

PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS REVIEW 2017



Table of Contents

List of figures	5
List of tables	6
List of acronyms/ abbreviations.....	11
Introduction	12
1 Chapter 1: Socio – Economic Performance of Mauritius	14
1.1 Performance of key indicators	14
1.2 GDP growth rate.....	15
1.3 Contribution of main sectors of the economy	16
1.4 Sectoral performance	18
1.5 Gross domestic product per capita	21
1.6 Labour force	23
1.7 Unemployment trends.....	24
1.8 Employment trends by key economic sectors.....	25
1.9 Economic and political governance.....	28
1.9.1 Ease of doing business in Mauritius.....	28
1.10 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance	40
1.11 Social/environment context and human development	43
1.11.1 Population.....	43
1.11.2 Life expectancy.....	44
1.11.3 Age and sex composition	44
1.12 Poverty and inequality.....	45
1.13 Relative Development Index.....	46
1.14 Education	50
1.14.1 Literacy Rate.....	50
1.14.2 Pre-primary education.....	50
1.15 Health	62
1.15.1 Mortality	62
1.15.2 Fertility.....	62
1.15.3 Prevalence of non-communicable diseases	63
1.15.4 HIV/ AIDS in Mauritius	63
1.16 Human Development Index.....	63
1.17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	65



1.18	National resource management and environment	65
2	Productivity Trends.....	67
2.1	Productivity Performance.....	67
2.2	Productivity trends of the main economic sectors.....	69
2.3	Trends in unit labour cost.....	73
2.4	Productivity indicators for the manufacturing sector	74
2.5	Productivity indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)	76
2.6	International comparisons	77
3	Chapter 3: Competitiveness Review.....	79
3.1	Country ranking.....	79
3.2	Stage of development.....	80
3.3	How Mauritius fares?.....	82
3.4	First Pillar- Institutions	83
3.4.1	Mauritius and best performers in Sub- Saharan Africa – Pillar 1.....	85
3.4.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level, Pillar 1.....	88
3.5	Second Pillar- Infrastructure	90
3.5.1	Mauritius and the best performers in the region- Pillar 2.....	91
3.5.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level, Pillar 2.....	91
3.6	Macroeconomic environment	93
3.6.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region.....	94
3.6.2	Mauritius and the best performer at international level	94
3.7	Health and primary education	95
3.7.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 4.....	97
3.7.2	Mauritius and the best performers at international level- Pillar 4.....	97
3.8	Fifth pillar- Higher education and training	98
3.8.1	Mauritius and the top performer in the region- Pillar 5.....	99
3.8.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 5	100
3.9	Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency.....	101
3.9.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 6	103
3.9.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 6	103
3.10	Seventh Pillar: Labour market efficiency	105
3.10.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 7	107
3.10.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 7	108

3.11	Eighth pillar: Financial market development	110
3.11.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 8	111
3.11.2	Mauritius and the top performer at international level- Pillar 8	113
3.12	Ninth pillar: Technological readiness.....	114
3.12.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 9	115
3.12.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 9	116
3.13	Tenth Pillar- Market size	117
3.13.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 10	118
3.13.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 10	119
3.14	Eleventh Pillar- Business sophistication	121
3.14.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 11	122
3.14.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 11	123
3.15	Twelfth pillar: Innovation	125
3.15.1	Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 12	126
3.15.2	Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 12	127
4	Chapter 4: Mauritius: Innovation Review	129
4.1	How Mauritius fares?.....	129
4.1.1	Pillar 1: Institutions	131
4.1.2	Pillar 2: Human capital and research	132
4.1.3	Pillar 3: Infrastructure	133
4.1.4	Pillar 4: Market sophistication	134
4.1.5	Pillar 5: Business sophistication	135
4.1.6	Pillar 6: Knowledge and technology outputs.....	136
4.1.7	Pillar 7: Creative outputs	137
5	Mauritius performance and international benchmarks	138
5.1	Global Happiness Index 2017.....	138
5.2	Human Capital Index 2016.....	139
5.3	The Global Talent Competitiveness Index	143
5.4	GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2016	146
5.5	Global Services Location Index, 2016.....	148
5.6	Social progress Index 2016	149
5.7	Index of Economic Freedom 2017	151
6	Chapter 6: Island of Rodrigues.....	151



6.1	Background on Rodrigues	151
6.2	Population	152
6.3	Population distribution	152
6.4	Life expectancy.....	153
6.5	Relative development.....	153
6.6	Poverty and inequality.....	154
6.7	Labour force, employment and unemployment	154
6.7.1	Labour force	154
6.7.2	Employment trend	156
6.7.3	Unemployment	156
6.8	Education	156
6.8.1	Literacy rate.....	156
6.8.2	Pre-Primary Education.....	157
6.8.3	Primary Education	157
6.8.4	Secondary Education.....	159
6.9	Local production	162
6.10	Travel and tourism	164
7	Chapter 7 Conclusion and way forward	167

List of figures

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth in Mauritius; 2007-2015 (%)	15
Figure 2: Gross Value Added at current basic prices -sectoral real growth rates (2016)	20
Figure 3: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices, 2013- 2016, US \$	21
Figure 4: Rate of unemployment in the total labour force, 1990- 2015 (%)	25
Figure 5: Percentage Total Employment by sector, 1990 - 2015	26
Figure 6: Ease of Doing Business Rank, Mauritius, 2007-2017	31
Figure 7: Inequality, Gini- household per capita income Mauritius, 2007-2014 (population).....	45
Figure 8: Enrolment in Pre-primary Schools, March 2012 - March 2016	50
Figure 9: Enrolment in Primary schools, March 2012- March 2016	52
Figure 10: Certificate of Primary Education Results by sex (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius, 2013-2015	52
Figure 11: Cambridge School Certificate pass rate (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius, 2013-2015	54
Figure 12: Cambridge Higher School Certificate pass rate (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius.....	55
Figure 13: Enrolment in Tertiary Education, December 2011 - December 2015.....	59
Figure 14: Mauritius Performance Overview	82
Figure 15: Most problematic factors for doing business	83
Figure 16: Mauritius First Pillar ranking; institutions.....	84
Figure 17: Second pillar: Infrastructure Ranking, Mauritius.....	90
Figure 18: Third Pillar: Macroeconomic environment ranking, Mauritius	93
Figure 19: Health and primary education ranking, Mauritius	96
Figure 20: Fifth pillar: Higher education and training; Ranking Mauritius.....	99
Figure 21: Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency Ranking, Mauritius.....	102
Figure 22: Seventh pillar: Labour market efficiency ranking – Mauritius	106
Figure 23: Eighth pillar: Financial market development Ranking Mauritius	110
Figure 24: Ninth pillar: Technological readiness ranking, Mauritius.....	114
Figure 25: Tenth Pillar, Market size Ranking, Mauritius.....	118
Figure 26: Eleventh pillar- Business sophistication Ranking- Mauritius.....	121
Figure 27: Twelfth pillar, Innovation Ranking- Mauritius	125
Figure 28: Ranking of Happiness Score (scale 0 to 10, with 10 indicating greatest happiness)	138
Figure 29: 2016 ‘AT. Kearney’s ‘Global Services Location Index’.	149
Figure 30: production of food crops, Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015.....	164

List of tables

Table 1: Selected indicators for Mauritius, 2011- 2015.....	14
Table 2: GDP Growth, World Economic Outlook.....	16
Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added by industry group at current basic prices, 2013 – 2016.....	17
Table 4: Gross Value Added at current basic prices -sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2013 – 2016.....	19
Table 5: GDP per capita (US \$) for top ranked countries, 2013- 2016.....	22
Table 6: Labour force ('000) by age group and sex, 2014 and 2015.....	24
Table 7: Employment by industry and sex, 16 years and over, 2013 – 2015.....	27
Table 8: World Rankings- Ease of Doing Business 2017 (Selected indicators).....	28
Table 9: Ease of doing business in Africa- Ranks (selected countries).....	31
Table 10: Ease of Doing Business in Mauritius Ranks.....	32
Table 11: Starting a business.....	33
Table 12: Dealing with construction permits.....	33
Table 13: Getting electricity.....	34
Table 14: Registering property.....	35
Table 15: Getting Credit.....	35
Table 16: Protecting minority investor.....	36
Table 17: Paying taxes.....	37
Table 18: Trading across borders.....	38
Table 19: Enforcing contracts.....	39
Table 20: Resolving insolvency.....	40
Table 21: Overall Governance; Ranking of African countries – 2016.....	40
Table 22: Mauritius Governance performance 2016.....	42
Table 23: Estimated resident population by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2016.....	43
Table 24: Population density, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2016.....	43
Table 25: Estimated resident population by broad age group and sex – Republic of Mauritius, 1 July 2014 and 1 July 2015.....	44
Table 26: Relative development index for small areas - Census 2011.....	46
Table 27: Literacy Rates, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses (%).....	50
Table 28: Enrolment in pre-primary schools by district and sex, 2016.....	51
Table 29: Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination results; school candidates only- Republic of Mauritius 2013-2015.....	53
Table 30: Cambridge School Certificate (SC) examination results by type of school administration and sex, 2013 – 2015.....	54
Table 31: Cambridge Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination results by type of school administration and sex, 2013 – 2015.....	56

Table 32: Enrolment in Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) Centres, Republic of Mauritius, 2015.....	56
Table 33: Enrolment in Special Education Needs (SEN) schools by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2014-2016.....	57
Table 34: Number of pupils in Special Education Needs (SEN) schools by type of impairment and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2016.....	58
Table 35: Enrolment at Tertiary Education Level, both Locally & Overseas, by Source and Field of Study, as at December 2014.....	60
Table 36: Enrolment at Tertiary Education Level, both Locally & Overseas, by Source and Field of Study, as at December 2015.....	61
Table 37: Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015.....	62
Table 38: Prevalence (%) of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), 2015.....	63
Table 39: Mauritius HDI trends; 1980-2014.....	64
Table 40: Mauritius HDI indicators for 2014 relative to selected countries and groups.....	64
Table 41: Land use, Island of Mauritius, 1995 and 2005.....	66
Table 42: Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2014 – 2015.....	67
Table 43: Productivity and other related indicators for the total economy.....	68
Table 44: Labour productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015.....	69
Table 45: Capital productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015.....	71
Table 46: Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015.....	72
Table 47: Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2006 - 2016.....	74
Table 48: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector.....	75
Table 49: Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2007 – 2016.....	76
Table 50: Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 2007 – 2016.....	77
Table 51: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost Growth rate of selected countries, 2015.....	77
Table 52: Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, U.S. dollars, 2005 – 2015.....	78
Table 53: Global Competitiveness Ranking 2010-2016- Mauritius and 10 most competitive global economies; (1= best).....	79
Table 54: The 10 most competitive Sub-Saharan African economies; (1= best).....	80
Table 55: Stages of Development.....	81
Table 56: Pillar 1 Ranking Mauritius, 2010- 2016; 1= the best.....	84
Table 57: Mauritius and top performers in the region- Pillar 1; (1= the best).....	86
Table 58: Mauritius v/s Rwanda-Ranking: First Pillar; (1=best).....	86
Table 59: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking First Pillar; (1= the best).....	88
Table 60: Finland v/s Mauritius, Ranking First Pillar ;(1= the best).....	88
Table 61: Pillar 2 Ranking – Mauritius, 2010- 2016; 1= the best.....	91
Table 62: The most competitive Sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Second Pillar ;(1= the best).....	91
Table 63: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Second Pillar; (1= the best).....	92



Table 64: Mauritius v/s Hong Kong – Pillar 2; (1= the best)	92
Table 65: Pillar 3 Ranking Mauritius; 1= the best.....	93
Table 66: The ten most competitive sub-Saharan African economies; Pillar 3 ;(1= the best).....	94
Table 67: Botswana v/s Mauritius, Ranking Third Pillar; (1= the best)	94
Table 68: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Third Pillar; (1= the best).....	95
Table 69: Mauritius v/s Norway- Pillar 3; (1= the best).....	95
Table 70: Pillar 4 Ranking- Mauritius; 1=the best.....	96
Table 71: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan economies- Ranking; Fourth Pillar; (1= the best)	97
Table 72: Mauritius v/s The top 10 most competitive global economies - Ranking; Fourth Pillar; (1= the best).....	97
Table 73: Mauritius v/s Finland, Pillar 4; (1= the best)	98
Table 74: Pillar 5 Ranking Mauritius; (1= the best).....	99
Table 75: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies – Ranking; Fifth pillar (1= the best).....	100
Table 76: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Fifth Pillar; (1= the best).....	100
Table 77: Mauritius v/s Singapore; Fifth Pillar; (1= the best).....	101
Table 78: Pillar 6 Ranking- Mauritius ;(1= the best).....	102
Table 79: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Sixth Pillar (1= the best).....	103
Table 80: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Sixth Pillar; (1= the best).....	103
Table 81: Mauritius v/s Singapore; Pillar 6 (1= the best)	104
Table 82: Pillar 7 Ranking Mauritius (1= the best).....	106
Table 83: The top 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking- Seventh Pillar (1= the best).....	107
Table 84: Rwanda v/s Mauritius, Seventh Pillar; (1= the best)	107
Table 85: Mauritius v/s top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking Seventh Pillar (1= the best).....	108
Table 86: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Seventh Pillar; (1= the best)	109
Table 87: Pillar 8 Ranking Mauritius; (1= the best).....	111
Table 88: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies- Ranking Eighth Pillar; (1= the best).....	111
Table 89: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Eighth Pillar; (1= the best)	112
Table 90: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Eighth Pillar (1= the best)..	113
Table 91: New Zealand v/s Mauritius; Pillar 8 (1= the best).....	113
Table 92: Pillar 9 Ranking – Mauritius; (1= the best).....	115
Table 93: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking; Ninth Pillar (1= the best).....	115
Table 94: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Ninth Pillar (1= the best).....	116
Table 95: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Ninth Pillar (1= the best) ...	116

Table 96: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Ninth Pillar; (1= the best)	117
Table 97: Pillar 10 Ranking- Mauritius (1= the best)	118
Table 98: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking; Tenth pillar (1= the best)	119
Table 99: South Africa v/s Mauritius, tenth pillar (1= the best)	119
Table 100: Mauritius v/s top most competitive global economies- Pillar 10.....	120
Table 101: China v/s Mauritius, Tenth Pillar; (1= the best)	120
Table 102: Pillar 11 Ranking- Mauritius; (1= the best)	122
Table 103: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Eleventh Pillar; (1= the best).....	122
Table 104: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Pillar 11 (1= the best)	123
Table 105: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Eleventh Pillar (1= the best)	124
Table 106: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 11 (1= the best).....	124
Table 107: Pillar 12 Ranking Mauritius (1= the best).....	126
Table 108: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies- Ranking – Twelfth Pillar..	126
Table 109: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Pillar 12 (1=the best)	127
Table 110: Mauritius v/s top 10 most competitive economies – Ranking; Twelfth pillar.....	127
Table 111: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 12 (1= the best).....	128
Table 112: Global Innovation Ranking- Mauritius and top performers	129
Table 113: Global Innovation Ranking 2015- Sub-Saharan Africa Top 10	130
Table 114: Pillar 1: Institutions – Rank	131
Table 115: Singapore v/s Mauritius, Institution ranking (2016)	131
Table 116: Pillar 2: Human capital and research ranking.....	132
Table 117: Finland v/s Mauritius, Human Capital and Research Ranking, 2016	132
Table 118: Pillar 3: Infrastructure Ranking.....	133
Table 119: Singapore v/s Mauritius, Infrastructure, 2016.....	133
Table 120: Pillar 4: Market sophistication ranking.....	134
Table 121: United States of America v/s Mauritius; Market sophistication, 2016	134
Table 122: Pillar 5- Business sophistication ranking	135
Table 123: Singapore v/s Mauritius; Business sophistication, 2016.....	135
Table 124: Pillar 6 Knowledge and technology outputs ranking.....	136
Table 125: Switzerland v/s Mauritius; Knowledge and Technology Outputs, 2016	136
Table 126: Pillar 7, Creative Outputs Ranking	137
Table 127: Iceland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 7.....	137
Table 128 : The top 10 countries leveraging their human capital and Mauritius (1= the best).....	140
Table 129: Sub-Saharan Africa: Top 10 economies leveraging their human capital (1= the best) .	140
Table 130: Mauritius Human Capital Index 2016 Ranking.....	142
Table 131: Top performers ranking	143
Table 132: Mauritius Global Talent Competitiveness Ranking 2017	145
Table 133: Sub-Saharan Africa rankings-Global Peace Index 2016	146
Table 134: 10 most peaceful countries globally	148
Table 135: Top performing countries and Mauritius ranking – Social Progress Index 2016.....	150



Table 136: Top ten performing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa –Social Progress Index 2016.....	150
Table 137: Ten top ranking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa- Index of Economic Freedom 2017..	151
Table 138: Estimated resident population of the Island of Rodrigues 2014 & 2015 (as at 31 December)	152
Table 139: Relative development index - Census 2011 (Selected regions).....	153
Table 140: Selected measures of monthly household income ¹ , Island of Rodrigues, 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012 Household Budget Survey	154
Table 141: Main labour force estimates (for 16 years and above), 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses.....	155
Table 142: Employment by industrial group and sex - Island of Rodrigues, 2014 – 2015	155
Table 143: Literacy Rates, Island of Rodrigues, 2000 and 2011 Censuses	157
Table 144: Pre-Primary education - Island of Rodrigues, 2011-2015	157
Table 145: Primary education - Island of Rodrigues, 2011-2015.....	158
Table 146: Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 – 2015	159
Table 147: Secondary Education (academic stream) - Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015.....	160
Table 148: Secondary Education (pre-vocational stream) - Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015.....	160
Table 149: Cambridge School Certificate (SC) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 - 2015.....	161
Table 150: Cambridge Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 - 2015.....	162
Table 151: Area harvested and production of food crops, Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015.....	163
Table 152: Passenger traffic - Island of Rodrigues, 1992 - 2015	165
Table 153: Total arrivals in the Island of Rodrigues by country of residence and mode of transport, 2015.....	166

List of acronyms/ abbreviations

CPE Certificate of Primary Education

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GDP Gross Domestic Product

HBS Household Budget Survey

IMF International Monetary Fund

PPP Purchasing Power Parity



Introduction

Mauritius' story is a story of success, on both economic and social development, creating a high middle- income economy with impressive human development indicators. Notwithstanding achievements in the social and economic development domains, Mauritius faces some longstanding and emerging challenges. The 2012 Household Budget Survey (HBS) undertaken by Statistics Mauritius found that 9.8 % of the population lives on less than Rs 5,652 per month (the relative poverty line), up from 8.5 % in 2007.¹ Inequality is another concern and is on the rise. Amidst two rounds of HBS in 2006/7 and 2012, inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has risen from 0.388 to 0.414.

Although Mauritius has made considerable progress in the field of governance over the past two decades, improvements in public-sector efficiency have slowed down or even reversed². Environmental pressures are significant, as is the complexity of a small island developing State, considering a population density of some 640 people per km² (the highest in Africa) compounded by challenges of environmental vulnerability, water and chemicals management, exposure to natural disasters, coastal zone erosion, and reduction in forest and coral coverage³.

The country has set the objective of attaining a high-income status by 2030 and the Government is committed to transforming 'Mauritius into a truly forward looking, environmentally sustainable, economically vibrant and innovative country with modern infrastructure, global connectivity, high skills and technology⁴' with special focus on 'inclusive growth'. Poverty and inequality are also at the centre of Government's agenda.

This report sheds light on the productivity and competitiveness performance of the country in 2015 – 2016 to guide specific policy choices to be made to boost economic growth to better the life of our citizens.

¹ Statistics Mauritius (2015)

² Systematic country diagnostics, Report No. 92703-MU, World Bank, 2015

³ Energy and environment statistics, Statistics Mauritius, 2014

⁴ Government Programme; 2015-2019, Achieving Meaningful Change

Structure of the Report

This report is organised as follows:

- Chapter 1: Sets the socio- economic performance of Mauritius
- Chapter 2: Highlights the productivity trends in the different sectors of the Mauritian economy
- Chapter 3: Discusses about Mauritius’s competitiveness performance in 2015
- Chapter 4: Discusses about Mauritius’s innovation performance in 2015
- Chapter 5: Highlights Mauritius performance according to several international reports
 - Global Happiness Index 2017
 - Human Capital Index 2016
 - The Global Talent Competitiveness Index
 - GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2016
 - Global Services Location Index, 2016
 - Social progress Index 2016
 - Index of Economic Freedom 2017
- Chapter 6: Highlights key indicators for the Island of Rodrigues
- Chapter 7: Concludes with the way - forward

1 Chapter 1: Socio – Economic Performance of Mauritius

1.1 Performance of key indicators

Mauritius continued to register fairly stable growth amid international economic uncertainties in 2015, with a goal of attaining a high-income economy by 2030. However, the economic slowdown in the Eurozone has had an impact on the country's economy given its dependence on tourism, trade and foreign direct investment (FDI). The country nevertheless continued to be one of the most prosperous economies in Africa, enjoying the highest per capita GDP in the region. Headline figures related to Mauritius's economic performance are given in table 1.

Table 1: Selected indicators for Mauritius, 2011- 2015

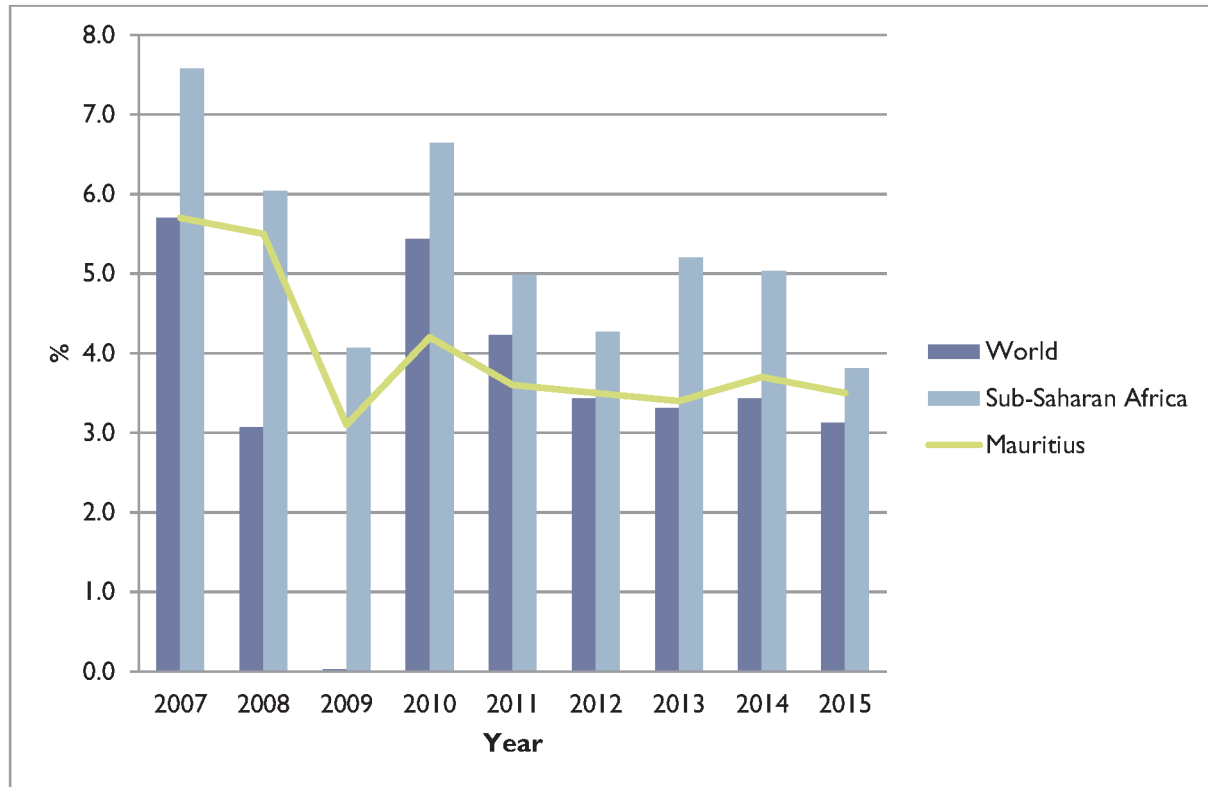
	Unit	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP growth rate at current market prices	%	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5
GDP per capita at current market prices	MRU	277,856	294,519	309,776	323,315
Unemployment	Average, %	8	8	7.8	7.9
Headline inflation	%	3.9	3.5	3.2	1.3
Total investment	% of GDP	24.8	25.1	22.9	25.4
Gross national savings	% of GDP	18.4	19.7	18.3	20.3
Government revenue (excluding grants)	% of GDP	20.8	21.0	20.5	21.8
Government expenditure	% of GDP	23.3	24.9	23.9	27.4
Balance of visible trade deficit	Rs bn	81.3	77.5	77.3	74
Overall fiscal balance, including grants	% of GDP	-1.8	-3.5	-3.2	-5
Overall fiscal balance, excluding grants	% of GDP	-2.5	-3.9	-3.4	-5.6
Government debt	% of GDP	51.5	53.9	56.2	56
Exports of goods and services	% of GDP	52.9	47.3	50	54.2
Imports of goods and services	% of GDP	66	61.6	62.4	65.5
Trade balance on goods	% of GDP	-21.5	-19	-17.9	-16.7
Net foreign direct investment	% of GDP	49.5	10.1	4.4	5.4

Source: IMF, World and Regional Economic Outlook 2016, Statistics Mauritius and MCB Focus

1.2 GDP growth rate

Real GDP growth averaged around 4 % for the period 2007- 2015 in Mauritius compared to 5.3 % for sub-Saharan Africa and 3.5 % for the global economy (figure 1).

Figure 1: Real GDP Growth in Mauritius; 2007-2015 (%)



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2016 and Statistics Mauritius

Outlook for 2016- 2017

Global growth is projected to slow to 3.1 % in 2016, from 3.2 % in 2015 before recovering to 3.4 % in 2017 according to the IMF's World Economic Outlook released in October 2016. The forecast, revised down by 0.1 % for 2016 and 2017 relative to April, reflects a more subdued outlook for advanced economies following the June U.K vote in favour of leaving the European Union (Brexit) and weaker-than-expected growth in the United States. GDP growth for Mauritius is estimated to be 3.5 % in 2016 and 3.9 % in 2017 (table 2).

Table 2: GDP Growth, World Economic Outlook

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8
Advanced economies	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Euro area	-0.3	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Major advanced economies (G7)	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Other advanced economies (Advanced economies excluding G7 and euro area)	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6
European Union	0.3	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Emerging market and developing economies	5.0	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.1	1.1	-2.8	-0.3	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.4
Emerging and developing Asia	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4
Emerging and developing Europe	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
ASEAN-5	5.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.9	1.0	0.0	-0.6	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.9
Middle East and North Africa	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.2	5.1	3.4	1.4	2.9	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.2
Mauritius	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9


Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, October 2016

1.3 Contribution of main sectors of the economy

The main drivers of GDP growth in 2016 are “financial and insurance activities”; “manufacturing” “wholesale & retail trade”; and “accommodation and food service activities”, “information and communication technology” and “professional, scientific and technical activities” (table 3).

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Gross Value Added by industry group at current basic prices, 2013 – 2016

	2014	2015	2016 ¹	2017 ²
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Sugarcane	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Other	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	15.3	14.7	13.9	13.6
Sugar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food (excluding sugar)	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8
Textile	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.0
Other	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.6
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1
Transportation and storage	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3
Accommodation and food service activities	6.2	6.5	6.9	6.8
Information and communication	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
Financial and insurance activities	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3
Monetary intermediation	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Other	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Real estate activities	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.3
Education	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Human health and social work activities	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5



	2014	2015	2016 ¹	2017 ²
Other service activities	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Export oriented enterprises	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.1
Seafood	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Freeport	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tourism	7.0	7.5	7.8	7.7
ICT	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5
Global business	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.4 Sectoral performance

Table 4 shows the real growth rates of main sectors of the economy from 2013 to 2016. Growth in the agricultural sector has improved from -0.3 % in 2015 to 4.3 % in 2016 (table 4 and figure 2). The manufacturing sector is also picking up and registered a growth of 0.6 % in 2016. Growth in the wholesale sector has increased from 2.8 % in 2015 to 3.2 % in 2016. Growth declined from 8.7% in 2015 to 7.5 % in 2015 in the accommodation and food services sector. The information and communication sector grew from 6.9 % in 2015 to 7.0 % in 2016. A similar trend is observed in the financial and insurance sector, with growth increasing from 5.3 % in 2015 to 5.7 % in 2016. Growth in the real estate activities sector declined from 4.3 % in 2015 to 3.6 % in 2016.

Table 4: Gross Value Added at current basic prices -sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2013 – 2016

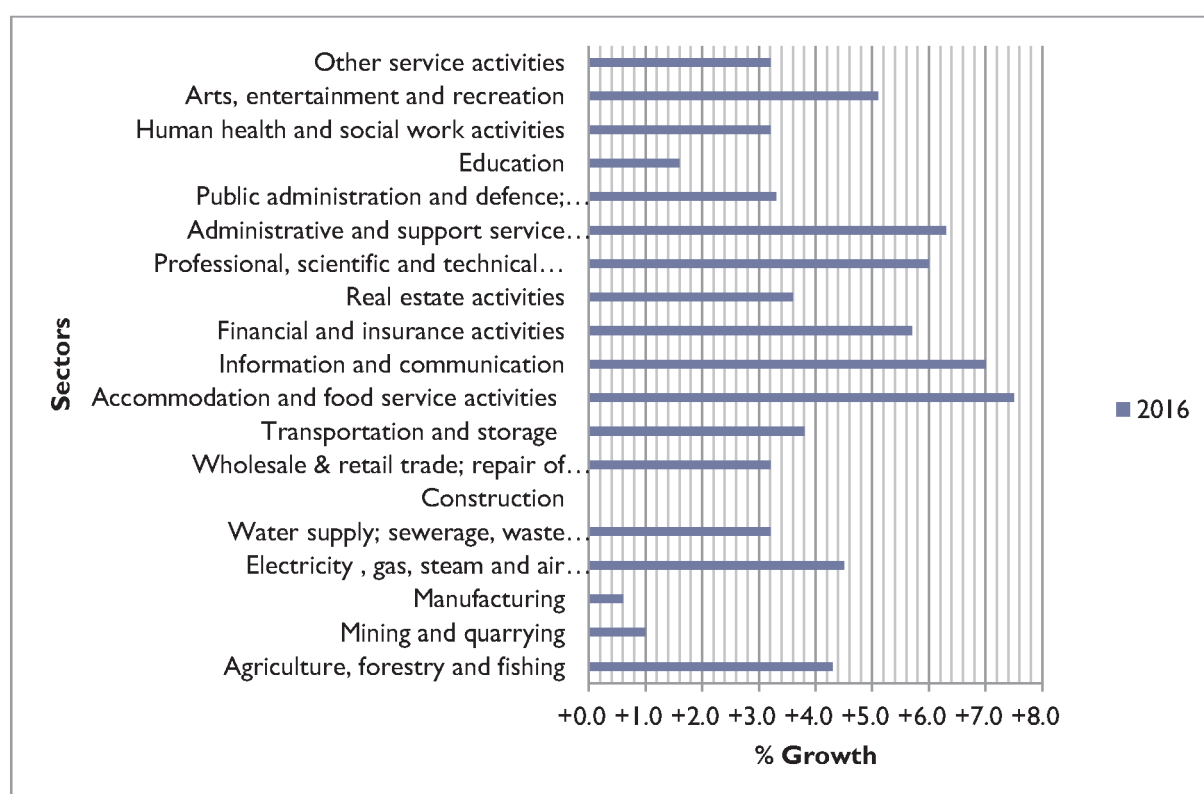
	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁵
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	+0.5	+3.7	-0.3	+4.3
Sugarcane	-2.2	-3.5	-6.2	+9.6
Other	+1.8	+6.5	+1.6	+2.7
Mining and quarrying	-4.6	-2.5	-3.4	+1.0
Manufacturing	+4.7	+1.8	0.0	+0.6
Sugar	+0.4	+0.8	-8.9	+10.0
Food (excluding sugar)	-0.3	+2.4	+3.0	+2.0
Textile	+2.6	+4.2	-2.8	-2.0
Other	+12.7	-1.0	-0.2	+1.3
Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	+4.4	+4.0	+3.8	+4.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	+2.5	+3.0	+3.0	+3.2
Construction	-8.2	-8.5	-4.9	0.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	+2.8	+3.0	+2.8	+3.2
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+2.6	+2.9	+2.7	+3.2
Transportation and storage	+2.4	+2.8	+3.4	+3.8
Accommodation and food service activities	+2.9	+6.1	+8.7	+7.5
Information and communication	+7.1	+6.4	+6.9	+7.0
Financial and insurance activities	+5.5	+5.5	+5.3	+5.7
Monetary intermediation	+5.6	+5.5	+5.4	+6.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.5	+6.5	+6.3	+6.5
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	+4.9	+5.0	+4.6	+5.2
Other	+5.5	+5.9	+5.8	+5.0
Real estate activities	+6.1	+5.3	+4.3	+3.6
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+5.9	+4.9	+4.0	+3.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	+6.9	+5.5	+5.1	+6.0
Administrative and support service activities	+8.1	+7.9	+6.7	+6.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.9	+5.4	+0.8	+3.3
Education	+1.6	+2.6	+2.5	+1.6
Human health and social work activities	+5.3	+6.8	+3.4	+3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	+7.7	+6.8	+4.8	+5.1
Other service activities	+4.3	+3.4	+3.0	+3.2
Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices	+3.4	+3.6	+3.0	+3.7

⁵ Estimated figures by Statistics Mauritius have been used

Gross Value Added at current basic prices excl. sugar	+3.5	+3.7	+3.1	+3.7
Taxes on products (net of subsidies)	+2.9	+4.8	+6.9	+5.5
Gross Domestic Product at current market prices	+3.4	+3.7	+3.5	+3.9
Export oriented enterprises	-3.0	+2.5	-3.1	-2.0
Sea food	-2.8	+9.8	+6.6	+1.1
Freeport	+5.4	+5.8	+4.7	+4.0
Tourism	+1.9	+6.3	+7.2	+7.4
ICT	+6.9	+6.6	+7.0	+6.2
Global business	+5.9	+4.4	+4.5	+5.4

Source: Statistics Mauritius (September 2016 issue)

Figure 2: Gross Value Added at current basic prices -sectoral real growth rates (2016)

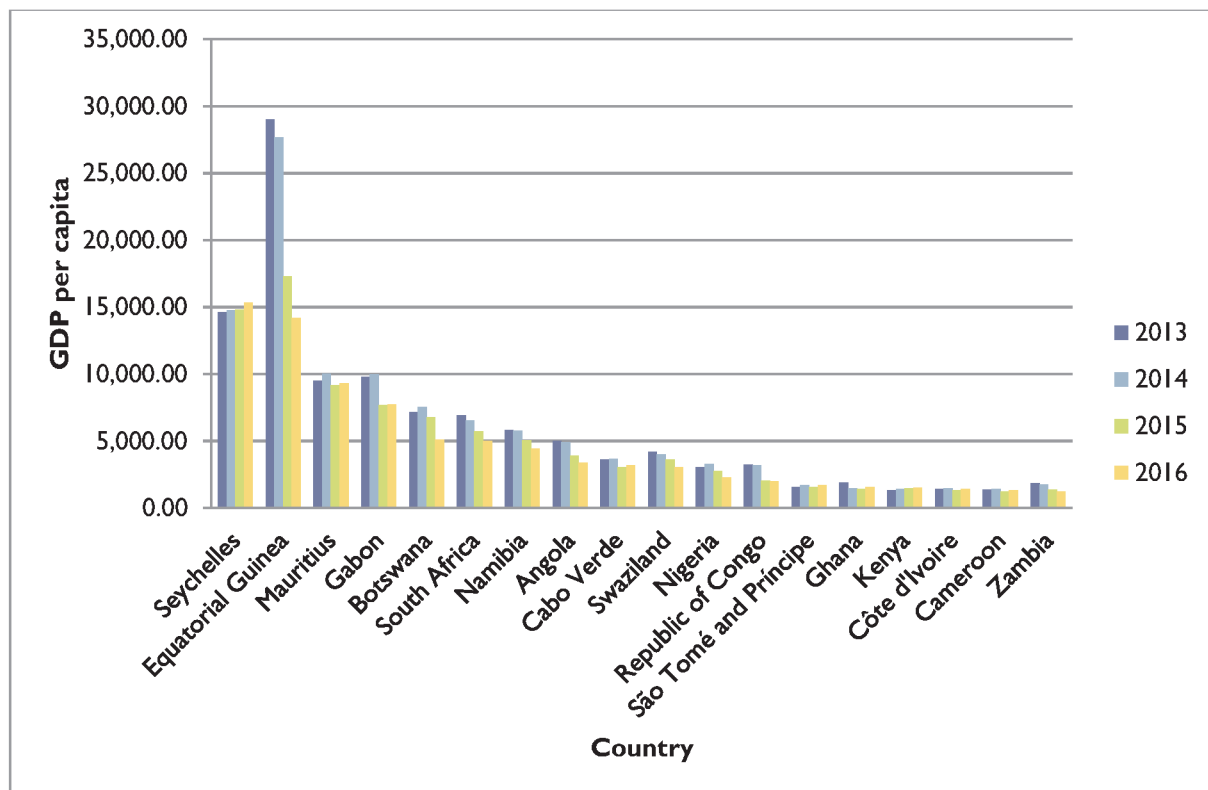


Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.5 Gross domestic product per capita

Mauritius has one of the highest GDP per capita in sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 3) and is ranked 68th worldwide according to data published by the IMF's World Economic Outlook, October 2016 (table 5).

