



**L'expérience de l'avenir**



STRATEGY

PROACTIVITY

ADAPTABILITY

RESPONSIVENESS

EXCELLENCE

RELIABILITY

DYNAMISM

STABILITY



EFFICIENCY



PROFESSIONALISM

CONFIDENCE

INNOVATION

PROXIMITY



**2011**  
ANNUAL  
REPORT



# Mission Statement

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To serve and promote the interests of the business community in playing a leading role in the economic development of Mauritius

# CONTENTS OF TABLETS

106	95
62	74
48	43
39	12
7	4

## Council Members

## Speech of the President

## President's Report

13	Overview
14	Representative Role
15	Governance
16	Advocacy
23	Specialized Services
25	Communications
28	Training
30	Corporate Social Responsibility
31	Sustainable Development, Research and Development
32	Regional and International Business Networking
38	Prospects

## MCCI Audit Committee

## Global Economic Context

## The Mauritian Economy

51	Main Aggregates
53	Investment
56	Consumption and Savings
57	External Trade
58	Inflation
59	Employment
60	Public Finance

## Sectoral Analysis

64	Agriculture
66	Manufacturing
69	Hotels and Restaurants
71	Financial Intermediation
72	Information and Communication Technology
73	Conclusion

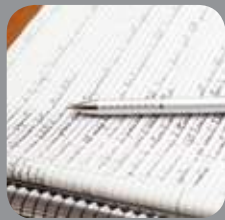
## Economic Data

75	Table 1: Main National Accounts aggregates
76	Table 2: Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices
77	Table 3: Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous years)
78	Table 4: Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use
79	Table 5: Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use
80	Table 6: Balance of Payments
80	Table 7: Employment by Industrial Group
81	Table 8: Public Finance
82	Table 9: Tourists Arrivals by Country of Residence
83	Table 10: Transport
84	Table 11: Cargo Traffic
85	Table 12: Container Traffic
86	Table 13: Trade (2010) by Section
87	Table 14: Trade (2010) by Chapter
91	Table 15: Re-Exports: Main Destination for 2011
92	Table 16: Domestic Exports: Main Destination for 2011
93	Table 17: Total Exports: Main Destination for 2011
94	Table 18: Imports: Main Origins for 2011

## Membership List

## Delegates and Advisers

# 1



2011 Council Members



## ■ 2011 Council Members

### **PRESIDENT**

**Mr. Cédric de Spéville**  
Avipro Ltd. (Industry Group)  
Gentilly  
Moka

### **VICE-PRESIDENT**

**Kiran Juwaheer**  
Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd. (Commerce Group)  
Cemetery Road  
Roche Bois

### **INDUSTRY GROUP**

**Mr. Vincent de Labauve d'Arifat**  
Association of Mauritian Manufacturers  
C/o The Mauritius Chamber of  
Commerce and Industry  
3, Royal Street  
Port-Louis

**Mr. Ahmed Parkar**  
Star Knitwear Group  
La Clémence  
Rivière du Rempart

**Mr. Marday Venketasamy**  
Filao Ltée.  
Public Road  
Riche Terre

### **COMMERCE GROUP**

**Mr. Marc Ah Ching**  
Rogers & Co. Ltd.  
5, President John Kennedy Street  
Port-Louis

**Mr. Nicolas Merven**  
Ireland Blyth Ltd.  
IBL House  
Caudan  
Port-Louis

### **INSURANCE GROUP**

**Mr. Jean-Paul Chasteau de Balyon**  
Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.  
Swan Group Centre  
10, Intendance Street  
Port-Louis

### **TOURISM GROUP**

**Mr. Kevin H. Dhukhira**  
Ketrav Ltd.  
3rd Floor, Discovery House  
Quatre-Bornes

### **BANKING GROUP**

**Mrs. Aisha Timol**  
Mauritius Bankers' Association  
Level 15, Newton Tower  
Sir William Newton Street  
Port-Louis

### **OTHER SERVICES GROUP**

**Mrs. Patricia Day-Hookoomsing**  
Association Mauricienne  
des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprise  
1st Floor, Regency Square  
4 Cnr. Conal & Mc. Irvine Streets  
Beau-Bassin

### **TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED SERVICES GROUP**

**Prof. Donald Ah Chuen**  
Union Shipping Ltd.  
2nd Floor, ABC Centre  
Military Road  
Port Louis



## 2011 Council Members (continued)

### **AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS (Permanent Seats)**

***Mr. Shehzad Ahmed***

Mauritius Chamber of Merchants  
*c/o Abdullasonco Ltd.*  
*Louis Pasteur Street*  
*Port-Louis*

***Mrs. Navini Sunassee***

Indian Traders' Association  
*c/o S. Sunassee*  
*Sir William Newton Street*  
*Port-Louis*

***Mr. Armand Ah Kong***

Chinese Chamber of Commerce  
*Suite 206, Jade Court*  
*Jummah Mosque Street*  
*Port Louis*

### **IN ATTENDANCE**

***Mr. Raj Makoond***

Joint Economic Council  
*Plantation House*  
*Port-Louis*

***Mr. Azad Jeetun***

Mauritius Employers' Federation  
*MEF-MCCI Building*  
*Ebène Cyber City*  
*Ebène*

### **CO-OPTED MEMBERS**

***Mr. Patrice Robert***

Thon des Mascareignes  
*Marine Road*  
*Port-Louis*

***Mr. Ganesh Ramalingum***

OTAM  
*3, Royal Street*  
*Port-Louis*



# 2



Speech of the President  
on the occasion of the 163rd Annual General  
Meeting of the MCCI held on 29th March  
2012, Labourdonnais Hotel, Port Louis



## ■ Speech of the President



*Outgoing President, Mr Cédric de Spéville, addressing guests and members at the AGM*

Welcome and thank you for taking the time to be with us this morning. I would like to extend the special thanks of the MCCI to our Ministers, who have honoured this function with their presence and who will, in a moment, share with us their thoughts on issues of great interest to the business community and the country at large.

Many among you have been attending the AGM of the MCCI in previous years. As you are aware, the main business of the AGM is to review the activities and accounts of the MCCI for the last year and approve our work programme and budget for the coming year; and, of course, to have elections to reconstitute the Council of MCCI.

I am pleased to report that during the past year we have increased further the already high levels of governance of our organisation, with new accounting and auditing standards, including the preparation of an impressive Manual of Financial Policies and Procedures and the commissioning of a Business Risk Assessment Study. During the year, the revised constitution of the MCCI, approved at the EGM of March 2011, came into force, making the MCCI an even more representative, open and rules-based organisation.

Speaking about the management of our organisation, let me also draw your attention to the major rebranding exercise carried out during the past year to boost the image of the MCCI. The new logo and tag line, which you can see besides me, are the most visible projections of the true dynamic character of the MCCI.

We shall have the opportunity in the second part of this meeting to deal in greater detail with the management of the business of the MCCI. I have the duty during this inaugural session to speak to you about the 'State of the Economy', which is a tradition established by my predecessors. Given the global economic environment and the local context, this is indeed a daunting task. However, I am comforted in this exercise by the internal analytical strengths of the MCCI and the new tools it has developed recently to support its analytical work. I am, of course, referring to our econometric modelling tool, which has enabled us again to make the first GDP forecast in Mauritius for 2012, as well as the Business Confidence Indicator which gives us the pulse of the business world regularly on a scientific basis.

Let me hasten to add that we remain extremely prudent and humble in conducting this exercise on the 'State of the Economy'. It is not our objective to hit headlines. Nor is it in our tradition to shy away from issues, however disturbing they may be, which we believe can have an impact on our economic fortunes and the future well-being of our people. We take this exercise seriously as we see it as a major contribution of our organisation to the policy dialogue which determines the management of our economy.

During recent months there has been much apprehension about the impact of the Eurozone crisis and the downward revision of the world growth prospects on the Mauritian economy. This apprehension has been fuelled by the counter performance of some sectors most exposed to the European market, especially tourism and export manufacturing.



## Speech of the President

(continued)

The MCCI has conducted a detailed analysis of the performance of the Mauritian economy in 2011 and prospects for 2012 in a document which shall be posted on our website to-day. I shall limit myself here to the main conclusions of this report and spend some time on the challenges ahead.

Let me start our predicament on the state of the economy with an analysis of the macro picture. In our view, the economic fundamentals of the Mauritian economy remained stable in 2011 and should continue to be so during 2012. Revised estimates of GDP growth for 2011 point to a 4.1% increase while projections, including our own, for 2012 are in the range of 3.3 to 4%. Although this performance is lower than what prevails in the emerging economies and Sub-Saharan Africa, it is still higher than the estimated world average by about 1%.

A closer look at sectoral growth rates in 2011 shows that all sectors, except construction, have registered positive growth rates. Growth remains balanced although the services sector is on average growing faster.

On the external front, the trade balance of goods and services should deteriorate in 2012 but overall the balance of payments should register a surplus and the external reserves of the country should remain comfortable.

With an overall deficit, which should remain below 3% of GDP, and a public debt which should not cross the 60% level, public finance is no cause of worry, at least for the current year.

The rate of inflation has gone up in 2011 and should remain in the range of 5 to 6% in 2012, given the pressure on prices of imported raw materials, energy and food products, as the USA and Japan joined the emerging economies on the road of renewed growth.

Unemployment will edge a bit higher in 2012 from the 7.9% level of 2011, given that the rate of growth, added to the mismatch in skills, would be insufficient to absorb completely all new entrants in the labour market, as well as those coming from retrenchments.

Our macro-analysis is broadly in line with what the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance presented earlier this year and the Public Information Notice of the IMF, released 10 days ago. We are not in a state of economic emergency and the country should sail through 2012 with its macro fundamentals broadly unchanged, unless the crisis in the Euro zone worsens significantly in the second half of 2012 and prospects for growth in world output are revised further downwards.

The problem with macro figures and averages is that they hide as much as they reveal. That is why we are getting so many conflicting signals as we move closer to the ground. Our overall performance is the result of strengths as well as weaknesses, appropriate business strategies as well as outdated business models, supporting policy stances as well as some specific measures going in the opposite direction. In this second part, I propose to shed some light on the undercurrents which support the Mauritian economic architecture.

There is no doubt that the diversification of the sources of growth has made the Mauritian economy more resilient over time. To-day no single sector can sway our economic trajectory on its own. We registered a 4.2% growth in 2010 when the sugar sector contracted by 6.4% and a 4.1% growth in 2011 as the construction sector registered a negative growth.

For 2012, tourism and textile seem to be again the first casualties of the deterioration in the Euro zone. Prospects for these two sectors will most likely have to be revised downwards in the coming months. But again the MCCI GDP forecast of 3.8% for 2012 will be probably only slightly lowered next month.

The diversified nature of the economy is a definite strength. But it also carries other challenges in terms of the alignment of macroeconomic strategies with sectoral support schemes, which I shall address later.

The other strength of the Mauritian economy is the capacity of our economic operators to address new challenges. The remarkable transformation of the sugar industry is one of many examples of the drive of the local private sector to rise to new challenges. The performance of the export manufacturing sector during 2011, with a 7.8% growth, in an extremely difficult situation in our main export markets, is yet another testimony to the resilience of our economic operators.



## Speech of the President

(continued)

Let us also recognize that public authorities have over the years adopted policy stances that support the emergence of new sectors, facilitate business development and promote investment and growth. To quote the last Public Information Note of the IMF : “Over the last two decades, wide-ranging structural reforms, supported by prudent policies, have established Mauritius as a top performer” end of quote.

Without this coherent and sustained policy stance Mauritius would not have registered the performance which has attracted attention worldwide.

The last but certainly not least strength of our economic performance is the public-private sector policy dialogue. Although we might not agree on all policy orientations, there is a process of consultations which has contributed to developing a shared agenda more often than not.

These strong foundations have served us well in the past. And to build upon, there is a need to critically look at some policies which, in our view, might undermine the coherence of our shared vision.

First, there is absolutely no doubt that the strategy adopted since 2006 has given a new dynamism to the Mauritian economy: the levelling of incentive regimes, the introduction of the uniform low tax regime, the opening of the country to foreign investment and talent and the significant improvement of the business environment, have all initially contributed to bring much higher levels of FDI, higher growth rates, low levels of unemployment and greater fiscal space. It has also contributed to enhance the resilience of the economy, as described earlier.

However, six years down the road there are some lessons to be drawn from the implementation of this strategy. First, the main thrust of this strategy which was ‘Let 10 pillars bloom’, has been proved unrealistic. The implicit assumption in the strategy that once the enabling environment is put into place, and the country is effectively made open to the world, the forces of entrepreneurship will be automatically unleashed and foreign investment and talent will flock in to take the country to new heights. In fact the bulk of FDI actually went to existing sectors, especially tourism and financial services, and two emerging sectors, property development and ICT, whose foundations, in terms of incentives, regulatory framework and accompanying policies, had been well laid. All the other prospective pillars, be it the land-based oceanic industry, the medical or education hubs have either been stalled or are still in their infant stage. Some, like the Freeport or the shopping tourism pillar, have actually gone down.

Some of these developments might be attributable to the global economic crisis. But the root cause of this counter performance is, in our view, a capacity constraint: we do not have the human, financial, technological and policy formulation resources to implement such an ambitious development agenda. We are spreading ourselves too thin in too many directions. More focus on some key clusters should yield higher dividends.

In this context we welcome the decision of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, to prepare a 10 year development plan. There is need for a coherent macro-economic framework that can lay out what the country can reasonably achieve over the next decade instead of the multiplication of sectoral strategies with very few linkages between them.

The other thrust of the 2006 strategy was an ‘adopt or perish’ directive to existing industries as the country embarked on an ambitious trade liberalisation programme. The implicit assumption again was that ‘emerging pillars’ will be the sources of future growth and, in the process, the country can do away with some ‘sunset industries’. The manufacturing sector was in the line of fire of this new directive.

Fortunately for Mauritius, the manufacturing sector has showed its resilience and it is still the largest single contributor to GDP, with a share of 18%. The domestic manufacturing sector has withstood the drastic reduction in duties on manufactured products and has continued to grow. The export manufacturing sector has weathered the storm of the phasing out of the Multi Fibre Arrangement and the global liberalisation of the trade in manufactured products. It has registered a 6.5% growth in 2010, followed by a 7.8% growth last year, as mentioned earlier.

The manufacturing sector is not a sunset industry. It has had a glorious past. We believe it also has a future. Together with the Association of Mauritius Manufacturers, we have been spreading the good word of a revival of the manufacturing sector. On Tuesday last, MCCI and AMM released a comprehensive study on the local manufacturing sector, which we had commissioned to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of this backbone of the Mauritian economy. This will certainly be a major input in a new industrial strategy. We are satisfied that thanks to our initiatives, we are being more and more listened to and understood. First, by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, with regular meetings with Minister Cader Sayed Hossen and his Officials, especially in the Industrial Monitoring Committee, which he has



## Speech of the President

(continued)

*From left to right: Dr. the Hon. A. Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Mr Cédric de Spéville, outgoing President and Mr. Cader Sayed-Hossen, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection at the MCCI's Annual General Meeting.*



established. We are also getting much attention from our promotional agencies, Enterprise Mauritius and the Board of Investment. We are hoping to get the ear of the Ministry of Finance on the vital issue of a low residual duty on products which have a strategic importance in the industrial value chain and the need to scale up our efforts in export promotion, especially to the Region.

We remain confident, that if our policies are aligned, we can take the manufacturing sector to new heights and place it at the heart of our new development plan.

Another area where we need better alignment of the economic strategy is the contribution of the region to our economic development. A lot has been done in terms of market access and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, and Minister Boolell in particular, for all the efforts put in to secure and improve preferential market access to the region and beyond. We, at the MCCI, have been alongside the Officials of the Ministry in all these trade negotiations and we know how tedious and protracted these negotiations can be.

But beyond market access, there is need for stronger policies in terms of market development and trade promotion as well as in terms of logistics, sea and air links. The export drive will rest on the efficiency and cost of bringing our goods to the region. More importantly, our ambition of being the 'platform' between Africa and Asia will be of no meaning without an efficient, competitive and reliable connectivity with the Region. These were some thoughts and proposals on the broader strategy of the country.

Let me end on a couple of comments on macroeconomic orientations and other policy measures.

I said earlier that one of our strengths is the constructive public-private dialogue on policy orientations. It works well and we have to thank the authorities for associating us to this dialogue. In the 2012 Budget we had broad convergence on a number of important issues and we had the opportunity to say so. Only last week we welcomed the 50 basis points cut in the Repo rate. We have been in agreement with the monetary policy of the Bank of Mauritius, although we had proposed some alternatives on the timing and sequencing of the variations in the Repo rate.

However, we do have diverging views on the exchange rate of the Rupee. According to the latest statistics the Rupee has appreciated by 5% in 2011. Let me repeat at the outset that the MCCI is not in favour of a policy of continued depreciation of the Rupee even if the slow depreciation policy of the 80s and 90s has served us well. In the new economic strategy of an open and diversified economic structure, stability of the rupee should be the main anchor of the exchange rate policy. It is clearly most unreasonable to have an appreciating currency in a difficult international environment, when our operators are battling to remain in business while some of their competitors are enjoying a depreciating currency. From our information on the ground, since the beginning of the pursuit of a policy of appreciating currency in 2008, never has this policy hurt so many enterprises across so many sectors. This policy is undermining the capacity of enterprises to invest, to innovate and take risks at a time when competition is so acute. The exchange rate policy has been too often portrayed simplistically as the lobby of

some interest group against the interest of the consumer. It is absolutely not. It is about the competitiveness of our national economy, about our capacity to continue to create wealth and take our country forward.

My last comment will be on the business environment. We have come a long way since the Business Facilitation Act was passed in Parliament. The high rankings earned by Mauritius from international rating agencies bear testimony to the excellent work done in this area. And the MCCI is still working on various committees to help make things even better. However, since a few years we have drawn the attention of policy makers, that while so much effort is being deployed, there is, now and then, some ad hoc initiatives in some Ministry or authority, which ran counter to our agreed roadmap. We suggested the adoption of the principle of a 'Regulatory Impact Assessment', to avoid such mishaps in the future and this principle was announced in the 2011 Budget.

Unfortunately it seems that there are still recurrences of this unfortunate phenomenon. The recent revision of the levy rates on bottled water and other drinks, without any consideration of its impact on this important industry, including export competitiveness, is a clear example.

We have an impressive track record of cooperation to ensure the sustained economic development of our country. Let us continue to work together to build on our strengths.

**Cédric de Spéville**

# 3



President's Report



## ■ Overview

The short-lived recovery of the world economy after the 2008-2009 global financial and economic crisis, did not allow Mauritius to rebound from the low GDP growth of 2009. The expected 4.1% growth in 2011 and the projected 3.3% - 3.8% figures for 2012 have had a dampening effect on economic activities. This situation has impacted negatively on the capacity of the MCCI to pursue the ambitious programme of activities that it had embarked upon prior to the crisis. The fall in revenue from some of its main activities posed a threat to the pursuit of some major programmes.

However, mindful of the fact some of these initiatives were crucial to the long-term sustainability of the MCCI's services, meaningful resources were devoted to their pursuit.

First, following the study commissioned on the image of our institution, the MCCI embarked on a major rebranding exercise which culminated in the launching of a new logo in November 2011.

Second, taking stock of the new competitive environment which had developed in the tertiary education sector, the MCCI commissioned a study on the 'Centre d'Etudes Supérieures' (CES) to help to reposition the CES on the market. Since then, several actions have been initiated, including the identification of a strategic partner.

Third, as a response to the crisis which has hit our main markets for goods and services, the MCCI has been advocating a diversification of products and markets. In line with its position, the MCCI was in the forefront of all trade negotiations to enhance market access for our goods and services. It also had to heighten its efforts in trade promotion and facilitation.

Fourth, in a challenging economic environment, the MCCI enhanced its advocacy mandate in favour of a macro-economic stance that supports business development and specific measures that improve the business environment. The MCCI GDP forecasts, the first to be released for 2012 and the MCCI Business Confidence Indicator, proved to be useful tools to assert the authority of the MCCI in its advocacy role on economic issues.

Fifth, it pursued its efforts to modernise the delivery of its specialised services. The past year witnessed the introduction of our Electronic Certificate of Origin, major IT investment in the Tax Refund Counter at the airport and a strategic review of our GS1 bar coding services.

Last but not least, the MCCI pursued its quest for higher levels of governance. The new constitution of MCCI came into force during the year, a Code of Conduct for s was introduced, a Financial Procedures and Policies Manual finalised and a training programme for the whole staff on the values of the MCCI, was carried out.

It is comforting to note that the MCCI ended the year with a small surplus while pursuing all these initiatives in a difficult year.



## ■ The representative role

### **The New Constitution of MCCI Direct Membership**

Members will recall that the new Rules of the MCCI were approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 24 March 2011. The objectives of the new rules were to have a better representation of all sectors of the economy, including emerging ones, a more open Membership and enhanced democratic principles. The Rules have been approved by the Registrar of Associations on 18 November 2011.

The Membership of the MCCI has now been divided into eight main categories as follows: Commerce, Industry, Financial Services, Tourism, ICT, Logistics, Property Development, and Other Business Services. A re-categorization exercise of existing sectors has been conducted in January 2012 and the list of sectors after completion of the exercise, is on the MCCI website.

The new Rules also make provision for more seats on the Council. The number of Members to be elected on the Council is now 16 compared to 12 as per our previous rules, and the mandate of Members of the Council has been reduced to two years, against three years in the previous rules. As a result, eight seats instead of four will be open for elections every year.

