



National Productivity and Competitiveness Council

# PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS REVIEW 2021-2022



# FOREWORD



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Executive Director

We are at a point where we are dealing with an unprecedented confluence of challenges. Global growth is forecast to slow from 6.0 percent in 2021 to 3.2 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023 according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its latest World Economic Outlook. This is the weakest growth profile since 2001, except for the global financial crisis and the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic. Global inflation is forecast to rise from 4.7 percent in 2021 to 8.8 percent in 2022 but to decline to 6.5 percent in 2023 and to 4.1 percent by 2024.

The Mauritian economy has shown resilience amidst a challenging and constantly evolving environment. The economy grew by 3.5 percent in 2021, after a contraction of 14.6 percent in 2020.

Though Mauritius is gradually rebounding, our external environment is increasingly volatile and uncertain. As a small and open economy, we cannot insulate ourselves from these external factors. We will need to muster the agility and fortitude to adapt and stay ahead. Our smallness allows us to be nimble and adapt quickly to multiple uncertainties.

It is important that we intensify our efforts and work together to improve productivity which is key to boost the resilience of the Mauritian economy and remain competitive.

I am optimistic that our actions will usher in a new era of prosperity in the years ahead. This Report which is annually published by the National Productivity and Competitiveness Council (NPCC) will be useful as a reference to all our stakeholders. I would strongly encourage them to use this Report as a reference for strategic planning and policy formulation to ensure that productivity and competitiveness are continuously enhanced.

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>EOE</b>	<b>Export-oriented enterprises</b>
<b>EPI</b>	<b>The Environmental Performance Index</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product</b>
<b>GCI</b>	<b>Global Competitiveness Index</b>
<b>GII</b>	<b>Global Innovation Index</b>
<b>GTCI</b>	<b>Global Talent Competitiveness Index</b>
<b>GVA</b>	<b>Gross Value Added</b>
<b>HBS</b>	<b>Household Budget Survey</b>
<b>HDI</b>	<b>Human Development Index</b>
<b>IMF</b>	<b>International Monetary Fund</b>
<b>KTOE</b>	<b>Kilo tonne of Oil Equivalent</b>
<b>MFP</b>	<b>Multifactor productivity</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</b>
<b>PPP</b>	<b>Purchasing power parity</b>
<b>SDGs</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>
<b>SDSN</b>	<b>Sustainable Development Solutions Network</b>
<b>TFP</b>	<b>Total factor productivity</b>
<b>WEF</b>	<b>World Economic Forum</b>
<b>WIPO</b>	<b>World Intellectual Property Organization</b>



A busy city street scene with a large, vibrant red virus particle in the foreground. The virus is spherical with many sharp, protruding spikes. The background shows a crowded street with people walking, cars, and buildings under a cloudy sky. Other smaller red virus particles are scattered throughout the scene, some near the ground and others in the air. A green and blue horizontal bar is positioned on the left side of the image, containing the word 'INTRODUCTION' in white capital letters.

## INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

It has been more than two years since COVID-19 upended our lives. After a contraction of 14.6 percent in 2020, the Mauritian economy bounced back in 2021 with a GDP growth of 3.5 percent. Mauritius's economic outlook is favourable, with projected GDP growth rates of 7.8 percent in 2022.

The Mauritian economy is expected to continue on its recovery path. However, Mauritius's growth is influenced by the external economic environment.

The global economic recovery is facing significant headwinds amid new waves of COVID-19 infections, the war in Ukraine, lockdowns in China, supply-chain disruptions and the risk of stagflation among others. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecasts global growth to slow from 6.0 percent in 2021 to 3.2 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023.

The right strategies and policies need to be crafted and implemented to navigate the stormy period. A wide range of indicators have been assembled in this report which can be used to guide informed policy choices.

## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

**This report is organised in four chapters as follows:**

- Chapter 1: Reviews the socio-economic performance of Mauritius and highlights productivity trends.
- Chapter 2: Discusses Mauritius' competitiveness performance.
- Chapter 3: Highlights Mauritius' performance according to several international and regional reports.
- Chapter 4: Relates to the Island of Rodrigues. The Island of Rodrigues which forms part of the Republic of Mauritius was granted political autonomy in 2002 by setting up the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA) to administrate local affairs. Given Rodriguan specificities, it is viewed important to include a special chapter on the socio-economic development of Rodrigues in this report.





**CHAPTER 1**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND**  
**PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS**

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.1. GLOBAL OUTLOOK

The global economy is weakening further and facing a historically fragile environment according to the IMF in its October 2022 World Economic Outlook. Global growth is forecast to slow from 6.0 percent in 2021 to 3.2 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023.

#### Advanced economies

For advanced economies, growth is projected to slow from 5.2 percent in 2021 to 2.4 percent in 2022 and 1.1 percent in 2023. Growth in the United States is projected to decline from 5.7 percent in 2021 to 1.6 percent in 2022 and 1.0 percent in 2023. In the Euro Zone, projected growth is 3.1 percent in 2022 and 0.5 percent in 2023.

**TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK PROJECTIONS**

	Projections		
	2021	2022	2023
<b>World Output</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Advanced Economies</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
United States	5.7	1.6	1.0
Euro Area	5.2	3.1	0.5
Germany	2.6	1.5	-0.3
France	6.8	2.5	0.7
Italy	6.7	3.2	-0.2
Spain	5.1	4.3	1.2
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.6
United Kingdom	7.4	3.6	0.3
Canada	4.5	3.3	1.5
Other Advanced Economies	5.3	2.8	2.3
<b>Emerging Market and Developing Economies</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Emerging and Developing Asia	7.2	4.4	4.9
China	8.1	3.2	4.4
India 4/	8.7	6.8	6.1
ASEAN-5 5/	3.4	5.3	4.9
Emerging and Developing Europe	6.8	0.0	0.6
Russia	4.7	-3.4	-2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	6.9	3.5	1.7
Brazil	4.6	2.8	1.0
Mexico	4.8	2.1	1.2
Middle East and Central Asia	4.5	5.0	3.6
Saudi Arabia	3.2	7.6	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	3.6	3.7
Nigeria	3.6	3.2	3.0
South Africa	4.9	2.1	1.1
<i>Memorandum</i>	6.8	3.6	3.6
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.1	4.8	4.9

Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2022, IMF

In the United Kingdom a significant slowdown is projected. Growth is forecast at 3.6 percent in 2022 and 0.3 percent in 2023.

Growth in Japan is expected to be more stable at 1.7 percent in both 2021 and 2022 and 1.6 percent 2023.

#### Emerging markets and developing economies

Growth in the emerging market and developing economy group is expected to decline to 3.7 percent in 2022 and remain there in 2023, in contrast to the deepening slowdown in advanced economies.

In emerging and developing Asia, growth is projected to decline from 7.2 percent in 2021 to 4.4 percent in 2022 before rising to 4.9 percent in 2023. The revisions reflect the downgrade for growth in China, to 3.2 percent in 2022 (the lowest growth in more than four decades, excluding the initial COVID-19 crisis in 2020).

The outlook for India is for growth of 6.8 percent in 2022 and 6.1 percent in 2023.

In emerging and developing Europe, growth is projected at 0.0 percent in 2022 and 0.6 percent in 2023.

Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is forecast at 3.5 percent in 2022 and 1.7 percent in 2023.

Growth in the Middle East and Central Asia is projected to increase to 5.0 percent in 2022 and set to moderate to 3.6 percent in 2023 as oil prices decline and the headwinds from the global slowdown and the war in Ukraine take hold.

In sub-Saharan Africa, growth is expected to decline from 4.7 percent in 2021 to 3.6 percent and 3.7 percent in 2022 and 2023.

#### Global Inflation

Throughout the world, the IMF is expecting consumer prices to increase by 8.8 percent in 2022, up from 4.7 percent in 2021. Inflation is expected to rise from 3.1 percent in 2021 to 7.2 percent in 2022 before declining to 4.4 percent by 2023 in advanced economies. For emerging market and developing economies, inflation is expected to rise from 5.9 percent in 2021 to 9.9 percent in 2022, before declining to 8.1 percent in 2023.

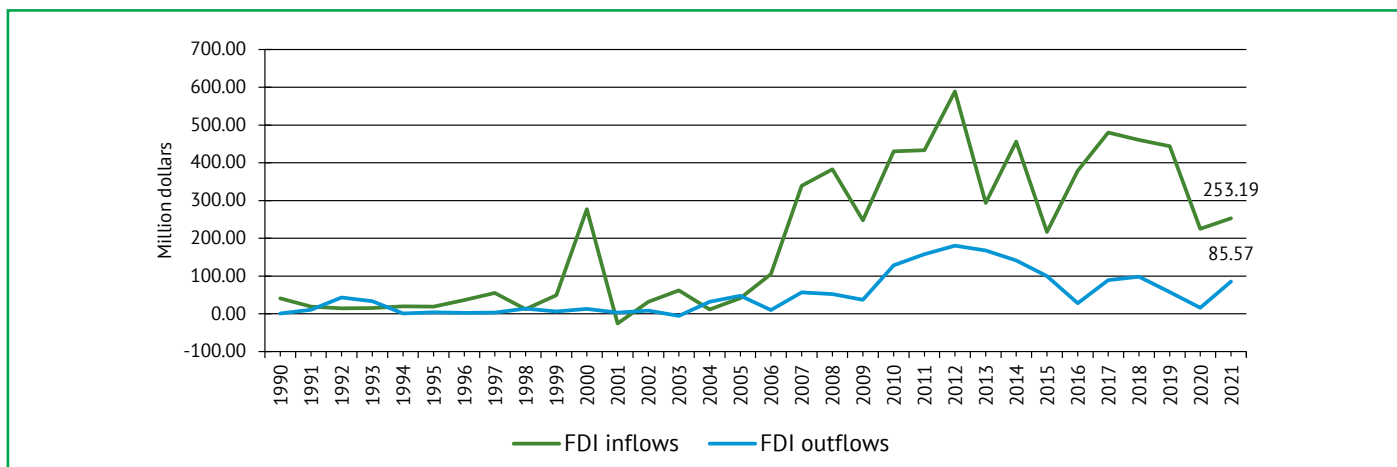
#### Global trade

Global trade has been slowing down. It is expected to decline from 10.1 percent in 2021 to a projected 4.3 percent in 2022 and 2.5 percent in 2023.

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

FIGURE 1: FDI- MAURITIUS



Source: World Investment Report 2022, UNCTAD

### 1.2. Global foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment (FDI) flows recovered to pre-pandemic levels according to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report 2022. Capital investment levels increased by 64 percent to reach \$1.58 trillion in 2021.

UNCTAD foresees that the growth momentum of 2021 cannot be sustained and that global FDI flows in 2022 will likely move on a downward trajectory, at best remaining flat.

Investment flows into developed economies grew by 134 percent in 2021, while developing economies only grew by 34 percent. Still, it should be noted that developed economies were also significantly more (negatively) impacted in 2020 compared with developing economies.

The top 10 economies for FDI inflows in 2021 were the United States, China, Hong Kong (China), Singapore, Canada, Brazil, India, South Africa, Russia and Mexico.

FDI inflows to the small island developing States (SIDS) in 2021 rose by 17 percent to \$3.3 billion, continuing to hover around 0.2 percent of global FDI.

The top five recipients (Maldives, Fiji, the Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, and Mauritius, in that order) accounted for 56 percent of FDI flows to the group. Mauritius saw its FDI flows rise by 13 percent to \$253 million.



### 1.3. Regional outlook: Sub-Saharan Africa

According to the IMF's latest World Economic Outlook Growth Projections Report October 2022, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to decline from 4.7 percent in 2021 to 3.6 percent and 3.7 percent in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

This outlook differs significantly across countries:

- Oil exporters in particular stand to gain from higher oil prices and will grow by 3.3 percent in 2022, up from 3.0 percent in 2021.
- Other-resource intensive economies, on the other hand, will only grow by 3.1 percent in 2022, down from 5.1 percent in 2021.
- Non-resource-intensive countries, which enjoy a more diverse economic structure, will continue to be among the region's most dynamic economies. But in line with a worsening in their terms of trade, they will only grow by 4.6 percent in 2022, down from 6.4 percent in 2021.



# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 2: REAL GDP GROWTH-SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (%)

Country	2021	2022	2023
Angola	0.8	2.9	3.4
Benin	7.2	5.7	6.2
Botswana	11.4	4.1	4.0
Burkina Faso	6.9	3.6	4.8
Burundi	3.1	3.3	4.1
Cabo Verde	7.0	4.0	4.8
Cameroon	3.6	3.8	4.6
Central African Republic	1.0	1.5	3.0
Chad	-1.1	3.3	3.4
Comoros	2.2	3.0	3.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.2	6.1	6.7
Republic of Congo	-0.6	4.3	4.6
Côte d'Ivoire	7.0	5.5	6.5
Equatorial Guinea	-3.2	5.8	-3.1
Eritrea	2.9	2.6	2.9
Eswatini	7.9	2.4	1.8
Ethiopia	6.3	3.8	5.3
Gabon	1.5	2.7	3.7
The Gambia	4.3	5.0	6.0
Ghana	5.4	3.6	2.8
Guinea	3.8	4.6	5.1
Guinea-Bissau	5.0	3.8	4.5
Kenya	7.5	5.3	5.1
Lesotho	2.1	2.1	1.6
Liberia	5.0	3.7	4.2
Madagascar	4.3	4.2	5.2
Malawi	2.2	0.9	2.5
Mali	3.1	2.5	5.3
Mauritius	4.0	6.1	5.4
Mozambique	2.3	3.7	4.9
Namibia	2.7	3.0	3.2
Niger	1.3	6.7	7.3
Nigeria	3.6	3.2	3.0
Rwanda	10.9	6.0	6.7
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.9	1.4	2.6
Senegal	6.1	4.7	8.1
Seychelles	7.9	10.9	5.2
Sierra Leone	4.1	2.4	3.3
South Africa	4.9	2.1	1.1
South Sudan	5.3	6.5	5.6
Tanzania	4.9	4.5	5.2
Togo	5.3	5.4	6.2
Uganda	6.7	4.4	5.9
Zambia	4.6	2.9	4.0
Zimbabwe	7.2	3.0	2.8

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2022



# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.4. Socio-economic review Mauritius

The Mauritian economy has shown resilience amidst a challenging and constantly evolving environment. After a contraction of 14.6 percent in 2020, the economy rebounded in 2021 amid multifaceted and unprecedented challenges. GDP at market prices in 2022 is forecasted to grow at a higher rate of 7.8 percent compared to 3.5 percent growth in 2021.

TABLE 3 : SELECTED INDICATORS

	Unit	Year			
		2016	2017	2018	2019
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices	R M	512,108	448,596	478,553	562,527
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth at market prices	%	+2.9	-14.6	+3.5	+7.8
Per capita GDP at current market prices	Rs	404,513	354,337	377,904	445,717
Gross Domestic Saving (GDS) as a % of GDP at market prices	% GDP	11.9	9.8	9.7	12.6
Investment rate	% GDP	19.1	17.1	19.6	19.7
(ratio of GFCF to GDP at current market prices)	% GDP	13.9	13.0	15.5	15.8
Private sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	% GDP	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.9
Public sector investment as a % of GDP at market prices	%	6.7	9.2	9.1	
Unemployment Rate	%	0.5	2.5	4	
Annual average headline inflation	Rs. bn	78.8	70.2	82	
Total exports of merchandise goods(f.o.b.)	Rs. bn	198.6	165.7	214.8	
Total imports of merchandise goods (c.i.f.)	Rs. bn	-119.8	-95.5	-132.8	
Balance of Visible Trade	Rs. Mn	18,161	22,342	17,370	
Overall Balance of Payments	Rs. Bn	26.9	18.6	47.5	
Current Account Balance	Rs. Bn	-17.5	-21.1	-27.9	-27.8
Government Finance	As a % of GDP	Jul 2018 - Jun 2019	Jul 2019 - Jun 2020	Jul 2020 - Jun 2021	
Revenue	%	21.3	22.1	21.6	
Expenditure	%	24.4	33.5	40.5	
Total Debt	%	63.2	81.1	92.1	

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Growth was mainly driven by a rebound in the construction and manufacturing sector (table 4 and 5). Investment rate increased from 17.1 percent in 2020 to 19.5 percent in 2021. Unemployment rate increased from 6.7 percent in 2019 to 9.1 percent in 2021. The headline inflation rate increased from 0.5 percent in 2019 to 4 percent in 2021. Government debt (as a % of GDP) has also increased from 63.2 percent in 2018 to 92.1 percent in 2021.

