



SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET

2018-2019

***PURSuing OUR
TRANSFORMATIVE JOURNEY***

**SUPPLEMENT
TO THE BUDGET
2018/2019**



Purpose

To supplement the Budget 2018-2019 with a review and outlook of the economy in greater detail.

Outline

The supplement is structured into four parts:

1. The Global Economic Performance with respect to output, investment flows and global trade
2. Review of the Mauritian Economy: Highlights
3. Economic Review and Outlook: Macroeconomy
4. Economic Review and Outlook: Sectoral

Data coverage

All data, unless otherwise specified, are official data from Statistics Mauritius and Bank of Mauritius.

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Review of the Global Economy



Global GDP Growth

According to the World Economic Outlook published in April 2018 by the IMF, the global economic upswing that began around mid-2016 has become broader and stronger. With financial conditions still supportive and expectations of a sizeable fiscal expansion in the United States, global growth is expected to strengthen in 2018 and 2019.

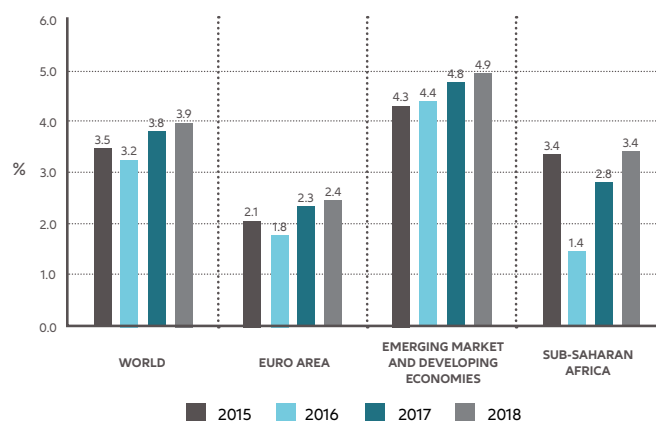
The downside risks are possible sharp tightening of financial conditions, waning popular support for global economic integration, geopolitical strains, growing trade tensions and risks of a shift toward protectionist policies.

Global GDP growth is estimated to have picked up from 3.2 percent in 2016 to 3.8 percent in 2017, the fastest rate since 2011. It is expected to rise to 3.9 percent in both 2018 and 2019.

In advanced economies, growth in 2017 is estimated to have rebounded to 2.3 percent from 1.7 percent in 2016, explained almost entirely by a significant surge in investment. In 2018, these economies are expected to grow at a higher rate of 2.5 percent. Faster growth in the US and Euro area, particularly in France, will drive this output acceleration.

Growth in Emerging Market and Developing Countries is estimated to have increased from 4.4 percent in 2016

CHART 1: REAL GDP GROWTH



Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2018, IMF

to 4.8 percent in 2017. It is expected to rise further to 4.9 percent in 2018.

China's economic growth is forecast to moderate to 6.6 percent in 2018 from 6.9 percent in 2017.

India's GDP is expected to pick up to a 7.4 percent growth rate in its fiscal year 2018/19.

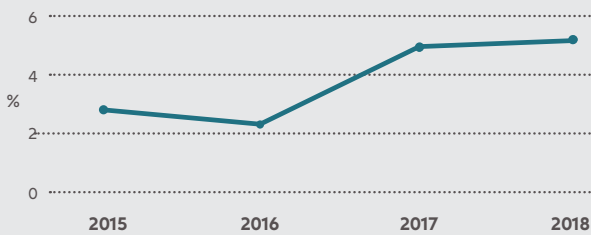
For the Sub-Saharan African region, growth is expected to rise to 3.4 percent in 2018 from 2.8 percent in 2017.

In South Africa, economic growth is forecast to tick up to 1.5 percent in 2018 from 1.3 percent in 2017.

Global Trade

Global trade has picked up significantly in 2017, growing by 4.9 percent in contrast to 2.3 percent in 2016. It is expected to expand at a higher rate of 5.1 percent in 2018.

CHART 2 : WORLD TRADE VOLUME GROWTH RATE



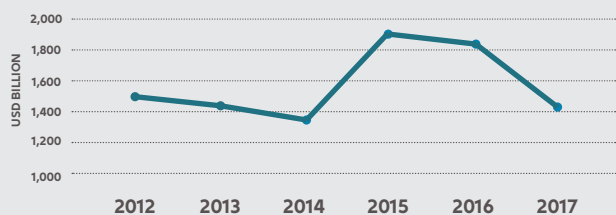
Source: World Economic Outlook April 2018, IMF

Global Foreign Direct Investment

In contrast with accelerated growth in GDP and trade, global FDI flows declined by 23 percent in 2017 according to the World Investment Report 2018 of UNCTAD.

UNCTAD forecasts a marginal increase in global FDI flows of about 5 percent in 2018.

CHART 3 : WORLD FDI FLOWS



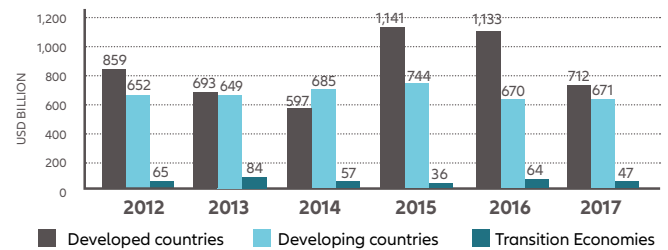
Source: World Investment Report 2018, UNCTAD

FDI flows to developed economies fell by 37 percent in 2017 while flows to developing economies remained stable.

Flows to transition economies also dropped by 27 percent after increasing by 78 percent in 2016.

For 2018, UNCTAD forecasts an increase in flows to developed and transition economies while flows to developing countries will remain stable.

CHART 4 : FDI FLOWS



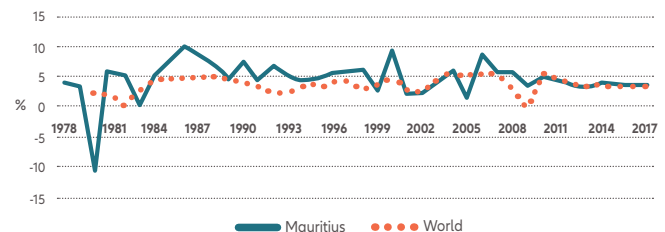
Source: World Investment Report 2018, UNCTAD

Mauritius and The Global Economy

Chart 5 shows that during the past four decades, economic growth in Mauritius has followed a similar pattern to that of global economic growth. However, on average, the economic growth rate of Mauritius has been higher than that of the global economy.

The chart also shows that Mauritius has not known an economic recession in the past 37 years. Mauritius holds the record for the longest run of positive economic growth in the world.

CHART 5: GDP GROWTH

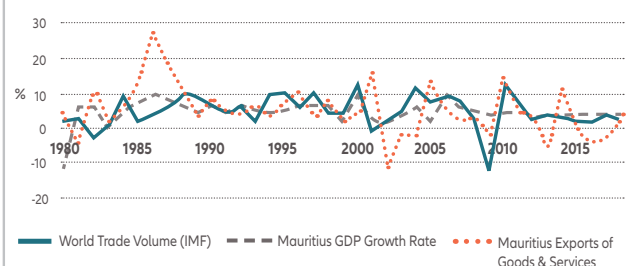


Source: Statistics Mauritius & IMF WEO Database

Mauritius Economic Growth and World Trade

Chart 6 shows that both GDP growth and the Export of Goods & Services of Mauritius are particularly sensitive to trends in Global Trade.

CHART 6: MAURITIUS GDP GROWTH AND WORLD TRADE GROWTH



Source: Statistics Mauritius & IMF WEO Database



Review of the Mauritian Economy: Highlights

Most indicators point to a firming up of macro-economic fundamentals and an economic renewal leading to a higher growth path.

Both the IMF and Moody's have expressed optimism on the Mauritian economy.

The IMF views that the macroeconomic outlook is broadly positive:

"Economic activity is expected to remain robust, driven by the government's ambitious Public Investment Program, and supported by continued dynamism in the tourism sector and financial intermediation activities. [...] Considering Mauritius' track record of reinventing its economic model, there are grounds for optimism that the country will successfully manage the reform process."

Source: 2017 IMF Article IV Consultation Staff Report

In March 2018, Moody's re-affirmed the Baa1 rating for Mauritius – a rating which according to them is supported by strong growth and macroeconomic resiliency to shocks.

"The Mauritian government's credit profile is supported by a diversified, upper-middle income economy that has demonstrated resilience to external shocks, despite being small and open."

Source: Moody's Investors Service Credit Opinion March 2018

Macro-Economic Performance



REAL GDP GROWTH

- **2017:** 3.8% (Estimates)
- **FY 2017/18:** 3.9% (Estimates)
- **2018 :** 3.9% (Forecast)
- **FY 2018/19:** 4-4.2% (Forecast)



PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

- **2017:** 2.4%
- **2016:** 3.4%

CAPITAL PRODUCTIVITY

- **2017:** 0.9%
- **2016:** 1.1%

MULTI FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

- **2017:** 1.4%
- **2016:** 1.9%



CONSUMPTION & SAVINGS

TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

GROWTH IN 2017

- **Real terms:** 2.7%
- **Nominal terms:** 6.1%

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 89.3%
- **2016:** 89.0%

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

GROWTH IN 2017

- **Real terms:** 3.0%

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 74.2%
- **2016:** 73.6%

RATIO OF GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS TO GDP

- **2017:** 10.7%
- **2016:** 11.0%



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

LOWEST IN 16 YEARS

- **2017:** 7.1%
- **2016:** 7.3%

FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT

- **2017:** 10.7%
- **2016:** 11.2%

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

- **2017:** 24.9%
- **2016:** 23.9%



FOREIGN CURRENCY RESERVES

HIGHEST IN MORE THAN FIVE DECADES

- **2017:** Rs 220.0 BILLION
Enough to cover 10.7 months' imports
- **2016:** Rs 178.9 BILLION



INVESTMENT

TOTAL INVESTMENT

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 17.3%
- **2016:** 17.2%

PRIVATE INVESTMENT

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 13.2%
- **2016:** 12.8%

PUBLIC INVESTMENT

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 4.1%
- **2016:** 4.4%

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

- **2017:** Rs 17.5 BILLION
- **2016:** Rs 13.6 BILLION



INFLATION

HEADLINE INFLATION RATE

- **2017:** 3.7%
- **2016:** 1.0%

YEAR-ON-YEAR INFLATION RATE

- **2017:** 4.2%
- **2016:** 2.3%

CORE 1 INFLATION

- **2017:** 2.2%
- **2016:** 0.4%

CORE 2 INFLATION

- **2017:** 2.2%
- **2016:** 2.2%



PUBLIC FINANCE

AS A % OF GDP

BUDGET DEFICIT

- **FY 2016/17:** 3.5%
- **FY 2015/16:** 3.5%

RECURRENT BUDGET DEFICIT

- **FY 2016/17:** 1.9%
- **FY 2015/16:** 1.5%

TOTAL REVENUE

- **FY 2016/17:** 21.0%
- **FY 2015/16:** 20.9%

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

- **FY 2016/17:** 24.5%
- **FY 2015/16:** 24.4%

PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT

- **END-JUNE 2017:** 64.8%
- **END-JUNE 2016:** 65.0%



EXTERNAL BALANCE

BALANCE OF PAYMENT SURPLUS

AS A % OF GDP

- **2017:** 6.2%
- **2016:** 6.0%

CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT

AS A % OF GDP

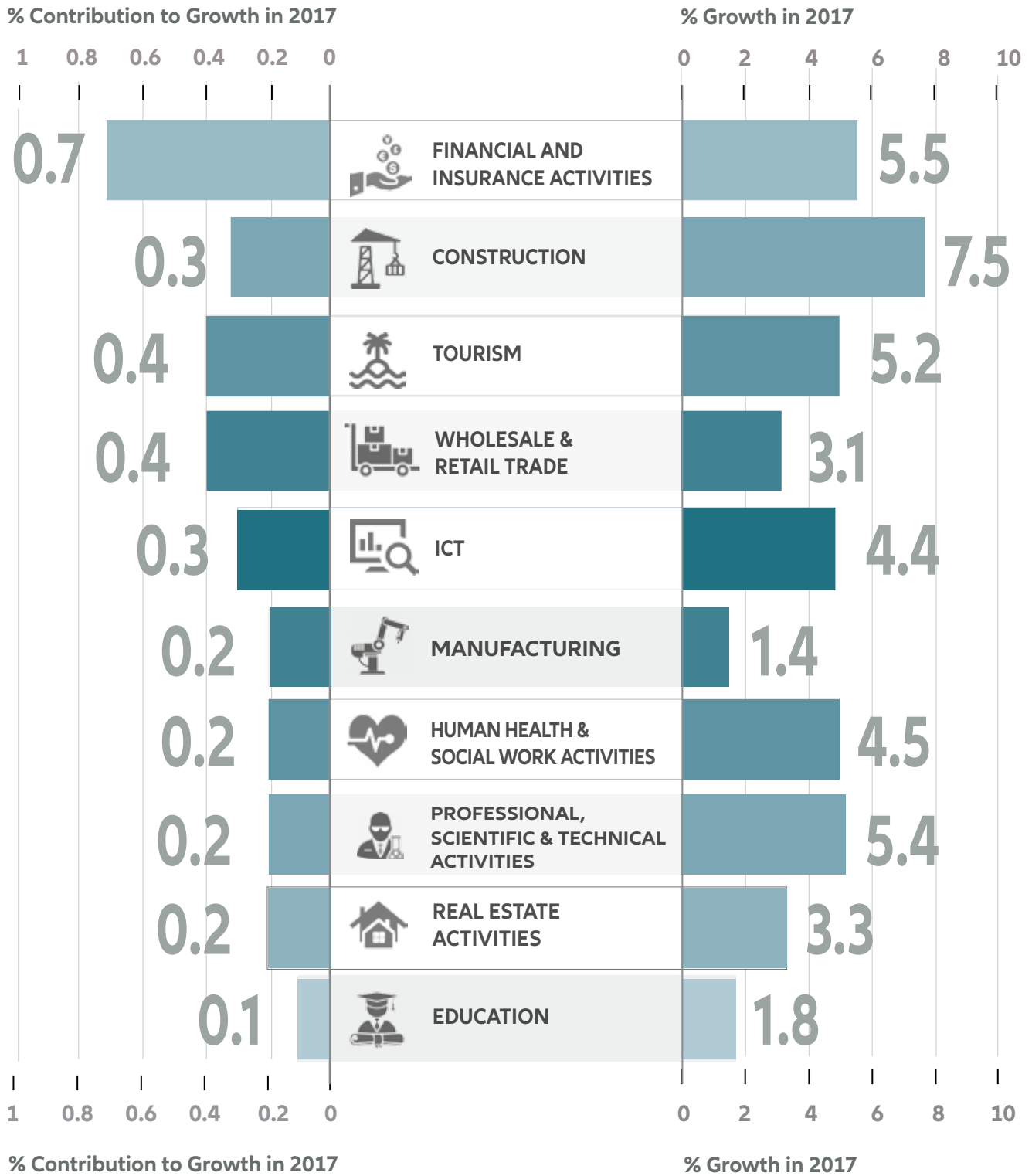
- **2017:** 6.6%

TOTAL EXPORTS/IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

- Total exports of goods and services contracted by 0.6%, while total imports of goods and services increased by 8.2%.



Sectoral Performance



Economic Review & Outlook:

Macroeconomy

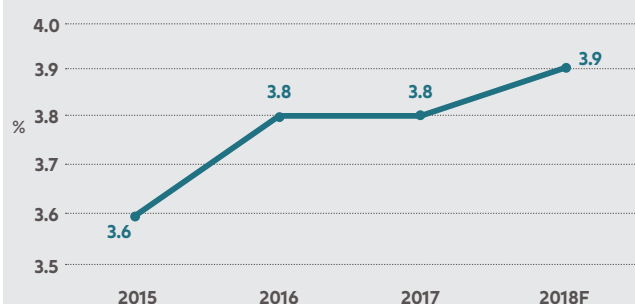
Mauritius GDP Growth

In 2017, GDP expanded by 3.8 percent, with positive growth in all sectors, except sugarcane and textile.

It is expected that GDP growth would be 3.9 percent in 2018, mainly driven by financial services, construction and tourism. Sectors such as agriculture, food processing, textile, construction, retail trade, ICT and global business are expected to register a higher growth rate than in 2017.

In nominal terms, GDP at market prices increased by 5.8 percent in 2017 compared to 6.1 percent in 2016. It is expected to pick up to 7.0 percent in 2018.

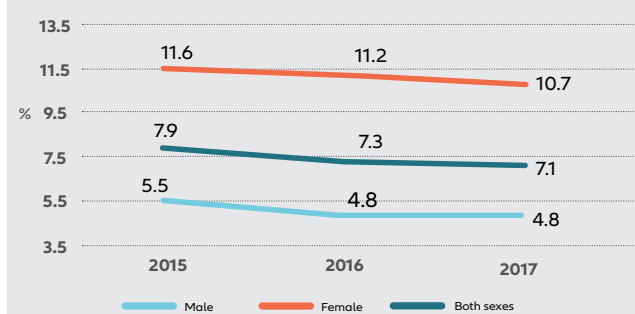
CHART 7 : MAURITIUS' GDP GROWTH



Employment/Unemployment

The unemployment rate declined to 7.3 percent in 2016 and further to 7.1 percent in 2017.

CHART 8 : UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

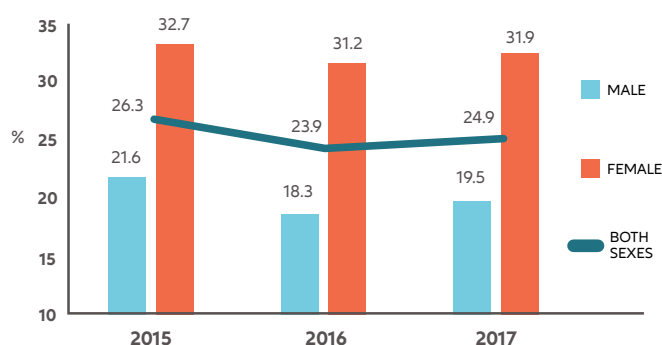


Youth Unemployment

A high proportion of the unemployed were among the youths within the 16-24 years age group.

The youth unemployment rate is estimated at 24.9 percent in 2017 compared to 23.9 percent in 2016.

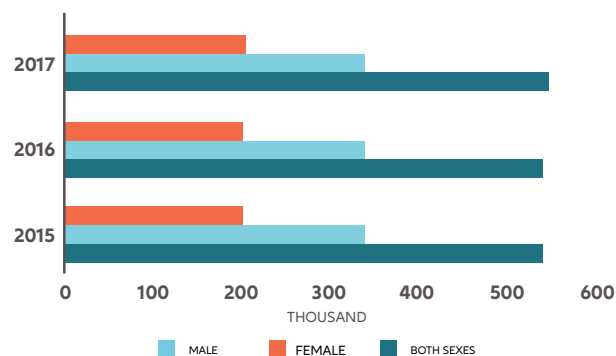
CHART 9 : YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



The employment of Mauritians increased from 538,600 in 2016 to 545,100 in 2017. Increase in female employment accounted for 58 percent of the net increase in total Mauritian employment.

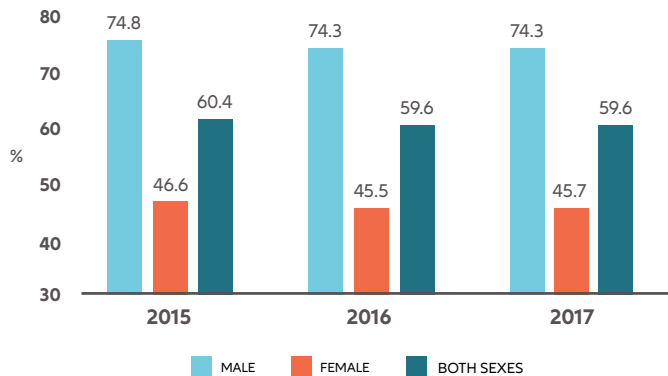
There were 28,400 foreign workers in Mauritius in 2017.

CHART 10 : MAURITIAN EMPLOYMENT



Total activity rate was 59.6 percent in 2017, same as in 2016. Male activity rate remained unchanged at 74.3 percent while female activity rate increased from 45.5 percent to 45.7 percent.

CHART 11 : ACTIVITY RATE



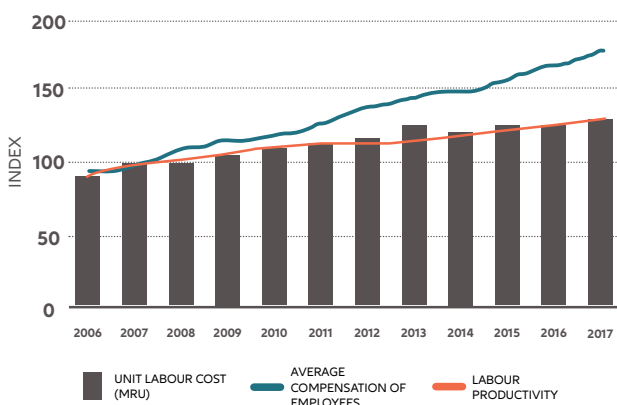
Productivity

The gap between growth in labour productivity and average compensation continued to widen, leading to a constant rise in unit labour costs.

In 2017, labour productivity increased by 2.4 percent, while average compensation went up by 4.1 percent. As a result, unit labour cost rose by 1.7 percent.

Sectors with the highest increase in labour productivity during the period 2009-2017 were administrative and support service activities, ICT and financial services.

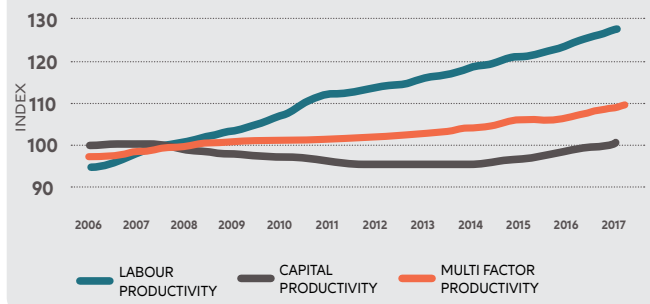
CHART 12 : LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY



Capital productivity is on a rising trend and increased by 0.9 percent in 2017.