During the past year the MCCI welcome 20 new Members, with the majority coming from the emerging sectors of the economy. This comforts the image of the MCCI as a multi-sectoral organization that can effectively represents the interests of all sectors.

The MCCI has also recently embarked on a Membership drive programme with a view to consolidating its representative character, as well as to increase its revenue from subscriptions of Members, which as a percentage of total revenue, has fallen well below what prevails in other Membership organizations.

### **Representation through Associations**

The MCCI has continued its effort to enlarge its representation through sectoral associations.

The structured collaboration between the MCCI and the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers (AMM), the Outsourcing Telecommunication Association of Mauritius (OTAM) and the Association Professionnelle des Transitaires (APT) has become closer over the years.

The MCCI provides the secretariat to these associations as well as advice and technical assistance. Joint projects have been initiated to better promote the interests of each association.

Discussions are under way with other organizations from the emerging sectors (ICT, Property Development, Other Services) for these organizations to enter into similar partnerships with the MCCI.





## ■ Governance

During the year 2011, MCCI has pursued its quest to achieve higher levels of governance in all its activities, both internally and in its dealings with external partners.

### Internal Audit

The Audit Committee was chaired last year by the Vice President, Mr. Kiran Juwaheer. The Committee worked to further enhance the financial management of MCCI.

First, following the presentation to the Audit Committee of the "Business Risk Self Assessment" report, commissioned from 'Ernst & Young', an action plan for 2012 is under preparation according to the recommendations made by the internal auditors.

Second, the publication of a Financial Procedures and Policies Manual to ensure greater transparency, control and continuity in work, is in its final stage. The manual, which covers all the activities of MCCI, takes into account the recommendations made by the internal auditors.

Third, a proper debtors follow-up structure has been put into place in line with best practice.

### Finance

With the adverse impact of the global economic crisis on Mauritius, MCCI revenue-earning activities have not been spared. The revenue of the Tax Refund Counter has fallen by 8% while expenses have increased with more software developments introduced to provide better services to our operators. The impact of fluctuations of foreign currency have also had a negative impact on

revenue. Fortunately, some other services have fared better in 2011 and control in expenses has mitigated the impact of fall in revenue in our Tax Refund Counter. As a result, the MCCI has been able to finish the year with a surplus.

In this time of crisis the MCCI is also very near to its costs and is also doing its best to increase its revenue so as to sustain the financial stability of MCCI in the longer term.

### Empowerment of Staff

The strength of the MCCI lies in the professionalism and values of its staff, as revealed by study on the image of the institution. A continuous training programme was held to ensure the alignment of the salaries and skills of the staff with the missions of the MCCI.

First, a workshop for the whole staff was organised on the values of MCCI with follow-up activities.

Second, through the SOPSED Project, described later, 10 MCCI Staff Members participated in capacity building workshops and secondment programmes held in various European and African countries. Themes dealt with in the capacity building activities included CSR, ICT, Arbitration and Mediation, Sustainable Chamber Services and Corporate Governance.

Third, some Members of the staff participated in specialised training to enhance their skills. Among these were the following:

- The Manager of the Trade Division, Mrs. Rooma Narrainen participated in a Seminar for Chambers of Commerce and Industry Associations of Developing Countries, held from 5 July to 25 July 2011, in Beijing, China.
- Mr Anwar Kaidoo, Operations Manager, participated in the Ethics Officer Certification Programme (EOCP) in April 2011 and is now a Certified Ethics Officer of the Ethics Institute of South Africa. He has further followed the EOCP Training of Trainers course in February 2012.
- Several Staff Members of the Tax Refund Counter Staff participated in the workshop 'Shaping Attitude and Behaviour at the Workplace' in August and December 2011.
- Mr. Renganaden Padayachy, Manager of the Economic Analysis and Industry Division, attended the CII Industrial Services training programme organised by the Confederation of Indian Industry from 18 to 27 March 2012 in New Delhi, India.



## ■ Advocacy

Advocacy is undoubtedly the greatest strength of the MCCI as it has the internal skills to authoritatively give its views on a wide spectrum of issues of interest to the business community and to take initiatives which can have a bearing on the long-term interests of the business community and the country.

### **National Economic Policy Orientations**

Through extensive research, innovation in terms of economic methodologies, which support its submissions and views, the MCCI contributes to the national economic policy formulation. Amongst its main contributions are the 'State of the Economy', speech by the outgoing President on the occasion of the AGM and the Memorandum on the National Budget.

In addition, the 'MCCI Business Confidence Indicator' and the 'MCCI GDP Forecasts', two innovative economic tools which have been recently developed to support the analysis of the economic situation of the country, have prompted greater attention to the views of the MCCI on the state of the economy.

#### **(a) The Speech on the 'State of the Economy'**

In the speech on the 'State of the Economy' in March 2011, the MCCI made a thorough analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the economy and made proposals on ways to improve fiscal, exchange rate, monetary and pricing policies. The stances proposed in these variables were to provide impetus to domestic companies to invest, diversify products and markets and achieve growth.

#### **(b) Memorandum on the 2012 Budget**

When the MCCI presented its Memorandum on the 2012 Budget to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the economic environment both in and outside Mauritius had worsened. In this Memorandum, the MCCI laid emphasis on the correction of the conflicting signals given in the 2011 Budget and the need to have new incentives to support investment in innovation, productivity, research and development, as well as a stronger but targeted approach to export promotion.

The 2012 Budget did remove most of the conflicting signals in the 2011 Budget, including the removal of the Capital Gains Tax.

The 2012 National Budget Macro Analysis was also in line with our assessment of the needs of the economy regarding investment, innovation and diversification of products and markets. However, more emphasis was laid on addressing the effects of the current crisis rather than on a set of measures that would increase the future productive capacity of the economy.

#### **(c) The 'MCCI Business Confidence Indicator'**

The MCCI Business Confidence Indicator, based on OECD standards, points the needle in the direction of the mood and confidence of the business community and reflects the views of entrepreneurs on their current situation and future prospects into a single figure.

Launched in 2010, the MCCI Business Confidence Indicator is establishing itself as an important indicator to consider for policy makers in Mauritius and observers outside Mauritius. The insight it provides on what local entrepreneurs face in their day to day activities and the prospects over the short term is unique in Mauritius.

Over the last year, the four issues of this quarterly came out on time, bringing the total number of reports released so far to seven.



*Mr R. Padayachy, Manager, Economic Analysis and Industry Division, and Mr. M. Cheeroo, Secretary General, presenting the Business Confidence Indicator at a press conference.*

## Advocacy (continued)



### Trade

#### ***(d) The 'MCCI GDP Forecasts'***

Growth forecasts have gained more relevance in the unstable economic environment as they assist in decision making processes that shape the economic future.

In Mauritius, policy workers had to rely on the forecasts of 'Statistics Mauritius' or those of the World Bank and the IMF.

Two years ago, our institution decided to establish its own GDP forecasts, using latest econometric models, as part of its economic research programme and its endeavour to introduce additional tools for economic analysis. Over the past year, the MCCI consolidated this initiative and it has already issued three reports for its biannual GDP forecasts. More importantly, it has been the institution in Mauritius which has produced a first GDP forecast both for 2010 and 2011. And its forecast of 3.8% for 2012, released in November 2011, which was considered pessimistic in many quarters, has been subsequently confirmed both by the international agencies and local estimates.

#### ***(e) Other Contributions to Policy Orientations***

The MCCI continued to bring a clearer understanding on several key policy orientations through its interviews and articles in the press and in its own publications

During the past year, the MCCI was relentless in its efforts to improve the local trading environment and to resist temptations for state intervention in the market. On the external front, in line with its strategy to diversify export products and markets, it has been very active in trade negotiations.

#### ***(a) The Local Trade Environment***

##### *Price Observatory*

The Price Observatory was officially launched in March 2011 and was one of the main initiatives on which MCCI had been working over the past couple of years. As Members will recall, as a response to the global economic downturn in 2008, Government, as part of the 'Additional Stimulus Package,' decided to set up a Sub-Committee on the Protection of Purchasing Power to study means of mitigating the adverse impact of price movements in Mauritius. One of the main recommendations of the Sub-Committee, which was jointly chaired by the MCCI and the Ministry of Consumer Protection, was the setting up of a Price Observatory.

The Price Observatory is now fully operational and has been publishing regular monthly reports, comparing prices of sixty products across twenty-two supermarkets around the island. The MCCI has two representatives on the Price Observatory Committee, one of which is a representative of supermarkets, and has been actively involved all the way through. In February 2012, a brainstorming session was organised to assess the work done after one year of operation and to discuss of the future orientations of the Price Observatory.

#### ***Review of Hire Purchase Legislation***

The Hire Purchase & Credit Sale Act was subject to new discussions last year. Members will recall that substantial work was done in 2000 with an in-depth review of the Hire Purchase legislation and extensive consultations were held between the government and the private sector. In 2011, a new Committee on Hire Purchase was set up by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection to review the Act with the objective of making the legislation more business-oriented and consumer friendly. It was agreed that the Committee would be co-chaired by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection and the MCCI.

The MCCI has had several meetings with the operators in the hire purchase sector to discuss areas of the Hire Purchase legislation that were under review and the comments from the private sector were subsequently sent to the Ministry.

#### ***Review of Import and Export Permits***

Over the past years, significant work has been done through various committees set up to rationalise the list of goods subject to permits and the MCCI had been actively involved in these committees. Several of the recommendations made have been implemented with the amendments made in the Finance Act 2011, where a number of products requiring import permits from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, were removed, including products such as fresh/liquid milk, infant milk powder, canned corned beef/mutton, pilchards and pharmaceutical products.



## Advocacy (continued)

In 2011, a new Committee was set up under the aegis of the Board of Investment and Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection to propose simplified procedures for the application and issue of import and export permits. The Committee comprises representatives of the relevant Ministries, the MCCI and other relevant agencies. The Committee will build on the work previously done and aim to further facilitating trade.

### *Price Control*

For several years now, the MCCI has been pressing for a review of the legislation on price control which is unnecessarily extensive. With the Competition Commission now fully operational, the list of products subject to price control needs to be reviewed and reduced to a strict minimum. Moreover, the Price Observatory now provides valuable information on the prices of consumer goods whilst, at the same time, encouraging competition. In 2011, the MCCI has pursued its efforts in this direction and has written to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection requesting that a Sub-Committee be set up to review the list of products subject to price control.

### *Introduction of Excise Stamps on Alcoholic Products*

One of the new measures introduced last year by the Customs Department of the Mauritius Revenue Authority was the affixing of excise stamp on certain categories of alcoholic beverages that would come into force as from January 2012. Several representations were

made to the MCCI from our Members on the practical difficulties that would be encountered with this new measure. The MCCI organized a meeting where Members were apprised of the new measure by a representative of the MRA-Customs. Subsequently, Members had the opportunity to express their concerns over the new measure highlighting the practical problems and cost implications of implementing the proposed measure.

### *Trade Portal*

The MCCI has been the main private sector institution pioneering several trade facilitation initiatives. After having been a major player in the setting up of the 'Mauritius Network Services', which implemented the 'Tradenet' project, and the 'Mauritius Cargo Community Services', the MCCI is now on the steering committee, set up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, to establish a Trade Portal that would contain all the relevant trade-related information. The Trade Portal will include, inter alia, trade laws, trade agreements, administrative procedures, permits and applicable charges. The main objective will be to have an online database where the business community would be able to access all trade information.

### *Export Potential of the Poultry and Honey Sectors*

A study was commissioned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assess the economic interest and sustainability of the poultry and honey sectors to export to the

European market. The study provided an analysis of the actual status, the export prospects and the changes needed to the legislation and production facilities to be able to export to the European market. A Committee jointly chaired by the Ministry of Agro-Industry and the MCCI was subsequently set up to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the report. A workshop was also organized to apprise all stakeholders on the findings of the report and also agree on the modalities to implement the action plan as proposed in the study.

### *Food Legislation*

In 2011, a Committee on Food Legislation was set up, with the participation of some 30 Members operating in the Food industry, to reflect on the constraints posed by the current Food Act and Regulations, and to propose potential solutions.

As a result of the work of this Committee a 'White Paper of the Mauritius Food Industry on the Needs to Review the Food Regulations in Mauritius' was finalised in December 2011. The White Paper will be presented to the Minister of Health and Quality of Life.

In 2011, the MCCI also participated in a Research Group led by the Mauritius Research Council on the Impact of Food Quality on Human Health. Recommendations of the MCCI focused on the promotion of self-regulation and quality assurance along the value chain, and the early involvement of stakeholders in standard/regulation setting and amendments. The need for

## Advocacy (continued)

implementing a food traceability system in the food supply chain in Mauritius, was also emphasised as was the need for improvement of a regulatory framework for food through the setting up of a National Food Regulatory Body, which would be multi-sectoral and federate all stakeholders of the food sector.

### **(b) The International Trading Environment**

#### *International Trade Negotiations*

The MCCI has been actively involved in trade negotiations last year, with much attention being devoted to pursuing the bilateral trade and regional integration objectives. The main developments last year were the conclusion of the Mauritius-Turkey Free Trade Agreement and the new direction given to regional trade integration with the launch of the Tripartite negotiations. There was, however, no major development at the level of the WTO with the Doha Round of Negotiations being at a standstill. The main objective of the MCCI was to promote and safeguard the interests of its members in trade negotiations.

#### **- Economic Partnership Agreement with EU**

Following the signature of the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) in August 2009, negotiations for the conclusion of a full EPA have progressed. A joint ESA-EU EPA meeting was held in Mauritius in November 2011 and significant improvements were noted on issues such as competition policy, development cooperation, agriculture and other trade related issues. The main outstanding areas to be agreed upon were the text on trade in services, export taxes, and the text on rules of origin. It is expected that the negotiations should be completed by the year 2013.

#### **- Mauritius - Turkey FTA**

Bilateral negotiations for the setting up of a free trade area between Mauritius and Turkey were launched in June 2009 following a shared interest from both countries to strengthen their economic and trade relations. The Free Trade Area between Mauritius and Turkey was signed on 9 September 2011 by the Honourable Dr. Arvin Boolell, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade and by the Minister of Economy, Mr. Zafer Çağlayan, for the Turkish Government. The MCCI was represented at the signing ceremony by the Secretary-General, Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo. It is to be noted that the MCCI has been participating in all the rounds of negotiations.

#### **Regional Integration**

Over the past years, we have seen the results of the substantial efforts put by the MCCI in regional trade negotiations with the significant increase in exports to the region. The main illustration remains the phenomenal increase in the export of textile and clothing products to South Africa, which exceeded Rs. 3 billion in 2011. Last year, the MCCI has pursued its efforts in the various trade negotiating fronts to advance the regional integration agenda.

#### **- COMESA-EAC-SADC**

The major development in the region was the official launching of negotiations for the Tripartite Free Trade Area in South Africa in June 2011 for the establishment of an enlarged COMESA-EAC-SADC FTA. The first meeting of the Tripartite Trade Negotiating Forum (TTNF) was held in December 2011 in Kenya to adopt the key documents that would guide the negotiations, including the terms of reference, the rules of procedures and the work plan.

#### **- SADC**

The MCCI has also pursued its efforts at the level of the individual regional economic communities. In SADC, discussions for adopting more flexible rules of origin for the textile and clothing industry and the elimination of non-tariff barriers were the main issues under discussions.

#### *Mauritius - Turkey FTA:*

*From left to right: The Secretary General of the MCCI, Mr Mahmood Cheeroo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Dr. the Hon. Arvin Boolell, the Minister of Economy for the Turkish government, the Hon. Zafer Çağlayan, Mr Assad Bhuglah from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade and Turkish Business operator Mr. Murat Yapici*





## Advocacy (continued)

### - COMESA

At the level of COMESA, the 13th Meeting of the COMESA Council of Ministers held in Malawi in October 2011, adopted the recommendations of the Working Group on Rules of Origin and the Change in Tariff Heading rule was agreed for several products of export interest to Mauritius, including preserved tuna as well as textile and clothing products. Members will recall that, since 2006, the MCCI had been extensively involved in the discussions of the Working Group on Rules of Origin for the adoption of more flexible rules of origin in COMESA.

### - MCCI Breakfast Meet on 'The Regional Market: Opportunities and Challenges'

The opportunities and challenges of regional integration was the theme of a Breakfast Meet organised by the MCCI on 13 September 2011. The Guest Speaker on this occasion was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Dr. the Hon. Arvin Boolell. The main objective was to identify the constraints or challenges faced by operators in the region as well as measures required to increase trade and strengthen business relations in the region.

### Trade Relations with the USA

The Fifth TIFA Council meeting aiming at establishing a high-level forum for advancing a cooperative partnership on trade and investment issues between the U.S. and Mauritius was held in Mauritius on 16-17 January 2012. The U.S. Delegation was led by the Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, Ambassador Demetrios Marantis, and included Ms. Florizelle Liser, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Africa. A broad range of issues of high importance to the bilateral U.S.-Mauritian trade and investment relationship were discussed, including AGOA-related issues, the ongoing U.S.-Mauritius Bilateral Investment Treaty discussions, Intellectual Property Rights, ICT Principles, and Trade Capacity Building.

During his visit, Ambassador D. Marantis also made an address to the business community at the Le Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel, covering the bilateral US-Mauritius trade and investment relationship, the U.S. trade policy towards sub-Saharan Africa and the African regional integration. A factory visit was also organised by the MCCI for the U.S. Delegation to 'Plastinax Austral', currently exporting sunglasses and eyewear to the U.S under AGOA preferences

### Workshops and Seminars on Trade Issues

The MCCI participated at various training sessions and workshops organized both in Mauritius and abroad. The objectives of the workshops were to apprise participants of technical issues related to trade as well as to the trade environment.

The main training sessions centred on the following topics:-

- Market Analysis and Research, Mauritius, January 2012
- Trade Policy Development Papers, Zambia, May 2011
- NTB Reporting, Monitoring and Eliminating Mechanism, Nairobi, April 2011
- Aid for Trade, Mauritius, April 2011
- Procedures for exports of fruits and vegetables to the US Market, Mauritius, September 2011
- International Maritime Convention, Mauritius, November 2011
- Investigation on Trade Remedies, Mauritius, January 2012



The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Dr. the Hon. Arvin Boolell, sharing his views on the challenges and opportunities in the region at the MCCI Breakfast Meet.



A factory visit was organised by the MCCI at Plastinax Ltd.

From left to right (standing): Florizelle Liser, Assistant US Trade Representative for Africa, Ambassador D. Marantis, Mr. Nicolas Park, General Manager of Plastinax Ltd. and Mr Hugo Jimenez of the US Embassy.

## Advocacy (continued)

### Industrial Development

Over the last decade, the Mauritian industrial sector has been sailing on rough waters as both the domestic and export markets were significantly liberalized in the absence of measures to ensure a level playing field. The difficulties of the industrial sector have been compounded by the global economic crisis and an implicit policy at local level that considered the sector as a 'sunset industry'. The MCCI engaged itself in an uphill battle to defend and promote the interests of the industrial sector, which it considers as one of the most important components of the Mauritian economy.

The resilience of the industrial sector in recent years has helped the MCCI to back its advocacy in favour of the sector.

#### **(a) Cooperation with the Association of Mauritian Manufacturers**

Since 1996, the MCCI has been hosting the Secretariat of the AMM and continues to provide administrative and technical support to this organisation. It is in line with our policy to develop and maintain strategic partnership with professional organisations and to contribute to the development, growth and promotion of the manufacturing sector.

Most of the initiatives of MCCI described in the following paragraphs of this section have been made jointly with the AMM.

#### **(b) Advocacy on Industrial Strategies**

Promoting the interests of the industrial sector has continued to be a daunting task during the past year as certain policy stances of the Government continued to undermine the interests of the sector.

##### *Memorandum on the 2012 Budget*

Among the various measures to support the industrial sector, the MCCI has put emphasis on the necessity to maintain a minimum residual duty for some strategic products to promote and support the development of the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, our institution proposed the maintenance and upgrading of the Leasing for Equipment Modernisation Schemes (LEMS). Consequently, the Government decided to extend the LEMS to all sectors of industry, under certain conditions. The MCCI's view on skills improvement and provision of training has also been taken into consideration with several measures in the budget aimed at increasing the mobility of labour.

##### *Industrial Advisory and Monitoring Committee*

One of the proposals of the MCCI to establish a forum to discuss industrial policies and devise supporting measures became a reality during the year. The Hon. Cader Sayed Hossen, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection, set up the Industrial

Advisory and Monitoring Committee, under his chair, to identify difficulties encountered by the manufacturing sector in the short, medium and long term, and assists in the formulation of policies to address these issues.

The MCCI was entrusted by the Minister to constitute the private sector representation, which was a mix of private sector institutions and operators, on this Committee.

The Committee has met several times during the year.

##### *Study on the Local Industrial Sector*

The MCCI, along with AMM, has chosen DCDM, through a selection process, to undertake a study, financed under the MASMED Fund, to provide an insightful view of the situation in the industrial sector and propose policies and strategies to support the development of important sector.

This study, in which both MCCI and AMM have been heavily involved, has just been completed in March 2012.

#### **(c) Promotion of Industrial Products**

##### *National Brand for Mauritian products*

The MCCI is providing support to AMM on the creation of a national brand for Mauritian products to facilitate the identification of Mauritian products by consumers and to encourage people to buy them. The project, which will be administered by AMM, is well under way.