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY GROUP AT CURRENT BASIC PRICES, 2019 - 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Sugarcane	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Sugar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Food (excluding sugar)	4.4	4.9	5.1	5.3
Textile	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.9
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>
Monetary intermediation	7.1	7.5	7.2	6.6
Financial leasing and other credit granting	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1
Other	2.5	3.5	3.9	3.8
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	4.6	5.3	5.0	4.4
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Seafood</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>Global business</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius



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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 5: GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES - SECTORAL REAL GROWTH RATES (% OVER PREVIOUS YEAR), 2019 - 2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>+7.2</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
Sugarcane	+2.4	-18.1	-7.2	-10.8
Other	+4.4	-0.2	+8.5	+3.9
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>+10.9</b>	<b>+9.0</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>+8.3</b>	<b>+6.3</b>
Sugar	+9.3	-17.2	-5.1	-8.2
Food (excluding sugar)	+1.6	-10.6	+4.9	+8.2
Textile	-5.4	-29.0	+8.9	+2.9
Other	+6.5	-17.1	+12.0	+7.0
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>+2.0</b>	<b>+5.6</b>
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>-28.0</b>	<b>+22.7</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
<b>Wholesale &amp; retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
of which: Wholesale and retail trade	+3.5	-11.7	+4.1	+2.5
<b>Transportation and storage</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>+2.7</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-65.6</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>+200.8</b>
<b>Information and communication</b>	<b>+5.6</b>	<b>+6.0</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+3.9</b>
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+4.0</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Monetary intermediation	+5.4	+0.9	+4.7	+3.0
Financial leasing and other credit granting	+6.3	+1.2	+1.3	+4.9
Insurance, reinsurance and pension	-6.2	+2.4	+2.7	+3.2
Other	+9.7	+15.0	+6.4	+5.1
<b>Real estate activities</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>+1.4</b>	<b>+1.4</b>
of which: Owner occupied dwellings	+3.1	+1.4	+0.9	+0.9
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>+5.0</b>
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>	<b>+5.2</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>+0.9</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>+2.9</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>	<b>+3.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>-30.5</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>+6.6</b>
<b>Other service activities</b>	<b>+3.3</b>	<b>-27.5</b>	<b>+2.3</b>	<b>+7.0</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+9.1</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices excl. sugar</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+9.2</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+1.9</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>+3.5</b>	<b>+7.8</b>
<b>Export oriented enterprises</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-21.9</b>	<b>+6.5</b>	<b>+9.1</b>
<b>Sea food</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>-9.7</b>	<b>+5.1</b>	<b>+7.4</b>
<b>Freeport</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+12.0</b>
<b>Tourism</b>	<b>+0.2</b>	<b>-78.6</b>	<b>-21.8</b>	<b>+243.1</b>
<b>ICT</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+1.5</b>	<b>+6.9</b>	<b>+2.2</b>
<b>Global business</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>	<b>+4.2</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

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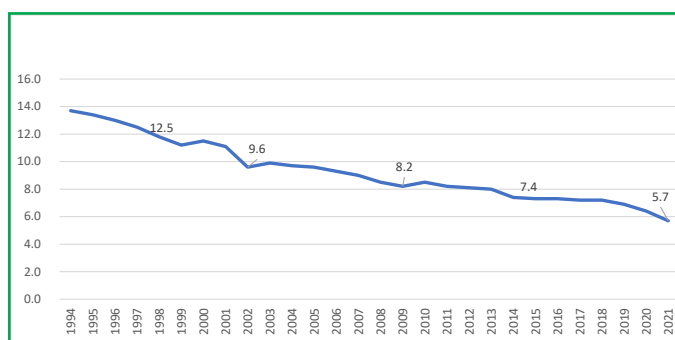
## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### Agriculture

The share of agriculture to Gross Value Added (GVA) increased from 2.9 percent in 2018 to 3.9 percent in 2022.

- The production of sugar cane increased by 1.9 percent from 2,620,874 tonnes in 2020 to 2,669,667 tonnes in 2021. The production of sugar decreased by 5.6 percent from 270,875 tonnes in 2020 to 255,818 tonnes in 2021.
- The production of manufactured tea increased by 1.3 percent from 1,083 tonnes in 2020 to 1,097 tonnes in 2021.
- The production of food crops increased by 6.8 percent from 95,029 tonnes to 101,537 tonnes in 2021.
- The share of agriculture in total employment has been declining over the years (figure 2). It stood at 6.4 percent in 2020.

**FIGURE 2: SHARE OF AGRICULTURE IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT**



Source: Statistics Mauritius

### Manufacturing

The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GVA increased from 12.1 percent in 2019 to 13.2 percent in 2021. Employment in EOE decreased from 49,866 in 2018 to 35,024 in 2021 (table 6).

**TABLE 6 : SELECTED INDICATORS FOR MANUFACTURING SECTOR (EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES)**

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Annual Real Growth rate of Value added (%)	-4.5	-3.2	-21.9	+6.5
Number of enterprises	263	239	235	233
New	-	-	-	-
Closures	17	24	4	2
Employment	49,866	44,160	36,736	35,024
Net change	-2,306	-5,706	-7,424	-1,712
Growth rate (%)	-4.4	-11.4	-16.8	-4.7
Imports (c.i.f, R million)	25,929	24,645	19,629	25,673
Raw materials	24,596	23,641	18,786	24,684
Machinery & spare parts	1333	1004	843	989
Net exports (R million)	17,382	17,674	17,660	16,984
Investment (R million)	1,104	739	724	848
of which Machinery	770	625	610	703

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### Construction

The contribution of the construction sector to GVA increased from 5.1 percent in 2019 to 5.2 percent in 2022. The sector is expected to grow by 1.1 percent in 2022 against a growth rate of 22.7 percent registered in 2021.

### Distributive trade

The share of distributive trade to GVA decreased from 12.4 percent in 2020 to 11.7 percent in 2022. The sector is expected to grow by 2.5 percent in 2022 against 4.1 percent in 2021.

### Tourism

The number of tourist arrivals increased from 9,460 in the first nine months of 2021 to 638,332 in the first nine months of 2022. The sector is expected to grow by 200.8 percent in 2022 against a decline of -12.1 percent in 2021. Employment in establishments employing 10 or more workers decreased by 0.8% to 27,626 as compared to 27,858 for March 2021 (table 7).

**TABLE 7: SELECTED INDICATORS FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR**

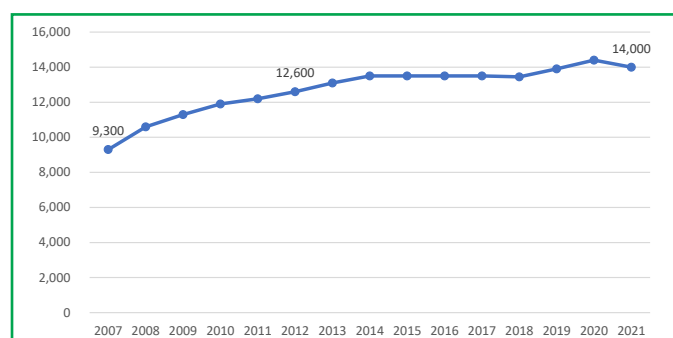
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross Value Added at basic prices - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous year), 2018 - 2022	4.1	-1.1	-65.6	-12.1	+200.8
Employment in large establishments of the Tourism Industry					
Food Service	3,351	3,526	3,662	3,463	3,081
Hotels	24,412	24,510	25,039	21,693	21,809
Travel and Other Services	3,604	3,514	3,552	2,702	2,736
Tourism earnings (Rs Mn)	64,037	63,107	17,664	15,253	-

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### Financial and insurance sector

The financial sector continued to expand contributing to an estimated 13.2 percent of GVA in 2022. Employment in the sector has also been increasing over the years (Figure 3). 14,000 persons found employment in the financial sector in 2021 compared to 9,300 in 2007.

**FIGURE 3 : EMPLOYMENT IN FINANCIAL SECTOR**



Source: Statistics Mauritius

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The contribution of ICT to Gross Value Added (GVA) at current basic prices declined from 5.1 percent in 2021 to 4.6 percent in 2022. Employment in large establishments decreased by 0.5 percent, from 16,980 (8,865 males and 8,115 females) in 2020 to 16,900 (8,865 males and 8,035 females) in 2021. The share of employment in the ICT sector over total employment for 2021 stood at 5.5 percent, against 5.2 percent in 2020 (table 8).

The exports of ICT goods and services as a percentage of total exports of goods and services increased from 2.9 percent in 2017 to 5.2 percent in 2021.

According to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Mauritius with an index of 5.88 ranked first among African countries and 72nd out of 76 countries worldwide in terms of ICT development in 2016.

**TABLE 8: SELECTED INDICATORS, ICT SECTOR**

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Establishments in ICT sector (number)	126	122	123	122	113
Employment in the ICT sector (number)	15,761	16,157	16,800	16,980	16,900
Male	8,383	8,544	8,735	8,865	8,865
Female	7,378	7,613	8,065	8,115	8,035
Employment in the ICT sector as a % of total employment	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5
Value added in the ICT sector (Rs Million)	22,894	24,055	25,270	26,397	28,174
Value added in the ICT sector as a % of GVA (Gross Value Added at current basic prices)	5.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	6.6
Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	4.4	5.3	3.7	1.5	6.9
Imports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	13,173	16,053	15,354	13,552	17,160
goods (c.i.f)	9,650	11,708	11,524	8,890	10,986
services 3	3,523	4,345	3,830	4,662	6,174
Exports of ICT goods and services (Rs Million)	5,639	6,039	6,044	5,602	6,929
goods (f.o.b)	1,254	1,617	1,074	695	620
services	4,385	4,422	4,970	4,907	6,309
Imports of ICT goods and services as a % of total imports of goods and services	5.2	6.2	5.7	6.5	7.1
Exports of ICT goods and services as a % of total exports of goods and services	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.3	5.2

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### Real estate activities

Real estate contributed to 5.5 percent to GVA in 2022 compared to 6.2 percent in 2021. It grew by 1.4 percent in 2021 and forecasted to grow at the same rate in 2022.

#### 1.5. Small and medium enterprises

SMEs contributed to 34.9 percent of GVA in 2020. It accounted for around 44 percent of total employment in 2020 (table 9 and 10). SME workers were mostly engaged in wholesale and retail (27 %), manufacturing (15 %), agriculture (12 %), construction (10 %) and transportation and storage (9 %). Exports by SMEs declined from 11.7 percent in 2019 to 10.3 percent in 2020 (table 11).

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 9: VALUE ADDED OF SMES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 2013 -2020

Industry group	Rs Million							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8,726	8,759	8,857	9,556	9,646	9,086	9,774	9,898
Mining and quarrying	257	110	80	27	29	251	195	263
Manufacturing	14,570	13,011	13,010	13,198	14,755	15,356	16,500	14,328
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	7,730	9,437	9,673	10,262	11,127	12,874	13,403	10,910
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30,058	30,786	30,276	32,397	34,731	37,066	38,592	34,544
Transportation and storage	9,216	9,402	10,105	11,022	11,327	12,674	13,274	10,276
Accommodation and food service activities	5,468	6,652	7,160	8,333	8,436	9,186	9,280	5,958
Information and communication	2,062	1,718	1,645	2,190	2,293	2,408	2,528	2,638
Financial and insurance activities	2,048	2,144	1,843	1,962	2,052	2,609	3,251	3,085
Real estate activities	2,126	2,252	2,330	2,419	2,815	2,833	3,049	2,806
Professional, scientific and technical activities	8,960	7,346	7,519	9,372	10,286	11,086	12,172	10,287
Administrative and support service activities	3,676	3,304	3,383	4,169	4,563	5,175	5,239	4,141
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	4,806	5,034	5,382	5,170	5,430	5,939	6,113	6,138
Human health and social work activities	4,517	4,527	4,950	5,335	5,869	6,858	7,214	6,891
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6,568	8,218	8,345	9,070	9,889	10,529	11,028	6,987
Other services activities	3,306	3,490	3,553	3,676	3,922	4,251	4,425	3,340
<b>Value added of SMEs</b>	<b>114,094</b>	<b>116,191</b>	<b>118,110</b>	<b>128,161</b>	<b>137,169</b>	<b>148,181</b>	<b>156,037</b>	<b>132,490</b>
<b>Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices</b>	<b>329,009</b>	<b>348,011</b>	<b>363,547</b>	<b>385,902</b>	<b>402,998</b>	<b>422,319</b>	<b>437,528</b>	<b>379,311</b>
<b>Contribution of SMEs to GVA</b>	<b>34.7%</b>	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>35.1%</b>	<b>35.7%</b>	<b>34.9%</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

TABLE 10 : EMPLOYMENT IN SMES BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 2013-2020

Industry group	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	31,600	32,650	33,175	33,075	33,025	32,700	32,475	29,725
Mining and quarrying	1,240	1,250	1,250	1,249	1,251	1,253	1,452	1,154
Manufacturing	34,255	35,930	36,790	36,064	35,141	34,123	36,362	36,189
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	31,040	28,820	28,640	28,020	28,554	28,513	29,528	24,993
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	72,140	72,830	74,610	75,132	77,142	76,982	76,070	66,344
Transportation and storage	19,860	20,290	21,970	22,176	23,076	22,981	23,069	21,977
Accommodation and food service activities	15,775	16,660	17,430	17,668	18,180	18,024	19,176	13,794
Information and communication	6,930	6,970	6,990	6,933	7,054	7,003	7,916	7,747
Financial and insurance activities	1,025	1,145	1,170	1,404	1,466	1,261	1,340	982
Real estate activities	820	860	860	822	819	825	725	271
Professional, scientific and technical activities	6,795	6,800	7,080	7,694	7,540	7,457	7,007	3,133
Administrative and support service activities	12,330	12,880	13,180	13,277	13,552	13,296	13,236	7,896
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	10,260	9,940	10,040	10,201	10,095	9,816	10,036	9,907
Human health and social work activities	3,550	3,460	3,580	3,568	3,523	3,288	2,981	2,261
Arts, entertainment and recreation	7,450	8,420	9,350	9,854	9,950	9,943	9,643	8,428
Other services activities	9,850	10,120	10,510	10,509	10,952	10,507	11,008	10,072
<b>Employment in SMEs</b>	<b>264,920</b>	<b>263,725</b>	<b>270,225</b>	<b>272,946</b>	<b>277,120</b>	<b>273,572</b>	<b>277,124</b>	<b>241,673</b>
<b>Total Employment</b>	<b>552,000</b>	<b>559,200</b>	<b>566,600</b>	<b>567,200</b>	<b>573,500</b>	<b>573,100</b>	<b>582,200</b>	<b>549,700</b>
<b>Share of SMEs in total employment</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>	<b>48.3%</b>	<b>47.7%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>44.0%</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

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TABLE 11: EXPORTS BY SMES, 2013 TO 2020

	Rs Million							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Domestic exports by SMEs	4,194	5,813	6,399	6,016	5,774	5,788	6,086	4,936
Total domestic exports	58,136	57,948	58,974	56,087	53,142	50,631	52,020	47,824
<b>Contribution of SMEs in total domestic exports</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### 1.6. Social/ environmental context

#### 1.6.1. Ageing population

As at 1 July 2022, the population of the Republic of Mauritius stood at 1,262,523, with a decrease of 3,811 (-0.30%) over the population as at 1 July 2021. From 2015 to 2020, the average annual rate of change in the population of the world was estimated at 1.1 percent with a zero-population growth for the Republic of Mauritius. Other countries shown in Table 12 had a positive population growth namely South Africa (1.5%), Canada (1.2%), India (1.1%), United Kingdom (0.6%) and Singapore (0.5%) with the exception of Japan (-0.2%).

TABLE 12: ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX, REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS, 1 JULY 2022

Island	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Island of Mauritius	1,217,588	601,962	615,626	97.8
Island of Rodrigues	44,661	21,825	22,836	95.6
Agalega and St. Brandon	274	174	100	174.0
Republic of Mauritius	1,262,523	623,961	638,562	97.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

TABLE 13: DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2020

	Mid-year Estimates (in thousands)	Average annual rate of population change (2015-2020)	Population Density (km <sup>2</sup> )	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>World</b>	<b>7,794,800</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Seychelles	98	1.1	215	15.8	6.8	n/a
South Africa	59,622	1.5	49	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canada	38,005	1.2	4	9.9	7.6	4.4
India	1,353,378	1.1	412	18.5	5.7	n/a
Japan	125,836	-0.2	333	6.9	10.9	1.9
Singapore	5,686	0.5	7,810	n/a	n/a	n/a
Germany	83,167	0.4	233	9.3	11.9	3.1
United Kingdom	67,081	0.6	277	10.2	10.3	n/a
Australia	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.1	6.7	3.3

Source: UN Demographic Yearbook, 2020 (except for the Republic of Mauritius)

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### 1.6.2. Poverty and inequality

The proportion of households in relative poverty (%) increased from 9.4 percent in 2012 to 9.6 percent in 2017 (table 14). The Gini coefficient decreased from 0.414 to 0.400 during the same period, indicating an improvement in the income distribution.