Multifactor productivity, which measures the rate of change in productive efficiency, increased by 1.4 percent in 2017 compared to 1.9 percent in 2016.

CHART 13 : PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS INDICATORS (YEAR 2007 = 100)



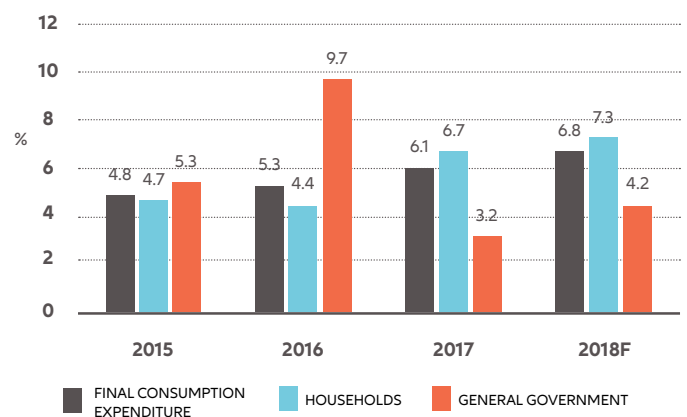
Consumption Expenditure

Total consumption expenditure increased, in nominal terms, by 5.3 percent in 2016 and 6.1 percent in 2017, compared to 4.8 percent in 2015, mainly due to higher growth in household consumption.

In real terms, total consumption expenditure increased by 2.7 percent in 2017 compared to 2.9 percent in 2016.

In 2018, total consumption expenditure is expected to increase by a higher rate of 6.8 percent in nominal terms and by 3.1 percent in real terms.

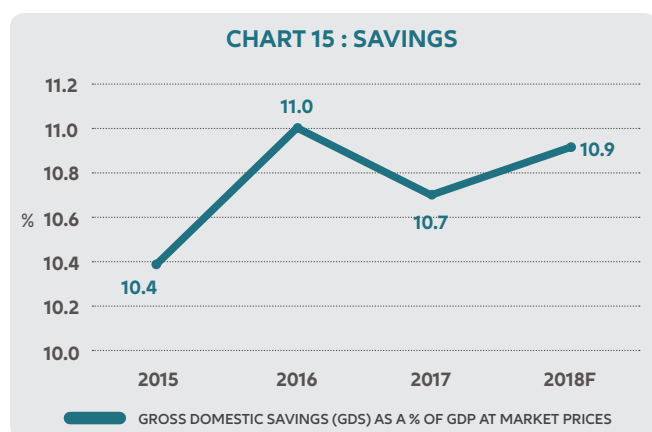
CHART 14 : CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (NOMINAL GROWTH)



Macroeconomy (cont'd)

National Savings

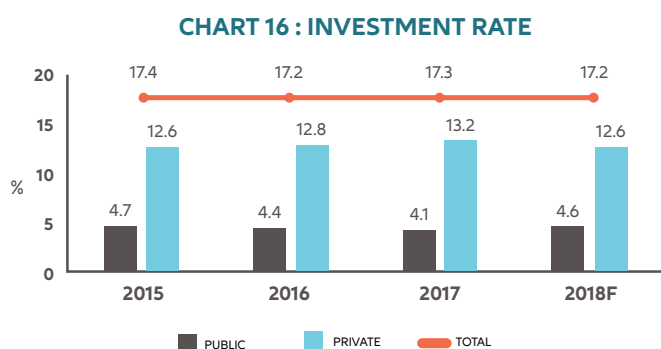
Gross Domestic Savings, as a percentage of GDP, was 11 percent and 10.7 percent respectively in 2016 and 2017. In 2018, it is expected to rise to 10.9 percent.



Investment

The investment rate, defined as the ratio of gross domestic capital formation to GDP, averaged 17.3 percent during the period 2015-2017.

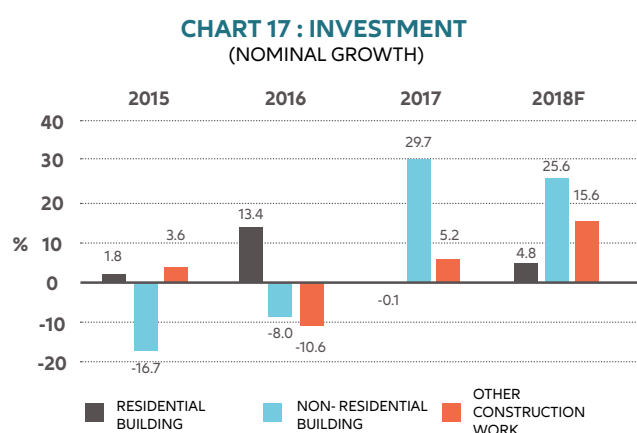
The ratio of private investment to GDP for the period averaged 12.9 percent.



Total investment grew by 5.9 percent in nominal terms in 2017 compared to 5.4 percent in 2016.

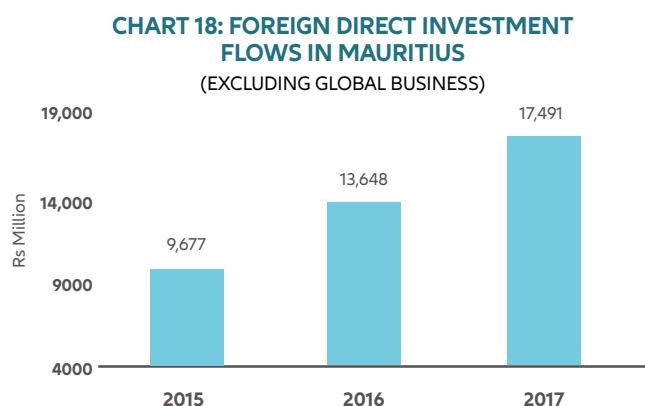
Investment in non-residential buildings, which fell by around 15 percent on average annually over 2013-2016, increased by 29.7 percent in 2017 mainly due to the renovation of a number of hotels.

For 2018, the investment rate is forecast at around 17.2 percent. A decline in the ratio of private investment to GDP from 13.2 percent in 2017 to 12.6 percent in 2018 would be offset by a rise in public investment to GDP ratio from 4.1 percent to 4.6 percent. Investment in non-residential building would remain high while a pick-up is expected in residential buildings and other construction works.



Foreign Direct Investment Inflows

Mauritius continues to attract significant amount of foreign direct investment.



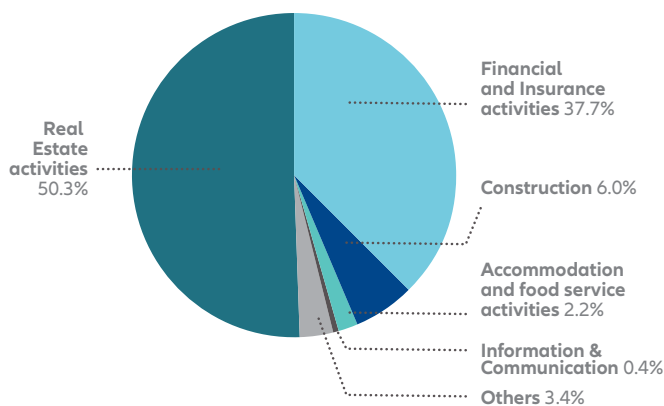
[Note: For the period 2015-2017, the figures do not include reinvested earnings and shareholders' loans and therefore are not comparable with previous years' data.]

In 2017, there were some Rs 17.5 billion of FDI flows in Mauritius compared to Rs 13.6 billion in 2016. These investments were mainly in real

estate development and financial services, which together accounted for 87.9 percent of total inflows. The share of FDI directed towards the construction sector amounted to 6.0 percent compared with an average of 4.2 percent during the previous 4 years.

France was the main source of FDI inflows, accounting for 25.1 percent of total inflows in 2017. Significant inflows were also registered from Luxembourg, South Africa, China and the UK.

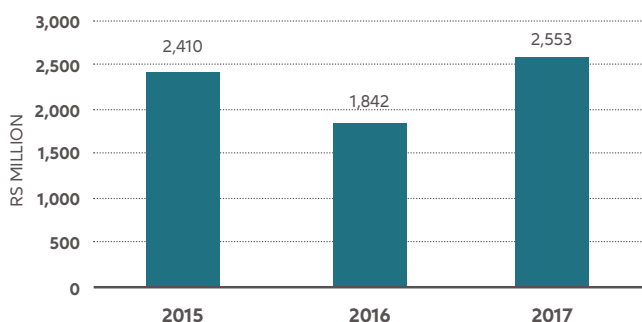
CHART 19 : FDI INFLOWS BY SECTOR, 2017



Foreign Direct Investment Outflows

In 2017, FDI outflows increased to Rs 2.6 billion, from Rs 1.8 billion in 2016. Most of the investment was directed towards financial services, manufacturing, and real estate development. Some 74 percent of the investment went to developing countries, particularly in Africa (Kenya, Mozambique and Madagascar) and South Asia.

CHART 20 : DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

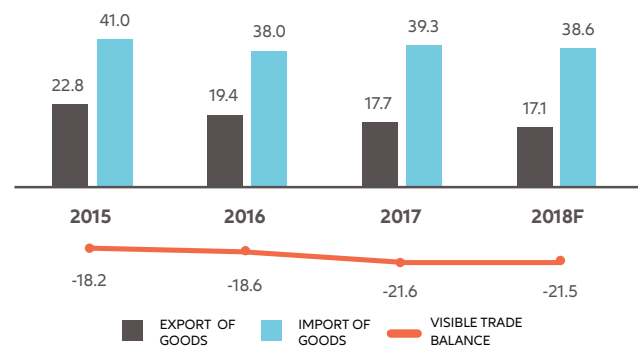


External Trade & Balance of Payment

In 2017, Mauritius registered a visible trade deficit of 21.6 percent of GDP. The high deficit is explained by lower exports of textile and clothing products and lower re-exports of telecommunication equipment, combined with higher imports of petroleum products and road vehicles.

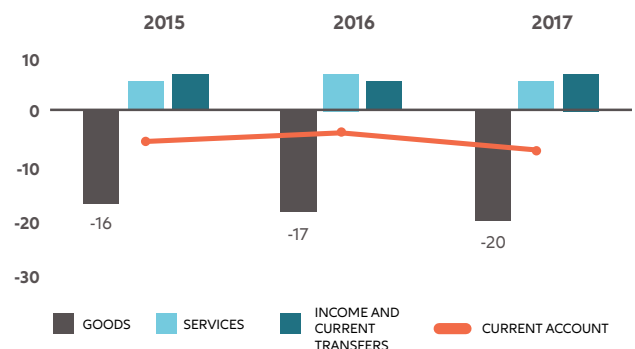
In 2018, the visible trade deficit is expected to slightly go down to 21.5 percent of GDP.

CHART 21: VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE AS A % OF GDP



The current account of the balance of payments registered a deficit of 6.6 percent of GDP in 2017.

CHART 22 : COMPONENTS OF CURRENT ACCOUNT AS A % OF GDP



The surplus in the overall balance of payments has been rising in recent years and reached 6.2 percent of GDP in 2017. Net inflows of investment and government loans in the capital and financial account were more than adequate to finance the current account

Macroeconomy (cont'd)

Foreign Currency Reserves

As at end May 2018, total reserves amounted to Rs 222.0 billion, equivalent to some 10.7 months of imports. This is an increase of 23.8 percent over the level of reserves in May 2017.

CHART 23 : GROSS OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

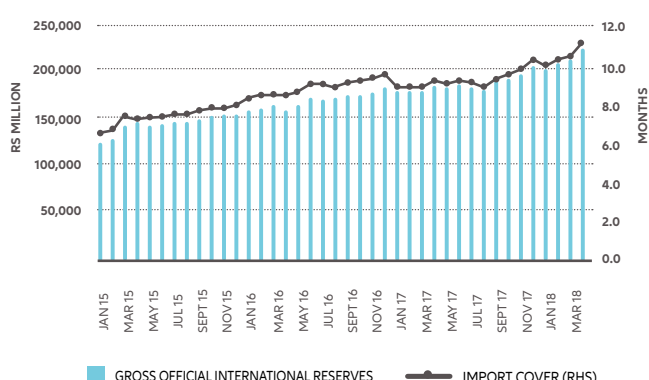
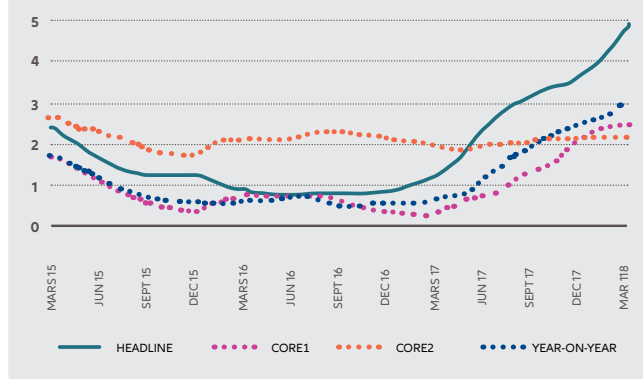


CHART 24: INFLATION RATE



[Note: Headline inflation is measured by comparing the average level of prices, as measured by the CPI, during a twelve-month period with the average level during the corresponding previous twelve-month period.]

Inflation

Headline inflation reached a low of 1.0 percent in 2016. It rose to 3.7 percent in 2017 due to the increase in prices of petroleum products, prices of vegetables following unfavourable climatic conditions and excise taxes on tobacco and alcoholic products. It further rose to 5.0 percent for the year ending April 2018 due to a jump in the prices of vegetables.

Year-on-year inflation rate in December 2017 was 4.2 percent compared to 2.3 percent in December 2016. It was at 3.7 percent in April 2018.

CORE1 inflation, which excludes "Food, Beverages and Tobacco" components and mortgage interest on housing loan from the CPI basket, increased from 0.4 percent in 2016 to 2.2 percent in 2017. It stood at 2.5 percent in March 2018.

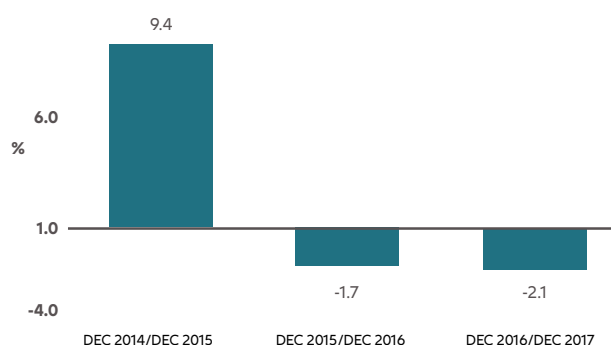
CORE2 inflation, which excludes food, beverages and tobacco, mortgage interest, energy prices and administered prices, was rather stable at 2.2 percent over the period.

Exchange Rate

In 2017, the Mauritian rupee appreciated against the currencies of most of its main trading partners, except the South African rand. In nominal effective terms, as measured by the Mauritius Exchange Rate Index 1 (MERI1), the rupee appreciated by 2.1 percent between December 2016 and December 2017 and 1.7 percent between December 2015 and December 2016, compared to a depreciation of 9.4 percent between December 2014 and December 2015.

CHART 25: MERI 1

CHANGE IN MERI 1 (+VE MEANS DEPRECIATION)



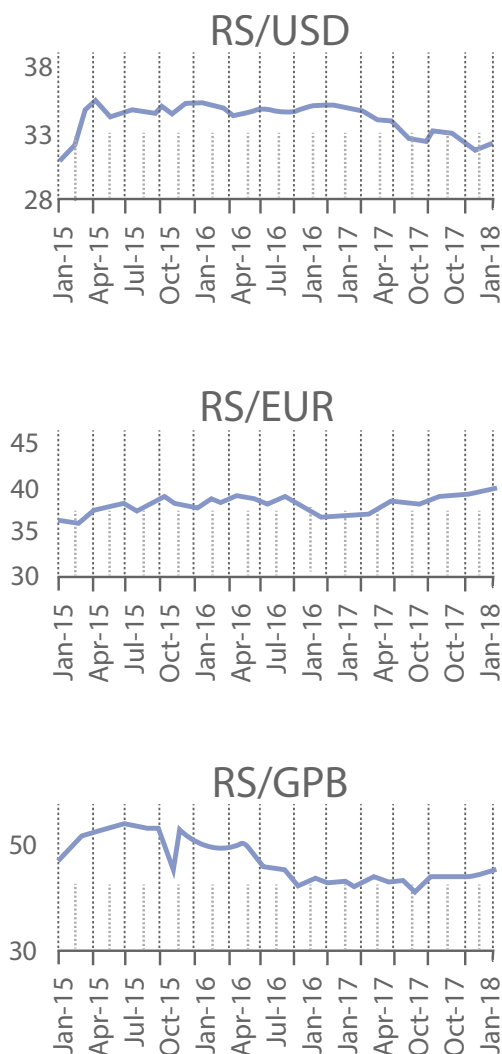
Against individual currencies, the rupee evolved in line with international trends.

Against the US dollar, the rupee appreciated by 6.1 percent between December 2016 and December 2017. It was rather stable between December 2015 and December 2016.

Against the Euro, the rupee depreciated by 5.4 percent between December 2016 and December 2017, in contrast to an appreciation of 2.9 percent between December 2015 and December 2016.

Against the British pound, the rupee depreciated by about 1 percent against the pound between December 2016 and December 2017. It appreciated by around 17 percent between December 2015 and December 2016.

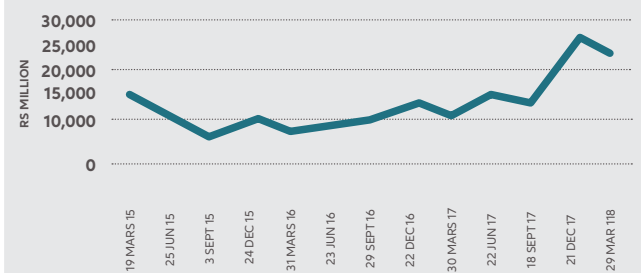
CHART 26: EXCHANGE RATE



Excess Liquidity

Excess liquidity in the banking sector, measured as cash balances held by banks in excess of the statutory cash reserve requirements, reached Rs 26 billion in December 2017 and remained at an elevated level of around Rs 22 billion, on average, during the first quarter of 2018.

CHART 27: EXCESS LIQUIDITY



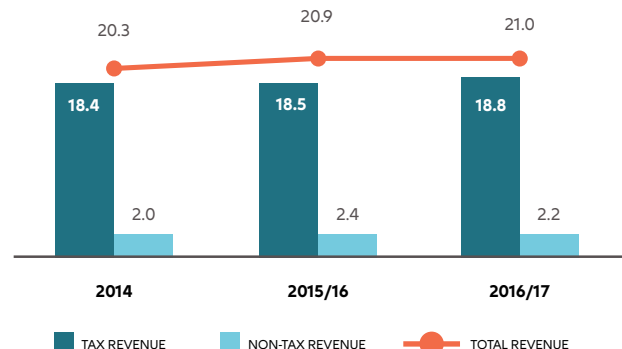
Government Revenue

Government total revenue amounted to 21 percent of GDP in FY 2016/17, almost same as in FY 2015/16.

Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP increased from 18.5 in FY 2015/16 to 18.8 in FY 2016/17.

Non-tax revenue, which includes grants from donor countries and transfers from Special Funds, amounted to 2.2 percent of GDP, slightly lower than in FY 2015/16.

CHART 28: TOTAL REVENUE AS A % OF GDP



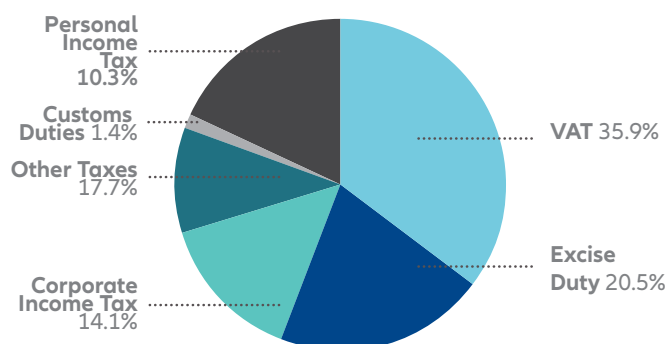
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Macroeconomy

(cont'd)

VAT receipt is the largest component of tax revenue, followed by personal and corporate income taxes and excise duties. As a percentage of GDP, VAT receipts were stable at 6.8, revenue from income tax increased from 4.5 to 4.9 in FY 2016/17, and excise duties increased from 3.8 to 3.9 mainly due to the increase in excise rates on tobacco and alcoholic products.

CHART 29: SHARE OF TAX REVENUE, % FY 2016/17



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

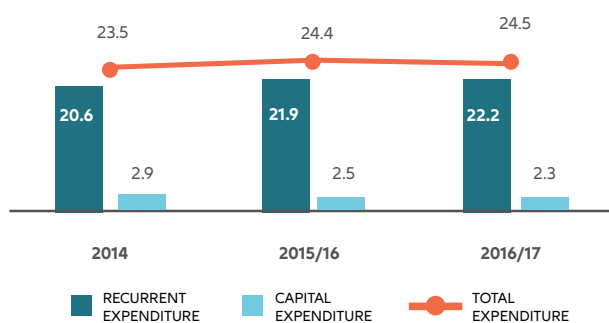
External grants increased from 0.1 of GDP to 0.6 percent in FY 2016/17 mainly due to the grants provided by the Government of India for the implementation of the Metro Express project, the construction of the Supreme Court building, the ENT Hospital, acquisition of tablets for primary school students and the construction of social housing.

Government Expenditure

Total government expenditure as a percentage of GDP reached 24.5 in FY 2016/17.

Capital expenditure as a percentage of GDP went down from 2.5 percent of GDP to 2.3 percent in FY 2016/17.