Figure 3: Gross domestic product per capita, current prices, 2013- 2016, US \$



Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

Table 5: GDP per capita (US \$) for top ranked countries, 2013- 2016

Rank	Country	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	Luxembourg	115,101.44	118,208.84	102,716.56	105,829.05
2	Switzerland	85,237.42	86,145.33	80,602.69	79,577.56
3	Norway	102,573.67	97,066.57	74,597.99	71,497.29
4	Macao SAR	84,854.58	87,272.58	71,394.16	67,012.69
5	Ireland	52,093.53	55,595.26	61,206.35	65,870.83
6	Qatar	98,709.92	93,990.40	68,940.04	60,732.69
7	Iceland	47,477.42	52,139.87	50,276.73	57,888.65
8	United States	52,704.85	54,501.59	56,083.97	57,293.79
9	Denmark	60,494.27	61,507.91	52,138.90	53,242.91
10	Singapore	55,617.22	56,009.54	52,887.77	53,053.26
11	Sweden	60,005.20	58,590.32	50,049.82	51,603.94
12	Australia	64,664.26	61,165.63	51,180.95	51,592.91
13	San Marino	59,323.28	58,793.89	49,615.15	49,579.45
14	Netherlands	51,591.95	52,240.30	44,322.83	45,210.24
15	Austria	50,586.42	51,215.50	43,413.63	44,561.31
16	Finland	49,766.13	50,061.04	42,413.64	43,492.07
17	Hong Kong SAR	38,170.38	40,078.32	42,294.67	42,963.40
18	Germany	46,475.24	47,851.70	40,952.42	42,326.03
19	Canada	52,345.31	50,252.09	43,280.33	42,319.07
20	Belgium	46,725.53	47,490.11	40,528.93	41,491.12
21	United Kingdom	42,452.95	46,478.84	43,902.35	40,411.71
22	France	44,104.92	44,444.84	37,653.28	38,536.71
23	New Zealand	41,554.62	43,469.96	37,066.06	38,065.93
24	United Arab Emirates	43,030.32	43,213.26	38,649.91	38,050.17
25	Japan	38,551.51	36,151.18	32,478.90	37,304.14
26	Israel	36,409.71	37,599.21	35,743.46	36,556.92
27	Italy	35,703.92	35,239.28	29,866.62	30,294.08
28	Puerto Rico	28,513.15	28,880.29	29,620.21	29,048.32
29	Korea	25,997.88	27,989.35	27,221.52	27,632.84
30	Spain	29,396.75	29,782.22	25,843.09	27,012.16
31	Kuwait	44,775.38	40,688.82	27,756.41	26,145.84
32	Brunei Darussalam	44,540.12	41,568.80	30,993.11	24,713.31
33	The Bahamas	23,924.83	23,926.42	24,309.57	24,567.20
34	Malta	24,180.33	25,281.10	22,713.20	24,297.67
35	Bahrain	26,166.23	26,321.90	24,057.58	24,119.41
36	Cyprus	27,708.99	26,938.63	22,822.03	23,424.93
37	Taiwan Province of China	21,887.99	22,618.59	22,263.08	22,044.05
38	Slovenia	23,170.30	24,069.29	20,746.90	21,370.00
39	Saudi Arabia	24,815.93	24,498.62	20,582.63	19,922.37
40	Portugal	21,625.50	22,159.44	19,117.28	19,758.74
41	Czech Republic	19,912.51	19,768.84	17,569.89	18,325.89
42	Greece	21,773.27	21,593.48	17,988.51	18,077.64

43	Estonia	19,129.81	20,159.95	17,288.08	17,896.47
44	St. Kitts and Nevis	14,498.64	15,739.05	16,459.47	16,978.66
45	Trinidad and Tobago	19,674.03	20,185.98	18,143.06	16,717.10
46	Slovak Republic	18,123.82	18,538.66	15,979.40	16,648.06
47	Palau	13,045.78	14,167.93	16,070.42	16,388.65
48	Barbados	15,698.42	15,596.61	15,677.42	15,955.44
49	Uruguay	16,958.84	16,813.35	15,547.12	15,864.44
50	Seychelles	14,623.54	14,769.86	14,776.14	15,319.36
51	Oman	21,752.78	22,007.84	16,699.23	15,080.41
52	Lithuania	15,696.88	16,528.56	14,180.15	14,899.37
53	Antigua and Barbuda	13,733.96	13,818.57	14,100.43	14,431.81
54	Equatorial Guinea	28,985.72	27,637.47	17,286.92	14,176.19
55	Latvia	14,921.73	15,639.87	13,573.04	14,140.93
56	Panama	11,648.74	12,517.55	13,012.56	13,514.75
57	Chile	15,714.30	14,518.86	13,341.54	12,909.81
58	Argentina	14,488.83	13,208.83	14,616.72	12,425.39
59	Poland	13,772.68	14,332.13	12,492.22	12,309.30
60	Hungary	13,563.61	14,006.95	12,239.89	11,902.79
61	Croatia	13,568.92	13,490.02	11,572.89	11,858.47
62	Costa Rica	10,520.49	10,350.08	10,904.77	11,749.33
63	Lebanon	10,654.63	11,066.71	11,157.45	11,270.57
64	Venezuela	7,655.11	7,127.51	8,493.97	10,755.07
65	Grenada	7,956.14	8,575.35	9,221.75	9,600.03
66	Malaysia	10,699.66	11,009.10	9,500.52	9,545.52
67	Romania	9,568.36	9,995.01	8,955.74	9,438.99
68	Mauritius	9,479.88	10,018.81	9,141.65	9,321.65

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2016

1.6 Labour force

The total labour force for year 2015 is estimated at 612,900 (371,900 males and 241,000 females) as compared to 604,000 (371,100 males and 232,900 females) for the year 2014. The number of foreign workers in 2015 stood at 28,300 (18,600 males and 9,700 females) compared to 28,300 (18,300 males and 10,000 females) in 2014 whilst the Mauritian labour force is estimated at 584,600 (353,300 males and 231,300 females) in 2015 as compared to 575,700 (352,800 males and 222,900 females) in 2014 (table 6).

Table 6: Labour force ('000) by age group and sex, 2014 and 2015

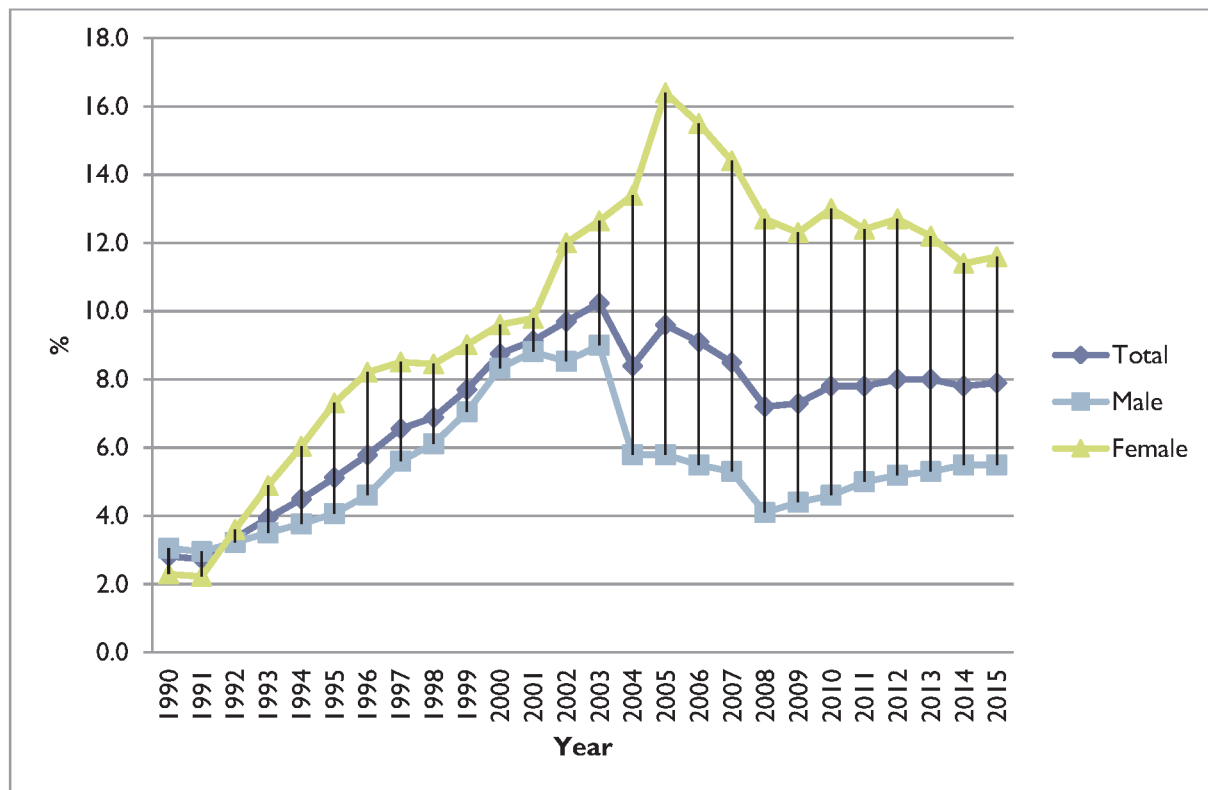
Age (years)	Year 2014			Year 2015		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
16 - 19	10.6	5.5	16.1	9.9	6.1	16.0
20 - 24	35.0	25.9	60.9	36.0	28.5	64.5
25 - 29	35.5	28.3	63.8	35.9	29.4	65.3
30 - 34	43.4	30.4	73.8	40.7	29.4	70.1
35 - 39	44.8	31.8	76.6	46.3	31.9	78.2
40 - 44	39.4	26.3	65.7	39.9	27.0	66.9
45 - 49	43.4	25.1	68.5	41.5	25.8	67.3
50 - 54	42.3	22.5	64.8	42.9	23.9	66.8
55 - 59	33.4	16.8	50.2	34.9	17.5	52.4
60 - 64	16.7	6.8	23.5	16.4	8.5	24.9
65 - 69	5.9	2.5	8.4	6.0	2.5	8.5
70 - 74	1.4	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.4	2.5
75+	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2
Mauritian labour force	352.8	222.9	575.7	353.3	231.3	584.6
Foreign labour force	18.3	10.0	28.3	18.6	9.7	28.3
Total labour force	371.1	232.9	604.0	371.9	241.0	612.9

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.7 Unemployment trends

The number of unemployed persons for year 2015 was estimated at 46,300 (19,500 males and 26,800 females) as compared to 44,800 (19,400 males and 25,400 females) in 2014. The unemployment rate, defined as the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed, worked out to 7.9 %, compared to 7.8% in 2014. Male unemployment remained at the same level of 5.5% while the female unemployment rate increased from 11.4% to 11.6% (figure 4).

Figure 4: Rate of unemployment in the total labour force, 1990- 2015 (%)



Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.8 Employment trends by key economic sectors

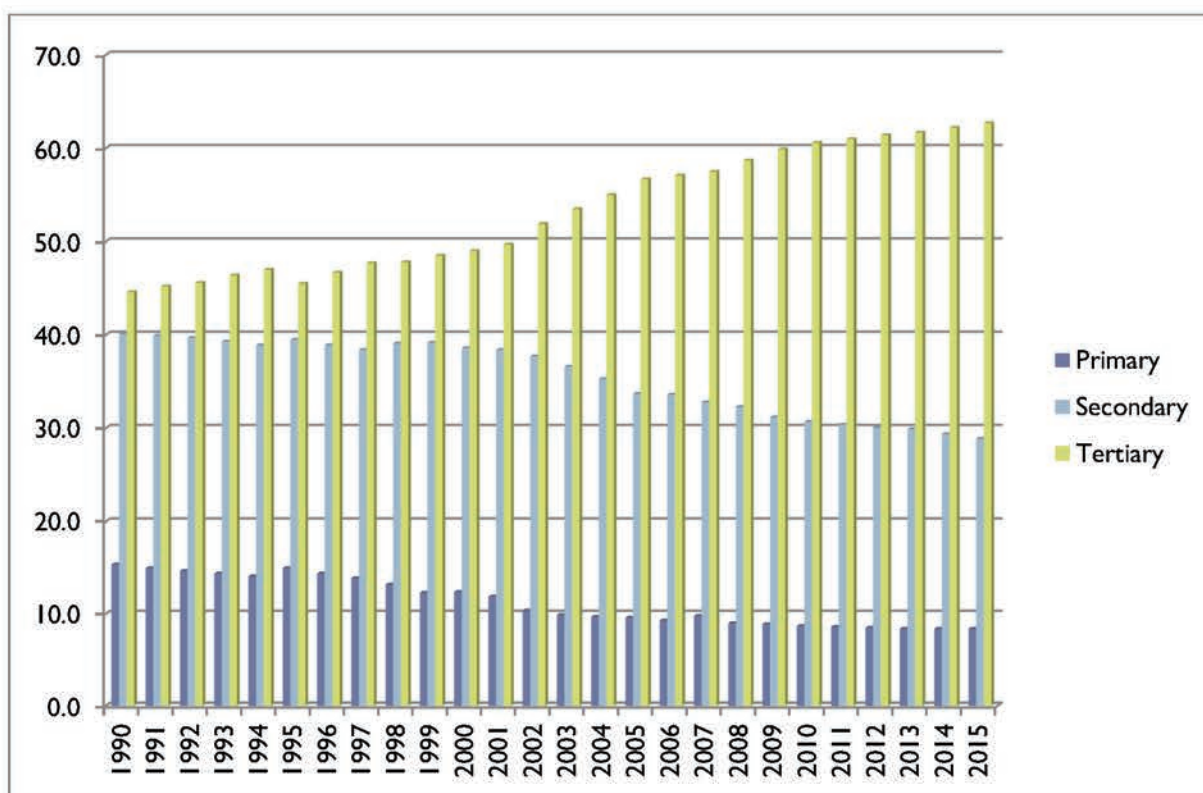
Employment in the primary sector⁶ has declined from 15.4% in 1990 to 8.4% in 2015. The same trend is observed in the secondary sector⁷ whereby employment has decreased from 40.1 % in 1990 to 28.9 % in 2015. Employment in the tertiary⁸ is attracting more people; employment in this sector increased from 44.6 % in 1990 to 62.7 % in 2015 (figure 5).

⁶ Primary sector: Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining & Quarrying

⁷ Secondary sector: Manufacturing and electricity, gas & water, Construction

⁸ Tertiary sector: Other industry groups

Figure 5: Percentage Total Employment by sector, 1990 - 2015



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 7 highlights the overall employment trends in various economic sectors between 2013 and 2015. Agricultural share in total employment continued to improve over this period, with a remarkable increase in the non- sugar sector, whereby total employment improved from 31,000 in 2013 to 32,200 in 2015. Employment in the manufacturing sector improved from 110,900 in 2013 to 111,700 in 2015. Employment in various service sectors has also improved during this period. Total employment in the wholesale and retail trade sector increased from 95,200 in 2013 to 100,000 in 2015. An increase is also observed in the accommodation and food service activities sector, whereby employment increased from 39,600 in 2013 to 41,200 in 2015. The information and communication sector has also attracted more employees, with total employment increasing from 18,500 in 2013 to 19,500 in 2015.

Table 7: Employment by industry and sex, 16 years and over, 2013 – 2015

Industry group	2013			2014			2015 ¹		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.0	17.2	44.2	27.2	17.7	44.9	27.4	17.9	45.3
Of which Sugarcane	9.7	3.5	13.2	9.7	3.5	13.2	9.6	3.5	13.1
Non sugar	17.3	13.7	31.0	17.5	14.2	31.7	17.8	14.4	32.2
Mining and quarrying	2.0	0.2	2.2	2.1	0.2	2.3	2.1	0.2	2.3
Manufacturing	58.5	52.4	110.9	59.0	53.2	112.2	58.9	52.8	111.7
Of which Sugar	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5
Food	7.9	6.6	14.5	8.0	7.1	15.1	8.2	7.2	15.4
Textiles	22.0	31.0	53.0	22.2	31.4	53.6	21.8	30.9	52.7
Other	27.2	14.7	41.9	27.3	14.7	42.0	27.4	14.7	42.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.2	0.1	2.3	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.1	0.1	2.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.2	0.2	3.4	3.2	0.2	3.4	3.2	0.3	3.5
Construction	47.8	0.5	48.3	46.1	0.5	46.6	45.8	0.5	46.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	53.0	42.2	95.2	54.3	42.3	96.6	55.1	44.9	100.0
Transportation and storage	26.5	5.9	32.4	27.0	6.0	33.0	27.3	6.1	33.4
Accommodation and food service activities	25.3	14.3	39.6	25.8	14.6	40.4	26.3	14.9	41.2
Information and communication	10.3	8.2	18.5	10.6	8.5	19.1	10.6	8.9	19.5
Financial and insurance activities	6.5	6.9	13.4	6.7	7.1	13.8	6.7	7.2	13.9
Real estate activities	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6.3	4.3	10.6	6.5	4.4	10.9	6.5	4.8	11.3
Administrative and support service activities	17.1	10.2	27.3	17.3	11.1	28.4	17.0	11.4	28.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	31.0	9.6	40.6	31.7	9.8	41.5	31.9	9.8	41.7
Education	14.1	18.1	32.2	14.1	18.1	32.2	14.4	18.4	32.8
Human health and social work activities	10.0	9.9	19.9	10.1	9.9	20.0	10.5	10.2	20.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.9	1.8	5.7	4.0	1.8	5.8	4.1	1.9	6.0
Other service activities	2.4	1.7	4.1	2.8	1.7	4.5	1.3	3.6	4.9
Total	348.3	203.7	552.0	351.7	207.5	559.2	352.4	214.2	566.6

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.9 Economic and political governance

1.9.1 Ease of doing business in Mauritius

Mauritius was ranked first among the Sub Saharan countries and 49th globally (table 8 & 9) in the Doing Business 2017 report⁹, titled 'Equal Opportunity for All', released by the World Bank Group. The top ranked countries globally are New-Zealand, Singapore and Denmark respectively.


Table 8: World Rankings- Ease of Doing Business 2017 (Selected indicators)

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Minority Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency
New Zealand	1	1	1	34	1	1	1	11	55	13	34
Singapore	2	6	10	10	19	20	1	8	41	2	29
Denmark	3	24	6	14	12	32	19	7	1	24	8
Hong Kong SAR, China	4	3	5	3	61	20	3	3	42	21	28
Korea, Rep	5	11	31	1	39	44	13	23	32	1	4
Norway	6	21	43	12	14	75	9	26	22	4	6
United Kingdom	7	16	17	17	47	20	6	10	28	31	13
United States	8	51	39	36	36	2	41	36	35	20	5
Sweden	9	15	25	6	10	75	19	28	18	22	19
Macedonia, FYR	10	4	11	29	48	16	13	9	27	36	32
Taiwan, China	11	19	3	2	17	62	22	30	68	14	22
Estonia	12	14	9	38	6	32	53	21	17	11	42
Finland	13	28	40	18	20	44	70	13	33	30	1
Latvia	14	22	23	42	23	7	42	15	25	23	44
Australia	15	7	2	41	45	5	63	25	91	3	21
Georgia	16	8	8	39	3	7	7	22	54	16	106
Germany	17	114	12	5	79	32	53	48	38	17	3
Ireland	18	10	38	33	41	32	13	5	47	90	17
Austria	19	111	49	20	30	62	32	42	1	10	20
Iceland	20	34	70	9	15	62	22	29	66	32	14
Lithuania	21	29	16	55	2	32	51	27	19	6	66
Canada	22	2	57	108	43	7	7	17	46	112	15
Malaysia	23	112	13	8	40	20	3	61	60	42	46
Poland	24	107	46	46	38	20	42	47	1	55	27
Portugal	25	32	35	50	27	101	70	38	1	19	7
United Arab	26	53	4	4	11	101	9	1	85	25	104

⁹ The 2017 report is the 14th edition of a series of annual rankings that examine the regulations and conditions that enhance business conduciveness as well as those that limit.

The World Bank Doing Business report focuses on several aspects that facilitate business including; the ease of starting a business, obtaining construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Emirates											
Czech Republic	27	81	130	13	31	32	53	53	1	68	26
Netherlands	28	22	87	45	29	82	70	20	1	71	11
France	29	27	20	25	100	82	32	63	1	18	24
Slovenia	30	49	80	16	34	133	9	24	1	119	12
Switzerland	31	71	68	7	16	62	106	18	37	39	45
Spain	32	85	113	78	50	62	32	37	1	29	18
Slovak Republic	33	68	103	53	7	44	87	56	1	82	35
Japan	34	89	60	15	49	82	53	70	49	48	2
Kazakhstan	35	45	22	75	18	75	3	60	119	9	37
Romania	36	62	95	134	57	7	53	50	1	26	49
Belarus	37	31	28	24	5	101	42	99	30	27	69
Armenia	38	9	81	76	13	20	53	88	48	28	78
Bulgaria	39	82	48	104	60	32	13	83	21	49	48
Russian Federation	40	26	115	30	9	44	53	45	140	12	51
Hungary	41	75	69	121	28	20	81	77	1	8	63
Belgium	42	17	44	60	131	101	63	66	1	52	10
Croatia	43	95	128	68	62	75	27	49	1	7	54
Moldova	44	44	165	73	21	32	42	31	34	62	60
Cyprus	45	53	125	63	91	62	27	34	45	139	16
Thailand	46	78	42	37	68	82	27	109	56	51	23
Mexico	47	93	83	98	101	5	53	114	61	40	30
Serbia	47	47	36	92	56	44	70	78	23	61	47
Mauritius	49	48	33	110	98	44	32	45	74	34	39
Italy	50	63	86	51	24	101	42	126	1	108	25
Montenegro	51	58	93	167	78	7	42	57	43	41	40
Israel	52	41	71	71	126	44	9	96	59	89	31
Colombia	53	61	34	74	53	2	13	139	121	174	33
Peru	54	103	51	62	37	16	53	105	86	63	79
Puerto Rico US	55	51	131	65	153	7	87	135	62	97	9
Rwanda	56	76	158	117	4	2	102	59	87	95	73
Chile	57	59	26	64	58	82	32	120	65	56	55
Albania	58	46	106	156	106	44	19	97	24	116	43
Luxembourg	59	67	7	32	88	170	123	16	1	15	82
Kosovo	60	13	129	114	33	20	63	43	51	44	163
Greece	61	56	58	52	141	82	42	64	29	133	52
Costa Rica	62	125	53	27	52	7	165	62	71	125	107
Bahrain	63	73	19	72	25	101	106	4	82	110	88
Mongolia	64	36	29	137	46	62	26	35	103	85	91
Azerbaijan	65	5	127	105	22	118	32	40	83	44	86
Oman	66	32	52	69	35	133	118	12	67	60	94
Jamaica	67	12	75	101	123	16	63	116	131	117	38
Morocco	68	40	18	57	87	101	87	41	63	57	131
Turkey	69	79	102	58	54	82	22	128	70	33	126



Panama	70	43	73	23	84	20	70	170	53	145	133
Botswana	71	153	50	125	70	75	81	55	51	132	64
Brunei Darussalam	72	84	37	21	134	62	102	89	142	93	57
Bhutan	73	94	97	54	51	82	114	19	26	47	169
South Africa	74	131	99	111	105	62	22	51	139	113	50
Kyrgyz Republic	75	30	32	163	8	32	42	148	79	141	130
Malta	76	132	82	77	147	139	32	33	40	58	84
Tunisia	77	103	59	40	92	101	118	106	92	76	58
China	78	127	177	97	42	62	123	131	96	5	53
San Marino	79	98	72	11	80	181	162	14	20	78	110
Ukraine	80	20	140	130	63	20	70	84	115	81	150
Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	174	170	123	99	44	81	133	36	64	41
Vietnam	82	121	24	96	59	32	87	167	93	69	125
Qatar	83	91	21	44	26	139	183	1	128	120	116
Vanuatu	83	126	134	81	81	20	106	54	145	130	93
Tonga	85	55	14	67	158	44	123	80	100	92	132
St Lucia	86	66	54	56	104	157	87	65	81	71	114
Uzbekistan	87	25	147	83	75	44	70	138	165	38	77
Guatemala	88	119	89	19	74	16	173	93	77	173	149
Samoa	89	37	96	59	64	157	63	71	141	67	134
Uruguay	90	60	163	43	110	62	123	113	146	111	61
Indonesia	91	151	116	49	118	62	70	104	108	166	76
Kenya	92	116	152	106	121	32	87	125	105	87	92
Seychelles	93	137	146	140	66	118	106	32	84	129	62
Saudi Arabia	94	147	15	28	32	82	63	69	158	105	169
El Salvador	95	129	156	109	71	44	158	166	44	104	80
Trinidad and Tobago	96	69	149	31	150	44	53	145	123	168	70
Fiji	97	159	101	82	55	157	106	110	75	86	90
Zambia	98	105	78	153	145	20	87	58	161	135	83
Philippines	99	171	85	22	112	118	137	115	95	136	56
Lesotho	100	117	171	150	108	82	106	91	39	94	121

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

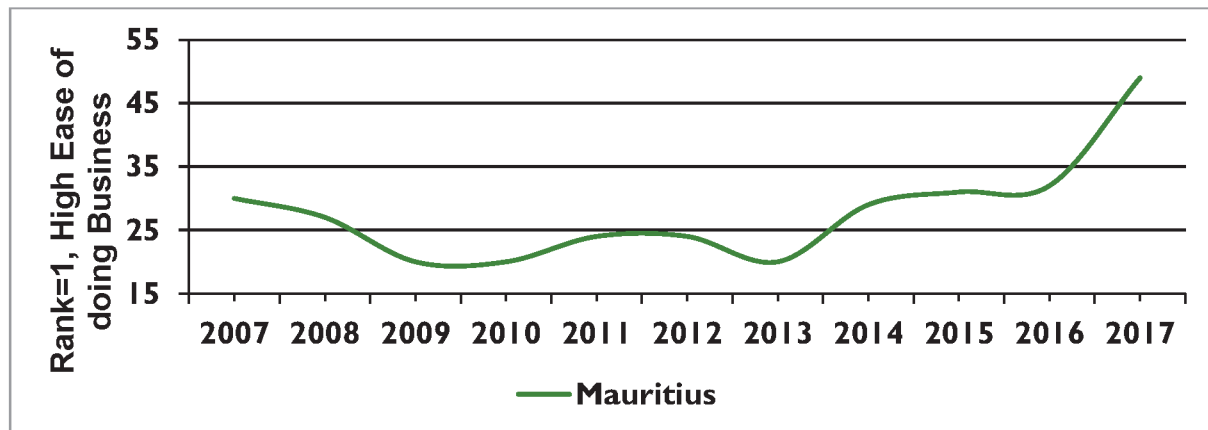
Table 9: Ease of doing business in Africa- Ranks (selected countries)

Economy	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Rank in sub-Saharan Africa
Mauritius	49	1
Rwanda	56	2
Botswana	71	4
South Africa	74	3
Kenya	92	5
Seychelles	93	6
Zambia	98	7
Lesotho	100	8
Ghana	108	9
Namibia	108	10

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Despite a remarkable performance in sub-Saharan Africa, Mauritius loses 17 places compared to its 2016 performance, falling from the 32nd position to the 49th position (figure 6). However, based on the improved measurements¹⁰ used, Mauritius slips by 7 places in 2017, when compared to its previous year's ranking.

Figure 6: Ease of Doing Business Rank, Mauritius, 2007-2017



Source: World Bank Doing Business Reports

Mauritius has regressed in several areas including starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency (table 10).

¹⁰ The Doing Business 2017 report has further refined the methodology with the "Paying Taxes" indicator expanded and gender dimension being added in three of the 11 indicators.

Table 10: Ease of Doing Business in Mauritius Ranks

Indicator	Doing Business 2017 Rank	Doing Business 2016 Rank	Change in Rank
Starting a Business	48	43	-5
Dealing with Construction Permits	33	32	-1
Getting Electricity	110	107	-3
Registering Property	98	98	0
Getting Credit	44	42	-2
Protecting Minority Investors	32	30	-2
Paying Taxes	45	43	-2
Trading Across Borders	74	74	0
Enforcing Contracts	34	33	-1
Resolving Insolvency	39	37	-2

Source: World Bank Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Starting a business

Formal registration of companies has many immediate benefits for the companies and for business owners and employees. Globally, Mauritius stands at the 48th position out of 190 economies on the ease of starting a business. According to data collected by the World Bank Group, starting a business in Mauritius requires 5.0 procedures, takes 6.0 days, costs 1.8% of income per capita for men, and requires 6.0 procedures, takes 7.0 days, costs 1.8% of income per capita for women. A requirement of paid-in minimum capital of 0.0% of income per capita is legally mandatory for both men and women (table 11). New Zealand remains the world topper in the area of starting a business, followed by Canada and Hong Kong SAR, China respectively. Whilst it takes 6 days to start a business in Mauritius, only half day is needed in New Zealand. Similarly, women take 7 days to start a business in Mauritius, whereas only half day is required in New Zealand.

Table 11: Starting a business

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	New Zealand
Procedure - Men (number)	5.0	7.8	4.8	1.0
Time - Men (days)	6.0	27.3	8.3	0.5
Cost - Men (% of income per capita)	1.8	54.0	3.1	0.3
Procedure - Women (number)	6.0	7.9	4.8	1.0
Time - Women (days)	7.0	27.5	8.3	0.5
Cost - Women (% of income per capita)	1.8	54.1	3.1	0.3
Paid-in min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	33.1	9.2	0.0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Dealing with construction permits

Smart regulation ensures that standards are met while making compliance easy and accessible to all. Coherent and transparent rules, efficient processes and adequate allocation of resources are especially important in sectors where safety is at stake. Construction is one of them. Globally, Mauritius stands at 33 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits. Acquisition of construction permits in Mauritius requires 15.0 procedures, takes 156.0 days and costs 0.6% of the warehouse value. New Zealand tops the world in the area of construction permits, followed by Australia and Taiwan, China respectively. It takes 93 days to secure construction permits in New Zealand while 156 days are required in Mauritius (table 12).

Table 12: Dealing with construction permits

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	New Zealand
Procedures (number)	15.0	13.9	12.1	10.0
Time (days)	156.0	149.1	152.1	93.0
Cost (% of warehouse value)	0.6	7.2	1.6	2.2
Building quality control index (0-15)	13.0	7.2	11.3	15.0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Getting electricity

Access to reliable and affordable electricity is vital for businesses. Globally, Mauritius stands at 110 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of getting electricity. Getting electricity in Mauritius requires 4.0 procedures, takes 81.0 days and costs 247.7% of income per capita. Korea (Rep) is the world topper in the area of getting electricity followed by Taiwan, China and Hong Kong SAR, China. It takes 18 days to obtain electricity in Korea, whilst 81 days are required in Mauritius (table 13).

Table 13: Getting electricity

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Korea (Rep)
Procedures (number)	4.0	5.1	4.8	3.0
Time (days)	81.0	115.4	76.2	18.0
Cost (% of income per capita)	247.7	3,711.1	62.5	38.3
Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)	0.0	0.5	7.5	8.0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Registering property

Ensuring formal property rights is fundamental. Effective administration of land is part of that. If formal property transfer is too costly or complicated, formal titles might go informal again. And where property is informal or poorly administered, it has little chance of being accepted as collateral for loans—limiting access to finance. Globally, Mauritius stands at 98 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of registering property. Registering property in Mauritius requires 4.0 procedures, takes 14.0 days and costs 10.6% of the property value. New Zealand is the global best performer in the area of registering property, followed by Lithuania and Georgia respectively. Though Mauritius made registering property easier by digitizing its land records, it still takes 14 days to register property in Mauritius while one day is required in New Zealand (table 14).

Table 14: Registering property

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	New Zealand
Procedures (number)	4.0	6.2	4.7	2.0
Time (days)	14.0	59.7	22.4	1.0
Cost (% of property value)	10.6	8.0	4.2	0.1
Quality of the land administration index (0-30)	15.0	8.4	22.7	26.0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Getting credit

Globally, Mauritius stands at 44 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of getting credit. The economy has a score of 7.0 on the depth of credit information index and a score of 6.0 on the strength of legal rights index.¹¹ New Zealand is the world topper in the area of getting credit, followed by United States, Colombia and Rwanda respectively. New Zealand scores twice as much as Mauritius in the strength of legal rights; with a score of 12 compared to 6 in Mauritius (table 15).

Table 15: Getting Credit

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	New Zealand
Strength of legal rights index (0-12)	6.0	5.0	6.0	12.0
Depth of credit information index (0-8)	7.0	2.5	6.5	8.0
Credit registry coverage (% of adults)	83.3	6.9	12.1	0.0
Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.0	7.6	67.1	100.0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

¹¹ Higher scores indicate more credit information and stronger legal rights for borrowers and lenders.

Protecting minority investor

Protecting minority investors matters for the ability of companies to raise the capital they need to grow, innovate, diversify and compete. Effective regulations define related-party transactions precisely, promote clear and efficient disclosure requirements, require shareholder participation in major decisions of the company and set detailed standards of accountability for company insiders. Globally, Mauritius stands at 32 in the ranking of 190 economies on the strength of minority investor protection index¹². The economy has a score of 6.5 on the strength of minority investor protection index, with a higher score indicating stronger protections. New Zealand is the world topper in the area of protecting minority investor, followed by Singapore and Hong Kong, SAR, China respectively. New Zealand scores 8.3 out of 10 in its strength of minority investor protection while Mauritius scores 6.5 out of 10 in the same area (table 16).

Table 16: Protecting minority investor

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	New Zealand
Strength of minority investor protection index (0-10)	6.5	4.3	6.5	8.3
Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0-10)	7.7	4.8	6.3	9.3
Extent of shareholder governance index (0-10)	5.3	3.8	6.6	7.3

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

¹² While the indicator does not measure all aspects related to the protection of minority investors, a higher ranking does indicate that an economy's regulations offer stronger minority investor protections against self-dealing in the areas measured

Paying taxes

Taxes are essential. The level of tax rates needs to be carefully chosen—and needless complexity in tax rules avoided. Firms in economies that rank better on the ease of paying taxes in the Doing Business study tend to perceive both tax rates and tax administration as less of an obstacle to business according to the World Bank Enterprise Survey research. Globally, Mauritius stands at 45 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of paying taxes. On average, firms make 8 tax payments a year, spend 152 hours a year filing, preparing and paying taxes and pay taxes amounting to 21.8 % of profit (table 17). UAE leads the world in the area of paying taxes followed by Qatar and Hong Kong SAR , China. While it takes 152 hours a year to file taxes in Mauritius, only 12 hours are required in UAE.

Table 17: Paying taxes

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	United Arab Emirates
Payments (number per year)	8.0	37.9	10.9	4.0
Time (hours per year)	152.0	297.9	163.4	12.0
Total tax rate (% of profit)	21.8	46.0	40.9	15.9
Postfiling index (0-100)	56.1	53.4	85.1	

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Trading across borders

In today's globalized world, making trade between economies easier is increasingly important for business. Globally, Mauritius stands at 74 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of trading across borders (table 18). Denmark is the world topper in the area of trading across borders followed by Austria and Poland respectively.

Table 18: Trading across borders

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Denmark
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)	48	101	12	0
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)	303	571	150	0
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)	9	91	3	1
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)	128	225	36	0
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)	51	141	9	0
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)	372	662	115	0
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)	9	105	4	1
Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)	166	313	26	0

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Enforcing contracts

Effective commercial dispute resolution has many benefits. Globally, Mauritius stands at 34 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of enforcing contracts. Contract enforcement takes 519.0 days and costs 25.0% of the value of the claim. Korea Republic leads the world in the area of enforcing contracts followed by Singapore and Australia respectively. It takes 290 days to enforce contracts in Korea Republic compared to 519 days in Mauritius (table 19).

Table 19: Enforcing contracts

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Korea Republic
Time (days)	519.0	655.2	553.0	290.0
Cost (% of claim)	25.0	44.3	21.3	12.7
Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)	12.0	6.4	11.0	14.5

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

Resolving insolvency

A robust bankruptcy system functions as a filter, ensuring the survival of economically efficient companies and reallocating the resources of inefficient ones. Fast and cheap insolvency proceedings result in the speedy return of businesses to normal operation and increase returns to creditors. By clarifying the expectations of creditors and debtors about the outcome of insolvency proceedings, well-functioning insolvency systems can facilitate access to finance, save more viable businesses and sustainably grow the economy. Globally, Mauritius stands at 39 in the ranking of 190 economies on the ease of resolving insolvency. Resolving insolvency takes 1.7 years on average and costs 14.5% of the debtor's estate, with the most likely outcome being that the company will be sold as going concern in Mauritius. The average recovery rate is 67.4 cents on the dollar. Finland is the world topper in the area of resolving insolvency, followed by Japan and Germany respectively. It takes 0.9 years to resolve insolvency in Finland compared to Mauritius, which takes 1.7 years (table 20).

Table 20: Resolving insolvency

Indicator	Mauritius	Sub-Saharan Africa	OECD high income	Finland
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	67.4	20.1	73.0	90.3
Time (years)	1.7	2.2	1.7	0.9
Cost (% of estate)	14.5	18.0	9.1	3.5
Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	1.0	0	1	1.0
Strength of insolvency framework index (0-16)	10.5	6.2	12.1	14.5

Source: World Banks Group's Doing Business 2017 report

1.10 Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance

With a total score of 79.9 points, Mauritius came out top on the Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance for the 10th consecutive year, with Botswana coming second points with 73 and Cape Verde in third place with 73 points, in the 2016 edition of the Index (table 21).¹³

Table 21: Overall Governance; Ranking of African countries – 2016

Rank / 54		Score / 100	Δ (Change 2006-2015)
1	Mauritius	79.9	2.3
2	Botswana	73.7	-0.5
3	Cabo Verde	73	1.9
4	Seychelles	72.6	4
5	Namibia	69.8	3.6
6	South Africa	69.4	-1.9
7	Tunisia	65.4	3.4
8	Ghana	63.9	-2.1
9	Rwanda	62.3	8.4
10	Senegal	60.8	3.7
11	São Tomé & Príncipe	60.5	2.9
12	Kenya	58.9	5.1

¹³ The Mo Ibrahim Index provides a comprehensive assessment of governance performance for each of the 54 African countries and is the most comprehensive collection of data on African governance. It combines 93 indicators into four categories namely: Safety and Rule of Law; Participation and Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity; and Human Development.

13	Zambia	58.8	4.3
14	Morocco	58.3	5.7
15	Lesotho	57.8	0.3
16	Benin	57.5	0.7
17	Malawi	56.6	1.1
18	Tanzania	56.5	-0.6
19	Uganda	56.2	3.4
20	Algeria	53.8	-0.6
21	Côte d'Ivoire	52.3	13.1
21	Mozambique	52.3	-1.8
23	Burkina Faso	51.8	1
24	Egypt	51	3.5
25	Mali	50.6	-4.7
26	Comoros	50.3	3.7
27	Niger	50.2	5.9
	Africa	50	1
28	Liberia	50	8.7
29	Swaziland	49.7	1
30	Sierra Leone	49.4	3.8
31	Ethiopia	49.1	7
32	Gabon	48.8	1.5
33	Madagascar	48.5	-7.6
33	Togo	48.5	9.7
35	Gambia	46.6	-3.9
36	Djibouti	46.5	2.3
36	Nigeria	46.5	2.5
38	Cameroon	45.7	-0.1
39	Zimbabwe	44.3	9.7
40	Mauritania	43.5	-2.7
41	Guinea	43.3	1.9
42	Congo	43	2.6
43	Burundi	41.9	-2.1
44	Guinea-Bissau	41.3	4
45	Angola	39.2	5
46	DRC	35.8	2.7
47	Equatorial Guinea	35.4	2
48	Chad	34.8	2.3
49	Sudan	30.4	-0.6
50	Eritrea	30	-5.6
51	Libya	29	-18
52	CAR	25.7	-4.9
53	South Sudan	18.6	.
54	Somalia	10.6	0.3

Source: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2016

According to the Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2016 report, over the last decade, overall governance has improved by one score point at the continental average level, with 37 countries – home to 70% of African citizens – registering progress. This overall positive trend has been led mainly by improvement in Human Development and Participation & Human Rights. Sustainable Economic Opportunity also registered an improvement, but at a slower pace.