**TABLE 14 : INDICATORS OF RELATIVE POVERTY, REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS -1996/97, 2001/02, 2006/07, 2012 AND 2017**

	1996/97	2001/02	2006/07	2012	2017
<b>Relative poverty line (Rs) per adult equivalent per month</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>2,804</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>7,509</b>
Estimated number of households in relative poverty	23,800	23,700	26,100	33,600	36,500
Proportion of households in relative poverty (%)	8.7	7.7	7.9	9.4	9.6
Gini	0.387	0.371	0.388	0.414	0.4
Estimated number of persons in relative poverty	92,700	93,800	105,200	122,700	131,300
Proportion of persons in relative poverty (%)	8.2	7.8	8.5	9.8	10.4
Income gap ratio (%)	21.0	22.6	21.9	24.0	23.8
<b>Poverty gap ratio (%)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Annual amount required to move people out of relative poverty (Rs Million)	300	450	700	1,300	1,900

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### 1.6.3. Education

#### Pre-primary education

Enrolment in pre-primary schools decreased by 9.8 percent, from 26,162 in March 2020 to 23,603 in October 2021 (figure 4). Girls represented 48.8 percent of the pre-primary school population. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (pre-primary enrolment as a percentage of the population aged 4 and 5 years) works out to 92.5 percent compared to 102.0 percent in 2020.

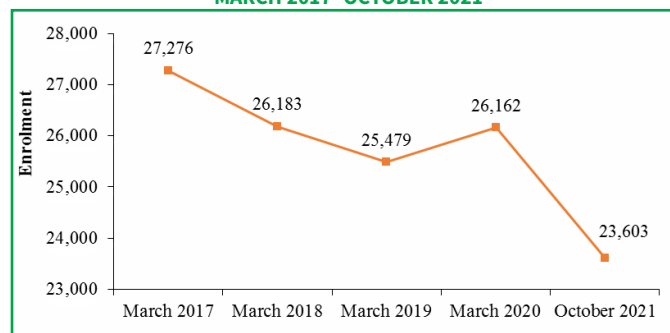
#### Primary education

In 2020, the number of school candidates who took part in Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC) Assessment was 14,103. Including re-assessment, the overall percentage meeting PSAC requirement worked out to be 78 percent compared to 77.26 percent in 2019.

#### Secondary education

In 2020, out of 15,339 candidates (6,704 males and 8,635 females) who took part in the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 13,142 were successful. Comparison with the 2019 results shows that the overall pass rate increased from 70.9 percent to 85.7 percent.

**FIGURE 4: ENROLMENT IN PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS: MARCH 2017- OCTOBER 2021**



Source: Statistics Mauritius



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TABLE 15: CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (SC- SCHOOL CANDIDATES), 2018 - 2020/2021

	2018			2019			2020/2021		
	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed
<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>									
Total	15,374	10,994	71.5	15,419	10,937	70.9	15,339	13,142	85.7
Male	6,828	4,653	68.1	6,796	4,617	67.9	6,704	5,571	83.1
Female	8,546	6,341	74.2	8,623	6,320	73.3	8,635	7,571	87.7
<b>Island of Mauritius</b>									
Total	14,599	10,545	72.2	14,605	10,473	71.7	14,554	12,565	86.3
Male	6,488	4,458	68.7	6,437	4,412	68.5	6,363	5,330	83.8
Female	8,111	6,087	75.0	8,168	6,061	74.2	8,191	7,235	88.3

Source: Statistics Mauritius

The number of students taking part in the 2020 Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination stood at 7,868. The overall pass rate increased from 75.0 percent in 2019 to 90.0 percent in 2020.

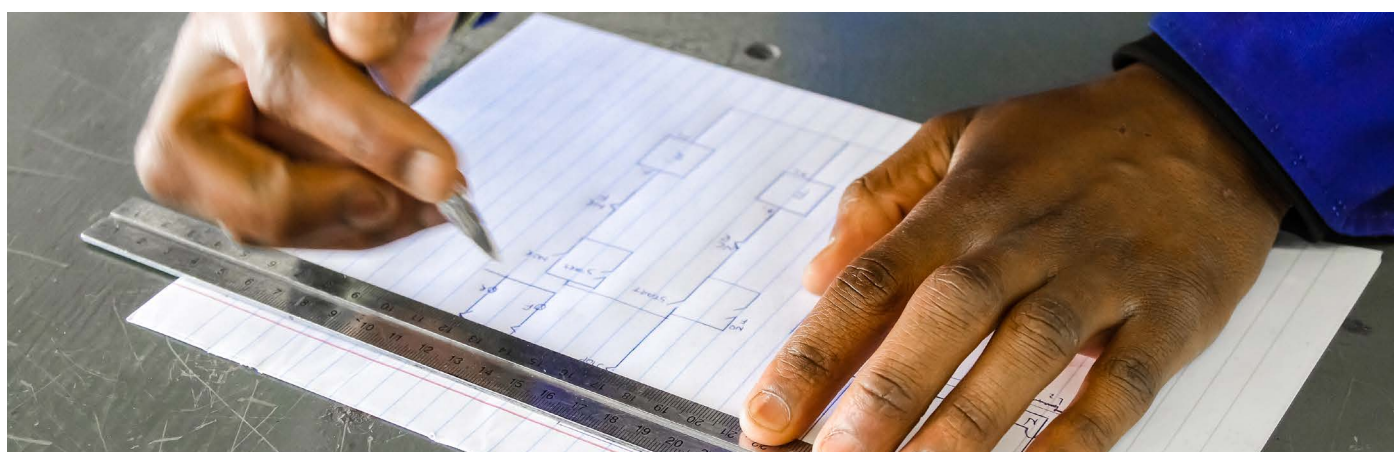
TABLE 16: CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (HSC- SCHOOL CANDIDATES), 2018 - 2020/2021

	2018			2019			2020/2021		
	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed
<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>									
Total	9,408	7,047	74.9	8,975	6,727	75.0	7,868	7,085	90.0
Male	3,938	2,779	70.6	3,656	2,588	70.8	3,312	2,892	87.3
Female	5,470	4,268	78.0	5,319	4,139	77.8	4,556	4,193	92.0
<b>Island of Mauritius</b>									
Total	9,102	6,852	75.3	8,657	6,511	75.2	7,615	6,878	90.3
Male	3,810	2,699	70.8	3,521	2,504	71.1	3,209	2,814	87.7
Female	5,292	4,153	78.5	5,136	4,007	78.0	4,406	4,064	92.2

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### Technical and Vocational Education

In 2020, there were 7,328 students (of whom 76.5 percent were males) enrolled in publicly funded technical and vocational courses compared to 8,024 in 2019.





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### Tertiary education

As at December 2020, the total number of students (part-time and full-time) enrolled on tertiary-level programmes (including Distance Education) was 48,568 compared to 49,653 in December 2019, representing a decrease of 2.2 percent (table 17).

**TABLE 17: ENROLMENT AT TERTIARY EDUCATION LEVEL, BOTH LOCALLY & OVERSEAS, BY SOURCE AND FIELD OF STUDY, AS AT DECEMBER 2020**

Field of Study	Total Publicly-Funded Institutions	Private	Overseas	Total
<b>Research</b>	<b>534</b>	-	<b>135</b>	<b>669</b>
PhD	260	-	135	395
DBA	34	-	-	34
Ed.D (Professional Doctorate in Education)	25	-	-	25
MPhil	211	-	-	211
MSc/MA Research	4	-	-	4
<b>Science &amp; Technology Related</b>	<b>6,264</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>12,596</b>
Agriculture	310	-	40	350
Architecture	-	123	147	270
Dentistry	-	-	62	62
Engineering	1,835	191	1,166	3,192
Health Sciences	426	174	305	905
Information Technology	2,452	1,183	387	4,022
Mathematics	650	2	142	794
Medicine	164	1,129	732	2,025
Ocean Study	77	-	1	78
Pharmacy	-	11	68	79
Science	350	1	451	802
Textile	-	-	17	17
<b>Non-Science and Technology</b>	<b>19,084</b>	<b>12,755</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>35,303</b>
Accounting	1,633	7,443	189	9,265
Administration/Management	4,105	1,485	613	6,203
Arts	762	129	152	1,043
Banking/Finance	1,405	214	144	1,763
Business/Commerce/Marketing	2,103	1,059	549	3,711
Communication	484	239	108	831
Counselling	18	-	-	18
Economics	426	-	140	566
Education	3,910	50	121	4,081
Humanities	147	-	43	190
Languages	1,064	56	191	1,311
Law	1,231	691	339	2,261
Library	143	-	-	143
Psychology	93	173	59	325
Religious Studies	-	-	7	7
Social Sciences	838	78	243	1,159
Travel/Hotel/Tourism	722	969	115	1,806
Miscellaneous	-	169	451	620
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,882</b>	<b>15,569</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>48,568</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.6.4. Health

#### Life expectancy

Women have a higher life expectancy than men. In 2021, life expectancy at birth for women was 77.3 years compared to 70.4 years for men.

#### Leading causes of death

Heart diseases and Diabetes mellitus were the first two principal underlying causes of mortality in 2021, with 2,772 (21.3%) and 2,593 (20.0%) deaths respectively; Cancer and other Neoplasm of all sites taken together was in the third position with 1,376 (10.6%) deaths. Deaths due to Cerebrovascular diseases which amounted to 1,041 (8.0%) was in the fourth position followed by Covid-19 with 785 deaths (6.0%) and Hypertensive Diseases with 629 deaths (4.8%).

**TABLE 18: HEALTH INDICATORS - REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS**

Indicator	Unit	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Infant mortality rate	Per 1,000 Live Births	12.1	14.5	13.6	11.8	12.2	14	14.5	14.9	13.8
Under five mortality rate		14.5	16	15.5	13.3	14.3	16.5	16	15.7	15.3
Maternal mortality ratio		0.66	0.52	0.47	0.46	0.74	0.39	0.62	0.59	0.54
Early neonatal mortality rate		6.0	6.1	6.4	5.1	6.7	6.9	7.2	5.9	7.5
Late neonatal mortality rate		3.1	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.2	3.5	3.2	4.4	2.2
Neonatal mortality rate		9.1	9.5	9.5	8	8.9	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.7
Post-neonatal mortality rate		3	5	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.6	4.1
Population per doctor	Number of inhabitants	616	519	495	456	432	394	385	367	335
Population per dentist		3589	3447	3323	3283	3155	3079	3072	2957	2815
Population per hospital bed		283	284	281	278	279	276	269	268	272
<b>% death due to</b>										
HIV/AIDS	%	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.8
Tuberculosis		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Diseases of the Circulatory System		31.2	31.9	33.6	35.4	32.3	35.3	31.6	32.8	34.5
Diabetes		24.5	24.9	24	23.2	23.1	20.5	22	20.9	19.8
Neoplasms		13.4	12.6	13.3	12.7	13.8	12.8	13.3	12.9	10.7
Death rate due to road traffic injury	Per 100,000 midyear population	11.4	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.4	11.6	7.2
Death rate due to suicides		7.9	10	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	9.6	10.7	10.4
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>										
Male	Average number of years	71	71.1	71.2	71.3	71.3	71.2	70.9	70.3	70.4
Female		77.6	77.8	77.9	77.9	77.7	77.6	77.7	77.2	77.3
Both sexes		74.2	74.4	74.5	74.6	74.5	74.4	74.2	73.7	73.8

Source: Ministry of Health

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.6.5. Human Development Index (HDI)

Mauritius's HDI value for 2021 is 0.802— which put the country in the Very High human development category—positioning it at 63 out of 191 countries and territories.

Between 1990 and 2021, Mauritius's HDI value changed from 0.626 to 0.802, a change of 28.1 percent.

Between 1990 and 2021, Mauritius's life expectancy at birth changed by 4.2 years, mean years of schooling changed by 4.6 years and expected years of schooling changed by 4.7 years. Mauritius's GNI per capita changed by about 171.9 percent between 1990 and 2021.

TABLE 19: MAURITIUS HDI TRENDS

	HDI Value	Life Expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Means years of schooling	Gross National Income Per Capita
1990	0.626	69.3874	10.498	5.8568	8,100.74
1991	0.633	70.0994	10.642	5.9007	8,418.29
1992	0.639	70.2878	10.785	5.9447	8,833.06
1993	0.643	70.2711	10.928	5.9886	9,124.51
1994	0.646	70.3387	11.072	6.0326	9,303.50
1995	0.651	70.5263	11.215	6.0765	9,610.49
1996	0.654	70.4176	11.359	6.1205	9,934.21
1997	0.66	70.6451	11.521	6.1644	10,460.29
1998	0.667	70.7884	11.811	6.2084	10,965.75
1999	0.674	71.3651	12.102	6.2524	11,163.21
2000	0.681	71.6366	12.240	6.2963	11,960.98
2001	0.69	71.8868	12.544	6.4985	12,392.83
2002	0.694	72.0109	12.562	6.7006	12,513.72
2003	0.703	72.2796	12.843	6.9028	13,029.61
2004	0.71	72.4841	13.018	7.1049	13,583.35
2005	0.719	72.6748	13.423	7.3071	13,746.95
2006	0.726	72.8912	13.538	7.5093	14,503.68
2007	0.734	73.0795	13.636	7.7114	15,559.95
2008	0.741	73.3384	13.739	7.9136	16,164.99
2009	0.749	73.6335	13.988	8.1158	16,482.91
2010	0.755	73.9987	14.088	8.3179	16,937.87
2011	0.762	74.2406	14.298	8.5201	17,443.41
2012	0.775	74.368	14.779	8.7380	18,870.84
2013	0.782	74.7117	14.801	8.9615	20,120.23
2014	0.793	74.8523	15.318	9.1908	20,835.02
2015	0.795	74.9754	15.057	9.4258	21,657.23
2016	0.801	75.0114	15.098	9.6670	22,415.61
2017	0.805	74.8812	15.057	9.9142	23,536.25
2018	0.811	74.9194	15.115	10.1678	24,767.93
2019	0.817	75.1179	15.174	10.4279	25,589.34
2020	0.804	74.3306	15.174	10.4279	21,194.68
2021	0.802	73.5552	15.174	10.4279	22,025.35

Source: Human Development Report 2021

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### 1.6.6. National resource management and environment

As a small island, Mauritius faces many environmental threats, key among which include; climate change, coastal erosion; water management; loss of biodiversity; soil degradation; invasive species; marine pollution; waste management; energy efficiency; and sustainable land use.

**TABLE 20: SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**

Indicator	Unit	2020	2021
<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>			
1. Terrestrial protected areas	hectares	14,915	14,915
2. Marine protected areas	hectares	13,953	13,953
3. Total Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission	Gg CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	5,298.0	5,471.8
4. Total carbon dioxide emission	000 tons	4,166.4	4,324.8
5. Per capita carbon dioxide emission	tons	3.29	3.42
6. Total electricity generated	GWh	2,882.4	2,992.0
7. Electricity generated from renewable sources	%	23.9	21.5
8. Total primary energy requirement	ktoe	1,333.9	1,367.0
9. Primary energy requirement from renewable sources	%	13.3	12.3
10. Per capita primary energy requirement	toe	1.05	1.08
11. Per capita final energy consumption	toe	0.64	0.64
12. Energy intensity	toe per Rs.100,000 GDP at 2006 prices	0.42	0.42
<b>Island of Mauritius</b>			
13. Forest area	ha	47,011	47,006
14. Total Forest area as a % of total land area	%	25.2	25.2
15. Total fish production (fresh-weight equivalent)	tons	26,415	28,696
16. Irrigated land	ha	15,846	15,333
17. Mean annual rainfall	millimetres	1,993	2,025
18. Mean of maximum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	27.5	27.7
19. Mean of minimum annual temperature	degrees Celcius	20.2	20.2
20. Mean annual temperature	degrees Celcius	23.8	23.9
21. Annual fresh water abstraction	Mm <sup>3</sup>	607	604
22. Daily per capita domestic water consumption	litres	182	184
23. Daily per capita total solid waste disposed at landfill	Kg	1.1	1.1

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Total forest area decreased by 5 hectares from 47,011 hectares in 2020 to 47,006 hectares in 2021 (table 20). Between 2020 and 2021, the harvested area under cultivation of sugarcane decreased by 4.1 percent from 43,711 hectares to 41,897 hectares; area under tea plantation remained 685 hectares same as in 2020; and food crops increased by 7.8 percent from 7,352 hectares to 7,922 hectares.

The total GHG emissions (excluding Forestry and Other Land Use) in 2021 were 5,471.8 Gg carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) compared to 5,298.0 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>-eq in 2020, representing an increase of 3.3 percent. Total primary energy requirement (total primary energy requirement = local production + imports of primary energy - re-exports of primary energy - international bunkers - stock changes) was 1,367.1 thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) in 2021, 2.5 percent higher than in 2020 (1,334.0 ktoe).

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## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.7. Productivity performance

#### 1.7.1. Global productivity outlook

After a pandemic-related surge in 2020, global labor productivity growth flatlined in 2021 and is likely to do so again in 2022 according to The Conference Board<sup>1</sup>.

The lack of productivity growth in 2022 is driven in large part by the impact of the war in Ukraine, with weak output growth but robust labor input growth. Furthermore, lingering effects of the pandemic—driven by slowing growth in goods consumption and increasing service sector activities which tend to show below-average productivity—will likely weigh negatively on global 2022 productivity performance.

