.83	40.75	45.31	51.41	56.20	66.11	74.71	75.45	79.89
Singapore	Dollar	4.20	4.67	5.25	5.43	4.86	4.87	5.37	6.15	6.85	7.51	8.07	8.49	9.61	10.39	11.73	12.25	12.99	12.17
Sri Lanka	Rupee	4.99	5.82	6.48	7.58	8.13	8.82	9.81	11.11	14.05	16.58	17.51	20.20	22.32	24.45	26.49	26.86	30.10	30.10
Taiwan	Dollar	48.42	51.65	56.39	59.60	65.37	71.93	80.29	92.91	105.68	116.66	128.02	138.27	146.88	157.30	163.48	169.86	176.81	181.69
France	Franc	51.66	59.01	63.71	67.49	71.23	73.91	77.17	80.02	82.97	86.17	89.41	95.14	97.76	99.77	101.97	105.05	107.88	110.71
Germany	Mark	25.13	26.21	26.84	28.23	29.15	30.61	32.13	33.39	35.50	37.68	39.67	41.90	42.11	44.14	45.54	46.57	47.09	48.06
Portugal	Escuado	150.69	181.19	213.92	263.37	311.04	356.13	400.97	467.42	538.11	614.62	697.80	724.15	763.09	804.35	860.39	943.62	988.13	988.13
United Kingdom	Pound	3.96	4.28	4.52	4.84	5.22	5.54	5.95	6.45	7.13	7.79	8.17	8.27	8.36	8.66	9.03	9.44	9.91	10.24
Mauritius	Rupee	5.27	5.71	6.16	6.32	6.35	6.82	8.88	10.29	11.32	13.90	15.84	18.04	20.54	22.39	23.70	25.28	27.25	28.22

* Average buying and selling rates

** up to 1992 - old pesos, as from 1993 - new pesos

Table G.3 Hourly compensation cost in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector, 1982 - 1999

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S.A.	11.68	12.14	12.55	13.01	13.26	13.52	13.91	14.32	14.91	15.58	16.09	16.51	16.86	17.20	17.70	18.27	18.06	19.20
Mexico	1.97	1.42	1.56	1.59	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.43	1.58	1.84	2.17	2.40	2.47	1.50	1.54	1.78	1.84	2.12
Australlia	9.98	9.31	9.83	8.19	8.54	9.46	11.35	12.41	13.07	13.53	13.02	12.49	14.12	15.27	16.88	16.58	14.22	15.89
Hong Kong	1.66	1.50	1.58	1.73	1.88	2.09	2.40	2.79	3.20	3.58	3.92	4.29	4.61	4.82	5.14	5.42	5.47	5.44
Japan	5.60	6.03	6.23	6.34	9.22	10.79	12.64	12.53	12.80	14.67	16.29	19.01	21.08	23.82	21.00	19.54	18.29	20.89
Korea	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.23	1.31	1.59	2.20	3.17	3.71	4.61	5.22	5.64	6.40	7.29	8.22	7.86	5.39	6.7
Singapore	1.96	2.21	2.46	2.47	2.23	2.31	2.67	3.15	3.78	4.35	4.95	5.25	6.29	7.28	8.32	8.24	7.77	7.18
Sri Lanka	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47	0.47
Taiwan	1.24	1.29	1.42	1.50	1.73	2.26	2.81	3.52	3.93	4.36	5.09	5.19	5.55	5.94	5.95	5.90	5.27	5.62
France	7.85	7.74	7.29	7.52	10.28	12.29	12.95	12.54	15.23	15.26	16.89	16.23	17.63	20.01	19.93	17.99	18.28	17.98
Germany	10.35	10.26	9.43	9.60	13.43	17.02	18.29	17.75	21.95	22.69	25.40	25.35	26.80	31.76	31.20	27.68	27.52	26.93
Portugal	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.53	2.08	2.52	2.78	2.97	3.77	4.24	5.17	4.50	4.60	5.37	5.58	5.38	5.48	5.48
United Kingdom	6.92	6.49	6.04	6.28	7.66	9.08	10.60	10.57	12.72	13.77	14.43	12.48	12.80	13.67	14.09	15.47	16.43	16.56
Mauritius	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.41	0.48	0.52	0.65	0.67	0.76	0.88	1.02	1.02	1.14	1.26	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.12