However, these positive trends stand in contrast to a pronounced and concerning drop in Safety & Rule of Law, for which 33 out of the 54 African countries – home to almost two-thirds of the continent’s population – have experienced a decline since 2006, 15 of them quite substantially. Even in Mauritius, a slight decline is seen in the area of safety and rule, with a change of -0.3 registered for the period 2006- 2015 (table 22).

Table 22: Mauritius Governance performance 2016

Mauritius				
Δ = change since 2006				
	2015	Δ	Africa average	Rank / 54
Overall governance	79.9	+2.3	50.0	1
Safety & rule of law	80.8	-0.3	52.1	2
Rule of law	94.9	+1.8	52.7	1
Accountability	65.6	-5.9	35.1	3
Personal safety	62.5	-2.5	45.7	4
National security	100.0	+5.0	75.2	1
participation & human rights	76.0	+0.8	50.0	3
Participation	86.5	+1.4	47.9	2
Rights	76.5	-0.3	46.8	2
Gender	65.0	+1.4	55.4	14
Sustainable economic opportunity	79.0	+9.3	42.9	1
Public management	66.4	+2.6	42.2	2
Business environment	77.5	-2.6	39.7	1
Infrastructure	92.3	+14.3	39.1	1
Rural sector	80.0	+23.2	51.5	2
Human development	83.7	-0.8	55.0	2
Welfare	76.5	-0.8	47.4	4
Education	83.9	+6.3	47.9	1
Health	90.6	-8.1	69.6	2

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2016

1.11 Social/environment context and human development

1.11.1 Population

As at 1st July 2016, the population of the Republic of Mauritius was estimated at 1,263,747, of whom 625,380 were males and 638,367 females. There were 98 males for every 100 females. The population of the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues were estimated at 1,221,213 and 42,260 respectively. In both islands, females outnumbered males. Agalega and St. Brandon had an estimated population of 274, with 74 more males than females (table 23).

Table 23: Estimated resident population by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2016

Island	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Island of Mauritius	1,221,213	604,444	616,769	98.0
Island of Rodrigues	42,260	20,762	21,498	96.6
Agalega and St. Brandon	274	174	100	174.0
Republic of Mauritius	1,263,747	625,380	638,367	98.0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

The Republic of Mauritius, with a total land area of 2,040 square kilometres, had a population density of 619 persons per square km as at mid-2016. The population densities of the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues were 655 and 406 respectively (table 24).

Table 24: Population density, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2016

Island	Both sexes	Area (km ²)	Density per km ²
Island of Mauritius	1,221,213	1,864.8	655
Island of Rodrigues	42,260	104.0	406
Agalega and St. Brandon	274	71.2	4
Republic of Mauritius	1,263,747	2,040.0	619

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.11.2 Life expectancy

There has been a general improvement in life expectancy over the years though improvement was more pronounced among males. Life expectancy at birth has improved over the years for both men and women and over the past fifteen years, the gap between life expectancy of men and women tends to stabilise at around 7 years. Women have a higher life expectancy than men. In fact, women live around 7 years longer than men. In 2014, life expectancy at birth for women was 78 years compared to 71 years for men. Life expectancy at birth has improved over the years for both men and women and over the past fifteen years, the gap between life expectancy of men and women tends to stabilise at around 7 years.

1.11.3 Age and sex composition

The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years declined from 20.2% as at mid- 2014 to 19.6%, one year later. In contrast, increases were registered in the proportion aged 15-64 years from 70.9% to 71.0 % and the proportion aged 65 years and above from 8.9 % to 9.4% during the same period (table 25).

Table 25: Estimated resident population by broad age group and sex – Republic of Mauritius, 1 July 2014 and 1 July 2015

Age group (Years)	1st July 2014			1st July 2015		
	Male	Female	B. Sexes	Male	Female	B. Sexes
0	6,852	6,670	13,522	6,638	6,395	13,033
1 - 4	29,322	28,495	57,817	28,540	27,651	56,191
5 - 9	43,388	42,111	85,499	41,593	40,411	82,004
10 - 14	49,594	47,946	97,540	48,897	47,473	96,370
15 - 19	49,383	48,399	97,782	49,417	48,090	97,507
20 - 29	94,071	92,266	186,337	94,981	93,067	188,048
30 - 39	97,940	95,886	193,826	96,765	94,886	191,651
40 - 49	89,518	88,021	177,539	88,715	86,861	175,576
50 - 59	84,959	86,889	171,848	86,887	88,927	175,814
60-64	31,971	34,970	66,941	32,404	35,372	67,776
65+	47,004	65,279	112,283	49,932	68,703	118,635
All ages	624,002	636,932	1,260,934	624,769	637,836	1,262,605

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.12 Poverty and inequality

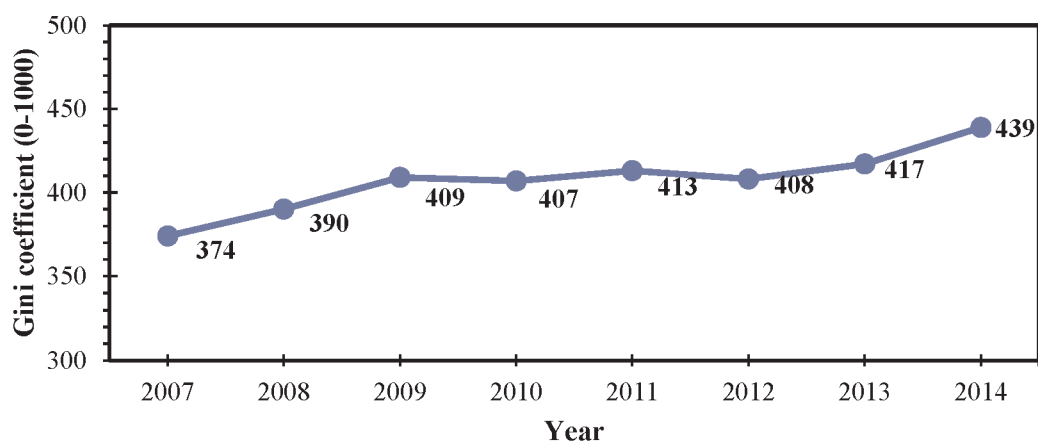
Mauritius does not have a situation of extreme poverty as defined by the UN for MDG purpose (US\$1.0 per day). The country remains with less than 1 % of its population living in extreme poverty according to figures published by Statistics Mauritius.

However, a Household Budget Survey (HBS) undertaken by Statistics Mauritius in 2012 found that 9.8 % of the population (approximately 122,700 people) lives on less than Rupees 5,652 per month (the relative poverty line), up from 8.5 percent (105,200 people) in 2007. More specifically, poverty is higher

- i) amongst women and in households headed by females and by those with education below the secondary level, and
- ii) in Rodrigues where economic livelihoods are largely based on subsistence agriculture, fishing, live-stock rearing, microenterprises and a small tourism industry.

Inequality is another concern and is on the rise. Between the two last rounds of HBS in 2006/7 and 2012, inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, has risen from 0.388 to 0.414. More robust analysis conducted by the UNDP International Policy for Inclusive Growth (UNDP IPC-IG) using the yearly Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS) confirm the increasing trend of the Gini over the period 2007 to 2014 (Figure 7) .

Figure 7: Inequality, Gini- household per capita income Mauritius, 2007-2014 (population)



Source: UNDP, Marshall Plan against Poverty, Background Analysis

1.13 Relative Development Index

Despite its smallness, regional disparities exist in Mauritius. According to the latest Relative Development Index¹⁴ (RDI) computed by Statistics Mauritius (table, based on the 2011 Housing and Population Census, it is observed that

- Le Morne Village Council Area (VCA), the Island of Rodrigues and Baie du Cap VCA were the least developed regions as measured by the RDI.
- Wards 1 & 2 of Quatre-Bornes, Moka VCA and Ward 4 of Beau-Bassin/ Rose- Hill were the most developed regions

Table 26: Relative development index for small areas - Census 2011

Country, Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas	Resident population Census 2011	Relative Development Index *	Rank in descending order of relative development index
Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 2	21,470	0.8925	1
Moka VCA	8,846	0.8715	2
Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 1	21,715	0.8678	3
Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 3	22,740	0.8603	4
Flic en Flac VCA	2,197	0.8465	5
Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 4	28,951	0.8446	6
Town of Curepipe-Ward 2	23,802	0.8325	7
Morcellement St André VCA	5,750	0.8301	8
Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 2	25,830	0.8299	9
Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 3	24,200	0.8283	10
Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 1	28,339	0.8265	11
Town of Curepipe-Ward 1	25,074	0.8234	12
Town of Curepipe-Ward 3	28,595	0.8155	13
Fond du Sac VCA	5,186	0.8146	14
St Julien D'Hotman East VCA	3,361	0.8119	15
Calebasses VCA	4,816	0.8116	16
Nouvelle Decouverte VCA (Ex Ripailles VCA)	3,024	0.8110	17
Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 2	25,350	0.8102	18
St Pierre VCA	15,982	0.8100	19
D'Épinay VCA	5,304	0.8094	20

¹⁴ RDI is a composite index that measures the relative development of Municipal Wards (MW) and Village Council Areas (VCA). The index is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education as well as employment. It ranges between 0 (lowest relative development) and 1 (highest relative development).

Long Mountain VCA	6,995	0.8093	21
L'Avenir VCA	2,702	0.8077	22
Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 4	28,650	0.8068	23
Crève Coeur VCA	2,790	0.8054	24
Brisee Verdiere VCA	7,512	0.8043	25
New Grove VCA	10,518	0.8030	26
Albion VCA	5,205	0.8010	27
Cottage VCA	4,192	0.8006	28
Triplet VCA	23,386	0.8002	29
Plaines des Roches VCA	4,020	0.7993	30
Mare d'Albert VCA	4,666	0.7980	31
Belle Vue Maurel VCA	4,518	0.7949	32
Bon Accueil VCA	6,203	0.7948	33
Nouvelle France VCA	7,165	0.7930	34
Plaine des Papayes VCA	7,607	0.7905	35
Dagotièr VCA	7,146	0.7891	36
Lallmatie VCA	10,387	0.7871	37
Villebague VCA	2,306	0.7863	38
Piton VCA	4,942	0.7862	39
Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 3	32,428	0.7848	40
Medine Camp de Masque VCA	7,116	0.7844	41
Laventure VCA	5,995	0.7835	42
Souillac VCA	4,411	0.7814	43
Tamarin VCA	3,766	0.7794	44
Montagne Blanche VCA	9,053	0.7794	45
Verdun VCA	2,181	0.7791	46
La Laura - Malenga VCA	1,288	0.7788	47
Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 1	24,597	0.7784	48
Mare Tabac VCA	2,731	0.7773	49
Espérance Trébuchet VCA	2,148	0.7769	50
St Julien (Haut de Flacq) VCA	2,676	0.7762	51
Camp de Masque VCA	2,720	0.7760	52
The Vale VCA	3,840	0.7744	53
Rivière du Rempart VCA	10,825	0.7744	54
Union Park VCA	4,907	0.7744	55
Town of Port Louis-Ward 4	18,443	0.7744	56
Centre de Flacq VCA	15,791	0.7743	57
Bananes VCA	660	0.7713	58
Town of Port Louis - Ward 1	31,730	0.7710	59
Rose Belle VCA	12,035	0.7701	60
Roche Terre VCA	3,162	0.7695	61
Rivière des Anguilles VCA	9,242	0.7694	62
Camp Thorel VCA	2,128	0.7693	63



Goodlands VCA	20,712	0.7662	64
Mahébourg VCA	15,176	0.7661	65
Pamplemousses VCA	9,295	0.7659	66
Providence VCA	3,285	0.7656	67
Poudre d'Or Hamlet VCA	2,335	0.7655	68
Le Hochet VCA	15,034	0.7650	69
Grand BaieVCA	11,910	0.7649	70
Chemin Grenier VCA	12,223	0.7646	71
Melrose VCA	1,955	0.7645	72
Camp de Masque Pavé VCA	4,260	0.7637	73
Petit Raffray VCA	9,254	0.7635	74
Town of Port Louis-Ward 3	21,544	0.7617	75
Midlands VCA	5,303	0.7612	76
Mapou VCA	1,529	0.7587	77
Espérance VCA	1,884	0.7581	78
Chamouny VCA	4,721	0.7575	79
Congomah VCA	1,895	0.7563	80
Amitiee VCA	2,256	0.7563	81
Cap Malheureux VCA	5,070	0.7561	82
Écroignard VCA	6,189	0.7553	83
Notre Dame VCA	4,216	0.7534	84
Town of Port Louis-Ward 2	12,956	0.7528	85
Camp Ithier VCA	4,269	0.7512	86
L'Escalier VCA	7,770	0.7505	87
Camp Diable VCA	4,796	0.7487	88
Mare La Chaux VCA	1,925	0.7486	89
Pailles VCA	11,618	0.7485	90
Grand Bois VCA	7,982	0.7451	91
Pointe aux Piments VCA	9,079	0.7428	92
Bois Chéri VCA	3,482	0.7409	93
Roches Noires VCA	5,683	0.7384	94
Sébastopol VCA	5,553	0.7359	95
Surinam VCA	10,507	0.7356	96
Grande Rivière Noire VCA	2,668	0.7324	97
Amaury VCA	2,960	0.7294	98
Baie du Tombeau VCA	14,687	0.7284	99
Trou D'Eau Douce VCA	5,672	0.7275	100
Quartier Militaire VCA	7,046	0.7261	101
Grand Gaube VCA	7,578	0.7246	102
Queen Victoria VCA	2,898	0.7231	103
Riv du PosteVCA	2,170	0.7213	104
Arsenal VCA	2,937	0.7198	105
Plaine Magnien VCA	10,443	0.7195	106

Cascavelle VCA	2,479	0.7183	107
Bel Air Riv. Sèche VCA	17,605	0.7182	108
Trois Boutiques VCA	7,322	0.7171	109
Saint Aubin VCA	1,346	0.7157	110
Cluny VCA	1,549	0.7127	111
Petit Bel Air VCA	1,186	0.7102	112
Poudre d'Or VCA	4,142	0.7072	113
La Gaulette VCA	2,315	0.7042	114
Grand River South-East VCA	2,107	0.7039	115
Beau Vallon VCA	6,904	0.7038	116
Town of Port Louis-Ward 6	30,619	0.6991	117
Quatre Cocos VCA	5,872	0.6986	118
Clémencia VCA	1,825	0.6940	119
Town of Port Louis-Ward 5	22,316	0.6930	120
Terre Rouge VCA	10,760	0.6898	121
Britannia VCA	1,278	0.6894	122
Rivière des Créoles VCA	3,066	0.6887	123
Petite Rivière VCA	4,591	0.6869	124
Grand Bel Air VCA	1,538	0.6718	125
Dubreuil VCA	2,840	0.6701	126
Quatre Soeurs VCA	3,317	0.6659	127
Olivia VCA	3,667	0.6642	128
Old Grand Port VCA	2,969	0.6601	129
Poste de Flacq VCA	8,454	0.6592	130
Mare Chicose VCA	325	0.6577	131
Grand Sable VCA	2,182	0.6574	132
Bel Ombre VCA	2,417	0.6570	133
Bambous VCA	15,345	0.6545	134
Gros Cailloux VCA	3,189	0.6516	135
Chamarel VCA	783	0.6475	136
Baie du Cap VCA	2,388	0.6382	137
Richelieu VCA	7,906	0.6204	138
St Hubert VCA	3,153	0.6169	139
Bénarès VCA	2,209	0.6065	140
Bambous Virieux VCA	1,496	0.6000	141
Bois des Amourettes VCA	1,880	0.5974	142
Case Noyale VCA	1,703	0.5769	143
Rodrigues	40,434	0.5592	144
Le Morne VCA	1,300	0.4613	145
Republic of Mauritius	1,236,817	0.7663	

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.14 Education

1.14.1 Literacy Rate

Between 2000 and 2011, the literacy rate of the population aged 12 years and above improved (Table 27). The improvement was higher among females as indicated by a decrease in the gender gap from 7.2 % to 5.0 %.

Table 27: Literacy Rates, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses (%)

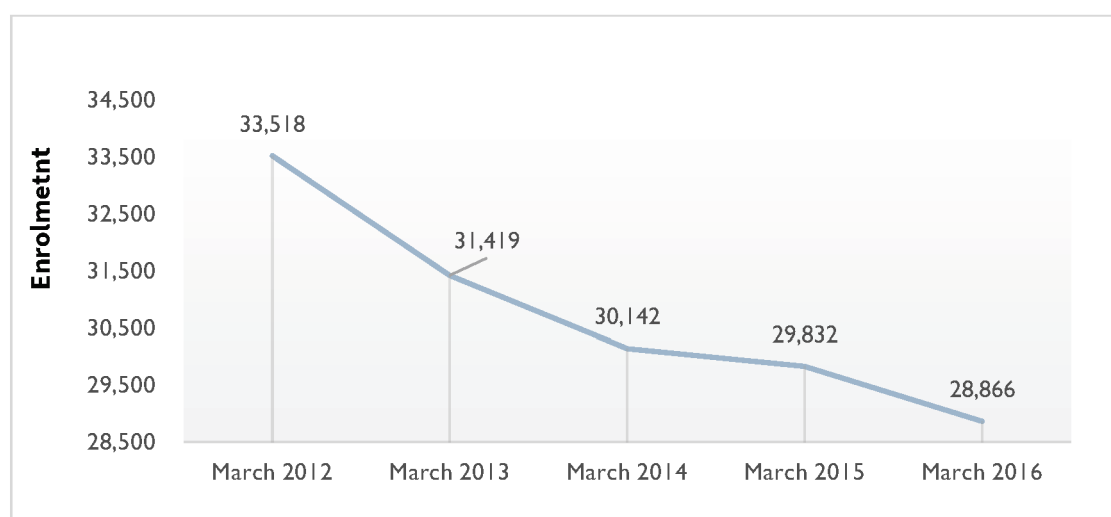
Sex	2000	2011	Difference
Male	88.7	92.3	+3.6
Female	81.5	87.3	+5.8
Both Sexes	85.0	89.8	+4.8

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.14.2 Pre-primary education

Enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased by 3%, from 29,832 in March 2015 to 28,866 in March 2016 (Figure 8). Girls represented around 49% of the pre-primary school population (table 28). The Gross Enrolment Ratio (pre-primary enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 4 and 5 years) works out to 100% compared to 101% in 2015.

Figure 8: Enrolment in Pre-primary Schools, March 2012 - March 2016



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 28: Enrolment in pre-primary schools by district and sex, 2016

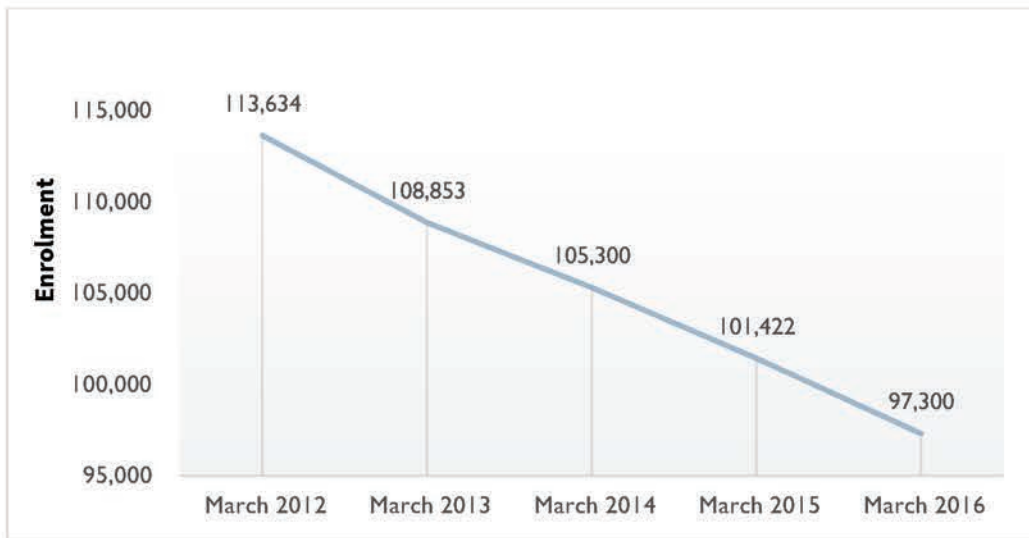
District	Enrolment		
	Male	Female	Total
Port Louis	2,019	1,963	3,982
Pamplemousses	1,620	1,610	3,230
Riviere du Rempart	1,324	1,278	2,602
Flacq	1,632	1,754	3,386
Grand Port	1,176	1,080	2,256
Savanne	685	688	1,373
Plaines Wilhems	3,890	3,689	7,579
Moka	752	698	1,450
Black River	748	774	1,522
Island of Mauritius	13,846	13,534	27,380
Island of Rodrigues	748	738	1,486
Republic of Mauritius	14,594	14,272	28,866

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Primary Education

In 2016, the primary school population in the Republic of Mauritius stood at 97,300 of whom around 51% was boys (Figure 9). The graph shows a marked decline in primary enrolment from March 2012 to March 2016.

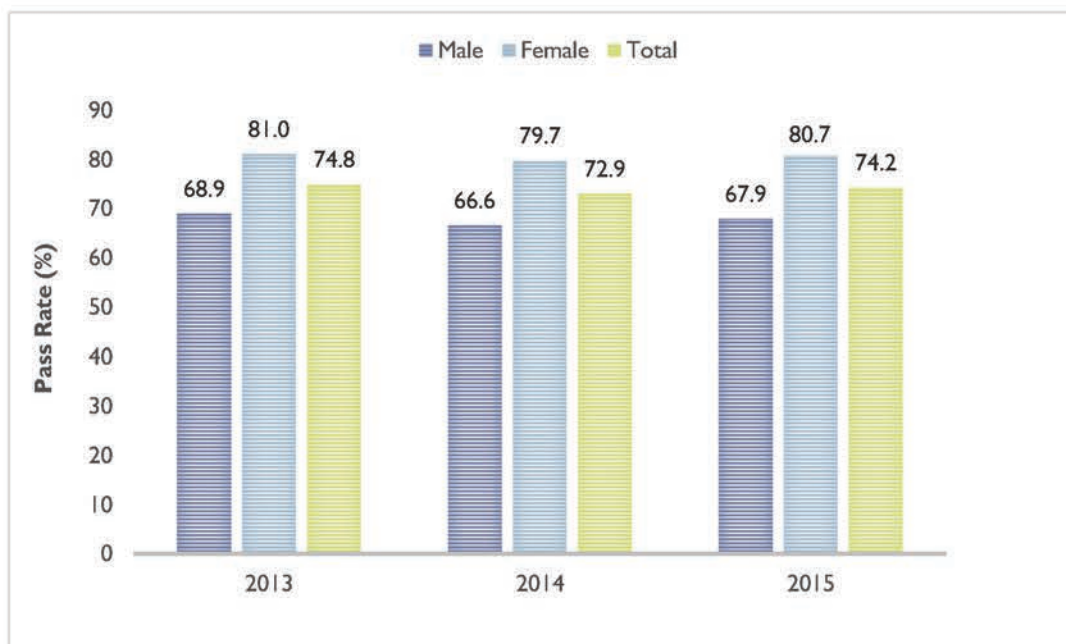
Figure 9: Enrolment in Primary schools, March 2012- March 2016



Source: Statistics Mauritius

In 2015, the number of school candidates who took part in the CPE examination was 20,434. Excluding re-sit, the overall pass rate works out to 70.3% compared to 69.4% in 2014. It is to be noted that the pass rate including re-sit school candidates works out to 74.2%. The performance of girls including re-sit exceeded that of boys with respective pass rates of 80.7% and 67.9% (Table 29 and Figure 10).

Figure 10: Certificate of Primary Education Results by sex (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius, 2013-2015



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 29: Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination results; school candidates only-Republic of Mauritius 2013-2015

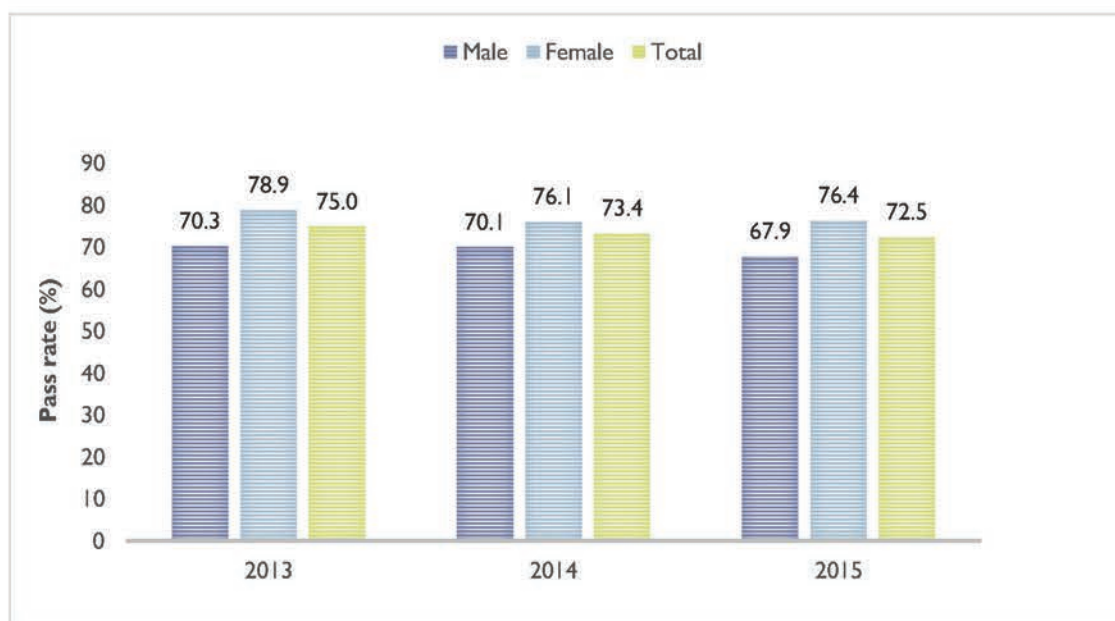
		2013			2014			2015		
		Number Examined	% Passed	% Passed including Resit Candidates	Number Examined	% Passed	% Passed including Resit Candidates	Number Examined	% Passed	% Passed including Resit Candidates
Republic of Mauritius	Total	22,419	70.3	74.8	20,717	69.4	72.9	20,434	70.3	74.2
	Male	11,626	64.1	68.9	10,688	63.1	66.6	10,463	63.8	67.9
	Female	10,793	76.9	81.0	10,029	76.1	79.7	9,971	77.0	80.7
Island of Mauritius	Total	21,368	70.5	74.9	19,775	69.6	73.1	19,376	70.3	74.2
	Male	11,073	64.2	69.1	10,197	63.3	66.8	9,922	64.0	67.9
	Female	10,295	77.1	81.3	9,578	76.3	79.8	9,454	77.1	80.8
Island of Rodrigues	Total	1,051	66.4	71.1	942	64.6	69.7	1,058	69.0	73.3
	Male	553	61.5	66.2	491	57.2	62.7	541	61.7	66.9
	Female	498	71.9	76.5	451	72.7	77.4	517	76.6	80.1

Source: Mauritius Examination Syndicate

Secondary Education

Secondary education enrolment decreased by 3,159 from 114,311 in 2015 to reach 111,152 in 2016. In 2015, out of 15,675 candidates (7,205 males and 8,470 females) who took part in the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 11,365 were successful. Comparison with the 2014 results shows that the overall pass rate decreased slightly from 73.4% to 72.5% (Figure 11 and table 30).

Figure 11: Cambridge School Certificate pass rate (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius, 2013-2015



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 30: Cambridge School Certificate (SC) examination results by type of school administration and sex, 2013 – 2015

School candidates only										
Type of school administration and sex	2013			2014			2015			
	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	
Republic of Mauritius										
Total	15,890	11,914	75.0	15,632	11,475	73.4	15,675	11,365	72.5	
All Schools	Male	7,277	5,117	70.3	7,061	4,951	70.1	7,205	4,894	67.9
	Female	8,613	6,797	78.9	8,571	6,524	76.1	8,470	6,471	76.4
State Schools	Total	7,895	6,715	85.1	7,867	6,575	83.6	8,075	6,588	81.6
	Male	3,760	3,022	80.4	3,687	2,937	79.7	3,792	2,884	76.1
	Female	4,135	3,693	89.3	4,180	3,638	87.0	4,283	3,704	86.5
Private Schools	Total	7,995	5,199	65.0	7,765	4,900	63.1	7,600	4,777	62.9
	Male	3,517	2,095	59.6	3,374	2,014	59.7	3,413	2,010	58.9
Female	4,478	3,104	69.3	4,391	2,886	65.7	4,187	2,767	66.1	
Island of Mauritius										
Total	15,265	11,461	75.1	15,057	11,055	73.4	15,068	10,914	72.4	

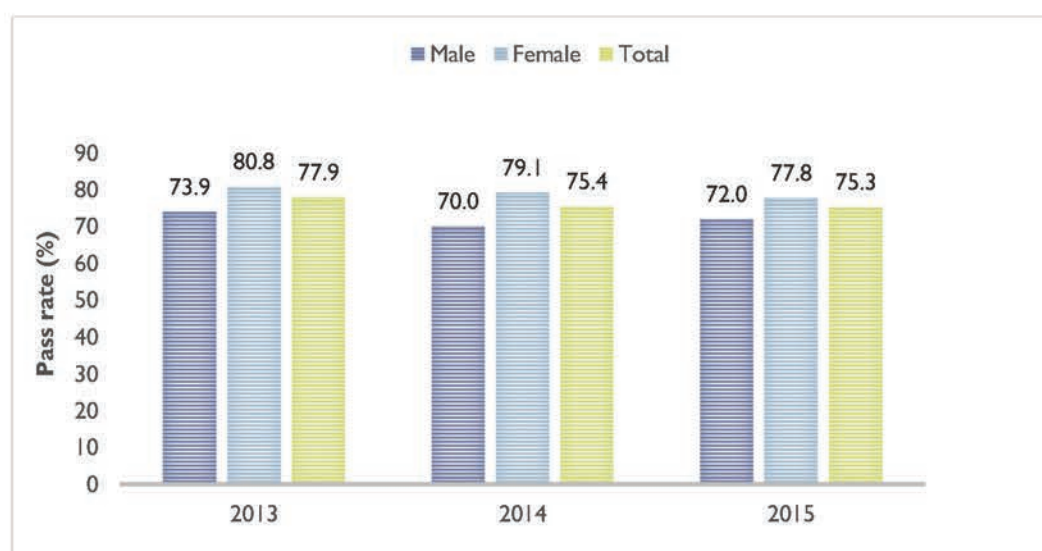
All Schools	Male	7,012	4,930	70.3	6,809	4,758	69.9	6,931	4,683	67.6
	Female	8,253	6,531	79.1	8,248	6,297	76.3	8,137	6,231	76.6
	Total	7,895	6,715	85.1	7,867	6,575	83.6	8,075	6,588	81.6
State Schools	Male	3,760	3,022	80.4	3,687	2,937	79.7	3,792	2,884	76.1
	Female	4,135	3,693	89.3	4,180	3,638	87.0	4,283	3,704	86.5
	Total	7,370	4,746	64.4	7,190	4,480	62.3	6,993	4,326	61.9
Private Schools	Male	3,252	1,908	58.7	3,122	1,821	58.3	3,139	1,799	57.3
	Female	4,118	2,838	68.9	4,068	2,659	65.4	3,854	2,527	65.6
Island of Rodrigues										
	Total	625	453	72.5	575	420	73.0	607	451	74.3
All Schools	Male	265	187	70.6	252	193	76.6	274	211	77.0
	Female	360	266	73.9	323	227	70.3	333	240	72.1

Source: Mauritius Examinations Syndicate

Cambridge Higher School Certificate

The number of students taking part in the 2015 Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination stood at 10,285, of whom 58% were females. The overall pass rate is 75.3%, lower than the 2014 figure of 75.4% (Figure 12 and table 31).

Figure 12: Cambridge Higher School Certificate pass rate (school candidates only), Republic of Mauritius



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 31: Cambridge Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination results by type of school administration and sex, 2013 – 2015

School candidates only										
Type of school administration		2013			2014			2015		
		No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed
Republic of Mauritius										
	Total	10,287	8,017	77.9	10,429	7,863	75.4	10,285	7,746	75.3
All Schools	Male	4,293	3,174	73.9	4,252	2,977	70.0	4,336	3,120	72.0
	Female	5,994	4,843	80.8	6,177	4,886	79.1	5,949	4,626	77.8
	Total	5,902	4,873	82.6	6,164	4,911	79.7	6,279	4,973	79.2
State Schools	Male	2,432	1,921	79.0	2,562	1,899	74.1	2,674	1,992	74.5
	Female	3,470	2,952	85.1	3,602	3,012	83.6	3,605	2,981	82.7
	Total	4,385	3,144	71.7	4,265	2,952	69.2	4,006	2,773	69.2
Private Schools	Male	1,861	1,253	67.3	1,690	1,078	63.8	1,662	1,128	67.9
	Female	2,524	1,891	74.9	2,575	1,874	72.8	2,344	1,645	70.2

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Technical and Vocational Education

In 2015, there were 6,884 students (of whom 80% were males) enrolled in publicly funded technical and vocational courses compared to 8,290 in 2014. Thirty eight per cent of the students were enrolled in full-time courses, 40% in part-time courses and the rest (22%) in apprenticeship courses (Table 32).

Table 32: Enrolment in Mauritius Institute of Training and Development (MITD) Centres, Republic of Mauritius, 2015

	Mode of Study			
	Full Time	Part Time	Apprenticeship	Total
Total	2,643	2,752	1,489	6,884
Male	1,991	2,341	1,184	5,516
Female	652	411	305	1,368

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Special Education Needs (SEN)

As at March 2016, there were 66 Special Education Needs schools in the Republic of Mauritius registered with the Ministry of Education and Human Resources, Tertiary Education and Scientific Research. Thirteen schools were run by Government, while the other 53 were run by NGOs. The number of students enrolled in the 66 special schools stood at 2,515 (of whom 64% were boys) as at March 2016, representing an increase of 214 compared to 2,301 in March 2015 (table 33). The two most frequent types of impairment (table 34) among the pupils were Intellectual Impairment (37%) and Physical Disability (9%).

Table 33: Enrolment in Special Education Needs (SEN) schools by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2014-2016

All schools									
Age (Years)	2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
3	11	4	7	7	5	2	21	17	4
4	31	24	7	26	11	15	19	11	8
5	39	25	14	67	49	18	58	36	22
6	79	47	32	72	50	22	107	70	37
7	111	78	33	103	60	43	113	77	36
8	139	95	44	148	102	46	184	122	62
9	214	142	72	179	120	59	182	123	59
10	179	129	50	191	121	70	227	151	76
11	150	97	53	203	147	56	222	134	88
12	204	137	67	182	117	65	214	139	75
13	170	107	63	154	109	45	181	116	65
14	148	81	67	165	104	61	158	105	53
15	104	67	37	153	102	51	175	110	65
16	111	69	42	122	85	37	138	82	56
17	62	34	28	89	47	42	103	67	36
18	85	51	34	88	55	33	95	54	41
19	72	34	38	63	40	23	85	56	29
20	141	89	52	75	37	38	78	45	33
21 and over	241	135	106	214	116	98	155	91	64
Total	2,291	1,445	846	2,301	1,477	824	2,515	1,606	909

Statistics Mauritius

Table 34: Number of pupils in Special Education Needs (SEN) schools by type of impairment and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Impairment type	Total	Boys	Girls
Autism	204	172	32
Deafness and Hearing Impairment	152	90	62
Down's Syndrome	172	95	77
Dyslexia	124	74	50
Emotional Disturbance	103	67	36
Epilepsy	117	72	45
Intellectual Impairment	919	582	337
Physical Disability	237	147	90
Severe and Multiple Disabilities	165	109	56
Visual Impairment	105	57	48
Other	217	141	76
Total	2,515	1,606	909

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Tertiary Education

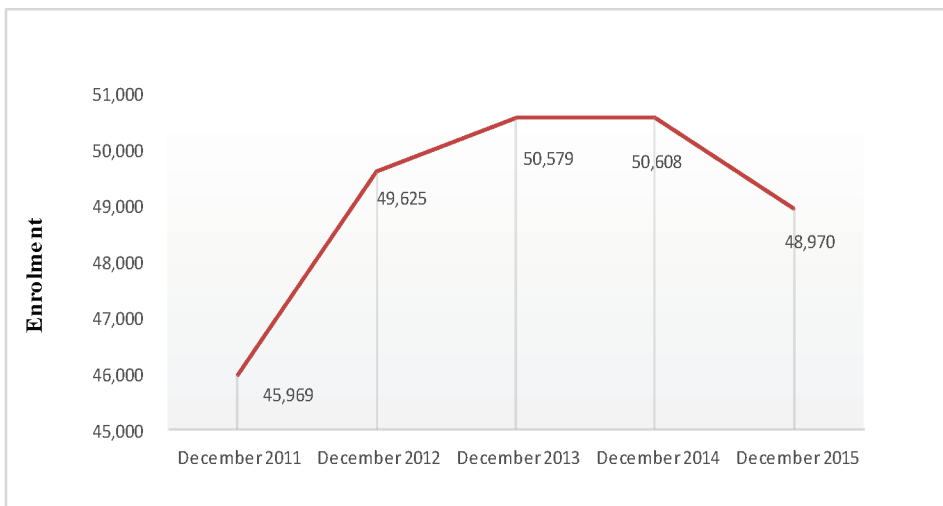
As at December 2015, the total number of students (part-time and full-time) enrolled on tertiary-level programmes (including Distance Education) was 48,970 compared to 50,608 in December 2014, representing a decrease of 3.2% (table 35).

Figure 13 gives the evolution of total tertiary enrolment over the period 2011 to 2015. Total enrolment rose appreciably from 2011 to 2013, stabilized in 2014 and then decreased significantly in 2015.

The majority of students (77%) were enrolled in tertiary education locally in both public-funded institutions (44%) and private institutions (33%). The remaining 23% of the students were enrolled in tertiary education overseas (Table 36).

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (tertiary education enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 years), which was 49.2 % in 2014, decreased to 47.4% in 2015.