- For much of the world, 2022 will see productivity decline, as the gains in hours worked—due to reopening of economies and the return of in-person activities—will outpace GDP growth. While overall productivity could remain above prepandemic trend levels, these gains may erode rapidly.
- Across mature economies, GDP per hour worked is poised to contract by -0.2 percent in 2022. These declines range from **-0.2 percent in the US, to -0.9 percent in Germany, -1.3 percent in the UK, and -2.2 percent in Japan.**
- The situation across **emerging and developing economies** is only slightly more positive, with GDP per hour worked likely to grow just +0.2 percent in 2022.

TABLE 21: GLOBAL PRODUCTIVITY OUTLOOK

	2011-2019	2019	2020			2021			2022 (Forecast)		
	GDP per Hour Worked (avg)	GDP per Hour Worked	GDP	Total Hours Worked	GDP per Hour Worked	GDP	Total Hours Worked	GDP per Hour Worked	GDP	Total Hours Worked	GDP per Hour Worked
<b>US</b>	+0.7%	+1.5%	-3.4%	-5.9%	+2.6%	+5.7%	+4.4%	+1.2%	+3.0%	+3.1%	-0.2%
<b>Euro Area</b>	+0.7%	+0.6%	-1.5%	-7.8%	+1.0%	+5.1%	+5.2%	-0.1%	+2.8%	+3.3%	-0.4%
<b>Germany</b>	+1.0%	+0.4%	-4.6%	-4.9%	+0.4%	+2.9%	+1.9%	+0.9%	+1.7%	+2.7%	-0.9%
<b>France</b>	+0.8%	+0.4%	-7.9%	-8.2%	+0.4%	+7.0%	+7.8%	-0.8%	+3.1%	+4.0%	-0.8%
<b>UK</b>	+0.6%	+0.3%	-9.3%	-10.6%	+1.4%	+7.4%	+6.4%	-1.3%	+3.0%	+3.4%	-0.4%
<b>Japan</b>	+0.9%	+1.0%	-4.5%	-3.0%	-1.6	+1.6%	+0.7%	+0.9%	+2.2%	+4.4%	-2.1%
<b>All Mature Economies</b>	+1.1%	+1.3%	-4.6%	-5.8%	+1.3%	+5.1%	+3.7%	+1.4%	+3.0%	+3.2%	-0.2%
<b>China</b>	+6.4%	+5.6%	+2.0%	-3.4%	+5.6%	+7.7%	+3.6%	+4.0%	+2.8%	-0.2%	+3.1%
<b>India</b>	+6.3%	+3.5%	-7.3%	-13.2%	+6.8%	+8.7%	+9.8%	-1.0%	+8.6%	+5.5%	+2.9%
<b>Latin America</b>	+0.3%	-1.0%	-7.1%	-14.2%	+8.3%	+6.5%	+14.3%	-6.8%	+2.2%	+4.5%	-2.2%
<b>All Emerging &amp; Developing</b>	+3.5%	+1.8%	-2.3%	-7.8%	+6.0%	+6.3%	+6.0%	+0.2%	+3.7%	+3.5%	+0.2%
<b>World Total</b>	+2.4%	+1.4%	-3.3%	-7.5%	+4.5%	+5.8%	+5.7%	0.0%	+3.4%	+3.4%	0.0%

Source: Conference Board

<sup>1</sup> The Conference Board is the member-driven think tank that delivers trusted insights for what's ahead. Founded in 1916, we are a non-partisan, not-for-profit entity holding 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt status in the United States. The report draws on data from The Conference Board Total Economy Database™, a compendium of productivity for over 130 countries, regions, and economies worldwide.

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

### 1.7.2. Productivity trends in Mauritius

The table below presents the growth rates of productivity for the total economy during the period 2011- 2021.

**TABLE 22: PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS FOR THE TOTAL ECONOMY 2011-2021**

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual Average		
		2011-2021	2020	2021
<b>1</b>	Output (GVA at basic prices)	1.6	-14.4	4.2
<b>2</b>	GDP at market prices	1.6	-14.6	3.6
<b>3</b>	GDP per capita (market prices)	1.5	-14.6	3.6
<b>4</b>	Labour input	-0.3	-5.5	-6.4
<b>5</b>	Capital input	2.5	0.8	-0.6
<b>6</b>	Capital - Output ratio	0.8	17.8	-4.6
<b>7</b>	Capital - Labour ratio	2.8	6.8	6.2
<b>8</b>	Labour productivity	1.9	-9.4	11.4
<b>9</b>	Capital productivity	-0.8	-15.1	4.8
<b>10</b>	Multifactor productivity	0.3	-12.7	7.5
<b>11</b>	Average compensation of employees	4.9	-1.1	16.0
<b>12</b>	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	2.9	9.1	4.1
<b>13</b>	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6

Source: Statistics Mauritius

#### Labour productivity

Labour productivity for the whole economy is a measure of real output (GVA) per worker. The index of labour productivity, improved from 84.7 in 2011 to 102.3 in 2021, giving an average annual growth of 1.9 percent. In 2021, labour productivity rose by 11.4 percent compared to a fall of 9.4 percent in 2020.

#### Capital productivity

Capital productivity is a measure of real GVA per unit of capital. During the period 2011 to 2021, the index of capital productivity decreased from 96.4 in 2011 to 88.6 in 2021. The average annual rate of change worked out to -0.8 percent. Capital productivity registered an increase of 4.8 percent in 2021 after a contraction of 15.1 percent in 2020.

#### 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. During the period 2011 to 2021, MFP increased by 0.3 percent annually. In 2021, MFP rose by 7.5 percent after falling by 12.7 percent in 2020.

#### Unit labour cost (ULC)

Unit labour cost measures the remuneration of labour per unit of output. It is affected by changes in both average compensation of employees and labour productivity. During the period 2011 to 2021, average annual compensation of employees increased by 4.9 percent whilst labour productivity grew by 1.9 percent. This resulted in an average annual growth of 2.9 percent in ULC. In 2021, ULC rose by 4.1 percent after an increase of 9.1 percent in 2020.

### 1.7.3. Productivity trends in manufacturing sector

During the period 2011 to 2021, labour productivity in the manufacturing sector registered an average annual growth of 1.5 percent. During the same period, capital productivity increased by an average of 3.0 percent annually and multifactor productivity increased by an average of 2.1 percent per annum.

In 2021, labour productivity in manufacturing rose by 13.6 percent after a decline of 11.6 percent registered in 2020. Capital and multifactor productivity witnessed increases of 11.8 percent and 12.9 percent respectively in 2021 compared to decreases of 12.7 percent and 12.0 percent in 2020.

# CHAPTER 1

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC REVIEW AND PRODUCTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

**TABLE 23: PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS FOR THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

Indicator		Growth rate (%)		
		Annual average		
		2011-2021	2020	2021
1	Output (Value added at constant prices)	-0.1	-17.0	6.8
2	Labour input	-1.6	-6.1	-6.0
3	Capital input	-3.0	-4.9	-4.4
4	Capital - Output ratio	-2.9	14.5	-10.5
5	Capital - Labour ratio	-1.5	1.3	1.7
6	Labour productivity	1.5	-11.6	13.6
7	Capital productivity	3.0	-12.7	11.8
8	Multifactor productivity	2.1	-12.0	12.9
9	Average compensation of employees	2.3	-5.1	23.2
10	Unit Labour Cost (Mauritian Rupees)	0.8	7.3	8.5
11	Unit Labour Cost (US Dollars)	-2.8	-2.4	2.5

Source: Statistics Mauritius

### LABOUR COST IN MANUFACTURING- MAURITIUS

#### Unit labour cost (ULC)

In 2021, ULC for the manufacturing sector rose further by 8.5 percent after an increase of 7.3 percent in 2020. In Dollar terms, ULC increased by 2.5 percent in 2021 after falling by 2.4 percent in 2020.

#### Hourly Labour Cost (HLC)

In 2021, the HLC for Mauritius stood at 3.00 US Dollar compared to 3.14 US Dollar in 2020. Table 24 compares the evolution of HLC in the Mauritian manufacturing sector with available hourly labour cost for some other countries in US dollars. HLC is highest in Germany and lowest in Philippines from 2008 to 2018.

**TABLE 24: HOURLY LABOUR COST OF SELECTED COUNTRIES IN US DOLLAR - MANUFACTURING SECTOR, 2008 - 2018**

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Australia	35.28	32.88	39.55	46.43	47.74	47.27	46.01	38.59	38.19	40.62	41.17
Brazil	8.44	8.12	10.00	11.59	10.74	10.49	10.43	7.73	7.98	NA	NA
Canada	32.08	29.24	34.25	36.26	36.69	36.55	34.47	30.74	30.08	31.84	33.02
France	41.63	39.72	39.04	42.77	41.25	43.33	44.03	37.31	37.72	38.66	41.38
Germany	46.75	45.27	43.82	47.08	45.40	48.29	49.50	42.27	43.18	44.03	47.12
Japan	27.48	30.06	31.75	35.66	35.25	28.85	26.94	23.60	26.46	26.09	27.38
Korea, Republic of	16.80	15.03	17.88	19.19	20.44	22.09	23.63	22.54	22.98	23.26	26.02
Mauritius	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>2.77</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.09</b>
Mexico	4.85	4.22	4.52	4.79	4.68	5.01	4.99	4.38	3.91	4.13	4.13
Philippines	1.74	1.68	1.86	1.99	2.08	2.13	2.11	2.15	2.06	NA	NA
Portugal	12.48	12.34	12.00	13.24	12.39	12.90	12.68	10.99	10.96	11.14	12.02
Singapore	18.86	17.54	19.29	23.07	24.42	25.78	26.82	25.87	26.75	25.93	27.93
Taiwan, China	8.69	7.77	8.31	9.28	9.40	9.41	9.48	9.49	9.82	NA	NA
Turkey	6.44	5.76	6.29	6.01	6.02	6.35	6.21	5.68	6.09	7.01	6.08
United Kingdom	33.84	29.25	28.98	30.57	30.91	31.02	32.98	31.01	28.41	27.10	29.20
United States	32.78	34.19	34.75	35.51	35.70	36.49	37.04	37.81	39.03	39.70	40.53

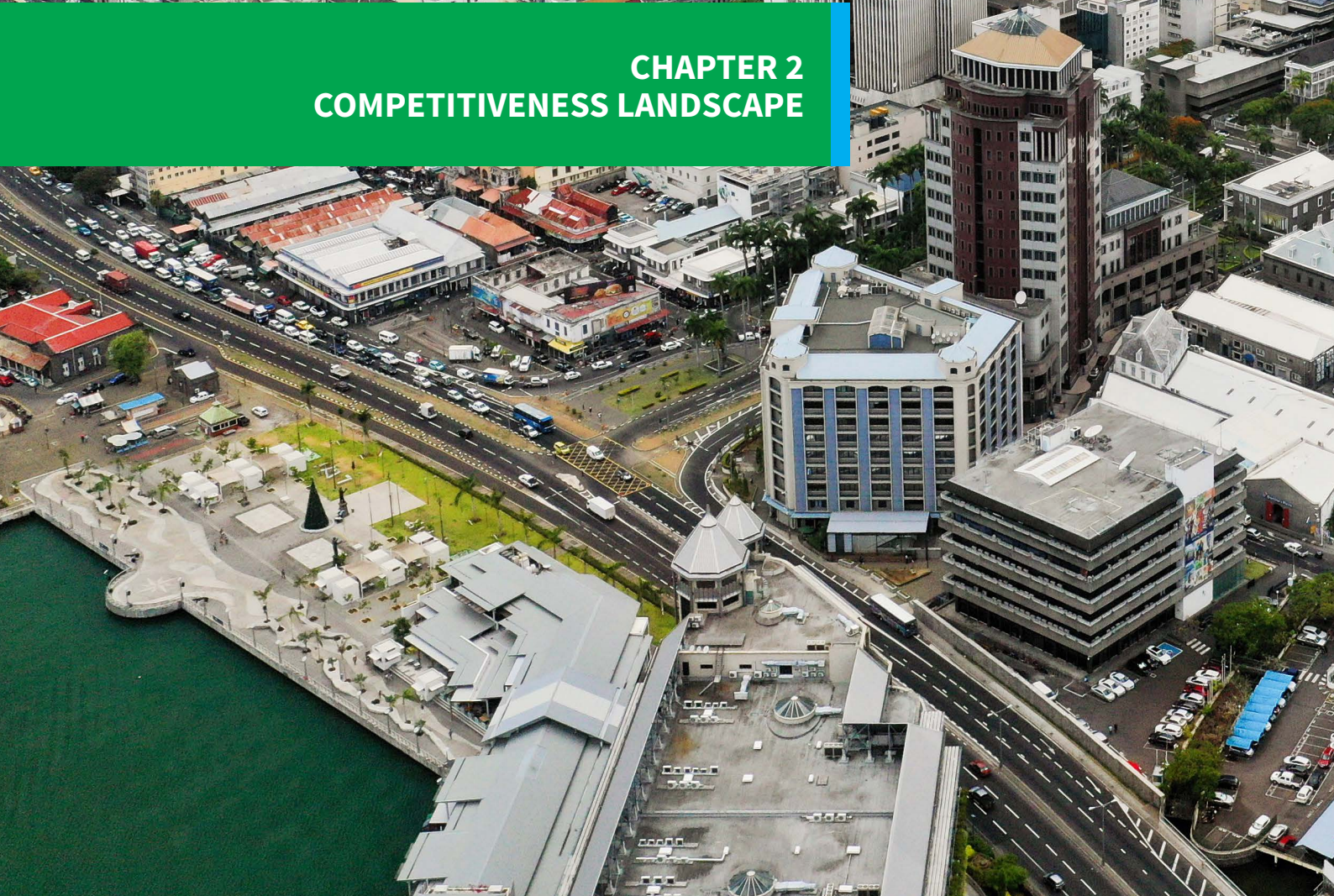
Source: The Conference board and Statistics Mauritius estimates







**CHAPTER 2**  
**COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE**



# CHAPTER 2

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

### 2. COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

#### 2.1. MAURITIUS COMPETITIVENESS

Mauritius has moved down 3 places to rank 52<sup>nd</sup> according to the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) 2019 published by the World Economic Forum (WEF), largely due to improvements witnessed by several economies. Once more, Mauritius outperformed its continental peers (table 26) and is ranked as the most competitive country in Africa, followed by South Africa (60<sup>th</sup>), Seychelles (76<sup>th</sup>) and Botswana (91<sup>st</sup>).



## About Global Competitiveness Report

The World Economic Forum, which has been measuring countries' competitiveness since 1979, defines competitiveness as: *“the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country.”*

The Global Competitiveness Report is a tool to help governments, the private sector, and civil society work together to boost productivity and generate prosperity. Comparative analysis between countries allows leaders to gauge areas that need strengthening and build a coordinated response. It also helps identify best practices around the world.

The Global Competitive Index forms the basis of the report. It measures performance according to 103 indicators that influence a nation's productivity. Each indicator, using a scale from 0 to 100, shows how close an economy is to the ideal state or *“frontier”* of competitiveness. The pillars, which cover broad socio-economic elements are: institutions, infrastructure, ICT adoption, macroeconomic stability, health, skills, product market, labour market, the financial system, market size, business dynamism and innovation capability. The latest edition covered 141 economies, accounting for over 98 percent of the world's GDP (see Appendix A for more details).

Countries' scores are based primarily on quantitative findings from internationally recognized agencies such as the International Monetary Fund and World Health Organization, with the addition of qualitative assessments from economic and social specialists and senior corporate executives.

## CHAPTER 2

# COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

Table 25 gives an overview of Mauritius performance in the twelve pillars. Among these, Mauritius has achieved its best score on the Product market pillar.

**TABLE 25: MAURITIUS COMPETITIVENESS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Rank	Score (out of 100)	Best Performer
Global Competitiveness Index	52	64.3	Singapore
Pillar 1: Institutions	29	64.7	Finland
Pillar 2: Infrastructure	64	68.7	Singapore
Pillar 3: ICT adoption	43	68.3	Korea Republic
Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability	57	89.4	U.A. E
Pillar 5: Health	82	77.4	Spain
Pillar 6: Skills	79	60.6	Switzerland
Pillar 7: Product market	22	64.5	Hong Kong SAR
Pillar 8: Labour market	76	59	Singapore
Pillar 9: Financial system	27	77.2	Hong Kong SAR
Pillar 10: Market size	119	37.2	China
Pillar 11: Business dynamism	38	66.1	United States
Pillar 12: Innovation capability	70	38.1	Germany

Source: *Global Competitiveness Report 2019*

**TABLE 26: TOP TEN PERFORMERS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Rank	Score
Mauritius	52	64.3
South Africa	60	62.4
Seychelles	76	59.6
Botswana	91	55.5
Namibia	94	54.5
Kenya	95	54.1
Rwanda	100	52.8
Ghana	111	51.2
Cape Verde	112	50.8
Senegal	114	49.7

Source: *Global Competitiveness Report 2019*

### 2.2. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PERFORMANCE

With a competitiveness score of 84.8, Singapore became the world's most competitive economy in 2019, pushing the US to second place. Singapore ranks first in terms of infrastructure, health and labour market functioning. Despite dropping one position, the US remains an innovation powerhouse, ranking 1st for business dynamism and 2nd for innovation capability. In the Global Competitiveness Index (2019), Hong Kong SAR is ranked 3rd, the Netherlands is 4th and Switzerland is ranked 5th.