Table G.4 Hourly compensation cost index in U.S dollar for the Manufacturing sector,1982 - 1998

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
U.S.A.	100.00	103.94	107.45	111.39	113.53	115.75	119.09	122.60	127.65	133.39	137.76	141.35	144.35	147.26	151.54	156.42	159.76	164.38
Mexico	100.00	71.92	79.34	80.89	55.40	52.99	63.35	72.45	80.20	93.29	110.26	121.97	125.56	76.47	78.09	90.44	93.49	107.72
Australlia	100.00	93.23	98.51	82.08	85.59	94.77	113.70	124.38	130.92	135.53	130.46	125.11	141.46	152.98	169.11	166.10	149.47	159.19
Hong Kong	100.00	90.38	95.30	104.24	113.19	126.20	144.84	168.54	192.94	216.01	236.28	258.87	278.31	290.93	310.14	327.21	330.05	328.24
Japan	100.00	107.54	111.24	113.12	164.56	192.51	225.48	223.53	228.40	261.69	290.60	339.21	376.08	425.04	374.72	348.67	326.36	372.76
Korea	100.00	106.00	110.95	113.81	120.60	146.93	202.92	292.03	341.66	425.27	481.29	520.41	589.88	672.10	757.84	724.65	496.93	618.62
Singapore	100.00	112.61	125.41	125.76	113.75	117.82	135.99	160.70	192.51	221.44	252.42	267.69	320.66	371.09	423.88	420.03	395.90	365.84
Sri Lanka	100.00	103.15	106.23	116.39	121.00	124.94	128.61	128.52	146.26	167.14	166.60	174.34	188.35	200.18	199.88	191.84	196.01	196.01
Taiwan	100.00	104.17	115.05	120.83	139.57	182.52	226.89	284.23	317.17	352.22	411.09	418.95	448.40	479.91	480.72	476.68	425.78	454.06
France	100.00	98.62	92.88	95.71	130.97	156.56	164.92	159.73	193.99	194.33	215.08	206.70	224.52	254.83	253.81	229.11	232.80	228.98
Germany	100.00	99.15	91.15	92.71	129.79	164.49	176.68	171.51	212.12	219.18	245.38	244.96	258.94	306.86	301.45	267.44	265.89	260.19
Portugal	100.00	97.08	86.60	91.50	124.15	150.80	166.14	177.45	225.47	253.79	308.83	268.77	275.02	321.08	333.40	321.68	327.66	327.66
United Kingdom	100.00	93.73	87.28	90.72	110.69	131.25	153.12	152.66	183.78	198.91	208.46	180.26	184.92	197.49	203.56	223.49	237.36	239.24
Mauritius	100.00	99.68	91.71	84.34	99.45	108.97	135.70	138.75	157.92	183.79	211.22	211.84	236.01	261.41	249.82	249.58	236.88	232.73

Table G.5   MAURITIUS : Exchange rate movements * (value of foreign currency), 1982 - 1999