Figure 13: Enrolment in Tertiary Education, December 2011 - December 2015



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 35: Enrolment at Tertiary Education Level, both Locally & Overseas, by Source and Field of Study, as at December 2014

Field of Study	Publicly-Funded Institutions										Private	Overseas	Total	
	UoM	UTM	FDI	MIE	MGI	RTI	OU	UdM	MITD	MIH				Total PFIs
Research	171	36	-	46	-	-	196	14	-	-	463	-	-	463
PhD	16	8	-	37	-	-	126	14	-	-	201	-	-	201
MPhil	155	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	-	183
DBA (Doctor in Business Administration)	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	70
Ed.D(Professional Doctorate in Education)	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9
Science&Technology Related (S&T)	4,719	1,206	200	-	-	-	111	609	189	8	7,042	2,843	4,958	14,843
Agriculture	352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	-	16	368
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	261	284
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	227	243
Engineering	1,435	222	-	-	-	-	-	456	92	-	2,205	304	1,465	3,974
Health Sciences	277	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554	141	163	858
Information Technology	1,400	521	130	-	-	-	111	153	97	-	2,412	1,211	428	4,051
Mathematics	418	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	27	205	836
Medicine	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	205	1,116	1,483	2,804
Pharmacy	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	159	172
Science	502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	502	5	534	1,041
Textile	125	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	17	212
Others	7,095	2,241	108	1,930	619	12	2,534	397	352	-	15,288	14,821	5,193	35,302
Accounting	535	159	-	-	-	-	96	62	-	-	852	9,131	394	10,377
Administration/Management	1,975	1,172	-	-	-	-	992	171	37	-	4,347	1,630	544	6,521
Arts	-	-	108	-	261	12	-	-	-	-	381	4	156	541
Banking/Finance	854	407	-	-	-	-	171	96	-	-	1,528	523	217	2,268
Business/Commerce/Mkg	420	-	-	-	-	-	332	68	-	-	820	393	671	1,884
Communication	84	185	-	-	15	-	56	-	-	-	340	252	148	740
Counselling	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
Economics	516	12	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	548	4	282	834
Education	115	-	-	1,930	-	-	180	-	-	-	2,225	132	99	2,456
Humanities	358	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	460	54	409	923
Languages	326	-	-	-	241	-	432	-	-	-	999	388	207	1,594
Law	745	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	773	520	820	2,113
Library	1	-	-	-	-	-	197	-	-	-	198	-	-	198
Police Duties	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	369
Psychology	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	79	107	275
Religious Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	13
Social Science	513	116	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	633	41	377	1,051
Travel/Hotel/Tourism	195	165	-	-	-	-	26	-	315	-	701	449	237	1,387
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,216	517	1,733
Total	11,985	3,483	308	1,976	619	12	2,841	1,020	541	8	22,793	17,664	10,151	50,608

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 36: Enrolment at Tertiary Education Level, both Locally & Overseas, by Source and Field of Study, as at December 2015

Field of Study	Publicly-Funded Institutions										Private	Overseas	Total	
	UoM	UTM	FDI	MIE	MGI	RTI	OU	Ud M	MIT D	MIH				Total PFIs
Research	174	31	-	40	-	-	129	14	-	-	388	-	-	388
PhD	20	11	-	26	-	-	97	14	-	-	168	-	-	168
MPhil	152	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	172
DBA (Doctor in Business Administration)	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	32
Ed.D(Professional Doctorate in Education)	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	14
Master Degree	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Science&Technology Related (S&T)	4,164	1,336	176	-	-	-	188	543	214	8	6,629	2,295	5,425	14,349
Agriculture	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	-	23	387
Architecture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	298	320
Dentistry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	236	239
Engineering	1,221	198	-	-	-	-	392	113	-	-	1,924	161	1,620	3,705
Health Sciences	251	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	537	112	218	867
Information Technology	1,287	637	90	-	-	-	188	151	101	-	2,454	1,036	430	3,920
Mathematics	421	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592	33	238	863
Medicine	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	150	899	1,560	2,609
Ocean Study	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
Pharmacy	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	153	159
Science	374	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	29	624	1,071
Textile	85	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	25	196
Others	5,864	2,302	169	1,845	617	8	389	322	-	-	14,604	13,955	5,674	34,233
Accounting	558	177	-	-	-	-	143	66	-	-	944	8,503	417	9,864
Administration/Management	1,427	1,146	-	-	-	-	1,264	194	10	-	4,041	1,555	505	6,101
Arts	-	-	169	-	277	8	-	-	-	-	454	1	216	671
Banking/Finance	829	336	-	-	-	-	254	77	-	-	1,496	867	292	2,655
Business/Commerce/Mkg	379	-	-	-	-	-	443	52	-	-	874	498	868	2,240
Communication	65	239	-	-	12	-	89	-	-	-	405	197	152	754
Counselling	-	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64
Economics	487	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	530	3	323	856
Education	95	-	-	1,845	-	-	205	-	-	-	2,145	70	116	2,331
Humanities	310	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	409	27	387	823
Languages	307	-	-	-	229	-	471	-	-	-	1,007	245	264	1,516
Law	783	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	835	622	815	2,272
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	-	-	87
Psychology	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	78	100	263
Religious Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8
Social Science	392	116	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	530	64	433	1,027
Travel/Hotel/Tourism	147	224	-	-	-	-	15	-	312	-	698	473	265	1,436
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749	516	1,265
Total	10,202	3,669	345	1,885	617	8	3,405	946	536	8	21,621	16,250	11,099	48,970

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.15 Health

1.15.1 Mortality

In 2015, 5,444 men compared to 4,303 women died. The crude death rate for 2015 was 8.7 for man and 6.7 for woman.

Diabetes, heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and cancer (neoplasms) together accounted for 64.3% of causes of deaths among women against 56.6% of men's deaths in 2015. Causes of death specific to women, such as breast and uterus cancer were responsible for 5.9% of deaths among women while maternal deaths was responsible for another 0.1%. Compared to men, women were more likely to die of diabetes and neoplasms but less likely to die of cirrhosis of the liver and to commit suicide (table 37).

Table 37: Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015

Cause of death	Male	Female
Diabetes mellitus	22.2	26.2
Heart disease	19.6	20.3
Hypertensive Disease	3.9	5.7
Neoplasm:	6.2	9.2
of which: breast cancer (malignant)	-	4.3
uterus cancer (malignant)	n/a ¹⁵	1.6
Cerebrovascular disease	8.6	8.6
Cirrhosis of liver	2.6	0.8
Suicide	1.4	0.6
Maternal death	n/a	0.1
Other	35.5	28.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.15.2 Fertility

Women continue to give birth to fewer children than in the past. The total fertility rate, which is an indication of the average number of babies born to a woman during her childbearing period, has maintained a general decreasing trend over the last 24 years. The average number of children born to a woman dropped by nearly one child to reach a total fertility rate of 1.4 in 2015.

¹⁵ n/a: Not Applicable

In the 1990's, women in the age bracket 20-24 years had the highest fertility with 147 births per 1,000 women of that age group. The peak fertility shifted to the age bracket 25-29 years in 2015, with only 85.2 births per 1,000 women in that age group. This shift is mostly explained by women getting married at an older age.

1.15.3 Prevalence of non-communicable diseases

The 2015 Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) Survey revealed that women are more prone to obesity and depression while men are more prone to overweight, cholesterol and hypertension (table 38).

Table 38: Prevalence (%) of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), 2015

	Male	Female
Diabetes	19.6	21.3
Obesity	39.4	50.6
Overweight	26.7	20.9
Hypertension	30.3	27.0
Cholesterol	47.1	41.8
Depression	13.1	19.6
Asthma	8.0	9.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

1.15.4 HIV/ AIDS in Mauritius

Since October 1987 when the first cases of AIDS were registered, the number has been increasing to reach 6,352 at December 2015, of whom 23 % were women. During 2015, 262 new cases of HIV/AIDS were registered among Mauritians and the proportion of women among the new cases was 41% compared to 12% in 2005. In 2015, out of the 107 new HIV cases detected among females, 68% was due to heterosexual as mode of transmission and 19% due to drug injection. As regards males, among the 155 new cases, the percentages were 41% and 46% respectively.

1.16 Human Development Index

Mauritius' HDI value for 2015 is 0.781— which put the country in the high human development category— positioning it at 64 out of 188 countries and territories.

Between 1990 and 2015, Mauritius' HDI value increased from 0.620 to 0.781, an increase of 26.0 %. Table 39 reviews Mauritius' progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2015, Mauritius' life expectancy at birth increased by 5.2 years, mean years of schooling increased by 3.4 years and expected years of schooling increased by 4.7 years. Mauritius' GNI per capita increased by about 141.5 % between 1990 and 2015. Mauritius GNI per capita increased by about 301.8 % between 1980 and 2014.

Table 39: Mauritius HDI trends; 1980-2014

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI value
1990	69.4	10.5	5.7	7,432	0.620
1995	70.3	11.2	6.3	8,817	0.648
2000	71.2	12.2	6.2	10,974	0.673
2005	72.4	13.4	7.2	12,612	0.713
2010	73.4	14.1	8.2	15,827	0.748
2011	73.7	14.3	8.5	16,221	0.756
2012	74.0	14.7	8.6	16,686	0.765
2013	74.2	14.7	8.9	17,111	0.769
2014	74.4	15.2	9.1	17,364	0.779
2015	74.6	15.2	9.1	17,948	0.781

Source: Human Development Report 2016, United Nations Development Programme

Mauritius' HDI for 2015 is 0.781. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.669, a loss of 14.4 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the HDI dimension indices. Botswana and Gabon show losses due to inequality of 37.9% and 23.9 % respectively. The average loss due to inequality for high HDI countries is 20.0 percent and for Sub-Saharan Africa it is 32.2 %. The Human inequality coefficient for Mauritius is equal to 14.3 % (table 40).

Table 40: Mauritius HDI indicators for 2014 relative to selected countries and groups

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
Mauritius	0.781	64	74.6	15.2	9.1	17,948
Botswana	0.698	108	64.5	12.6	9.2	14,663
Gabon	0.697	109	64.9	12.6	8.1	19,044
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.523		58.9	9.7	5.4	3,383
High HDI	0.746		75.5	13.8	8.1	13,844

Source: Human Development Report 2016, United Nations Development Programme

1.17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Mauritius has achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG targets relating to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving primary education, promoting gender equality and combating HIV/AIDS, integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, ensuring access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, providing access to affordable essential drugs, debt servicing and making available the benefits of new technologies, especially in the field of information and communications. The country is, however, still working to achieve its targets on inequality, reducing under-5 mortality, maternal mortality ratio, representation of women in Parliament and reducing bio-diversity loss.

The Government fully supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is making considerable efforts to achieving the SDGs.

1.18 National resource management and environment

Land Use

Land use refers to the main activity taking place on an area of land, for example, farming, forestry or housing. Based on latest available data (Table 41) in 2005, sugar cane plantations occupied 39% (72,000 hectares) of the total land area of the Island of Mauritius, forest, scrubs and grazing lands 25% (47,200 hectares), and built-up areas another 25% (46,500 hectares).

During the period 1995 to 2005, the land occupied by sugarcane, tea plantations and forestry decreased while that of built-up areas, other agricultural activities, and infrastructure and inland water resource systems went up.

Table 41: Land use, Island of Mauritius, 1995 and 2005

Land Use Distribution	1995		2005		Change	
	Hectares	%	Hectares	%	Hectares	%
Sugar cane plantations	76,840	41.2	72,000	38.6	-4,840	-6.3
Tea plantations	3,660	2.0	674	0.4	-2,986	-81.6
Forests, shrubs and grazing lands	57,000	30.6	47,200	25.3	-9,800	-17.2
Other agricultural activities	6,000	3.2	8,000	4.3	2,000	33.3
Infrastructure	4,000	2.1	4,500	2.4	500	12.5
Inland water resource systems	2,600	1.4	2,900	1.6	300	11.5
Built-up areas	36,400	19.5	46,500	24.9	10,100	27.7
Abandoned cane field	4,726	2.5
Total	186,500	100.	186,500	100.0	0	0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Marine conservation

The total marine protected area for the Republic of Mauritius is 155.2 km²; i.e. 71.9 km² for Mauritius and 83.3 km² for Rodrigues. The proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits is considered by the Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Islands to stand at 90 % in 2014. The total marine and coastal protected areas stood at 14,759 hectares in 2015, which is the same as in 2014.

Quality of air

Though vital for economic development and households, the production and consumption of energy release greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the main component of the greenhouse gases. Net carbon dioxide emissions, after accounting for the removal of CO₂ by forests, went up by 0.1% from 3,675.6 thousand tonnes in 2014 to 3,681 thousand tonnes in 2015.

Energy

In 2015, total primary energy requirement was 1,534 ktoe, showing an increase of 2.8% compared to 1,492 ktoe¹⁶ in 2014. Consequently, this led to an increase of 3.4% in the per capita primary energy requirement from 1.18 toe in 2014 to 1.22 toe in 2015.

¹⁶ Thousand ton of oil equivalent

Final energy consumption

Final energy consumption is the total amount of energy required by end users as a final product. End-users are mainly categorized into five sectors namely: manufacturing, transport, commercial and distributive trade, households and agriculture. Final energy consumption increased by 2.4% from 892 ktoe in 2014 to 913 ktoe in 2015. The two main energy-consuming sectors were “Transport” and “Manufacturing”, accounting respectively for 50.7% and 23.7% of the final energy consumed. They were followed by the household sector (14.2%), commercial and distributive trade (10.5%) and agriculture (0.5%) – (Table 42).

Table 42: Final energy consumption by sector and type of fuel, 2014 – 2015

Sector	2014		2015	
	ktoe	%	ktoe	%
Manufacturing	210.7	23.6	216.2	23.7
Transport	454.1	50.9	463.1	50.7
Commercial and distributive trade	92.5	10.4	95.5	10.5
Household	126.5	14.2	129.9	14.2
Agriculture	4.6	0.5	4.2	0.5
Other	3.4	0.4	3.9	0.4
Total	891.9	100.0	912.9	100.0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

2 Productivity Trends

2.1 Productivity Performance

Productivity is “what we get out for what we put in”. It expresses the relationship between output of goods and services or real output and the various inputs required for production. The two main inputs are labour and capital. Aggregate productivity is generally measured in terms of labour productivity, capital productivity and total factor productivity or multifactor productivity.

Table 43 presents the growth rate of the various productivity and competitiveness indices for the total economy.

Table 43: Productivity and other related indicators for the total economy

Indicator	Growth rate (%)			
	Annual Average		2015 ¹	2016
	2006-2016	2007-2016		
1 Output (GVA at basic prices)	4.0	3.8	3.0	3.5
2 GDP at market prices	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7
3 GDP per capita (market prices)	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.6
4 Labour input	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1
5 Capital input	4.2	4.0	2.2	2.4
6 Capital - Output ratio	0.2	0.2	-0.8	-1.1
7 Capital - Labour ratio	2.9	2.7	0.9	2.3
8 Labour productivity	2.7	2.5	1.7	3.4
9 Capital productivity	-0.2	-0.2	0.8	1.1
10 Multifactor productivity	0.9	0.8	1.1	2.0
11 Average compensation of employees	6.2	5.5	2.7	6.7
12 Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	3.4	2.9	1.0	3.2
13 Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	1.9	1.4	-12.0	0.9

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Labour productivity

Labour productivity for the whole economy is a measure of real output (GDP) per worker. The labour productivity index improved from 95.3 in 2006 to 124.4 in 2016, giving an average annual growth of 2.7%. In 2016, labour productivity grew at a higher rate of 3.4% compared to 1.7% in 2015.

Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GDP per unit of capital. During the period 2006 to 2016, the index of capital productivity declined from 99.9 in 2006 to 98.1 in 2016. The average annual rate of change worked out to -0.2%. Capital productivity registered an increase of 1.1% in 2016 compared to 0.8% in 2015.

Multifactor productivity (MFP)

The MFP index shows the rate of change in “productive efficiency”. In addition to labour and capital inputs, it takes into account qualitative factors such as better management and improved quality of inputs through training and technology. The average annual change in MFP during the period 2006 to 2016 worked out to 0.9%. MFP growth in 2016 (2.0%) was higher than in 2015 (1.1%)

2.2 Productivity trends of the main economic sectors

Labour productivity

Labour productivity has improved in most of the industry groups in 2015 compared to 2014


¹⁷(table 44). Industry groups which have witnessed a decline in labour productivity are:

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining and quarrying
- Export Oriented Enterprises
- Construction
- Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles
- Human health and social work activities
- Other service activities

Table 44: Labour productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015

	(Index 2007=100)																
	Index									Growth Rate (%)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	109.2	119.8	120.3	127.3	129.2	126.9	129.6	128.1	9.2	9.7	0.4	5.8	1.5	-1.8	2.1	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	100.0	102.7	96.7	101.3	82.8	66.5	63.0	57.7	55.7	2.7	-5.9	4.8	-18.3	-19.7	-5.2	-8.4	-3.4
Manufacturing	100.0	102.2	110.5	113.5	117.3	119.8	121.4	122.1	122.7	2.2	8.1	2.8	3.3	2.1	1.4	0.6	0.4
Export Oriented Enterprises	100.0	106.3	116.2	125.4	135.6	140.8	137.8	139.2	137.4	6.3	9.3	7.9	8.1	3.8	-2.1	1.0	-1.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	102.0	97.4	97.4	101.7	106.3	111.0	120.6	125.2	2.0	-4.5	0.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	8.7	3.8
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	93.6	90.2	90.3	90.3	84.7	86.3	88.9	89.6	-6.4	-3.5	0.0	0.0	-6.2	2.0	3.0	0.8
Construction	100.0	109.9	112.5	114.5	111.4	107.4	98.3	93.3	89.3	9.9	2.4	1.7	-2.7	-3.6	-8.5	-5.1	-4.3
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	101.3	96.2	96.2	99.7	101.6	100.5	102.1	101.3	1.3	-5.0	0.0	3.6	1.9	-1.1	1.6	-0.7
Transportation and storage	100.0	99.1	99.7	102.8	108.0	108.6	107.1	108.2	110.6	-0.9	0.6	3.1	5.1	0.5	-1.3	1.0	2.2

¹⁷ Data from Digest of Productivity and Competitiveness Statistics 2015 (Statistics Mauritius) has been used



Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	89.3	86.7	90.3	91.8	90.6	90.3	93.9	99.9	-10.7	-2.8	4.1	1.6	-1.3	-0.3	4.0	6.4
Information and communication	100.0	108.4	120.0	130.1	143.3	147.3	150.7	155.6	163.1	8.4	10.8	8.4	10.2	2.8	2.3	3.3	4.8
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	95.9	94.2	92.8	95.8	97.5	99.2	101.6	106.2	-4.1	-1.7	-1.5	3.2	1.8	1.7	2.4	4.5
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	106.5	112.1	120.0	130.3	109.9	81.4	75.0	75.9	6.5	5.3	7.0	8.5	-15.6	-26.0	-7.8	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	109.9	116.2	120.8	128.6	124.3	120.7	123.9	125.6	9.9	5.8	3.9	6.5	-3.3	-2.9	2.6	1.4
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	101.6	102.8	109.7	121.5	130.5	136.6	141.7	151.2	1.6	1.2	6.7	10.8	7.4	4.7	3.7	6.7
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.2	98.6	102.3	108.1	112.0	110.8	114.3	114.6	-1.8	0.5	3.7	5.7	3.6	-1.1	3.1	0.3
Education	100.0	99.8	96.5	98.0	100.3	103.0	103.5	106.3	107.0	-0.2	-3.3	1.6	2.4	2.7	0.5	2.7	0.6
Human health and social work activities	100.0	96.0	97.2	89.5	91.8	96.8	101.8	108.2	108.1	-4.0	1.2	-7.9	2.5	5.5	5.2	6.3	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	108.4	117.6	120.1	129.1	135.0	140.0	145.9	147.8	8.4	8.5	2.1	7.6	4.5	3.7	4.3	1.3
Other service activities	100.0	99.6	100.7	107.3	110.1	99.1	85.7	80.4	76.4	-0.4	1.1	6.6	2.7	-10.0	-13.5	-6.2	-5.0
Total Economy	100.0	102.6	105.2	107.9	112.7	115.3	115.7	118.3	120.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.5	2.3	0.3	2.3	1.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Capital Productivity

An improvement in capital productivity is observed in most of the economic sectors in 2015 in comparison to 2014 (table 45). Capital productivity has declined in the following sectors.

- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Financial and insurance activities
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and social work activities

Table 45: Capital productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015

(Index 2007=100)																	
Industry	Capital Productivity																
	Index									Growth Rate (%)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	96.1	103.6	101.8	103.1	102.1	91.6	92.3	111.4	-3.9	7.9	-1.8	1.3	-1.0	-10.3	0.8	20.7
Mining and quarrying	100.0	75.2	57.0	48.1	32.1	25.3	21.2	22.6	24.6	-24.8	-24.3	-15.6	-33.3	-21.2	-16.1	6.8	8.6
Manufacturing	100.0	102.5	105.0	111.2	113.4	118.9	127.9	130.3	136.6	2.5	2.4	6.0	1.9	4.9	7.5	1.9	4.8
<i>Export Oriented Enterprises</i>	100.0	104.2	112.4	130.9	148.3	162.4	157.0	151.0	151.5	4.2	7.9	16.4	13.3	9.5	-3.3	-3.8	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	110.0	110.4	114.9	115.4	113.1	114.0	116.4	123.1	10.0	0.4	4.1	0.4	-2.0	0.8	2.1	5.7
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	103.4	105.9	102.9	94.2	80.2	68.9	57.2	45.2	3.4	2.4	-2.8	-8.5	-14.9	-14.0	-17.1	-21.0
Construction	100.0	96.7	90.2	83.5	72.6	63.5	55.8	48.3	44.5	-3.3	-6.7	-7.5	-13.0	-12.6	-12.2	-13.4	-7.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	96.7	92.4	89.2	81.8	77.1	76.5	77.5	79.2	-3.3	-4.4	-3.5	-8.3	-5.7	-0.8	1.3	2.1
Transportation and storage	100.0	103.4	102.1	104.7	111.1	116.7	122.7	128.4	136.0	3.4	-1.3	2.6	6.2	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.9
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	88.8	75.6	74.0	73.2	70.9	71.5	75.8	82.5	-11.2	-14.9	-2.0	-1.1	-3.2	0.9	6.0	8.9
Information and communication	100.0	112.8	123.4	135.3	146.6	157.9	166.8	176.4	187.2	12.8	9.4	9.7	8.3	7.7	5.6	5.8	6.1
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	108.5	110.1	103.6	103.9	104.3	105.3	103.5	102.4	8.5	1.4	-5.8	0.3	0.3	1.0	-1.7	-1.1
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	81.4	75.7	76.8	82.6	88.5	94.5	98.8	100.5	-18.6	-7.0	1.3	7.6	7.1	6.9	4.5	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	81.7	69.8	60.2	52.5	47.6	43.3	37.5	31.9	-18.3	-14.6	-13.8	-12.8	-9.4	-9.2	-13.4	-14.8
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	92.1	78.8	86.5	81.9	76.0	70.5	52.5	45.4	-7.9	-14.5	9.8	-5.3	-7.2	-7.2	-25.6	-13.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.3	92.2	88.6	84.5	82.1	79.0	78.1	77.2	-1.7	-6.2	-3.8	-4.7	-2.9	-3.8	-1.1	-1.2
Education	100.0	96.1	91.7	93.6	96.0	93.3	87.9	87.2	85.7	-3.9	-4.6	2.1	2.6	-2.8	-5.8	-0.8	-1.6
Human health and social work activities	100.0	92.7	83.1	77.5	74.5	70.8	69.0	69.9	69.8	-7.3	-10.3	-6.8	-3.9	-4.9	-2.5	1.2	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	94.0	88.9	82.1	76.6	70.9	67.3	67.8	69.6	-6.0	-5.4	-7.7	-6.8	-7.4	-5.1	0.6	2.7
Other service activities	100.0	99.1	97.6	100.1	102.2	106.1	110.4	114.7	119.2	-0.9	-1.5	2.5	2.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9
Total Economy	100.0	100.1	98.0	97.4	96.6	95.9	95.3	96.0	96.8	0.1	-2.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-0.6	0.8	0.8

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Multifactor productivity

Multifactor productivity has improved in most sectors of the economy in 2015, compared to 2014. Nonetheless, the following sectors have witnessed a decline in multi- factor productivity (table 46).

- Export Oriented Enterprises
- Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- Construction
- Professional, scientific and technical activities
- Administrative and support service activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Human health and social work activities
- Other service activities

Table 46: Multifactor productivity by industry group, 2007 – 2015

	(Index 2007=100)																
	Index									Growth Rate (%)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100.0	100.4	108.9	107.6	110.4	110.9	103.5	104.4	117.8	0.4	8.4	-1.2	2.6	0.5	-6.7	0.9	12.9
Mining and quarrying	100.0	83.7	67.4	60.6	44.3	35.7	30.5	31.7	33.4	-16.3	-19.5	-10.2	-26.8	-19.4	-14.7	4.1	5.4
Manufacturing	100.0	102.4	107.1	112.1	114.9	119.3	125.3	126.9	130.6	2.4	4.6	4.7	2.5	3.8	5.0	1.3	2.9
Export Oriented Enterprises	100.0	105.3	114.5	127.7	140.5	149.1	145.6	143.9	142.8	5.3	8.7	11.6	10.0	6.2	-2.4	-1.1	-0.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	100.0	108.4	107.9	110.6	111.7	111.0	113.0	117.6	123.6	8.4	-0.5	2.5	1.0	-0.6	1.8	4.0	5.1
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	100.0	97.9	96.2	95.4	91.6	82.4	77.8	72.0	62.5	-2.1	-1.7	-0.9	-3.9	-10.0	-5.6	-7.5	-13.2
Construction	100.0	101.8	98.5	94.6	86.3	79.0	70.4	62.9	58.7	1.8	-3.2	-3.9	-8.8	-8.4	-10.8	-10.7	-6.7
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	100.0	98.0	93.5	91.1	86.3	83.0	82.2	83.2	84.2	-2.0	-4.6	-2.5	-5.3	-3.9	-0.9	1.1	1.2

Transportation and storage	100.0	101.3	100.9	103.7	109.6	112.5	114.2	117.4	121.8	1.3	-0.4	2.8	5.6	2.6	1.5	2.8	3.8
Accommodation and food service activities	100.0	88.9	78.3	78.0	77.9	76.0	76.6	80.8	87.4	-11.1	-11.9	-0.4	-0.2	-2.5	0.9	5.5	8.2
Information and communication	100.0	111.4	122.3	133.4	145.4	153.6	159.6	166.9	176.2	11.4	9.8	9.1	8.9	5.6	3.9	4.6	5.5
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	103.6	103.8	99.5	100.9	101.8	103.1	102.9	103.5	3.6	0.2	-4.1	1.4	0.9	1.3	-0.1	0.5
Real estate activities (Other)	100.0	85.9	81.3	82.4	88.0	91.3	92.3	94.3	95.5	-14.1	-5.3	1.4	6.9	3.7	1.0	2.2	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	91.6	83.5	75.8	68.8	62.7	57.7	51.5	45.5	-8.4	-8.9	-9.2	-9.2	-8.9	-8.0	-10.8	-11.6
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	95.6	86.7	94.3	93.8	91.2	87.4	70.1	63.0	-4.4	-9.3	8.7	-0.5	-2.8	-4.2	-19.7	-10.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	100.0	98.2	97.3	99.2	101.8	103.5	102.1	103.9	103.6	-1.8	-0.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	-1.3	1.7	-0.3
Education	100.0	98.8	95.2	96.9	99.3	100.6	99.9	101.8	102.0	-1.2	-3.6	1.7	2.5	1.4	-0.7	1.9	0.1
Human health and social work activities	100.0	94.7	91.4	84.5	84.2	84.5	86.5	89.6	89.3	-5.3	-3.5	-7.5	-0.5	0.5	2.4	3.5	-0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	97.3	94.9	89.4	85.7	81.0	78.5	79.4	80.8	-2.7	-2.5	-5.8	-4.2	-5.4	-3.1	1.1	1.8
Other service activities	100.0	99.4	99.3	104.1	106.6	102.0	94.9	92.5	91.1	-0.6	0.0	4.8	2.4	-4.3	-7.0	-2.4	-1.6
Total Economy	100.0	101.0	100.7	101.3	102.5	103.0	102.9	104.0	105.1	1.0	-0.3	0.6	1.1	0.5	-0.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Statistics Mauritius

2.3 Trends in unit labour cost

Unit labour cost (ULC) measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 2006 to 2016, average annual compensation of employees increased by 6.2% whilst labour productivity grew by 2.7%. The growth of 6.2% in average annual compensation of employees and 2.7% in labour productivity resulted in an average annual growth of 3.4% in ULC. In 2016, ULC increased by 3.2% compared to 1.0% growth in 2015 (Table 47).

Table 47: Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Total economy, 2006 - 2016

Year	Average compensation of employees		Labour productivity		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2006	88.5	7.9	95.3	4.3	92.9	3.5
2007	100.0	13.0	100.0	4.9	100.0	7.6
2008	109.0	9.0	102.6	2.6	106.2	6.2
2009	114.1	4.7	105.2	2.6	108.4	2.1
2010	119.1	4.4	107.9	2.6	110.3	1.8
2011	128.9	8.2	112.7	4.5	114.3	3.6
2012	136.7	6.1	115.3	2.3	118.6	3.7
2013	144.2	5.5	115.7	0.3	124.6	5.1
2014	147.3	2.1	118.3	2.3	124.4	-0.1
2015 ¹	151.2	2.7	120.3	1.7	125.7	1.0
2016	161.3	6.7	124.4	3.4	129.7	3.2
Average annual growth rate 2006 - 2016	6.2%		2.7%		3.4%	

Source: Statistics Mauritius

From 2006 to 2016, ULC in Mauritian Rupees grew at an average annual rate of 3.4%. In Dollar terms, it increased by 1.9% as a result of an average annual depreciation of 1.4% of the Mauritian Rupee vis-à-vis the US Dollar. In 2016, ULC in Dollar terms increased by 0.9% compared to a fall of 12.0% in 2015.

2.4 Productivity indicators for the manufacturing sector

Productivity trends

During the period 2007 to 2016, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 3.3% and capital productivity increased by an average of 3.9% annually. That was the result of a growth of 1.8% in real output and declines of 1.5% and 2.0% in labour input and capital input respectively. During the same period, multifactor productivity increased by an average of 3.6% per annum (table 48).

Table 48: Productivity and competitiveness indicators for the Manufacturing sector

	Indicator	Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average	2015	2016
		2007-2016		
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	1.8	0.0	-0.1
2	Labour input	-1.5	-0.6	-2.3
3	Capital input	-2.0	-4.5	-3.6
4	Capital - Output ratio	-3.8	-4.5	-3.5
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-0.6	-3.9	-1.4
6	Labour productivity	3.3	0.6	2.2
7	Capital productivity	3.9	4.7	3.7
8	Multifactor productivity	3.6	2.2	2.8
9	Average compensation of employees	5.7	1.8	5.0
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.3	1.2	2.7
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	0.8	-11.9	0.5

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Unit labour cost

From 2007 to 2016, ULC grew at an average annual rate of 2.3% (table 49) due to a higher growth in average compensation of employees (5.7%) compared to labour productivity (3.3%). In 2016, ULC for the manufacturing sector increased by 2.7% compared to 1.2% in 2015. In Dollar terms, ULC rose by 0.5% in 2016 after a fall of 11.9% in 2015.

Table 49: Average compensation of employees, Labour productivity and Unit Labour Cost - Manufacturing sector, 2007 – 2016

Year	Average compensation of employees ¹		Labour productivity ¹		Unit Labour Cost (MUR)	
	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate	Index	Growth rate
		(%)		(%)		(%)
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	109.6	9.6	102.4	2.4	107.0	7.0
2009	121.5	10.9	113.8	11.1	106.7	-0.2
2010	126.8	4.3	117.6	3.3	107.8	1.0
2011	138.9	9.5	122.7	4.3	113.2	5.0
2012	146.3	5.3	126.1	2.8	115.9	2.4
2013	148.1	1.3	128.4	1.8	115.3	-0.5
2014	154.4	4.3	130.7	1.8	118.1	2.4
2015¹	157.2	1.8	131.5	0.6	119.5	1.2
2016	165.0	5.0	134.5	2.2	122.7	2.7
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2016		5.7%		3.3%		2.3%

Source: Statistics Mauritius

2.5 Productivity indicators for Export Oriented Enterprises (EOE)

Labour and capital productivity registered average annual growths of 3.0% and 4.2 % respectively for the period 2007 to 2016 in the EOE sector. Multifactor productivity grew at an average annual rate of 3.4% during the same period.

In 2016, labour productivity in EOE decreased by 5.1% after a fall of 1.3% in 2015. Likewise, capital and multifactor productivity witnessed decreases of 4.1% and 5.0% respectively in 2016. In 2015, capital productivity rose by 0.3% and multifactor productivity fell by 0.7% (table 50).

Table 50: Productivity Trends - EOE non-textile subsector, 2007 – 2016

Year	Labour productivity		Capital productivity		Multifactor productivity	
	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)	Index	Growth rate (%)
2007	100.0		100.0		100.0	
2008	106.3	6.3	104.2	4.2	105.3	5.3
2009	116.2	9.3	112.4	7.9	114.5	8.7
2010	125.4	7.9	130.9	16.4	127.7	11.6
2011	135.6	8.1	148.3	13.3	140.5	10.0
2012	140.8	3.8	162.4	9.5	149.1	6.2
2013	137.8	-2.1	157.0	-3.3	145.6	-2.4
2014	139.2	1.0	151.0	-3.8	143.9	-1.1
2015 ¹	137.4	-1.3	151.5	0.3	142.8	-0.7
2016	130.4	-5.1	145.3	-4.1	135.7	-5.0
Average annual growth rate 2007 - 2016	3.0%		4.2%		3.4%	

Source: Statistics Mauritius

2.6 International comparisons

International comparison of Unit Labour Cost in Manufacturing

Based on latest estimates prepared by The Conference Board International Labour Comparisons programme, it is observed that, in 2015, ULC in the manufacturing sector, expressed in national currency, increased in all countries except France. Mauritius recorded an increase of 1.2%. In the same year, ULC in US Dollar showed decreases in most countries except Taiwan where a low increase is observed when compared to changes in national currency, explained by depreciation of currencies under review against the US Dollar. Mauritius witnessed a decrease of 11.9% (table 51).

Table 51: Manufacturing Unit Labour Cost Growth rate of selected countries, 2015

Country	USA	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Mauritius	Taiwan	Korea
National currency	2.2	2.7	1.3	0.3	5.2	1.2	5.2	5.5
US \$	2.2	-18.7	-15.3	-16.2	-2.4	-11.9	0.1	-1.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

International comparison of Hourly Labour Cost (HLC)

Table 52 compares the evolution of HLC in the manufacturing sector with available hourly labour cost for some other countries. With the exception of year 2012, it is observed that Germany has been the country with the most expensive HLC from 2005 to 2015. In 2015, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 2.56 US Dollar compared to 2.78 US Dollar in 2014.

Table 52: Hourly compensation costs in manufacturing, U.S. dollars, 2005 – 2015

US Dollar											
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Australia	28.59	29.15	33.28	35.28	32.88	39.56	46.40	47.72	47.09	46.07	38.75
Canada	26.26	28.59	31.29	32.08	29.38	34.42	36.45	36.91	36.63	34.56	30.94
France	32.67	33.85	37.96	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	40.67	42.85	44.18	37.59
Germany	38.17	39.31	43.72	47.27	45.76	44.25	47.61	45.89	48.98	49.47	42.42
Japan	25.23	24.03	23.72	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.35	29.13	26.94	23.60
Korea, Republic of	14.83	17.36	19.43	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	21.96	23.77	22.68
Mauritius	1.66	1.61	1.57	1.79	1.78	1.99	2.19	2.48	2.54	2.78	2.56
Mexico	5.61	5.88	6.17	6.48	5.69	6.13	6.49	6.35	6.82	6.76	5.90
Portugal	9.48	9.92	11.16	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	11.08
Singapore	13.24	13.76	15.70	18.86	17.54	19.41	23.11	24.16	23.95	26.82	25.41
Taiwan	7.92	8.05	8.18	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.39	9.37	9.49	9.51
United Kingdom	29.69	31.17	35.21	33.91	29.25	28.99	30.54	30.87	31.00	33.01	31.44
United States	30.13	30.47	32.07	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.50	35.64	36.34	37.04	37.71

Source: The Conference Board and Statistics Mauritius estimates

3 Chapter 3: Competitiveness Review

3.1 Country ranking

Mauritius is ranked 1st in Sub-Saharan Africa and 45th worldwide with regards the global competitiveness index of the Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017 released by the World Economic Forum. The country has improved its ranking from its previous position at the 46th place in the 2015-2016 report and continues to consolidate its lead in the Sub Saharan region for the fourth consecutive year (tables 53 & 54).

Table 53: Global Competitiveness Ranking 2010-2016- Mauritius and 10 most competitive global economies; (1= best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singapore	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
United States	4	5	7	5	3	3	3
Netherlands	8	7	5	8	8	5	4
Germany	5	6	6	4	5	4	5
Sweden	2	3	4	6	10	9	6
United Kingdom	12	10	8	10	9	10	7
Japan	6	9	10	9	6	6	8
Hong Kong SAR	11	11	9	7	7	7	9
Finland	7	4	3	3	4	8	10
Mauritius	55	54	54	45	39	46	45

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 54: The 10 most competitive Sub-Saharan African economies; (1= best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	55	54	54	45	39	46	45
South Africa	54	50	52	53	56	49	47
Rwanda	80	70	63	66	62	58	52
Botswana	76	80	79	74	74	71	64
Namibia	74	83	92	90	88	85	84
Kenya	106	102	106	96	90	99	96
Côte d'Ivoire	129	129	131	126	115	91	99
Gabon			99	112	106	103	108
Ethiopia	119	106	121	127	118	109	109
Cape Verde	117	119	122	122	114	112	110

Source: World Economic Forum

3.2 Stage of development

In line with well-known economic theory of stages of development, the Global Competitiveness Report 2016- 2017 classifies economies into three stages of development.

- Stage 1- Factor- driven stage
- Stage 2- Efficiency driven stage
- Stage 3- Innovation driven stage

In the first stage, the economy is factor-driven and countries compete based on their factor endowments—primarily unskilled labour and natural resources. Maintaining competitiveness at this stage of development hinges primarily on well-functioning public and private institutions, a well-developed infrastructure, a stable macroeconomic environment and a healthy workforce that has received at least a basic education.

As a country becomes more competitive, productivity will increase and wages will rise with advancing development. Countries will then move into the efficiency-driven stage of development, when they must begin to develop more-efficient production processes and increase product quality because wages have risen and they cannot increase prices. At this point,

competitiveness is increasingly driven by higher education and training, efficient goods markets, well-functioning labour markets, developed financial markets, the ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies and a large domestic or foreign market.