As per the Global Competitiveness Report, growth over the last decade has been subdued and remained below potential in many developing countries. The average GCI score across the 141

economies studied is 60.7, meaning that the 'distance to the frontier' stands at almost 40 points (100 is the perfect score). On nine of the 12 pillars, the average gap globally stands at more than 30 points. Though advanced economies perform consistently better than the rest of the world, but overall, they still fall 30 points short of the frontier. Singapore, the best performer overall, still falls 15 points short of the ideal.

The changing geopolitical context and rising trade tensions are fuelling uncertainty and could precipitate a slowdown. A major source of concern for the global economy is the low rate of growth in productivity.

The competitiveness landscape painted by the GCI in 2019 thus demands more effort to restore productivity and growth to lift living standards. The need to boost research and development, enhance the skills base of the current and future workforce, develop new infrastructure and integrate new technologies are among some of the measures to be adopted. Furthermore, as highlighted in the report, though ICT adoption and promoting technology integration is important yet policymakers must in parallel invest in developing skills if they want to provide opportunity for all in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. That being said, the WEF maintains that greater technological integration and complementary social policies could help governments support growth in their economies. There is also a need to merge environmental, social and economic agendas into a single sustainable and inclusive growth agenda.

## CHAPTER 2

# COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

TABLE 27: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS RANKING

Rank	Economy	Score	Rank difference from 2018	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank difference from 2018
1	Singapore	84.8	1	71	Brazil	60.9	1
2	United States	83.7	-1	72	Serbia	60.9	-7
3	Hong Kong SAR	83.1	4	73	Montenegro	60.8	-2
4	Netherlands	82.4	2	74	Georgia	60.6	-8
5	Switzerland	82.3	-1	75	Morocco	60	—
6	Japan	82.3	-1	76	Seychelles	59.6	-2
7	Germany	81.8	-4	77	Barbados	58.9	n/a
8	Sweden	81.2	1	78	Dominican Republic	58.3	4
9	United Kingdom	81.2	-1	79	Trinidad and Tobago	58.3	-1
10	Denmark	81.2	—	80	Jamaica	58.3	-1
11	Finland	80.2	—	81	Albania	57.6	-5
12	Taiwan, China	80.2	1	82	North Macedonia	57.3	2
13	Korea, Rep.	79.6	2	83	Argentina	57.2	-2
14	Canada	79.6	-2	84	Sri Lanka	57.1	1
15	France	78.8	2	85	Ukraine	57	-2
16	Australia	78.7	-2	86	Moldova	56.7	2
17	Norway	78.1	-1	87	Tunisia	56.4	—
18	Luxembourg	77	1	88	Lebanon	56.3	-8
19	New Zealand	76.7	-1	89	Algeria	56.3	3
20	Israel	76.7	—	90	Ecuador	55.7	-4
21	Austria	76.6	1	91	Botswana	55.5	-1
22	Belgium	76.4	-1	92	Bosnia and Herzegovina	54.7	-1
23	Spain	75.3	3	93	Egypt	54.5	1
24	Ireland	75.1	-1	94	Namibia	54.5	6
25	United Arab Emirates	75	2	95	Kenya	54.1	-2
26	Iceland	74.7	-2	96	Kyrgyz Republic	54	1
27	Malaysia	74.6	-2	97	Paraguay	53.6	-2
28	China	73.9	—	98	Guatemala	53.5	-2
29	Qatar	72.9	1	99	Iran, Islamic Rep.	53	-10
30	Italy	71.5	1	100	Rwanda	52.8	8
31	Estonia	70.9	1	101	Honduras	52.7	—
32	Czech Republic	70.9	-3	102	Mongolia	52.6	-3
33	Chile	70.5	—	103	El Salvador	52.6	-5
34	Portugal	70.4	—	104	Tajikistan	52.4	-2
35	Slovenia	70.2	—	105	Bangladesh	52.1	-2
36	Saudi Arabia	70	3	106	Cambodia	52.1	4
37	Poland	68.9	—	107	Bolivia	51.8	-2

## CHAPTER 2

# COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

TABLE 27: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS RANKING (continued)

Rank	Economy	Score	Rank difference from 2018	Rank	Economy	Score	Rank difference from 2018
38	Malta	68.5	-2	108	Nepal	51.6	1
39	Lithuania	68.4	1	109	Nicaragua	51.5	-5
40	Thailand	68.1	-2	110	Pakistan	51.4	-3
41	Latvia	67	1	111	Ghana	51.2	-5
42	Slovak Republic	66.8	-1	112	Cape Verde	50.8	-1
43	Russian Federation	66.7	—	113	Lao PDR	50.1	-1
44	Cyprus	66.4	—	114	Senegal	49.7	-1
45	Bahrain	65.4	5	115	Uganda	48.9	2
46	Kuwait	65.1	8	116	Nigeria	48.3	-1
47	Hungary	65.1	1	117	Tanzania	48.2	-1
48	Mexico	64.9	-2	118	Côte d'Ivoire	48.1	-4
49	Bulgaria	64.9	2	119	Gabon	47.5	n/a
50	Indonesia	64.6	-5	120	Zambia	46.5	-2
51	Romania	64.4	1	121	Eswatini	46.4	-1
52	Mauritius	64.3	-3	122	Guinea	46.1	4
53	Oman	63.6	-6	123	Cameroon	46	-2
54	Uruguay	63.5	-1	124	Gambia, The	45.9	-5
55	Kazakhstan	62.9	4	125	Benin	45.8	-2
56	Brunei Darussalam	62.8	6	126	Ethiopia	44.4	-4
57	Colombia	62.7	3	127	Zimbabwe	44.2	1
58	Azerbaijan	62.7	11	128	Malawi	43.7	1
59	Greece	62.6	-2	129	Mali	43.6	-4
60	South Africa	62.4	7	130	Burkina Faso	43.4	-6
61	Turkey	62.1	—	131	Lesotho	42.9	-1
62	Costa Rica	62	-7	132	Madagascar	42.9	n/a
63	Croatia	61.9	5	133	Venezuela	41.8	-6
64	Philippines	61.9	-8	134	Mauritania	40.9	-3
65	Peru	61.7	-2	135	Burundi	40.3	1
66	Panama	61.6	-2	136	Angola	38.1	1
67	Viet Nam	61.5	10	137	Mozambique	38.1	-4
68	India	61.4	-10	138	Haiti	36.3	—
69	Armenia	61.3	1	139	Congo, Dem. Rep.	36.1	-4
70	Jordan	60.9	3	140	Yemen	35.5	-1
				141	Chad	35.1	-1

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

# CHAPTER 2

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

### Regional performance

The WEF identified East Asia and the Pacific as the world's most competitive region, followed by Europe and North America. However, it noted that the region is also home to countries with significant competitiveness deficits like Cambodia. Sub-Saharan Africa is overall the least competitive region, with 25 of the 34 economies assessed this year scoring below 50. However, many countries in this region have improved their competitiveness performance, helping Sub-Saharan Africa become one of the most improved regions.

**TABLE 28: REGIONAL PERFORMANCE, BY PILLAR, AVERAGE SCORE (0-100)**

Region (alphabetical order)	Enabling Environment				Human Capital		Markets				Innovation Ecosystem	
	Institutions	Infrastructure	ICT adoption	Macroeconomic stability	Health	Skills	Product market	Labour market	Financial system	Market size	Business dynamism	Innovation capability
East Asia and the Pacific	-0.1	0.7	4.4	0.9	-0.6	0.6	0	1.1	2	1	0.6	2
Eurasia	1.5	2.1	4.2	4.5	-2.8	0.9	-1.9	3	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.9
Europe and North America	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	-1.7	0.5	-3.3	0.2	2	0.7	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	0.2	9.8	-0.5	-0.6	2.2	-4.3	1.1	1.4	-2.5	2.8	1.8
Middle East and North Africa	1.2	1.4	4.8	-4.3	1	1.1	2.7	3.4	2.2	1	2.1	4.3
South Asia	-0.3	-0.8	6.4	0.8	0	0.8	-3.1	-0.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	-0.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 29: CHANGES IN REGIONAL PERFORMANCE, BY PILLAR PERCENTAGE CHANGE 2018-2019**

Region (alphabetical order)	Enabling Environment				Human Capital		Markets				Innovation Ecosystem	
	Institutions	Infrastructure	ICT adoption	Macroeconomic stability	Health	Skills	Product market	Labour market	Financial system	Market size	Business dynamism	Innovation capability
East Asia and the Pacific	-0.1	0.7	4.4	0.9	-0.6	0.6	0	1.1	2	1	0.6	2
Eurasia	1.5	2.1	4.2	4.5	-2.8	0.9	-1.9	3	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.9
Europe and North America	0.3	1.2	3.7	0.9	-1.7	0.5	-3.3	0.2	2	0.7	0	0
Latin America and the Caribbean	-1.4	0.2	9.8	-0.5	-0.6	2.2	-4.3	1.1	1.4	-2.5	2.8	1.8
Middle East and North Africa	1.2	1.4	4.8	-4.3	1	1.1	2.7	3.4	2.2	1	2.1	4.3
South Asia	-0.3	-0.8	6.4	0.8	0	0.8	-3.1	-0.5	1.6	1.2	2.3	-0.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

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# COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

### 2.3. MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE IN THE TWELVE PILLARS

#### 2.3.1. Pillar 1- Institutions

Strong institutions are the backbone of an economy. These are critical for driving a country's productivity and long-term growth. The Institutions pillar of the Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 assesses security, property rights, social capital, checks and balances, transparency and ethics, public-sector performance, future orientation of government, and corporate governance. Mauritius is well-positioned in terms of institutional quality (score= 64.7, rank=29th), with relatively high security standards (rank=41st) in the regional context, developed social capital (rank=21st), strong corporate governance (rank=14th) and relatively strong commitment to sustainability (rank=28th). Finland ranks first globally for the quality of its public institutions, followed by Singapore and New Zealand respectively.

**TABLE 30: PILLAR 1- INSTITUTIONAL RANKING, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

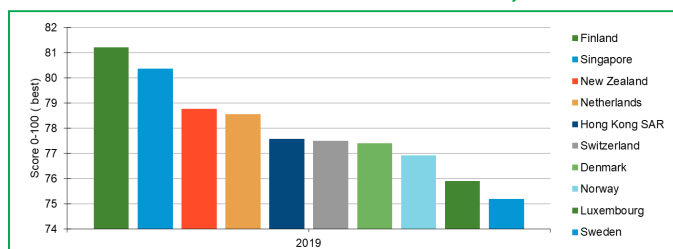
Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Security</b>	82.8	41
Organized crime	74.2	31
Homicide rate	95.6	60
Terrorism incidence	100	1
Reliability of police services	61.4	60
<b>Social capital</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>21</b>
Social capital	59.6	21
<b>Checks and balances</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>28</b>
Budget transparency	<b>53</b>	<b>n/a</b>
Judicial independence	69.2	27
Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	52.1	33
Freedom of the press	71.5	47
<b>Public-sector performance</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>40</b>
Burden of government regulation	50.2	30
Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	58.3	33
E-Participation	69.1	69
<b>Transparency</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>
Incidence of corruption	51	50
<b>Property rights</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>47</b>
Property rights	71.9	29
Intellectual property protection	<b>57.7</b>	56
Quality of land administration	60	55
<b>Corporate governance</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>14</b>
Strength of auditing and accounting standards	72.8	35
Conflict of interest regulation	<b>80</b>	12
Shareholder governance	70	28
<b>Future orientation of government</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>26</b>
Government ensuring policy stability	67.7	24
Government's responsiveness to change	<b>48.9</b>	56
Legal framework's adaptability to digital business models	45.4	59
Government long-term vision	<b>52.7</b>	57
Energy efficiency regulation	76.2	n/a
Renewable energy regulation	<b>76.1</b>	n/a
Environment-related treaties in force	82.8	36

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

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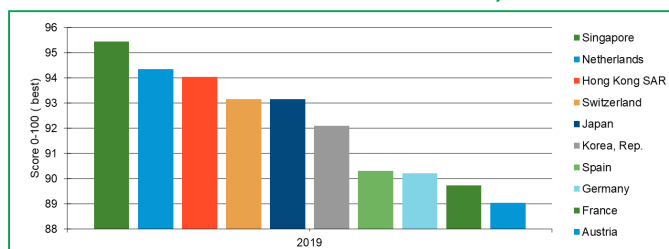
## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**FIGURE 5: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 1; INSTITUTIONS**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 6: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 2; INFRASTRUCTURE**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 31: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 1: INSTITUTIONS, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Mauritius	64.7	29
Rwanda	63.2	36
Seychelles	61.0	42
South Africa	57.1	55
Namibia	56.8	56

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 33: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 2: INFRASTRUCTURE, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Mauritius	68.7	64
South Africa	68.1	69
Seychelles	62.3	87
Namibia	58.5	94
Eswatini	53.7	107

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.2. Pillar 2- Infrastructure

Infrastructure is a prerequisite to creating productive economies and liveable cities. Well-developed infrastructure lowers transportation and transaction costs, and facilitates the movement of goods and people and the transfer of information within a country and across borders. It also ensures access to power and water—both necessary conditions for modern economic activity. Singapore ranks first on the Infrastructure pillar (score= 95.4), where it also ranks first for road quality infrastructure, efficiency of seaport and airport services, and sea transport connectivity. Mauritius has the best infrastructure in the sub-Saharan African region. (score= 68.7, rank=64th).

**TABLE 32: PILLAR 2- INFRASTRUCTURE RANKING, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
Transport infrastructure	49.1	72
Road connectivity	36.3	136
Quality of road infrastructure	61.4	43
Railroad density	n/a	n/a
Efficiency of train services	n/a	n/a
Airport connectivity	37.8	86
Efficiency of air transport services	66.5	53
Liner shipping connectivity	34.5	53
Efficiency of seaport services	58	56
Utility infrastructure	88.3	58
Electricity access	100	1
Electricity supply quality	98.3	27
Exposure to unsafe drinking water	99.7	30
Reliability of water supply	55.3	97

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.3. Pillar 3: ICT adoption

ICT adoption captures the degree of diffusion of specific information and communication technologies (ICTs) in an economy. ICTs reduce transaction costs and speed up information and idea exchange, improving efficiency and sparking innovation and are becoming as necessary as power and transport infrastructure for all economies. The Republic of Korea is the world's champion in terms of broad-based ICT adoption, with a score of 92. 8. Only Mauritius, Seychelles and Gabon score above 50 for ICT adoption in sub-Saharan Africa.

**TABLE 34: PILLAR 3- ICT ADOPTION RANKING, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions	100	11
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	n/a	85
Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions	43.3	48
Fibre internet subscriptions	n/a	15
Internet users	58.6	86

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

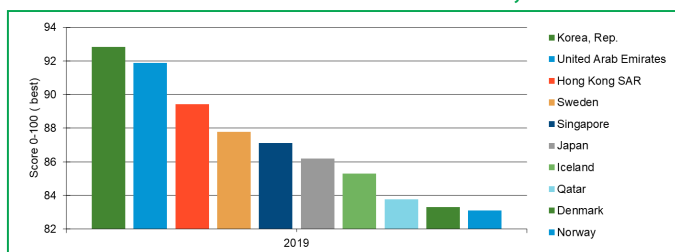




# CHAPTER 2

## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**FIGURE 7: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 3; ICT ADOPTION**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 35: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 3: ICT ADOPTION, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Mauritius	68.3	43
Seychelles	59.4	64
Gabon	50.8	85
South Africa	49.7	89
Ghana	49.1	90

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.4. Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability

The Macroeconomic stability pillar (pillar 4) captures the extent to which a country's public sector can provide appropriate counter-cyclical measures and invest in projects that the private sector cannot finance. The stability of the macroeconomic environment is important for business and therefore is significant for the overall competitiveness of a country. The strongest performers in sub-Saharan Africa for pillar 4 were Botswana (score of 100), Mauritius (score 89.4) and South Africa (score= 88.4).

**TABLE 36: PILLAR 4- MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
Inflation	100	1
Debt dynamics	78.9	60

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019



**TABLE 37: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 4; MACROECONOMIC STABILITY**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Albania	Inflation	1
United Arab Emirates	Debt dynamics	1
United Arab Emirates	Inflation	1
Australia	Debt dynamics	1
Armenia	Inflation	1
Austria	Debt dynamics	1
Australia	Inflation	1
Belgium	Debt dynamics	1
Austria	Inflation	1
Botswana	Debt dynamics	1
Belgium	Inflation	1
Canada	Debt dynamics	1
Benin	Inflation	1
Switzerland	Debt dynamics	1
Burkina Faso	Inflation	1
Chile	Debt dynamics	1
Bulgaria	Inflation	1
Czech Republic	Debt dynamics	1
Bahrain	Inflation	1
Germany	Debt dynamics	1

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 38: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 4: MACROECONOMIC STABILITY, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score	Rank
Botswana	100	1
Mauritius	89.4	57
South Africa	88.4	59
Benin	75	64
Burkina Faso	75	64

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.5. Pillar 5: Health

A healthy nation is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity state. Healthier individuals have more physical and mental capabilities, are more productive and creative, and tend to invest more in education as life expectancy increases. Healthier children develop into adults with stronger cognitive abilities. The strongest health performers in sub-Saharan Africa for the health pillar were Cape Verde (score=80.8), Seychelles (score=78.0) and Mauritius (score=77.4).