##### *Promoting the Interests of Industry outside Mauritius*

One of the most important objectives of the MCCI is to enhance market access to existing export destinations and to open new markets for our products. In addition to the negotiations discussed earlier, the MCCI has been active in tackling the Non-Tariff Barriers which are faced by our exporters.



*The Annual General Meeting of AMM was held on 26th March 2012. The MCCI and AMM have been working very closely to promote the manufacturing sector.*



## Advocacy (continued)

### (d) The Jewellery Sub-Sector

The jewellery sector is a fragmented one which inhibits the development of a coherent strategy which can build on the strength of its various segments.

The MCCI was requested two years ago by operators in the jewellery sector to offer its assistance to bring the local jewellery sector together and to help chart out a development strategy. In spite of the efforts deployed by the MCCI, bringing together the sector has proved a daunting task. However, as part of the Jewellery Advisory Council, the MCCI has canvassed representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection and other stakeholders in the jewellery sector to work together to assist in strengthening the production and increase the value added component of this sector.

Consensus is being reached on an Action Plan of the Jewellery Framework and towards the revision of certain regulations on jewellery, especially those relevant with second hand jewellery. A Jewellery Steering Committee has also been set up, of which the MCCI is a Member, to improve the business conditions of the jewellery sector.



As part of the Jewellery Advisory Council, the MCCI contributes to the strengthening and promotion of the sector.

### Service Development

The advocacy work of the MCCI is being progressively extended to the services sector through its collaboration with associations active in the promotion of specific sub-sectors.

#### ICT and Telecommunications

The development of the ICT Sector over the past year has been remarkable. ICT has now become the third pillar of our economy thus contributing to 6.5 % of our GDP and a 9.9% growth rate. The sector employs 16,000 people.

The MCCI further contributed to the development and growth of the ICT Sector by hosting the Secretariat of the Outsourcing and Telecommunications Association of Mauritius (OTAM), the leading association in Mauritius regrouping the major operators in the ICT / BPO Sector for the sixth consecutive year. The MCCI team also assists OTAM to formulate policies for the development of the ICT Industry. OTAM, in collaboration with the MCCI, submitted a number of proposals during the preparation of the 2012 Budget, some of which were considered in the 2012 Budget.

The MCCI, selected as an Intermediary Organisation for the project 'Reinforcing the ICT Sector in the Indian Ocean', worked closely with OTAM and GOTICOM, the Malagasy sister association, and participated in workshops, training, B2B and networking events. Under the leadership of MCCI, OTAM has had further opportunities to participate in various missions to develop networking and business opportunities in Madagascar, Réunion, Kenya, and some European countries.

Further to these missions, OTAM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with GOTICOM in February 2011 and a framework agreement with MCCI, 'Conseil Régional de La Réunion', LADOM and ARTIC in September 2011 at the "1er Carrefour de l'Innovation et des Technologies (C.I.T)", held in Réunion.

The MCCI continued to be represented on the Information and Communication Technology Advisory Council (ICTAC) during 2011.



Outgoing President of OTAM, Mr. R Seetohul, at the AGM held in March 2012.





## Specialised Services

Over the past year the MCCI continued to invest in the improvement of the delivery of its specialised services.

### Tax Tourist Refund (TTR)

#### (a) New Identity

A new logo was designed to be in line with MCCI new branding strategy. The bilingual guide (English/French) giving all the details for tourists to enjoy duty-free or VAT-free shopping in Mauritius has been also redesigned and updated. It can be downloaded from the dedicated website [www.touristrefund.org](http://www.touristrefund.org). The latter was also redesigned with the provision of a French version of the website and a 'Frequently asked Questions' section. Stickers with the new logo are being distributed to both existing and new operators.

#### (b) Software Development

The TTR software has been upgraded and migrated to a brand new server at the airport. The component that is to be linked to the Mauritius Revenue Authority (MRA) Customs counter at the airport has been completed and is awaiting internet broadband access from MRA to be operational.

#### (c) Redesign of the TTR system

A number of meetings were held with all our stakeholders (Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, MRA and operators) to simplify the refund system and thereby increase tourist spending in line with Government's endeavour to attract tourists and promote Mauritius as a Tourist Shopping Paradise. Our proposals have generated very positive feedback as well as general support. A massive marketing campaign will be carried out next year to promote the simplified system once finalised.

### GS1 System

GS1 Mauritius, represented in Mauritius by the MCCI, welcomed in 2011 some 125 additional subscribers, the majority being SMEs and individual business entrepreneurs.

The MCCI concentrated its efforts to provide further value-added services. In this context, a committee – comprised of end users, associations, solution providers across sectors – was set up to better capture the requirements of the various stakeholders and to move further ahead. MCCI staff also participated in a fruitful meeting held at GS1 Global, Belgium in March 2011 to discuss challenges and opportunities of GS1 Mauritius.

In line with its value-based strategy, GS1 Mauritius and the MCCI hosted a series of activities in the week of October 10, 2011 to disseminate knowledge on the GS1 System. Mrs Fiona Van der Linde, an expert from GS1 South Africa, conducted a workshop

on GS1 Standards and Product Traceability to educate subscribers and solution providers. Site visits were conducted in Member and non-member companies to advise on how to make better use and implement the application of GS1 across the supply chain to achieve operational excellence. Furthermore, GS1 Mauritius team followed an intensive train-the-trainer course and had consultative sessions where various challenges were addressed.



Mrs. Fiona Van der Linde conducted a workshop on Product traceability in October 2011.

### ATA Carnets

The ATA carnet, which the MCCI issues since 1984, facilitates the duty-free temporary imports of certain categories of goods in a number of countries. The ATA carnet covers namely professional equipment, commercial samples, and goods for presentation or use at exhibitions, trade fairs, shows and the like.



The MCCI Tax Refund Counter at the SSR International Airport.



## Specialised services (continued)

During the year, the MCCI intensified its efforts in view of promoting the use of ATA carnets by business travellers and professionals. Presentations on the use and benefits of the ATA carnet were given to various sectoral associations, namely MEXA and APT. The administrative fees for processing ATA carnets were also revised.

As a result, in 2011, an increase of 64% in the number of ATA carnets issued was noted for the year 2011, while revenue from the processing of ATA carnets increased by 167%.

### **Mauritius Cargo Community Services Ltd**

The project, in which MCCI is a major stakeholder, has progressed in 2011. The import module was successfully launched in March 2011 and the community is enjoying the full benefit of the system. The challenge now is the launching of the air module in 2012 which will be followed by the export module in 2013.

### **Arbitration**

In 2011, the MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration intensified its collaboration with other international arbitration actors, namely the Centre Burundais d'Arbitrage et de Conciliation (CEBAC), the Centre de Mediation et d'Arbitrage de Paris (CMAP) and the Bruxelles Enterprise Commerce and Industry (BECI).

In October, the MCCI welcomed Mr. Isidore Rufyikiri, President of CEBAC for a best practice exchange programme, further to which a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the two institutions in view of consolidating future collaborations.

Discussions have also been initiated with BECI and CMAP on the setting up of a training programme in arbitration and mediation, targeting law professionals and law graduates.

Various presentations on the MCCI Arbitration Court were also given by the Legal and Business Facilitation Division throughout the year. Moreover, a major project for revamping the MCCI Permanent Arbitration Court in 2012-2013 was initiated.

The MCCI Permanent Court of Arbitration also handled new applications for arbitration cases, involving important domestic companies.

### **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

MCCI Staff participated in 2011 in a WIPO Train-Trainers workshop on IPR, further to which a project has been initiated for the introduction of a short course on Intellectual Property Rights in 2012, targeting SMEs and entrepreneurs.

Moreover, in the context of the 5th TIFA Council Meeting held in January 2012, the MCCI advocated the promotion of the IPR Legal Process Outsourcing field as a niche market which can be promisingly developed in collaboration with US law firms.

The MCCI also initiated discussions with the Board of Investment in view of ensuring the promotion and development of this sector.

## **Competition**

In August 2011, the MCCI organised a workshop on the theme 'Compliance with Mauritian legislation on Competition', in collaboration with the Competition Commission of Mauritius. The main speaker was Mr. Paul Luggard, an eminent Competition Law expert.

Around 30 participants took part in this workshop, during which was also launched a business handbook entitled 'The Mauritian Legislation on Competition – A practical Guide for the Business Community'.

The handbook, written by 'BLC Chambers' and 'Webber Wentzel', and funded by the SOPSED project, has been specially conceived and drafted for our business operators with a focus on concrete examples that can be easily grasped and understood as well as on infringements and penalties aspects of the Law.

Under this project, the MCCI collaborated with 11 business associations from 10 European and African countries, namely Belgium, Burundi, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Italy, Kenya, Netherlands, Uganda and UK.

## ■ Communications

### Image of the MCCI

Members will recall that the MCCI took the initiative in 2009 to take a critical look at its image, so as to consolidate its position as the multi-sectoral private sector organization in Mauritius. A survey on the image of the MCCI had been commissioned to assess the notoriety of the MCCI within its Members, Members of the business community, other stakeholders and the public at large. Following the findings of the survey, it was decided that the MCCI should develop a new branding strategy to consolidate its image.

A sub-committee, chaired by Mr. M. Venkatasamy, was set up to coordinate the brand building exercise of the MCCI.

#### (a) The MCCI's New Identity

In its endeavour to project an updated and energetic image of the MCCI to Members of the business community and the public at large, the brand building exercise comprised the development of new tools, materials and messages to enhance the value of the institution and finally, the launching of a new logo.

#### (b) Branding Campaign

An advertising campaign hinting the MCCI's new identity has been conducted both in the press and on the national television two weeks prior to the official unveiling of the new logo.



*The President and Secretary - General of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville and Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo unveiling the new logo.*

#### (c) Unveiling of New Logo

The new logo has been unveiled on 30 November 2011. The official launching took place at the Link Ebène Cybercity Hotel.

The new logo, created by 'Facto We' shows a circle and two fluids which characterize the values of the institution, which include proximity, dynamism, trust and innovation.

The colours are very symbolic as well:-

The blue represents communications and justice, the red shows dynamism, the grey reflects the augustness of the MCCI, while the orange represents optimism.

A new tagline has been developed to accompany the new image "L'expérience de l'avenir", represents the forever forward looking institution.

#### (d) Publications and Web-Based Services

The publications of the MCCI as well as the website have been reviewed to reflect the new identity.

The MCCI's quarterly magazine and the electronic bulletin have been renamed MCCI Mag and MCCI News respectively.

### The MCCI's Annual Dinner

The MCCI's Annual Dinner function was held on 9 March 2012 at the Intercontinental Mauritius Resort, Balaclava.

The Guest Speaker on this occasion was Mr. Jean Paul Adam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Seychelles and President of the Indian Ocean Commission Council of Ministers. He addressed the audience on the following theme: 'Réformes économiques et développement régional : Perspective des Seychelles'

The Annual Dinner function was attended by Ministers, high government officials and Members of the Diplomatic Corps.



*Mr. Jean-Paul Adam (right) was greeted by the President of the MCCI, Mr. Cédric de Spéville, upon his arrival at the Intercontinental Mauritius Resort, Balaclava.*



## Communications (continued)

### *The Cocktail*



*Mr. Jean-Paul Adam made an address on "Réformes économiques et développement régional : Perspectives des Seychelles."*



*From left to right: Mr. Jean-Paul Adam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, Mr. Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, Secretary General Designate of the Indian Ocean Commission and Dr. the Hon. Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade.*



*The MCCI offered a ship model "La Digue" to Minister Adam. The gift was presented to him by Mrs. Vanessa de Spéville, spouse of the President.*



## Communications (continued)



### 100% Challenge

In its endeavour to sensitize the public at large on the contribution of the Mauritian companies in the economic development of Mauritius, the MCCI took the initiative in 2009 to produce a documentary series entitled 100% Challenge to showcase the know-how of local companies and to highlight the contribution of the employees in the company. For three consecutive years, five episodes of 26 minutes each were produced and broadcast twice per month on the national television and on satellite channels.

In 2011, the editorial team felt that the format of 100% Challenge should be reviewed so as to attract more 'tv viewers'. After a brainstorming session among Members of the editorial team and consultations with the MBC TV, it was decided to change the format to a 15 minutes documentary film on a weekly basis.

The first episode of the 2012 Season was broadcast on 6 March 2012 on TV Channel 1. It is worth mentioning that this year, new companies and the Board of Investment have joined the sponsorship scheme, which makes a total of 10 sponsors. The target is to produce around 25 episodes of 100% Challenge for a period of 6 months.

### COM4DEV

The MCCI has been appointed as the Com4Dev Info Point Representative for Mauritius. The objective of Com4Dev (Community for development) an on-line knowledge platform developed by the EU through the EU-ACP Pro€Invest Programme is to enhance private sector development activities.

The key beneficiaries, namely the intermediary and regional organizations, are expected to promote business opportunities and investment activities through this platform.

A Com4Dev Convention was held on 19 and 20 September 2011 in Brussels to showcase Com4Dev early adoption cases, to share and approve the Com4Dev standards and etiquette and to propose a strategic path for the future of Com4Dev. Around 100 participants from the EU and ACP intermediary organizations attended the event.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Pro€Invest and the MCCI on this occasion.



## ■ Training

Vocational Education and Training as well as formal education and the continuous adaptation of skills during the whole life play a key role in the strategy of making of Mauritius a knowledge-based economy. In this context, the MCCI through its "Centre d'Etudes Supérieures" has played a pioneering role by being the first private provider of high quality training at tertiary level, which meets the requirements of enterprises. The endeavour and the motivation of both the lecturers and the students have contributed to this high-quality training.

However, the increasing number of private providers of higher education has drastically changed the environment. It was important to have a strategic look at the future of the CES.

### Strategic Review of the CES

The Board of Governors took the decision to commission a study to find out the positioning of the CES in the market. The study, which was conducted by DCDM, was extensively discussed at the level of the Board of Governors, which came to the following conclusions :

- The CES has a good track record and its strength lies in its accreditation of high quality French national academic qualifications.
- However, to continue successfully in its activities, the CES will have to move to a higher level of operations with a wider offer of courses and new academic partners.

Work has been initiated to make the CES graduate to this new level of operations and efficiency.

### Cooperation with Foreign Partners

#### (a) Sciences Po – Aix en Provence

In the context of the new strategy to enhance collaboration with new academic partners, the CES has signed an MoU with the "Sciences Po d'Aix en Provence". The courses are expected to begin in September 2012.

#### (b) American Society for Quality (ASQ)

Since 2011 the CES has become an examination center for ASQ exams in Mauritius and the region and our Operations Manager is the ASQ Country Counselor for Mauritius.



*A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the MCCI, represented by the President, Mr Cédric de Spéville, and Sciences Po D'Aix en Provence represented by Professor Christian Duval (seated left).*

## Training (continued)

### Performance Review

#### (a) Courses Offered

Last year, some 250 students have been trained in fields related to Information Technology, Management, and Business Administration, Marketing and International business.

The CES made a continuous effort to diversify the range of courses offered and to organize short courses according to the needs of the business community. The 'BTS Services Informatiques aux organisations' has been introduced to replace the 'BTS Informatique de gestion'.

A 3 half-day seminar on Public Procurement was held in November 2011 in collaboration with the Public Procurement Office of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 20 participants attended the seminar.

#### (b) Success Rates

The success rates in the different curricula were as follows in 2011: BTS (83%), Licence de Gestion (90%), Master en Management International (91%) and Master en Administration des Entreprises (100%).

#### (c) Graduation Ceremony

Out of the 250 students, 97 students have completed their studies in 2011 and they were awarded their certificates during a graduation ceremony held in December 2011 in the conference hall of the Ebène City Tower 1. The ceremony was held in the presence of the Minister of Tertiary Education, Technology and Scientific Research, the Hon. Dr. R. Jeetah, the representative of the French Embassy and the Deputy Director of the IAE of the University of Poitiers.



*The Graduation ceremony was held in December 2011. Around 97 students were awarded their certificates on that occasion.*



## ■ Corporate Social Responsibility

In addition to coordinating the private sector's involvement in ZEP schools since 2006, the MCCI, through the MCCI Foundation, is diversifying its CSR activities in other fields.

### **Zones d'Education Prioritaires    Social Housing**

The private sector is a major player in the ZEP Project, whose objective is to combat social inequalities by providing equal opportunities to all primary school children in Mauritius.

The collaboration between the private sector partners and the ZEP schools has been strengthened with the development of new activities namely wood work and art works and remedial classes, with emphasis on reading during school hours. Other activities like financial support for educational outings, reward schemes and pedagogical support have been on-going.

The MCCI Foundation has been set up in 2011 with the objective of implementing CSR programmes that foster socio-economic development in Mauritius. The MCCI Foundation met several times, last year, under the chairmanship of Mr. Tim Taylor, Former President of the MCCI, to identify priority areas for social projects.

The Committee agreed that the first project of the Foundation should be a social housing scheme, given that the construction of emergency social houses to solve the problem of housing in the pockets of poverty is one of the priorities of the government. Discussions have been held between representatives of the MCCI Foundation and the Ministry of Housing and Lands in that respect and the Ministry has allocated a 6 arpents site at Gros Cailloux for a Social Housing Scheme to the MCCI Foundation. The MCCI Foundation Committee last met in February 2012 to discuss an action plan for this project.





## ■ Sustainable development, Research and development

The MCCI has been looking at long-term issues as an integral part of its mandate to promote an environment that support business development and ensures sustainable development.

Over the past year it was involved with the 'Maurice Ile Durable' and other Research and Development projects.

### **Maurice Ile Durable (MID)**

#### **(a) Participation in the Consultative Working Groups**

The concept of Maurice Ile Durable (MID) is a long term vision for the sustainable development of Mauritius taking into consideration the environmental requirements, the social and human development dimensions and economic efficiency. MCCI Members and Managers participated in all the Consultative Working Groups (Energy, Employment, Economy, Education and Equity) and formulated with other stakeholders concrete recommendations for the MID Policy, Strategy and Action Plan. Mr Anwar Kaidoo, Operations Manager, is coordinating the MCCI participation in this initiative.

#### **(b) Interactive Session at the MCCI**

An interactive session on 'Maurice Ile Durable': 'Opportunités de développement ou contraintes?' was held with Members at the MCCI in July 2011.

The speakers, Mr. Ghislain Gomart, a French expert on MID, and Mr. Osman Mahomed, Executive Chairman of the Steering Committee on MID, made presentations of the MID Strategy and gave an overview of the challenges facing Mauritius in terms of sustainable development. Discussions on ways and means to have a long term vision for sustainable development for Mauritius followed the presentation.



*From left to right:  
Mr. Vincent d'Arifat,  
President of AMM, Mr.  
Ghislain Gomart, Mr. Cédric  
de Spéville, President of  
MCCI, Mr. Osman Mahomed,  
Executive Chairman of the  
Steering Committee of MID,  
Mr. Raj Makoond, Director  
of JEC, and Mr. Mahmood  
Cheeroo, Secretary General  
of MCCI.*

### **Innovation Research and Development**

#### **(a) Collaborative Mauritius**

The Collaborative Mauritius (CM) Network is a platform for Open Innovation between Academia, Research institutions and Businesses. To this endeavour, MCCI has nominated three 'connectors' namely Mr Anwar Kaidoo, Mrs Nizla MohamadHosen and Mrs Anjana Chikhuri, to participate in the various training sessions and activities of CM. Throughout 2011, a series of targeted CM Network Connector training sessions/interactions, including WIPO Training, CM Network Database Training and involving CM International Innovation Experts/Mentors, were conducted. These trainings were aimed at providing the Connectors from the various CM Network partnering institutions, with the necessary skills, tools and knowhow to identify innovative opportunities internal to their

organisation, and more importantly to bring these to commercial realization. In June 2011, the MCCI, amongst other eight CM Network institutions, signed the CM Network Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) document as Members of the CM Innovation Partnership Programme. MCCI's support and contribution towards the CM Network are highly appreciated.

#### **(b) Mauritius National Research Foresight Exercise**

MCCI collaborated with the Mauritius Research Council for the National Research Foresight Exercise to identify priority areas for research in Mauritius given existing capabilities and future challenges. The exercise was carried out with the collaboration of the Manchester Institute of Innovation Research (MIoIR), based at the University of Manchester and which has a wide-ranging expertise in 'Foresight and Prospective studies'.



## ■ Regional and International business networking

For foreign businessmen and institutions the MCCI remains the focal business organization in Mauritius. As such the MCCI has a huge responsibility to deliver on the expectations of a large number of foreign stakeholders.

### Working with Business Organizations and International Institutions

#### **(a) The Union of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Indian Ocean (UCCIOI)**

The UCCIOI, set up in 2005, was under the chair of MCCI during 2011. Under the able chairmanship of Mr. M. Venkatasamy, Past President of MCCI, the organization further established itself as the premier business organization of the IOC region and intensified its interaction with the IOC Secretariat and other International Cooperating Partners.

The main annual activity of the UCCIOI is the 'Forum Economique des îles de l'Océan indien' organized annually on a rotation basis in the IOC Countries. In 2011, the event was organized in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.

UCCIOI held an Extraordinary General Meeting on 3rd February 2012 in Mauritius. The Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Madagascar was elected new Chair of the organization.

The MCCI wishes to place on record the excellent work performed by Mr. M. Venkatasamy as Chairperson of UCCIOI.

#### **(b) Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry**

The Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry was set up in 1999 in Mauritius with the objective of strengthening business relations within

the SADC Region. ASCCI, which was widely recognized in the region and by the SADC Secretariat, had become a dormant organization since a few years.