Finally, as countries move into the innovation-driven stage, wages will have risen by so much that they are able to sustain those higher wages and the associated standard of living only if their businesses are able to compete using the most sophisticated production processes and by innovating new ones. According to the Global Competitiveness report 2016- 2017, Mauritius is one of the 19 countries that have made the transition from an efficiency-driven economy to an innovation-driven one (table 55).

Table 55: Stages of Development

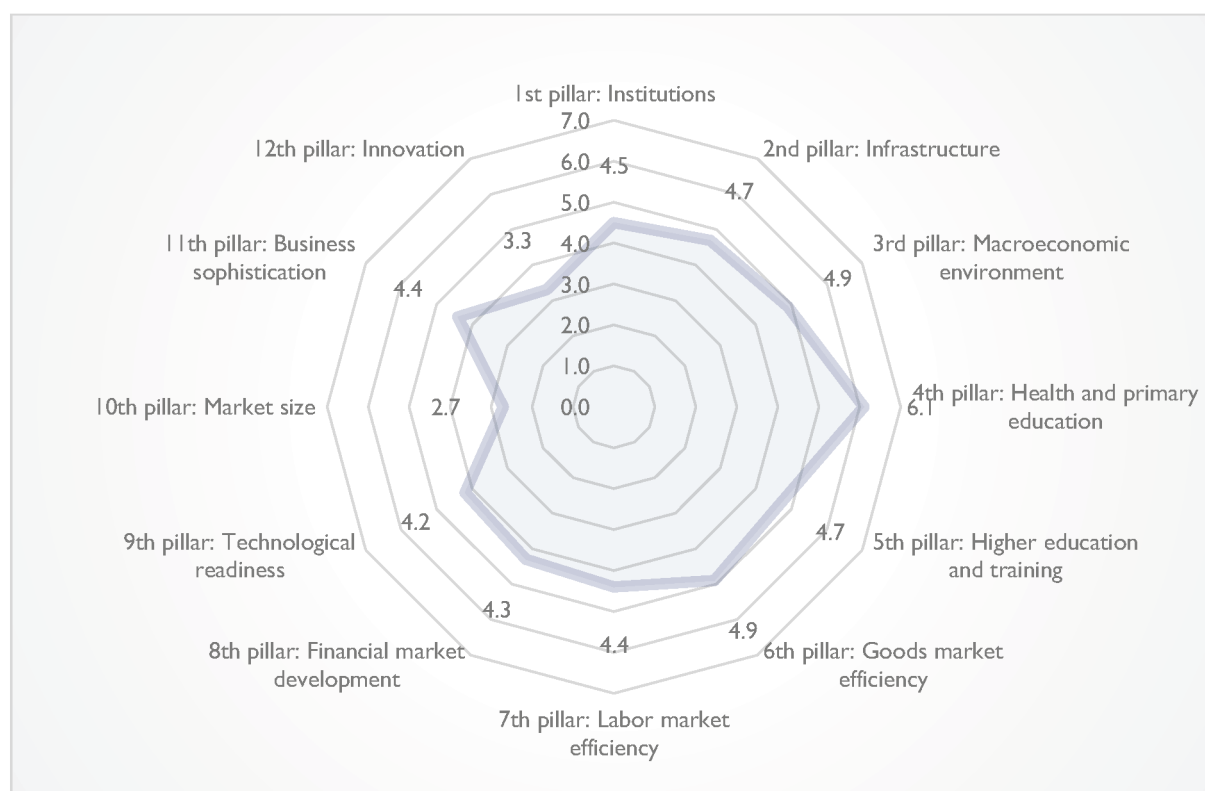
Stages of Development	GDP per capita (US\$)	Number of Countries
I. Stage-Factor-driven	Less than 2,000	35 economies
Transition from Stage 1 to Stage 2	2,000–2,999	17 economies
II. Stage-Efficiency-driven	3,000–8,999	30 economies
Transition from Stage 2 to Stage 3	9,000–17,000	19 economies (Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Hungary, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Oman, Panama, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Turkey and Uruguay)
III. Stage-Innovation-driven	More than 17,000	37 economies Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong SAR, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea Rep, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, China, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States

Source: World Economic Forum

3.3 How Mauritius fares?

Figure 14 gives an overview of Mauritius performance in the 12 pillars. Mauritius has the region's most efficient goods market, best infrastructure and most healthy and educated workforce. To move further up the development ladder it particularly needs to improve the quality of higher education, the rate at which it adopts new technologies and its capacity to nurture innovation.

Figure 14: Mauritius Performance Overview

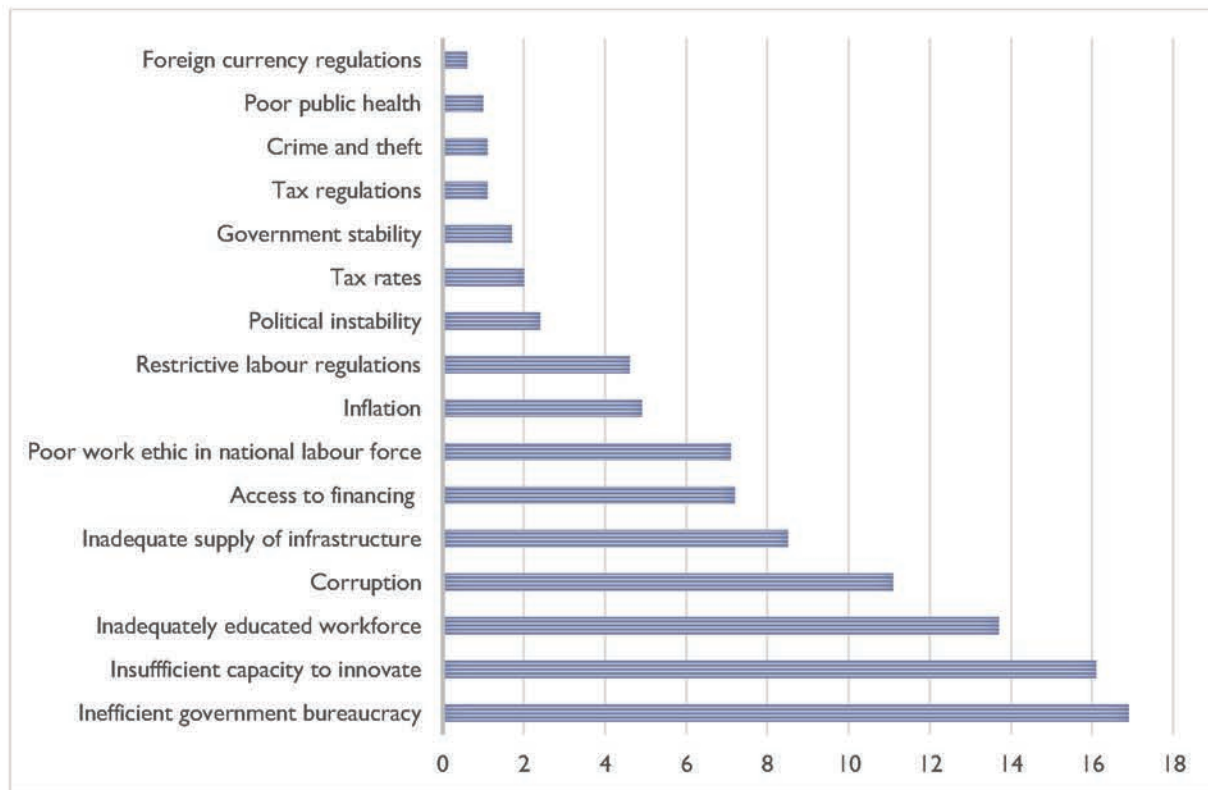


Source: World Economic Forum

According to the World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2016¹⁸, the most problematic factors for doing business in Mauritius are inefficient government bureaucracy, insufficient capacity to innovate and inadequately educated workforce (figure 15).

¹⁸ From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

Figure 15: Most problematic factors for doing business



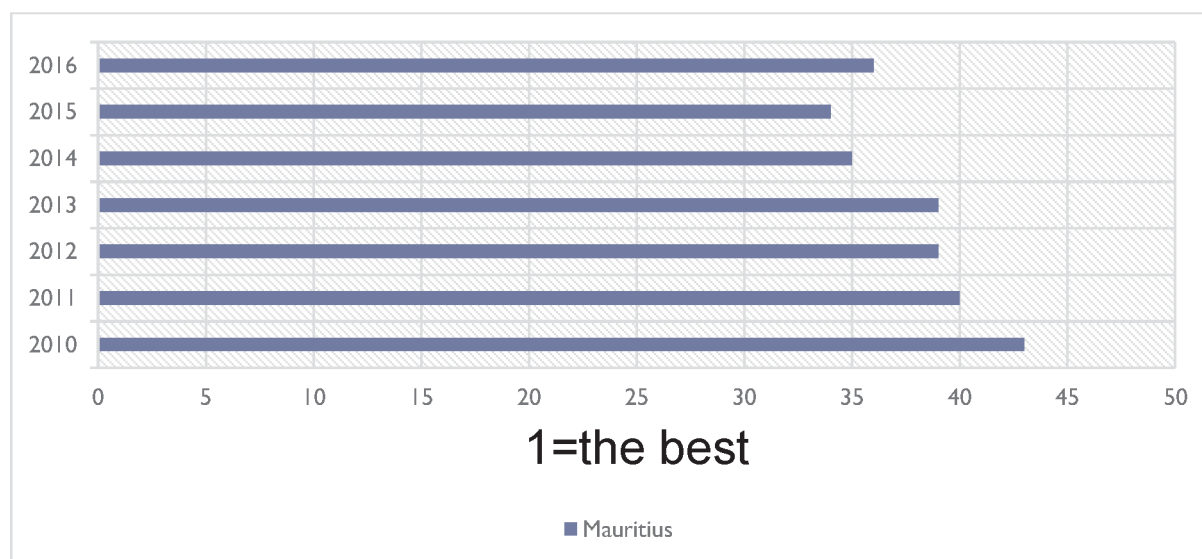
Source: World Economic Forum

3.4 First Pillar- Institutions

The institutional environment of a country depends on the efficiency and the behaviour of both public and private stakeholders. The legal and administrative framework within which individuals, firms, and governments interact determines the quality of the public institutions of a country and has a strong bearing on competitiveness and growth. It influences investment decisions and the organization of production and plays a key role in the ways in which societies distribute the benefits and bear the costs of development strategies and policies. Good private institutions are also important for the sound and sustainable development of an economy.

Mauritius is ranked 36th for the overall quality of its institutions which represents a loss of 2 ranks compared to its 2015 performance, whereby the country secured the 34th place (Figure16).

Figure 16: Mauritius First Pillar ranking; institutions



Source: World Economic Forum

The indicators (table 56) which have shown improvement since 2010 are intellectual property protection, judicial independence, business costs of terrorism, business costs of crime and violence, organised crime, reliability of police services, ethical behaviour of firms and efficacy of corporate boards.

Table 56: Pillar 1 Ranking Mauritius, 2010- 2016; 1= the best

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.01 Property rights, 1-7 (best)	36	33	36	37	33	32	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection, 1-7 (best)		55	54	49	41	41	45
1.03 Diversion of public funds, 1-7 (best)	48	45	48	51	46	49	56
1.04 Public trust in politicians, 1-7 (best)	60	60	58	66	66	73	61
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes, 1-7 (best)	46	47	44	45	45	43	45
1.06 Judicial independence, 1-7 (best)	38	40	34	35	31	32	33
1.07 Favouritism in decisions of government officials, 1-7 (best)	62	59	60	66	73	85	71
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending, 1-7 (best)	36	36	38	47	44	46	46

1.09 Burden of government regulation, 1-7 (best)	29	46	50	35	36	29	39
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes, 1-7 (best)	29	33	26	23	22	23	28
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs., 1-7 (best)	28	33	30	22	30	31	31
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking, 1-7 (best)	24	37	42	38	34	28	28
1.13 Business costs of terrorism, 1-7 (best)	49	51	35	20	12	26	28
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence, 1-7 (best)	69	64	60	46	35	43	43
1.15 Organized crime, 1-7 (best)	34	29	17	21	20	23	22
1.16 Reliability of police services, 1-7 (best)	65	65	57	54	51	50	52
1.17 Ethical behaviour of firms, 1-7 (best)	46	46	43	41	37	36	41
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards, 1-7 (best)	29	31	22	24	25	42	57
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards, 1-7 (best)	42	58	32	26	39	41	35
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests, 1-7 (best)	16	19	19	19	18	32	34
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)	12	12	13	13	12	28	29

Source: World Economic Forum

3.4.1 Mauritius and best performers in Sub-Saharan Africa – Pillar 1

Rwanda continues to surpass Mauritius in the first pillar (table 57) for the fifth consecutive year. Rwanda outperforms Mauritius in several areas such as property rights, intellectual property protection, favouritism in decisions of government officials, ethical behaviour of firms and transparency of government policymaking amongst others (table 58).

Table 57: Mauritius and top performers in the region- Pillar 1; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rwanda	19	21	20	19	18	17	13
Mauritius	43	40	39	39	35	34	36
Botswana	32	32	33	34	39	37	37
Namibia	38	43	52	48	50	44	39
South Africa	47	46	43	41	36	38	40
Cape Verde	56	54	57	69	66	66	71
Ethiopia	59	58	74	95	96	83	75
Côte d'Ivoire	133	137	129	104	86	62	77
Kenya	123	114	106	88	78	91	86

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 58: Mauritius v/s Rwanda-Ranking: First Pillar; (1=best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.01 Property rights, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	44	37	34	29	28	20	22
	Mauritius	36	33	36	37	33	32	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda		34	32	33	32	28	28
	Mauritius		55	54	49	41	41	45
1.03 Diversion of public funds, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	15	30	37	25	19	18	16
	Mauritius	48	45	48	51	46	49	56
1.04 Public trust in politicians, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	8	7	6	8	10	8	7
	Mauritius	60	60	58	66	66	73	61
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	27	25	21	24	27	24	20
	Mauritius	46	47	44	45	45	43	45
1.06 Judicial independence, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	32	30	25	33	34	26	25
	Mauritius	38	40	34	35	31	32	33
1.07 Favouritism in decisions of government officials, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	8	6	5	11	16	10	9
	Mauritius	62	59	60	66	73	85	71

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
	Mauritius	36	36	38	47	44	46	46
1.09 Burden of government regulation, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	3	2	2	3	6	4	2
	Mauritius	29	46	50	35	36	29	39
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	35	25	15	17	16	12	11
	Mauritius	29	33	26	23	22	23	28
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs., 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	42	28	17	20	24	18	14
	Mauritius	28	33	30	22	30	31	31
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	22	13	7	8	8	9	9
	Mauritius	24	37	42	38	34	28	28
1.13 Business costs of terrorism, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	2	39	66	57	37	17	9
	Mauritius	49	51	35	20	12	26	28
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	6	18	30	12	6	4	5
	Mauritius	69	64	60	46	35	43	43
1.15 Organized crime, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	1	25	40	18	9	6	6
	Mauritius	34	29	17	21	20	23	22
1.16 Reliability of police services, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	21	20	19	21	21	21	6
	Mauritius	65	65	57	54	51	50	52
1.17 Ethical behaviour of firms, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	34	32	28	24	22	22	21
	Mauritius	46	46	43	41	37	36	41
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	86	78	69	65	63	43	40
	Mauritius	29	31	22	24	25	42	57
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	3	18	46	39	35	37	27
	Mauritius	42	58	32	26	39	41	35
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	42	36	30	31	34	25	23
	Mauritius	16	19	19	19	18	32	34
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0-10 (best)	Rwanda	27	28	29	31	22	100	79
	Mauritius	12	12	13	13	12	28	29

Source: World Economic Forum

3.4.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level, Pillar 1

Finland remains at the top position for the first pillar in 2016- 2017 (tables 59 & 60), followed by Singapore. Finland ranks first globally for its judicial independence and control of organised crimes amongst others.

Table 59: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking First Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Finland	4	4	3	1	2	1	1
Singapore	1	1	1	3	3	2	2
Sweden	2	2	6	5	13	11	4
Switzerland	7	6	5	7	9	7	6
Hong Kong SAR	8	9	10	9	8	8	9
Netherlands	12	10	7	8	10	10	11
United Kingdom	17	15	13	12	12	14	14
Japan	25	24	22	17	11	13	16
Germany	13	19	16	15	17	20	22
United States	40	39	41	35	30	28	27

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 60: Finland v/s Mauritius, Ranking First Pillar ;(1= the best)

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.01 Property rights, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Mauritius	33	36	37	33	32	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Mauritius	55	54	49	41	41	45
1.03 Diversion of public funds, 1-7 (best)	Finland	5	3	4	3	2	2
	Mauritius	45	48	51	46	49	56
1.04 Public trust in politicians, 1-7 (best)	Finland	14	12	7	5	5	5
	Mauritius	60	58	66	66	73	61
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes, 1-7 (best)	Finland	5	2	2	2	1	1
	Mauritius	47	44	45	45	43	45
1.06 Judicial independence, 1-7 (best)	Finland	4	2	2	2	2	1
	Mauritius	40	34	35	31	32	33
1.07 Favouritism in decisions of government officials, 1-7 (best)	Finland	9	7	4	4	4	2
	Mauritius	59	60	66	73	85	71

1.08 Wastefulness of government spending, 1-7 (best)	Finland	11	9	6	9	9	9
	Mauritius	36	38	47	44	46	46
1.09 Burden of government regulation, 1-7 (best)	Finland	11	6	4	7	15	13
	Mauritius	46	50	35	36	29	39
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes, 1-7 (best)	Finland	3	2	2	2	3	5
	Mauritius	33	26	23	22	23	28
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regs., 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Mauritius	33	30	22	30	31	31
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking, 1-7 (best)	Finland	6	2	2	3	5	7
	Mauritius	37	42	38	34	28	28
1.13 Business costs of terrorism, 1-7 (best)	Finland	4	2	3	1	1	3
	Mauritius	51	35	20	12	26	28
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence, 1-7 (best)	Finland	5	3	3	3	2	4
	Mauritius	64	60	46	35	43	43
1.15 Organized crime, 1-7 (best)	Finland	13	4	5	5	1	1
	Mauritius	29	17	21	20	23	22
1.16 Reliability of police services, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	65	57	54	51	50	52
1.17 Ethical behaviour of firms, 1-7 (best)	Finland	5	2	2	2	1	4
	Mauritius	46	43	41	37	36	41
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards, 1-7 (best)	Finland	7	2	2	2	2	2
	Mauritius	31	22	24	25	42	57
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards, 1-7 (best)	Finland	6	9	4	4	5	5
	Mauritius	58	32	26	39	41	35
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests, 1-7 (best)	Finland	2	1	2	1	1	2
	Mauritius	19	19	19	18	32	34
1.21 Strength of investor protection, 0–10 (best)	Finland	47	52	57	57	72	63
	Mauritius	12	13	13	12	28	29

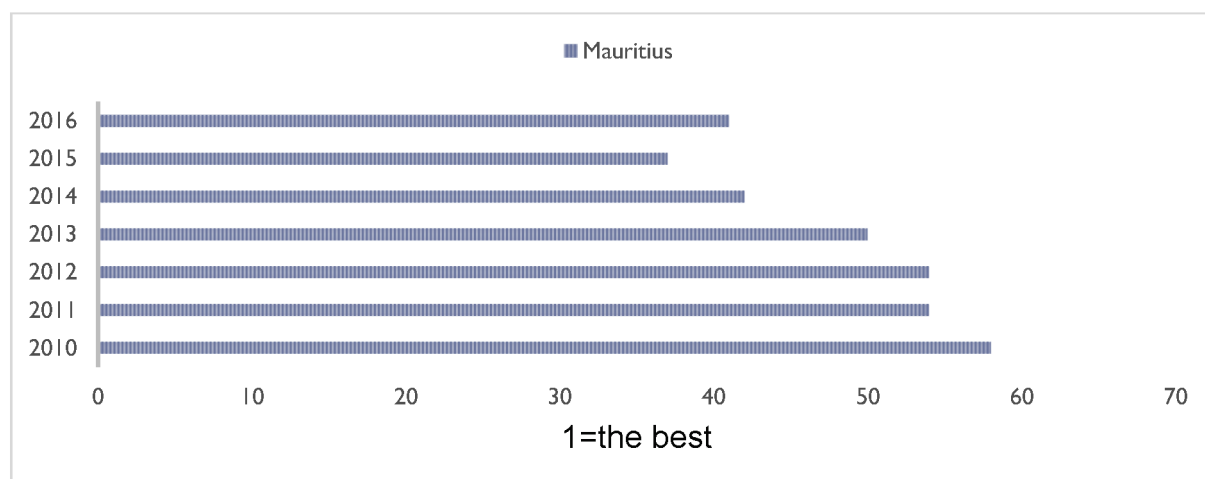
Source: World Economic Forum

3.5 Second Pillar- Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy. Effective modes of transport—including high-quality roads, railroads, ports, and air transport—enable entrepreneurs to get their goods and services to market in a secure and timely manner and facilitate the movement of workers to the most suitable jobs. Economies also depend on electricity supplies that are free from interruptions and shortages so that businesses and factories can work unimpeded. Finally, a solid and extensive telecommunications network allows for a rapid and free flow of information, which increases overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic actors taking into account all available relevant information.

Mauritius has declined from the 37th position for its infrastructure to the 41st position in 2016 (figure 17). The ranking for several indicators has deteriorated over the years (table 61).

Figure 17: Second pillar: Infrastructure Ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 61: Pillar 2 Ranking – Mauritius, 2010- 2016; 1= the best

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	57	59	53	52	49	47	42
2.02 Quality of roads, 1-7 (best)	58	62	58	52	42	39	44
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	56	49	48	44	36	42	63
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	56	55	49	50	46	40	53
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions	66	67	68	72	70	69	67
2.07 Quality of electricity supply, 1-7 (best)	64	59	66	66	45	45	50
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.	83	83	86	66	52	41	30
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.	44	39	43	44	38	36	35

Source: World Economic Forum

3.5.1 Mauritius and the best performers in the region- Pillar 2

Mauritius has the best infrastructure among the top performers in the region. It is followed by South Africa and Namibia respectively (table 62).

Table 62: The most competitive Sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Second Pillar ;(1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	58	54	54	50	42	37	41
South Africa	63	62	63	66	60	68	64
Namibia	54	58	59	60	66	66	66
Côte d'Ivoire	99	108	102	107	93	85	87
Botswana	84	92	87	94	101	96	90
Cape Verde	109	109	114	116	104	94	94
Rwanda	101	101	96	104	105	97	97
Kenya	102	103	103	102	96	99	98
Gabon			117	114	114	110	107
Ethiopia	115	120	119	124	125	121	115

Source: World Economic Forum

3.5.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level, Pillar 2

Hong Kong tops the world for its infrastructure since 2010 and is followed by Singapore (tables 63 & 64).

Table 63: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Second Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Hong Kong SAR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singapore	5	3	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	7	7	7	7	4	3	3
Japan	11	15	11	9	6	5	5
Switzerland	6	5	5	6	5	6	6
Germany	2	2	3	3	7	7	8
United Kingdom	8	6	6	8	10	9	9
United States	15	16	14	15	12	11	11
Sweden	10	13	19	20	22	20	20
Finland	17	19	23	21	19	25	26
Mauritius	58	54	54	50	42	37	41

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 64: Mauritius v/s Hong Kong – Pillar 2; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	2	4	4	2	2	3	3
	Mauritius	57	59	53	52	49	47	42
2.02 Quality of roads, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	4	9	8	5	7	5	3
	Mauritius	58	62	58	52	42	39	44
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	2		3	3	3	3	3
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	1	3	3	3	4	5	4
	Mauritius	56	49	48	44	36	42	63
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
	Mauritius	56	55	49	50	46	40	53
2.06 Available airline seat km/week, millions	Hong Kong SAR	15	15	14	17	16	17	17
	Mauritius	66	67	68	72	70	69	67
2.07 Quality of electricity supply, 1-7 (best)	Hong Kong SAR	1	7	3	1	2	2	3
	Mauritius	64	59	66	66	45	45	50
2.08 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.	Hong Kong SAR	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Mauritius	83	83	86	66	52	41	30
2.09 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.	Hong Kong SAR	4	3	3	5	2	1	3
	Mauritius	44	39	43	44	38	36	35

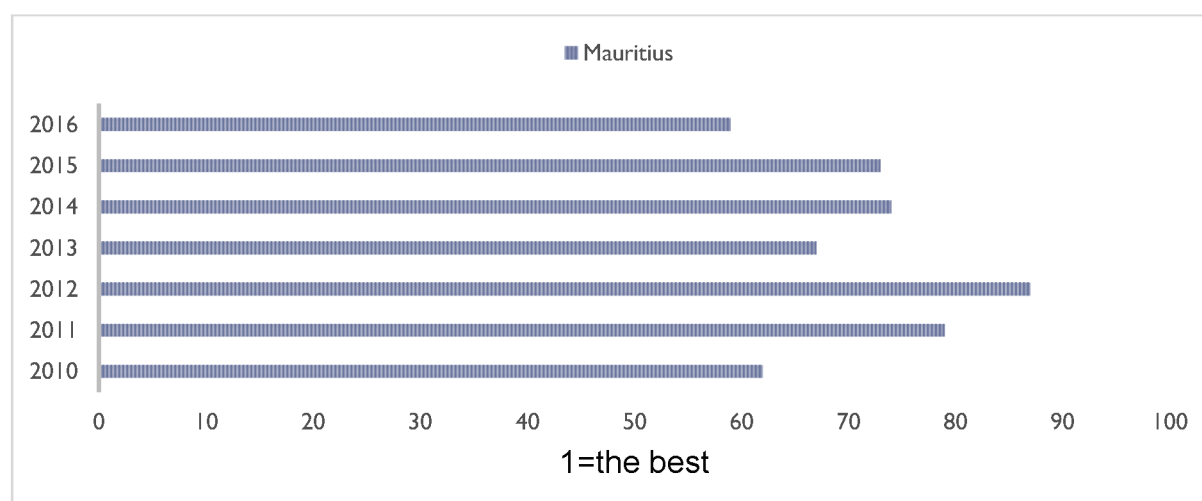
Source: World Economic Forum

3.6 Macroeconomic environment

The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and, therefore, is significant for the overall competitiveness of a country. Although it is certainly true that macroeconomic stability alone cannot increase the productivity of a nation, it is also recognized that macroeconomic disarray harms the economy, as we have seen in recent years, conspicuously in the European context. The government cannot provide services efficiently if it has to make high-interest payments on its past debts. Running fiscal deficits limits the government's future ability to react to business cycles. Firms cannot operate efficiently when inflation rates are out of hand. In sum, the economy cannot grow in a sustainable manner unless the macro environment is stable.

Mauritius's macroeconomic environment has improved from the 73rd position in 2015 to the 59th position in 2016 (Figure 18). Mauritius has improved in all the indicators under this pillar (table 65).

Figure 18: Third Pillar: Macroeconomic environment ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 65: Pillar 3 Ranking Mauritius; 1= the best

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP	58	63	75	56	84	76	75
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP	21	98	103	100	113	102	69
3.03 Inflation, annual % change	63	55	95	74	71	49	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP	103	94	97	92	89	86	85
3.05 Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)				59		60	57

Source: World Economic Forum

3.6.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region

Botswana and Gabon surpass Mauritius in the third pillar (table 66). Botswana surpasses Mauritius in all the indicators except in inflation rate (table 67).

Table 66: The ten most competitive sub-Saharan African economies; Pillar 3 ;(1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Botswana	74	82	81	24	13	9	10
Gabon			9	13	18	18	25
Mauritius	62	79	87	67	74	73	59
Côte d'Ivoire	94	98	130	106	68	74	66
Namibia	40	63	84	70	78	71	74
Ethiopia	127	47	114	123	95	76	78
South Africa	43	55	69	95	89	85	79
Rwanda	106	61	78	92	79	92	80
Kenya	128	117	133	132	126	123	122

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 67: Botswana v/s Mauritius, Ranking Third Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP	Botswana	133	137	95	25	18	17	35
	Mauritius	58	63	75	56	84	76	75
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP	Botswana	33	42	100	23	12	4	6
	Mauritius	21	98	103	100	113	102	69
3.03 Inflation, annual % change	Botswana	114	114	113	116	103	81	41
	Mauritius	63	55	95	74	71	49	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP	Botswana	4	15	21	16	14	11	11
	Mauritius	103	94	97	92	89	86	85
3.05 Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)	Botswana				45		47	45
	Mauritius				59		60	57

Source: World Economic Forum

3.6.2 Mauritius and the best performer at international level

Norway has the most stable macroeconomic environment globally (tables 68 & 69). Mauritius surpasses Norway for the inflation criteria.

Table 68: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Third Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Norway	18	4	3	2	1	1	1
Switzerland	5	7	8	11	12	6	4
Sweden	14	13	13	14	17	17	5
Hong Kong SAR	10	8	15	12	14	16	9
Singapore	33	9	17	18	15	12	11
Germany	23	30	30	27	24	20	15
Netherlands	25	36	41	45	39	26	22
Finland	15	20	24	36	43	36	46
Mauritius	62	79	87	67	74	73	59
United States	87	90	111	117	113	96	71
United Kingdom	56	85	110	115	107	108	85
Japan	105	113	124	127	127	121	104

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 69: Mauritius v/s Norway- Pillar 3; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP	Norway	111	5	6	7	4	3	2
	Mauritius	58	63	75	56	84	76	75
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP	Norway	12	18	14	13	14	9	5
	Mauritius	21	98	103	100	113	102	69
3.03 Inflation, annual % change	Norway	55	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	63	55	95	74	71	49	1
3.04 General government debt, % GDP	Norway	87	99	96	52	35	33	23
	Mauritius	103	94	97	92	89	86	85
3.05 Country credit rating, 0-100 (best)	Norway				1		2	2
	Mauritius				59		60	57

Source: World Economic Forum

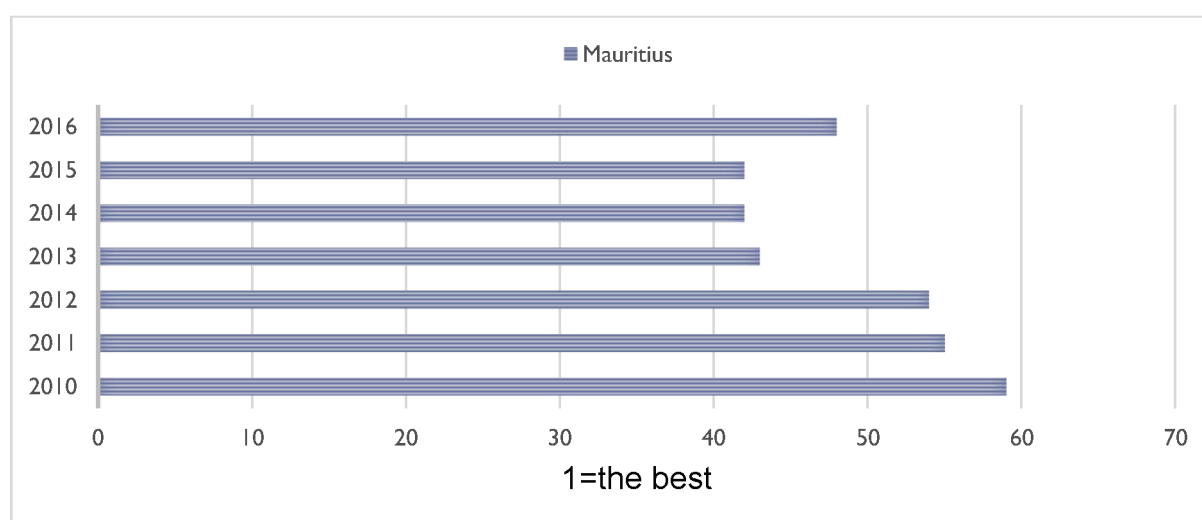
3.7 Health and primary education

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Workers who are ill cannot function to their potential and will be less productive. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral, considerations. In addition to health, this pillar takes into account the quantity and quality of the basic education

received by the population, which is increasingly important in today's economy. Basic education increases the efficiency of each individual worker.

Mauritius is ranked 48th for health and primary education in 2016, which represents a deterioration over its past years performance (figure 19). A notable decline is seen in the enrolment rate at primary level, whereby Mauritius regressed from the 24th position in 2014 to the 56th position in 2016 (table 70).

Figure 19: Health and primary education ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 70: Pillar 4 Ranking- Mauritius; 1=the best

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.	1	1	1	1			
4.02 Business impact of malaria, 1-7 (best)	1	1	1	1			
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.	47	47	50	47	46	45	50
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis, 1-7 (best)	40	44	53	64	52	52	52
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.	117	106	105	107	113	108	102
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS, 1-7 (best)	79	76	85	80	70	70	70
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	67	70	62	67	66	65	66
4.08 Life expectancy, years	75	78	82	82	79	68	76
4.09 Quality of primary education, 1-7 (best)	66	63	53	47	45	48	46
4.10 Primary education enrolment, net %	76	63	72	46	34	24	56

Source: World Economic Forum

3.7.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 4

Mauritius remains the lead performer in the region for pillar 4 and is followed by Cape Verde and Rwanda respectively (table 71).

Table 71: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan economies- Ranking; Fourth Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	59	55	54	43	42	42	48
Cape Verde	88	95	71	75	57	51	58
Rwanda	111	112	100	94	86	88	84
Gabon			128	132	130	111	109
Ethiopia	119	117	116	113	110	108	111
Botswana	114	120	114	115	127	119	113
Kenya	121	118	115	119	120	114	114
Namibia	112	114	120	125	115	116	121
South Africa	129	131	132	135	132	126	123
Côte d'Ivoire	136	138	140	142	140	129	132

Source: World Economic Forum

3.7.2 Mauritius and the best performers at international level- Pillar 4

Finland remains the world top performer in pillar since 2011 and is followed by Singapore. Finland has the best quality of primary education globally and has an outstanding performance for the indicators business impact of tuberculosis and HIV prevalence (tables 72 & 73).

Table 72: Mauritius v/s The top 10 most competitive global economies - Ranking; Fourth Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Finland	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singapore	3	3	3	2	3	2	2
Netherlands	8	7	5	4	5	6	4
Japan	9	9	10	10	6	4	5
Switzerland	7	8	8	12	11	11	8
Germany	25	23	22	21	14	13	14
United Kingdom	19	14	17	16	21	18	17
Sweden	18	18	14	13	23	20	24
Hong Kong SAR	28	27	26	31	32	29	26
United States	42	42	34	34	49	46	39
Mauritius	59	55	54	43	42	42	48

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 73: Mauritius v/s Finland, Pillar 4; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
4.02 Business impact of malaria, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1			
	Mauritius	1	1	1	1			
4.01 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.	Finland	1	1	1	1			
	Mauritius	1	1	1	1			
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
	Mauritius	40	44	53	64	52	52	52
4.03 Tuberculosis cases/100,000 pop.	Finland	23	24	18	25	10	7	11
	Mauritius	47	47	50	47	46	45	50
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS, 1-7 (best)	Finland	6	3	1	2	2	3	3
	Mauritius	79	76	85	80	70	70	70
4.05 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.	Finland	22	21	12	11	1	1	1
	Mauritius	117	106	105	107	113	108	102
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births	Finland	7	8	7	6	8	4	4
	Mauritius	67	70	62	67	66	65	66
4.08 Life expectancy, years	Finland	24	25	25	26	24	22	23
	Mauritius	75	78	82	82	79	68	76
4.09 Quality of primary education, 1-7 (best)	Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	66	63	53	47	45	48	46
4.10 Primary education enrolment, net %	Finland	48	41	32	35	14	9	10
	Mauritius	76	63	72	46	34	24	56

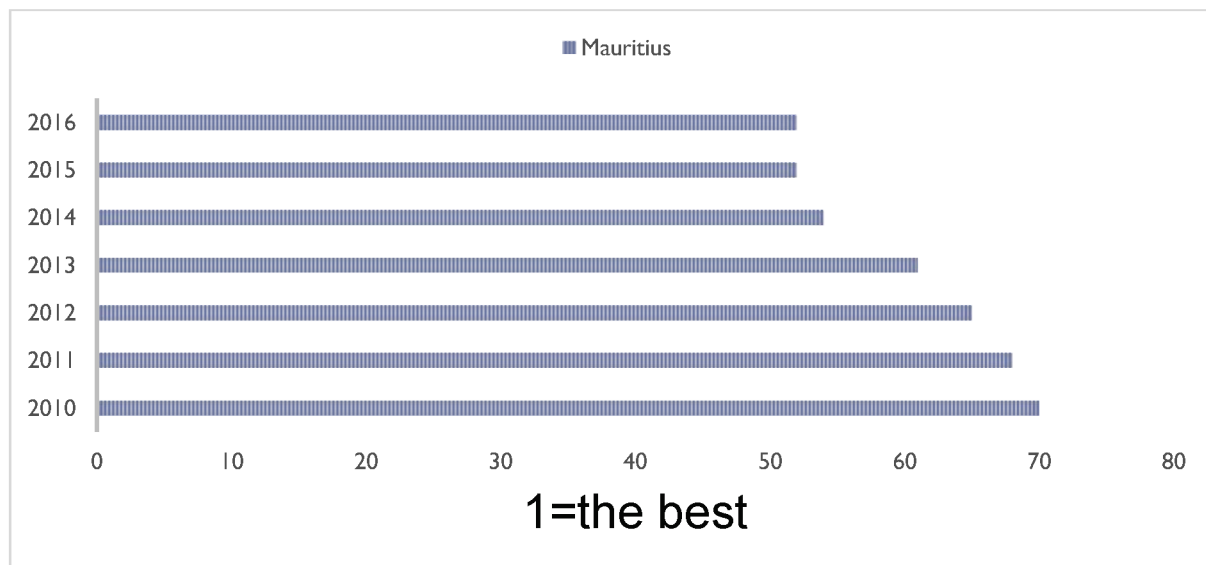
Source: World Economic Forum

3.8 Fifth pillar- Higher education and training

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products. In particular, today's globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to perform complex tasks and adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. This pillar measures secondary and tertiary enrollment rates as well as the quality of education as evaluated by business leaders. The extent of staff training is also taken into consideration because of the importance of vocational and continuous on-the-job training—which is neglected in many economies—for ensuring a constant upgrading of workers' skills.

Mauritius remains at the 52nd position for the pillar higher education and training (Figure 20). A notable improvement is observed in the area of quality of management of schools whereby Mauritius improved from the 66th position in 2015 to the 46th position in 2016 (table 74).