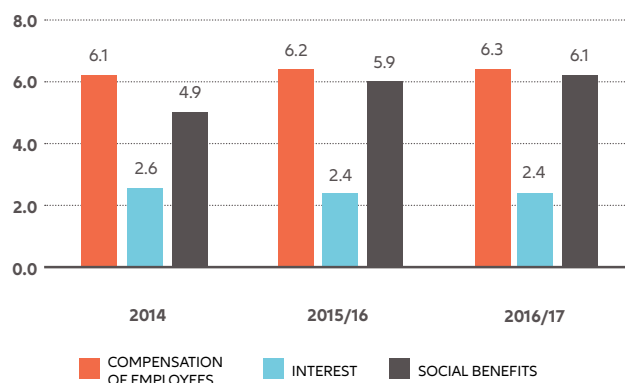
CHART 30: TOTAL EXPENDITURE AS A % OF GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

The ratio of recurrent expenditure to GDP increased from 21.9 percent to 22.2 percent in FY 2016/17 due to higher staff costs and increase in pensions and other social benefits.

CHART 31: RECURRENT EXPENDITURE AS A % OF GDP

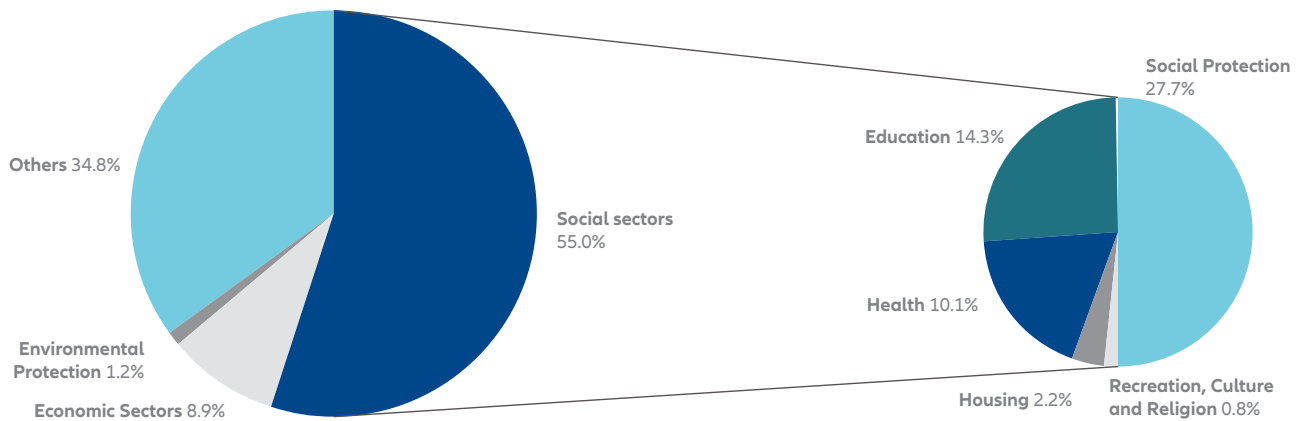


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Expenditure by Sector

The share of Government expenditure allocated to social sectors increased from 54.1 percent in 2015/16 to 55.0 percent in FY 2016/17.

CHART 32: EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR, FY 2016/17



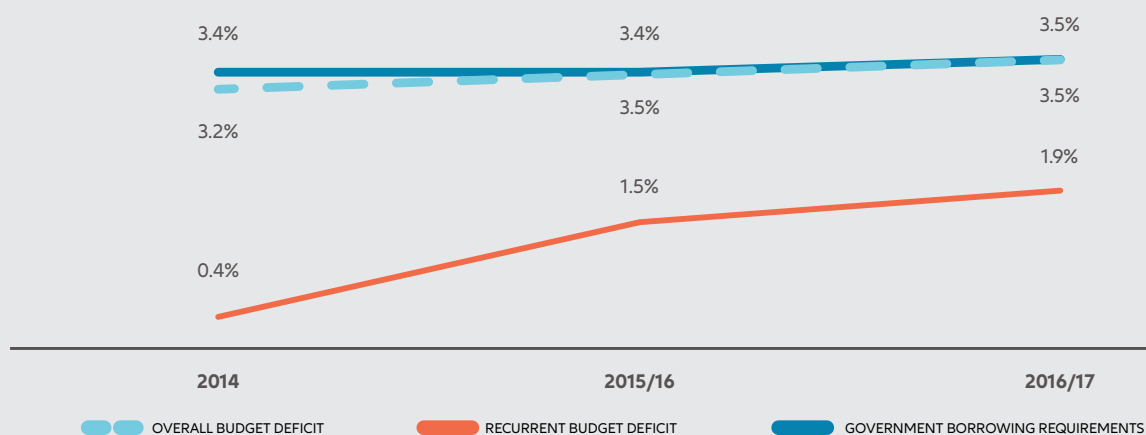
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Fiscal Balances

For FY 2016/17, the budget deficit was 3.5 percent of GDP while the recurrent budget registered a deficit of 1.9 percent of GDP.

After taking into account transactions in financial assets, namely loans and equity, Government borrowing requirements slightly increased from 3.4 percent of GDP in FY 2015/16 to 3.5 percent in FY 2016/17.

CHART 33: FISCAL BALANCES AS A % OF GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Macroeconomy (cont'd)

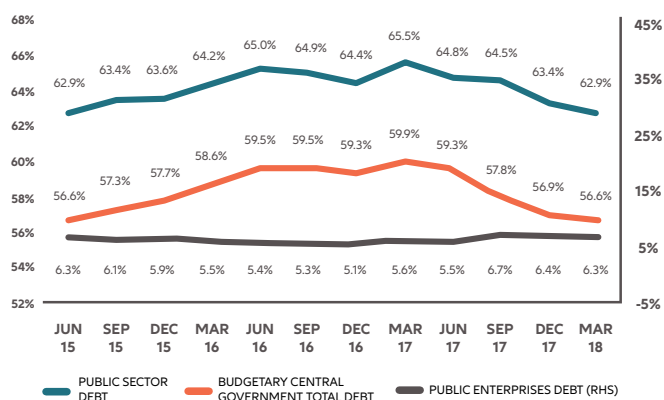
Public Sector Debt

Public sector debt, which includes debt of central Government, local authorities/parastatal bodies and public enterprises, amounted to 65.5 percent of GDP, as at end March 2017. This high level of debt was partly due to the issuance of Government securities for mopping up excess liquidity in the banking sector as from September 2014. As at end March 2017, some Rs 16 billion of Government securities, equivalent to 3.6 percent of GDP, were issued for the purpose.

Since April 2017, Government securities are no longer being issued for mopping up excess liquidity.

At end December 2017, the debt ratio fell to 63.4 percent. It declined further to 62.9 percent at end March 2018.

CHART 34 : PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT AS % OF GDP



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

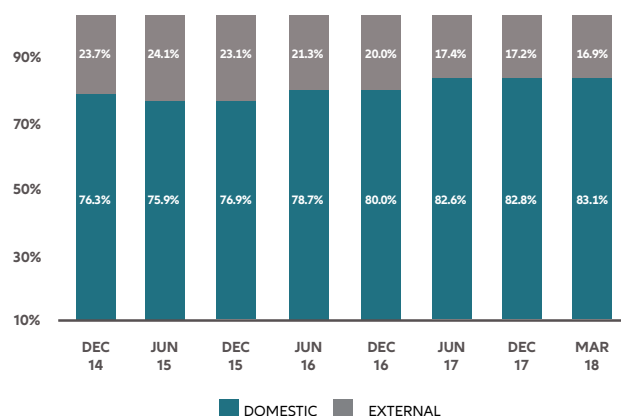
Structure of Government Debt Portfolio

Domestic v/s External

Most of the Government debt stock is domestically sourced. As at end March 2018, some 83 percent of Government debt was held by domestic investors.

Most of Government external debt are from bilateral (G2G) sources or multilateral institutions and are on concessionary terms.

CHART 35: COMPOSITION OF GOVERNMENT DEBT

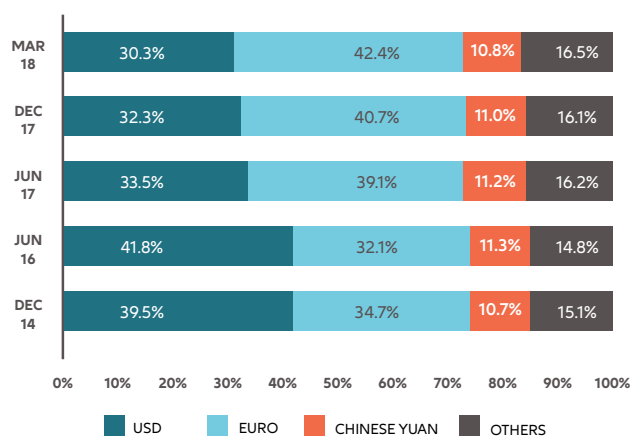


Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Currency composition of external debt

The currency composition of Government external debt is generally aligned to that of proceeds from export of goods and services. Thus as at March 2018, 42.4 percent of external debt was denominated in Euro, 30.3 percent in US dollar, and 10.8 percent in Chinese Yuan.

CHART 36 : CURRENCY COMPOSITION
OF GOVERNMENT EXTERNAL DEBT



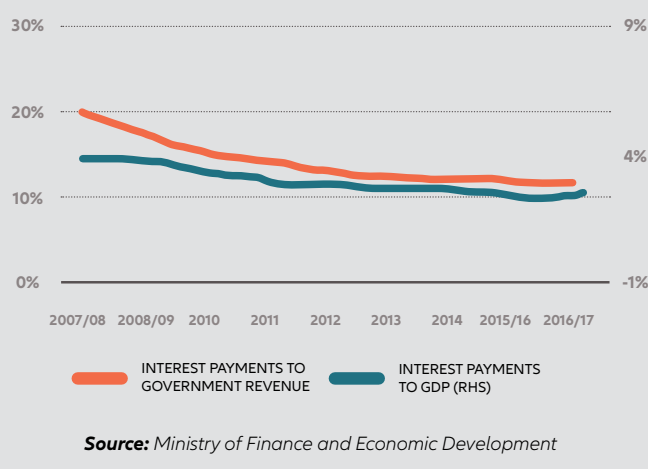
Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Debt affordability

The debt affordability metrics have improved significantly as:

- the ratio of interest payments to Government revenue has declined from 20.1 percent in FY 2007/08 to 11.6 percent in FY 2016/17; and
- the ratio of interest payments to GDP has come down from 3.9 percent to 2.4 percent over the same period.

CHART 37: DEBT AFFORDABILITY RATIOS



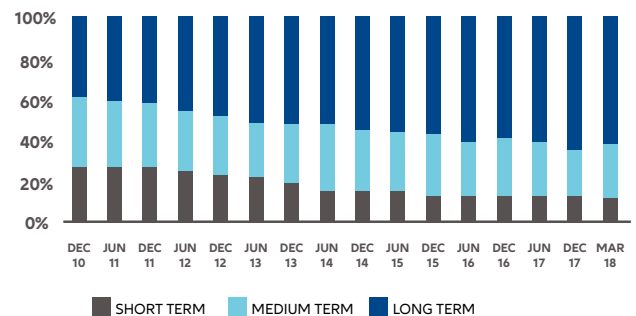
Maturity structure

The maturity structure of Government debt has improved as evidenced by the following indicators:

Between end-December 2010 and end-March 2018:

- The share of short-term domestic debt declined from 26 percent to 11.4 percent, and the share of long-term domestic debt increased from 39 percent to 63 percent.
- The average time to maturity of Government domestic debt has been gradually lengthened from 2.9 to 4.7 years thereby reducing debt refinancing risks.
- Almost all external debt is long-term, with an average time to maturity of 5.9 years.

CHART 38: STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC DEBT (%)



Interest Rate Risk

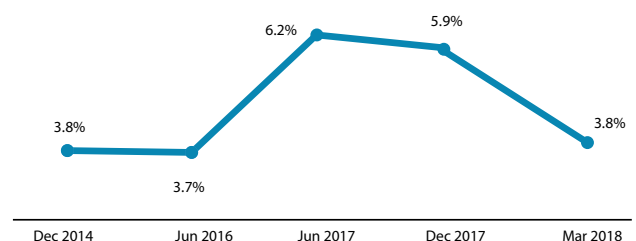
Interest rate risk is very low as more than 95 percent of Government's domestic debt has a fixed interest rate.

The average time for re-fixing total Government debt, which is also a measure of interest rate risk, has steadily increased and reached 4 years in March 2018.

External debt service ratio

The external debt service ratio (external debt service as a percentage of revenue from exports of goods and non-factor services) has been relatively low in recent years. From 3.7 percent during FY 2015/2016, it increased to 6.2 percent at end-June 2017 mainly due to the early repayment of external loans of some Rs 4.2 billion. For the period March 2017 to March 2018, the debt service ratio declined to 5.8 percent.

CHART 39: EXTERNAL DEBT SERVICE RATIO



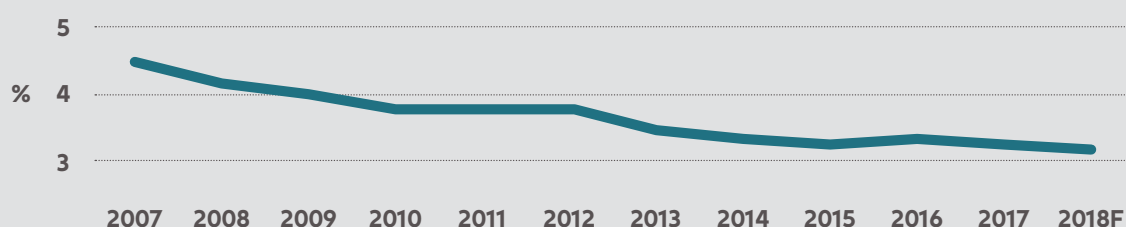
Economic Review & Outlook: Sectoral

Traditional Sectors

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

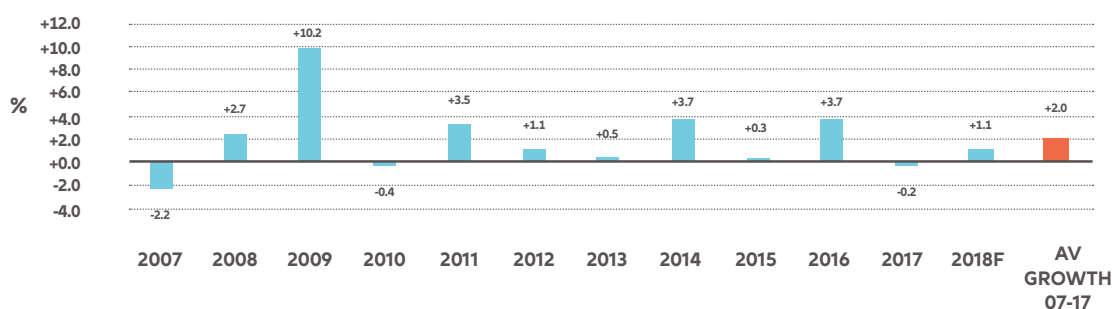
The contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy declined to 3.1 percent in 2017.

CHART 40: AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING AS A % OF GDP



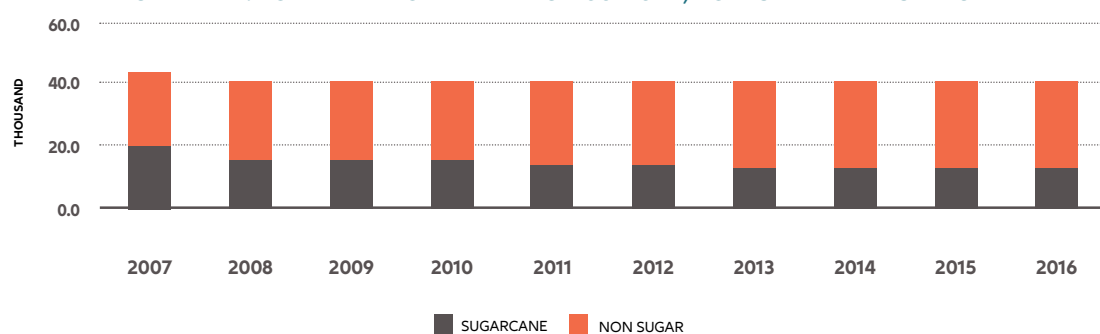
In 2017, its output contracted by 0.2 percent due to lower cane and sugar production and lower growth in production of food crops. It is expected to grow by 1.1 percent in 2018.

CHART 41: REAL GROWTH RATE - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING



In 2016, employment in the sector amounted to 41,300, accounting for 7.3 percent of total employment in the economy.

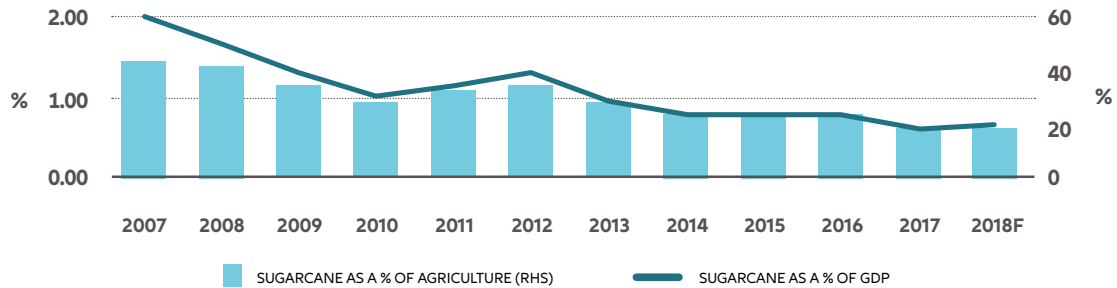
CHART 42: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING



THE SUGARCANE SUB-SECTOR

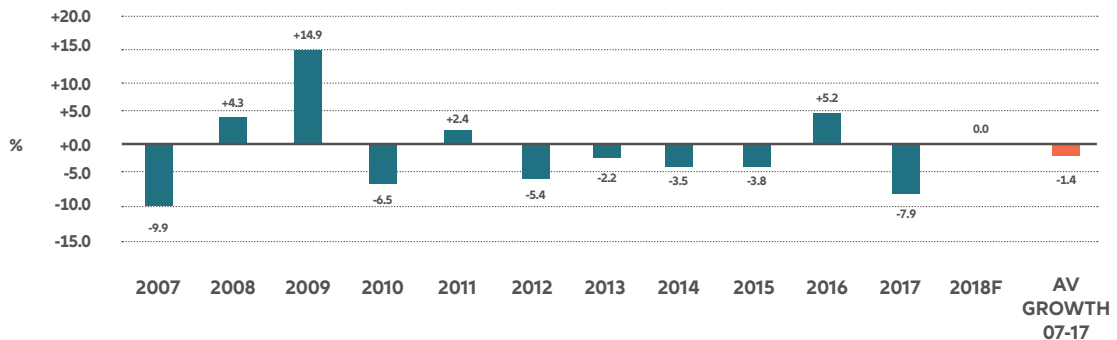
The share of the sugarcane sub-sector in Agriculture has declined in recent years to reach 18.7 percent in 2017. Its share in GDP has consequently declined to 0.6 percent.

CHART 43: CONTRIBUTION OF SUGARCANE SECTOR



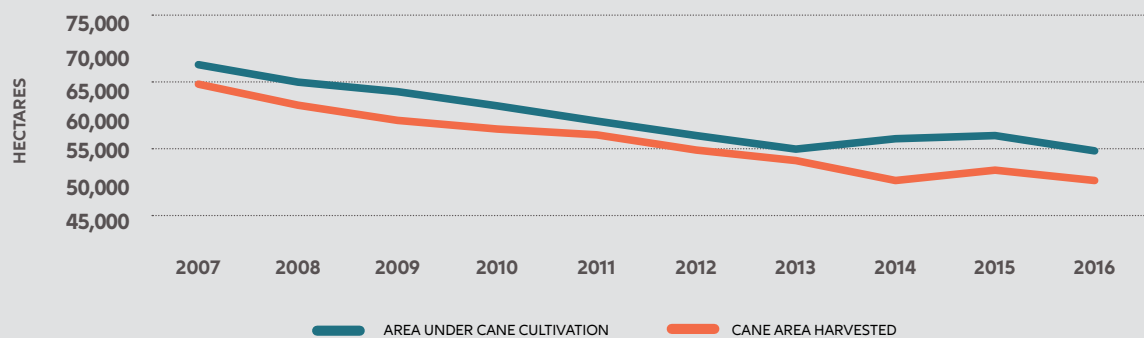
Gross value added in the sub-sector declined by 7.9 percent in real terms in 2017 compared to a 5.2 percent growth in 2016. It is expected to register a zero growth in 2018.

CHART 44: REAL GROWTH RATE - SUGARCANE SECTOR



In 2017, some 49,973 hectares, under sugarcane cultivation, were harvested, down by 2.9 percent compared to 2016.