**TABLE 39: PILLAR 5- HEALTH, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

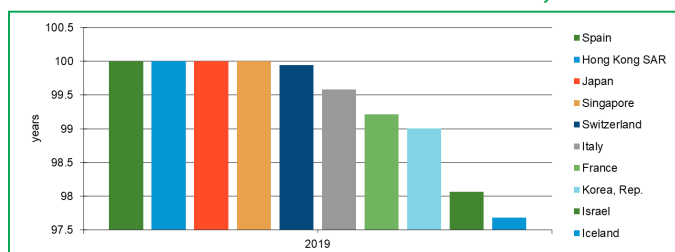
Indicator	Score	Rank
Healthy life expectancy (years)	77.4	81

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

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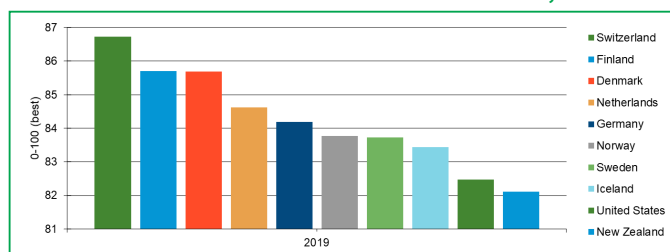
## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**FIGURE 8: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 5; HEALTH**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 9: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 6, SKILLS**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 40: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 5: HEALTH**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Cape Verde	80.8	67
Seychelles	78.0	79
Mauritius	77.4	82
Mauritania	65.3	103
Rwanda	61.4	107

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 42: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 6: SKILLS, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Seychelles	71.7	36
Mauritius	60.6	79
South Africa	58.1	90
Botswana	56.8	94
Kenya	56.3	97

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.6. Pillar 6: Skills

Education embeds skills and competencies in the labour force. Highly educated populations are more productive because they possess greater collective ability to perform tasks and transfer knowledge quickly, and create new knowledge and applications. Switzerland tops the skills pillar globally. The strongest performers for the skills pillar in sub-Saharan Africa are the Seychelles (score=71.7) and Mauritius (score=60.6). The weakest were Angola (score=29.1) and Chad (score=29.0).

**TABLE 41: PILLAR 6- SKILLS, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
Current workforce	49.6	96
Mean years of schooling	45.3	107
Skills of current workforce	53.9	58
Extent of staff training	56.8	43
Quality of vocational training	54.6	57
Skillset of graduates	51.7	68
Digital skills among active population	55.7	60
Ease of finding skilled employees	50.6	82
Future workforce	71.7	65
School life expectancy	83.2	55
Skills of future workforce	60.2	66
Critical thinking in teaching	40.1	73
Pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary education	80.2	66

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.7. Pillar 7-Product market

Efficient product market enables countries to be well positioned to produce the right mix of products and services. Mauritius has achieved its best score on the Product market pillar (with a score of 64.5 and ranked 22nd). Hong Kong SAR tops the Product market pillar (score=81.6), followed closely by Singapore (score=81.2).



**TABLE 43: PILLAR 7- PRODUCT MARKET, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

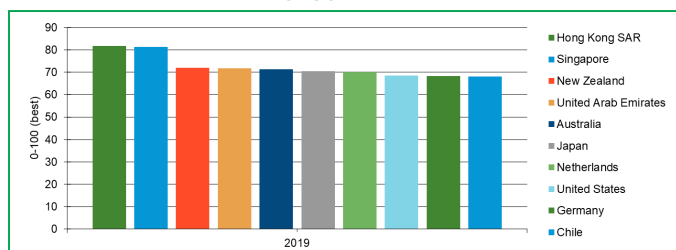
Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Domestic competition</b>	56.2	51
Distortive effect of taxes and subsidies on competition	66	11
Extent of market dominance	38.1	107
Competition in services	64.4	76
<b>Trade openness</b>	72.7	6
Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	65	34
Trade tariffs	96.2	4
Complexity of tariffs	87.2	56
Border clearance efficiency	42.6	59

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

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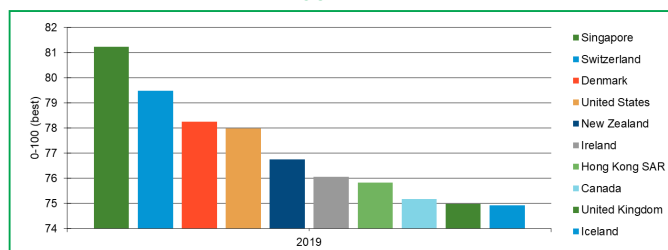
## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**FIGURE 10: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 7, PRODUCT MARKET**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 11: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 8, LABOUR MARKET**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 44: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 7: PRODUCT MARKET, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Mauritius	64.5	22
Seychelles	60.0	38
Rwanda	55.3	66
South Africa	54.8	69
Guinea	54.6	71

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.8. Pillar 8- Labour market

Well-functioning labour markets foster productivity by matching workers with the most suitable jobs for their skillset and developing talent to reach their full potential. The strongest performers in sub-Saharan Africa for labour market pillar were Seychelles (score= 65.8), Namibia (score=63.7), Rwanda (score= 63.6) and Cape Verde (score= 61.4), and the weakest were Mauritania (score= 43.7), Mozambique (score= 43.2) and Chad (score= 42.2).

**TABLE 45: PILLAR 8- LABOUR MARKET, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Flexibility</b>	52.1	113
Redundancy costs	0.0	138
Hiring and firing practices	59.8	21
Cooperation in labour-employer relations	62.5	45
Flexibility of wage determination	62.4	91
Active labour market policies	45.4	58
Workers' rights	74.0	54
Ease of hiring foreign labour	55.9	52
Internal labour mobility	56.7	79
<b>Meritocracy and incentivization</b>	66.0	56
Reliance on professional management	55.0	71
Pay and productivity	50.0	68
Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers	59.1	76
Labour tax rate	99.9	25

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 46: TOP BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 8: LABOUR MARKET, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Seychelles	65.8	36
Namibia	63.7	44
Rwanda	63.6	45
Cape Verde	61.4	58
Lesotho	61.3	60
South Africa	60.9	63
Botswana	60.2	66
Nigeria	60.2	67
Malawi	60.1	68
Uganda	60.0	69
Mauritius	59.0	76

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.9. Pillar 9- Financial system

A developed financial sector fosters productivity in mainly three ways: pooling savings into productive investments; improving the allocation of capital to the most promising investments through monitoring borrowers, reducing information asymmetries; and providing an efficient payment system. At the same time, appropriate regulation of financial institutions is needed to avoid financial crises that may cause long-lasting negative effects on investments and productivity. The strongest performers in Sub-Saharan Africa for pillar 9, financial system, are: South Africa (score= 83.2), Mauritius (score=77.2) and Namibia (score=69.1). The weakest performers in Sub-Saharan Africa for pillar 9, financial system are: Angola (score= 38.4), Mauritania (score= 37.4) and Chad (score 37.3).



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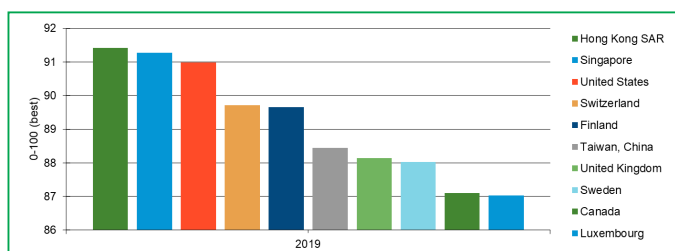
## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**TABLE 47: PILLAR 9- FINANCIAL SYSTEM, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Depth</b>	65.8	28
Domestic credit to private sector	100.0	29
Financing of SMEs	50.1	58
Venture capital availability	35.2	72
Market capitalization	65.7	33
Insurance premium	78.1	25
<b>Stability</b>	91.4	42
Soundness of banks	78.8	31
Non-performing loans	86.8	84
Credit gap	100	1
Banks' regulatory capital ratio	100	48

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 12: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 9, FINANCIAL SYSTEM**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 48: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 9: FINANCIAL SYSTEM, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
South Africa	83.2	19
Mauritius	77.2	27
Namibia	69.1	41
Botswana	59.7	72
Cape Verde	58.5	74

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.10. Pillar 10- Market size

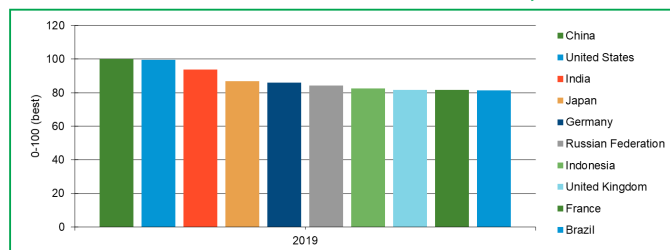
Larger markets lift productivity through economies of scale: the unit cost of production tends to decrease with the amount of output produced. Large markets also incentivize innovation. The strongest performers for pillar 10, market size in Sub-Saharan Africa are Nigeria (score= 71.1), South Africa (score= 68.6) and Ethiopia (score= 55.1).

**TABLE 49: PILLAR 10- MARKET SIZE, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
Gross domestic product	n/a	122
Imports of goods and services	n/a	48

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 13: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 10, MARKET SIZE**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

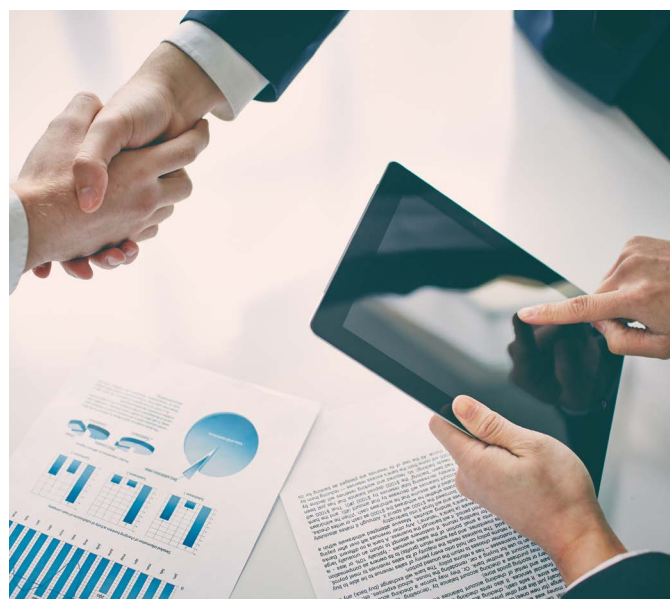
**TABLE 50: TOP BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 10: MARKET SIZE, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Nigeria	71.1	30
South Africa	68.6	35
Ethiopia	55.1	63
Ghana	54.2	65
Angola	53.9	69
Kenya	52.7	72
Mauritius	37.2	119

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.11. Pillar 11- Business dynamism

An agile and dynamic private sector increases productivity by taking business risks, testing new ideas and creating innovative products and services. The strongest performers for pillar 11, business dynamism in the Sub-Saharan African region are Mauritius (score= 66.1), Rwanda (score= 65.6) and Kenya (score= 63.9), while Mauritania (score= 38.9), Angola (score= 36.7) and Chad (score= 29.7) occupied the bottom places.



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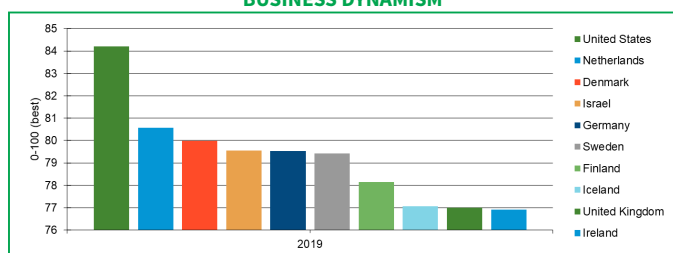
## COMPETITIVENESS LANDSCAPE

**TABLE 51: PILLAR 11- BUSINESS DYNAMISM, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Administrative requirements</b>	83.3	28
Cost of starting a business	99.6	21
Time to start a business	95.5	23
Insolvency recovery rate	72.6	27
Insolvency regulatory framework	65.6	59
<b>Entrepreneurial culture</b>	49.0	82
Attitudes towards entrepreneurial risk	49.4	74
Willingness to delegate authority	59.2	51
Growth of innovative companies	46.7	92
Companies embracing disruptive ideas	40.6	88

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 14: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 11, BUSINESS DYNAMISM**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 52: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 11, BUSINESS DYNAMISM, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Mauritius	66.1	38
Rwanda	65.6	46
Kenya	63.9	51
South Africa	61.9	60
Seychelles	61.5	64

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

### 2.3.12. Pillar 12- Innovation capability

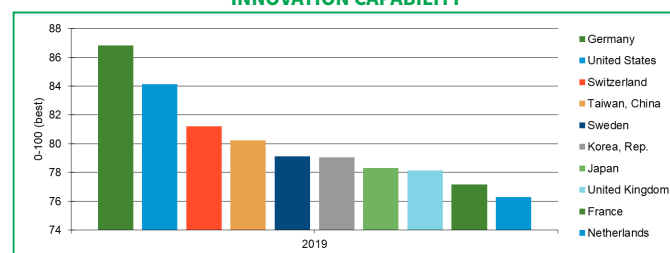
Countries that can generate greater knowledge accumulation and that offer better collaborative or interdisciplinary opportunities, tend to have more capacity to generate innovative ideas and new business models, which are widely considered the engines of economic growth. Germany stands out in particular for its innovation ecosystem. With a score of 86.8, it ranks first globally on the innovation capability pillar.

**TABLE 53: PILLAR 12- INNOVATION CAPABILITY, MAURITIUS PERFORMANCE**

Indicator	Score	Rank
<b>Interaction and diversity</b>	41.7	60
Diversity of workforce	68.3	26
State of cluster development	48.8	55
International co-inventions	11.3	57
Multistakeholder collaboration	38.3	106
<b>Research and development</b>	20.3	105
Scientific publications	62.6	121
Patent applications	12.5	67
R&D expenditures	5.9	95
Research institutions prominence	0.4	113
<b>Commercialization</b>	66.2	41
Buyer sophistication	46.1	58
Trademark applications	86.4	31

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**FIGURE 15: TOP TEN GLOBAL PERFORMERS- PILLAR 12, INNOVATION CAPABILITY**



Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019

**TABLE 54: TOP FIVE BEST PERFORMERS- PILLAR 12, INNOVATION PILLAR, SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Country	Score (0-100- best)	Rank
Seychelles	46.1	45
South Africa	45.2	46
Mauritius	38.1	70
Kenya	36.3	78
Namibia	35.6	80

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2019



*Germany stands out in particular for its innovation ecosystem. With a score of 86.8, it ranks first globally on the innovation capability pillar.*





**CHAPTER 3**  
**MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD**



# CHAPTER 3

## MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

### 3. MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

#### 3.1. EASE OF DOING BUSINESS

Mauritius is ranked 13 among 190 economies in the Ease of Doing Business, according to the World Bank Group's Doing Business 2020 report<sup>2</sup>. The country offers the most favourable business environment in Africa.

TABLE 55: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS 2020- TOP FIFTEEN PERFORMERS

Economy	Global 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	7	48	2	1	3	9	63	23	36
Singapore	2	4	5	19	21	37	3	7	47	1	27
Hong Kong SAR, China	3	5	1	3	51	37	7	2	29	31	45
Denmark	4	45	4	21	11	48	28	8	1	14	6
Korea, Rep.	5	33	12	2	40	67	25	21	36	2	11
United States	6	55	24	64	39	4	36	25	39	17	2
Georgia	7	2	21	42	5	15	7	14	45	12	64
United Kingdom	8	18	23	8	41	37	7	27	33	34	14
Norway	9	25	22	44	15	94	21	34	22	3	5
Sweden	10	39	31	10	9	80	28	31	18	39	17
Lithuania	11	34	10	15	4	48	37	18	19	7	89
Malaysia	12	126	2	4	33	37	2	80	49	35	40
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Australia	14	7	11	62	42	4	57	28	106	6	20
Taiwan, China	15	21	6	9	20	104	21	39	61	11	23

Source: Ease of Doing Business Report 2020

<sup>2</sup>The Ease of doing business index ranks countries against each other based on how the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation, stronger protections of property rights among other parameters. Economies with a high rank (1 to 15) have simpler and more friendly regulations for businesses.