Given the major developments that are taking place in the SADC Region it was felt that ASCCI should be revived.

In May 2011 a brainstorming session was held in Gaborone, Botswana, to reflect on the future of the organization. Later in the year, the AGM of ASCCI was held in Johannesburg and the Zimbabwean National Chamber of Commerce was elected as President and the MCCI as member of the Executive Committee. In March 2012 a Retreat was held in Botswana during which a new strategic plan for the revival of ASCCI has been established.

#### **(c) COMESA Business Council**

The MCCI participated at the COMESA Business Council Meeting held on 9 October 2011 in Lilongwe, Malawi. The Board approved the setting up of sectoral working groups which would feed into the policy organ meetings of Agriculture, Industry and Services, as follows:- SMEs, Agro-business and Industrial Development, Tourism and Financial Services.

#### **(d) The Tripartite Business Forum**

In parallel to the Tripartite Initiative at Inter-Governmental level, there has been during the year attempts to set up a Tripartite Business Forum, comprising of the apex business organisations of the three regions of SADC, COMESA and EAC.

The MCCI participated in several meetings and has been chosen as a Member of the Forum.

#### **(e) World Chambers Federation**

The World Chambers Federation, which is the world apex body of Chambers of Commerce, held its Bi-annual Congress in Mexico in June 2011. The MCCI, which is a Member of the governing body of the organizations and also the representative of Transnational CCI of the IOC, was represented by the Secretary-General. It was an occasion to benchmark the services of the MCCI with the best in the world and to increase our networking with the Chamber movement.

## Regional and International business networking (continued)

### Incoming Missions

The MCCI facilitated the visit of several delegations from abroad.

#### (a) India



*The President of the Republic of India, Hon. Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil, made a special appeal to members of the business community of both countries to consolidate their relations.*

A Business Meet was organized jointly by the Board of investment, the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Joint Economic Council, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Indian Industry on 28 April 2011 at the International Conference Centre in Grand Baie, in the context of the State visit of President of the Republic of India, the Hon. Smt Pratibha Devisingh Patil.

The main objective of the Business Meet, which was attended by a large Indian business delegation and captains of industry in Mauritius, was to provide a platform for Mauritian and Indian entrepreneurs to be exposed to the business opportunities between the two countries.

In their addresses, the Hon. Smt Patil, the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Development, the Hon. P. K. Jugnauth, and the President of MCCI, all stated that both India and Mauritius are committed to continue to work together and that there was scope to expand business relations further at the bilateral level.

#### (b) Singapore



*The President of MCCI, Mr Cédric de Spéville addressing Members of the business community at the India - Mauritius business meet.*

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the MCCI and the Singapore Business Federation in June 2011 at Le Méridien Hotel, Pointe aux Piments.

The signing ceremony took place in the context of a Mauritius-Singapore Business Meet organized jointly by the Board of Investment and the JEC in the context of the state visit of the President of Singapore, H. E. Mr. S. R. Nathan, to Mauritius.

The President of Singapore expressed satisfaction regarding the consolidation of relations between the business people of both countries. He said that the MoU signed between the two private organizations augur well for the future and was confident that the economic relations between the two countries would be brought to new heights.



*Signing of MOU between Mr. Tony Leong Chee Chew (left), President of the Singapore Business Federation, and Mr Cédric de Spéville, President of MCCI in the presence of H.E. S.R Nathan, President of Singapore (left) and Hon. P.K Jugnauth, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Economic Development (right).*



## Regional and International business networking (continued)

### (c) Belgium

A business delegation, led by Professeur R. Wtterwulghé, Honorary Consul of Mauritius in Belgium, met with representatives of the MCCI in October 2011.

### (d) Rwanda

A high-level business delegation led by Mr. K. Faustin Mbundu, Chairman of the Private Sector Federation of Rwanda, visited Mauritius in December 2011. The objective of the visit was to promote trade between Rwanda and Mauritius.

During a Business Meet, which the MCCI organised at the Labourdonnais Waterfront Hotel, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the MCCI and the Rwanda Private Sector Federation.



Mr Cédric de Spéville, President of the MCCI, and Mr. K. Faustin Mbundu, Chairman of the RPSF, at the signing ceremony held on the 9th December 2011

### (e) Burundi

A delegation from the 'Cadre de dialogue et de concertation pour le public/privé' visited the MCCI in July 2011 to be apprised of the public/private sector relations in Mauritius.

## Outgoing Missions

### (a) 7ème Forum Economique des îles de l'Océan indien

The President of MCCI led the Mauritian business delegation to the 7th edition of the Forum Economique des Iles de l'Océan Indien, which was held from 24 to 26 October 2011 in Fort Dauphin, Madagascar.

Mr. Marday Venkatasamy, Former President of MCCI and Chairman of the UCCIOI presided over the proceedings.

The FEIOI was organized by the Chamber of Commerce of Fort Dauphin in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission under the aegis of the 'Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Océan indien'.

Around 300 participants from Seychelles, Mayotte, Reunion Island, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius attended the event.

Following discussions on topics related to regional integration, an action plan has been proposed with focus on areas of cooperation namely: "Les Iles Vanille", waste management, food security, air and maritime transport, ICT and innovation.

The next edition of the FEIOI will take place in Réunion Island.



From left to right: Mr Callixte d'Offay, Secretary General of the Indian Ocean Commission, Mr Marday Venkatasamy, President of UCCIOI and the Prime Minister of Madagascar, Hon. Camille Vittal, during the opening of the 7th "Forum Economique des Iles de l'Océan Indien", held in Fort Dauphin in October 2011

## Regional and International business networking (continued)



*Expo Pakistan 2011 :  
President of Mauritius - Pakistan Joint Business Council, Mr. Shehzad Ahmed, greeting the Minister of Commerce of Pakistan, the Hon. Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Fahim at the Mauritius stand.*

### **(b) Pakistan**

The MCCI led a 20 Member delegation to Pakistan in the context of the 6th Edition of Expo Pakistan held in Karachi from 19 to 23 October 2011.

The mission, which was organized in collaboration with Enterprise Mauritius, was led by Mr. Shehzad Ahmed, President of the Mauritius-Pakistan Joint Business Council. The event, first held in 2005, has, over the years, become the largest showcase of Pakistan's export merchandise and services.

At the request of the Joint Business Council, Mauritius was offered the opportunity to exhibit its products in the fair. The Mauritius stand, which displayed products targeted for the Pakistan market, was also privileged to receive the visit of the Minister of Commerce of Pakistan, the Hon. Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Famin.

A Mauritius-Pakistan Joint Business Council was also held in the margins of the Expo.

Both the President of the FPCCI, Senator Haji Ghulam Ali, and the President of the Mauritius-Pakistan JBC, agreed on a programme to intensify business exchanges between Mauritius and Pakistan.

### **(c) Participation of the MCCI in the Public/Private Sector Mission to India**

The MCCI was invited to form part of the official delegation led by the Prime Minister, the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, to India in the context of the State visit which took place in February 2012. The MCCI was represented by its President, Mr. Cédric de Spéville, and the President of the Mauritius-India Joint Business Council, Mr. Anil Currimjee.

Business Meets were organized in Mumbai and in New Delhi, respectively, by the Board of Investment, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Confederation of Indian Industry.

In his speech delivered at the official opening of the Business meet in Mumbai, where the Guest of Honour was the Prime Minister of Mauritius, the President of the MCCI made an overview of the business opportunities which exist between India and Mauritius. The function was attended by dignitaries, CEOs of Indian companies and Members of the Mauritian delegation.

The mission to India was also an opportunity to reactivate the Joint Business Councils with FICCI and CII, respectively. Meetings were held with both organizations. Issues like air access policy, sea food hub, ICT and the revival of the Indian Ocean Rim Business Forum were raised.

*Business Meet held in New Delhi:  
The Prime Minister of Mauritius, Dr. the Hon. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, addressing members of the business community.*

*Seated (from left to right):  
Mr. Maurice Lam, Chairman of BOI, Dr. the Hon. Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Mr. Rashes Shah, Chairman of FICCI (Western Region Council), Mr. U Venkataraman, Director, MCX Stock Exchange, Hon. Cader Sayed-Hossen, Minister of Industry, Commerce, and Consumer Protection and Mr. Cédric de Spéville, President of the MCCI.*





## Regional and International business networking (continued)

### **(d) Participation at the Annual Investment Meeting (AIM) 2011 in Dubai**

The President of the MCCI participated at the AIM 2011 held in Dubai from the 10 to 12 May 2011. The objective of the mission, which was coordinated by the Board of Investment, was to showcase the investment opportunities in Mauritius.

### **(e) 7th COMESA Business Forum**

The 7th COMESA Business Forum opened officially on 11 October 2011 in Lilongwe, Malawi under the umbrella theme 'Harnessing Science and Technology for Development'. The MCCI was represented by Ms. F. Ibrahimsah, Manager, Communications and Promotion Division.

The forum brought together COMESA's trading partners from various countries including India, UAE, China and Europe under a singular platform with the agenda of discussing the dynamics of expanding business in Africa.

The COMESA Business Forum was held back to back with the 15th Annual COMESA Heads of State and Government Summit.

## Visits of Dignitaries

The MCCI received the visit of many dignitaries during the year. The most high ranking visitors were as follows :

### **(a) Seychelles**

As mentioned earlier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, the Hon. Jean Paul Adam, visited the MCCI office on the occasion of the Annual dinner Function.

### **(b) Thailand**

H. E. Mr. Tharit Charungyat, Ambassador of Thailand to Mauritius visited the MCCI in September 2011.

### **(c) Sri Lanka**

H. E. Mr. Shehan Ratnavale, Ambassador of Sri Lanka to Mauritius, paid a courtesy call on representatives of the MCCI also in September 2011.

### **(d) India**

H. E. Mr. T.P. Seetharam, High Commissioner of India, paid a courtesy call on the President and on the Secretary-General of the MCCI in November 2011 to discuss bilateral issues.

### **(e) Trinidad & Tobago**

H.E. Mr. Harry Partab, High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago to Mauritius, met with representatives of the MCCI in July 2011.

### **(f) Netherlands**

H. E. Dr. Ad Koekkoek the High Commissioner of Netherlands, called upon the Secretary-General in March 2012. Discussions centred on the organization of a 'Mauritius Week' in Netherlands and the visit of a Business Delegation to Mauritius.

### **(g) Singapore**

H. E. Mr. Rangareddy Jayachandran, High Commissioner of Singapore called on the MCCI in March 2012 to discuss bilateral cooperation issues.

### **(h) Malaysia**

Mr. Mohamad Nizan Mohamed, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy of Malaysia paid a visit to the MCCI in November 2011.

## Regional and International business networking (continued)



*Courtesy visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles, Mr. Jean Paul Adam, to the MCCI on 9th March 2012.*

*From left to right: Minister Jean Paul Adam, Mr Cédric de Spéville, President of the MCCI, and Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo, Secretary General of the MCCI.*



*Courtesy call on the President and the Secretary General of the MCCI by H.E. Mr. T. P Seetharam (left)*



*Courtesy visit of the Ambassador of Thailand, H.E Mr. T. Charungyat, to the MCCI*



## ■ Prospects

Thanks to its strong revenue base, the MCCI was able, over the last decade, to develop its existing services and introduce new ones to better serve the business community and participate in the economic development of the country. The review of the activities of MCCI over the last year illustrates once more the breadth and depth of its interventions.

However, several factors are militating in favour of a review of past initiatives and a more pragmatic approach to the delivery of its services.

First, the comfortable financial position of the past will no longer be there, at least in the medium term: it will take some time to recover from the phasing out of the revenue from the endorsement fee and the impact of the crisis on other sources of revenue.

Second, with the economic crisis, which will probably stay with us for some time, competition in the services we deliver will exacerbate and this does not apply only to our training services at the CES.

Third, as revealed by the study we commissioned on the image of the MCCI, Members and non-Members are not aware of the full range of services we offer, as well as the intensive advocacy work of the MCCI. We need to enhance our communications programme to get the full support of our Members and attract new Members. As we move forward, we have to address these issues simultaneously as they are interlinked.

First, the financial challenge. We shall have to look at our specialized services, including the CES, as self-sustaining activities to assess their returns and devise strategies to ensure their long term

development, bringing positive returns to the MCCI. Work has been initiated for the CES with the planned recruitment of a Project Manager and consultancy support from the French Embassy in Mauritius. This will be our first target. But other activities will have to be reviewed in the same way to enhance their returns to the MCCI.

Second, the Membership of the MCCI. Although the activities of MCCI have expanded significantly over the last decade, the Membership has not. Today Membership fees represent only 13% of the total gross revenue of the MCCI. This is indeed low for a Membership organization. One of the reasons for this situation is that the advocacy and initiatives of the MCCI benefit the whole business community whereas prospective Members are generally looking for specific and direct benefits of being a member. To raise the percentage, we will probably have to increase both the Membership significantly and review fees. And this can only be achieved if we bridge the communications gap on the services of the MCCI. We should build on the rebranding campaign launched last year to recruit new Members and get closer to our Members. An action plan on Membership has been prepared and should be implemented during next year and succeeding years.

Third, coordination with other private sector organizations. It is clear that the resources of the MCCI would be better used if there was greater coordination among private sector organizations, some with mandates very close to that of the MCCI. Although this is a task beyond MCCI, it would be in the interest of our organization and private operators to avoid duplication and wasteful competition.

The MCCI must succeed in addressing these challenges or it will be compelled to reduce its services, which will not be in the interests of the business community and the country at large.

I am confident that the MCCI will rise to the challenges, as it has done in the past, to remain the strong multi-sectoral private sector institution highly regarded by stakeholders both in and outside Mauritius.

On a personal note, I would like to place on record my thanks to the Vice President, Mr. Kiran Juwaheer, who chaired the Audit Committee, and the Members of the Council for all their support during the past year. Special thanks to Mr. Marday Venkatasamy who did an excellent job as Chairman of UCCIOI and also Chairman of the Board of governors of the CES. I would like to thank Former Presidents, Members of the Council and Members of MCCI, who served on various bodies and committees on behalf of our organization.

Finally, a special word of thanks to the Secretary-General and the whole team working under his competent leadership

**Cédric de Spéville**  
**President**



# 4



MCCI Audit Committee



## ■ Terms of Reference

The Role of the Audit Committee is to establish formal and transparent arrangements for considering how it should apply the financial reporting and internal control principles and for maintaining an appropriate relationship with the company's auditors.

It is useful that the Audit Committee has written terms of reference which deal clearly with its authority and duties.

The following Terms of Reference are thus proposed:

### **1. Membership and attendance**

- 1.1 The Committee shall be appointed by the Council and shall comprise of a Chairman and at least 3 other Council members, who should be clearly independent of management and, as far as possible, free from any direct conflict of interest.
- 1.2 The Chairman of the Council shall not be a member of the Committee.
- 1.3 The Chairman of the Committee should have relevant financial knowledge.
- 1.4 In the absence of the Committee Chairman, the remaining members present shall elect one of their numbers present to chair the meeting.
- 1.5 The Committee may ask the Council Chairman, Secretary General, Finance Officer and any relevant senior management to attend meetings.

### **2. Secretary**

- 2.1 The Audit Committee shall appoint the Secretary to the Committee who shall not be the Secretary-General.

### **3. Quorum**

- 3.1 The quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be 3.

### **4. Frequency of Meetings**

- 4.1 The Committee shall meet quarterly and at such other times as the Chairman of the Committee shall require.
- 4.2 Meetings will be arranged to tie in with the publication of the Chamber's financial statements, prior to its presentation to the Council Meeting where accounts or financial statements are to be approved.
- 4.3 Meetings can be requested by the external or internal auditors if they consider one is necessary.

### **5. Notice of Meetings**

- 5.1 Meetings of the Committee shall be summoned by the Secretary of the Committee at the request of any member thereof.
- 5.2 Notice of each meeting confirming the venue, time and date together with an agenda of items to be discussed, shall be forwarded in advance to each member of the Committee and any other person required to attend.

### **6. Proceedings at Meetings**

- 6.1 The Secretary shall minute the proceedings and resolutions of all meetings of the Committee, including recording the names of those present and in attendance.
- 6.2 The Committee Members shall declare their interest as soon as a conflict or potential conflict of interest arises.



## Terms of reference (continued)

### **7. Reporting Responsibilities**

7.1 The Chairman shall report to the Council and make whatever recommendations the Committee deems appropriate.

### **8. Annual General Meeting**

8.1 The Chairman of the Committee shall attend the Annual General Meeting and any other meeting where issues of relevance to the Audit Committee are likely to be raised.

### **9. Duties**

#### **9.1 Internal Control and Risk Assessment**

9.1.1 The Committee shall keep under review the effectiveness of the Chamber's financial reporting and internal control policies and procedures for the identification, assessment and reporting of risks as well as the management of those risks by the Chamber.

#### **9.2 Internal Audit**

9.2.1 The Committee shall consider applications for the post of and recommend the appointment of the internal auditors; any dismissal of the post holder should be considered by the Committee.

9.2.2 The Committee shall consider and approve the terms of reference of the internal audit function, and shall be advised of the planned programme of audits and the reason for any change or delay in the programme.

9.2.3 The Committee shall review the management of financial matters and focus upon the independence allowed to the internal auditors.

9.2.4 The Committee shall review promptly all reports on the Chamber from the internal auditors.

9.2.5 The Internal Auditors shall be given the right of direct access to the Chairman of the Committee.

#### **9.3 External Audit**

9.3.1 The Committee shall consider and make recommendations to the Council as regards the appointment and re-appointment of the Chamber's external auditors.

9.3.2 The Committee shall meet with the external auditors at least twice each year, once at the planning stage, where the scope of the audit will be considered, and once post audit at the reporting stage, and shall ensure that any auditor's management letters and management's responses are reviewed.



## Terms of reference (continued)

### 9.3 External Audit (continued)

9.3.3 The Committee shall keep under review the relationship with external auditors including (but not limited to):

- 9.3.3.1 *the independence and objectivity of the external auditors;*
- 9.3.3.2 *the consideration of audit fees which should be paid as well as any other fees which are payable to auditors in respect of non-audit activities; and*
- 9.3.3.3 *discussions with the external auditors concerning such issues as compliance with accounting standards and any proposals which the external auditors have made vis-à-vis the Chamber's internal auditing standards.*

### 9.4 Financial Statements

9.4.1 The Committee shall keep under review the consistency of accounting policies on a year to year basis.

9.4.2 The Committee shall review and challenge where necessary the Chamber's financial statements taking into account:

- 9.4.2.1 *decisions requiring a major element of judgement;*
- 9.4.2.2 *the extent to which the financial statements are affected by any unusual transactions;*
- 9.4.2.3 the clarity of disclosures;
- 9.4.2.4 significant adjustments resulting from the audit;
- 9.4.2.5 the going concern assumption;
- 9.4.2.6 compliance with accounting standards; and
- 9.4.2.7 compliance with legal and regulatory requirements in so far as they relate to financial issues.

### 9.5 Other Matters

9.5.1 The Committee shall be responsible for co-ordination of the internal and external auditors.

9.5.2 The Committee shall oversee any investigation of activities which are within its terms of reference.

9.5.3 The Committee should, on a regular basis, review its own performance, constitution and terms of reference to ensure it is operating at maximum effectiveness and make recommendations thereon to the Council.

9.5.4 The Audit Committee shall take up on an ad-hoc basis specific issues connected with Finance and referred to it by the Council. In this case, other Members of the Council will have to be co-opted on the Committee. Representatives of Management must also be present.

### 10. Annual Report

10.1 A section of the Annual Report of the Chamber will be devoted to the Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee and its composition.

### Composition of the Audit Committee

Mr. Kiran Juwaheer (Chairman)  
Mr. Marc Ah Ching  
Mr. Vincent d'Arifat  
Mr. Mahmood Cheeroo  
Mrs. Sarada Moothoosamy

# 5



The global  
economic context



## ■ The global economic context

2009 was a highly eventful and revealing year, which laid bare the frailties of the current global economic model, resulting in world output contracting by 0.7 percent. In contrast, the revival in the level of economic activity experienced in 2010 came as a beacon of hope, signalling that the worse was probably over. World output increased by 5.2 percent, which even surpassed initial predictions of 4.8 percent growth, driven by improving conditions in certain advanced economies and the increase in economic activities of emerging countries. A 12.7 percent increase in trade volume also provided a much required impetus to world output growth.

The strong figures of 2010 caused renewed optimism in the growth prospects for the global economy for 2011. Despite the Japan Tsunami in the early days of 2011 and the Arab spring, which later caused further damage to production processes, as oil prices increased, global output was expected to expand significantly. However, the bell tolled for the global economy with the emergence of the debt crisis in the Eurozone. What was a private sector debt problem in 2009,

rapidly transformed into a sovereign debt problem in Europe after haphazard bailout plans. Further, an injudicious decision to increase the interest rate in the EU by the ECB at a time when more accommodative policy was required (which was the case in the US where the FED committed to a low interest rate for two years at least), added fuel to the fire that was undermining the fragile economic conditions prevailing in the Eurozone.

The result was dwindling global consumer and business confidence levels, adding potency to the possibility of a double-dip recession. Already, in September 2011, the IMF had revised its estimates for 2011 to 4.0 percent. Since then, the economic paradigm has undergone further strains. In January 2012, world output growth has been revised down to 3.8 percent.