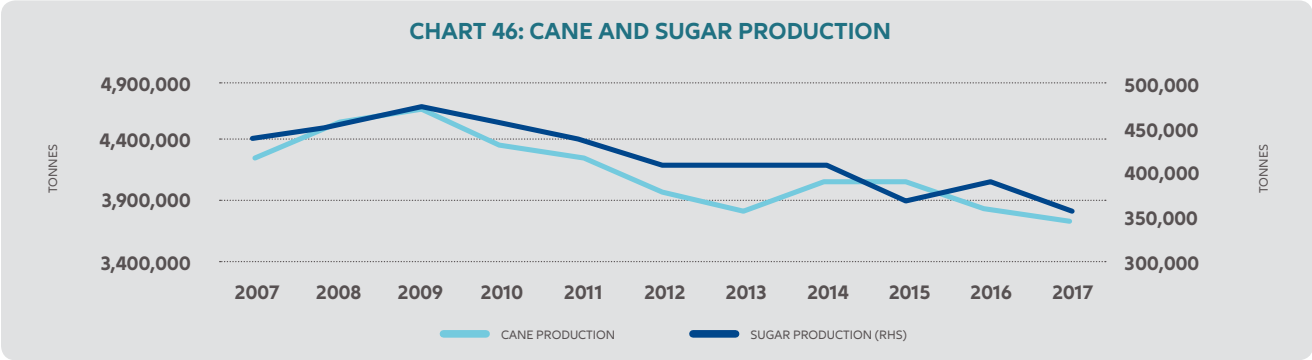
CHART 45: CANE AREA



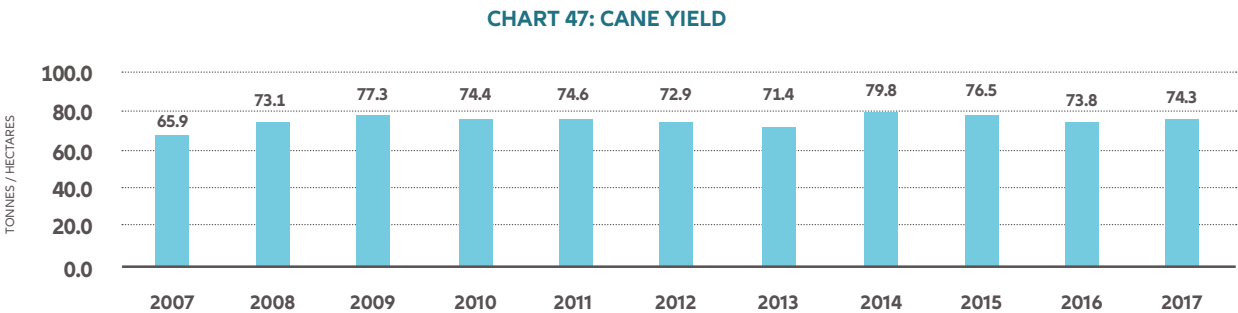
Traditional Sectors (cont'd)

THE SUGARCANE SUB-SECTOR (cont'd)

Sugarcane production amounted to 3.7 million tonnes in 2017, compared to 3.8 million tonnes in 2016. Total sugar produced was 355,213 tonnes in 2017, down from 386,277 tonnes in 2016.

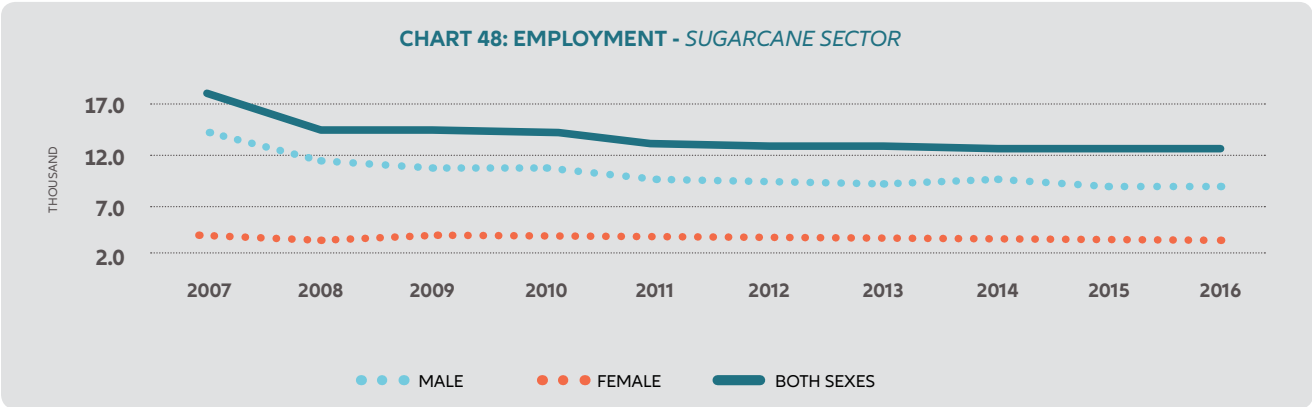


Average cane yield per hectare increased from 73.8 tonnes in 2016 to 74.3 tonnes in 2017, after two consecutive years of decline.



EMPLOYMENT

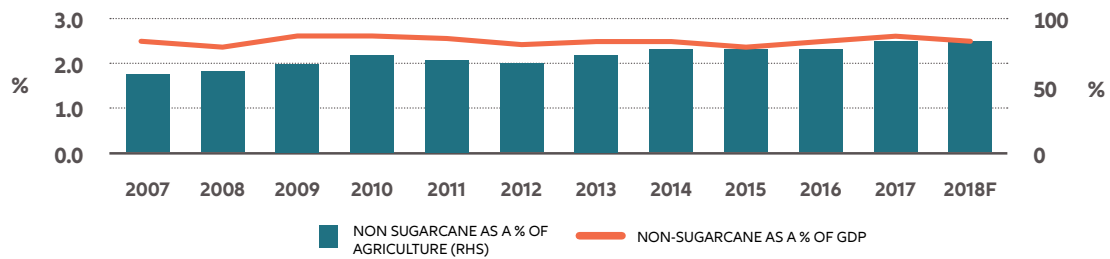
In 2016, the sugarcane industry accounted for 30.0 percent of total employment in the agricultural sector. Employment in the industry was at around 12,400 in 2016, of which 71.8 percent were men.



NON-SUGAR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

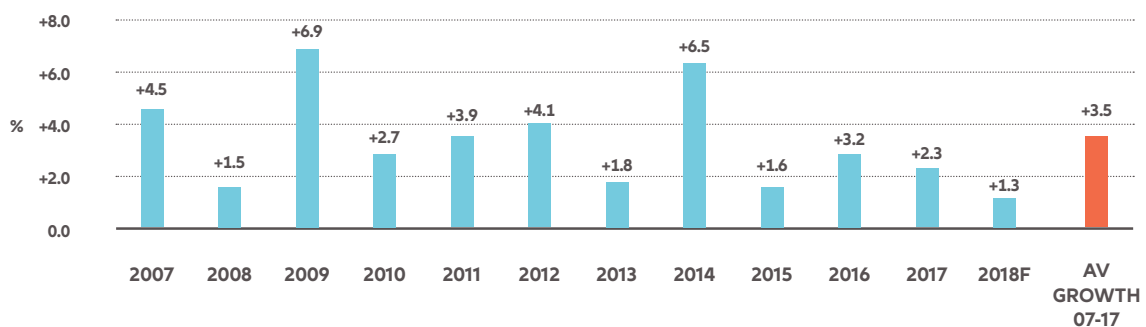
The share of non-sugar agricultural activities in Agriculture increased to 81.3 percent.

CHART 49: CONTRIBUTION OF NON-SUGARCANE SECTOR



The non-sugar sector grew by 2.3 percent in 2017 and a growth of 1.3 percent is expected in 2018.

CHART 50: REAL GROWTH RATE - NON-SUGAR SECTOR



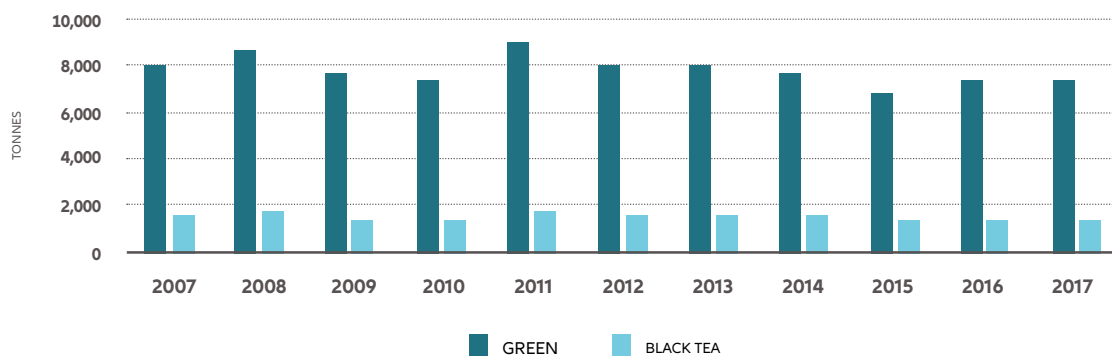
TEA PRODUCTION

Tea plantation covered an area of 622 hectares in both 2016 and 2017.

Some 7,300 tonnes of green tea leaves were produced in 2017. The production of

manufactured tea (Black Tea) increased by 1.9 percent from 1,353 tonnes in 2016 to 1,379 tonnes in 2017.

CHART 51: TEA PRODUCTION

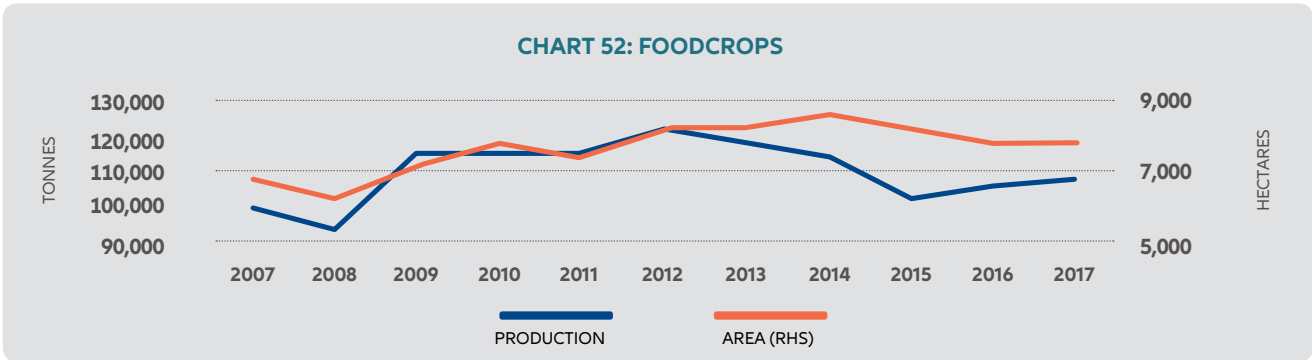


Traditional Sectors

(cont'd)

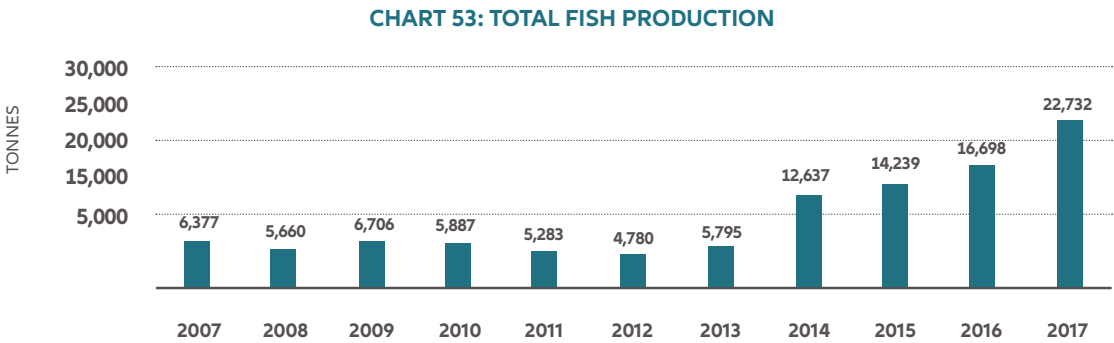
FOOD CROPS

A total of 7,780 hectares, under food crops, were harvested in 2017, representing an increase of 0.2 percent. The production of food crops increased by 0.3 percent from 106,271 tonnes in 2016 to 106,621 tonnes in 2017.



FISH PRODUCTION

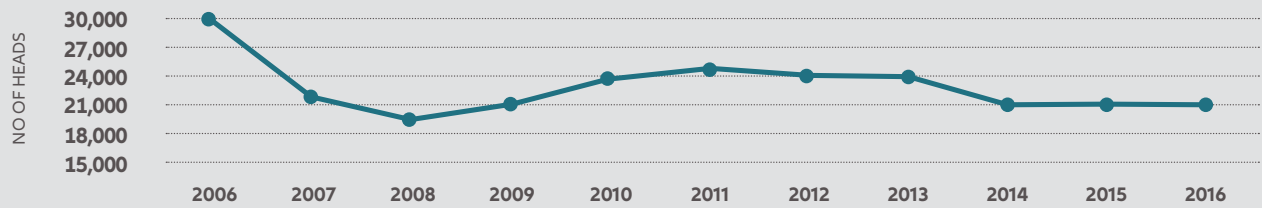
Fish production increased by 36.1 percent, from 16,698 tonnes in 2016 to 22,732 tonnes in 2017. Production of other catch (mainly tuna for processing and exports), which accounts for 92 percent of total fish production, rose by 40.8 percent. Fresh coastal fish catch decreased by 2.6 percent.



LIVESTOCK

In 2017, production of beef from live cattle amounted to 2,078 tonnes, 6.2 percent higher than in 2016. Ninety six percent of the production came from the slaughter of imported cattle which increased by 4.7 percent in 2017. Production of goat meat and mutton went up by 33.3 percent from 42 tonnes in 2016 to 56 tonnes in 2017. The production of pork decreased by 4.1 percent.

CHART 54: LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED



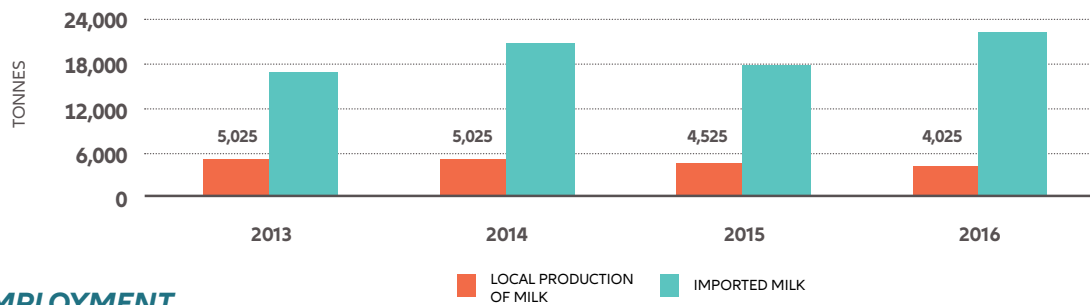
POULTRY

The production of poultry increased by 3.7 percent from 45,800 tonnes in 2016 to 47,500 tonnes in 2017.

MILK AND CHEESE

Some 4,025 tonnes of fresh milk and cream were produced in Mauritius in 2016. Imports of fresh and dried milk went up from 17,857 tonnes in 2015 to 22,414 tonnes in 2016.

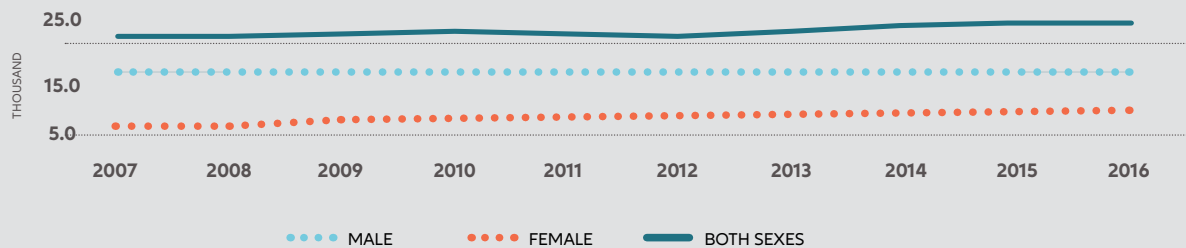
CHART 55: LOCAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS OF MILK



EMPLOYMENT

Total employment in the non-sugar sector was 28,900 in 2016, 36.3 percent of whom were women.

CHART 56: EMPLOYMENT - NON SUGAR SECTOR



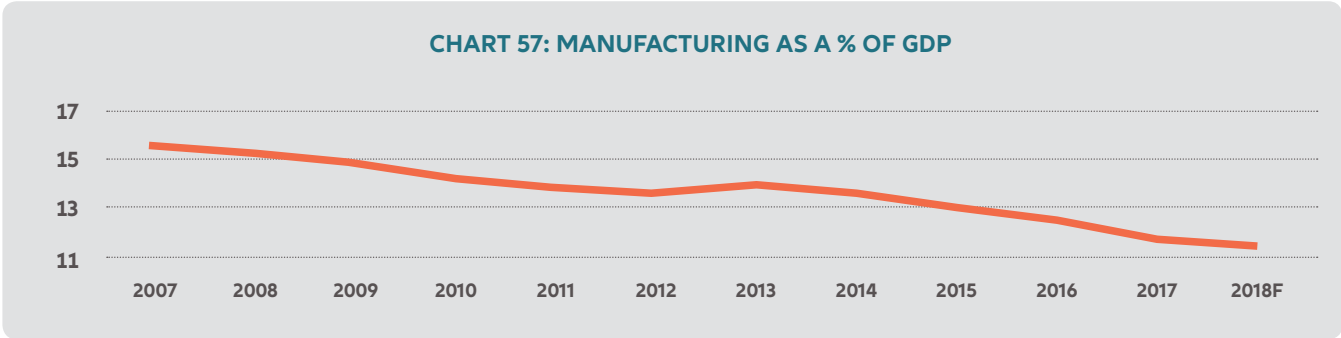
Traditional Sectors

(cont'd)

MANUFACTURING

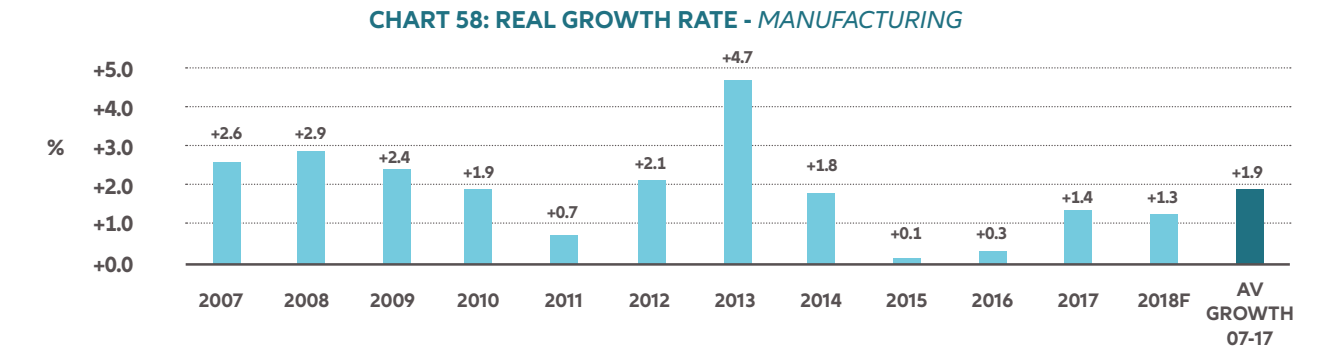
The manufacturing sector includes Sugar Processing, Food, Textiles and Other Manufacturing activities.

Chart 57 shows that the share of the manufacturing sector, in terms of contribution to GDP, has been decreasing.

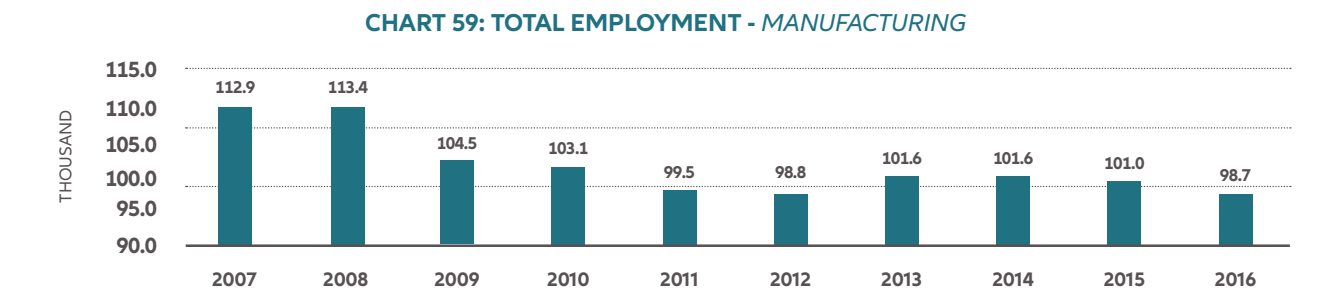


The manufacturing sector grew by 1.4 percent in 2017, compared to 0.3 percent in 2016.

In 2018, the sector is expected to grow by 1.3 percent, with improvements in Textile and Food.

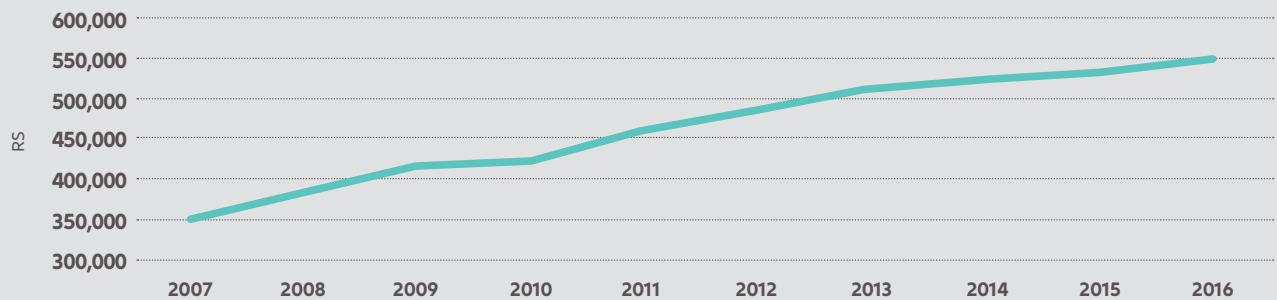


In 2016, some 98,700 people were employed in the manufacturing sector.



The output per employee increased to Rs 546,160 in 2016.