## CHAPTER 3

# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 56: EASE OF DOING BUSINESS IN SUB- SAHARAN AFRICA- TOP TEN PERFORMERS

Economy	Global Rank	Rank within group	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
Mauritius	13	1	2	1	1	2	9	3	1	4	1	1
Rwanda	38	2	4	7	2	1	1	13	4	5	2	3
Kenya	56	3	25	15	3	24	1	1	14	12	11	2
South Africa	84	4	26	12	10	12	13	2	5	24	14	4
Zambia	85	5	20	6	12	32	1	5	2	26	24	6
Botswana	87	6	34	2	18	6	13	5	6	3	27	7
Togo	97	7	1	23	7	3	6	16	38	19	28	10
Seychelles	100	8	28	16	9	4	28	24	3	8	22	5
Namibia	104	9	37	9	4	42	13	9	11	20	5	23
Malawi	109	10	30	24	34	7	4	8	21	18	30	27

Source: Ease of Doing Business Report 2020

### 3.2. World Happiness Index 2022

Mauritius takes the first position in the African continent and ranks 52<sup>nd</sup> globally according to the World Happiness Report 2022<sup>3</sup> which uses global survey data to report how people evaluate their own lives in more than 150 countries worldwide. Finland was named the happiest nation in the world five times in a row. Denmark continues to occupy second place, with Iceland up from 4<sup>th</sup> place last year to 3<sup>rd</sup> this year. Switzerland is 4<sup>th</sup>, followed by the Netherlands and Luxembourg.



<sup>3</sup> The World Happiness Report is a publication of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, powered by the Gallup World Poll data.

## CHAPTER 3

# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 57: RANKING OF HAPPIEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

Rank	Country	Happiness score	Rank	Country	Happiness score	Rank	Country	Happiness score
1	Finland	7.821	50	Kuwait	6.106	99	Congo	5.075
2	Denmark	7.636	51	Hungary	6.086	100	Morocco	5.060
3	Iceland	7.557	52	Mauritius	6.071	101	Mozambique	5.048
4	Switzerland	7.512	53	Uzbekistan	6.063	102	Cameroon	5.048
5	Netherlands	7.415	54	Japan	6.039	103	Senegal	5.046
6	Luxembourg	7.404	55	Honduras	6.022	104	Niger	5.003
7	Sweden	7.384	56	Portugal	6.016	105	Georgia	4.973
8	Norway	7.365	57	Argentina	5.967	106	Gabon	4.958
9	Israel	7.364	58	Greece	5.948	107	Iraq	4.941
10	New Zealand	7.200	59	South Korea	5.935	108	Venezuela	4.925
11	Austria	7.163	60	Philippines	5.904	109	Guinea	4.891
12	Australia	7.162	61	Thailand	5.891	110	Iran	4.888
13	Ireland	7.041	62	Moldova	5.857	111	Ghana	4.872
14	Germany	7.034	63	Jamaica	5.850	112	Turkey	4.744
15	Canada	7.025	64	Kyrgyzstan	5.828	113	Burkina Faso	4.670
16	United States	6.977	65	Belarus	5.821	114	Cambodia	4.640
17	United Kingdom	6.943	66	Colombia	5.781	115	Benin	4.623
18	Czechia	6.920	67	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5.768	116	Comoros	4.609
19	Belgium	6.805	68	Mongolia	5.761	117	Uganda	4.603
20	France	6.687	69	Dominican Republic	5.737	118	Nigeria	4.552
21	Bahrain	6.647	70	Malaysia	5.711	119	Kenya	4.543
22	Slovenia	6.630	71	Bolivia	5.600	120	Tunisia	4.516
23	Costa Rica	6.582	72	China	5.585	121	Pakistan	4.516
24	United Arab Emirates	6.576	73	Paraguay	5.578	122	Palestinian Territories	4.483
25	Saudi Arabia	6.523	74	Peru	5.559	123	Mali	4.479
26	Taiwan Province of China	6.512	75	Montenegro	5.547	124	Namibia	4.459
27	Singapore	6.480	76	Ecuador	5.533	125	Eswatini, Kingdom of	4.396
28	Romania	6.477	77	Vietnam	5.485	126	Myanmar	4.394
29	Spain	6.476	78	Turkmenistan	5.474	127	Sri Lanka	4.362
30	Uruguay	6.474	79	North Cyprus	5.467	128	Madagascar	4.339
31	Italy	6.467	80	Russia	5.459	129	Egypt	4.288
32	Kosovo	6.455	81	Hong Kong S.A.R. of China	5.425	130	Chad	4.251
33	Malta	6.447	82	Armenia	5.399	131	Ethiopia	4.241
34	Lithuania	6.446	83	Tajikistan	5.377	132	Yemen	4.197
35	Slovakia	6.391	84	Nepal	5.377	133	Mauritania	4.153
36	Estonia	6.341	85	Bulgaria	5.371	134	Jordan	4.152
37	Panama	6.309	86	Libya	5.330	135	Togo	4.112
38	Brazil	6.293	87	Indonesia	5.240	136	India	3.777
39	Guatemala	6.262	88	Ivory Coast	5.235	137	Zambia	3.760
40	Kazakhstan	6.234	89	North Macedonia	5.199	138	Malawi	3.750
41	Cyprus	6.221	90	Albania	5.199	139	Tanzania	3.702
42	Latvia	6.180	91	South Africa	5.194	140	Sierra Leone	3.574
43	Serbia	6.178	92	Azerbaijan	5.173	141	Lesotho	3.512
44	Chile	6.172	93	Gambia	5.164	142	Botswana	3.471
45	Nicaragua	6.165	94	Bangladesh	5.155	143	Rwanda	3.268
46	Mexico	6.128	95	Laos	5.140	144	Zimbabwe	2.995
47	Croatia	6.125	96	Algeria	5.122	145	Lebanon	2.955
48	Poland	6.123	97	Liberia	5.122	146	Afghanistan	2.404
49	El Salvador	6.120	98	Ukraine	5.084			

Source: World Happiness Report 2022

# CHAPTER 3

## MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

### 3.3. Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2022

Switzerland remained in the top position in the 2022 Global Talent Competitiveness Ranking<sup>4</sup>. Mauritius is ranked 51<sup>st</sup> globally and 1<sup>st</sup> in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**TABLE 58: GLOBAL TALENT COMPETITIVENESS INDEX (GTCI) 2021 – TOP RANKING**

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1	Switzerland	11	Luxembourg
2	Singapore	12	Iceland
3	Denmark	13	Ireland
4	United States	14	Germany
5	Sweden	15	Canada
6	Netherlands	16	Belgium
7	Norway	17	Austria
8	Finland	18	New Zealand
9	Australia	19	France
10	United Kingdom	20	Estonia
		51	Mauritius

Source: Global Talent Competitiveness Report 2022

### 3.4. Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance

The 2020 edition of the Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa (IIAG<sup>5</sup>) has ranked Mauritius at 1st place out of 54 selected in terms of good governance with a score of 77.2 percent of overall points. Mauritius's Overall Governance score declines at an increasing rate, driven by weakened social protection and deteriorated human right.

With an African average score of 48.8, Overall Governance has improved by +1.2 points over the last decade (2010-2019). However, the rate of progress has slowed since 2015, with the annual average trend between 2015 and 2019 (+0.05) being less than half that for the decade (+0.13).



<sup>4</sup> The GTCI report is published annually by INSEAD, the Business School for the World, in partnership with Portulans Institute. The report is a comprehensive annual benchmarking report that measures how countries and cities grow, attract and retain talent. It provides a unique resource for decision makers to understand the global talent competitiveness picture and develop strategies for to boost their competitiveness. The 2021 report covers 134 countries and 155 cities from 75 economies around the world across all groups of income and levels of development.

<sup>5</sup> The Mo Ibrahim Foundation defines governance as the provision of political, social, economic and environmental public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their government, and that a government has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. Published since 2007, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) assesses governance performance in 54 African countries over the latest available ten-year period. It provides a framework and dashboard for any interested audience to assess the delivery of public goods and services and public policy outcomes in African countries.

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# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 59: OVERALL PERFORMANCE, MAURITIUS-MO IBRAHIM INDEX 2019

OVERALL GOVERNANCE	SCORE 2019	RANK 2019	TREND 2010-2019	TREND CLASSIFICATION
<b>OVERALL GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
<b>SECURITY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>SCORE 2019</b>	<b>RANK 2019</b>	<b>TREND 2010-2019</b>	<b>TREND CLASSIFICATION</b>
<b>SECURITY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
<b>SECURITY &amp; SAFETY</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
Absence of Armed Conflict (ACLED/UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0	No Change
Absence of Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	93.8	6	0.0	No Change
Absence of Forced Migration (IDMC/UNHCR)	99.7	15	-0.3	Increasing Deterioration
Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour (USDS/V-DEM)	73.3	3	-24.8	Bouncing Back
Absence of Criminality (WHO)	95.7	5	+2.2	Warning Signs
<b>RULE OF LAW &amp; JUSTICE</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law (V-DEM/WJP)	80.5	9	-5.5	Slowing Deterioration
Impartiality of the Judicial System (GI/V-DEM)	87.1	4	-6.4	Increasing Deterioration
Judicial Processes (V-DEM/WJP)	67.5	10	-0.1	Bouncing Back
Equality before the Law (FH/WJP)	87.1	5	+0.9	Increasing Improvement
Law Enforcement (GI/WEF/WJP)	59.6	7	+15.1	Increasing Improvement
Property Rights (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	80.4	6	-5.4	Slowing Deterioration
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY &amp; TRANSPARENCY</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>+2.9</b>	<b>Increasing Improvement</b>
Institutional Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	90.0	3	+1.3	Increasing Improvement
Civic Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	78.3	5	-0.1	Bouncing Back
Absence of Undue Influence on Government (BS/FH)	100.0	1	0.0	No Change
Disclosure of Financial & Judicial Information (GI/IBP/WJP)	58.1	2	+12.6	Increasing Improvement
Accessibility of Information (GI/WJP)	49.6	6	+0.7	Increasing Improvement
<b>ANTI-CORRUPTION</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
Anti-Corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI)	77.4	1	+3.6	Increasing Improvement
Absence of Corruption in State Institutions (V-DEM/WJP)	61.8	13	+8.0	Increasing Improvement
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-DEM/WEF/WJP)	74.4	6	-4.8	Slowing Deterioration
Public Procurement Procedures (GI)	75.0	2	-25.0	Bouncing Back
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WB/WEF)	77.1	4	0.0	Bouncing Back

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# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 59: OVERALL PERFORMANCE, MAURITIUS-MO IBRAHIM INDEX 2019 (continued)

PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION	SCORE 2019	RANK 2019	TREND 2010-2019	TREND CLASSIFICATION
<b>PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS &amp; INCLUSION</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
Freedom of Association & Assembly (FH/GI)	100.0	1	0.0	Bouncing Back
Political Pluralism (GI/V-DEM)	49.2	15	-0.9	Slowing Deterioration
Civil Society Space (GI/V-DEM)	93.1	3	-1.8	Increasing Deterioration
Democratic Elections (CDD/GI/V-DEM)	78.2	4	-0.7	Increasing Deterioration
<b>RIGHTS</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
Personal Liberties (FH/V-DEM/WJP)	84.8	1	+1.9	Slowing Improvement
Freedom of Expression & Belief (FH/V-DEM/WJP)	93.6	4	-0.3	Bouncing Back
Media Freedom (GI/V-DEM/RSF)	80.3	5	+0.8	Warning Signs
Digital Rights (DSP & V-DEM/GI)	69.6	17	-6.3	Increasing Deterioration
Protection against Discrimination (GI)	33.3	8	-38.9	Increasing Deterioration
<b>INCLUSION &amp; EQUALITY</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
Equal Political Power (V-DEM)	79.2	3	+11.7	Increasing Improvement
Equal Political Representation (FH/IPU/V-DEM)	77.6	3	-1.1	Bouncing Back
Equal Civil Liberties (V-DEM)	74.8	7	-7.7	Increasing Deterioration
Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity (GI/V-DEM)	90.7	2	-5.1	Increasing Deterioration
Equal Access to Public Services (V-DEM)	97.6	1	-2.4	Increasing Deterioration
<b>GENDER</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>Bouncing Back</b>
Political Power & Representation of Women (GI/IPU/V-DEM/WB)	63.1	10	+12.1	Increasing Improvement
Equal Civil Liberties for Women (V-DEM)	89.1	11	+5.1	Warning Signs
Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women (GI/V-DEM)	73.1	5	+0.2	Increasing Improvement
Equal Access to Public Services for Women (V-DEM)	99.5	1	-0.5	Increasing Deterioration
Laws on Violence Against Women (OECD)	50.0	3	-33.3	Slowing Deterioration

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# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 59: OVERALL PERFORMANCE, MAURITIUS-MO IBRAHIM INDEX 2019 (continued)

FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	SCORE 2019	RANK 2019	TREND 2010-2019	TREND CLASSIFICATION
<b>FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>+3.6</b>	<b>Warning Signs</b>
<b>PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	8	0.0	No Change
Capacity of the Statistical System (GI/ODW/WB)	77.4	1	-7.8	Increasing Deterioration
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/ICTD&UNU-WIDER/WB)	37.4	38	+2.1	Increasing Improvement
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-	Not classified
Professional Administration (AfDB/GI/WB)	50.0	15	0.0	Warning Signs
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>Increasing Improvement</b>
Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-	Not classified
Trade Environment (WB)	74.3	4	+1.0	Increasing Improvement
Business & Competition Regulation (AfDB/BS/WB/WEF)	64.7	14	+3.5	Warning Signs
Access to Financial Services (WB)	93.0	1	+19.3	Increasing Improvement
Labour Relations (GI/WEF)	80.3	1	-13.6	Bouncing Back
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>+13.3</b>	<b>Slowing Improvement</b>
Transport Network (WEF/UPU)	78.0	1	-5.8	Increasing Deterioration
Access to Energy (WB)	97.4	6	-2.6	Bouncing Back
Mobile Communications (ITU)	85.5	1	+14.9	Slowing Improvement
Digital Access (ITU/WB)	73.5	4	+46.6	Slowing Improvement
<b>RURAL SECTOR</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>No Change</b>
Rural Land & Water Access (IFAD)	81.0	4	0.0	No Change
Rural Market Access (IFAD)	100.0	1	0.0	No Change
Rural Sector Support (IFAD)	85.5	4	0.0	No Change
Rural Businesses & Organisations (IFAD)	63.6	9	0.0	No Change

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# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 59: OVERALL PERFORMANCE, MAURITIUS-MO IBRAHIM INDEX 2019 (continued)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	SCORE 2019	RANK 2019	TREND 2010-2019	TREND CLASSIFICATION
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>Warning Signs</b>
Access to Healthcare (V-DEM/WHO)	65.4	7	-2.0	Increasing Deterioration
Access to Water & Sanitation (WHO & UNICEF)	98.8	2	+0.5	Warning Signs
Control of Communicable Diseases (UNAIDS/WHO)	86.4	10	+6.0	Slowing Improvement
Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IHME)	38.1	53	+3.9	Slowing Improvement
Control of Child & Maternal Mortality (IGME/MMEIG)	97.9	4	+0.1	Increasing Improvement
Compliance with International Health Regulations (IHR) (WHO)	70.4	15	+15.9	Slowing Improvement
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>Slowing Improvement</b>
Equality in Education (V-DEM/WB)	82.7	3	+3.8	Increasing Improvement
Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	67.7	2	+3.3	Warning Signs
Education Completion (UNDP/WB)	89.0	3	+4.9	Warning Signs
Human Resources in Education (UNESCO)	97.5	1	+3.7	Increasing Improvement
Education Quality (BS/WEF)	84.6	2	-0.9	Increasing Deterioration
<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>Increasing Deterioration</b>
Social Safety Nets (BS/GI)	87.5	2	-12.5	Increasing Deterioration
Poverty Reduction Policies (AfDB/BS/WB)	83.3	2	-16.7	Increasing Deterioration
Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation (AfDB/WB/WID.World)	57.8	20	-0.3	Bouncing Back
Access to Housing (CAHF/UN-Habitat)	71.4	4	-24.3	Increasing Deterioration
Absence of Undernourishment (FAO)	92.9	6	-1.5	Bouncing Back
<b>SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>+1.1</b>	<b>Increasing Improvement</b>
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/BS/WB)	85.7	3	0.0	Bouncing Back
Enforcement of Environmental Policies (WEF/WJP)	67.8	7	+3.5	Increasing Improvement
Air Quality (HEI & IHME)	97.6	4	+1.7	Slowing Improvement
Sustainable Management of Land & Forests (FAO/WB/WRI)	50.2	42	-0.2	Increasing Deterioration
Land & Water Biodiversity (WB/Yale & Columbia)	13.9	47	+0.6	Warning Signs

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) 2020

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# MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

TABLE 60: OVERALL GOVERNANCE – AFRICA

Rank / 54		Score	Δ
	<b>Africa</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>+1.2</b>
1	Mauritius	77.2	-0.5
2	Cabo Verde	73.1	+0.2
3	Seychelles	72.3	+7.8
4	Tunisia	70.4	+8.2
5	Botswana	66.9	+0.8
6	South Africa	65.8	-0.9
7	Namibia	65.1	+3.4
8	Ghana	64.3	+0.1
9	Senegal	63.2	+3.3
10	Morocco	61.0	+5.3
11	Rwanda	60.5	+3.7
12	São Tomé and Príncipe	60.4	+2.8
13	Benin	58.6	+1.1
14	Kenya	58.5	+3.7
15	Algeria	56.2	+3.3
16	Gambia	55.9	+9.2
17	Burkina Faso	54.0	+1.0
18	Côte d'Ivoire	53.9	+9.0
19	Tanzania	53.0	+0.2
20	Lesotho	52.3	-0.5
21	Zambia	52.0	-0.8
22	Uganda	51.8	+0.7
23	Malawi	51.5	-1.3
24	Sierra Leone	51.0	+4.8
25	Togo	50.1	+4.8
26	Mozambique	49.0	-0.2
27	Liberia	47.9	+1.2
28	Niger	47.8	+0.4
29	Gabon	47.7	+1.0
30	Egypt	47.4	+0.5
31	Ethiopia	46.6	+6.7
31	Mali	46.6	-2.5
33	Zimbabwe	46.1	+7.4
34	Nigeria	45.5	-1.6
35	Madagascar	44.4	+1.7
36	Eswatini	43.8	+2.5
37	Cameroon	43.5	-0.6
38	Comoros	43.2	-2.6
39	Guinea	42.5	+1.3
40	Mauritania	41.6	+2.0
41	Guinea-Bissau	41.4	+2.8
42	Djibouti	41.3	+2.0
43	Angola	40.0	+5.4
44	Burundi	36.9	-3.6
45	Congo Republic	36.1	-0.2
46	Libya	35.2	-5.5
47	Chad	33.9	+3.7
48	Sudan	32.5	+2.5
49	DR Congo	31.7	-2.8
50	Central African Republic	30.7	-0.9
51	Equatorial Guinea	28.7	-0.3
52	Eritrea	25.8	-0.8
53	South Sudan	20.7	.
54	Somalia	19.2	+5.7

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) 2019



# CHAPTER 3

## MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

### 3.5. Global Innovation Index

Mauritius ranks 45<sup>th</sup> among the 132 economies featured in the GII (Global Innovation Index<sup>6</sup> 2022). Mauritius (45<sup>th</sup>) and South Africa (61<sup>st</sup>) lead the Sub-Sahara Africa region. Switzerland is the most innovative economy in the world in 2022 - for the 12<sup>th</sup> year in a row - followed by the United States, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of Mauritius in the GII 2022.