The failure of policy makers to address the debt crisis with a sustainable long term solution, the inability to boost economic activity and create more employment and persisting instabilities in the financial systems have already led to the downgrade in the ratings of nine countries

in the Eurozone by Standard and Poor's, with France and Austria losing their Triple-A rating and Portugal and Cyprus falling into the junk category. The UN, in its semi annual "World Economic Situation and Prospects for 2012", published in January 2012, estimates world output growth for 2011 to amount to 2.8 percent. The World Bank, in the "Global Economic Prospects for 2012", which also came out in January, is in line with the UN's baseline forecast, estimating a 2.7 percent growth in world real GDP for 2011.

TABLE 1 : OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK PROJECTIONS (PERCENT CHANGE)

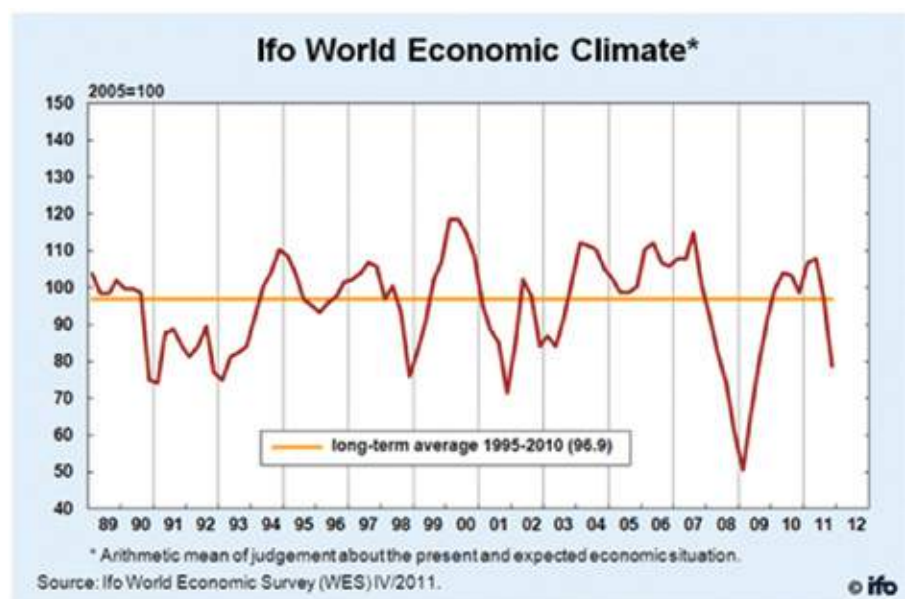
	IMF estimates (Jan 2012)				World Bank (Jan 2012)			
	2009	2010	2011(e)	2012 (f)	2009	2010	2011 (e)	2012 (f)
World Output	- 0.7	5.2	3.8	3.3	- 2.3	4.1	2.7	2.5
World Trade Volume	- 10.7	12.7	6.9	5.4	- 10.6	12.4	6.6	4.7

(e) estimates, (f) forecasts



## The global economic context (continued)

As far as the worldwide business confidence indicator is concerned, it stood in the final quarter of 2011 at 78.7, which while being better than the historic low of 50.1 in early 2009, is still lower than the 107.7 score obtained in the second quarter of 2011. The IFO Institute through its World Economic Survey confirms that there has been a marked deterioration in the world economic climate since the early 2011. The worldwide business expectations indicator of the IFO Institute has fallen from 129.8 at the start of 2010 to 71.9 by the final quarter of 2011.



The UN, in its semi annual 'World Economic Situation and Prospects for 2012', published in January, has presented a baseline scenario where growth rate is expected to amount to 2.6 percent for 2012. This situation assumes that the sovereign debt crisis will contain itself to a few small economies. The worst case scenario presented is one where all efforts made to prevent further damage go to waste, resulting in a mere 0.5 percent growth in world output. The UN points out that a growth rate of 3.9 percent is one which only the most optimistic can imagine but remains a distant reality. The World Bank, in the Global Economic Prospects for 2012, which also came out in January, is lower than the UN's baseline forecast, predicting a 2.5 percent growth in world GDP for 2012.

The World Bank and the UN have forecasted growth in trade in 2012 to be to the tune of 4.7 percent and 4.4 percent, respectively, while in January the IMF forecast was revised to 3.8 percent. As of now, macroeconomic indicators remain weak, with unemployment sticking at significantly high levels and inflation remaining above anticipated levels. Thus, demand has been unable to pick up, resulting in low levels of production. The road to recovery would necessitate a rebalancing from external to domestic demand and from public to private demand in the major developed economies. A long term solution to the Euro crisis, which would involve punitive measures against members failing to meet their obligations, would help restore confidence of investors and would be key to a sustained global

rebound. On the positive side, the level of economic activity in Japan is expected to pick up in the coming months which will have a significant impact on the level of world output. Solid demand growth in emerging economies is further expected to continue adding a much needed thrust to increase world output.

Austerity measures in several advanced economies and low demand could however cause negative shocks to output. For 2011 and 2012 respectively, the IMF predicts that growth will amount to 1.6 percent and 1.2 percent, respectively, for these economies. In the World Bank's "High income" category the forecast is slightly more optimistic, with growth expected to reach 2.7 percent and 2.5 percent respectively for 2011 and 2012.



## The global economic context

(continued)

Among the advanced economies growth in the US is expected to be at 1.8 percent in both 2011 and 2012 according to the IMF (1.7 percent and 2.2 percent respectively according to the World Bank). The US is one of the few countries that have managed to get in the right path towards recovery, though the situation is still far from being completely in the green. Fiscal uncertainty, weaknesses in the housing market and household demand (as a result of high unemployment holding back wages) and low business confidence are the major risks to a sustained and complete recovery of the US economy. Further, if no solution is found to the Eurozone crisis, the effects on the US economy may be even more severe. It is believed that a debt reduction plan and the renewal of some temporary stimulus packages may to some extent mitigate the dwindling consumer and business sentiments and in the medium term boost the economy.

The situation in the Euro area is even more disquieting. The sovereign debt crisis has proved to be more tenacious than expected and is today even threatening the breakdown of the euro. The outlook looks bleak and the risk of a double dip recession is more acute in the Euro area than anywhere else. The IMF estimates growth to be at 1.6 percent and -0.5 percent for 2011 and 2012, respectively, while the World Bank also predicts that growth in 2012 will be negative at -0.3 percent. Both institutions are therefore expecting a recession in 2012. Lagging domestic demand and weak consumer and business confidence levels, due to threats of contagion, are impeding the growth potential of Euro area countries.

In fact, it can be argued that the growth predictions are linked closely to the business climate. Indeed if the world economic climate figures of the World Economic Survey for Western Europe

are compared with growth forecasts, a high correlation is noted. In early 2009 it was at its lowest level at less than 50 points, which announced the impending financial crisis. During 2010, the indicator rose beyond the 100 basis points which signalled the returning confidence in the global economy, and economic growth followed. This continued till the early days of 2011, when despite certain signs, growth was still picking up. However, since the second half of 2011, the overall climate changed drastically and the indicator plummeted to 81.4 points in the last quarter of 2011. This confirmed that growth was flailing, with the IMF forced to release figures revised downwards for 2011 and 2012. Structural frailties are adding to the debt crisis and are severely constraining the growth capacity of the Euro area. Austerity measures in debt-plagued sovereign states like Italy, Portugal and Greece will increase unemployment, reduce income and hinder growth.

	IMF estimates (Jan 2012)				World Bank (Jan 2012)			
	2009	2010	2011(e)	2012 (f)	2009	2010	2011 (e)	2012 (f)
Advanced Economies / High Income Economies	- 3.7	3.1	1.6	1.2	- 3.7	3	1.6	1.4
United States	- 3.5	3	1.8	1.8	- 3.5	3	1.7	2.2
Euro Area	- 4.3	1.8	1.6	- 0.5	- 4.2	1.7	1.6	- 0.3
Japan	- 6.3	4	- 0.9	1.7	- 5.5	4.5	- 0.9	1.9
Other Advanced Economies	- 1.1	5.8	3.3	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(e) estimates (f) forecasts





## The global economic context (continued)

Japan's economy is expected to contract in 2011 following the Tsunami early in the year which caused severe disruptions in production. However, in 2012, the economy is expected to bounce back, growing by 1.9 percent, helped by returning business confidence and a high jump in reconstruction investment. However, Japan's high public debt may have some undesired effects if this issue is not promptly addressed.

	IMF estimates (Jan 2012)				World Bank (Jan 2012)			
	2009	2010	2011(e)	2012 (f)	2009	2010	2011 (e)	2012 (f)
Emerging and developing economies	2.8	7.3	6.2	5.4	2.0	7.3	6.0	5.4
Sub - Saharan Africa	2.8	5.4	4.9	5.5	2.0	4.8	4.9	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	- 6.4	4.6	4.5	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Central and Eastern Europe	- 3.6	4.5	5.1	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Developing Asia / South Asia	7.2	9.5	7.9	6.3	6.1	9.1	6.6	5.8
Middle East and North Africa	2.6	4.4	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	1.7	2.3

(e) estimates (f) forecasts

Emerging and developing economies will continue to be the fillip to world output growth with expectations of 6.2 percent and 5.4 percent increases for 2011 and 2012 respectively, which is well above the world average growth rate. Growth has until now been boosted by high commodity prices, which have largely benefitted most of the developing countries. China and India continue to provide the thrust in this category with the IMF predicting 9.2 percent and 8.2 percent growth for China for 2011 and 2012, respectively, while for India the corresponding figures are estimated at 7.4 percent and 7.0 percent. In China however, there are signs that a housing market bubble has burst, with housing prices falling dramatically. Real credit growth has also receded to about 10 percent at an annual rate. These could undermine financial stability. Moreover, the IMF Inflation Tracker has pointed out that inflationary pressures remain high in emerging economies (especially Hong Kong, SAR, Brazil and India), with

downside risks to growth. Also, these countries may suffer from contractionary policies by their main markets which will reduce their volume of exports and increase the volatility of commodity prices. The World Bank's forecasts are somehow more mitigated, for they expect growth in developing countries to amount to 6.0 percent and 5.4 percent for 2011 and 2012 respectively. The growth in imports will continue to exceed the growth in exports in terms of volume.

Sub Saharan Africa is nevertheless, expected to boast relatively high growth rates, with most countries returning to their pre-crisis growth levels. The IMF forecasts growth in the SSA region at 4.9 percent and 5.5 percent for 2011 and 2012 respectively, mainly due to expansion in real activity underpinned by robust private and public consumption expansion. Limited integration into global financial and manufacturing networks has also limited the impact

of the financial crisis. High commodity prices have also largely benefitted some producers. However, there is the risk of inflation curbing the growth potential of these economies, especially in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Moreover, according to the IMF World Economic Outlook of September 2011, private capital flows into the SSA region have been directed mainly towards a handful of countries (Ghana, Mauritius and South Africa). The World Bank estimates somewhat similar figures for SSA, with output expected to rise by 4.9 percent in 2011 and 5.3 percent in 2012. The general consensus remains that growth is expected to accelerate in this region.

# 6



The Mauritian economy



## ■ The Mauritian economy

Since 2009 achieving high levels of growth has proved to be a tricky task worldwide, with major economies failing to increase their output at reasonable rates. This situation is particularly worrisome for countries like Mauritius which is heavily dependent on external trade and foreign direct investment, even more so with the rise of competition from emerging economies in Africa, Asia and South America. Since the beginning of the crisis back in 2008, domestic companies have been battered but are bravely facing the adverse conditions to survive, with the anticipation that respite would not be far. These companies, four years later, are finding it increasingly difficult to withstand the adverse conditions prevailing in their markets, especially in the absence of additional support from local authorities to boost investment and increase competitiveness. The tourism sector is highly likely to be next in line, with latest figures released signalling difficult times ahead.

Investment in hotels and restaurants has already fallen massively over the one year period. In 2007, investment grew at the rate of 37.7 percent. In 2011, it fell by 31.5 percent. A fall in investment harbings only one thing: worsening prospects for the operators of this sector. This is confirmed by the latest figures in tourist arrivals and revenue of the sector. Growth figures for the sector will possibly have to be revised downwards in the coming months.

There are already signs that activity in the external sector is slowing down, with the level of employment in export oriented enterprises on a downward trend and a decline in the number of enterprises. Investment has also embarked on a downward trend, but thanks to significant investment prior to the global crisis and a re-engineering of activities, the sector was able to rebound in 2011 and even register a 7.8 percent growth rate. However, the unsustainable policy of maintaining an appreciating Rupee is thwarting the potential of Mauritius to achieve even higher levels of GDP growth. The increasing costs of production due to a rising wage bill and the upward trend in the prices of raw materials, coupled with a decrease in profitability of local manufacturers due to lower receipts in Rupees (as a result of an unfavourable exchange rate), and the reluctance to commit further investment without any visibility will have a definite impact on future the growth rates.

Fortunately for Mauritius, despite reigning global uncertainties and the advance impact on some sectors, the economy has been performing rather well thanks to the good performance of other sectors, namely the booming ICT sector and financial intermediation, which resulted in a 4.2 percent growth rate in 2010 and an estimated 4.1percent in 2011.



## The Mauritian Economy (continued)

ESTIMATED GDP GROWTH RATES FOR MAURITIUS

	Statistics Mauritius	MCCI	World Bank	IMF
2011	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2
2012	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.7

However, while 2011 started rather promisingly, the economic situation deteriorated in the second half of the year with the escalating Euro crisis and its ensuing austerity measures, putting pressure on external demand, which was further exacerbated by a notable appreciation of the Rupee relative to major currencies. The resulting loss of competitiveness will definitely have an impact on the performance of the economy in 2012. This is confirmed by the MCCI Business Confidence Indicator. In fact, business confidence amongst local producers worsened at the end of 2011, which resulted in a fall in private investment.

Therefore, considering the expected deterioration of several economic indicators and a situation of sustained global disarray, the MCCI expected in November 2011 a growth rate of 3.8 percent while Statistics Mauritius forecast growth at 4.0 percent. These rates will probably have to be revised downwards in the coming months.

The IMF, in September, expected growth in Mauritius for 2011 to amount to 4.2 percent and to 4.1 percent in 2012. In January, in the context of the Article IV consultations, the IMF revised their figures for the Mauritian economy to stand at 3.7 percent. The World Bank, in January, put forward a growth rate of 4.1 percent for 2011. For 2012, the World Bank believes that Mauritius will be hit severely by the situation in the Euro Area, and growth is expected to fall to 3.3 percent.



## ■ Main Aggregates

GDP at current basic prices increased by 4.1 percent from Rs 265,096 million in 2010 to Rs 287,212 million in 2011. The growth rate is lower than the 4.2 percent growth obtained in 2010, but still higher than the 3.1 percent growth attained in 2009.

GDP at market prices increased from Rs 299,052 million to Rs 324,763 million in 2011. Its appropriation points out that its three components have all experienced increases from 2010 to 2011. Compensation to employees for 2011 stood at Rs 109,671 million which represents a 7.6 percent increase over a year. Taxes (net of subsidies) on production and imports increased by 10.6 percent to Rs 40,309 million while gross operating surplus increased to Rs 174,783 million, an 8.8 percent rise.

Per Capita GDP at market prices in the local currency increased to Rs 252,471 in 2011 from Rs 233,754 in 2010. This 7.9 percent increase is higher than the 5.2 percent increase noted in the previous period. The increase in per capita GDP in terms of US Dollars and Euros was even more pronounced due to the appreciation of the Rupee vis-à-vis these currencies. The average exchange rate of the Rupee fell to Rs 28.65 per \$ compared to Rs 30.89 in 2010, which resulted in an increase in per capita GDP in dollar terms of 16.4 percent to \$ 8811. In terms of Euros, per capita GDP increased from € 5251 in 2010 to € 6353 in 2011, a rise of 21.0 percent, following an appreciation of the Rupee to Rs 39.74 per € in 2011.

### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP at basic prices	Rs M	215,449	243,115	251,264	265,096	287,212
Per capita GDP at market prices	Rs	193,543	216,192	221,723	233,754	252,471
Per capita GDP at market prices	US \$	6,170	7,623	6,942	7,567	8,811
Per capita GDP at market prices	€	4,509	5,196	4,973	5,717	6,353
Exchange Rate	US \$ to Rs	31.37	28.36	31.94	30.89	28.65
Exchange Rate	€ to Rs	42.92	41.61	44.52	40.95	39.74



## Main aggregates (continued)

### SECTORIAL GROWTH RATES

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	+ 3.0	+ 8.8	- 1.3	+ 2.9
Sugarcane	+ 4.8	+ 12.5	- 6.4	+ 0.6
Mining and quarry	+ 22.2	- 12.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.0
Manufacturing	+ 3.2	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 3.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	+ 6.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.9
Construction	+ 11.6	+ 6.2	+ 4.3	- 1.8
Wholesale & Retail trade	+ 4.8	+ 1.1	+ 4.1	+ 3.4
Hotels & restaurants	+ 1.3	- 5.9	+ 6.0	+ 4.0
Transport, storage and communications	+ 6.1	+ 4.8	+ 5.3	+ 5.5
Financial intermediation	+ 10.1	+ 3.8	+ 4.3	+ 5.5
Banks	+ 12.7	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	+ 5.9
Real estate, renting and business activities	+ 8.7	+ 5.9	+ 6.2	+ 6.3
Export oriented enterprises	+ 1.6	- 0.9	+ 6.5	+ 7.8
ICT	+ 13.2	+ 13.1	+ 13.3	+ 9.9

With the exception of construction, all sectors of the economy have experienced growth in 2011. However, these figures reflect mainly a reasonably good start in 2011 due to recovery, albeit modest, in global markets. During the second half of the year, nevertheless, re-emerging instability fears in financial markets and western economies have somehow curbed the growth potential of the sectors.

Revised figures for Sugar in 2010 show that output in that sector had contracted. For 2011, growth is expected to amount to 0.6 percent only, as a result of adverse climatic conditions. Growth in Manufacturing, Wholesale & Retail trade and Hotels and Restaurants remain under the 4 percent level, again as a result of the global economic situation and a stronger Rupee. Construction has been till date the worst hit sector, with output contracting in 2011 following years of successive strong

growth rates. In 2008, the growth rate was 11.6 percent. It is now at -1.8 percent. Growth in ICT, though still quite high, has declined in 2011. Financial intermediation remains resilient, increasing at a rate of 5.5 percent in 2011 compared to 4.3 percent in 2010, facilitated by the good health of the banking sector. The same can be said of Export Oriented Enterprises, which boast an increase in their growth rate at 7.8 percent compared to 2010.



## Investment

In 2010, Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF) went slightly down to Rs 74,395 million from Rs 74,439 million in 2009. This raised some concerns over the Mauritian economy's medium term growth prospects. However, in 2011 investment went upwards once again, increasing by 4 percent to reach Rs 77,660 million, surpassing the GDFCF figures for 2009 in the process.

However, while total investment has increased, the distribution of GDFCF between private investment and public investment has shifted. In 2008, before the crisis, private sector investment represented 83.2 percent of GDFCF. In 2010, the figure stood at 75.5 percent falling to 75.2 percent in 2011. This highlights the increasing level of anxiety of private entrepreneurs to engage in new business avenues or consolidate their existing business sectors. Also, it might

be indicative of lower levels of profitability. The fall in private investment is estimated at -0.5 percent over the previous year. This trend, if not corrected, will have medium and longer term consequences on the rate of unemployment and the future productive capacity of the country.

All in all, the growth in total GDFCF seems to be pushed by public sector investment, the share of which has increased from 24.5 percent in 2010 to 24.8 percent in 2011. Public investment grew by 0.6 percent, mainly driven by major road construction and infrastructure projects.

The rate of investment, which is a key indicator of the development process, is usually measured by the GDFCF to GDP ratio. For Mauritius, the investment rate has been gradually declining since 2009, when despite the crisis; a 26.4 percent rate was managed. In 2010 it fell to 24.9 percent and it went further down to 23.9

percent in 2011. The investment rate is nowhere near the investment rate of 30 percent normally considered reasonable for developing countries with targeted growth rates of over 5 percent.

Over the last five years, it can be noted that investment has increased by 27.0 percent. However, the continuing decline in the share of private sector investment and an over reliance on government expenditure to inflate the investment figure indicate that entrepreneurs are finding it difficult to develop their business. If this situation is not reversed, it could have some dire consequences on several macroeconomic variables in the medium term.

GROWTH RATES & RATIOS, 2008 - 2011

	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	Rs M	67,528.90	74,429.89	74,394.83	77,659.80
Private sector investment / GDFCF	%	83.17	74.95	75.47	75.16
Public sector investment / GDFCF	%	16.83	25.05	24.53	24.84
GDFCF / GDP at market prices	%	24.62	26.39	24.88	23.91
Annual Real Growth of GDFCF	%	1.3	8.9	- 0.7	0
Private investment real growth rate	%	7.2	- 1.3	0	- 0.5
Public investment growth rate	%	- 20.2	59.5	- 2.8	0.6



## Investment (continued)

When the annual growth rate of GDFCF by type of capital goods is examined, several insights are obtained. After several years of consistent (though gradually declining) growth, 'Building & construction work' contracted in 2011. In 2010 the growth rate stood at 7.0 percent and further back in 2007, this category expanded by 17.0 percent. While the growth rate was at 15.5 percent for the 'Residential building' sub category (which is even larger than the 2010 figure of 13.7 percent), investment in 'Non residential buildings' fell by a staggering 19.1 percent. This followed consecutive contractions of 0.8 percent and 2.1 percent in 2009 and 2010 respectively. It should be recalled that this particular subcategory achieved a 49.2 percent growth in 2007.