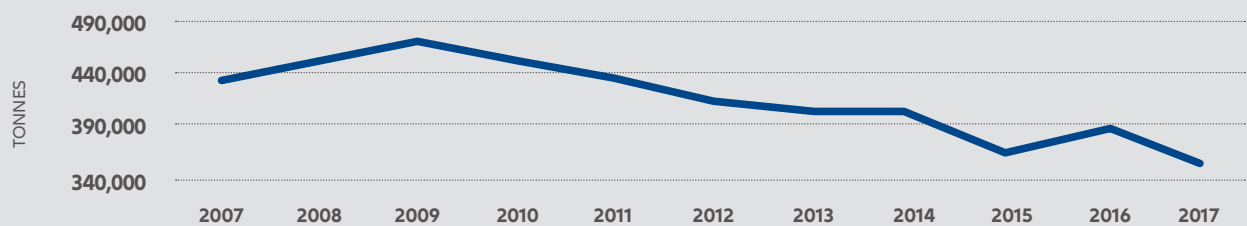
CHART 60: OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN MANUFACTURING



SUGAR MANUFACTURING

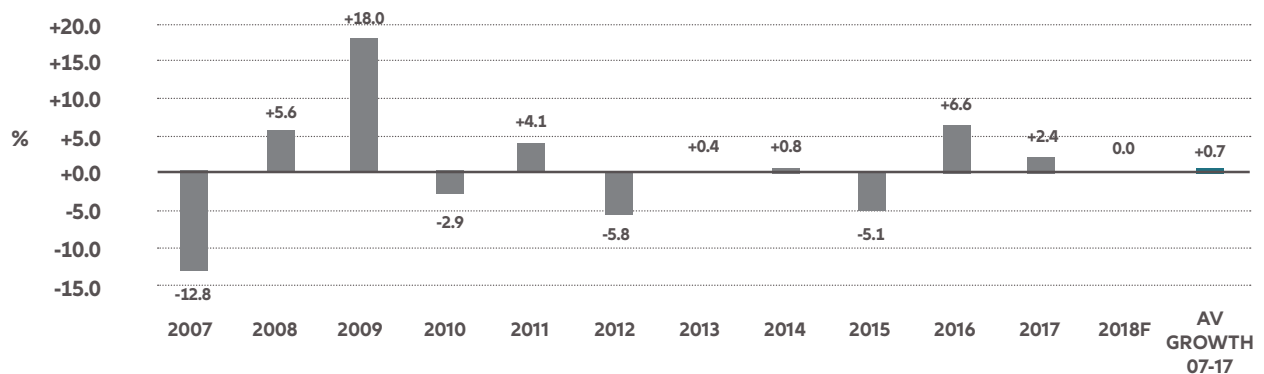
In 2018, the industry is expecting a sugar production of around 355,000 tonnes which is the same as in 2017.

CHART 61: TOTAL SUGAR PRODUCTION



In 2017, the sugar manufacturing sector grew by 2.4 percent. It is expected to register a zero growth rate in 2018.

CHART 62: REAL GROWTH RATE - SUGAR

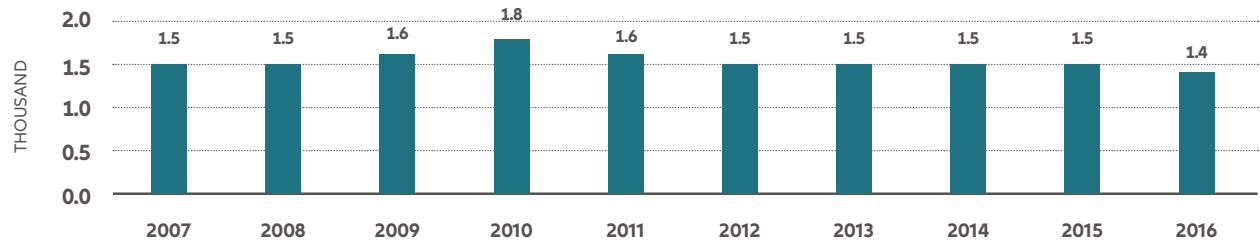


Traditional Sectors

(cont'd)

In 2016, there were around 1,400 employees in the sugar milling sector.

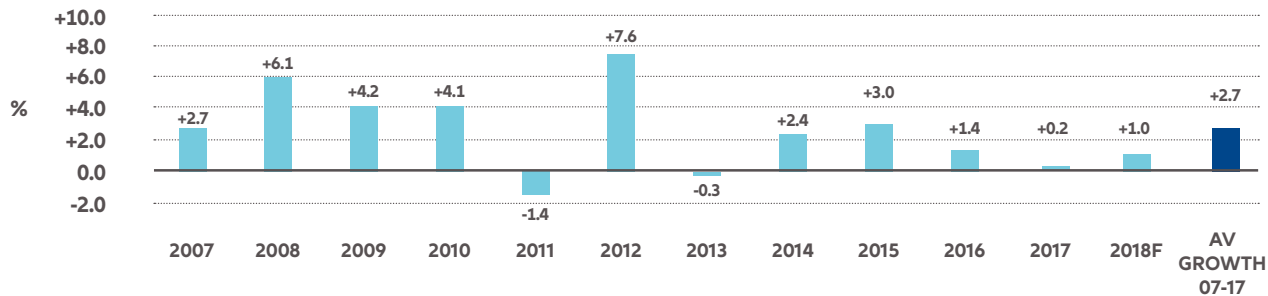
CHART 63: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - SUGAR



FOOD PROCESSING

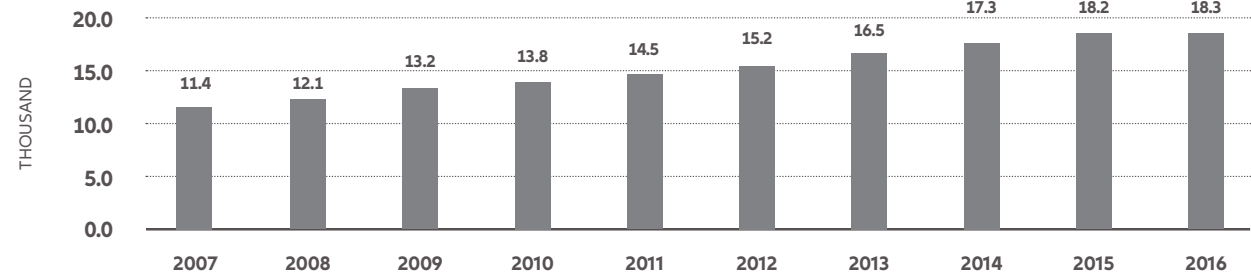
Food processing activities are expected to grow by 1.0 percent in 2018, higher than the 0.2 percent growth in 2017.

CHART 64: REAL GROWTH RATE - FOOD, EXCLUDING SUGAR



Total employment in the sector increased to around 18,300 in 2016.

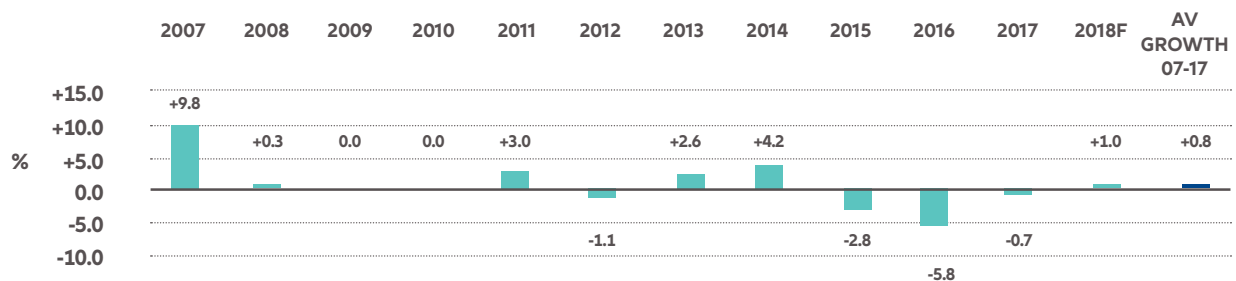
CHART 65: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - FOOD, EXCLUDING SUGAR



TEXTILE

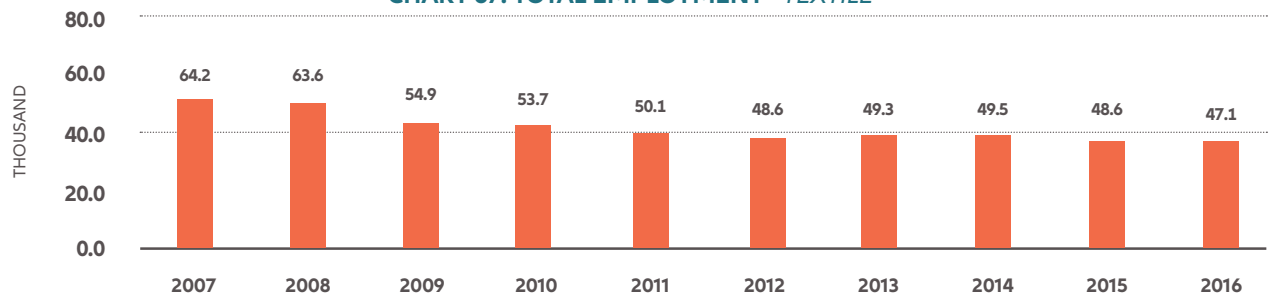
Textile manufacturing is expected to expand by 1.0 percent in 2018, following a contraction of 0.7 percent in 2017.

CHART 66: REAL GROWTH RATE - TEXTILE



Total employment in the sector was around 47,100 in 2016, compared to around 48,600 in 2015.

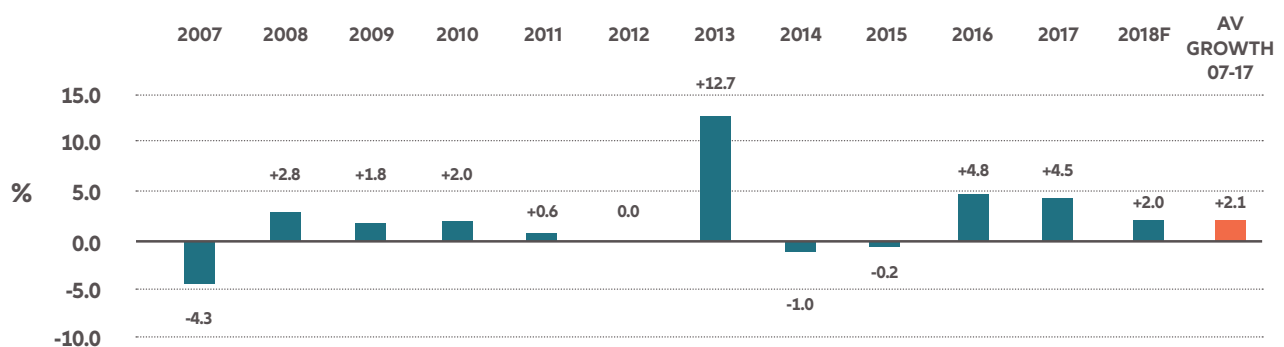
CHART 67: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - TEXTILE



OTHER MANUFACTURING

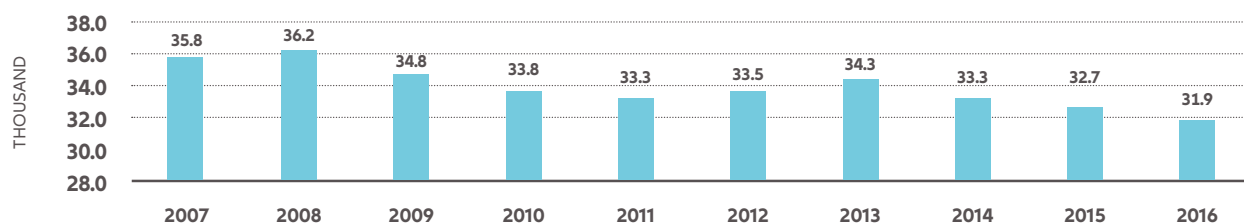
Other manufacturing sectors grew by 4.5 percent in 2017 and are expected to expand by 2.0 percent in 2018.

CHART 68: REAL GROWTH RATE - OTHER MANUFACTURING



Total employment in the sector was estimated at around 31,900 in 2016.

CHART 69: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - OTHER MANUFACTURING



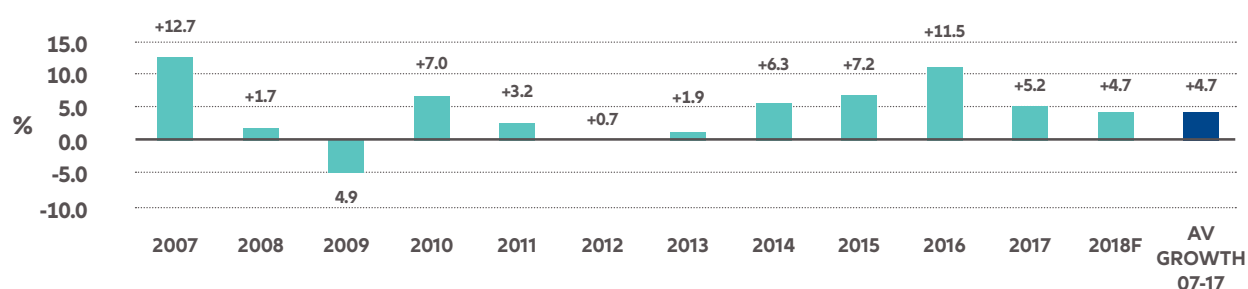
Traditional Sectors (cont'd)

TOURISM

The tourism sector is the fourth most important contributor to the economy, accounting for 7.1 percent of GDP.

In 2017, it grew by 5.2 percent and it is forecast to grow by 4.7 percent in 2018.

CHART 70: REAL GROWTH RATE - TOURISM



TOURIST ARRIVALS

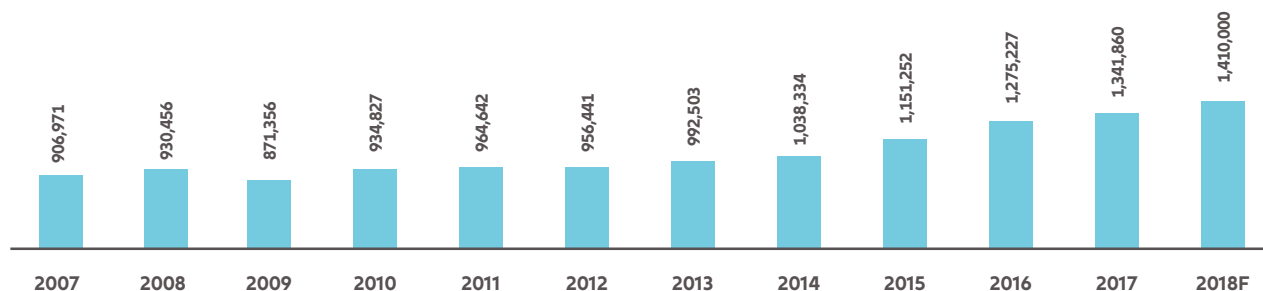
Some 1.3 million tourists visited Mauritius in 2017, an increase of 5.2 percent from 2016. Tourist arrivals are forecast to increase to 1.4 million in 2018.

Europe is the leading market with a share of around 60 percent of total arrivals. The number of tourists from France increased by 0.5 percent, from Germany by 14.5 percent, from UK by 5.6 percent and from Italy by 12.0 percent in 2017.

Reunion and South Africa remained the main source countries in the African region, with tourist arrivals from South Africa increasing by 7.0 percent over the past year.

Among Asian countries, arrivals from India grew by 4.4 percent, while those from China dropped by 8.1 percent in 2017.

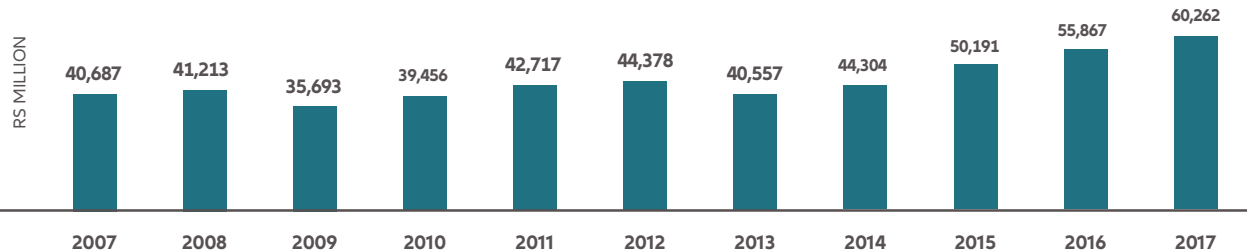
CHART 71: TOTAL TOURIST ARRIVALS



TOURISM EARNINGS

Tourism earnings increased to Rs 60.3 billion in 2017, from Rs 55.9 billion in 2016. It is estimated at Rs 62.5 billion for 2018.

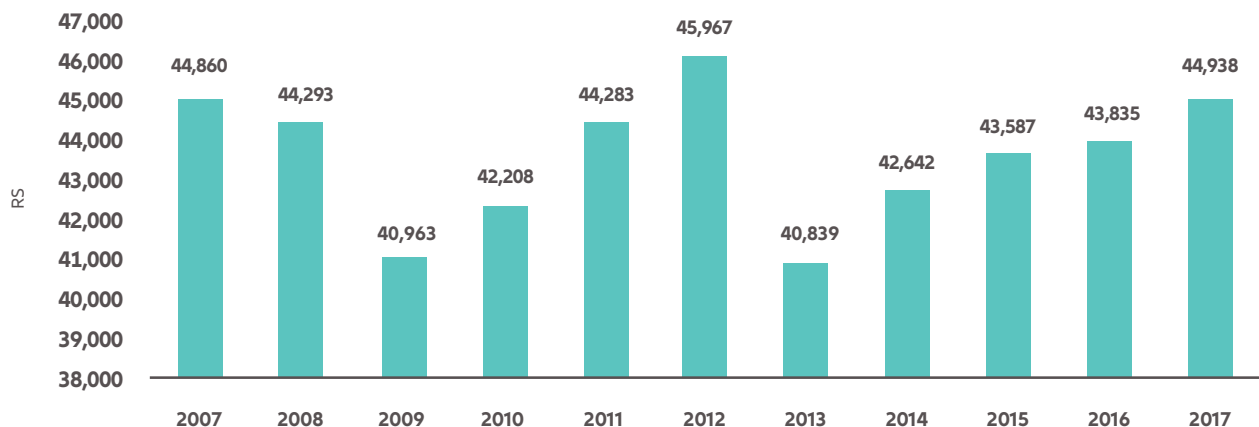
CHART 72: TOURISM EARNINGS



[Note: As from 2015, tourism earnings figures include data from money changers and foreign exchange dealers.]

Average expenditure per tourist increased to around Rs 44,900 in 2017 from around Rs 43,800 in 2016.

CHART 73: AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER TOURIST



SURVEY OF INBOUND TOURISM

1st Semester 2017, Statistics Mauritius

According to the Survey of Inbound Tourism carried out by Statistics Mauritius during the 1st Semester of 2017, tourists from Russia were the highest spenders followed by Switzerland, UK, China and the US.

Tourists spent some 13.6 million nights in Mauritius in 2017. The average length of stay per tourist works out to 10.3 nights. Visitors from UAE spent the most per night in Mauritius, followed by their Chinese, American and Swiss counterparts.

Some 60 percent of total expenditure was on accommodation, 12 percent on food and beverages, 9 percent on shopping, 7 percent on sightseeing and 4 percent on entertainment and recreation.

Around 60 percent of tourists travelled on a package tour (where airfare, accommodation and other items such as meals, sightseeing, car hire are included in the tour price paid before departure from the home country of the tourist) and spent some Rs 5,005 per tourist per night compared to only Rs 3,595 by those travelling on non-package tour.

Some 80 percent of total tourists stay in hotels, 8.5 percent in tourist residences, 5.5 percent with friends/relatives, and 5.3 percent in guest houses. More than 90 percent of tourists from India and the UK, and 80-90 percent of tourists from China, Germany, South Africa, Italy and Switzerland stay in hotels.

Traditional Sectors

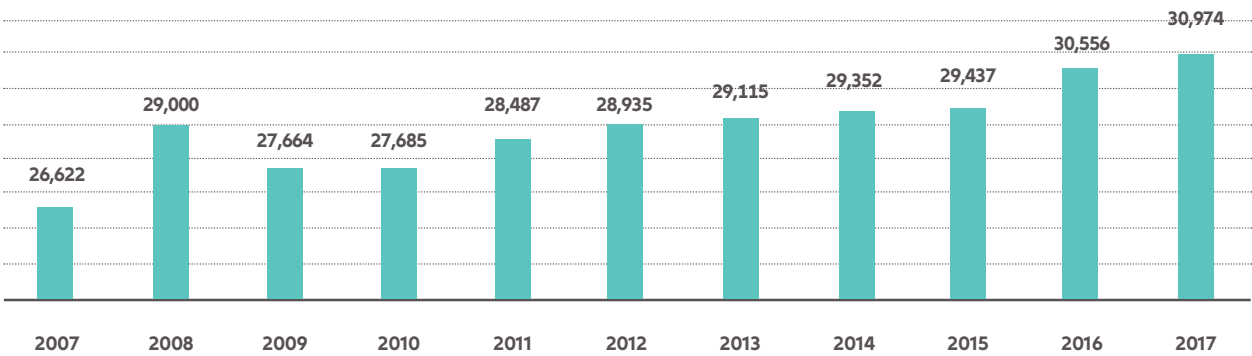
(cont'd)

EMPLOYMENT

Total employment in the Accommodation and food service sector, the major component of tourism, was estimated at around 40,800 in 2016. Output per employee was around Rs 705,000 that year.

As at March 2017, it was estimated that there were 30,974 employees in large establishments in hotels, air transport services, tour operators, travel agencies and car rental, slightly higher than in 2016.

CHART 74: EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS, HOTELS AND TRAVEL & TOURISM ACTIVITIES



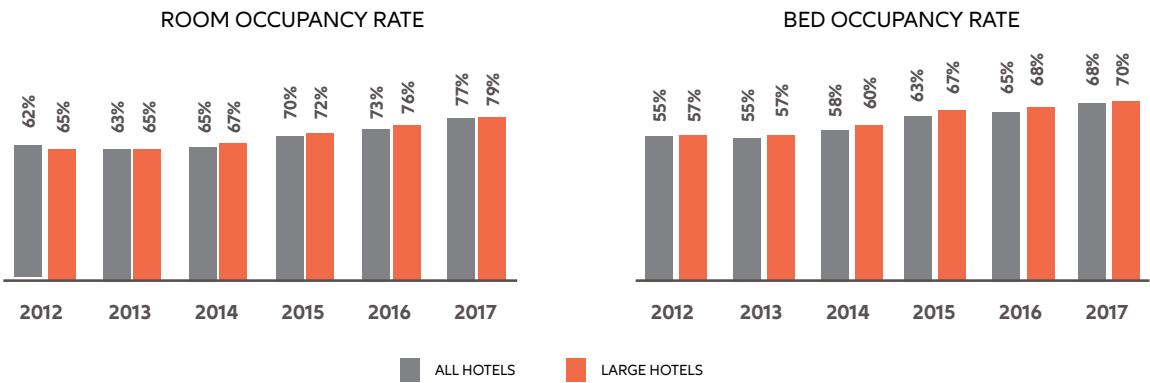
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

As at end December 2017, 111 hotels were operational in Mauritius and one was under renovation. The total room capacity of these hotels was 13,511 with 29,650 bed places. For the year 2017, the room occupancy rate of all hotels averaged 77 percent, up from 73 percent in 2016.