**TABLE 61: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES FOR MAURITIUS**

Strengths			Weaknesses		
Code	Indicator name	Rank	Code	Indicator name	Rank
1.1.1	Political and operational stability	7	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	38
2.1.2	Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	11	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3	72
3.3.1	GDP/unit of energy use	11	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification	88
4.2.2	Venture capital investors, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	1	4.3.3	Domestic market scale, bn PPP\$	125
4.2.3	Venture capital recipients, deals/bn PPP\$ GDP	13	5.1.3	GERD performed by business, % GDP	79
4.2.4	Venture capital received, value, % GDP	1	5.1.4	GERD financed by business, %	83
4.3.1	Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	10	5.2.3	GERD financed by abroad, % GDP	84
5.3.3	ICT services imports, % total trade	20	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	70
6.2.2	New businesses/th pop. 15-64	20	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index	115
7.1.2	Trademarks by origin/bn PPP\$ GDP	15	6.2.5	High-tech manufacturing, %	105



<sup>6</sup> The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

# CHAPTER 3

## MAURITIUS IN THE WORLD

### 3.6. Mauritius in the world- A snapshot

<b>AREAS   ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>Report</b>	<b>Current rank</b>	<b>Publisher</b>	<b>Top performer</b>
Environmental Performance Index 2022	90 (out of 180 countries)	Yale University & World Economic Forum	Switzerland
<b>AREAS   COMPETITIVENESS</b>			
Global Gender Gap Report 2022	105 (out of 146 countries)	World Economic Forum	Iceland
Global Business Complexity Index 2021	68 (out of 77 jurisdictions)	TMF Group	Brazil
The SDG Index 2022	89 (out of 163 countries)	Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Finland
Economic Freedom of the world 2022	9 (out of 165 jurisdictions)	Fraser Institute	Hong Kong SAR, China
<b>AREAS   TALENT</b>			
International Property Rights Index 2022	41 (out of 129 countries)	Property Rights Alliance	Finland
Global knowledge Index 2021	49 (out of 154 countries)	United Nations Development Programme	Switzerland
<b>AREAS   CORRUPTION &amp; TERRORISM</b>			
Corruption Perceptions Index 2021	49 (out of 180 countries)	Transparency International	Denmark, Finland and New Zealand
<b>AREAS   ICT</b>			
Network Readiness Index 2021	71 (out of 130 countries)	Portulans Institute - STL	Netherlands
Global Terrorism Index 2022	93 (out of 163 countries)	Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)	-
E-government development Index 2022	75(out of 193 countries)	United Nations	Denmark
Global Cyber Security Index 2020	17 (out of 184 countries)	United Nations	USA
<b>AREAS   REGULATION</b>			
Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2022	Overall Score of 8.55 and counted as a 'Democracy in consolidation' (out of 137 countries)	Bertelsmann Stiftung	-
Fragile States Index 2022	38.9 (out of 177 countries)	Fund for Peace	Kuwait (least fragile state)
<b>AREAS   QUALITY OF LIFE</b>			
World Press Freedom Index 2022	64 (out of 180 countries)	RSF – Reporters without borders	Norway
Global Peace Index 2022	28 (out of 163 countries)	Institute for Economics and Peace	Iceland
Global Happiness Index 2022	52 (out of 146 countries)	U.N Sustainable Development Solutions Network	Finland
Social Progress Index 2022	47 (out of 169 countries fully and an additional 27 countries partially)	Social Progress Imperative	Norway
Prosperity Index 2022	44 (out of 167 countries)	Legatum Institute	Denmark
Global Hunger Index 2022	62 (out of 136 countries)	Welthungerhilfe	Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Chile, China, Croatia, Estonia, Hungary, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Türkiye,
Human Freedom Index 2021	46 (out of 165 jurisdictions)	Fraser Institute	Switzerland
<b>AREAS   ENERGY</b>			
World Energy Trilemma Index 2021	50(out of 101 countries)	World Energy Council	Sweden



**CHAPTER 4**  
**RODRIGUES**

## CHAPTER 4 RODRIGUES

### About 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.

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 in the Mauritius National Assembly in November 2001 resulting in the establishment of the Rodrigues Regional Assembly (RRA).

## 4. RODRIGUES

### 4.1. POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

#### DEMOGRAPHY

The population was estimated at 44,427 (21,729 males and 22,698 females) for the Island of Rodrigues as at 31 December 2021. The population density at the end of 2021 was 404 inhabitants per square kilometre.

#### HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth in Rodrigues was estimated to be 74.7 years for men and 79.3 years for women (Health Statistics Report 2021, Ministry of Health).

Of all deaths recorded in 2021, diseases of the circulatory system were responsible for 37.7 percent, neoplasm (cancers) for 16.5 percent, endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (mainly diabetes) for 12.7 percent, diseases of the respiratory system for 8.1 percent and injury and poisoning for 4.6 percent.

# CHAPTER 4 RODRIGUES

## 4.2. LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Employment in the public sector increased from 2600 in 2017 to 2800 in 2021. Employment in the education sector commanded more pay, whereby earning has increased from Rs 32,351 in 2017 to Rs 34,348 in 2021.

**TABLE 62: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR AND SEX, 2017 – 2021**

Industrial sector	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary	3,400	2,900	<b>6,300</b>	2,800	2,000	<b>4,800</b>	2,800	2,700	<b>5,500</b>	2,800	2,200	<b>5,000</b>	2,100	1,200	<b>3,300</b>
Secondary	2,000	900	<b>2,900</b>	2,600	700	<b>3,300</b>	2,400	600	<b>3,000</b>	2,300	500	<b>2,800</b>	2,000	400	<b>2,400</b>
of which															
Manufacturing	700	800	<b>1,500</b>	500	700	<b>1,200</b>	500	500	<b>1,000</b>	600	500	<b>1,100</b>	600	400	<b>1,000</b>
Tertiary	5,800	3,400	<b>9,200</b>	5,800	5,000	<b>10,800</b>	5,500	5,100	<b>10,600</b>	5,100	5,000	<b>10,100</b>	5,100	4,900	<b>10,000</b>
of which															
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of m/ vehicles and motorcycles	1,100	900	<b>2,000</b>	1,000	1,100	<b>2,100</b>	1,200	900	<b>2,100</b>	1,000	700	<b>1,700</b>	1,000	500	<b>1,500</b>
Accommodation and food service activities	600	600	<b>1,200</b>	600	800	<b>1,400</b>	600	600	<b>1,200</b>	300	500	<b>800</b>	300	400	<b>700</b>
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,700	900	<b>2,600</b>	1,800	700	<b>2,500</b>	1,800	1,100	<b>2,900</b>	1,800	1,100	<b>2,900</b>	1,700	1,100	<b>2,800</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>18,400</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>18,900</b>	<b>10,700</b>	<b>8,400</b>	<b>19,100</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>15,700</b>

Source: Statistics Mauritius

**TABLE 63: AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP AS AT MARCH, 2017 – 2021**

Rupees (MUR)					
Industrial group NSIC	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>28,846</b>	<b>28,388</b>	<b>29,122</b>	<b>27,806</b>	<b>27,861</b>
of which					
Manufacturing	8,935	8,935	8,935	7,769	11,806
Construction	11,974	13,543	16,295	17,019	15,472
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	17,533	18,252	19,469	18,198	18,675
Accommodation and food service activities	12,243	12,453	12,841	14,125	13,437
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	30,453	29,507	28,676	28,843	28,734
Education	32,351	33,539	33,521	33,999	34,348

Source Statistics Mauritius

# CHAPTER 4

## RODRIGUES

### 4.3. EDUCATION

#### PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Enrolment in pre-primary schools increased from 1,458 in 2017 to 1,505 in 2021.

#### PRIMARY EDUCATION

In 2020/2021, the number of school candidates who took part in Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC) assessment was 746. The overall percentage meeting PSAC requirement worked out to 79.2 percent compared to 74.7 percent in 2019.

**TABLE 64: CERTIFICATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION (CPE)/ PSAC EXAMINATION RESULTS, SCHOOL CANDIDATES ONLY, 2012 - 2021**

Year	Number examined			Number passed			% Passed		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2012	1,017	531	486	609	275	334	59.9	51.8	68.7
2013	1,051	553	498	747	366	381	71.1	66.2	76.5
2014	942	491	451	657	308	349	69.7	62.7	77.4
2015	1,058	541	517	776	362	414	73.4	66.9	80.1
2016	991	517	474	742	346	396	74.9	66.9	83.5
2017	795	394	401	651	304	347	81.9	77.2	86.5
2018	873	419	454	692	300	392	79.3	71.6	86.3
2019	799	399	400	597	270	327	74.7	67.7	81.8
2020/2021	746	419	327	591	303	288	79.2	72.3	88.1

Source: Statistics Mauritius

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

In 2020/2021, out of 785 candidates who took part in the Cambridge School Certificate examination, 577 were successful. Comparison with the 2018 results shows that the overall pass rate improved from 57.9 percent in 2018 to 73.5 percent in 2020/2021.

**TABLE 65: CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (SC) EXAMINATION RESULTS BY SEX, 2018 - 2020/2021**

School candidates only									
Type of school administration and sex	2018			2019			2020/2021		
	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed
Total	775	449	57.9	814	464	57.0	785	577	73.5
Male	340	195	57.4	359	205	57.1	341	241	70.7
Female	435	254	58.4	455	259	56.9	444	336	75.7

Source: Statistics Mauritius

The number of students taking part in the 2020/2021 Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination stood at 253. The overall pass rate is 81.8 percent.

**TABLE 66: CAMBRIDGE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE (HSC) EXAMINATION RESULTS BY SEX, 2018 - 2020/2021**

	2018			2019			2020/2021		
	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed	No. Examined	No. Passed	% Passed
Total	306	195	63.7	318	216	67.9	253	207	81.8
Male	128	80	62.5	135	84	62.2	103	78	75.7
Female	178	115	64.6	183	132	72.1	150	129	86.0

Source: Statistics Mauritius

# CHAPTER 4

## RODRIGUES

### 4.4. Travel and tourism

Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of tourists arrival decreased from 100,496 in 2019 to 15,747 in 2021.

**TABLE 67: TOTAL ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 2015-2021**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Australia	411	446	442	504	513	52	0
Austria	61	68	60	53	42	9	3
Belgium	223	237	296	301	319	46	0
Canada	61	123	101	120	174	25	2
Denmark	19	22	28	34	30		
France	7637	8555	7800	8794	9343	2630	38
Reunion Island	10,351	10,656	10,850	10,733	9,573	1,514	1
Germany	261	639	349	396	404	60	7
India	137	128	130	164	112	56	2
Italy	155	188	269	282	285	32	3
Mauritius	42,867	50,266	53,119	52,268	53,677	40,225	11,356
Netherlands	18	57	48	52	51	8	0
Portugal	7	15	15	16	16	2	1
Rodrigues	17,729	20,572	21,531	22,154	22,665	14,851	4,299
Seychelles	148	134	139	124	302	25	0
South Africa	178	171	205	219	409	42	9
Spain	88	89	157	141	142	6	0
Switzerland	393	458	486	534	656	90	2
United Kingdom	413	497	518	418	518	82	3
U. S. America	174	155	177	123	124	41	4
Other countries	595	794	1107	988	1141	203	17
Total	81,926	94,270	97,827	98,418	100,496	59,999	15,747

Source: Statistics Mauritius



## CHAPTER 4 RODRIGUES

### 4.5. Trade

Exports of commodities to the Island of Mauritius continues to decline, with a sharp decrease seen in several commodities such as cattle, dry octopus and honey among others.

**TABLE 68: EXPORT OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (QUANTITIES) TO THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS, 2011 - 2021**

Commodity	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cattle	Unit	1,336	1,104	1,253	1,497	1,412	862	444	311	1,599	1,444	339
Pigs	Unit	55	25	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goats	Unit	3,931	3,366	3,575	3,994	3,911	2,432	1,801	1,594	3,291	2,291	178
Sheep	Unit	1,375	1,442	1,588	1,908	2,039	1,689	1,404	1,396	2,577	1,725	151
Fowls	Basket <sup>1</sup>	197	151	145	88	98	75	50	39	55	78	18
Salted fish	Kg	1,025	1,400	1,675	1,375	1,059	500	1,575	2,375	1,611	1,411	2,598
Dry octopus	Kg	2,025	3,150	5,100	6,600	5,625	3,025	5,875	6,360	4,564	4,250	7,475
Frozen octopus	Tonnes	71	172	142	185	210	114	135	233	179	250	351
Lemon	Tonnes	292	218	282	192	197	179	213	276	51	64	179
Onions	Tonnes	212	351	408	394	214	268	328	215	124	213	284
Garlic	Tonnes	1	NA	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Grapefruits	Tonnes	57	25	14	14	17	16	4	24	0	8	21
Coconuts	Tonnes	32	21	7	1	1	3	2	2	1	6	16
Honey	Kg	8,988	2,480	3,680	2,760	1,920	3,560	2,680	2,400	2,955	423	2,843
Chillies (small)	Kg	1,595	1,050	475	125	300	1,425	2,360	4,560	2,170	550	1,128
Pumpkin	Tonnes	0	2	6	12	1	0	2	48	4	9	0
Handicraft	Tonnes	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	5
Agro products	Tonnes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	36	61	62
Frozen fish	Kg	100	280	7,145	4,665	15,834	8,995	10,743	3,335	3,060	2,460	4,675
Peanuts	Kg	40	320	0	600	3,040	240	680	3,360	0	393	30
Spices	Kg	160	NA	600	480	0	320	320	6,400	4,100	12,230	6,473
Banana	Kg	1,010	360	280	0	80	3,680	2,040	10,960	2,840	1,333	3,073
Beans-dried	Kg	3,198	1,520	2,400	7,040	3,160	4,850	6,200	920	2,397	500	2,956

Source: Statistics Mauritius



# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A: ABOUT THE WEF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT

### ABOUT THE NEW GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX 4.0

Building on four decades of experience in benchmarking competitiveness, the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 is a composite indicator that assesses the set of factors that determine an economy's level of productivity – widely considered as the most important determinant of long-term growth.

### PLATFORM FOR SHAPING THE FUTURE OF THE NEW ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The Global Competitiveness Report is a flagship publication of the World Economic Forum's Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society. The Platform provides the opportunity to advancing prosperous, inclusive and equitable economies and societies. It focuses on co-creating a new vision in three interconnected areas: growth and competitiveness; education, skills and work; and equality and inclusion. Working together, stakeholders deepen their understanding of complex issues, shape new models and standards and drive scalable, collaborative action for systemic change.

Over 100 of the world's leading companies and 100 international, civil society and academic organizations currently work through the Platform to promote new approaches to competitiveness in the Fourth Industrial Revolution economy; deploy education and skills for tomorrow's workforce; build a new pro-worker and pro-business agenda for jobs; and integrate equality and inclusion into the new economy, aiming to reach 1 billion people with improved economic opportunities.





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