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australian Dollar	10.85	10.71	12.30	10.92	9.19	9.18	10.73	12.26	11.57	12.17	11.40	11.94	13.10	13.09	15.32	15.51	14.96	16.12
British Pound	18.35	17.86	18.47	20.03	19.87	21.20	24.07	25.16	26.46	27.63	27.44	26.51	27.61	28.10	30.81	34.51	39.75	40.70
French Francs	1.61	1.56	1.60	1.74	1.96	2.15	2.27	2.41	2.72	2.77	2.92	3.11	3.24	3.56	3.84	3.60	4.06	4.09
German Dm	4.48	4.64	4.91	5.33	6.30	7.26	7.75	8.23	9.20	9.45	9.94	11.67	11.09	12.34	13.00	12.05	13.56	13.59
Indian Rupee	1.14	1.18	1.24	1.28	1.11	1.05	1.02	1.00	0.88	0.74	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.58	0.59
Italian Lira (1000)	7.88	7.88	8.04	8.25	9.26	10.17	10.57	11.38	12.41	12.63	12.76	11.25	10.79	10.94	12.79	12.37	13.79	13.70
Japanese Yen (100)	4.46	5.52	5.87	6.57	8.20	9.03	10.63	11.22	10.29	11.65	12.21	15.93	17.67	18.98	18.08	17.38	18.37	21.98
S. Africa Rand	9.82	10.67	9.66	7.21	6.09	6.49	6.06	7.93	5.74	5.67	5.47	5.40	5.07	4.91	4.61	4.57	4.37	4.12
Singapore Dollar	5.12	5.64	6.54	7.03	6.27	6.21	6.78	7.95	8.15	9.03	9.51	10.86	11.74	12.56	13.98	14.18	14.35	14.85
Swiss Francs	5.36	5.58	6.47	6.39	7.61	8.76	9.25	9.46	10.73	10.94	11.04	11.95	13.17	14.99	15.85	14.42	16.98	16.72
US Dollar	10.95	11.91	13.95	15.58	13.27	13.01	13.59	15.41	14.89	15.71	15.58	17.70	18.08	17.80	19.71	21.05	23.98	25.15

*(Average buying and selling)

Table G.6 Index of Mauritian rupee relative to foreign currency, 1982 - 1999

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australian Dollar	100.00	98.71	113.36	100.65	84.70	84.61	98.89	113.00	106.64	112.17	105.07	110.05	120.74	120.65	141.20	142.95	137.88	148.57
British Pound	100.00	97.33	100.65	109.16	108.28	115.53	131.17	137.11	144.20	150.57	149.54	144.47	150.46	153.13	167.90	188.07	216.62	221.80
French Francs	100.00	96.89	99.38	108.07	121.74	133.54	140.99	149.69	168.94	172.05	181.37	193.17	201.24	221.12	238.51	223.60	252.17	254.04
German Dm	100.00	103.57	109.60	118.97	140.63	162.05	172.99	183.71	205.36	210.94	221.88	260.49	247.54	275.45	290.18	268.97	302.68	303.35
Indian Rupee	100.00	103.51	108.77	112.28	97.37	92.11	89.47	87.72	77.19	64.91	52.73	50.88	50.00	48.25	49.12	50.88	50.88	51.75
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	102.03	104.70	117.51	129.06	134.14	144.42	157.49	160.28	161.93	142.77	136.93	138.83	162.31	156.98	175.00	173.86
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	123.77	131.61	147.31	183.86	202.47	238.34	251.57	230.72	261.21	275.77	357.17	396.19	425.56	405.38	389.69	411.88	492.83
S. Africa Rand	100.00	108.66	98.37	73.42	62.02	66.09	61.71	80.75	58.45	57.74	55.70	54.99	51.63	50.00	46.95	46.54	44.50	41.96
Singapore Dollar	100.00	110.16	127.73	137.30	122.46	121.29	132.42	155.27	159.18	176.27	183.74	212.11	229.30	245.31	273.05	276.95	280.27	290.04
Swiss Francs	100.00	104.10	120.71	119.22	141.98	163.43	172.57	176.49	200.19	204.10	215.97	222.95	245.71	279.66	295.71	269.03	316.79	311.94
US Dollar	100.00	108.77	127.40	142.28	121.19	118.81	124.11	140.73	135.98	143.47	142.28	161.64	165.11	162.56	180.00	192.24	219.00	229.68

Table G.7 Index of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1982 - 1999