The bed occupancy rate also increased from 65 percent to 68 percent over the period.

Large hotels accounted for 51 percent of all hotels, 78 percent of total room capacity and 80 percent of total bed places.

CHART 75: OCCUPANCY RATE

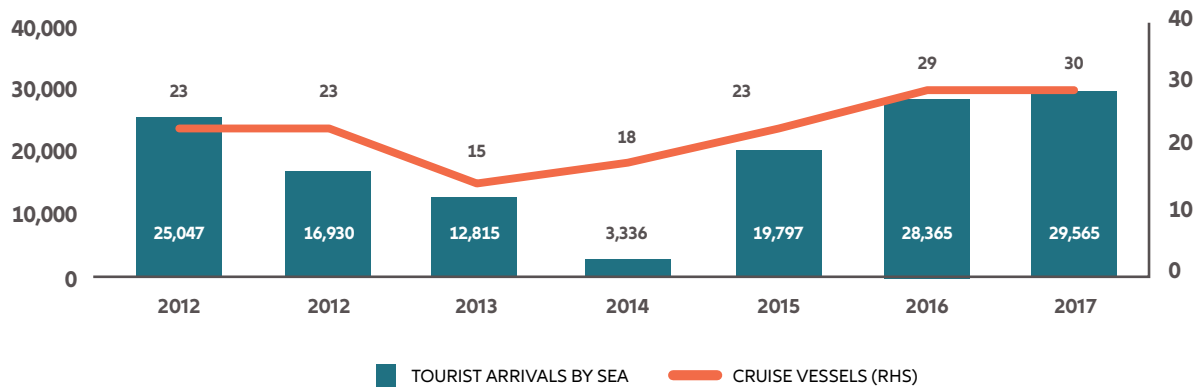


MODE OF TRANSPORT

Ninety-eight percent of tourists travel by air to Mauritius. During the past few years, the number of tourists arriving by cruise ships has

increased significantly. In 2017, some 29,600 tourists arrived by sea.

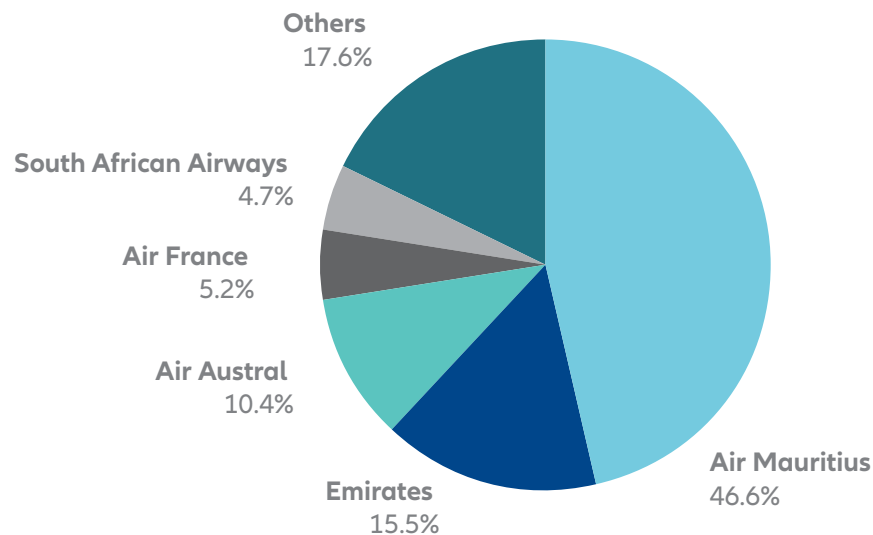
CHART 76: CRUISE VESSELS AND TOURIST ARRIVALS BY SEA



According to the Air Traffic Forecast Report 2017 of Airports of Mauritius Ltd, the total seat capacity in 2017 was 2,353,455. Air Mauritius is the largest carrier with 46.6 percent of seat capacity. The

largest foreign airline is Emirates, with 361,636 outbound seats followed by Air Austral with 10.4 percent of seat capacity.

CHART 77: SEAT CAPACITY IN MAURITIUS IN 2017



Source: Air Traffic Forecast Report 2017, Airports of Mauritius Ltd

GOLF COURSES

There are currently nine 18-hole Championship golf courses around the island, designed by world leading golfers.

18-HOLE CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF COURSES IN MAURITIUS

MONT CHOISY	GYMKHANA
ANAHITA	ILE AUX CERFS
TAMARINA GOLF ESTATE	CONSTANCE BELLE MARE
VILLAS VALRICHES	AVALON GOLF ESTATE
PARADIS GOLF	

Traditional Sectors

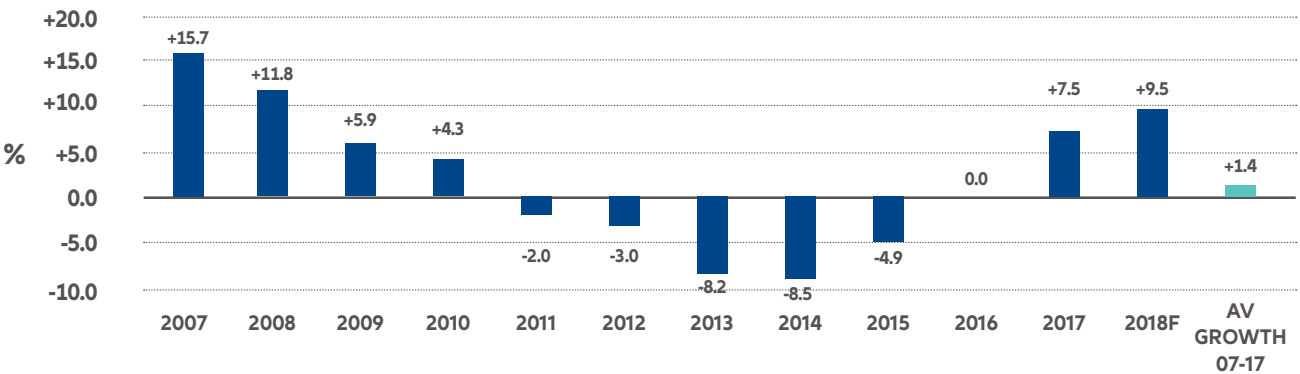
(cont'd)

CONSTRUCTION

In 2017, the construction industry recovered from a five-year contraction, with a growth rate of 7.5 percent. This upturn resulted mostly from higher private investment, especially in the tourism sector.

Growth in the construction sector is expected to rise further to 9.5 percent in 2018, driven mostly by investment in major public infrastructure projects.

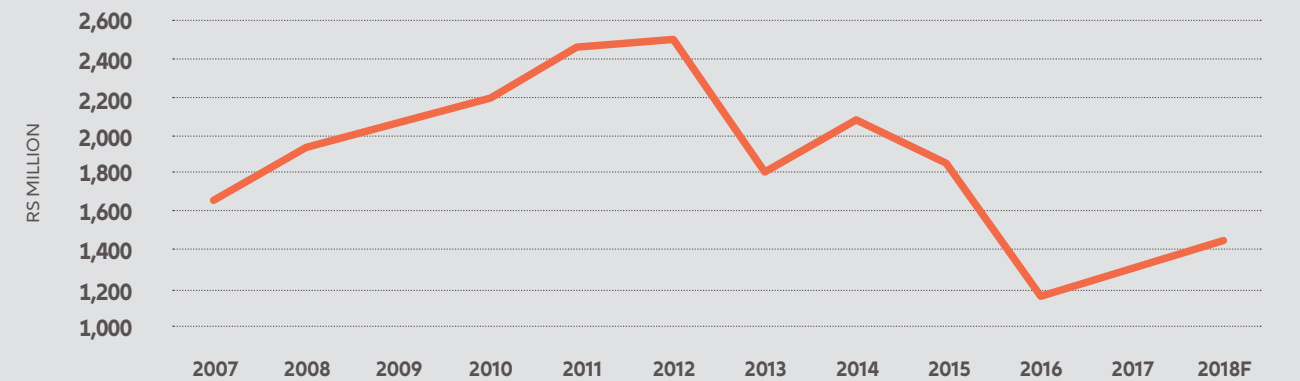
CHART 78: REAL GROWTH RATE - CONSTRUCTION



Total investment in the construction sector increased by 12.6 percent in 2017 to reach Rs 1.3

billion. It is expected to increase by 9.3 percent in 2018 to Rs 1.4 billion

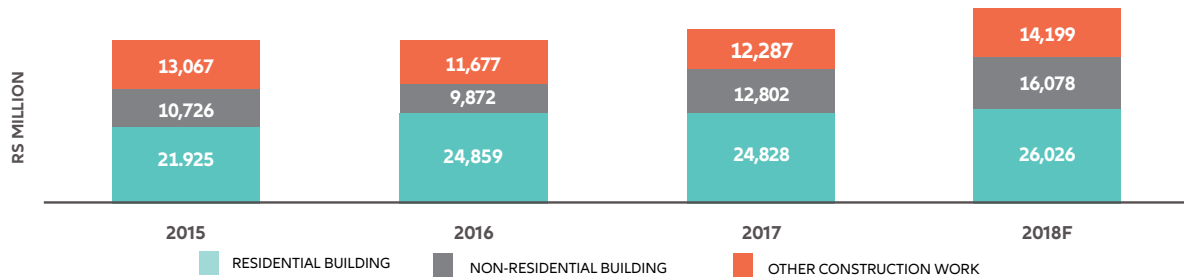
CHART 79: INVESTMENT IN CONSTRUCTION



Investment in building and construction work, which accounts for 63.0 percent of total investment, increased by 7.6 percent from Rs 46,408 million in

2016 to Rs 49,917 million in 2017. It is expected to increase by 12.8 percent to Rs 56,303 million in 2018.

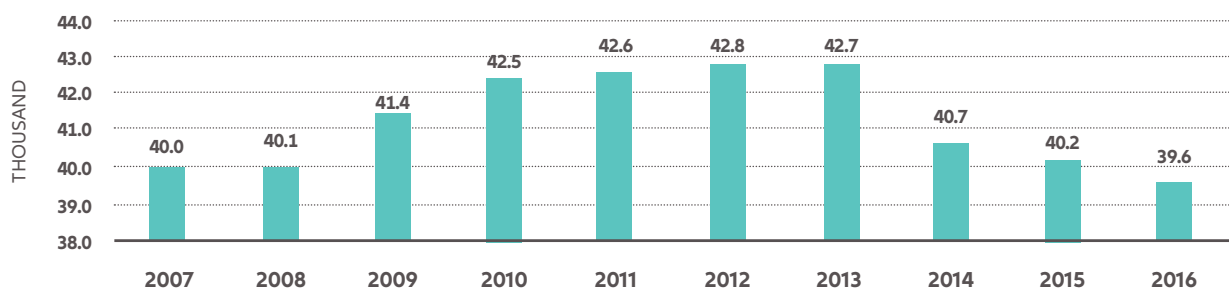
CHART 80: INVESTMENT IN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORK



EMPLOYMENT

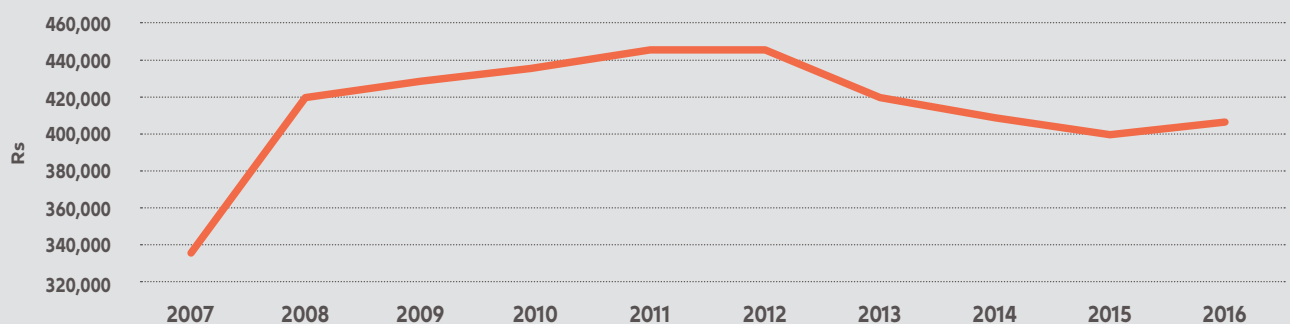
Total employment in the construction sector was estimated at 39,600 in 2016.

CHART 81: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - CONSTRUCTION



Output per employee increased by 1.6 percent to reach Rs 404,722 in 2016.

CHART 82: OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR



Traditional Sectors (cont'd)

FINANCIAL SERVICES

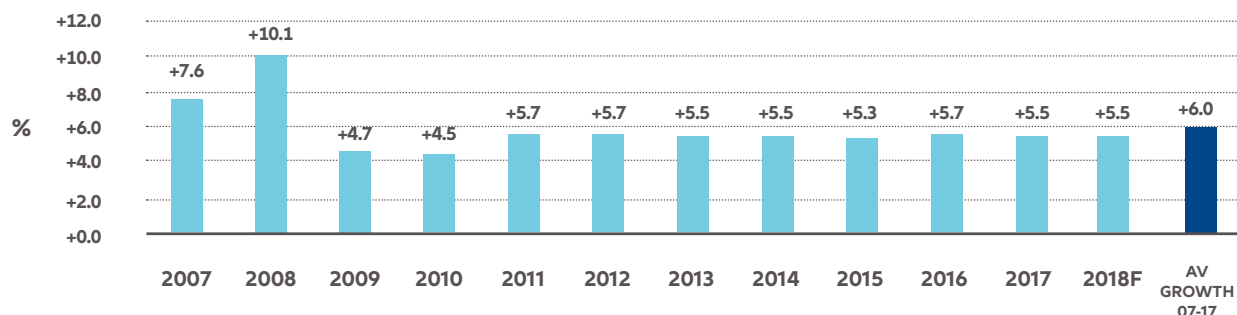
The Financial and Insurance activities sector contributes around 10.5 percent to GDP.

CHART 83: FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES AS A % OF GDP



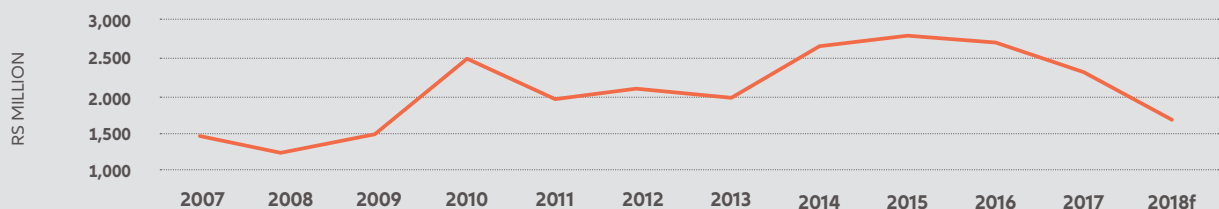
The sector expanded by 5.5 percent in 2017 and is expected to grow at the same rate in 2018.

CHART 84: REAL GROWTH RATE - FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



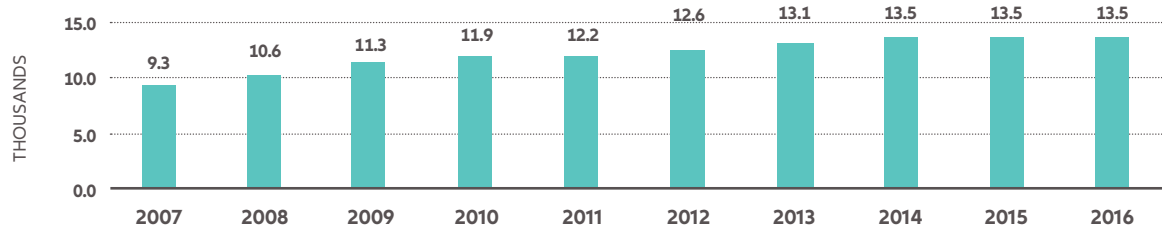
The total investment in the sector amounted to Rs 2.3 billion in 2017. Some Rs 1.8 billion are expected to be invested in 2018.

CHART 85: INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



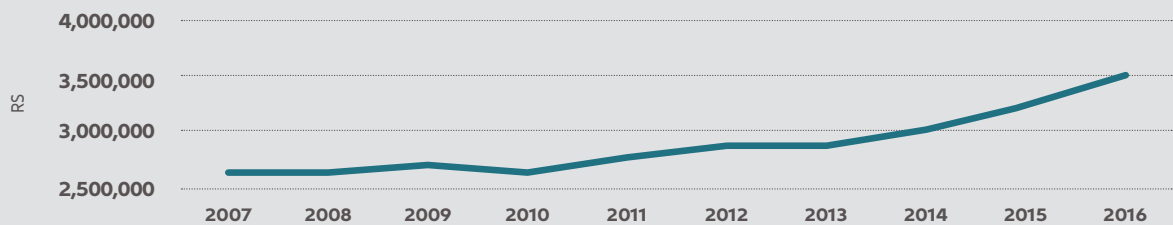
The Financial and Insurance activities sector representing 2.4 percent of total employment in the economy employed around 13,500 workers in 2016,

CHART 86: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



Output per employee works out to Rs 3.5 million in 2016.

CHART 87: OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

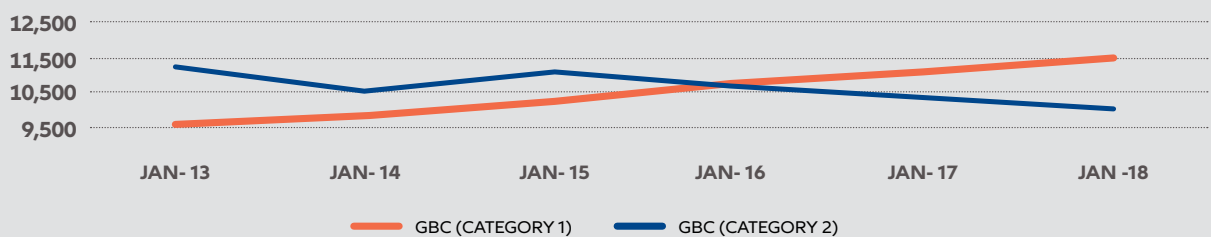


GLOBAL BUSINESS

The Global business sector contributed around 5.5 percent to GDP and grew by 4.5 percent in 2017. It is expected to expand at a higher rate of 4.7 percent in 2018.

Between January 2017 and 2018, the number of live global business companies Category 1 (GBC1) increased by 3.9 percent to 11,501. During the same period, the number of GBC Category 2 declined from 10,283 to 10,084.

CHART 88: NUMBER OF LIVE GBCS



Source: Financial Services Commission

TABLE 1: GLOBAL BUSINESS EVOLUTION

Number of Live GBCs ¹	Category1 ²	Category2	MCs ³	Global Funds ⁴
Jan-13	9,660	11,207	165	860
Jan-14	9,825	10,668	171	871
Jan-15	10,306	11,011	174	883
Jan-16	10,756	10,688	180	917
Jan-17	11,067	10,283	178	929
Jan-18	11,501	10,084	182	982

1: Exclude companies Struck off / surrendered licence/ licence revoked/ Licence Lapsed or changed regime during the year

2: Include Global Funds

3: MCs Management Companies (Include Corporate Trustees as from May 2008)

4: Exclude funds in process of winding up

Source: Financial Services Commission

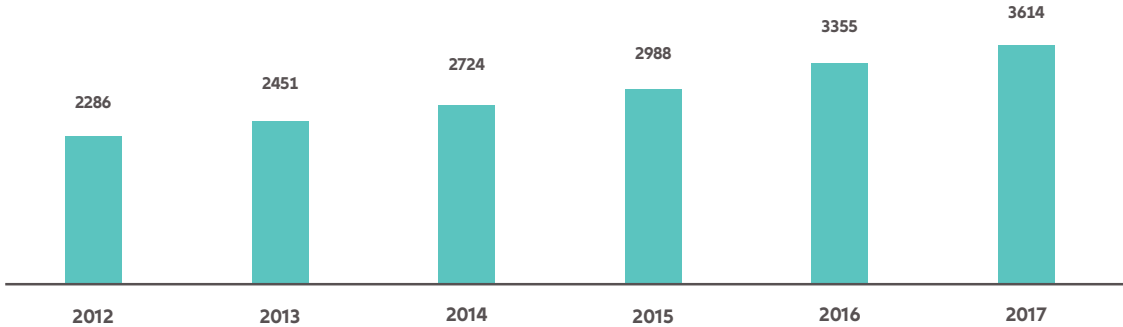
Traditional Sectors

(cont'd)

EMPLOYMENT

Some 3,355 persons were employed in Management Companies in December 2016, compared to 2,987 in December 2015. Provisional figures for 2017 indicated a further increase of 3,614 in employment.

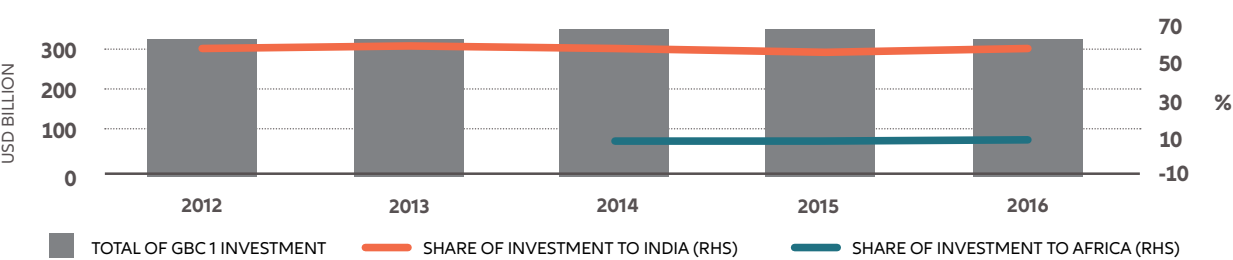
CHART 89: EMPLOYMENT IN MANAGEMENT COMPANIES



INVESTMENT

In 2016, total outward investment through GBC1 entities amounted to USD 327.6 billion, out of which around 55 percent was to India. The share of total investment into Africa increased from 8.7 percent in 2015 to 9.6 percent in 2016.