Figure 20: Fifth pillar: Higher education and training; Ranking Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 74: Pillar 5 Ranking Mauritius; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.01 Secondary education enrolment, gross %	72	71	67	84	52	52	57
5.02 Tertiary education enrolment, gross %	82	81	82	75	68	65	73
5.03 Quality of the education system, 1-7 (best)	50	50	46	37	42	49	47
5.04 Quality of math and science education, 1-7 (best)	68	63	49	43	40	50	41
5.05 Quality of management schools, 1-7 (best)	90	87	76	61	55	66	46
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1-7 (best)	73	75	72	67	65	71	67
5.07 Availability of research and training services, 1-7 (best)	87	76	67	63	52	60	56
5.08 Extent of staff training, 1-7 (best)	41	40	37	38	35	30	32

Source: World Economic Forum

3.8.1 Mauritius and the top performer in the region- Pillar 5

Mauritius remains at the top position for higher education and training and is followed by South Africa and Cape Verde respectively (table 75).

Table 75: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies – Ranking; Fifth pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	70	68	65	61	54	52	52
South Africa	75	73	84	89	86	83	77
Cape Verde	109	102	99	94	89	81	79
Botswana	94	93	95	99	101	100	88
Kenya	96	94	100	103	95	98	97
Côte d'Ivoire	116	124	123	121	121	108	109
Namibia	111	113	119	115	115	109	110
Rwanda	121	119	117	122	122	120	114
Gabon			122	135	126	125	121
Ethiopia	129	132	134	137	131	129	127

Source: World Economic Forum

3.8.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 5

Singapore remains at the top position for higher education and training (tables 76 & 77).

Table 76: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Fifth Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Singapore	5	4	2	2	2	1	1
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	10	8	6	6	3	3	3
Switzerland	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
United States	9	13	8	7	7	6	8
Hong Kong SAR	28	24	22	22	22	13	14
Sweden	2	2	7	8	14	12	15
Germany	19	7	5	3	16	17	16
United Kingdom	18	16	16	17	19	18	20
Japan	20	19	21	21	21	21	23
Mauritius	70	68	65	61	54	52	52

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 77: Mauritius v/s Singapore; Fifth Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
5.01 Secondary education enrolment, gross %	Singapore	15	17	15	18	16	17	26
	Mauritius	72	71	67	84	52	52	57
5.02 Tertiary education enrolment, gross %	Singapore	30	27	19	20	10	9	7
	Mauritius	82	81	82	75	68	65	73
5.03 Quality of the education system, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	1	2	3	3	4	3	2
	Mauritius	50	50	46	37	42	49	47
5.04 Quality of math and science education, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	68	63	49	43	40	50	41
5.05 Quality of management schools, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	6	8	6	6	6	4	4
	Mauritius	90	87	76	61	55	66	46
5.06 Internet access in schools, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	5	6	5	4	6	2	1
	Mauritius	73	75	72	67	65	71	67
5.07 Availability of research and training services, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	19	19	16	14	12	8	5
	Mauritius	87	76	67	63	52	60	56
5.08 Extent of staff training, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	4	4	3	6	7	4	3
	Mauritius	41	40	37	38	35	30	32

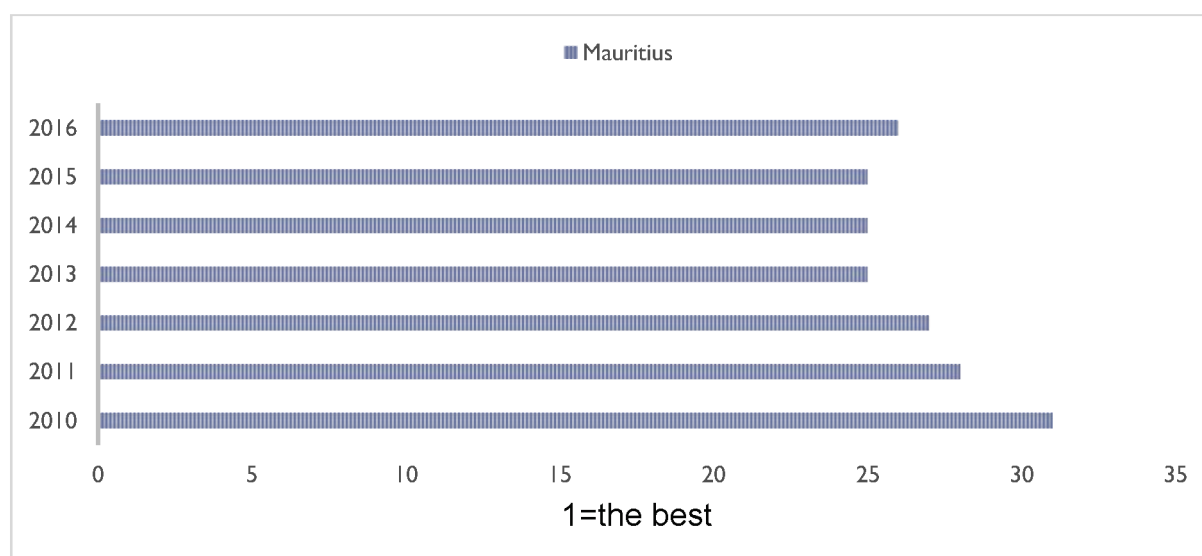
Source: World Economic Forum

3.9 Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency

Countries with efficient goods markets are well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services given their particular supply-and-demand conditions, as well as to ensure that these goods can be most effectively traded in the economy. Healthy market competition, both domestic and foreign, is important in driving market efficiency, and thus business productivity, by ensuring that the most efficient firms, producing goods demanded by the market, are those that thrive. Market efficiency also depends on demand conditions such as customer orientation and buyer sophistication. For cultural or historical reasons, customers may be more demanding in some countries than in others. This can create an important competitive advantage, as it forces companies to be more innovative and customer-oriented and thus imposes the discipline necessary for efficiency to be achieved in the market.

Mauritius has regressed from the 25th position to the 26th position for its goods market efficiency (Figure 21). Further deterioration is observed in several areas such as number of procedures to start a business and number of days to start a business (table 78).

Figure 21: Sixth pillar: Goods market efficiency Ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 78: Pillar 6 Ranking- Mauritius ;(1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.01 Intensity of local competition, 1-7 (best)	56	57	42	30	24	32	48
6.02 Extent of market dominance, 1-7 (best)	116	105	86	81	79	106	101
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy, 1-7 (best)	64	45	40	44	45	45	37
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest, 1-7 (best)				9	9	9	8
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits	17	19	21	32	32	23	19
6.06 No. procedures to start a business	23	23	29	30	32	38	41
6.07 No. days to start a business	13	13	16	16	21	28	34
6.08 Agricultural policy costs, 1-7 (best)	16	18	23	25	26	37	47
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers, 1-7 (best)	39	39	27	26	33	58	37
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty	31	31	34	31	4	3	3
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1-7 (best)	72	87	81	67	65	64	57
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI, 1-7 (best)	8	14	9	9	7	17	37
6.13 Burden of customs procedures, 1-7 (best)	42	41	40	44	38	32	36
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP	40	32	35	36	36	41	36
6.15 Degree of customer orientation, 1-7 (best)	38	42	41	46	50	45	32
6.16 Buyer sophistication, 1-7 (best)	68	57	49	36	36	39	34

Source: World Economic Forum

3.9.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 6

Mauritius remains at the top position for its goods market efficiency and is followed by South Africa and Rwanda respectively (table 79).

Table 79: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Sixth Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	31	28	27	25	25	25	26
South Africa	40	32	32	28	32	38	28
Rwanda	70	49	39	41	42	44	35
Botswana	58	68	78	92	97	95	73
Kenya	88	80	93	80	62	84	77
Namibia	56	71	87	91	96	85	79
Côte d'Ivoire	118	126	122	113	82	75	92
Cape Verde	111	106	105	112	110	99	97
Ethiopia	92	100	120	136	124	102	105
Gabon			126	131	126	124	125

Source: World Economic Forum

3.9.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 6

Singapore continues to retain its first position for its goods market efficiency since 2010 (tables 80 & 81).

Table 80: Mauritius v/s the top most competitive global economies, Ranking Sixth Pillar; (1= the best)

	Units	Scale	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Singapore	1=the best	units	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hong Kong SAR	1=the best	units	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Switzerland	1=the best	units	4	5	7	6	8	9	6
Netherlands	1=the best	units	8	9	6	8	9	10	8
United Kingdom	1=the best	units	22	19	17	14	13	12	9
Sweden	1=the best	units	5	7	12	12	17	17	11
United States	1=the best	units	26	24	23	20	16	16	14
Japan	1=the best	units	17	18	20	16	12	11	16
Finland	1=the best	units	24	21	18	15	18	21	19
Germany	1=the best	units	21	26	21	21	19	23	23

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 81: Mauritius v/s Singapore; Pillar 6 (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
6.01 Intensity of local competition, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	28	33	21	19	20	21	20
	Mauritius	56	57	42	30	24	32	48
6.02 Extent of market dominance, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	14	12	11	12	13	13	13
	Mauritius	116	105	86	81	79	106	101
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	9	11	5	4	8	5	4
	Mauritius	64	45	40	44	45	45	37
6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest, 1-7 (best)	Singapore				4	4	5	5
	Mauritius				9	9	9	8
6.05 Total tax rate, % profits	Singapore	24	23	25	27	27	10	10
	Mauritius	17	19	21	32	32	23	19
6.06 No. procedures to start a business	Singapore	6	8	8	10	10	9	11
	Mauritius	23	23	29	30	32	38	41
6.07 No. days to start a business	Singapore	3	3	4	5	5	4	6
	Mauritius	13	13	16	16	21	28	34
6.08 Agricultural policy costs, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	6	3	3	5	7	6	3
	Mauritius	16	18	23	25	26	37	47
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	5	3	3	4	3	1	1
	Mauritius	39	39	27	26	33	58	37
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty	Singapore	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
	Mauritius	31	31	34	31	4	3	3

6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	2	2	3	3	2	4	4
	Mauritius	72	87	81	67	65	64	57
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
	Mauritius	8	14	9	9	7	17	37
6.13 Burden of customs procedures, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Mauritius	42	41	40	44	38	32	36
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP	Singapore	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Mauritius	40	32	35	36	36	41	36
6.15 Degree of customer orientation, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	18	19	12	14	12	9	6
	Mauritius	38	42	41	46	50	45	32
6.16 Buyer sophistication, 1-7 (best)	Singapore	10	8	8	12	11	7	9
	Mauritius	68	57	49	36	36	39	34

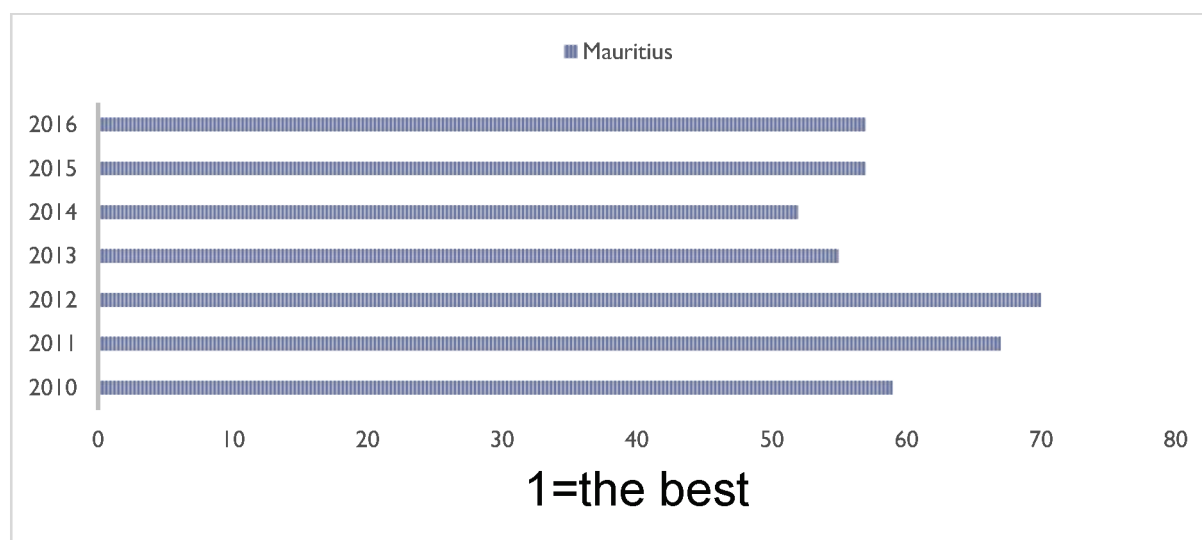
Source: World Economic Forum

3.10 Seventh Pillar: Labour market efficiency

The efficiency and flexibility of the labour market are critical for ensuring that workers are allocated to their most effective use in the economy and provided with incentives to give their best effort in their jobs. Labour markets must therefore have the flexibility to shift workers from one economic activity to another rapidly and at low cost, and to allow for wage fluctuations without much social disruption. Efficient labour markets must also ensure clear strong incentives for employees and promote meritocracy at the workplace, and they must provide equity in the business environment between women and men. Taken together these factors have a positive effect on worker performance and the attractiveness of the country for talent, two aspects of the labour market that are growing more important as talent shortages loom on the horizon.

Mauritius remained at the 57th position for its labour market efficiency (figure 22) in 2016. Mauritius has improved in several indicators under this pillar. For instance, it has improved from the 114th in 2015 position to the 108th position 2016 for the criteria women participation in the labour force (table 82).

Figure 22: Seventh pillar: Labour market efficiency ranking – Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 82: Pillar 7 Ranking Mauritius (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.01 Cooperation in labour-employer relations, 1-7 (best)	36	43	44	38	31	32	35
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination, 1-7 (best)	99	107	108	104	99	100	102
7.03 Hiring and firing practices, 1-7 (best)	74	82	78	67	42	43	37
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary	6	6	45	46	45	39	37
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work, 1-7 (best)				12	9	9	14
7.06 Pay and productivity, 1-7 (best)	60	74	71	65	47	50	50
7.07 Reliance on professional management, 1-7 (best)	64	60	54	53	55	66	53
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent, 1-7 (best)				92	85	73	49
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent, 1-7 (best)				42	38	34	32
7.10 Women in labour force, ratio to men	113	115	116	118	115	114	108

Source: World Economic Forum

3.10.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 7

Rwanda, Kenya, Namibia and Botswana respectively surpass Mauritius in pillar 7 (table 83). Rwanda is among the top 10 countries globally for pillar labour market efficiency and comes out second for the criteria women in labour force, ratio to men (table 84).

Table 83: The top 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking-Seventh Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Rwanda	9	8	11	11	9	8	7
Kenya	46	37	39	35	25	31	31
Namibia	55	57	74	59	55	49	32
Botswana	61	52	60	47	36	39	36
Mauritius	59	67	70	55	52	57	57
Ethiopia	72	69	87	108	78	62	70
Côte d'Ivoire	105	84	71	68	73	69	75
South Africa	97	95	113	116	113	107	97
Gabon			63	73	69	71	101
Cape Verde	122	124	126	129	126	125	116

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 84: Rwanda v/s Mauritius, Seventh Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.01 Cooperation in labour-employer relations, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	22	30	40	32	24	23	18
	Mauritius	36	43	44	38	31	32	35
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	12	38	58	56	54	36	28
	Mauritius	99	107	108	104	99	100	102
7.03 Hiring and firing practices, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	24	43	59	46	31	20	13
	Mauritius	74	82	78	67	42	43	37
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary	Rwanda	48	51	54	58	56	51	47
	Mauritius	6	6	45	46	45	39	37
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda				18	16	14	9
	Mauritius				12	9	9	14
7.06 Pay and productivity, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	45	46	47	62	68	60	45
	Mauritius	60	74	71	65	47	50	50
7.07 Reliance on professional management, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda	32	37	42	39	35	35	31
	Mauritius	64	60	54	53	55	66	53
7.08 Country capacity to	Rwanda				28	27	23	20

retain talent, 1-7 (best)	Mauritius							
					92	85	73	49
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent, 1-7 (best)	Rwanda							
					23	20	15	14
	Mauritius							
					42	38	34	32
7.10 Women in labour force, ratio to men	Rwanda	2	2	4	4	3	3	2
	Mauritius	113	115	116	118	115	114	108

Source: World Economic Forum

3.10.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 7

Switzerland continues to top the world for its labour market efficiency (table 85). It ranks first globally for its hiring and firing practices and its pay and productivity (table 86).

Table 85: Mauritius v/s top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking Seventh Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Singapore	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Hong Kong SAR	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
United States	4	4	6	4	4	4	4
United Kingdom	8	7	5	5	5	5	5
Netherlands	23	23	17	21	21	17	14
Sweden	18	25	25	18	20	20	18
Japan	13	12	20	23	22	21	19
Germany	70	64	53	41	35	28	22
Finland	22	15	15	20	23	26	23
Mauritius	59	67	70	55	52	57	57

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 86: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Seventh Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
7.01 Cooperation in labour-employer relations, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
	Mauritius	36	43	44	38	31	32	35
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	22	18	18	17	15	16	10
	Mauritius	99	107	108	104	99	100	102
7.03 Hiring and firing practices, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	4	3	3	2	2	2	1
	Mauritius	74	82	78	67	42	43	37
7.04 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary	Switzerland	21	21	38	40	38	37	34
	Mauritius	6	6	45	46	45	39	37
7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland				14	11	7	5
	Mauritius				12	9	9	14
7.06 Pay and productivity, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	5	5	4	3	5	4	1
	Mauritius	60	74	71	65	47	50	50
7.07 Reliance on professional management, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	10	9	6	7	7	6	8
	Mauritius	64	60	54	53	55	66	53
7.08 Country capacity to retain talent, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland				3	1	1	1
	Mauritius				92	85	73	49
7.09 Country capacity to attract talent, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland				1	1	1	1
	Mauritius				42	38	34	32
7.10 Women in labour force, ratio to men	Switzerland	40	32	42	45	43	38	34
	Mauritius	113	115	116	118	115	114	108

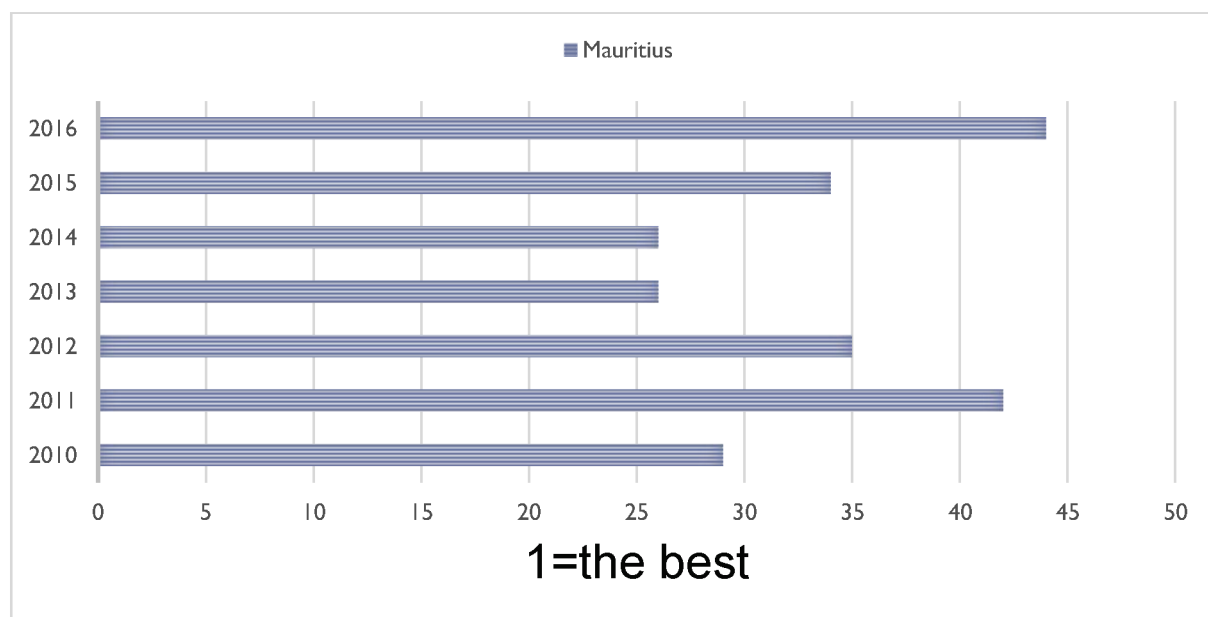
Source: World Economic Forum

3.11 Eighth pillar: Financial market development

An efficient financial sector allocates the resources saved by a nation's population, as well as those entering the economy from abroad, to the entrepreneurial or investment projects with the highest expected rates of return rather than to the politically connected. Business investment is critical to productivity. Therefore economies require sophisticated financial markets that can make capital available for private-sector investment from such sources as loans from a sound banking sector, well-regulated securities exchanges, venture capital, and other financial products. In order to fulfil all those functions, the banking sector needs to be trustworthy and transparent, and—as has been made so clear recently—financial markets need appropriate regulation to protect investors and other actors in the economy at large.

Mauritius has regressed from the 34th position in 2015 to the 44th position in 2016 for its financial market development (Figure 23). The ranking for soundness of banks has declined from the 16th position in 2010 to the 59th position in 2016 (table 87).

Figure 23: Eighth pillar: Financial market development Ranking Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 87: Pillar 8 Ranking Mauritius; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.01 Financial services meeting business needs, 1-7 (best)	44	52	47	33	34	33	44
8.02 Affordability of financial services, 1-7 (best)	41	48	41	34	40	39	43
8.03 Financing through local equity market, 1-7 (best)	53	45	43	37	32	42	43
8.04 Ease of access to loans, 1-7 (best)	32	39	37	27	31	31	43
8.05 Venture capital availability, 1-7 (best)	50	53	56	46	41	63	62
8.06 Soundness of banks, 1-7 (best)	16	19	15	16	15	41	59
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges, 1-7 (best)	28	25	22	22	24	43	65
8.08 Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)	75	76	65	65	63	44	46

Source: World Economic Forum

3.11.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 8

South Africa tops the region for its financial market development, followed by Rwanda (table 88).

South Africa comes out 2nd for the soundness of its banks (table 89).

Table 88: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies- Ranking Eighth Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	9	4	3	3	7	12	11
Rwanda	69	54	49	57	55	28	32
Mauritius	29	42	35	26	26	34	44
Namibia	24	36	47	39	46	50	49
Kenya	27	26	24	31	24	42	50
Botswana	47	44	53	53	57	63	66
Côte d'Ivoire	112	118	103	94	78	60	75
Ethiopia	121	125	129	126	120	116	102
Gabon			106	108	105	97	103
Cape Verde	104	109	121	127	115	111	112

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 89: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Eighth Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.01 Financial services meeting business needs, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	7	3	2	2	6	6	27
	Mauritius	44	52	47	33	34	33	44
8.02 Affordability of financial services, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	43	39	22	13	21	21	2
	Mauritius	41	48	41	34	40	39	43
8.03 Financing through local equity market, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	7	4	3	2	3	1	1
	Mauritius	53	45	43	37	32	42	43
8.04 Ease of access to loans, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	41	36	30	22	32	32	12
	Mauritius	32	39	37	27	31	31	43
8.05 Venture capital availability, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	39	44	37	28	37	47	53
	Mauritius	50	53	56	46	41	63	62
8.06 Soundness of banks, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	6	2	2	3	6	8	2
	Mauritius	16	19	15	16	15	41	59
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
	Mauritius	28	25	22	22	24	43	65
8.08 Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)	South Africa	6	8	1	1	43	63	68
	Mauritius	75	76	65	65	63	44	46

Source: World Economic Forum

3.11.2 Mauritius and the top performer at international level- Pillar 8

New Zealand retains its first position for its financial market development (table 90). New Zealand tops the world in the area of access to loans and legal rights (table 91).

Table 90: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Eighth Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
New Zealand	10	12	5	4	3	1	1
Singapore	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
United States	31	22	16	10	9	5	3
Hong Kong SAR	1	2	1	1	1	3	4
Finland	4	9	4	5	5	6	5
Switzerland	8	7	9	11	11	10	8
Sweden	13	11	10	8	12	14	10
United Kingdom	25	20	13	15	15	16	16
Japan	39	32	36	23	16	19	17
Germany	36	39	32	29	25	18	20
Netherlands	26	23	20	30	37	31	37
Mauritius	29	42	35	26	26	34	44

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 91: New Zealand v/s Mauritius; Pillar 8 (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
8.01 Financial services meeting business needs, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	35	26	20	18	14	14	16
	Mauritius	44	52	47	33	34	33	44
8.02 Affordability of financial services, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	45	30	20	14	9	9	11
	Mauritius	41	48	41	34	40	39	43
8.03 Financing through local equity market, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	23	38	22	10	4	6	11
	Mauritius	53	45	43	37	32	42	43
8.04 Ease of access to loans, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	27	20	10	9	11	11	1
	Mauritius	32	39	37	27	31	31	43
8.05 Venture capital availability, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	26	26	24	18	12	11	16
	Mauritius	50	53	56	46	41	63	62
8.06 Soundness of banks, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	2	7	3	2	2	4	4
	Mauritius	16	19	15	16	15	41	59
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges, 1-7 (best)	New Zealand	25	44	21	9	6	8	9
	Mauritius	28	25	22	22	24	43	65
8.08 Legal rights index, 0-10 (best)	New Zealand	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	75	76	65	65	63	44	46

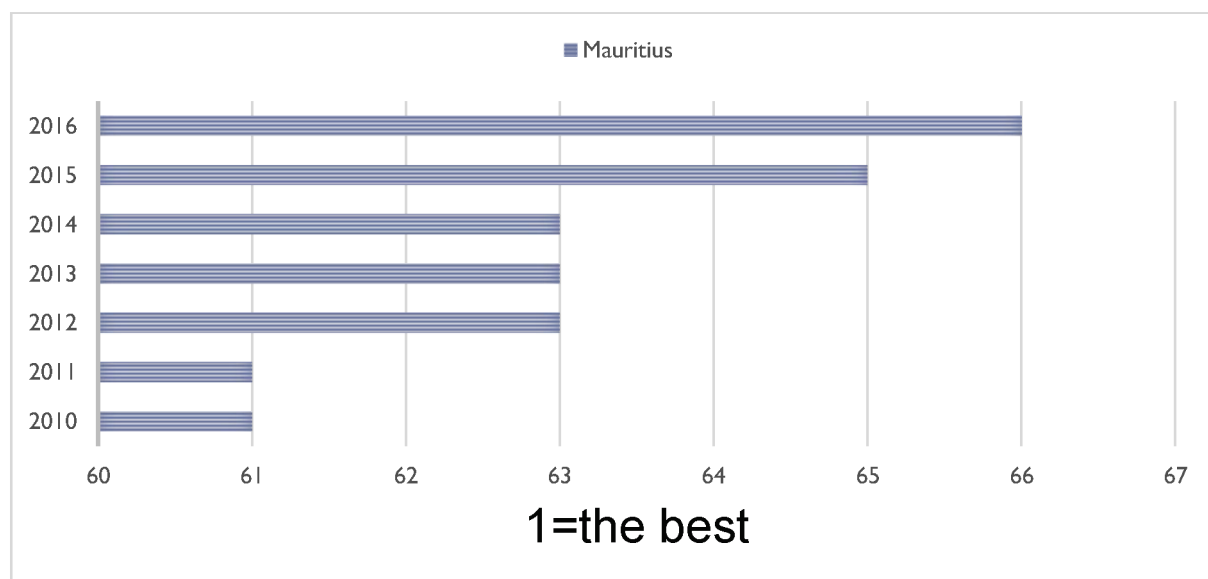
Source: World Economic Forum

3.12 Ninth pillar: Technological readiness

The technological readiness pillar measures the agility with which an economy adopts existing technologies to enhance the productivity of its industries, with specific emphasis on its capacity to fully leverage information and communication technologies (ICTs) in daily activities and production processes for increased efficiency and enabling innovation for competitiveness. Whether the technology used has or has not been developed within national borders is irrelevant for its ability to enhance productivity. The central point is that the firms operating in the country need to have access to advanced products and blueprints and the ability to absorb and use them. Among the main sources of foreign technology, FDI (foreign direct investment) often plays a key role, especially for countries at a less advanced stage of technological development.

A decline is observed in the area of technological readiness – Mauritius regresses from the 65th position in 2015 to the 66th position in 2016 (figure 24). Deterioration is seen in almost all areas under this pillar (table 92).

Figure 24: Ninth pillar: Technological readiness ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 92: Pillar 9 Ranking – Mauritius; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
9.01 Availability of latest technologies, 1-7 (best)	54	55	48	46	48	53	57
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption, 1-7 (best)	54	56	55	52	44	43	51
9.03 FDI and technology transfer, 1-7 (best)	56	63	48	41	57	68	61
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	89	89	81	80	85	85	78
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	60	64	60	59	56	54	55
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user		60	74	83	76	69	76
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.			63	68	68	82	93

Source: World Economic Forum

3.12.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 9

South Africa continues to top the region in the area of technological readiness (tables 93 & 94).

Table 93: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking; Ninth Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	76	76	62	62	66	50	49
Mauritius	61	61	63	63	63	65	66
Cape Verde	79	81	90	91	80	77	78
Botswana	99	101	106	104	76	91	86
Namibia	88	99	104	90	89	87	87
Kenya	101	98	101	89	87	94	89
Côte d'Ivoire	102	108	99	110	117	102	94
Rwanda	100	109	113	105	98	103	100
Gabon			86	114	108	112	109
Ethiopia	133	138	140	139	133	132	131

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 94: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Ninth Pillar (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
9.01 Availability of latest technologies, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	51	39	39	40	39	41	44
	Mauritius	54	55	48	46	48	53	57
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	35	30	38	35	29	28	22
	Mauritius	54	56	55	52	44	43	51
9.03 FDI and technology transfer, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	37	41	38	40	50	64	52
	Mauritius	56	63	48	41	57	68	61
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	South Africa	105	105	95	81	69	71	75
	Mauritius	89	89	81	80	85	85	78
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	South Africa	93	96	95	98	89	93	86
	Mauritius	60	64	60	59	56	54	55
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	South Africa			63	71	126	19	21
	Mauritius		60	74	83	76	69	76
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	South Africa			49	61	74	63	57
	Mauritius			63	68	68	82	93

Source: World Economic Forum

3.12.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 9

Switzerland tops the world for its technological readiness (table 95). Switzerland comes out first globally in the area of firm level technology absorption and fixed broadband internet subscriptions (table 96).

Table 95: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Ninth Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	7	1	6	9	10	2	1
United Kingdom	8	8	7	4	2	3	3
Sweden	1	2	1	1	3	4	4
Hong Kong SAR	5	6	4	6	5	8	5
Netherlands	3	5	9	8	9	10	6
Singapore	11	10	5	7	7	5	9
Germany	10	14	15	14	13	12	10
United States	17	20	11	15	16	17	14
Finland	15	12	10	11	11	13	16
Japan	28	25	16	19	20	19	19
Mauritius	61	61	63	63	63	65	66

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 96: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Ninth Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
9.01 Availability of latest technologies, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	5	2	2	4	6	7	5
	Mauritius	54	55	48	46	48	53	57
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	4	4	3	3	6	6	1
	Mauritius	54	56	55	52	44	43	51
9.03 FDI and technology transfer, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	46	27	36	56	35	11	9
	Mauritius	56	63	48	41	57	68	61
9.04 Individuals using Internet, %	Switzerland	24	9	10	13	11	15	18
	Mauritius	89	89	81	80	85	85	78
9.05 Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.	Switzerland	5	1	2	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	60	64	60	59	56	54	55
9.06 Int'l Internet bandwidth, kb/s per user	Switzerland		5	5	6	8	8	9
	Mauritius		60	74	83	76	69	76
9.07 Mobile broadband subscriptions/100 pop.	Switzerland			30	38	46	26	15
	Mauritius			63	68	68	82	93

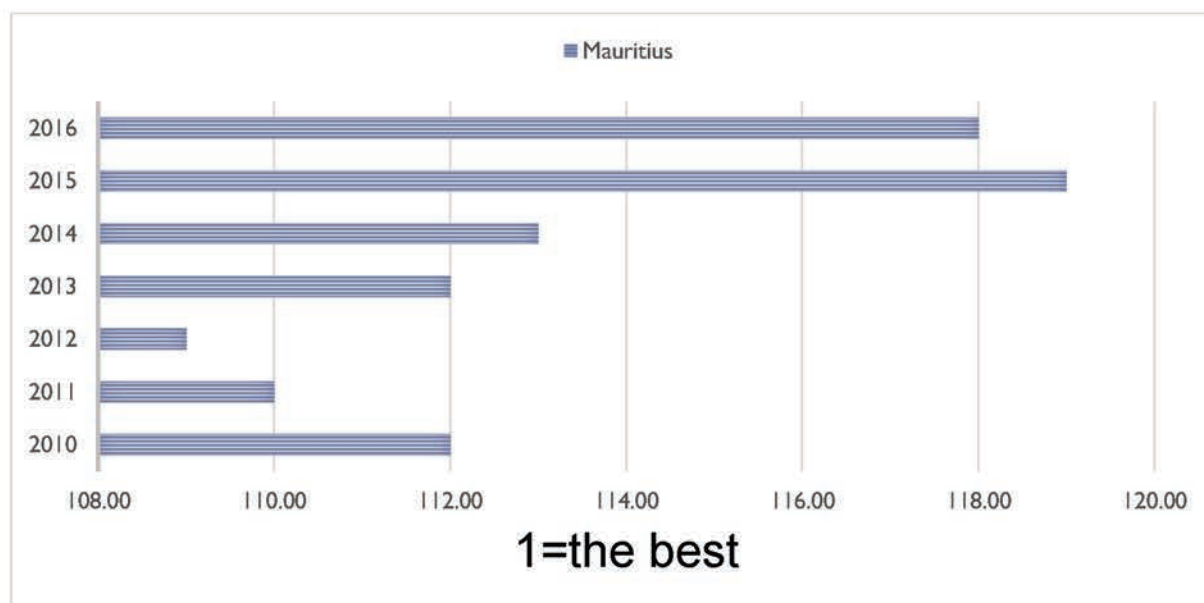
Source: World Economic Forum

3.13 Tenth Pillar- Market size

The size of the market affects productivity since large markets allow firms to exploit economies of scale. Traditionally, the markets available to firms have been constrained by national borders. In the era of globalization, international markets have become a substitute for domestic markets, especially for small countries. Thus exports can be thought of as a substitute for domestic demand in determining the size of the market for the firms of a country. By including both domestic and foreign markets in our measure of market size, we give credit to export-driven economies and geographic areas (such as the European Union) that are divided into many countries but have a single common market.

Mauritius is ranked 118th for its market size (figure 25). The size of the domestic and foreign market in 2016 has remained the same as in 2015 (table 97).

Figure 25: Tenth Pillar, Market size Ranking, Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 97: Pillar 10 Ranking- Mauritius (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)	116	113	110	114	115	120	120
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)	105	104	103	107	104	108	108
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)	117	114	114	118	116	118	120
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP	46	43	43	44	46	43	45

Source: World Economic Forum

3.13.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 10

South Africa continues to take the lead position in the region for its market size and is followed by Ethiopia and Kenya respectively (table 98 & 99).

Table 98: The 10 most competitive sub- Saharan African economies – Ranking; Tenth pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	25	25	25	25	25	29	30
Ethiopia	79	74	66	67	66	68	66
Kenya	74	77	75	77	74	71	70
Côte d'Ivoire	94	94	94	96	94	81	80
Botswana	102	99	97	101	97	105	105
Gabon			110	118	109	110	112
Namibia	114	120	120	121	119	114	113
Mauritius	112	110	109	112	113	119	118
Rwanda	128	129	128	128	125	126	127
Cape Verde	139	142	143	148	144	138	137

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 99: South Africa v/s Mauritius, tenth pillar (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	24	24	24	24	24	27	27
	Mauritius	116	113	110	114	115	120	120
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	36	38	39	38	34	36	34
	Mauritius	105	104	103	107	104	108	108
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)	South Africa	25	25	25	25	25	29	30
	Mauritius	117	114	114	118	116	118	120
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP	South Africa	95	97	105	114	92	94	81
	Mauritius	46	43	43	44	46	43	45

Source: World Economic Forum

3.13.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 10

China is the world's best performer for its market size (table 100). China scores the top position for its domestic and foreign size and has the highest GDP worldwide (table 101).

Table 100: Mauritius v/s top most competitive global economies- Pillar 10

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
China	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Switzerland	36	39	39	40	39	39	39
Singapore	41	37	37	34	31	35	37
United States	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands	19	18	20	21	23	23	23
Germany	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sweden	34	31	34	35	36	41	40
United Kingdom	6	6	6	6	6	9	9
Japan	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hong Kong SAR	28	28	26	27	27	32	33
Finland	56	54	54	55	55	59	59

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 101: China v/s Mauritius, Tenth Pillar; (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)	China	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Mauritius	116	113	110	114	115	120	120
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)	China	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	105	104	103	107	104	108	108
10.03 GDP (PPP\$ billions)	China	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
	Mauritius	117	114	114	118	116	118	120
10.04 Exports as a percentage of GDP	China	88	86	103	111	109	110	105
	Mauritius	46	43	43	44	46	43	45

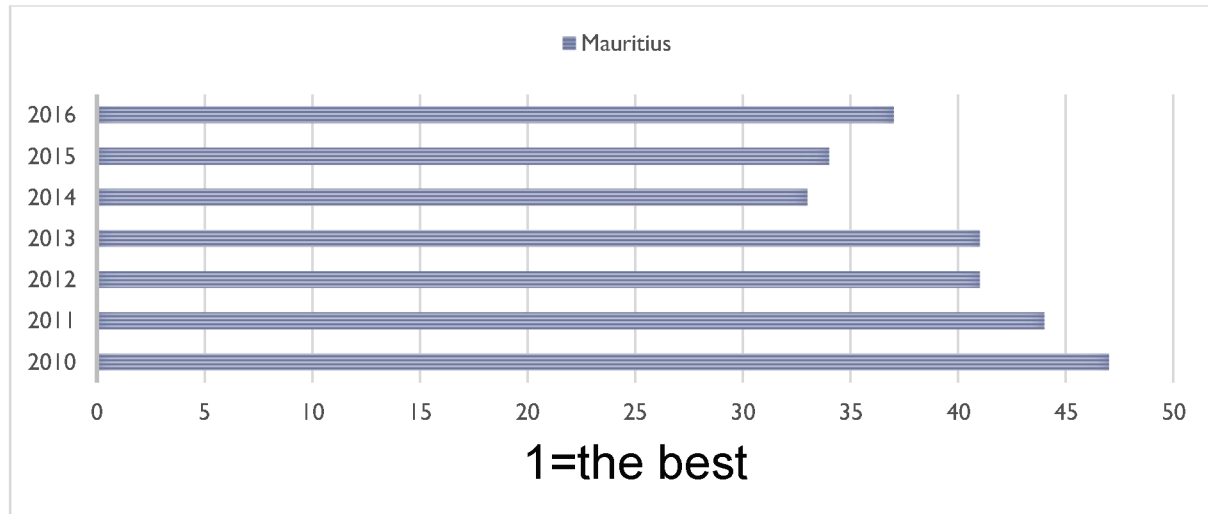
Source: World Economic Forum

3.14 Eleventh Pillar- Business sophistication

Business sophistication concerns two elements that are intricately linked: the quality of a country’s overall business networks and the quality of individual firms’ operations and strategies. These factors are especially important for countries at an advanced stage of development when, to a large extent, the more basic sources of productivity improvements have been exhausted. The quality of a country’s business networks and supporting industries, as measured by the quantity and quality of local suppliers and the extent of their interaction, is important for a variety of reasons. When companies and suppliers from a particular sector are interconnected in geographically proximate groups, called clusters, efficiency is heightened, greater opportunities for innovation in processes and products are created, and barriers to entry for new firms are reduced.