Country	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australian Dollar	100.00	101.31	88.21	99.36	118.06	118.19	101.12	88.50	93.78	89.15	95.18	90.87	82.82	82.89	70.82	69.95	72.53	67.31
British Pound	100.00	102.74	99.35	91.61	92.35	86.56	76.24	72.93	69.35	66.41	66.87	69.22	66.46	65.30	59.56	53.17	46.16	45.09
French Francs	100.00	103.21	100.63	92.53	82.14	74.88	70.93	66.80	59.19	58.12	55.14	51.77	49.69	45.22	41.93	44.72	39.66	39.36
German D..	100.00	96.55	91.24	84.05	71.11	61.71	57.81	54.43	48.70	47.41	45.07	38.39	40.40	36.30	34.46	37.18	33.04	32.97
Indian Rupee	100.00	96.61	91.94	89.06	102.70	108.57	111.76	114.00	129.55	154.05	190.00	196.55	200.00	207.27	203.57	196.55	196.55	193.22
Italian Lira (1000)	100.00	100.00	98.01	95.52	85.10	77.48	74.55	69.24	63.50	62.39	61.76	70.04	73.03	72.03	61.61	63.70	57.14	57.52
Japanese Yen (100)	100.00	80.80	75.98	67.88	54.39	49.39	41.96	39.75	43.34	38.28	36.53	28.00	25.24	23.50	24.67	25.66	24.28	20.29
S. Africa Rand	100.00	92.03	101.66	136.20	161.25	151.31	162.05	123.83	171.08	173.19	179.52	181.85	193.69	200.00	213.02	214.88	224.71	238.35
Singapore Dollar	100.00	90.78	78.29	72.83	81.66	82.45	75.52	64.40	62.82	56.70	53.84	47.15	43.61	40.76	36.62	36.11	35.68	34.48
Swiss Franc	100.00	96.06	82.84	83.88	70.43	61.19	57.95	56.66	49.95	48.99	48.55	44.85	40.70	35.76	33.82	37.17	31.57	32.06
US Dollar	100.00	91.94	78.49	70.28	82.52	84.17	80.57	71.06	73.54	69.70	70.28	61.86	60.56	61.52	55.56	52.02	45.66	43.54

79

Table G.8 Annual change*in the value of foreign currency relative to Mauritian rupee, 1983 - 1999

Country	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australian Dollar	1.31	-12.93	12.64	18.82	0.11	-14.45	-12.48	5.96	-4.93	6.?	-8.85	0.08	-14.56	-1.23	3.68	-7.20
British Pound	2.74	-3.30	-7.79	0.81	-6.27	-11.92	-4.33	-4.91	-4.23	0.69	-3.98	-1.74	-8.80	-10.72	-13.18	-2.33
French Francs	3.21	-2.50	-8.05	-11.22	-8.84	-5.29	-5.81	-11.40	-1.81	-5.11	-4.01	-8.99	-7.29	6.67	-11.33	-0.73
German Dm	-3.45	-5.50	-7.88	-15.40	-13.22	-6.32	-5.83	-10.54	-2.65	-4.9?	5.23	-10.13	-5.08	7.88	-11.14	-0.22
Indian Rupee	-3.39	-4.84	-3.13	15.32	5.71	2.94	2.00	13.64	18.92	23.33	1.75	3.64	-1.79	-3.45	0.00	-1.69
Italian Lira (1000)	0.00	-1.99	-2.55	-10.91	-8.95	-3.78	-7.12	-8.30	-1.74	-1.02	4.26	-1.37	-14.46	3.40	-10.30	0.66
Japanese Yen (100)	-19.20	-5.96	-10.65	-19.88	-9.19	-15.05	-5.26	9.04	-11.67	-4.59	-9.85	-6.90	4.98	4.03	-5.39	-16.42
S. Africa Rand	-7.97	10.46	33.98	18.39	-6.16	7.10	-23.58	38.15	1.23	3.66	6.51	3.26	6.51	0.88	4.58	6.07
Singapore Dollar	-9.22	-13.76	-6.97	12.12	0.97	-8.41	-14.72	-2.45	-9.75	-5.05	-7.50	-6.53	-10.16	-1.41	-1.18	-3.37
Swiss Francs	-3.94	-13.76	1.25	-16.03	-13.13	-5.30	-2.22	-11.84	-1.92	-0.91	-9.26	-12.14	-5.43	9.92	-15.08	1.56
US Dollar	-8.06	-14.62	-10.46	17.41	2.00	-4.27	-11.81	3.49	-5.22	0.83	-2.10	1.57	-9.69	-6.37	-12.22	-4.65

*+ appreciation of MUR vis a vis currency

*- depreciation of MUR vis a vis currency