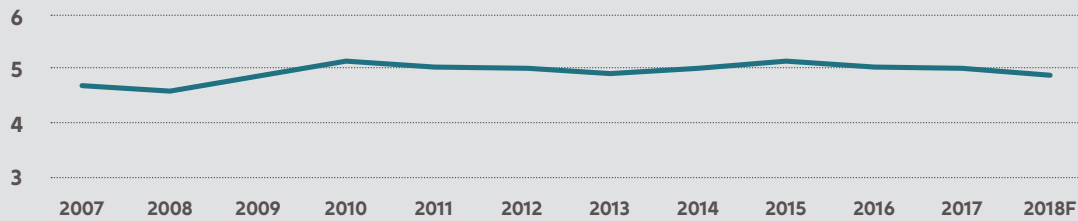
CHART 90: TOTAL GBC1 OUTWARD INVESTMENT



ICT

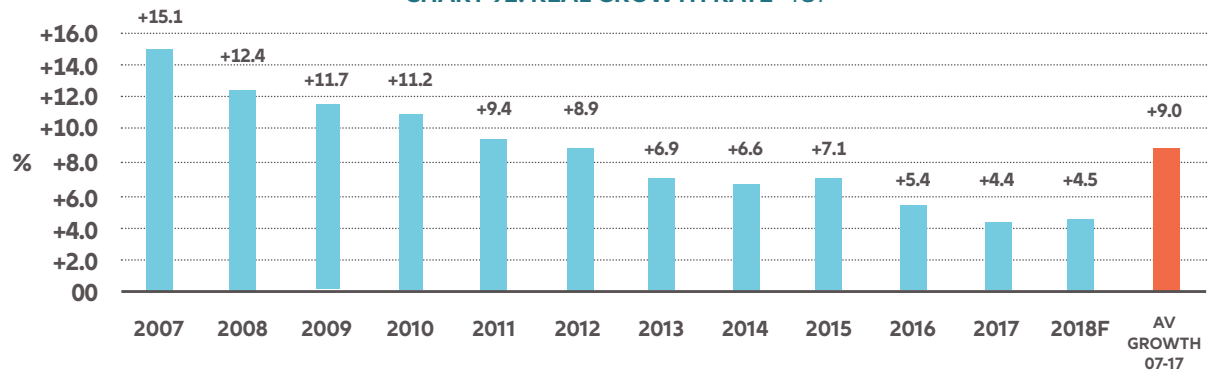
The ICT sector contributes around 5 percent to GDP, on average.

CHART 91: ICT AS A % OF GDP



Activities in the ICT sector expanded by 4.4 percent in 2017 and are expected to grow by 4.5 percent in 2018.

CHART 92: REAL GROWTH RATE - ICT



In 2016, large establishments in the ICT sector employed around 15,390 persons, representing

4.9 percent of the total employment in large establishments nationwide.

TABLE 2: EMPLOYMENT IN LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS - ICT SECTOR

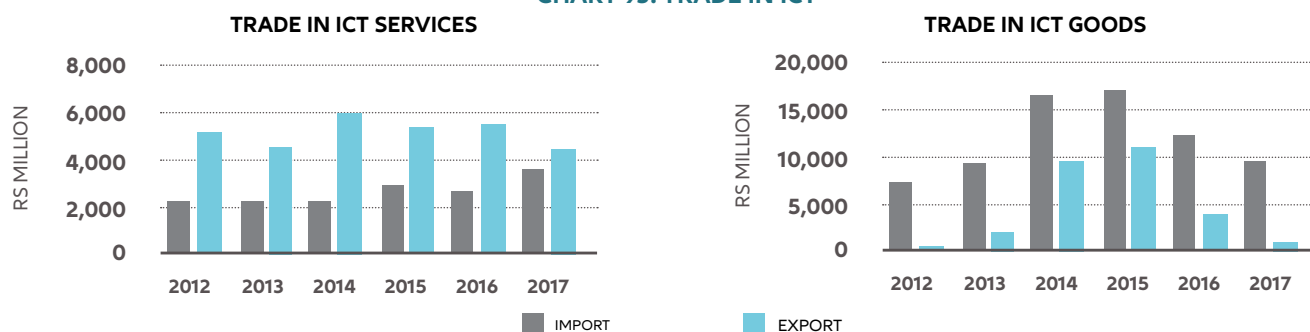
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Large Establishments in ICT sector	136	138	140	134	129
Employment in ICT sector	12,972	14,094	14,747	15,006	15,390
Male	7,068	7,600	7,900	8,120	8,060
Female	5,904	6,494	6,847	6,886	7,330

Traditional Sectors (cont'd)

In 2017, exports of ICT goods amounted to Rs 1,295 million, while imports were Rs 9,653 million. Trade in ICT goods was lower than in 2015 and 2016, mainly due to a decline in both imports

and re-exports of cellular phones. Exports of ICT services amounted to Rs 4,385 million against imports of Rs 3,523 million.

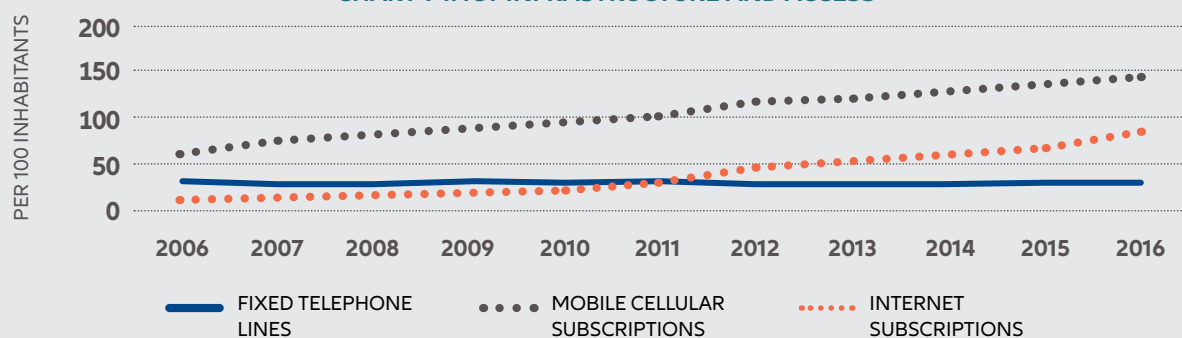
CHART 93: TRADE IN ICT



While the percentage of households with cellular mobile telephones increased by 2.6 percent between 2014 and 2016, the percentage of those with fixed telephones declined by 2.5 percent. The number of households with internet access increased by 11.3 percent in

2016, to reach 63.3 percent of total households. The number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants went up from 139.5 in 2015 to 143.6 in 2016. This represented an increase of 2.9 percent, with 1,814,000 mobile cellular subscriptions in 2016.

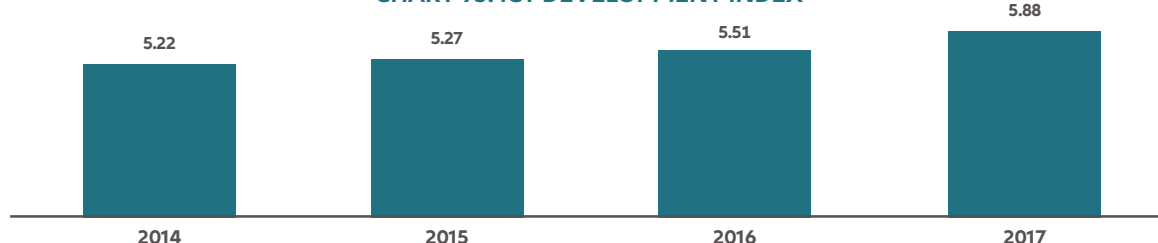
CHART 94: ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS



The proportion of the population aged 5 and above who can use computers reached 60.5 percent in 2016, indicating an increase of 1.7 percent compared to 2014.

Mauritius has been consistently improving its performance in the ICT sector. The International Telecommunication Union ranked Mauritius, with an ICT Development Index of 5.88, 1st in Africa and 72nd out of 176 countries worldwide in 2017.

CHART 95: ICT DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Source: International Telecommunication Union

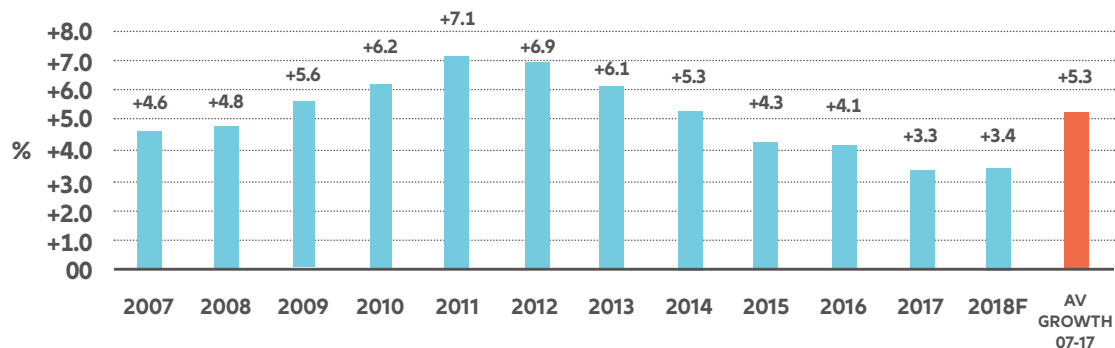
Economic Review And Outlook: Sectoral

Emerging Sectors

REAL ESTATE

In 2017, Real Estate activities grew by 3.3 percent and are expected to expand by 3.4 percent in 2018.

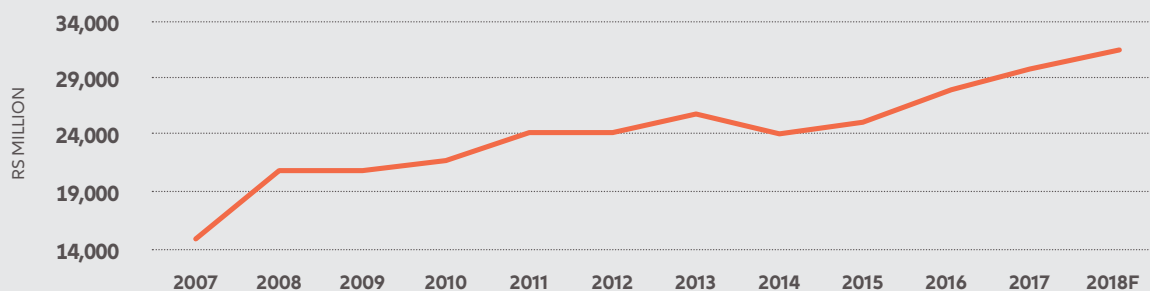
CHART 96: REAL GROWTH RATE - REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES



In 2017, around 38 percent of total investment was directed towards the Real Estate sector. Investment in the sector went up by 6.3 percent

and is expected to increase by 4.7 percent to reach Rs 31,297 million in 2018.

CHART 97: INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES

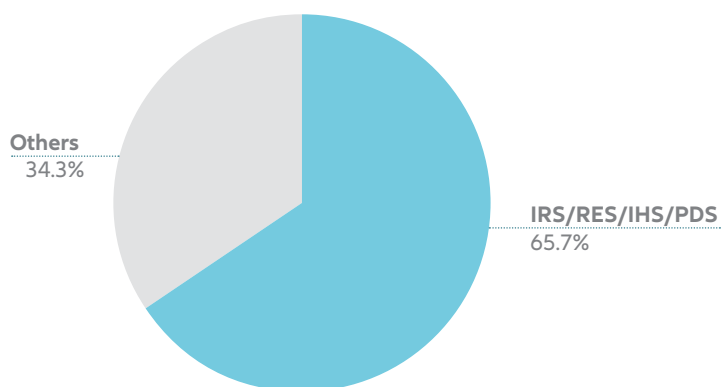


Emerging Sectors (cont'd)

IRS/RES/IHS/PDS¹

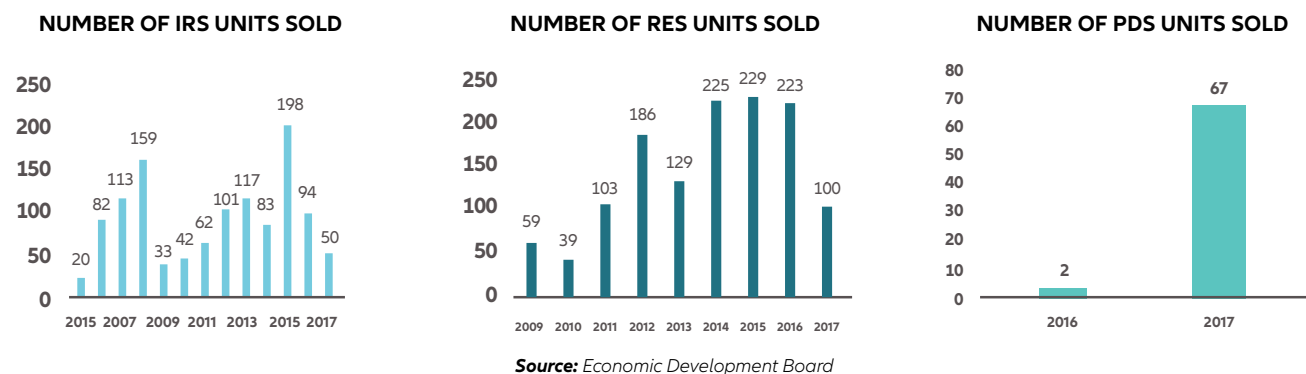
In 2017, Rs 8.8 billion of FDI were invested in Real Estate development, of which 65.7 percent went to projects under the IRS/RES/IHS/PDS Schemes.

**CHART 98: GROSS DIRECT INVESTMENT FLOWS
IN REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES IN 2017**



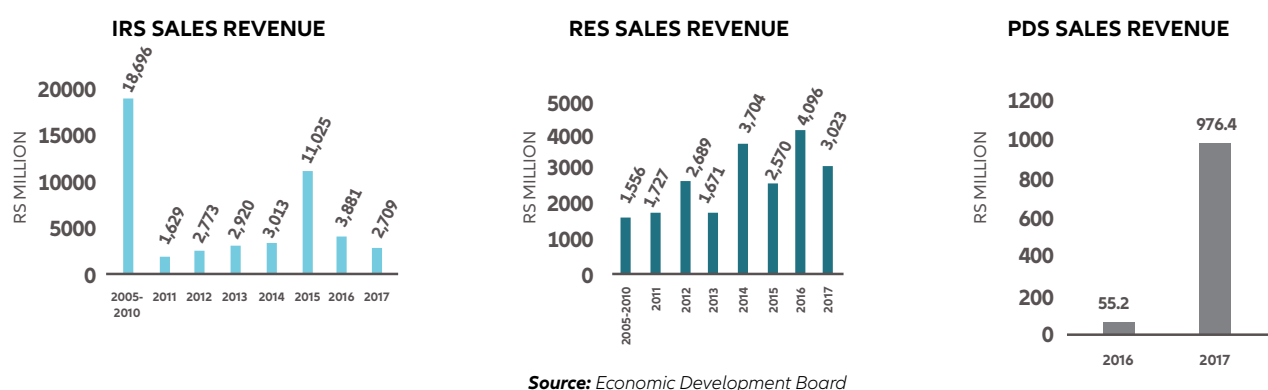
It was estimated that 50 IRS, 100 RES and 67 PDS residential units were sold in 2017.

CHART 99: RESIDENTIAL UNITS SOLD



Between 2005 and 2017, total revenue from the sales of these residential units amounted to Rs 6,708 million namely Rs 2,709 million from IRS, Rs 3,023 million from RES, and Rs 976 million from PDS.

CHART 100: REVENUE FROM SALES OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS



1. The Integrated Resort Scheme (IRS), the Real Estate Scheme (RES) and Property Development Scheme (PDS) are aimed at encouraging the acquisition of residential property in Mauritius by non-citizens.

KNOWLEDGE CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Total enrolment in tertiary education amounted to 48,089 in 2016. Around 80 percent (38,178) were studying locally and 20 percent (9,911) overseas. Of those based locally, around 55 percent (20,966) were enrolled in public funded institutions, 32 percent (12,303) in private institutions and 13 percent (4,909) were undertaking self-study² without going through a tertiary institution locally.

The number of foreign students in Mauritius has increased from 573 in 2007 to 1,736 in 2016. The students are mainly enrolled in medical programmes, business management, information technology, hospitality management and Law. It is estimated that an international student spends on average MUR 20,000 per month which includes tuition fees, accommodation costs and living expenses.

CHART 101: ENROLMENT IN TERTIARY EDUCATION

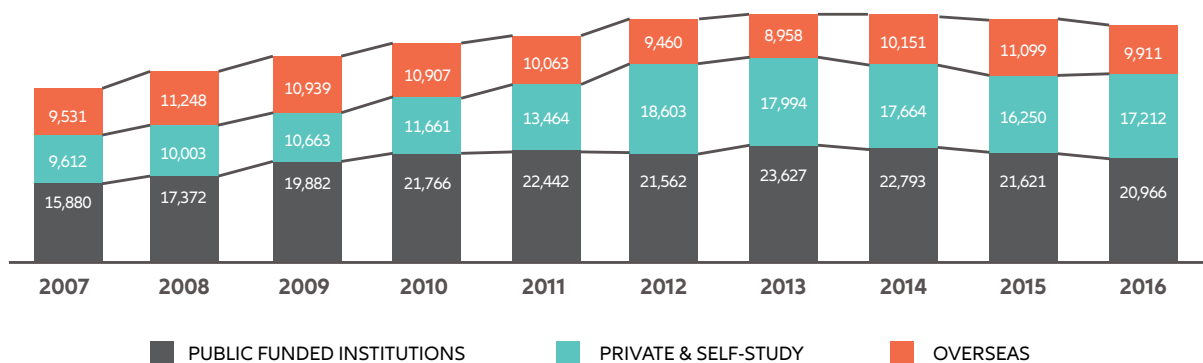
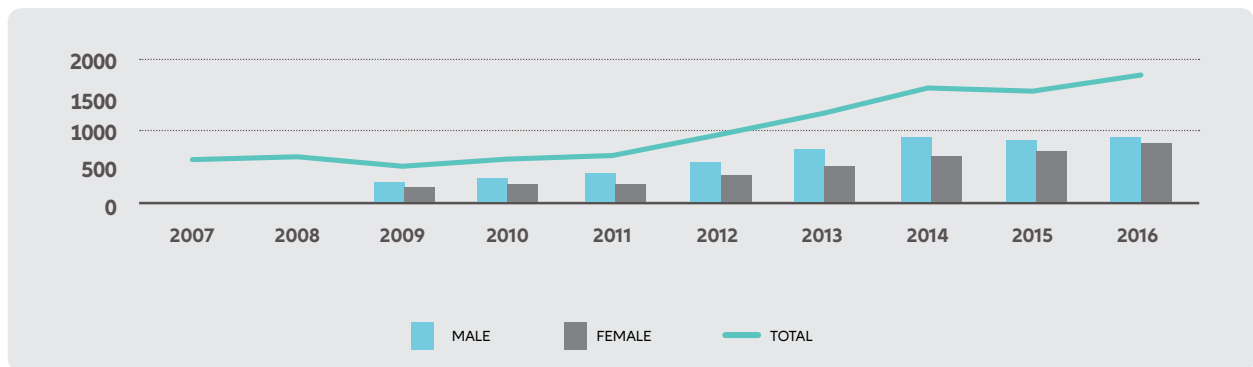


CHART 102: ENROLMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN TERTIARY EDUCATION LOCALLY



The foreign students came from 69 different countries, mainly India, South Africa, Nigeria, Madagascar, France, Tanzania and Kenya.

TABLE 3: MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

	Number	Percentage
India	503	29.0
South Africa	231	13.3
Nigeria	146	8.4
Madagascar	122	7.0
France	110	6.3
Tanzania	82	4.7
Kenya	79	4.6

2. Students on Self-study follow courses exclusively through the distance education/e-learning mode

Emerging Sectors (cont'd)

MEDICAL HUB

In 2017, some 11,000 foreign patients visited Mauritius for treatment compared to 18,000 in 2016. They chose Mauritius mainly for advanced treatment in cardiology, cosmetic & plastic surgery, hair grafting and fertility treatment.

Around 14 percent of foreign patients were from France and 16 percent from countries in the region.

There are 5 regional hospitals and 2 district hospitals providing public healthcare services in Mauritius. In addition, there are 3 specialised hospitals for chest diseases, 1 for eye diseases, 1 for ear, nose and throat (E.N.T.) diseases, 1 psychiatric hospital and 2 Cardiac Centres.