Mauritius’s has regressed by three places in 2016 compared to 2015 for its business sophistication ranking (figure 26). A notable improvement is observed in the extent of marketing for the period 2015- 2016, whereby the country improved from the 65th position in 2010 to the 43rd position in 2016 (table 102).

Figure 26: Eleventh pillar- Business sophistication Ranking- Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 102: Pillar 11 Ranking- Mauritius; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11.01 Local supplier quantity, 1-7 (best)	75	72	53	41	35	29	33
11.02 Local supplier quality, 1-7 (best)	66	58	55	55	53	51	53
11.03 State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)	37	38	56	54	35	44	40
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage, 1-7 (best)	37	44	38	37	39	40	42
11.05 Value chain breadth, 1-7 (best)	27	26	28	27	26	26	28
11.06 Control of international distribution, 1-7 (best)	21	24	23	22	18	28	36
11.07 Production process sophistication, 1-7 (best)	50	49	47	40	35	41	42
11.08 Extent of marketing, 1-7 (best)	65	66	62	55	48	45	43
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority, 1-7 (best)	58	61	56	59	43	42	42

Source: World Economic Forum

3.14.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 11

South Africa tops the region for its business sophistication (tables 103 & 104).

Table 103: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking; Eleventh Pillar; (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	38	38	38	35	31	33	30
Mauritius	47	44	41	41	33	34	37
Kenya	62	59	67	61	44	48	47
Rwanda	94	84	70	80	84	69	64
Namibia	88	95	102	99	94	77	83
Côte d'Ivoire	112	122	123	123	100	93	89
Ethiopia	123	129	129	133	127	108	93
Botswana	104	101	95	102	116	111	100
Cape Verde	131	126	118	121	114	106	108
Gabon			141	139	133	129	131

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 104: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Pillar 11 (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11.01 Local supplier quantity, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	35	47	43	42	47	51	39
	Mauritius	75	72	53	41	35	29	33
11.02 Local supplier quality, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	22	31	34	32	38	38	34
	Mauritius	66	58	55	55	53	51	53
11.03 State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	39	46	47	43	44	33	30
	Mauritius	37	38	56	54	35	44	40
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	87	97	107	81	62	70	71
	Mauritius	37	44	38	37	39	40	42
11.05 Value chain breadth, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	91	100	106	95	68	56	52
	Mauritius	27	26	28	27	26	26	28
11.06 Control of international distribution, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	23	26	26	26	35	31	31
	Mauritius	21	24	23	22	18	28	36
11.07 Production process sophistication, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	39	41	43	38	38	39	34
	Mauritius	50	49	47	40	35	41	42
11.08 Extent of marketing, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	28	31	29	19	24	24	16
	Mauritius	65	66	62	55	48	45	43
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	31	32	33	28	27	26	26
	Mauritius	58	61	56	59	43	42	42

Source: World Economic Forum

3.14.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 11

Switzerland is the global best performer for its business sophistication for the second consecutive year (table 105). Switzerland tops the world for its local supplier quality, nature of competitive advantage and production process sophistication (table 106).

Table 105: The top 10 most competitive global economies – Ranking- Eleventh Pillar (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	4	3	2	2	2	1	1
Singapore	15	15	14	17	19	18	19
United States	8	10	10	6	4	4	4
Netherlands	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
Germany	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Sweden	2	2	5	7	8	7	6
United Kingdom	9	8	8	9	6	6	7
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Hong Kong SAR	17	19	17	14	16	16	17
Finland	10	9	7	5	9	14	12
Mauritius	47	44	41	41	33	34	37

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 106: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 11 (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
11.01 Local supplier quantity, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	6	6	8	8	5	9	7
	Mauritius	75	72	53	41	35	29	33
11.02 Local supplier quality, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
	Mauritius	66	58	55	55	53	51	53
11.03 State of cluster development, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	4	8	9	5	6	7	14
	Mauritius	37	38	56	54	35	44	40
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	2	1	1	2	3	1
	Mauritius	37	44	38	37	39	40	42
11.05 Value chain breadth, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	4	3	3	4	3	2	2
	Mauritius	27	26	28	27	26	26	28
11.06 Control of international distribution, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	6	6	4	5	4	4	3
	Mauritius	21	24	23	22	18	28	36
11.07 Production process sophistication, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Mauritius	50	49	47	40	35	41	42
11.08 Extent of marketing, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	3	5	4	7	5	3	3
	Mauritius	65	66	62	55	48	45	43
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	5	6	9	8	8	8	8
	Mauritius	58	61	56	59	43	42	42

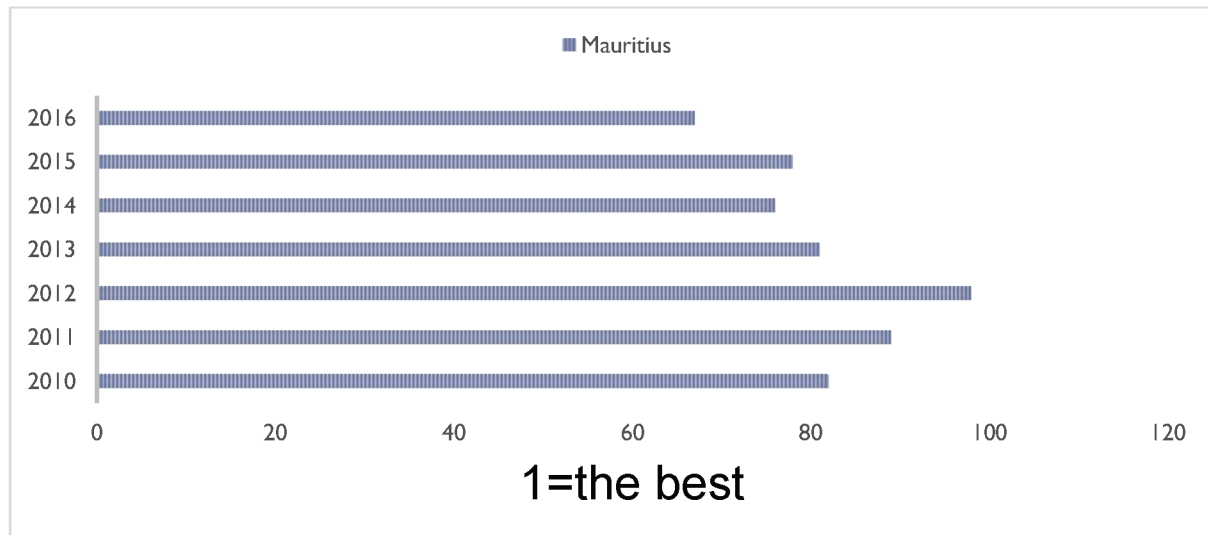
Source: World Economic Forum

3.15 Twelfth pillar: Innovation

The last pillar focuses on innovation. Innovation is particularly important for economies as they approach the frontiers of knowledge, and the possibility of generating more value by merely integrating and adapting exogenous technologies tends to disappear. In these economies, firms must design and develop cutting-edge products and processes to maintain a competitive edge and move toward even higher value-added activities. This progression requires an environment that is conducive to innovative activity and supported by both the public and the private sectors. In particular, it means sufficient investment in research and development (R&D), especially by the private sector; the presence of high-quality scientific research institutions that can generate the basic knowledge needed to build the new technologies; extensive collaboration in research and technological developments between universities and industry; and the protection of intellectual property

Mauritius is ranked 67th in the innovation pillar in 2016, which represents an improvement over its 2015 ranking (figure 27 and table 107).

Figure 27: Twelfth pillar, Innovation Ranking- Mauritius



Source: World Economic Forum

Table 107: Pillar 12 Ranking Mauritius (1= the best)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
12.01 Capacity for innovation, 1-7 (best)	76	89	112	72	50	58	52
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions, 1-7 (best)	86	77	83	92	91	92	84
12.03 Company spending on R&D, 1-7 (best)	64	88	96	64	54	69	56
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D, 1-7 (best)	94	98	91	94	101	101	93
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products, 1-7 (best)	67	62	74	75	66	60	60
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers, 1-7 (best)	112	118	116	102	93	93	86
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.			85	105	94	62	65

Source: World Economic Forum

3.15.1 Mauritius and the top performers in the region- Pillar 12

South Africa maintains its first position in the region for the innovation pillar (tables 108 and 109).

Table 108: The 10 most competitive sub-Saharan African economies- Ranking – Twelfth Pillar

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Africa	44	41	42	39	43	38	35
Kenya	56	52	50	46	38	41	36
Rwanda	71	56	51	52	53	46	47
Ethiopia	105	111	114	121	109	81	57
Côte d'Ivoire	109	120	115	101	69	53	61
Mauritius	82	89	98	81	76	78	67
Namibia	96	92	101	94	91	74	74
Botswana	74	79	73	102	102	102	84
Cape Verde	117	119	120	116	101	100	98
Gabon			136	132	122	129	124

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 109: South Africa v/s Mauritius, Pillar 12 (1=the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
12.01 Capacity for innovation, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	47	46	41	33	35	32	25
	Mauritius	76	89	112	72	50	58	52
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	29	30	34	35	34	33	29
	Mauritius	86	77	83	92	91	92	84
12.03 Company spending on R&D, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	40	36	39	43	48	32	30
	Mauritius	64	88	96	64	54	69	56
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers, 1-7 (best)	South Africa	116	111	122	108	102	106	112
	Mauritius	112	118	116	102	93	93	86
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.	South Africa			37	42	45	46	47
	Mauritius			85	105	94	62	65

Source: World Economic Forum

3.15.2 Mauritius and the top performers at international level- Pillar 12

Switzerland is the top performer for the pillar innovation (table 110). Switzerland ranks first for its capacity to innovate, company spending on research and development, university- industry collaboration in research and development and quality of scientific research institutions (table 111).

Table 110: Mauritius v/s top 10 most competitive economies – Ranking; Twelfth pillar

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Switzerland	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Finland	3	3	2	1	1	2	3
United States	1	5	6	7	5	4	4
Germany	8	7	7	4	6	6	5
Sweden	5	2	4	6	7	7	6
Netherlands	13	12	9	10	8	8	7
Japan	4	4	5	5	4	5	8
Singapore	9	8	8	9	9	9	9
United Kingdom	14	13	10	12	12	12	13
Hong Kong SAR	29	25	26	23	26	27	27
Mauritius	82	89	98	81	76	78	67

Source: World Economic Forum

Table 111: Switzerland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 12 (1= the best)

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
12.01 Capacity for innovation, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	76	89	112	72	50	58	52
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Mauritius	86	77	83	92	91	92	84
12.03 Company spending on R&D, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
	Mauritius	64	88	96	64	54	69	56
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	2	1	1	1	3	3	1
	Mauritius	94	98	91	94	101	101	93
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	16	14	22	36	31	17	28
	Mauritius	67	62	74	75	66	60	60
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers, 1-7 (best)	Switzerland	11	15	14	18	24	23	14
	Mauritius	112	118	116	102	93	93	86
12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop.	Switzerland			2	2	1	2	3
	Mauritius			85	105	94	62	65

Source: World Economic Forum

4 Chapter 4: Mauritius: Innovation Review

4.1 How Mauritius fares?

Mauritius drops four spots in the 2016 Global Innovation Index (GII)¹⁹ jumping from the 48th spot to the 53rd spot out of 128 economies tracked in the report (table 112). It however retains its top spot (table 113) in sub-Saharan Africa in the 2016 Global Innovation Index (GII 2016).

Table 112: Global Innovation Ranking- Mauritius and top performers

Rank	Economy
1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	United Kingdom
4	United States of America
5	Finland
6	Singapore
7	Ireland
8	Denmark
9	Netherlands
10	Germany
11	Korea, Republic of
12	Luxembourg
13	Iceland
14	Hong Kong (China)
15	Canada
16	Japan
17	New Zealand
18	France
19	Australia
20	Austria
21	Israel
22	Norway
23	Belgium
24	Estonia
25	China
26	Malta
27	Czech Republic
28	Spain
29	Italy

¹⁹ The Global Innovation Index 2016 (GII), in its 9th edition this year, is co-published by Cornell University, INSEAD, and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO, a specialized agency of the United Nations). Published annually since 2007, the GII is now a leading benchmarking tool for business executives, policy makers and others seeking insight into the state of innovation around the world. Policymakers, business leaders and other stakeholders use the GII to evaluate progress on a continual basis.

30	Portugal
31	Cyprus
32	Slovenia
33	Hungary
34	Latvia
35	Malaysia
36	Lithuania
37	Slovakia
38	Bulgaria
39	Poland
40	Greece
41	United Arab Emirates
42	Turkey
43	Russian Federation
44	Chile
45	Costa Rica
46	Moldova, Republic of
47	Croatia
48	Romania
49	Saudi Arabia
50	Qatar
51	Montenegro
52	Thailand
53	Mauritius
54	South Africa

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 113: Global Innovation Ranking 2015- Sub-Saharan Africa Top 10

	Units	Scale	2014	2015	2016
Mauritius	1=the best	units	40	49	53
South Africa	1=the best	units	53	60	54
Kenya	1=the best	units	85	92	80
Rwanda	1=the best	units	102	94	83
Mozambique	1=the best	units	107	95	84
Botswana	1=the best	units	92	90	90
Namibia	1=the best	units	108	107	93
Malawi	1=the best	units	113	98	98
Uganda	1=the best	units	91	111	99

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.1 Pillar 1: Institutions

Nurturing an institutional framework that attracts business and fosters growth by providing good governance and the correct levels of protection and incentives is essential to innovation. The Institutions pillar captures the institutional framework of a country. Mauritius is ranked 24th out of 128 economies for its institutions (table 114). Singapore is the world's best performer in this category (table 115) followed by Finland and New Zealand respectively.

Table 114: Pillar 1: Institutions – Rank

Rank	Economy
1	Singapore
2	Finland
3	New Zealand
4	Hong Kong (China)
5	Norway
6	Canada
7	Denmark
8	Netherlands
9	Switzerland
10	Australia
24	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 115: Singapore v/s Mauritius, Institution ranking (2016)

	Mauritius	Singapore
Institutions	24	1
Political environment	25	1
Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism	32	7
Government effectiveness	29	1
Regulatory environment	23	1
Regulatory quality	32	1
Rule of law	33	11
Cost of redundancy dismissal	37	1
Business environment	21	8
Ease of starting a business	34	10
Ease of resolving insolvency	36	25
Ease of paying taxes	13	5

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.2 Pillar 2: Human capital and research

The level and standard of education and research activity in a country are prime determinants of the innovation capacity of a nation. This pillar tries to gauge the human capital of countries. Mauritius is ranked 75th out of 128 economies for its human capital and research (table 116). Finland is the world's best performer in this category (table 117).

Table 116: Pillar 2: Human capital and research ranking

Rank	Economy
1	Finland
2	Singapore
3	Korea, Republic of
4	Denmark
5	Sweden
6	Switzerland
7	United Kingdom
8	Austria
9	Australia
10	Germany
75	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 117: Finland v/s Mauritius, Human Capital and Research Ranking, 2016

	Mauritius	Finland
Human capital and research	75	1
Education	46	5
Expenditure on education	49	9
Government expenditure on education per pupil, secondary	22	12
School life expectancy	42	3
Assessment in reading, mathematics, and science	n/a	6
Pupil-teacher ratio, secondary	65	46
Tertiary education	62	9
Tertiary enrolment	67	3
Graduates in science and engineering	36	14
Tertiary inbound mobility	44	24
Research and development (R&D)	98	8
Researchers	70	3
Gross expenditure on R&D (GERD)	90	4
Global R&D companies, average expenditure top 3	45	12
QS university ranking average score top 3 universities	73	18

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.3 Pillar 3: Infrastructure

The third pillar includes three sub pillars: Information and communication technologies (ICTs), general infrastructure, and ecological sustainability. Good and ecologically friendly communication, transport, and energy infrastructures facilitate the production and exchange of ideas, services, and goods and feed into the innovation system through increased productivity and efficiency, lower transaction costs, better access to markets, and sustainable growth. Mauritius is ranked 66th out of 128 economies for its infrastructure (table 118). Singapore is the world's best performer in this category (table 119).

Table 118: Pillar 3: Infrastructure Ranking

Rank	Economy
1	Singapore
2	Hong Kong (China)
3	Norway
4	United Kingdom
5	Sweden
6	Australia
7	Japan
8	France
9	Korea, Republic of
10	Spain
66	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 119: Singapore v/s Mauritius, Infrastructure, 2016

	Mauritius	Singapore
Infrastructure	66	1
Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	69	6
ICT access	59	14
ICT use	74	15
Government's online service	68	2
Online e-participation	59	10
General infrastructure	86	8
Electricity output	74	16
Logistics performance	105	5
Gross capital formation	39	33
Ecological sustainability	36	10
GDP per unit of energy use	9	8
Environmental performance	70	14
ISO 14001 environmental certificates	69	27

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.4 Pillar 4: Market sophistication

The availability of credit and an environment that supports investment, access to the international market, competition, and market scale are all critical for businesses to prosper and for innovation to occur. Mauritius is ranked 39th out of 128 economies for its market sophistication (table 120). The United States of America (USA) is the world's best performer in this category (table 121).

Table 120: Pillar 4: Market sophistication ranking

Rank	Economy
1	United States of America
2	Hong Kong (China)
3	Canada
4	United Kingdom
5	Singapore
6	Denmark
7	Switzerland
8	Japan
9	Sweden
10	Australia
39	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 121: United States of America v/s Mauritius; Market sophistication, 2016

	Mauritius	USA
Market sophistication	39	1
Credit	19	1
Ease of getting credit	39	2
Domestic credit to private sector	26	3
Microfinance institutions' gross loan portfolio	n/a	n/a
Investment	54	1
Ease of protecting minority investors	28	34
Market capitalization	26	5
Total value of stocks traded	46	1
Venture capital deals	26	1
Trade, competition, & market scale	78	1
Applied tariff rate, weighted mean	6	42
Intensity of local competition	31	4
Domestic market scale	113	2

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.5 Pillar 5: Business sophistication

Businesses foster their productivity, competitiveness, and innovation potential with the employment of highly qualified professionals and technicians. Mauritius is ranked 98th out of 141 economies for its business sophistication (table 122). Singapore is the world's best performer in this category (table 123).

Table 122: Pillar 5- Business sophistication ranking

Rank	Economy
1	Singapore
2	Luxembourg
3	Switzerland
4	Finland
5	Sweden
6	Israel
7	China
8	Ireland
9	Netherlands
10	Japan
94	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 123: Singapore v/s Mauritius; Business sophistication, 2016

	Mauritius	Singapore
Business sophistication	94	1
Knowledge workers	99	6
Employment in knowledge-intensive services	68	2
Firms offering formal training	69	n/a
GERD performed by business enterprise	n/a	16
GERD financed by business enterprise	90	17
Females employed with advanced degrees	73	14
Innovation linkages	77	10
University/industry research collaboration	93	5
State of cluster development	43	12
GERD financed by abroad	60	63
Joint venture/strategic alliance deals	19	6
Patent families filed in at least two offices	51	20
Knowledge absorption	75	1
Intellectual property payments	80	1
High-tech imports	52	4
ICT services imports	45	38
Foreign direct investment, net inflows	50	1
Research talent in business enterprise	n/a	20

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.6 Pillar 6: Knowledge and technology outputs

This pillar covers all those variables that are traditionally thought to be the fruits of inventions and/ or innovations. Mauritius is ranked 73rd out of 128 economies for its knowledge and technology outputs (table 124). Switzerland is the world's best performer in this category (table 125).

Table 124: Pillar 6 Knowledge and technology outputs ranking

Rank	Economy
1	Switzerland
2	Sweden
3	Ireland
4	United States of America
5	Korea, Republic of
6	China
7	Finland
8	Germany
9	United Kingdom
10	Singapore
73	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 125: Switzerland v/s Mauritius; Knowledge and Technology Outputs, 2016

	Mauritius	Switzerland
Knowledge and technology outputs	73	1
Knowledge creation	114	1
Patent applications by origin	105	1
PCT international applications by origin	n/a	1
Utility model applications by origin	n/a	n/a
Scientific and technical publications	103	4
Citable documents H index	114	9
Knowledge impact	113	6
Growth rate of GDP per person engaged	n/a	83
New business density	24	40
Total computer software spending	n/a	3
ISO 9001 quality certificates	40	14
High-tech and medium high-tech output	84	2
Knowledge diffusion	16	7
Intellectual property receipts	64	1
High-tech exports	120	11
ICT services exports	38	25
Foreign direct investment, net outflows	1	25

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

4.1.7 Pillar 7: Creative outputs

The role of creativity in innovation cannot be underestimated. Mauritius is ranked 57th out of 141 economies for its creative output (table 126). Switzerland is the world's best performer in this category (table 127).

Table 126: Pillar 7, Creative Outputs Ranking

Rank	Economy
1	Iceland
2	Luxembourg
3	United Kingdom
4	Malta
5	Switzerland
6	Netherlands
7	Germany
8	Estonia
9	Sweden
10	Ireland
65	Mauritius

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

Table 127: Iceland v/s Mauritius, Pillar 7

	Mauritius	Iceland
Creative outputs	65	1
Intangible assets	88	15
Trademark application class count by origin	62	11
Industrial designs by origin	81	45
ICTs and business model creation	64	22
ICTs and organizational model creation	67	13
Creative goods and services	35	1
Cultural and creative services exports	58	n/a
National feature films produced	69	1
Global entertainment and media market	n/a	n/a
Printing and publishing output	5	1
Creative goods exports	52	87
Online creativity	66	1
Generic top-level domains (gTLDs)	34	1
Country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs)	62	6
Wikipedia monthly edits	71	1
Video uploads on YouTube	n/a	n/a

Source: Global Innovation Index 2016

5 Mauritius performance and international benchmarks

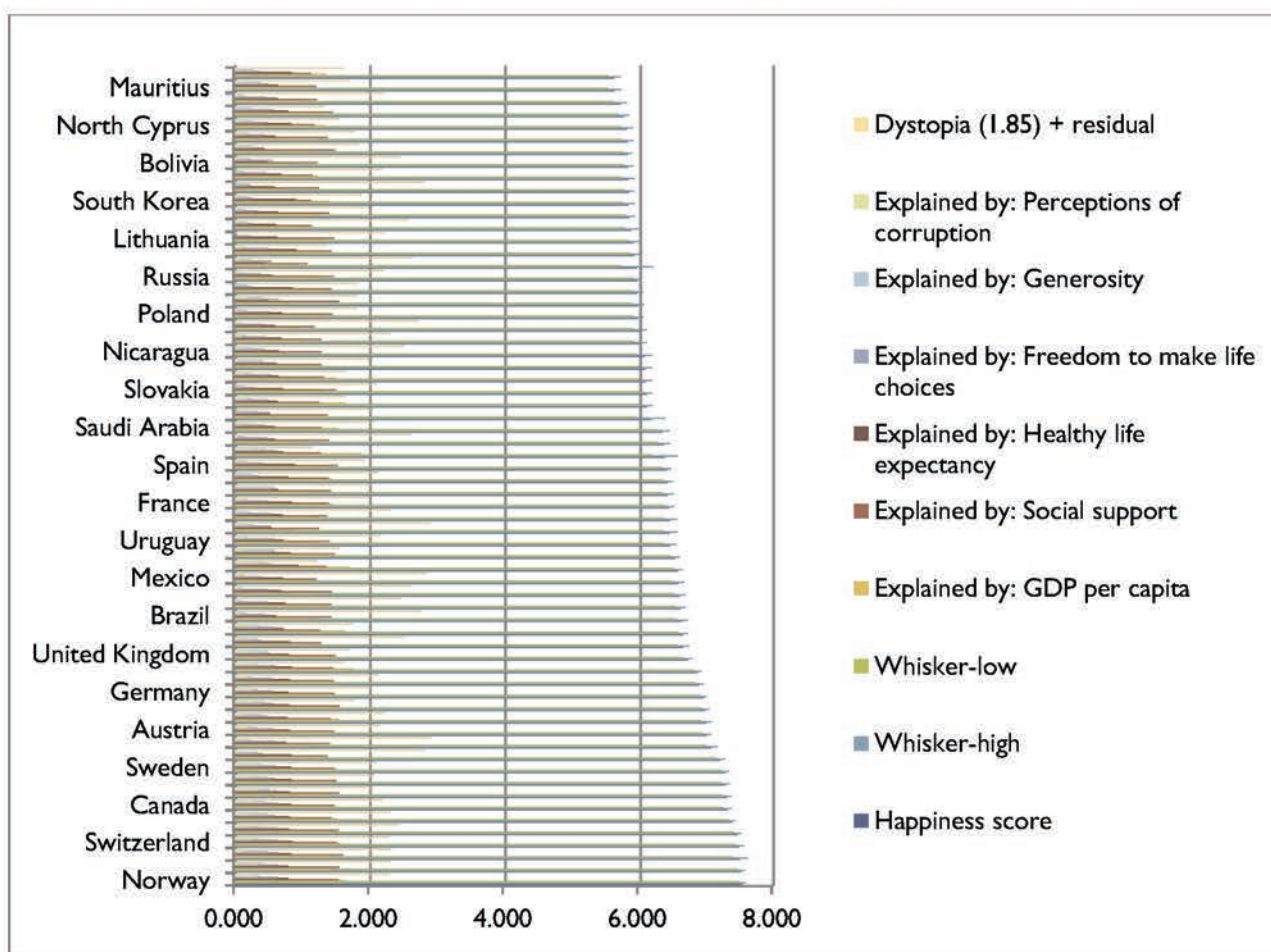
5.1 Global Happiness Index 2017

Happiness is increasingly considered a proper measure of social progress and a goal of public policy. Mauritius has been ranked as the 64th happiest country in the world according to The World Happiness Report 2017, published by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a global initiative of the United Nations.

The report uses six components to rank 155 countries by happiness levels. They are: per capita gross domestic product (GDP), healthy years of life expectancy, social support as measured by having someone to count on in times of trouble, trust as measured by perceived absence of corruption in government and business, perceived freedom to make life decisions, and generosity as measured by recent donations.

Norway tops the global happiness rankings for 2017. Norway has jumped from 4th place in 2016 to 1st place this year, followed by Denmark, Iceland and Switzerland in a tightly packed bunch. All of the top four countries rank highly on all the main factors found to support happiness: caring, freedom, generosity, honesty, health, income and good governance (figure 28).

Figure 28: Ranking of Happiness Score (scale 0 to 10, with 10 indicating greatest happiness)



Source: Global Happiness Index 2017

According to the report, Africa stands out as the unhappiest continent. Algeria has been ranked 53rd in the world rank and is the Africa's top ranking nation. Mauritius comes in as the second happiest country followed by Libya, Morocco, Somalia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Egypt and Sierra Leone respectively.

The World Happiness Report 2017 did an in-depth study of Africa. Various factors are found to be the cause of unhappiness on the African continent, which is home to about 16% of the world's population.

Africa's lower levels of happiness compared to other countries in the world might be attributed to the disappointment with different aspects of development under democracy. Although most citizens still believe that democracy is the best political system, they are critical of good governance in their countries.

Furthermore, while there has been significant improvement in meeting basic needs according to the Afrobarometer index of 'lived poverty', population pressure may have stymied infrastructure and youth development.

Still African people are essentially optimistic, demonstrating ingenuity that makes life bearable under difficult circumstances. A lot of that optimism comes from the youth, who have their lives ahead of them.

As per the report, if the African youth's confidence in their future and their entrepreneurial spirit was matched by substantial investment in their development, African countries would join the ranks of the world's prosperous and happy nations.

5.2 Human Capital Index 2016

Mauritius is ranked at 76th position in the world according to the Human Capital Report 2016 released by the World Economic Forum. The Human Capital Report seeks to provide a holistic overview on how well countries are leveraging their human capital and establishing workforces that are prepared for the demands of competitive economies.

The Human Capital Index ranks 130 countries on how well they are developing and deploying their human capital potential. The Index assesses Learning and Employment outcomes on a scale from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) across five distinct age groups to capture the full demographic profile of a country:

- 0–14 years – the youngest members of the population for whom education is assessed among the most critical factors
- 15–24 years – youth for whom factors such as higher education and skills use in the workplace are assessed
- 25–54 years – the bulk of the labour force, for whom continued learning and employment quality are assessed

- 55–64 years – the most senior members of most workforces for whom attainment and continued engagement are assessed
- 65 and over years – the oldest members of the population, for whom both continued opportunity and health are assessed

The Human Capital Report 2016 highlights that globally only 65% of the world’s talent is being optimized through education, skills development and deployment during people’s lifetimes

Finland, Norway and Switzerland hold the top three positions, utilising around 85 per cent of their human capital (table 128). Japan leads in the 55 year-olds and over category.

In Sub-Saharan Africa (table 129) , a cluster of countries, including Mauritius, Ghana, South Africa and Zambia score in the 60–70% range — placing them ahead of the Middle East and North Africa regional average and on a par with the lower half of the Latin American and East Asia and the Pacific regions.

Table 128 : The top 10 countries leveraging their human capital and Mauritius (1= the best)

Overall Rank	Economy
1	Finland
2	Norway
3	Switzerland
4	Japan
5	Sweden
6	New Zealand
7	Denmark
8	Netherlands
9	Canada
10	Belgium
76	Mauritius

Source: Human Capital Index 2016

Table 129: Sub-Saharan Africa: Top 10 economies leveraging their human capital (1= the best)

Ranking	Economy
76	Mauritius
84	Ghana
88	South Africa
90	Zambia
92	Cameroon
96	Botswana
99	Uganda
102	Kenya
103	Namibia
107	Gabon

Source: Human Capital Index 2016

Against a global average of 65%, Mauritius utilises 66.53 % of its human capital endowment. When examining performance by age group, Mauritius seems poised for improvement. Mauritius is ranked at the 42nd position globally for its quality of primary education for the age group 0- 14 years (table 130)

As per the report, educational attainment in Mauritius is improving since the primary enrolment rate in the under 15 age group has a score of 96.55 which is much higher than 73.82, the education attainment rate for the population above 65.

Mauritius is ranked 81st for ease of finding skilled employees in the age group 25- 54 years. Mauritius also ranks poorly (95th) on labour force participation in the same age group, due in part to one of the world's largest employment gender gaps.

More positively, it receives solid rankings on secondary enrolment gender gap (1st), staff training (28th) and healthy life expectancy at birth (1st) indicators.

Table 130: Mauritius Human Capital Index 2016 Ranking

Mauritius

Key indicators

Total population (1,000s)	1,277	Population below age 25 (%)	34.6
Working-age population (1,000s)	909	Population above age 65 (%)	10.0
Median age of population (years)	35	Own-account workers (%)	14.5
GDP per capita (constant '11 US\$, PPP)	18,585	Labour force participation rate (%)	60.4
Publics pending on education (% of GDP)	5.0	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	57.8
Tertiary-educated population (1,000s)	35	Unemployment rate (%)	8.0

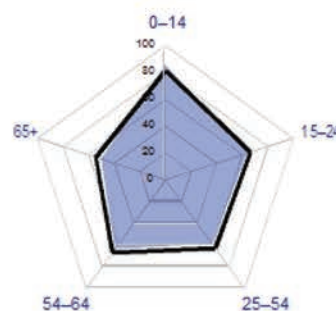
Human Capital Index 2016

Rank Score

(out of 130 countries)

0-14 Age Group

	Value	Score	Rank
0-14 Age Group		85.89	57
Enrolment in education			
Primary enrolment rate	96.55	96.55	62
Secondary enrolment rate	78.39	78.39	70
Basic education survival rate	98.32	98.32	22
Secondary enrolment gender gap	100.00	100.00	1
Quality of education			
Quality of primary schools ¹	4.37	56.20	42
Vulnerability			
Incidence of child labour	—	—	—



15-24 Age Group

	Value	Score	Rank
15-24 Age Group		64.04	79
Enrolment in education			
Tertiary enrolment rate	38.67	38.67	65
Vocational enrolment rate	8.89	8.89	88
Quality of education			
Quality of education system ¹	4.09	51.56	44
Youth literacy rate	98.72	98.72	69
Educational attainment			
Primary education attainment rate	99.84	99.84	42
Secondary education attainment rate	76.15	76.15	60

	Value	Score	Rank
Economic participation			
Labour force participation rate	42.79	42.79	—
Unemployment rate	24.35	75.65	100
Underemployment rate	—	—	—
Not in employment, education or training	—	—	—
Long-term unemployment rate	26.60	73.40	43
Skills			
Incidence of overeducation	—	—	—
Incidence of undereducation	—	—	—
Skill diversity ²	0.253	74.72	70

25-54 Age Group

	Value	Score	Rank
25-54 Age Group		58.98	85
Educational attainment			
Primary education attainment rate	98.45	98.45	51
Secondary education attainment rate	60.04	60.04	79
Tertiary education attainment rate	4.13	4.13	111
Workplace learning			
Staff training ¹	4.51	58.45	28
Economic complexity ³	-0.149	47.52	56

	Value	Score	Rank
Economic participation			
Labour force participation rate	78.56	78.56	—
Unemployment rate	6.07	93.93	66
Underemployment rate	—	—	—
Employment gender gap	58.00	58.00	109
Skills			
High-skilled employment share	21.10	21.10	67
Medium-skilled employment share	82.90	82.90	88
Ease of finding skilled employees ¹	3.74	45.68	81

55-64 Age Group

	Value	Score	Rank
55-64 Age Group		63.94	79
Educational attainment			
Primary education attainment rate	92.51	92.51	63
Secondary education attainment rate	40.02	40.02	78
Tertiary education attainment rate	3.08	3.08	113

	Value	Score	Rank
Economic participation			
Labour force participation rate	51.01	51.01	—
Unemployment rate	2.96	97.04	46
Underemployment rate	—	—	—
Healthy life expectancy at birth	65	100.00	1

65+ Age Group

	Value	Score	Rank
65+ Age Group		50.45	84
Educational attainment			
Primary education attainment rate	73.82	73.82	72
Secondary education attainment rate	23.02	23.02	77
Tertiary education attainment rate	2.24	2.24	103

	Value	Score	Rank
Economic participation			
Labour force participation rate	19.16	19.16	—
Unemployment rate	1.08	98.92	37
Underemployment rate	—	—	—
Healthy life years beyond age 65	0	85.53	57

Source: Human Capital Index 2016

5.3 The Global Talent Competitiveness Index

Mauritius has been ranked 46th out of 118 countries for talent competitiveness, according to the Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2017 (GTCI). Produced by the world's leading provider of HR solutions Adecco Group, together with international business school INSEAD and the Human Capital Leadership Institute, the GTCI looks at 65 discrete variables. Ranging from corruption and foreign direct investment to the gender pay gap, labour productivity and university rankings, these help determine a country's 'talent competitiveness' – the ability to develop, attract and retain skilled workers, thereby supporting productivity and prosperity.


Switzerland and Singapore occupy the top spots in GTCI 2017 (table 130), with four Nordic countries in the top 10 (Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway). High ranking countries share key traits, including educational systems that meet the needs of the economy, employment policies that favour flexibility, mobility and entrepreneurship, and high connectedness of stakeholders in business and government.

Table 131: Top performers ranking

COUNTRY	GTCI RANKING	ENABLE	ATTRACT	GROW	RETAIN	VT SKILLS ²⁰	GK SKILLS ²¹
Switzerland	1	2	5	5	1	3	7
Singapore	2	1	1	13	7	8	1
United Kingdom	3	8	11	7	5	33	2
United States of America	4	11	16	2	8	20	3
Sweden	5	9	13	8	4	10	11
Australia	6	17	6	9	14	25	5
Luxembourg	7	21	2	17	3	24	12
Denmark	8	3	15	3	15	17	14
Finland	9	6	21	4	9	2	18
Norway	10	13	14	10	2	6	22
Netherlands	11	15	17	1	13	11	15
Ireland	12	10	9	14	20	18	13
Canada	13	7	7	12	21	26	16
New Zealand	14	4	8	11	28	34	8
Iceland	15	19	22	15	6	27	9
Belgium	16	20	18	6	19	21	21
Germany	17	14	20	20	11	1	26
Austria	18	16	19	16	12	12	31
United Arab Emirates	19	12	4	40	10	14	54
Estonia	20	23	32	25	23	23	4
Qatar	21	18	3	47	17	13	70

²⁰ Vocational and Technical Skills

²¹ Global Knowledge Skills



Japan	22	5	51	19	16	32	23
Czech Republic	23	26	30	24	18	5	30
France	24	34	26	18	25	7	24
Israel	25	25	67	35	27	19	6
Malta	26	29	33	32	24	52	10
Slovenia	27	42	53	26	33	15	20
Malaysia	28	22	35	31	39	16	41
Korea, Republic	29	24	70	21	48	35	19
Cyprus	30	41	37	37	36	29	17
Portugal	31	33	27	27	22	50	35
Latvia	32	32	34	45	32	38	25
Lithuania	33	28	47	29	31	49	29
Chile	34	30	43	22	37	46	34
Spain	35	43	41	23	30	48	32
Barbados	36	27	12	38	51	60	50
Slovakia	37	45	45	44	38	9	45
Poland	38	36	59	34	42	22	43
Costa Rica	39	46	25	30	49	62	36
Italy	40	62	64	28	41	31	39
Hungary	41	38	49	72	34	30	38
Saudi Arabia	42	37	38	59	35	41	57
Greece	43	70	57	49	26	40	33
Montenegro	44	68	52	62	57	4	48
Croatia	45	64	87	36	46	28	44
Mauritius	46	35	42	70	29	37	78

Mauritius is among the top 3 positions in the Sub-Saharan region followed by Botswana and South Africa respectively. Only Mauritius is above the median GTCI score, supported by a solid Enable pillar (35th in the rankings- table 132); the Regulatory Landscape of the country is particularly good (26th).

The report also highlights the advanced and disruptive impact of technology on labour markets. From Big Data and cloud computing to the Internet of Things, technology is enabling autonomous and intelligent machines to take on a variety of tasks, and do a better job than humans.

According to the report, countries that are equipped to harness this disruptive power will be best placed in coming years and decades. The report also explores how technology can serve to augment human efficiency, highlighting the need for ‘softer’ talents, such as creativity, adaptability, and the ability to share ideas and work in teams.