As for 'Machinery and equipment', following a contraction of 15.3 percent in 2010, there was a bounce in 2011 with an increase of 4.3 percent in investment. When disaggregated, it can be noted that growth of 1.9 percent was attained in the 'passenger car' sub category and 6.6 percent in 'other machinery and equipment'.

When analysed over a 5 year period, it is noted that the pattern of investment has changed significantly. While in 2007 there was a certain drive in investment in the construction of non-residential buildings (49.2 percent rise), a significant contraction of 19.1 percent was experienced in 2011. Investment is being directed towards construction of residential buildings, registering a 15.5 percent

growth in 2011, which is much higher than the 6.8 percent change in 2007.

In the Machinery and equipment category, it can be noticed that investment is being less and less directed towards passenger cars. More importantly, in 2007, 41.2 percent of GDFCF was directed towards Machinery and equipment while in 2011, this share had fallen to 31.4 percent, implying investors increasing preference towards building and construction.

This is confirmed by the breakdown of GDFCF by industrial use. It shows how Real Estate is the major sector targeted with 32.6 percent of investment in 2011, growing from a share of 29.6 percent in 2010.

ANNUAL REAL GROWTH RATES (%) OF GDFCF BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	+ 17.0	+ 13.3	+ 7.7	+ 7.0	- 1.7
Residential building	+ 6.8	+ 18.0	+ 8.1	+13.7	+ 15.5
Non-residential building	+ 49.2	+ 12.2	- 0.8	- 2.1	- 19.1
Other construction work	- 17.4	+ 8.1	+ 30.8	+ 15.8	+ 2.6
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	- 6.7	- 15.8	+ 11.4	- 15.3	+ 4.3
Passenger car	+ 32.7	+ 5.6	- 25.8	+ 19.3	+ 1.9
Other transport equipment	- 38.0	- 41.1	+ 70.3	- 58.8	- 7.9
Other machinery and equipment	+ 3.3	- 12.7	+ 9.2	- 6.7	+ 6.6





## Investment (continued)

Manufacturing on the other hand has expanded to 8.0 percent of total GDFCF from a mere 6.9 percent in 2010. However, it remains far from its 14.2 percent share realised in 2007, showing a definite shift of investors away from this sector. It should be noted that Public administration's share has increased from 2.9 percent in 2007 to 7.6 percent in 2011, highlighting the role the government is playing in maintaining the level of total investment.

### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (Rs Mn)

Sector	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total FDI	11,514	11,419	8,793	13,948	9,456
Agriculture	12	447	-	-	177
Manufacturing	271	149	485	63	54
Construction	45	68	211	1,292	2,094
Accommodation and food services activities	3,189	1,348	1,850	836	579
Financial and insurance activities	4,056	4,564	1,371	4,645	1,646
Human health and social work activities	29	120	145	2,732	-
Real estate activities	3,820	4,525	4,305	3,422	4,580
- of which IRS / RES	2,791	2,637	2,074	2,033	3,352
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-	404	217
Direct investment abroad	1,826	1,612	1,412	4,009	2,545
Net foreign direct investment	9,688	9,807	7,381	9,939	6,911

Total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is estimated at Rs 9.5 billion for 2011, as opposed to Rs 13.9 billion in 2010. This represents a decrease of 25.4 percent. FDI represented 12.2 percent of total investment in 2011 while in 2010 the proportion stood at 18.9 percent. The main sectors that received inflows of FDI were Real Estate activities, Construction and Financial and Insurance activities which, combined, represented 88.0 percent of all inflows. It should be noted that FDI in Financial and insurance activities has decreased

significantly by Rs 2,999 million. FDI in Construction and Real Estate activities on the other hand has registered an increase. Human health and social work activities, which had fared particularly well in 2010, have attracted no FDI inflow at all in 2011. This is a serious concern for the government whose objective is to transform Mauritius into a medical hub.

For 2011, FDI has been coming mainly from France (Rs 3.3 billion), South Africa (Rs 2.2 billion) and the UK (Rs 1.8 billion). Inflows from India fell by 96.6 percent from

Rs 2.9 billion to Rs 99 million, while overall from Asia, FDI flows fell by 82.8 percent. The level of business confidence and the economic climate are amongst the main factors likely to play a significant role in determining the level of investment for 2012. Decreasing profits and uncertain economic prospects are expected to curb the enthusiasm of entrepreneurs to invest or expand their activities.



## ■ Consumption and Savings

Final consumption expenditure increased by 8.7 percent in 2011, which is higher than the 5.3 percent growth registered in 2010. In 2011, the figure amounted to Rs 284.6 billion, while in 2010 it stood at Rs 261.9 billion.

Households' share of final consumption expenditure has been hovering around the 85 percent figure, standing at 84.5 percent in 2011, up by 0.4 percentage point from 2010. In 2011, it stood at Rs 240.6 billion, increasing by 9.2 percent, while in 2010 it managed only a 5.5 percent increase. Expenditure in fact increased by more than compensation of employees

(7.6 percent), implying that households are increasing their indebtedness to maintain their purchasing power. Government consumption expenditure increased on the other hand by 5.8 percent to stand at Rs 44.0 billion.

With respect to Gross National Savings, an increase of 7.5 percent has been experienced in 2011. GNS now stands at Rs 50.0 billion while in 2010 it stood at Rs 46.5 billion. The figure is getting closer to its record in 2007 where it was at Rs 52.2 billion. The resource gap, which is the difference between GDFCF and GNS, has stabilized at Rs 27.7 billion

in 2011, from Rs 27.9 billion in 2010. This is, nevertheless, far from the Rs 8.8 billion gap of 2007.

Relative to Gross National Disposable Income, savings represented 15.4 percent, which is only marginally lower than the 15.5 percent share in 2010. Despite being far from the 20.7 percent figure obtained in 2007, the GNS/GNDI ratio is still better than the low point experienced in 2009, when it stood at 13.6 percent.

### CONSUMPTION, SAVINGS

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Consumption</b>						
Final consumption expenditure	Rs Bn	201.0	235.5	248.6	261.9	284.6
<i>Households</i>	Rs Bn	169.5	200.8	208.9	220.3	240.6
<i>General Government</i>	Rs Bn	31.5	34.8	39.7	41.6	44.0
Final consumption expenditure as a % of GDP at market prices	%	82	85.9	88.2	87.6	87.6
Final consumption expenditure growth	%	+ 3.7	+ 5.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	+2.7
<i>Households</i>	%	+ 4.5	+ 6.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 2.6
<i>General Government</i>	%	+ 0.6	- 1.4	+ 5.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.4
<b>Savings</b>						
Gross National Savings	Rs Bn	52.4	47.2	40.4	46.5	50.0
GNS / GNDI	%	20.7	16.7	13.6	15.5	15.4



## External Trade

Total value of trade increased by 9.8 percent in 2011 from Rs 205 billion in 2010 to reach Rs 225 billion. The growth followed the global trend in trade which the IMF estimated in September to reach 7.5 percent in 2011. The growth was, however, lower than the previous annual growth rate of 12.4 percent from 2009 to 2010.

Total exports went up from a crisis level of Rs 69.6 billion in 2010 to reach Rs 76.0 billion in 2011. This is significantly better than the Rs 61.7 billion value registered in 2009. This rise occurred mainly in domestic

exports which increased from Rs 50.9 billion in 2010 to reach Rs 57.0 billion in 2011, representing an increase of 12.0 percent. The performance has been even more remarkable given the relative weakness of other currencies vis-à-vis the Rupee.

As far as imports are concerned, they are estimated to have increased from Rs 135.4 billion to Rs 149.0 billion between 2010 and 2011. It should be noted that in 2009 total imports had actually fallen to Rs 118.4 billion. These figures imply a trade deficit of Rs 73.0 billion in 2011,

larger than the deficit of Rs 65.8 billion that occurred in 2010, highlighting how imports are rising faster than exports. The deficit now represents more than a quarter of our GDP, at 25.4 percent as compared to about 23 percent in 2010.

QUARTERLY TRADE SERIES, 2007 - 2011 (VALUE: RS BILLION)

Trade in goods	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Domestic Export (F.O.B)	50.5	46.4	45.8	50.9	57.0
Re-exports (F.O.B)	13.8	12.6	10.4	11.1	10.2
Ships' Stores and Bunkers (F.O.B)	5.4	9.0	5.5	7.6	12.5
Total Exports (F.O.B)	69.7	68.0	61.7	69.6	76.0
Totals Imports (C.I.F)	121.0	132.2	118.4	135.4	149.0
Balance of trade in goods	- 51.3	- 64.2	- 56.7	- 65.8	- 73.0
Balance of trade (exports - imports)	- 43.9	- 56.5	- 49.5	- 58.3	- 68.1
<b>Trade in services</b>					
Exports	71.5	77.2	76.5	87.4	97.7
Imports	50.2	56.8	53.5	63.0	71.1
Balance of trade in services	21.3	20.4	23.0	22.9	26.6
Overall balance in goods and services	- 22.7	- 36.1	- 26.2	- 37.0	- 41.5



## ■ Inflation

In 2009 and 2010, the local inflation rate stood at significantly low levels, at 2.5 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. This was mainly due to the crisis prevailing globally, with falling demand causing the prices of commodities to fall, with its impact spreading to our own economy. The appreciation of our Rupee also mitigated the rise in prices to a certain extent. However, the global recovery in early 2011 and various stimulus packages fuelled speculation in commodity markets which resulted in a rather sustained and heavy increase in prices, with many smaller countries starting to feel the brunt. In addition, increases in excise duties, utilities rates and other administered prices in the 2011 budget compounded the upward pressure in prices. Indeed, Headline inflation in Mauritius for 2011 is estimated at 6.5 percent.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) averaged 128.1 in 2011, standing at 130.4 in the last month, while in 2010 the CPI averaged 120.2. Headline inflation thus increased from 2.9 percent in 2010 to 6.5 percent in 2011. Average year-on-year Core 1 inflation, which excludes 'Food, Beverages and Tobacco' component and mortgage interest on housing loan from the CPI basket, increased from 3.2 percent in 2010 to 6.0 percent in 2011, while Core 2, which excludes 'Food, Beverages, Tobacco', 'mortgage interest', 'energy prices' and 'administered prices', increased from 2.8 percent in 2010 to 4.8 percent in 2011.

Comparing 2010 and 2011 December figures for the sub-indices, it can be noted that 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' increased by 16.2 percent from 137.4

points to 159.7 points following increases in excise duties, while 'Restaurants and hotels' increased by 6.5 percent. 'Communication' was the only sub index that registered a fall, from 95.2 to 90.0 in December 2011, following cuts in prices of broadband and phone calls.

It is worth noting that if 'Alcoholic beverages and tobacco' are excluded from the computation of the inflation rate, the latter would work out to be 5.3 percent for 2011. For 2010, the rate would still stand at 2.9 percent.

### INFLATION

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumer Price Index	103.8	113.9	116.8	120.2	128.1
Headline inflation	8.8	9.7	2.5	2.9	6.5
Core 1 Inflation	5	8.7	2.4	3.2	6.0
Core 2 Inflation	5.7	6.1	3.8	2.8	4.8

The Import Price Index increased by 6.2 percent from the third quarter of 2010 to the corresponding quarter in 2011. The rise occurred following increases in the prices of 'Food and live animals' (up by 9.7 percent), 'Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials' (an increase of 25.5 percent) and 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials' (rising by 3.7 percent).

The Construction Price Index increased from October 2010 to September 2011 from 101.4 to 104.5. The increase was the result of increasing prices in highly weighted categories like cement, timber, electrical installation and steel bars.

The Producer Price Index for Manufacturing, which measures changes in effective prices received by producers in the manufacturing sector, rose steadily from October 2010 to September 2011, from 116.2 to 124.3, following increases in prices in 'Manufacture of soaps,

detergents and cleaning preparations and cosmetics' and 'Manufacture of ink, paints, etc'. The Producer Price Index for Agriculture also increased from the third quarter in 2010 to the third quarter in 2011 from 96.6 to 107.0, with notable falls during December 2010 and July 2011.

For 2012, the MCCI expects inflation rate to reach 5.5 percent, with lower commodity prices, due to low demand, curbing inflationary pressures from increasing petrol prices.



## ■ Employment

In 2008, the unemployment rate had fallen to 7.2 percent from 8.5 percent in 2007 with the implementation of the new economic strategy. However, since the crisis started, this relatively low level and the downward trend in unemployment have been difficult to sustain. In 2010 the unemployment rate stood at 7.8 percent, following the impact of the global downturn.

For 2011, Statistics Mauritius expects the rate of unemployment to increase slightly to 7.9 percent, following the increasingly difficult situation in several sectors of the economy, where low growth rates are unable to generate significant employment opportunities.

The Mauritian labour force is expected to reach 583.5 thousand in 2011 compared to 581.3 thousand in 2010, which is a mere increase of 0.3 percent. Employment increased by 0.3 percent from 536.1 thousand to 537.7 in 2011. These explain why the unemployment rate has remained more or less constant.

Employment of foreign workers has increased from 22.0 thousand in 2010 to 23.0 thousand in 2011. This, however, is lower than the 24.0 thousand foreign workers employed prior to the crisis in 2008.

EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Labour Force (Mauritian)	548.9	559.4	572.2	581.3	583.5
Male	353.6	355.6	360.3	375.5	376.8
Female	195.3	203.8	211.9	227.8	229.7
Employment (Mauritian)	502.1	519	536.4	536.1	537.6
Foreign workers	21.6	24.0	21.0	22.0	23.0
Total employment	523.7	543	557.4	558.1	560.6
Unemployment	46.8	40.4	41.5	45.2	45.9
Male	18.6	14.6	15.8	16.7	17.2
Female	28.2	25.8	25.7	28.5	28.7
Unemployment rate (%)	8.5	7.2	7.3	7.8	7.9



## Public Finance

In 2011 there has been much debate on the global scene on management of budget deficits and austerity. In the local context, revised figures for 2011 have shown that total revenue was lower than previously estimated, standing at Rs 69,207 million against a projected Rs 70,300 million. However, this amount actually increased by 5.7 percent from 2010, representing 21.3 percent of the GDP. Total expenses have more or less

tallied with projected figures, at Rs 72,885 million, representing an increase of 8.81 percent over 2010, at 22.4 percent of GDP. The budget deficit amounted to 3.8 percent in 2011 (less than the 4.5 percent deficit previously estimated) and is expected to be unchanged for 2012 following estimated revenue of Rs 76,880 million and expenses of Rs 80,295 million.

PUBLIC FINANCE (RS MILLION)

	2010	2011		2012	
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Planned</i>
Revenue	65,479	70,300	69,207	76,880	78,836
Expenses	66,983	72,593	72,885	76,126	80,295
Gross operating balance	- 1,504	- 2,293	- 3,678	754	- 1,459
Net acquisition of non-financial assets	8,076	11,436	8,571	14,345	13,582
Budget balance	- 9,580	- 13,729	- 12,249	- 13,591	- 15,041
<i>Budget balance as % of GDP</i>	- 3.2 %	- 4.3 %	- 3.8 %	- 3.8 %	- 3.8 %
Net acquisition of Financial assets	128	3, 810	3, 486	2, 901	3, 186
Borrowing requirements	9,258	17,040	15,330	15,622	17,487
Borrowing requirements / GDP	3.10	5.30	4.70	4.40	4.40
Primary balance	682	- 2,579	- 2,194	- 2,151	- 3,041
Primary balance / GDP	0.20 %	- 0.80 %	- 0.70 %	- 0.60 %	0.80 %



## Public finance (continued)

The primary balance deficit will fall slightly to -0.6 percent of GDP in 2012 from -0.7 percent of GDP in 2011. This indicator is used by development partners in relation to disbursement criteria, and is thus an issue to be monitored closely. 'Net acquisition of non- financial assets' is expected to increase to Rs 14.3 billion in 2012 from Rs 8.6 billion in 2011. The projected figure for 2012, it should be noted, is nearly thrice the amount in that category for 2008/09.

As far as total public sector debt as a percentage of GDP is concerned, it was estimated that the figure would increase beyond the undesirable 60 percent barrier. However, final figures show that the debt amounted to 57.5 percent of GDP. For 2012, this ratio is expected to hold.

Given the current economic climate, it is important that the government adheres strictly to its policies to be able to achieve

the targets set. The maximum should be done to raise revenue and limit expenses only to the extent required by the implementation of infrastructural projects announced. Delays in the latter may have serious consequences.

### GOVERNMENT DEBT (RS MILLION)

	Dec 2010	Dec 2011		Dec 2012	Dec 2013
	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Estimates</i>	<i>Planned</i>
Domestic Government Debt	128,557	140,198	136,643	143,958	151,490
External Government Debt	22,201	29,636	28,945	36,252	45,207
Total Government Debt	150,758	169,834	165,588	180,210	196,697
as % of GDP	50.40%	52.70%	50.90%	51.00%	50.00%
Domestic Public Sector Debt	140,529	153,391	149,179	157,663	165,333
External Public Sector Debt	32,240	40,797	37,981	46,486	56,181
Total Public Sector	172,769	194,188	187,160	204,149	221,514
as % of GDP	57.80%	60.30%	57.50%	57.70%	56.30%

# 7



Sectoral Analysis





## ■ Sectoral Analysis

In 2010 a net improvement was noted compared to 2009 mainly because of increasingly optimistic prospects about the future economic climate, based on certain positive figures and news worldwide. Apart from the primary sector, which includes 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' and 'Mining and quarrying', which had contracted by -1.3 percent, real GDP growth was given a major impetus by the tertiary sector which, at a 5.1 percent growth, fared much better than the 3.1 percent growth registered in 2009, one of the main reasons of low growth.

For 2011, however, all the three main sectors experienced growth. The primary sector expanded by 2.8 percent, with 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' growing by 2.9 percent and 'Mining and quarrying' remaining steady over the previous year.

The secondary sector registered a lower growth rate in 2011 (2.1 percent) than the previous year (2.8 percent). The main sub categories in the secondary sector

are 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, gas and water supply' and 'Construction'. Manufacturing increased by 3.5 percent in 2011 compared to 2.1 percent in 2010, following an increase of 1.6 percent in 'sugar milling', 0.7 percent in 'Food' and 8.3 percent growth in 'Textile'. It should be pointed out that in 2010, the growth in 'Textile' was nil. Activities of Export Oriented Enterprises expanded by 7.8 percent in 2011 while growth in 2010 was of 6.5 percent.

As far as the tertiary sector is concerned, growth is continuing at a sustained pace of 5.0 percent, which is slightly lower than the growth rate of 2010 when it stood at 5.1 percent. It is the main engine behind the overall GDP growth rate while progress in the other sectors remains more or less stagnant. The increase in the value of the tertiary sector in 2011 is the result of growth in 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance' (3.4 percent), 'Hotels and restaurants' (4.0 percent), 'Transport, storage and communications' (5.5 percent), 'Financial intermediation'

(5.5 percent) and 'Real estate' (6.3 percent) amongst others. The corresponding growth figures for 2010 were 4.1 percent for 'Wholesale and retail trade, repair and maintenance', 6.0 percent for 'Hotels and restaurants', 5.3 percent for 'Transport, storage and communications', 4.3 percent for 'Financial intermediation' and 6.2 percent for Real estate'.

The primary sector contributed only 0.1 percentage points in 2011, while in 2010 the primary sector had actually deflated growth. Tertiary sector growth still remains the major contributor to GDP growth. 3.5 percentage points of the 4.1 percent growth in 2011 was the result of the tertiary sector. Given the high importance of the tertiary sector to growth, it is imperative that this sector is given special attention, especially in the financial intermediation and ICT sectors.

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP GROWTH (% POINTS)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary Sector	- 0.3	0.1	0.4	- 0.1	0.1
Secondary Sector	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6
Tertiary Sector	4.6	3.9	1.9	3.5	3.5
Real GDP Growth	5.7	5.5	3.1	4.2	4.1



## ■ Agriculture

Estimates for 2011 indicate an increase in the value of Agriculture output to reach Rs 10.7 billion. In 2010, the value of the output went down by 2.8 percent from Rs 9.8 billion to Rs 9.7 billion. The growth is mainly supported by the 'Non- sugar' category which grew by 3.9 percent in 2011. Value added at current basic prices for 2011 stood at Rs 1,254 million compared to Rs 1,283 million in 2010.

The share of the agricultural sector to GDP increased from 3.2 percent to 3.3 percent. However, this is far from the 5 percent it represented in 2007, implying a gradual shift of production from the primary to other sectors.

### AGRICULTURE

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sugarcane	Rs Bn	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.3
Non-Sugar Value	Rs Bn	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.6	7.4
Total Agriculture	Rs Bn	9.6	10	9.8	9.7	10.7
Sugar / GDP	%	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.0
Non-Sugar / GDP	%	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
Total Agriculture / GDP	%	5	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.3
<b>Growth rates</b>						
Sugar	%	- 13.6	3.7	15	- 6.4	0.6
Non-Sugar	%	3.4	1.5	6.2	1.4	3.9
Agriculture	%	- 5.4	3	8.9	- 1.3	2.9
Employment	No.	47,200	44,800	44,900	44,900	44,000
Sugar / Total employment	%	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4
Non-Sugar / Total employment	%	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Agriculture / Total employment	%	9	8.3	8.2	10.0	10.0



## Agriculture (continued)

### Sugar

Output in the sugarcane category (which excludes sugar milling) increased from Rs 3.1 billion in 2010 to Rs 3.3 billion in 2011 despite adverse weather conditions. This rise is mainly due to even worse conditions in 2010, when there was a drop of Rs 0.4 billion in sugar output value. Production of refined and special sugars in 2011 is estimated to be at 430,000 tonnes, which is lower than the 452,473 tonnes produced in 2010 but still higher than initial forecasts of 390,000. Increasing prices for sugar have to some extent mitigated the impacts of the fall in production over the previous year, revealing a growth of 0.6 percent.