CHART 103: MAIN AREAS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT IN 2017

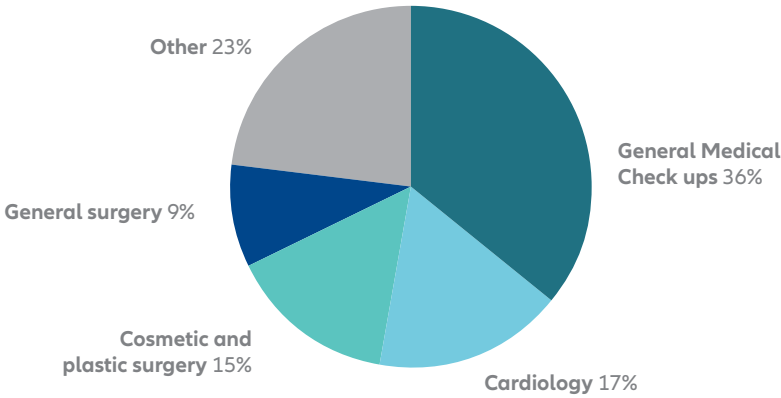
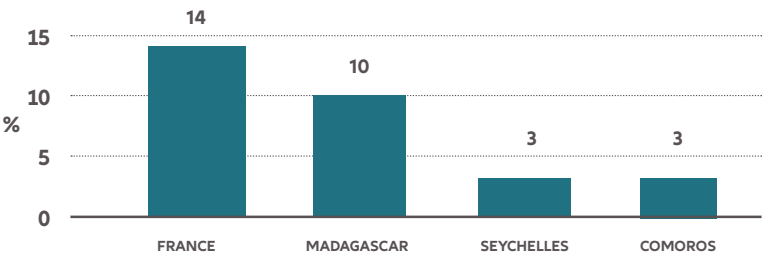


CHART 104: MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF MEDICAL TOURISTS IN 2017

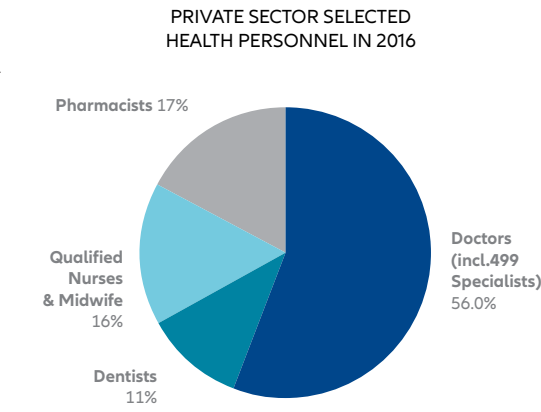
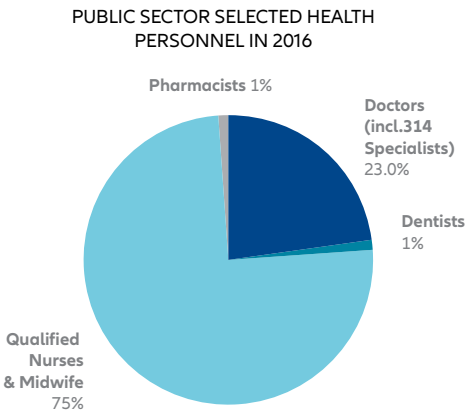


Source: Economic Development Board

Seventeen private health institutions are also providing health care services.

There are some 5,000 medical and paramedical personnel in the public sector and 2,900 in the private sector.

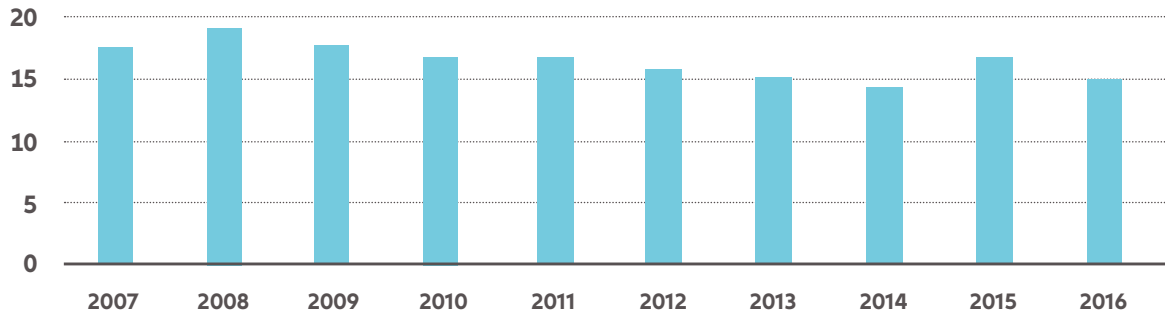
CHART 105: PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTOR HEALTH PERSONNEL IN 2016



RENEWABLE ENERGY

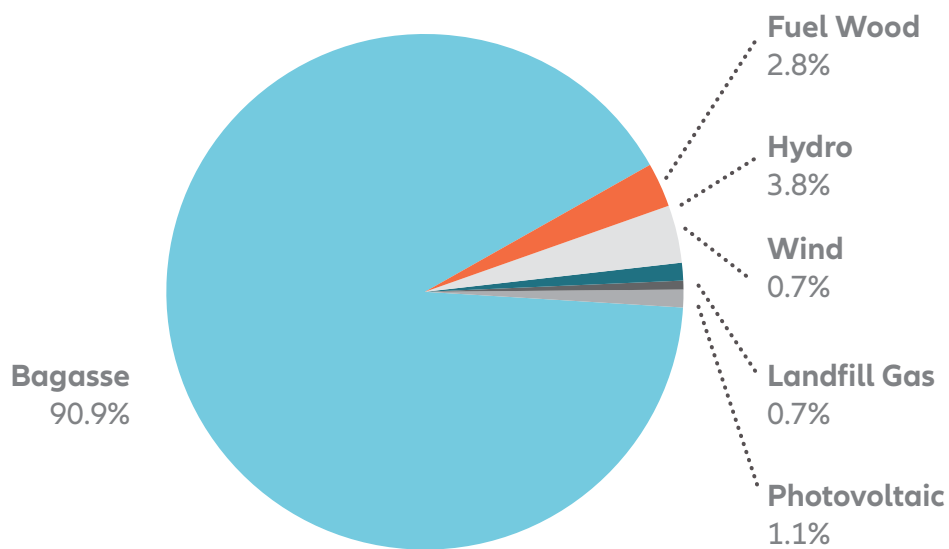
In 2016, around 15 percent of the total primary energy requirement was produced from local renewable sources comprising hydro, wind, landfill gas, photovoltaic, bagasse and fuel wood.

CHART 106: RENEWABLES AS A % OF TOTAL ENERGY REQUIREMENTS



Bagasse was the main source of energy supply from the renewables.

CHART 107: SOURCES OF RENEWABLES AS A % OF TOTAL LOCAL (RENEWABLES) REQUIREMENTS IN 2016



Energy production from photovoltaic went up by 18.2 percent in 2016, from 2.2 ktoe³ to 2.6 ktoe. Production from wind increased significantly from 0.2 ktoe to 1.5 ktoe that is around 7 folds.

3. Ktoe: thousand tonnes of oil equivalent

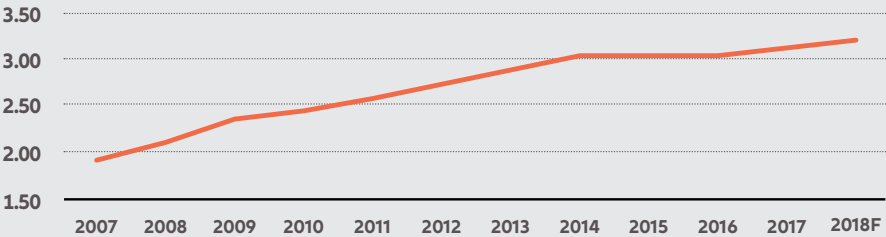
Emerging Sectors

(cont'd)

CREATIVE INDUSTRY

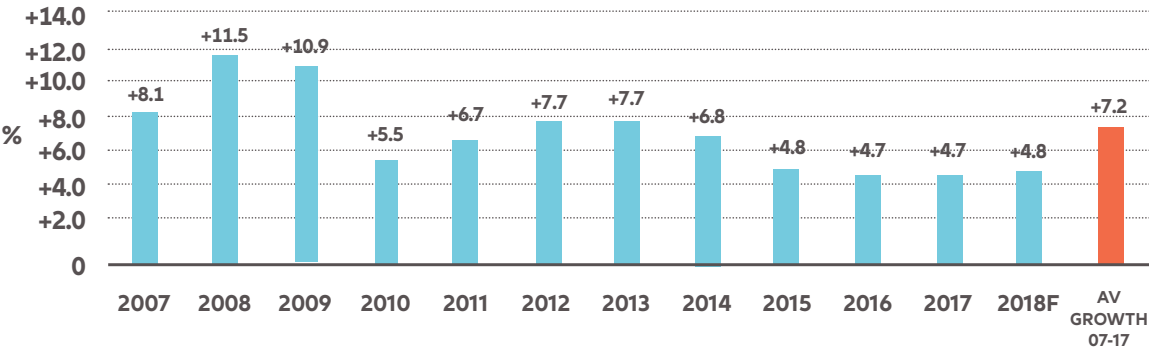
Between 2016 and 2017, the contribution to GDP of the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector increased from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent .

CHART 108: ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION AS A % OF GDP



The sector expanded by 4.7 percent in 2017 and is expected to grow by 4.8 percent in 2018.

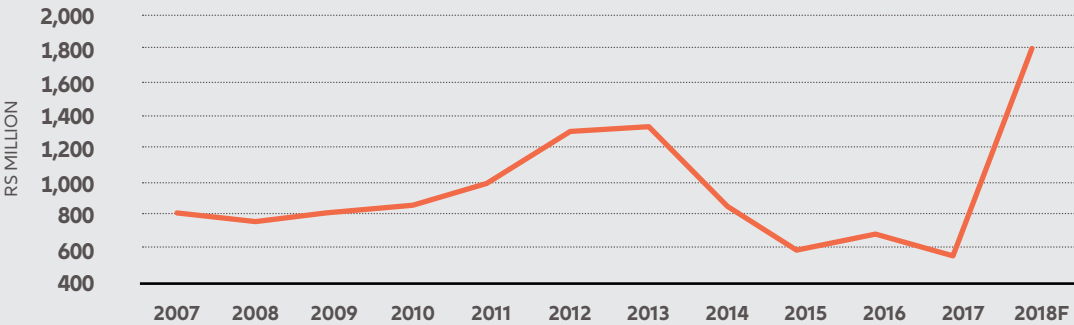
CHART 109: REAL GROWTH RATE - ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION



In 2017, some Rs 571 million were invested in the Arts, Entertainment and Recreation sector. In 2018, investment is expected to increase

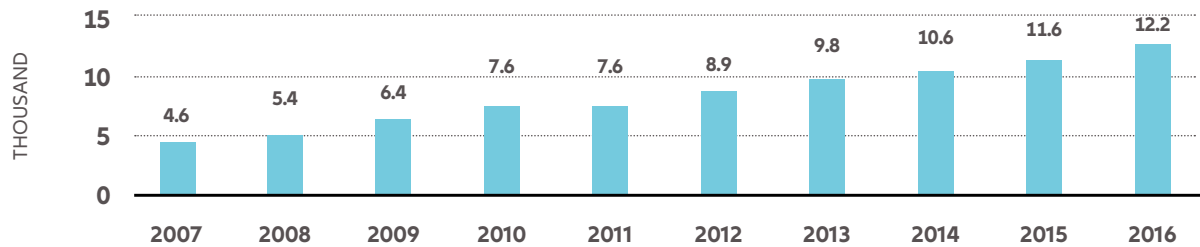
substantially to Rs 1,785 million, mainly due to the construction of the Multi-Sport Complex at Cote d'Or.

CHART 110: INVESTMENT IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION



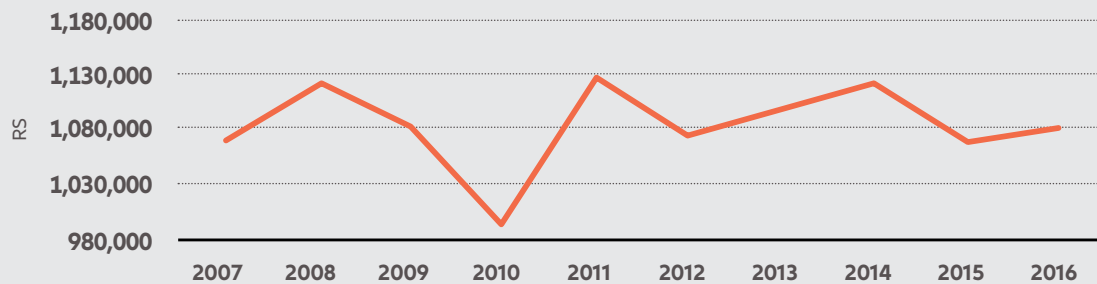
In 2016, employment in the sector increased from around 11,600 to around 12,200 persons.

CHART 111: TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION



Output per employee increased from Rs 1,066,293 in 2015 to Rs 1,078,700 in 2016.

CHART 112: OUTPUT PER EMPLOYEE IN ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION



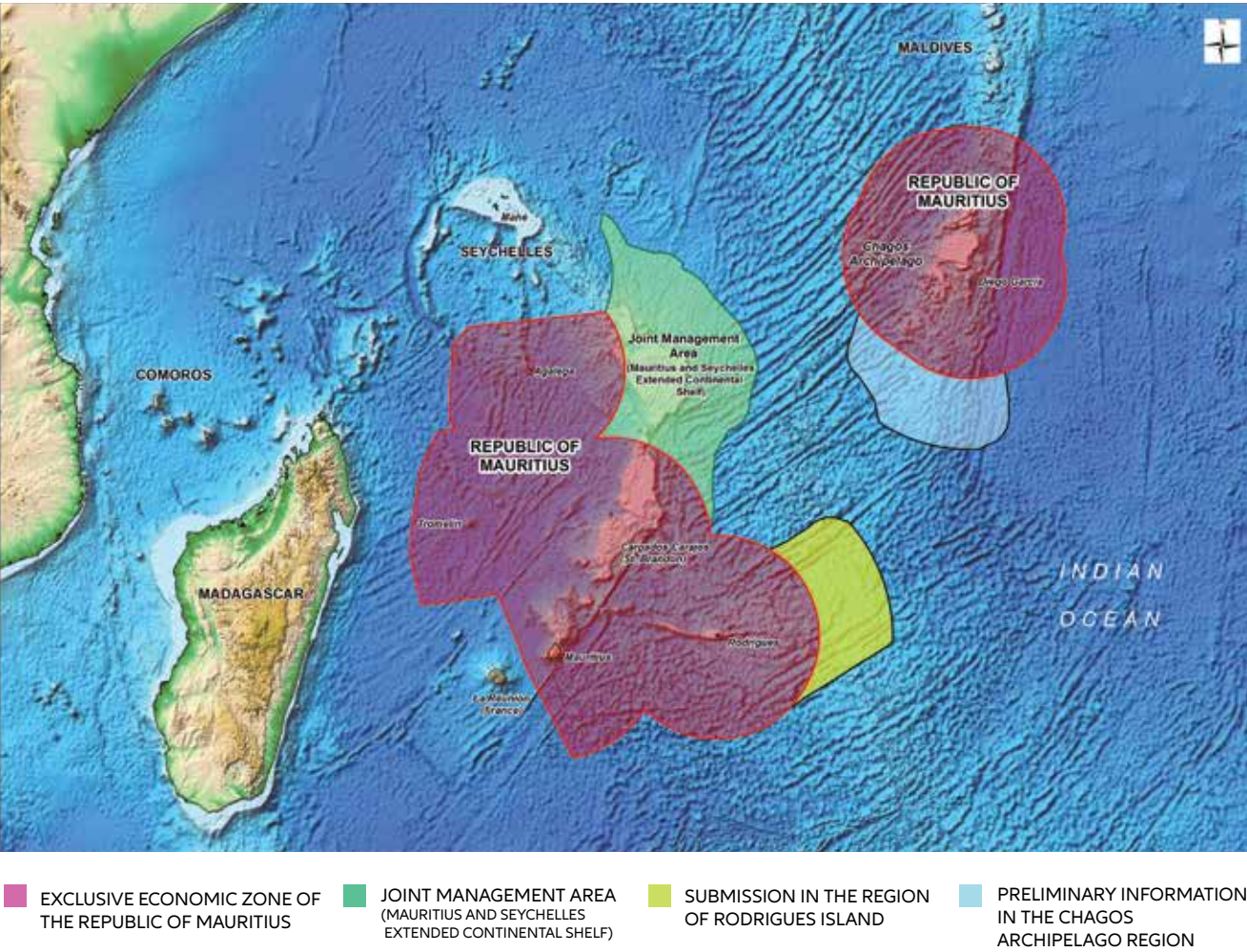
Emerging Sectors

(cont'd)

BLUE ECONOMY

Mauritius has a total maritime zone of 2.6 million km², of which 2.3 million km² represents the Exclusive Economic Zone. An additional

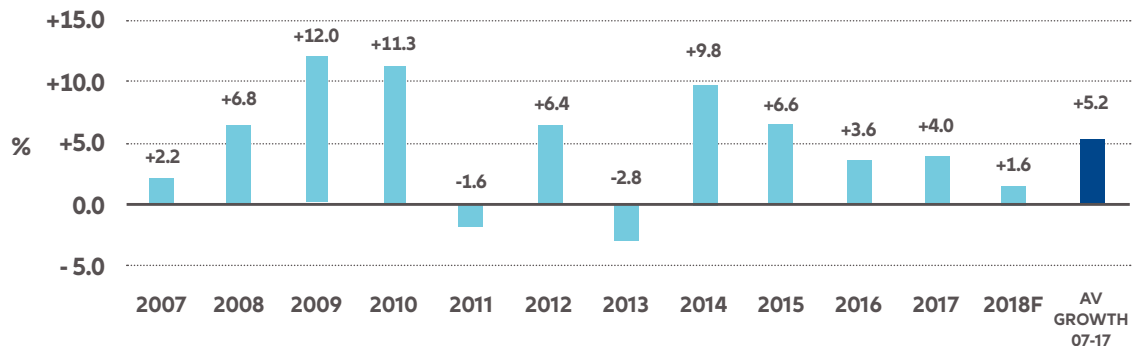
expanse of 396,000 km² is co-managed with the Republic of Seychelles.⁴



4. The Republic of Mauritius established that the outer edge of the continental margin in the relevant land territory in the Chagos Archipelago Region (Egmont and Diego Garcia Islands) extends beyond 200 nautical miles. As required by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS Article 76), Mauritius made a submission to the Commission to set out the coordinates of the outer limits of the Extended Continental Shelf (ECS).

THE SEAFOOD SECTOR

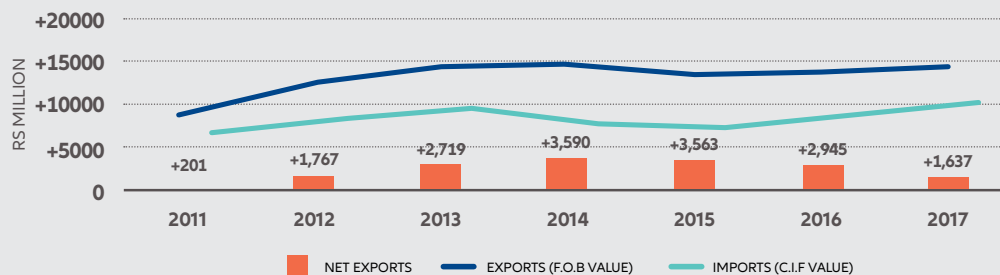
CHART 113: REAL GROWTH RATE - SEAFOOD



In 2017, imports of seafood products increased year-on-year from Rs 11,132 million to Rs 12,634 million. These imports were re-exported, processed and canned for exports, and consumed locally. Total re-exports⁵ in 2017 were estimated

at Rs 3,503 million, while processed seafood products exported amounted to Rs 10,768 million. A net export of Rs 1,637 million in the seafood sector was recorded.

CHART 114: TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PREPARATIONS



SEAPORT

In 2017, out of the 3,184 vessels which visited Port Louis, 34 percent were fishing vessels while 17 percent were carrying containers. The share of

cruise vessels has increased by about 1 percent in 2017.

TABLE 4: VESSEL TRAFFIC

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Vessel Traffic	2,654	3,476	3,652	3,329	2,947	2,934	3,184
Containerised Vessels	543	624	669	607	568	567	538
Dry Bulk Carriers	53	57	61	58	52	56	58
Tankers (Liquid Bulk Carriers)	74	71	70	61	78	141	115
General Bulk Vessels	13	11	5	7	103	101	100
Fishing Vessels	767	851	993	1,067	953	977	1,067
Cruise Vessels	23	23	15	18	23	28	30
Others	1,181	1,839	1,839	1,511	1,170	1,064	1,276

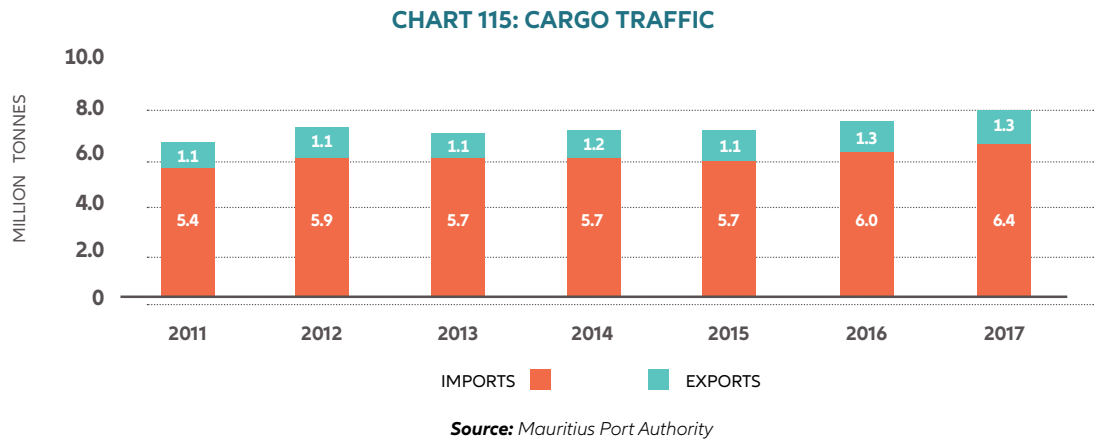
Source: Mauritius Port Authority

5. Re-exports are goods which are exported in the same condition as imported or after undergoing minor operations which leave them essentially unchanged

Emerging Sectors

(cont'd)

Total cargo traffic (both imports and exports) increased from 7.3 million tonnes in 2016 to 7.7 million tonnes in 2017.



In 2017, some 379,371 containers were handled in 2017 – 250,916 containers (TEU: 20 foot equivalent units) for imports and 128,455 for exports.