Table 132: Mauritius Global Talent Competitiveness Ranking 2017

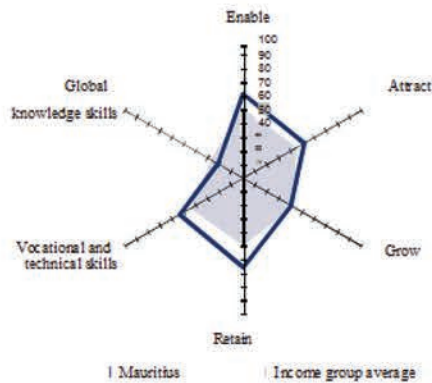
MAURITIUS

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 118).....	46
Income group.....	Upper-middle income
Regional group.....	Sub-Saharan Africa
Population (millions).....	1.16

GDP per capita (PPP US\$).....	19,480.47
GDP (US\$ billions).....	11.51
GTCI score.....	49.15
GTCI score (income group average).....	42.66

GTCI 2017 Country Profile by Pillar



	Score	Rank
1 ENABLE.....	62.10	35
1.1 Regulatory Landscape.....	69.12	28
1.1.1 Government effectiveness.....	69.38	29
1.1.2 Business-government relations.....	76.67	18
1.1.3 Political stability.....	80.77	32
1.1.4 Regulatory quality.....	70.14	31
1.1.5 Corruption.....	48.65	41
1.2 Market Landscape.....	55.57	44
1.2.1 Competition intensity.....	74.34	31
1.2.2 Ease of doing business.....	76.29	30
1.2.3 Cluster development.....	50.10	42
1.2.4 R&D expenditure.....	4.05	85
1.2.5 ICT infrastructure.....	61.51	58
1.2.6 Technology utilisation.....	67.15	41
1.3 Business and Labour Landscape.....	61.60	57
Labour Market Flexibility		
1.3.1 Ease of hiring.....	55.67	70
1.3.2 Ease of redundancy.....	80	46
Management Practices		
1.3.3 Labour-employer cooperation.....	63.51	31
1.3.4 Professional management.....	54.87	58
1.3.5 Relationship of pay to productivity.....	53.94	46
2 ATTRACT.....	51.87	42
2.1 External Openness.....	38.20	57
Attract Business		
2.1.1 FDI and technology transfer.....	57.50	66
2.1.2 Prevalence of foreign ownership.....	59.68	56
Attract People		
2.1.3 Migrant stock.....	4.80	76
2.1.4 International students.....	19.77	41
2.1.5 Brain gain.....	49.27	31
2.2 Internal Openness.....	65.54	29
Social Diversity		
2.2.1 Tolerance of minorities.....	72.22	13
2.2.2 Tolerance of immigrants.....	86.19	19
2.2.3 Social mobility.....	63.65	35
Gender Equality		
2.2.4 Female graduates.....	74.73	43
2.2.5 Gender earnings gap.....	42.23	102
2.2.6 Business opportunities for women.....	54.20	77

	Score	Rank
3 GROW.....	40.50	70
3.1 Formal Education.....	16.93	91
Enrolment		
3.1.1 Vocational enrolment.....	30.23	54
3.1.2 Tertiary enrolment.....	32.88	66
Quality		
3.1.3 Tertiary education expenditure.....	4.60	96
3.1.4 Reading, maths, science.....	n/a	n/a
3.1.5 University ranking.....	0.00	76
3.2 Lifelong Learning.....	47.40	75
3.2.1 Quality of management schools.....	54.48	60
3.2.2 Prevalence of training in firms.....	29.29	68
3.2.3 Employee development.....	58.45	28
3.3 Access to Growth Opportunities.....	57.16	39
Networks		
3.3.1 Use of virtual social networks.....	76.34	68
3.3.2 Use of virtual professional networks.....	29.61	32
Empowerment		
3.3.3 Delegation of authority.....	50.84	39
3.3.4 Personal rights.....	71.87	39

4 RETAIN.....	65.65	29
4.1 Sustainability.....	54.21	37
4.1.1 Pension system.....	52.53	48
4.1.2 Taxation.....	69.38	8
4.1.3 Brain retention.....	40.73	64
4.2 Lifestyle.....	77.09	25
4.2.1 Environmental performance.....	62.99	68
4.2.2 Personal safety.....	76.11	35
4.2.3 Physician density.....	n/a	n/a
4.2.4 Sanitation.....	92.16	58

5 VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS.....	53.54	37
5.1 Mid-Level Skills.....	61.83	11
5.1.1 Workforce with secondary education.....	52.51	43
5.1.2 Population with secondary education.....	43.12	48
5.1.3 Technicians and associate professionals.....	89.86	6
5.1.4 Labour productivity per employee.....	n/a	n/a
5.2 Employability.....	45.26	97
5.2.1 Ease of finding skilled employees.....	45.68	80
5.2.2 Relevance of education system to the economy.....	51.56	44
5.2.3 Availability of scientists and engineers.....	44.67	87
5.2.4 Skills gap as major constraint.....	39.14	88

6 GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE SKILLS.....	21.26	78
6.1 High-Level Skills.....	12.50	109
6.1.1 Workforce with tertiary education.....	17.96	87
6.1.2 Population with tertiary education.....	7.95	84
6.1.3 Professionals.....	0.00	101
6.1.4 Researchers.....	2.11	68
6.1.5 Senior officials and managers.....	n/a	n/a
6.1.6 Quality of scientific institutions.....	39.87	85
6.1.7 Scientific journal articles.....	7.13	85
6.2 Talent Impact.....	30.02	48
6.2.1 Innovation output.....	32.50	58
6.2.2 High-value exports.....	27.92	34
Entrepreneurship		
6.2.3 New product entrepreneurial activity.....	n/a	n/a
6.2.4 New business density.....	29.66	22

Source: Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2017

5.4 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX 2016

Mauritius has been ranked as one of the world's most peaceful country in the 2016 Global Peace Index (GPI). In the tenth edition of the Index, Mauritius was ranked as 23rd out of 163 countries, and moved up places as compared to the 2015 rankings. On the continent Mauritius is Africa's most peaceful country followed by Botswana and Madagascar respectively (table 133). Although sub-Saharan Africa's average score deteriorated slightly, it continues to rank ahead of Russia and Eurasia, South Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa.

Table 133: Sub-Saharan Africa rankings-Global Peace Index 2016

Country	Overall rank	Overall score	Regional rank
Mauritius	23	1.559	1
Botswana	28	1.639	2
Madagascar	38	1.763	3
Zambia	40	1.783	4
Sierra Leone	43	1.805	5
Ghana	44	1.809	6
Malawi	45	1.817	7
Namibia	55	1.873	8
Tanzania	58	1.899	9
Equatorial Guinea	62	1.940	10
Lesotho	63	1.941	11
Togo	66	1.954	12
Mozambique	68	1.963	13
Senegal	70	1.978	14
Benin	72	1.998	15
Liberia	72	1.998	15
Gabon	79	2.033	17
Burkina Faso	88	2.063	18
Swaziland	90	2.074	19
The Gambia	92	2.091	20
Angola	98	2.140	21
Uganda	101	2.148	22
Guinea	101	2.148	22
Niger	113	2.239	24
Republic of the Congo	114	2.249	25
Guinea-Bissau	116	2.264	26
Cote d'Ivoire	118	2.279	27
Ethiopia	119	2.284	28
Djibouti	121	2.292	29
Mauritania	123	2.295	30
South Africa	126	2.316	31
Zimbabwe	127	2.322	32
Rwanda	128	2.323	33
Cameroon	130	2.356	34

Kenya	131	2.379	35
Eritrea	135	2.460	36
Chad	136	2.464	37
Mali	137	2.489	38
Burundi	138	2.500	39
Nigeria	149	2.877	40
Democratic Republic of the Congo	152	3.112	41
Central African Republic	157	3.354	42
Somalia	159	3.414	43
South Sudan	162	3.593	44

Source: Global Peace Index 2016

The Sydney-headquartered Institute for Economics and Peace uses 23 indicators to measure the “economic impact of violence” with a possible score of 1–5 in three chief categories relating to peace: safety and security in society, extent of conflict (domestic and international) and degree of militarization. Free from internal and external conflict, Mauritius and Botswana were named among five countries in the world, to achieve a perfect score in the domestic and international conflict category, the other countries being Switzerland, Chile, and Uruguay.

Iceland (table 134) was ranked as the world’s most peaceful country, followed by Denmark, Austria, New Zealand and Portugal. Syria was ranked as the world’s least peaceful country, followed from the bottom by South Sudan, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia.

Table 134: 10 most peaceful countries globally

Rank	Country
1	Iceland
2	Denmark
3	Austria
4	New Zealand
5	Portugal
6	Czech Republic
7	Switzerland
8	Canada
9	Japan
10	Slovenia
11	Finland
12	Ireland
13	Bhutan
14	Sweden
15	Australia
16	Germany
17	Norway
18	Belgium
19	Hungary
20	Singapore
21	Netherlands
22	Poland
23	Mauritius
24	Slovakia
25	Spain

Source: Global Peace Index 2016

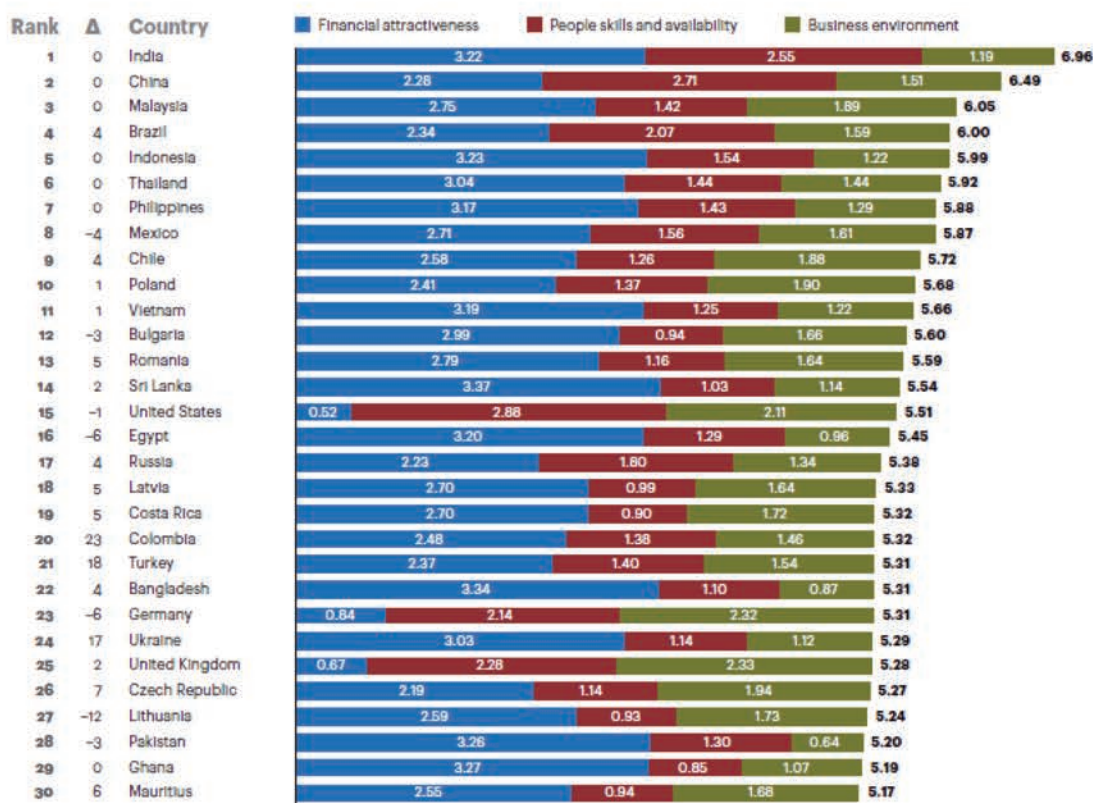
Globally, the economic impact of violence is US\$13.6 trillion, which is a staggering 13.3 % of the total global economic activity in 2015-2016. Although 81 countries have significantly improved, as the index reveals, “the deterioration in another 79 outweighed these gains, meaning that peace declined at a faster rate than in the previous year”.

5.5 Global Services Location Index, 2016

Mauritius secured the 30th position according to the seventh edition of the A.T. Kearney’s ‘Global Services Location Index’. The Index draws a global outsourcing landscape based on metrics in three major criteria: financial attractiveness, people skills and availability, and business environment, measured for each of the 55 countries included in the research.

Asia remains the best region to choose as offshore location, with India, China and Malaysia representing the top 3 in A.T. Kearney’s ‘Global Services Location Index’ (figure 28).

Figure 29: 2016 'AT. Kearney's 'Global Services Location Index'.



Source: AT. Kearney's 'Global Services Location Index' 2016

5.6 Social progress Index 2016

The Social Progress Index (SPI²²) in its 2016 report ranks Mauritius at 40 out of the 134 nations. The SPI is a comprehensive and expansive report detailing the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establishing the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential. The social progress score is divided into three general categories: basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing and opportunity.

Finland topped the social progress list, followed by Canada and Denmark (table 135). The top performing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are (table 136): Mauritius (40th), South Africa (59th), and Botswana (62nd).

²² The Social Progress Index put together by the US non-profit organization.

Table 135: Top performing countries and Mauritius ranking – Social Progress Index 2016

Country	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Finland	1 st	5 th	8 th	3 rd
Canada	2 nd	11 th	20 th	1 st
Denmark	3 rd	1 st	4 th	8 th
Australia	4 th	12 th	14 th	2 nd
Switzerland	5 th	2 nd	5 th	10 th
Sweden	6 th	7 th	3 rd	9 th
Norway	7 th	10 th	1 st	12 th
Netherlands	8 th	9 th	2 nd	11 th
United Kingdom	9 th	20 th	7 th	6 th
New Zealand	10 th	8 th	15 th	7 th
Mauritius	40 th	33 rd	58 th	48 th

Source: Social Progress Index 2016

Table 136: Top ten performing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa –Social Progress Index 2016

Country	Social Progress Index	Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
Mauritius	40 th	33 rd	58 th	48 th
South Africa	59 th	92 nd	81 st	31 st
Botswana	62 nd	84 th	65 th	43 rd
Namibia	85 th	102 nd	86 th	46 th
Ghana	92 nd	103 rd	80 th	60 th
Senegal	96 th	96 th	105 th	86 th
Kenya	99 th	115 th	82 nd	96 th
Malawi	100 th	109 th	108 th	73 rd
Lesotho	103 rd	112 th	123 rd	59 th
Rwanda	105 th	106 th	102 nd	103 rd

Source: Social Progress Index 2016

It is notable that countries that are among the top in Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of GDP per capita (Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, and Swaziland) score poorly on Health and Wellness. This suggests that while basic medical care improves in the region, increasing incomes could be associated with other health problems.

5.7 Index of Economic Freedom 2017

Mauritius took the top spot in the Sub-Saharan Africa and ranked 21st globally in the 2017 (table 137) Index of Economic Freedom, released by the US-based Heritage Foundation. The Index of Economic Freedom studies 186 economies throughout the world and provides in-depth analysis of each country's political and economic developments. It measures economic freedom on 12 quantitative and qualitative factors, grouped into the following four broad categories:

- Rule of Law (property rights, government integrity, judicial effectiveness)
- Government Size (government spending, tax burden, fiscal health)
- Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labour freedom, monetary freedom)
- Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom)

The top 10 countries in the index for 2017 are Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Switzerland, Australia, Estonia, Canada, United Arab Emirates, Ireland and Chile respectively.

Table 137: Ten top ranking countries in Sub-Saharan Africa- Index of Economic Freedom 2017

Country	Regional Rank	World Rank
Mauritius	1	21
Botswana	2	34
Rwanda	3	51
Cote d'Ivoire	4	75
Namibia	5	78
South Africa	6	81
Seychelles	7	85
Swaziland	8	88
Uganda	9	91
Burkina Faso	10	93

Source: Index of Economic Freedom 2017

6 Chapter 6: Island of Rodrigues

6.1 Background on Rodrigues

The Island of Rodrigues was named after Portuguese navigator, Don Diego Rodriguez, who briefly visited the island in 1528. There were several visits of Dutch boats for food and replenishments thereafter, but the first settlement was by Huguenot Francois Leguat and his seven companions who founded a colony of Protestant refugees in 1691.²³

²³ Source: Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for Rodrigues "Plan de Développement Durable et Intégré de Rodrigues"



Francois Leguat left within two years due to isolation and, in 1735, Mahé de Labourdonais set up a permanent settlement in Rodrigues mainly for the collection of tortoise for food. This led to the pillage of these animals which continued for sixty years and eventually led to the extinction of the tortoise in the eighteenth century. Other colons came to Rodrigues, including Philibert Marragon in 1794 who developed livestock culture. During this period, African and Malagasy slaves were also brought in from Mauritius by the French settlers. The British took possession of the island in 1809. In 1804, the first population census revealed a population of 104 inhabitants (22 colons and 82 slaves).

In March 1991, the Rodrigues Local Council Act was voted in the National Assembly of Mauritius and in 1992 the Rodrigues Local Council with consultative powers was put in place at the same time as Mauritius was made a Republic. By 1995, the Rodrigues Local Council was auto-dissolved and in 2000 the Government of Mauritius granted a form of autonomy inspired on the Trinidad and Tobago model. The law was subsequently voted by the Mauritius National Assembly in November 2001 resulting in the establishment of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) in 2002.

6.2 Population

The population of Rodrigues as at December 2015 was 42,058 with 20,682 males and 21,376 female spread over 104 km² (table 138).

Table 138: Estimated resident population of the Island of Rodrigues 2014 & 2015 (as at 31 December)

Year	Population			Area (sq km)	Density (persons/km ²)
	Both sexes	Male	Female		
2014	41,788	20,584	21,204	104	402
2015	42,058	20,682	21,376	104	404

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.3 Population distribution

Proportion of males and females

Between 2000 and 2011, the population has undergone various changes in its age and sex composition. The proportion of women in the population is on the rise since women live longer than men. In 2000, there were 98 males per 100 females; by 2011 the ratio went down to 97 males per 100 females.

Elderly population on the rise

Between 2000 and 2011, the child population aged under 15 years increased marginally from 11,149 to 11,798, while the elderly population aged 60 years and above went up significantly from 2,967 to 4,206. In terms of proportion, the child population aged under 15 years went down from 31.2% to 29.2% and the elderly population aged 60 years and above increased from 8.3% to 10.4%. At the same time, the median age rose from 23 to 28 years indicating that the population is gradually ageing.

6.4 Life expectancy

Women appear to enjoy better health than Rodriguan men .Based on the 2011 Population Census data, life expectancy at birth in Rodrigues was estimated to be 73.6 years for men and 78.5 years for women.

6.5 Relative development

According to the 2011 Housing & Population Census, the Island of Rodrigues remains among the least developed regions of the country, with a relative development index of 0.5592 (table 139). It is followed by Le Morne.

Table 139: Relative development index - Census 2011 (Selected regions)

Country, Municipal Wards and Village Council Areas	Resident population Census 2011	Relative Development Index *	Rank in descending order of relative development index
Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 2	21,470	0.8925	1
Moka VCA	8,846	0.8715	2
Town of Q-Bornes-Ward 1	21,715	0.8678	3
Town of Vac/Phoenix-Ward 3	22,740	0.8603	4
Flic en Flac VCA	2,197	0.8465	5
Town of B-Bassin/R-Hill-Ward 4	28,951	0.8446	6
Town of Curepipe-Ward 2	23,802	0.8325	7
Richelieu VCA	7,906	0.6204	138
St Hubert VCA	3,153	0.6169	139
Bénarès VCA	2,209	0.6065	140
Bambous Virieux VCA	1,496	0.6000	141
Bois des Amourettes VCA	1,880	0.5974	142
Case Noyale VCA	1,703	0.5769	143
Rodrigues	40,434	0.5592	144
Le Morne VCA	1,300	0.4613	145

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.6 Poverty and inequality

The relative poverty line defined as half median household income per adult equivalent was estimated at Rs 3,483 in 2012 compared to Rs 2,716 in 2006/07 for Rodrigues. The proportion of poor households decreased from 17.9% in 2006/07 to 16.9% in 2012 whilst the number of poor households stood at 1,800 at both periods. The proportion of poor persons increased from 18.9% in 2006/07 to 19.5% in 2012; the number of poor persons rose from 7,400 to 7500. This is explained by the larger size of poor households in 2012.

Table 140: Selected measures of monthly household income¹, Island of Rodrigues, 2001/02, 2006/07 & 2012
Household Budget Survey

Measures of income	2001/02	2006/07	2012
Average monthly household income (Rs)	9,700	13,520	17,950
Median monthly household income (Rs)	7,830	10,170	12,380
Gini Coefficient²⁴	0.381	0.418	0.433
Income share			
Percentage of total income going to:			
Lowest 20% of households	5.0	4.8	4.6
Highest 20% of households	44.3	47.4	49.7
Ratio of highest 20% to lowest 20%	8.9	9.9	10.8

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Income inequality increased between 2006/07 and 2012 in Rodrigues. The share of total income going to the 20% of households at the lower end of the income range decreased from 4.8% in 2006/07 to 4.6% in 2012. On the other hand, the share of the upper 20% of households increased from 47.4% to 49.7%. The rise in income inequality is confirmed by an increase in the Gini coefficient from 0.418 in 2006/07 to 0.433 in 2012 (table 140).

6.7 Labour force, employment and unemployment

6.7.1 Labour force

Between 2000 and 2011, the Rodriguan labour force increased driven by an increase of 4,501 in the number of employed persons and a decrease of 1,112 in the number of unemployed (table 141).

²⁴ Gini coefficient is a measure of income inequality; it ranges between 0 (complete equality) and 1 (complete inequality).

Table 141: Main labour force estimates (for 16 years and above), 2000 and 2011 Population Censuses


	Census 2000	Census 2011
Labour force	14,056	17,445
Employment	10,914	15,415
Unemployment	3,142	2,030
Unemployment rate (%)	22.4	11.6
Activity rate (%)	59.6	63.0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

The total labour force stood at 17990 in 2015(11,210 males and 6,780 females) as compared to 17,850 in 2014 (11,120 males and 6730 females); table 142.

Table 142: Employment by industrial group and sex - Island of Rodrigues, 2014 – 2015

Industrial group	2014		2015 ²			
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,240	2,810	6,050	3,265	2,810	6,075
Mining and quarrying	100	5	105	100	5	105
Manufacturing	650	825	1,475	680	820	1,500
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	105	10	115	105	10	115
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	5	-	5	5	-	5
Construction	1,295	25	1,320	1,320	30	1,350
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of m/ vehicles and motorcycles	1,100	880	1,980	1,120	890	2,010
Transportation and storage	775	95	870	780	95	875
Accommodation and food service activities	530	445	975	540	450	990
Information and communication	122	38	160	122	38	160
Financial and insurance activities	65	45	110	65	45	110
Real estate activities	145	105	250	145	105	250



Professional, scientific and technical activities	25	5	30	30	5	35
Administrative and support service activities	155	55	210	155	55	210
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,720	712	2,432	1,691	743	2,434
Education	300	280	580	305	280	585
Human health and social work activities	55	45	100	55	45	100
Arts, entertainment and recreation	135	125	260	140	125	265
Other service activities	598	225	823	587	229	816
Total	11,120	6,730	17,850	11,210	6,780	17,990

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.7.2 Employment trend

More workers are having jobs in the tertiary sector²⁵. In 2011, the tertiary sector provided jobs to 52% of workers, up from 44% in 2000. By contrast, the secondary sector is losing ground with a decrease from 24% to 17% and the primary sector remained almost unchanged at 32% - 33% (Source: Statistics Mauritius).

6.7.3 Unemployment

According to the 2011 Housing and Population Census, unemployment rate was 8.6% among men and 16.1% among women. Women make up 40% of labour force but are over-represented among the unemployed. In 2011, women made up

- 40.2% of the Rodriguan labour force;
- 38.2% of all workers; and
- 55.6% of the unemployed.

6.8 Education

6.8.1 Literacy rate

Between 2000 and 2011, the literacy rate of the population aged 12 years and above improved from 68.1% to 78.8%. Women reported a higher literacy rate than men both at the 2000 and 2011 Census (table 143).

²⁵ Primary sector: Agriculture, mining & quarrying Secondary sector: Electricity & water, manufacturing & construction Tertiary sector: Trade, hotels & restaurants, transport & communication, financial services, community, social & personal services

Table 143: Literacy Rates, Island of Rodrigues, 2000 and 2011 Censuses

Sex	2000	2011	Difference
Male	67.7	77.7	+10.0
Female	68.5	77.9	+ 9.4
Both Sexes	68.1	77.8	+ 9.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.8.2 Pre-Primary Education

Enrolment in pre-primary schools stood at 1441 in 2015 compared to 1,374 in 2014 (table 144).

Table 144: Pre-Primary education - Island of Rodrigues, 2011-2015

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of schools		33	33	33	33	33
Enrolment	Male	780	781	767	729	720
	Female	789	826	706	645	721
	Total	1,569	1,607	1,473	1,374	1,441

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.8.3 Primary Education

In 2015, the primary school population stood at 5,057, of whom 2,579 were males and 2478 were females. In the same year, the number of students who took part in the CPE examination was 1058. Including re-sit, the overall pass rate worked out to be 73.4 % in 2015 compared to 69.7 % in 2014 (table 145). Similar to the Island of Mauritius, girls tend to better perform than boys for CPE examination even in the Island of Rodrigues (table 146).

Table 145: Primary education - Island of Rodrigues, 2011-2015

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of schools		14	15	15	15	15
Enrolment						
	Male	2,672	2,601	2,633	2,559	2,579
	Female	2,489	2,514	2,579	2,520	2,478
	Total	5,161	5,115	5,212	5,079	5,057
Number of teachers						
		215	217	228	231	220
Pupil / Teacher Ratio		24	24	23	22	23
Certificate of Primary Education(CPE)						
	Number examined	1,045	1,017	1,051	942	1058
	Number passed	655	609	747	657	776
	% passed	62.7	59.9	71.1	69.7	73.4

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 146: Certificate of Primary Education (CPE) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 – 2015

Year	Number examined			Number passed			% passed		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2006	1,021	516	505	563	241	322	55.1	46.7	63.8
2007	972	491	481	484	206	278	49.8	42.0	57.8
2008	1,002	530	472	553	265	288	55.2	50.0	61.0
2009	945	502	443	540	249	291	57.1	49.6	65.7
2010	1,003	540	463	619	292	327	61.7	54.1	70.6
2011	1,045	553	492	655	311	344	62.7	56.2	69.9
2012	1,017	531	486	609	275	334	59.9	51.8	68.7
2013¹	1,051	553	498	747	366	381	71.1	66.2	76.5
2014¹	942	491	451	657	308	349	69.7	62.7	77.4
2015¹	1,058	541	517	776	362	414	73.4	66.9	80.1

Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.8.4 Secondary Education

Secondary education enrolment in the academic stream stood at 4,318 in 2015 compared to 4075 in 2014 (table 147). Enrolment in pre-vocational schools stood at 516 in 2015 compared to 536 in 2014 (table 148). In 2015, out of the 607 students who took part in the Cambridge School Certificate (SC) examination, 454 were successful (table 149). In the same year, out of the 308 students who sat for the Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination, 225 passed (table 150). Girls tend to perform better than boys for both SC and HSC examinations.

Table 147: Secondary Education (academic stream) - Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
SECONDARY SCHOOLS						
Number of schools		5	6	6	6	7
Enrolment						
	Male	1,640	1,806	1,837	1,880	2,014
	Female	1,896	2,118	2,167	2,195	2,304
	Total	3,536	3,924	4,004	4,075	4,318

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 148: Secondary Education (pre-vocational stream) - Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRE-VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS						
No of schools		5	6	6	6	7
Enrolment						
	Male	237	292	367	360	326
	Female	126	143	182	176	190
	Total	363	435	549	536	516

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 149: Cambridge School Certificate (SC) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 - 2015

Year	Number Examined			Number Passed			% Passed		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2006	577	259	318	406	190	216	70.4	73.4	67.9
2007	582	265	317	432	185	247	74.2	69.8	77.9
2008	567	238	329	406	170	236	71.6	71.4	71.7
2009	546	226	320	403	159	244	73.8	70.4	76.3
2010	602	266	336	438	196	242	72.8	73.7	72.0
2011	579	262	317	456	205	251	78.8	78.2	79.2
2012	589	247	342	432	180	252	73.3	72.9	73.7
2013	625	265	360	453	187	266	72.5	70.6	73.9
2014	575	252	323	420	193	227	73.0	76.6	70.3
2015	607	274	333	451	211	240	74.3	77.0	72.1

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Table 150: Cambridge Higher School Certificate (HSC) examination results, school candidates only - Island of Rodrigues, 2006 - 2015

Year	Number Examined			Number Passed			% Passed		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2006	191	80	111	142	60	82	74.3	75.0	73.9
2007	227	100	127	166	78	88	73.1	78.0	69.3
2008	249	115	134	184	80	104	73.9	69.6	77.6
2009	268	118	150	195	80	115	72.8	67.8	76.7
2010	272	120	152	207	83	124	76.1	69.2	81.6
2011	227	97	130	187	79	108	82.4	81.4	83.1
2012	236	101	135	192	82	110	81.4	81.2	81.5
2013	276	119	157	217	88	129	78.6	73.9	82.2
2014	279	104	175	193	63	130	69.2	60.6	74.3
2015	308	105	203	225	77	148	73.1	73.3	72.9

Source: Statistics Mauritius

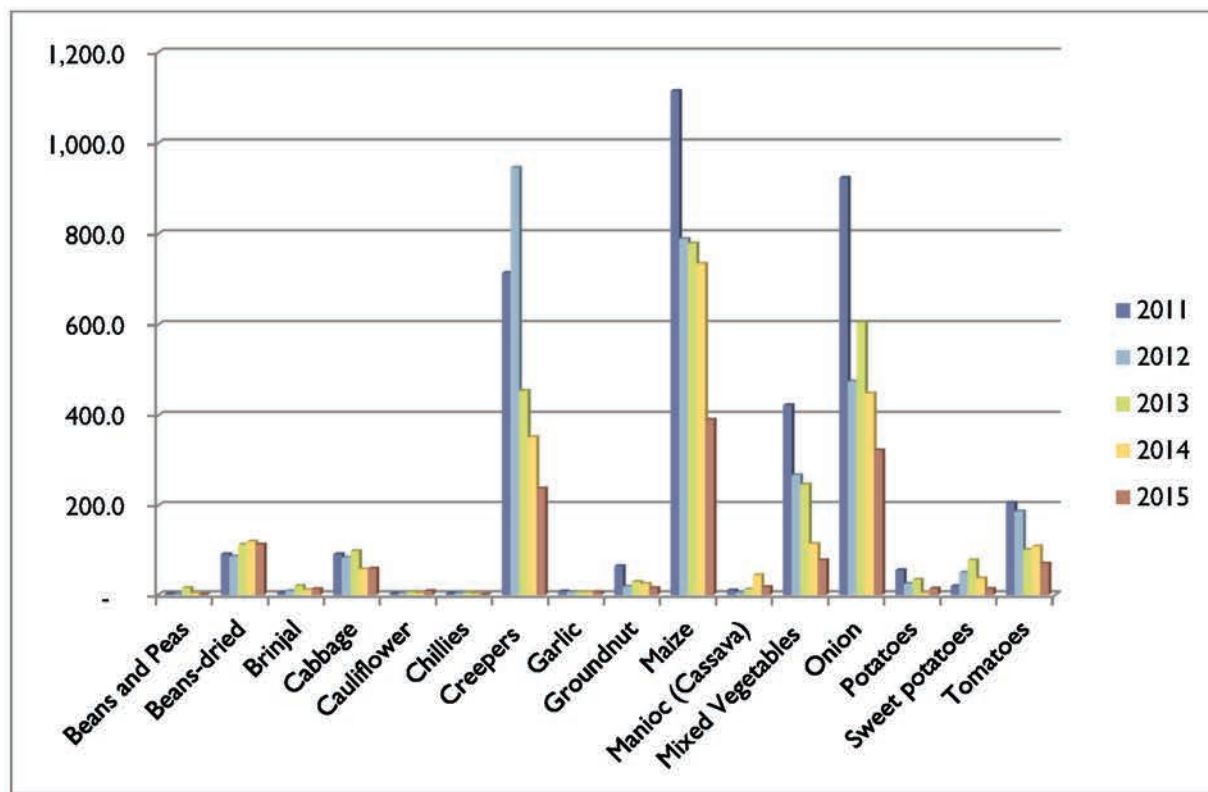
6.9 Local production

The area of production for several products has declined from 2011 to 2015 (table 151). Similarly local production of various products has decreased during the same period, with a more remarkable decline in the production of maize and onions (figure 30).

Table 151: Area harvested and production of food crops, Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015

Food crops	(Area in Hectares; Production in Tonnes)									
	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Beans and Peas	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.5	3.3	15.8	0.6	3.7	0.2	0.9
Beans-dried	43.5	91.2	100.6	86.3	89.9	113.2	95.8	119.9	86.7	113.1
Brinjal	0.3	5.4	0.5	8.9	1.0	20.0	0.6	11.2	0.8	13.3
Cabbage	6.1	91.2	5.3	83.8	4.5	98.2	2.9	57.6	2.2	58.9
Cauliflower	0.2	3.0	0.3	3.7	0.5	6.8	0.2	3.8	0.6	9.0
Chillies	1.3	3.2	1.3	3.9	2.4	5.1	1.5	2.6	0.6	1.0
Creepers	38.0	713.8	54.7	945.8	27.7	454.5	21.9	352.5	16.4	238.5
Garlic	1.3	7.7	1.7	6.8	1.7	6.5	1.1	5.8	1.4	6.3
Groundnut	10.7	64.5	4.6	19.0	9.6	29.6	10.0	25.2	7.7	15.5
Maize	316.6	1,114.9	176.4	789.1	222.5	779.1	188.0	734.6	87.4	390.7
Manioc (Cassava)	0.6	10.4	0.4	5.4	0.7	12.8	3.0	44.7	1.8	17.7
Mixed Vegetables	30.3	422.7	18.5	268.2	18.1	247.2	8.6	114.3	4.9	77.8
Onion	53.9	923.9	44.1	475.2	45.5	605.1	34.6	448.7	29.4	323.4
Potatoes	2.9	55.6	1.8	25.1	1.9	34.3	0.3	4.9	0.8	14.6
Sweet potatoes	1.1	19.8	3.5	50.3	6.9	77.6	3.1	37.5	1.1	13.6
Tomatoes	13.6	206.3	12.9	187.3	6.6	101.5	6.6	108.9	4.3	70.3
TOTAL	521.1	3,736.0	426.9	2,960.3	442.9	2,607.2	378.8	2,075.9	246.2	1,364.5

Figure 30: production of food crops, Island of Rodrigues, 2011 - 2015



Source: Statistics Mauritius

6.10 Travel and tourism

The number of tourists traveling to Rodrigues has been increasing over the years (table 152). The majority of the tourists for the year 2015 were from the Island of Mauritius, Reunion Island and France (table 153).

Table 152: Passenger traffic - ²⁶Island of Rodrigues, 1992 - 2015

Year	Arrivals in Rodrigues			Departures from Rodrigues			Arrivals less departures
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
1992	19,064	11,629	7,435	19,865	11,887	7,978	-801
1993	22,819	13,973	8,846	23,476	14,094	9,382	-657
1994	23,292	14,174	9,118	23,636	14,177	9,459	-344
1995	24,150	14,532	9,618	24,820	14,603	10,217	-670
1996	29,129	16,947	12,182	29,370	16,861	12,509	-241
1997	37,765	22,120	15,645	38,014	22,096	15,918	-249
1998	40,648	24,181	16,467	40,553	23,072	17,481	+95
1999	45,117	28,384	16,733	45,154	26,961	18,193	-37
2000	49,530	28,280	21,250	49,981	29,436	20,545	-451
2001	52,777	30,320	22,457	52,307	30,760	21,547	+470
2002	60,355	34,647	25,708	59,984	34,004	25,980	+371
2003	63,649	37,203	26,446	63,937	37,673	26,264	-288
2004	61,042	34,647	26,395	60,830	34,314	26,516	+212
2005	53,534	29,805	23,729	53,987	29,447	24,540	-453
2006	55,368	31,395	23,973	56,015	31,822	24,193	-647
2007	61,617	33,991	27,626	61,595	33,735	27,860	+22
2008	54,433	29,713	24,720	54,212	29,260	24,952	+221
2009	52,981	28,337	24,644	53,426	28,341	25,085	-445
2010	60,573	31,624	28,949	60,662	32,101	28,561	-89
2011	65,423	34,417	31,006	64,564	33,938	30,626	+859
2012	67,527	35,666	31,861	67,745	36,372	31,373	-218
2013	69,762	36,235	33,527	69,848	37,348	32,500	-86
2014	69,514	35,530	33,984	69,660	36,435	33,225	-146
2015	81,926	40,550	41,376	80,971	42,078	38,893	955

Source: Statistics Mauritius

²⁶ Includes residents and non-residents

Table 153: Total arrivals in the Island of Rodrigues by country of residence and mode of transport, 2015

Country of residence	Total
Australia	411
Austria	61
Belgium	223
Canada	61
Denmark	19
France	7,637
Reunion Island	10,351
Germany	261
India	137
Italy	155
Mauritius	42,867
Netherlands	18
Portugal	7
Rodrigues	17,729
Seychelles	148
South Africa	178
Spain	88
Switzerland	393
United Kingdom	413
U. S. America	174
Others	595
Total	81,926

Source: Statistics Mauritius

7 Chapter 7 Conclusion and way forward

Against all odds, particularly the pressures that came with the global economic meltdown, the Republic of Mauritius has continued to show economic resilience and the country is certainly on its way up the development ladder in various fronts as highlighted in this report. Moving forward, there are still critical challenges to be addressed as the country positions to be a developed nation with high income levels by 2030. Among the myriad challenges facing our economy, which need to be addressed urgently as they can significantly affect the nation's well-being and its future growth trajectory, are the lagging productivity growth and the rise in poverty and inequalities.

Given the circumstances, it is imperative that we adopt a **broader, more inclusive, approach to productivity growth** that considers how to expand the productive assets of the economy whilst consolidating its social fabric and mitigating damage to its environment. The overriding aim behind this is to broaden the productive base of the economy to generate strong and sustainable future productivity gains that everyone is empowered to contribute to, whilst also ensuring that productivity growth benefits all parts of society, in terms of improved living standards and opportunities. Achieving this will require a comprehensive nation-wide productivity agenda and implementation plan.



National Productivity and Competitiveness Council



National Productivity and Competitiveness Council
3rd Floor, The Catalyst
Silicon Avenue, Cybercity
Ebene 72201
Republic of Mauritius
T: (230) 467 7700 F: (230) 467 3838
E: natpro@intnet.mu W: www.npccmauritius.org