Statistics Mauritius expects sugar production to amount to 450,000 tonnes of refined and special sugars in 2012, which would represent a growth of 4.2 percent over the 2011 figure.

### Non Sugar

The non-sugar sector, which comprises of hunting, forestry and fishing, increased by 3.9 percent in 2011, representing 2.3 percent of GDP. In 2010, the non-sugar sector had increased by 1.4 percent.

In 2011, a growth of 21.8 percent was noted in both Green leaves and manufactured tea, despite lower area under tea cultivation by 6.7 percent. Favourable climatic conditions for the production of tea are the main cause behind the growth. For tobacco, the area under cultivation increased by 4.2 percent, and production increased by 11.3 percent.

For food crops, in 2011 a 0.7 percent increase in production from 114,844 tonnes to 115,618 tonnes was noted despite the area under harvest falling by 2.7 percent.

Tonnage of beef decreased by 7.8 percent from 2023 tonnes to 2194 tonnes in 2011. Local beef production, inclusive of Rodrigues, increased by 54.5 percent to reach 136 tonnes. This rise in production is the result of different schemes under the Food Security Fund. Local production is increasing its share in total production, from 4.0 percent in 2010 to 6.7 percent in 2011.

Goat meat and mutton production fell from 68 tonnes to 62 tonnes in 2011, as a result of a fall in the production of meat from the slaughter of imported animals. Pork production, on the other hand, increased by 4.3 percent. Poultry production increased from 46,600 tonnes in 2010 to 47,000 tonnes in 2011 while fish production fell by 2.5 percent.

#### AGRICULTURE (TONNES)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Tea (Green Leaves)	8,027	8,672	7,663	7,370	8,975
Tea (Manufactured)	1,563	1,668	1,481	1,467	1,787
Tobacco	316	349	314	222	345
Food Crops	99,130	93,021	113,943	114,844	115,618
Livestock (beef, goat, meat, mutton and pork)	2,432.7	2,308.5	2,595.0	2,885.6	2,535.0
Poultry	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,600	47,000
Fish	6,377	5,660	6,978	5,547	5,411



## ■ Manufacturing

For the manufacturing sector, an increase in output of 8.8 percent from 2010, to reach Rs 52.0 billion in current terms in 2011, was registered. Total manufacturing includes 'sugar milling', 'food', 'textile' and 'other manufacturing'. Real growth rate amounted to 3.5 percent, which is better than the 2.1 percent growth rates observed in 2009 and 2010. The growth is mainly explained by the good performance of the textile sector, which grew by 8.0 percent in 2011 after experiencing a no growth scenario in

2010. Sugar milling grew by 1.6 percent in 2011 after contracting by -4.0 percent in 2010 while food managed a mere 0.7 percent growth in 2011, as opposed to 4.4 percent in 2010.

Employment in the manufacturing sector continued on its downward trend, falling for the third consecutive year. In March 2008, employment in Manufacturing in large establishments stood at 79,819 while in March 2011 it had fallen to 77,422.

### MANUFACTURING SECTOR

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Sugar	Rs Bn	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Food	Rs Bn	12.2	15.9	16.0	16.6	17.8
Textile	Rs Bn	14.7	13.9	14.2	13.6	15.0
Other	Rs Bn	13.3	16.2	16.1	16.7	18.3
Total Manufacturing	Rs Bn	40.2	47.1	47.3	47.8	52.0
Sugar / GDP	%	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Food / GDP	%	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2
Textile / GDP	%	6.8	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.2
Other sectors / GDP	%	6.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.4
Total Manufacturing / GDP	%	18.7	19.4	18.8	18.0	18.1
<b>Growth Rates</b>						
Sugar milling	%	- 13.6	3.7	15.0	- 4.0	1.6
Food	%	2.5	7.7	3.8	4.4	0.7
Textile	%	9.9	0.1	- 0.2	0.0	8.3
Other	%	- 4.4	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.5
Total Manufacturing	%	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	3.5
Empl. in large establishments	No.	92,261	93,877	82,635	79,819	77,422
Empl. in man. / Total empl. in large est	%	30.8	30.5	27.8	26.5	25.6



## Manufacturing (continued)

The output of export oriented enterprises increased by 10.4 percent in 2011 to reach Rs 19.1 billion, up from Rs 17.3 billion in 2010. This growth has been surprising given the rapidly weakening currencies relative to the Rupee and the dwindling consumers' purchasing power (and demand) in our major markets. In 2010, the value of output had actually gone down by Rs 0.1 billion. Activities of the export oriented enterprises represented 6.6 percent of total GDP in 2011, slightly up from the 6.5 percent share it represented in 2010. These figures are far from figures in 2007 where it represented 8.3 percent.

The number of EOE's in activity is expected to have fallen in 2011 to around 360, according to noted trends, down from 372 in 2010. The fall had been particularly sharp in 2010 following a rather difficult phase in 2009. In previous years, the number of EOE's has been consistently above 400. The drop has mainly affected the 'wearing apparel' group of EOE. Estimates show that employment is also likely to have registered a slight drop from 55,828 in 2010 to around 55,740 in 2011. Employment in EOE's has been falling mainly due to reductions in wearing apparel, electronic watches and clocks which offset the increases in 'textile yarn and fabrics' and 'jewellery and related articles group'.

### EXPORT ORIENTED ENTERPRISES

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Value at current basic prices	Rs Bn	17.8	17.8	17.4	17.3	19.1
Value /GDP	%	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.6
No. of enterprises	No.	404	412	413	372	360
Employment	No.	67,314	62,276	58,566	55,828	55,740
Investment	Rs Bn	4.5	2.2	1.1	0.9	1
Exports	Rs Bn	37.8	35.1	36	40.1	41.6
Exports/total exports	%	54.3	51.6	58.3	59.1	60.1
Imports	Rs Bn	21	20.2	17.3	22.7	24.2
Imports of raw materials/Imports	%	86.8	94.3	84.9	86.5	97.7



## Manufacturing (continued)

The export value of EOE products totalled Rs 41.6 billion in 2011, which represented a growth of 3.7 percent over the Rs 40.1 billion registered in 2010. The share of exports of EOE products stood at 60.1 percent of total exports in 2011. Again, watches and clocks, jewellery, goldsmith and silversmith and pearls, precious and semi precious stones exports increased while apparel and clothing exports fell.

Total imports of EOE are estimated to have increased by 6.6 percent in 2011 from Rs 22.7 billion in 2010 to Rs 24.2 billion in 2011. The share of imports of raw materials represents around 97.7 percent of total imports by EOE in 2011. In 2010 it stood at 86.5 percent. This highlights the fact that EOE are not importing capital goods for investment, signalling low confidence in the markets.

In 2012, Statistics Mauritius expects Manufacturing industries to expand by 1.5 percent, which is lower than the 2011 figures. Within this particular category, it is expected that 'sugar milling' grows by 4.4 percent, 'food processing' by 2.0 percent, 'other manufacturing' by 2.0 percent while 'textile' is expected to stagnate. Activities of EOE are forecast to expand by 0.5 percent.

Taking into consideration the adverse situation in our main markets and the difficulties faced by local entrepreneurs to engage in new ventures, the MCCI expects the manufacturing sector to register a 1.0 percent growth for 2012. Higher energy prices, falling local and external demand and unfavourable Rupee dynamics will weigh heavily in the balance. However, while exports are expected to remain at the same level, a rise in the level of activity of Domestic Oriented Enterprises is anticipated.



## Hotels and Restaurants

In 2009 Mauritius had significantly suffered from the crisis, with tourist arrivals falling dramatically by 6.4 percent. In 2010, a marked recovery was noted, with the number of tourist arrivals rising to 934,827, which was even higher than the pre-crisis 2008 figure. 'Statistics Mauritius' provisional estimates show that for 2011 this figure is at 964,642, which is lower than their initial target of 980,000. This represents a rise of 3.2 percent. The contribution of this sector to GDP is expected to remain around 6.2 percent.

Most importantly however, is that gross earnings have increased by nearly 10.0 percent from Rs 39.0 billion in 2010 to Rs

43.4 billion in 2011. This figure is higher than the pre crisis amount of Rs 41.2 billion in 2008. Without an appreciating Rupee, earnings in this sector would have been higher.

Investment is expected to go down for the second consecutive year in the hotels and restaurants category. In 2010, it fell by only Rs 0.1 billion to Rs 12.7 billion. In 2011, the fall is expected to be more drastic, with a cut of -31.5 percent expected. Only Rs 8.7 billion of investment has gone to this sector in 2011. The share of investment in hotels and restaurants in total GDFCF has fallen to 11.2 percent in 2011 from 17 percent in 2010.

Employment in the Hotels and Restaurants category continued increasing for the second consecutive year, from 20,847 in March 2010 to 21,672 in March 2011, which represents a rise of 4.0 percent.

The room occupancy rate has remained at 65.0 percent for 2011, while the number of rooms available has been reduced from 12,075 to 11,925 following a fall in the number of hotels to 109 from 112 in 2010.

### HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Value	Rs Bn	19.5	19,170	16,754	18,514	20,046
Value/GDP	%	9.4	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.2
Real Growth rate	%	+14.0	+1.3	-5.9	+6.0	+4.0
Tourist arrivals	No.	906,971	930,456	871,356	934,827	964,642
Gross earnings	Rs Bn	40.7	41.2	35.7	39	42.5
Employment	No.	20,233	22,314	20,478	20,847	21,672
Investment	Rs Bn	10.2	12	12.8	12.7	8.7
<i>As a % of total investment</i>	%	16.7	17.8	17.2	17	11.2
Real Growth rate	%	+37.7	+6.6	+6.7	-1.2	-35.1
Number of hotels	No.	97	102	102	112	109
Number of rooms	No.	10,857	11,488	11,456	12,075	11,925
Room occupancy rate	%	76	68	61	65	65



## Hotels and restaurants (continued)

There were different fortunes concerning the number of tourist arrivals from our major markets. There was a fall of -6.7 percent in the number of arrivals from the UK, from 97,548 in 2010 to 88,182 in 2011. It is the third consecutive year that the number of tourists from the UK is falling. The number of arrivals from Italy fell as well by -6.7 percent, following another fall of -0.3 percent in 2010. On the other hand, there was relatively strong growth in the number of tourist arrivals from the Rep. of South Africa and Germany, respectively at 5.9 and 6.5 percent respectively. Disregarding the fall of 12.2 percent in 2009, the South African market has constantly registered healthy growth rates.

However, while still satisfactory, arrivals from France and Reunion Island might be pointing to increasing difficulties to tap these markets. Around 302,004 tourists are expected to arrive from France in 2011, which is 0.1 percent lower than arrivals in 2010 while the number of tourist arrivals from Reunion has contracted by -1.7 percent in 2011, stagnating at around 113,000, following several consecutive years of stable growth. The weakening of the Euro and the deteriorating situation in the European countries are bound to have adverse effects on the number of arrivals.

For 2012, a forecast of 980,000 tourist arrivals is expected by Statistics Mauritius. Initial forecasts projected tourist arrivals in excess of 1 million.

However, due to falling income in the Euro Area, our main market, and an overvalued Rupee, the MCCI believes that it is unlikely that there is a growth in the number of tourist arrivals in 2012.

TOURISTS ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
France	240,028	260,054	275,599	302,185	302,004
<i>% change</i>	31.7	8.3	6.0	9.6	- 0.1
United Kingdom	107,297	107,919	101,996	97,548	88,182
<i>% change</i>	4.9	0.6	- 5.5	- 4.4	- 6.7
Reunion	95,823	96,174	104,946	114,914	113,000
<i>% change</i>	7.5	0.4	9.1	9.5	- 1.7
S. Africa, Rep. of	81,733	84,448	74,176	81,458	86,232
<i>% change</i>	15.4	3.3	- 12.2	9.8	5.9
Germany	69,510	66,432	56,736	52,886	56,331
<i>% change</i>	0.1	- 4.4	- 14.6	3.1	6.5
Italy	65,165	61,484	51,279	56,540	52,747
<i>% change</i>	13.8	- 5.6	- 16.6	- 0.3	- 6.7





## Financial Intermediation

The financial intermediation sector has performed better than most sectors of the economy. Output increased by 8.2 percent to Rs 28.8 billion in 2011 from Rs 26.6 billion in 2010. It continued to represent 10.0 percent of GDP in 2011, slightly up from levels in 2008. The real growth rate was found to be at 5.5 percent, better than the 2010 rate of 4.3 percent. The main thrust behind this performance resides in the good health of insurance, banks and other financial intermediation agencies which have expanded by 4.5 percent, 5.9 percent and 6.0 percent respectively in 2011. These figures are however significantly lower than

the growth rates registered in 2008 when total growth stood at 10.2 percent. The banks have continued their practice of prudent banking, with strong capitalization and low foreign exposure which had helped them go through the 2009 crisis relatively unscathed.

Investment in financial intermediation remained at the same level of Rs 2.4 billion in 2011 as compared to 2010. This figure is still better than the Rs 1.5 billion invested in 2009 and the Rs 1.3 billion in 2008. As a share of total investment, financial intermediation represented 3.1 percent in 2011 while in 2010 it was at 3.3 percent.

After several years of dynamic increases in the number of people employed in financial intermediation, the figure has fallen slightly from 11,387 in 2010 to 11,311 in 2011, according to the latest Survey of employment and earnings in large establishments.

Statistics Mauritius expects growth to tally at 4.7 percent in 2012. Given the soundness and stability of the banking and financial institutions of Mauritius, the MCCI expects growth to be slightly higher at 5.0 percent for 2012.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Value	Rs Bn	20.8	23.9	25.4	26.6	28.8
Value/GDP	%	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.0
Growth rate	%	+7.6	+10.2	+3.8	+4.3	+5.5
Investment	Rs Bn	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.4
As a % of total investment	%	2.5	1.9	2	3.3	3.1
Empl. in large establishments	No.	9,293	10,216	10,765	11,387	11,311
As a % of total employment in large establishments	%	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7



## Information and communication technology

The ICT industry registered a strong real growth rate of 9.9 percent in 2011. However, this growth is lower than double digit growth rates registered in previous years, as in 2010 where it grew by 13.3 percent. The share of output of the ICT on GDP has increased from 6.4 percent in 2010 to 6.5 percent in 2011. Output in fact increased from Rs16.9 billion in 2010 to Rs 18.7 billion.

Employment in ICT has increased by 4.6 percent, to reach 13,412 in 2011. Its share over total employment in large establishment has increased from 4.2 percent to 4.4 percent. It can be implied that the ICT sector is still growing and is gaining in importance in the Mauritian economy. The number of large companies has however remained stagnant over last year at 138 after years of constant increases.

ICT

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Value of the ICT sector	Rs Bn	11.7	12.9	14,9	16.9	18.7
Value /GDP	%	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.5
Growth rate in the ICT sector (%)	%	+ 15.1	+ 13.2	+ 13.1	+ 13.3	+ 9.9
No of large companies	No.	116	129	134	138	138
Employment in large enterprises	No.	10,170	11,250	12,360	12,826	13,412
As a % of total employment in large establishment	%	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4

For 2012, the MCCI estimates growth in the ICT sector to be more or less equal to 2011 figures. A growth of 10.0 percent is expected, explained by the existing dynamism in this particular field of activity and the drive to make Mauritius an ICT hub.



## ■ Conclusion

On the onset, it can be said that Mauritius managed a decent economic performance in 2011, within an especially difficult environment with renewed fears of an impending recession on a global scale.

The continued uncertainty over the Euro Zone debt crisis, dwindling purchasing power in our major markets and low consumer demand are slowing the growth of the Mauritian economy. An overvalued currency is further eroding the ability of our entrepreneurs to face competition.

Private investment continues to fall, both in absolute terms and relative to total investment, signalling decreasing business confidence. The increase in current account deficit is also an issue that needs to be addressed. Some sectors of the economy, such as Hotels and restaurants and Manufacturing, are already starting to feel the strain.

It is unlikely that last year's growth performance is matched in 2012, given international trends and the local situation. It is also unlikely that the growth figures fall to the level registered in 2009.

On the global scene, it appears that the recovery has stalled, and some economies are sliding back into a difficult period. The IMF and World Bank are expecting a marked slowdown in economic activity both in developed and emerging economies. The latter, however, are still expected to provide strong enough figures for growth to prevent a contraction in world output.

Until now, the local economy has remained fairly resilient to external shocks, mainly due to coordinated macroeconomic policies and institutional stability. However, as risks on our external markets are increasing, there is the need for more action on the part of policy makers not to just wade through the turmoil but to embark on an even higher path of post crisis sustainable development.

# 8



2011 Economic data



Table 1: Main National Accounts aggregates

	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices	R.M	215,449	243,115	251,264	265,096	287,212
Taxes (net of subsidies) on products	R.M	28,549	31,201	30,739	33,956	37,551
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	R.M	243,998	274,316	282,003	299,052	324,763
Net primary income from the rest of the world	R.M	+5,579	+2,073	-1,291	3,656	4,282
<b>Gross National Income (GNI)</b>						
at basic prices	R.M	221,028	245,188	249,973	268,752	291,494
at market prices	R.M	249,577	276,289	280,712	302,708	329,045
Net transfer from the rest of the world	R.M	+3,882	+6,409	6,909	5,630	5,600
Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	R.M	253,459	282,798	287,621	308,338	334,645
<b>Per capita GNI</b>						
at basic prices	R.M	175,323	193,236	195,620	209,763	226,608
at market prices	R.M	197,968	217,826	219,676	236,266	255,800
<b>Per capita GDP</b>						
at basic prices	R.M	170,897	191,602	196,629	206,910	223,279
at market prices	R.M	193,543	216,192	220,685	233,413	252,471
Compensation of employees	R.M	81,007	91,705	96,281	101,960	109,671
Final consumption expenditure	R.M	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930	284,638
households	R.M	169,522	200,760	208,858	220,305	240,607
general government	R.M	31,492	34,789	39,729	41,625	44,031
Actual final consumption expenditure	R.M	201,014	235,549	248,587	261,930	284,638
households	R.M	182,700	215,426	225,522	237,961	258,859
general government	R.M	18,314	20,123	23,065	23,969	25,779
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation (GDFCF)	R.M	61,240	67,529	74,430	74,395	77,660
private sector	R.M	48,138	56,161	55,788	56,145	58,366
public sector	R.M	13,102	11,368	18,642	18,250	19,294
Gross National Saving (GNS)	R.M	52,445	47,249	39,034	46,407	50,007
Net exports of goods & services	R.M	-22,709	-36,115	-26,454	-33,819	-41,582
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	R.M	-20,194	-35,515	-23,054	-33,819	-41,582
Exports of goods & services	R.M	141,187	145,204	138,168	156,945	173,700
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	R.M	140,972	145,204	138,168	156,945	173,700
Imports of goods & services	R.M	163,896	181,319	164,622	190,764	215,282
exclusive of aircraft and marine vessel	R.M	161,166	180,719	161,222	190,764	215,282



Table 2 : Gross Domestic Product by industry group at current basic prices

	(Rs Million)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	9,653	9,942	9,800	9,673	10,657
<i>Sugarcane</i>	4,334	4,230	3,489	3,050	3,291
<i>Other</i>	5,319	5,712	6,311	6,623	7,366
Mining and quarrying	79	108	101	107	111
Manufacturing	41,409	47,128	47,325	47,764	51,999
<i>Sugar</i>	1,175	1,141	988	884	962
<i>Food exc Sugar</i>	12,226	15,943	16,021	16,557	17,783
<i>Textiles</i>	14,692	13,882	14,214	13,640	15,004
<i>Other</i>	13,316	16,162	16,102	16,683	18,250
Electricity , gas and water supply	3,321	4,590	5,398	5,401	5,285
Construction	13,282	16,473	17,486	18,231	18,622
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	25,692	29,028	28,800	31,398	34,343
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	23,482	26,378	25,850	28,118	30,551
<i>Other</i>	2,210	2,650	2,950	3,280	3,792
Hotels and restaurants	18,673	19,170	16,754	18,514	20,046
Transport , storage and communications	23,790	23,922	24,195	25,273	26,161
Financial intermediation	20,826	23,909	25,411	26,578	28,836
<i>Insurance</i>	5,850	6,466	7,060	7,769	8,549
<i>Banks</i>	12,177	14,241	14,851	15,113	16,329
<i>Other</i>	2,799	3,202	3,500	3,696	3,958
Real estate, renting and business activities	22,784	27,258	29,799	32,645	36,977
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	9,633	10,832	11,191	11,725	12,703
<i>Other</i>	13,151	16,426	18,608	20,920	24,274
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	12,041	13,780	15,322	16,159	17,044
Education	8,947	10,273	11,080	11,686	12,532
Health and social work	6,712	7,729	8,936	9,694	10,755
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	8,240	9,805	10,857	12,050	13,844
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>215,449</b>	<b>243,115</b>	<b>251,264</b>	<b>265,173</b>	<b>287,212</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>28,549</b>	<b>31,201</b>	<b>30,739</b>	<b>33,956</b>	<b>37,551</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>243,998</b>	<b>274,316</b>	<b>282,003</b>	<b>299,129</b>	<b>324,763</b>
Export oriented enterprises	17,795	17,839	17,413	17,334	19080
Sea food		3,293	3,050	3,367	3604
Freeport		1,422	1,314	1,350	1450
Tourism		23,258	19,862	22,040	23797
ICT		12,994	14,851	16,923	18708



Table 3 : Gross Domestic Product - sectoral real growth rates (% over previous years)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-5.4	+3.0	+8.8	-1.3	+2.9
<i>Sugarcane</i>	-14.2	+4.8	+12.5	-6.4	+0.6
<i>Other</i>	+3.4	+1.5	+6.2	+1.4	+3.9
Mining and quarrying	-15.1	+22.2	-12.2	+0.5	+0.0
Manufacturing	+2.3	+3.2	+2.1	+2.1	+3.5
<i>Sugar</i>	-13.6	+3.7	+15.0	-4.0	+1.6
<i>Food exc Sugar</i>	+2.8	+7.7	+3.8	+4.4	+0.7
<i>Textiles</i>	+9.9	+0.1	-0.2	+0.0	+8.3
<i>Other</i>	-4.4	+2.3	+1.5	+2.1	+2.5
Electricity , gas and water supply	+2.7	+6.1	+0.1	+3.4	+3.9
Construction	+16.0	+11.6	+6.2	+4.3	-1.8
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	+5.2	+4.8	+1.1	+4.1	+3.4
<i>Wholesale and retail trade</i>	+4.5	+4.4	+0.3	+3.7	+2.8
<i>Other</i>	+12.8	+9.3	+8.6	+8.1	+8.6
Hotels and restaurants	+12.0	+1.3	-5.9	+6.0	+4.0
Transport , storage and communications	+7.5	+6.1	+4.8	+5.3	+5.5
Financial intermediation	+7.6	+10.1	+3.8	+4.3	+5.5
<i>Insurance</i>	+5.1	+5.0	+4.0	+4.5	+4.5
<i>Banks</i>	+8.8	+12.7	+3.0	+3.9	+5.9
<i>Other</i>	+8.0	+10.0	+7.0	+5.6	+6.0
Real estate, renting and business activities	+9.0	+8.7	+5.9	+6.2	+6.3
<i>Owner occupied dwellings</i>	+1.8	+2.2	+0.8	+1.2	+1.5
<i>Other</i>	+15.0	+13.5	+9.3	+9.2	+9.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	+0.4	+1.1	+1.0	+3.3	+3.9
Education	+2.3	+3.0	+2.5	+4.1	+3.3
Health and social work	+5.8	+4.6	+7.5	+6.3	+6.1
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	+8.0	+8.4	+7.8	+8.0	+7.8
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices</b>	<b>+5.7</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.1</b>	<b>+4.2</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at basic prices (excluding sugar)</b>	<b>+6.4</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+2.8</b>	<b>+4.4</b>	<b>+4.2</b>
<b>Taxes on products (net of subsidies)</b>	<b>+7.1</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+2.6</b>	<b>+3.4</b>	<b>+4.0</b>
<b>Gross Domestic Product at market prices</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.0</b>	<b>+4.1</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
Export oriented enterprises	+11.2	+1.6	-0.9	+6.5	+7.8
Sea food		+7.3	+12.1	+10.4	+1.7
Freeport		-18.0	-11.0	+3.3	+3.1
Tourism		+1.2	-5.9	+5.2	+5.0
ICT		+13.2	+13.1	+13.3	+9.9



Table 4 : Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation at current prices by type and use

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>					
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	35987	45,278	48,809	52,166	53312
Residential building	11663	15,281	16,531	18,769	22547
Non-residential building	17794	22,162	22,016	21,530	18107
Other construction work	6530	7,835	10,262	11,867	12658
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	25253	22,251	25,621	22,229	24348
Aircraft	2515	0	3,400	0	0
Marine vessel	0	600	0	0	0
Passenger car	3406	3,635	2,864	3,459	3700
Other transport equipment	2433	2,288	2,228	2,395	2315
Other machinery and equipment	16899	15,728	17,129	16,375	18333
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>			<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77660</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>			<b>71,030</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77660</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2583	2,751	1,840	1,743	2067
Mining and quarrying	10	29	0	0	0
Manufacturing	8675	7,094	7,013	5,161	6194
Electricity , gas and water supply	2204	921	1,953	2,764	5478
Construction	1659	1,947	2,039	2,191	2113
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	4894	5,590	4,791	6,225	8631
of which Wholesale and retail trade	4609	5,295	4,655	6,013	8433
Restaurants and hotels	10212	12,004	12,821	12,684	8716
Transport , storage and communications	8861	6,951	11,048	8,966	4538
Financial intermediation	1451	1,255	1,462	2,447	2371
Real estate , renting and business activities	14725	20,755	20,712	22,023	25330
Owner occupied dwellings	11663	15,281	16,531	18,769	22548
Other	3062	5,474	4,181	3,254	2782
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1777	2,657	4,378	4,478	5911
Education	1132	1,705	1,733	1,130	1462
Health and social work	780	1,325	1,936	1,835	2079
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	2280	2,544	2,704	2,748	2770
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>61240</b>	<b>67,529</b>	<b>74,430</b>	<b>74,395</b>	<b>77660</b>
<b>GDFCF as a% of GDP at market prices</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>





Table 5 : Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation - Annual real growth rates (%) by type and use

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>I - By type of capital goods</b>					
<b>A. Building &amp; construction work</b>	+17.0	+13.3	+7.7	+7.0	-1.7
Residential building	+6.8	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7	+15.5
Non-residential building	+49.2	+12.2	-0.8	-2.1	-19.1
Other construction work	-17.4	+8.1	+30.8	+15.8	+2.6
<b>B. Machinery and equipment</b>	-6.7	-15.8	+11.4	-15.3	+4.3
Machinery and equipment (exc. aircraft & marine vessel)	+9.0	-9.1	+0.8	-2.3	+4.3
Passenger car	+32.7	+5.6	-25.8	+19.3	+1.9
Other transport equipment	-38.0	-41.1	+70.3	-58.8	-7.9
Other transport equipment (excluding aircraft & marine vessel)	+19.3	-5.1	-14.9	+4.1	-7.9
Other machinery and equipment	+3.3	-12.7	+9.2	-6.7	+6.6
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>GDFCF (excluding aircraft &amp; marine vessel)</b>	<b>+13.8</b>	<b>+4.6</b>	<b>+5.5</b>	<b>+3.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>
<b>II - By Industrial use</b>					
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-18.2	+0.3	-33.9	-6.5	+13.4
Mining and quarrying	+622.8	+183.5	-100.0	+0.0	+0.0
Manufacturing	+48.4	-23.7	-1.4	-28.0	14.6
Electricity , gas and water supply	-41.2	-61.0	+112.2	+39.7	+89.2
Construction	+49.8	+9.1	+3.1	+6.2	-7.8
Wholesale & retail trade and repairs	+46.0	+5.9	-15.7	+27.1	+33.0
of which Wholesale and retail trade	+41.4	+6.4	-13.5	+29.8	+34.5
Restaurants and hotels	+37.7	+6.6	+6.7	-1.2	-34.1
Transport , storage and communications	-24.8	-26.6	+51.3	-19.8	-51.6
Financial intermediation	-22.9	-18.7	+15.3	+65.9	-7.2
Real estate , renting and business activities	+16.5	+27.9	-0.5	+6.2	+10.5
Owner occupied dwellings	+6.8	+18.0	+8.1	+13.7	+15.5
Other	+76.0	+65.3	-24.4	-23.2	-18.4
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-23.6	+37.5	+61.8	+1.7	+26.7
Education	-3.2	+37.6	+1.5	-35.4	+23.7
Health and social work	+7.1	+56.1	+45.7	-6.2	+6.5
Other community, social and personal service activities and private households with employed persons	-11.6	+2.9	+5.5	+0.6	-3.4
<b>Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation</b>	<b>+5.9</b>	<b>+1.3</b>	<b>+8.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>+0.0</b>



Table 6 : Balance of Payments

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Goods and services	(23,681)	(38,876)	(29,176)	(36,341)	(42,522)
Income	7,491	4,898	825	(274)	(1,953)
Current Transfers	3,693	6,250	6,909	5,629	3,795
Capital and Financial Account	2,132	20,857	11,049	22,924	34,971
Errors and Omission	10,365	6,871	10,393	8,062	5,709
Overall Balance of Payments	13,880	(4,624)	12,103	1,885	462
Net international reserves	85,834	90,164	105,748	107,984	109,588

Table 7 : Employment by Industrial Group ('000)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agriculture & Fishing	47.2	44.8	44.9	44.9	44.5
<i>Sugar cane</i>	17.7	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.6
<i>Agriculture(Non-Sugar)</i>	29.5	30.2	30.7	31	30.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	123.0	123.3	115.8	114.5	112.4
<i>Sugar</i>	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
<i>EPZ</i>	65.7	64.3	56.1	55	52.1
<i>Manufacturing (Non-EPZ &amp; Non-Sugar)</i>	55.3	57.3	57.9	57.6	58.6
Electricity, Gas & Water	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Construction	49.5	51.3	52.4	54	55
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods	78.4	81.7	85.4	88.8	89.9
Hotels & Restaurants	32.0	36.5	35.8	37.3	38.1
Transport, Storage & Communications	37.4	39.3	40.0	40.4	40.3
Financial Intermediation	10.5	11.9	12.6	13.2	13.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	24.7	29.3	32.4	34.9	35.8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.1	38.9
Education	28.8	29.4	30.1	30.8	31.2
Health & Social Work	15.5	16.4	16.7	19	19.6
Other services	34.4	36.2	37.0	37.7	37.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>523.7</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>545.8</b>	<b>558.1</b>	<b>560.6</b>



Table 8 : Public Finance

	2007/2008	2008/2009	2010	2011	2012
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Revised	Estimates
<b>Revenue</b>	53,222	62,216	65,479	69,207	76,880
<i>Taxes</i>	47,831	52,333	55,209	58,880	64,836
<i>Social Contributions</i>	197	960	1,008	1,022	1,100
<i>Grants</i>	454	2,781	1,991	2,537	3,408
<i>Other Revenue</i>	4,739	6,142	7,271	6,768	7,536
<b>Expenses</b>	55,590	64,846	66,983	72,885	76,126
<i>Compensation of employees</i>	12,700	16,248	17,541	18,297	19,809
<i>Use of Goods and Services</i>	4,269	5,124	6,149	6,928	7,616
<i>Interest</i>	10,675	10,431	10,262	10,055	11,440
<i>Subsidies</i>	1,393	917	979	1,127	1,265
<i>Grants</i>	13,456	17,656	15,429	19,342	15,626
<i>Social Benefits</i>	10,232	11,692	13,540	14,543	15,885
<i>Other Expenses</i>	2,865	2,778	3,083	2,593	3,185
<i>Contingencies</i>		-	-	-	1,300
<b>Gross Operating Balance</b>	<b>-2,368</b>	<b>-2,630</b>	<b>-1,504</b>	<b>-3,678</b>	<b>754</b>
<b>Net Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>8,571</b>	<b>14,345</b>
<b>Net Lending/Borrowing (Budget Balance)</b>	<b>-6,907</b>	<b>-8,176</b>	<b>-9,580</b>	<b>-12,249</b>	<b>-13,591</b>
<b>Net Lending/Borrowing (Budget Balance) as % of GDP</b>	<b>-2.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>
<b>Net Acquisition of Financial Assets</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>2,901</b>
<b>Borrowing Requirements</b>	<b>8,325</b>	<b>9,751</b>	<b>9,258</b>	<b>15,330</b>	<b>15,622</b>
<i>Domestic</i>	8,565	6,269	3,822	8,586	8,315
<i>Foreign</i>	-240	3,482	5,436	6,744	7,307
<b>Borrowing Requirements as % of GDP</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>
<b>Primary Balance</b>	<b>3,769</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>-2,194</b>	<b>-2,151</b>
<b>Primary Balance as % of GDP</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>



Table 9 : Tourists Arrivals by Country of Residence

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Europe</b>					
France	240,028	260,054	275,599	302,185	302,004
Germany	65,165	61,484	51,279	52,886	56,331
Italy	69,510	66,432	56,736	56,540	52,747
Switzerland	17,546	16,037	15,349	18,577	24,362
United Kingdom	107,297	107,919	101,996	97,548	88,182
Austria	10,969	8,974	8,106	9,255	8,822
Spain	11,092	12,001	9,549	8,096	9,801
Belgium	10,945	11,796	10,254	10,214	12,029
<b>Africa</b>					
Malagasy Rep.	8,842	10,905	8,333	9,833	11,449
Reunion	95,823	96,174	104,946	114,914	113,000
Seychelles	14,275	10,604	7,532	10,160	8,485
S. Africa, Rep. of	81,733	84,448	74,176	81,458	86,232
Zimbabwe	1,669	1,809	1,326	1,204	1,495
<b>Asia</b>					
India	42,974	43,911	39,252	49,779	53,955
P. Rep. of China	7,739	8,425	6,925	7,609	15,133
Singapore	2,020	1,758	1,657	1,909	2,461
United Arab Emirates	1,971	4,109	3,141	3,470	3,780
<b>Oceania</b>					
Australia	19,635	18,852	10,363	11,493	15,726
<b>America</b>					
USA	5,451	7,089	6,951	7,316	6,870
Canada	2,590	3,188	3,532	3,619	3,887
<b>All Countries</b>	<b>906,971</b>	<b>930,456</b>	<b>871,356</b>	<b>934,827</b>	<b>964,642</b>



Table 10 : Transport

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Road traffic</b>					
Car	99,770	109,507	117,890	127,363	136226
(of which taxi car)	6,885	6,941	6,921	6,924	NA
Dual purpose vehicle	44,635	46,021	47,146	48,271	49132
Bus	2,753	2,762	2,803	2,845	2912
Van	24,934	25,334	25,622	25,914	26090
Motor cycle	36,969	40,804	44,222	48,655	53409
Lorry and truck	12,536	12,726	12,950	13,186	13539
<b>Total</b>	<b>334,145</b>	<b>351,406</b>	<b>366,520</b>	<b>384,115</b>	<b>400919</b>
<b>Sea Traffic</b>					
No. of vessels entering (incl fishing)	2,317	2,008	2,079	2172	NA
Goods unloaded (000 tonnes)	5,080	5,140	4,761	5100	NA
Goods loaded (000 tonnes)	1,179	1,155	1,117	1130	NA
No. of passengers (Arrivals)	33,373	48,311	54,396	49687	48974
<b>Air Traffic</b>					
No. of landings	8,543	7,750	9,824	10,160	NA
Freight unloaded (Tonnes)	22,663	17,600	20,400	23,992	NA
Freight loaded (Tonnes)	24,894	19,500	21,924	24,269	NA
No. of passengers (Arrivals)	1,205,453	1,232,329	1,155,609	1202351	1245413



Table 11 : Cargo Traffic

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Bulk Cargo</b>					
<i>Import</i>					
Bitumen	4,830	14,316	8,114	16,902	16,886
Soya Bean Meal	22,487	33,672	29,201	42,199	45,875
Wheat	156,705	102,818	163,534	162,062	107,163
Maize	74,078	90,349	81,309	94,588	92,701
Fertilizer	32,175	28,960	n/a	n/a	4,000
Coal	604,308	607,290	602,512	660,620	664,249
Edible Oil	31,534	28,216	32,502	24,701	n/a
Cement	670,237	736,986	635,544	716,062	725,329
Petroleum White oil	671,372	710,304	644,186	662,251	690,244
Black Oil	334,425	290,937	357,874	370,587	424,688
Products Liquefied Petroleum Gas	62,453	65,120	61,652	61,119	66,654
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>2,664,604</b>	<b>2,708,968</b>	<b>2,616,428</b>	<b>2,811,091</b>	<b>2,837,789</b>
<i>Export</i>					
Sugar	365,144	357,148	267,251	130,500	27,200
Molasses	40,885	75,219	115,744	122,227	70,746
Bunker Pipe-line	109,820	133,303	155,840	136,600	126,352
Bunker Barge	61,357	66,088	65,824	92,543	141,860
<i>Sub Total</i>	<b>577,206</b>	<b>642,645</b>	<b>604,659</b>	<b>481,870</b>	<b>366,158</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,241,810</b>	<b>3,351,613</b>	<b>3,221,087</b>	<b>3,292,961</b>	<b>3,203,947</b>
<b>General Cargo</b>					
Import	71,830	20,125	27,808	38,895	49,031
Export	9,683	9,245	2,881	7,584	3,597
Transshipment In.	n/a	n/a	2,246	188	267
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,513</b>	<b>29,370</b>	<b>32,935</b>	<b>46,667</b>	<b>52,895</b>
<b>Containerised</b>					
Import	1,096,460	1,195,502	1,116,748	1,177,997	1,222,701
Export	496,219	463,668	451,547	584,680	641,025
Transshipment In.	1,104,416	1,094,902	864,102	908,993	1,063,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,697,095</b>	<b>2,754,072</b>	<b>2,432,397</b>	<b>2,671,670</b>	<b>2,927,040</b>
<b>Inter - Island</b>					
Rodrigues Import	872	885	1,047	1,005	1,003
Gen. Cargo Export	3,271	1,549	3,015	3,537	3,233
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>4,062</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>4,236</b>
<b>Fish</b>					
Local Market	79,184	82,030	71,323	105,169	94,706
Transshipment In.	36,798	31,002	41,033	49,234	45,005
Transshipment Out.	1,001	434	1,170	1,370	1,217
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,983</b>	<b>113,466</b>	<b>113,526</b>	<b>155,773</b>	<b>140,928</b>



Table 12 : Container traffic handled in terms of TEUs

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>Captive</b>					
<i>Laden :</i>					
Import	88,434	96,118	89,784	94,804	98,433
Export	42,567	40,041	39,013	49,875	55,186
<i>Empty :</i>					
Import	13,221	9,085	9,224	17,018	21,038
Export	49,116	69,390	55,959	60,973	60,383
<b>Total Captive</b>	<b>193,338</b>	<b>214,634</b>	<b>193,980</b>	<b>222,670</b>	<b>235,040</b>



Table 13 : Trade (2011) by Section (Rs Million)

Section	Description	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports (FOB)	Re-Exports (FOB)
01	Live animals; animal products.	14,426	761	1,903
02	Vegetable products.	6,083	533	120
03	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	1,950	57	56
04	Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	9,502	17,470	1,181
05	Mineral products.	33,642	9	125
06	Products of the chemical or allied industries.	9,824	408	1,559
07	Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof.	5,300	164	667
08	Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; article of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut).	745	702	23
09	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork.	1,358	36	20
10	Pulp of Wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof.	2,732	512	142
11	Textiles and textile articles	13,443	27,354	1,402
12	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair.	779	15	14
13	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware.	2,261	223	33
14	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin.	4,351	3,287	662
15	Base metals and articles of base metal.	9,557	880	431
16	Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	18,602	134	1,012
17	Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment.	8,138	8	298
18	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof.	2,474	1,507	446
19	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof.	34	0	0
20	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	2,860	377	152
21	Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques.	19	1	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148,080</b>	<b>54,438</b>	<b>10,251</b>





Table 14: Trade (2011) by Chapter (Rs Million)

Section	Description	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports (FOB)	Re-Exports (FOB)
01	Live animals	580	661	6
02	Meat and edible meat offal	1,514	15	11
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	8,733	69	1,562
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	3,238	16	62
05	Products of animals origin, not elsewhere specified or included	360	1	262
06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	23	64	0
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	911	4	34
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	735	135	2
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	238	26	31
10	Cereals	3,561	5	28
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	436	298	21
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	134	0	5
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	31	0	0
14	Vegetable plaiting materials; Vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included	14	0	0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	1,950	57	56
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates	921	7,686	283
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1,091	8,775	28
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	496	3	6
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1,339	158	252
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	867	11	17
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1,316	10	27
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1,040	235	267
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	783	549	46
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,648	44	255
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1,500	9	50



Table 14: Trade (2011) by Chapter (Rs Million) (Continued)

Section	Description	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports (FOB)	Re-Exports (FOB)
26	Ores, slag and ash	4	0	1
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	32,138	0	74
28	Inorganic chemicals; Organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	492	9	41
29	Organic chemicals	436	1	65
30	Pharmaceutical products	2,929	144	726
31	Fertilisers	823	83	140
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks	875	59	51
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	1,759	18	288
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a	797	90	138
35	Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes	157	2	3
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations	80	0	12
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	324	0	41
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	1,151	2	54
39	Plastics and articles thereof	4,158	146	645
40	Rubber and articles thereof	1,143	17	22
41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	333	0	11
42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut)	391	702	12
43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	21	0	0
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1,341	28	19
45	Cork and articles of cork	3	0	0
46	Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork	15	7	1
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	17	20	1
48	Paper and Paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2,179	337	101
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans	535	156	40



Table 14: Trade (2011) by Chapter (Rs Million) (Continued)

Section	Description	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports (FOB)	Re-Exports (FOB)
50	Silk	11	0	0
51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	1,034	509	69
52	Cotton	6,874	978	338
53	Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	39	9	0
54	Man-made filaments	607	18	28
55	Man-made staple fibres	1,079	174	98
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof	191	2	25
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings	107	0	41
58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	510	73	54
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use	253	2	25
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	305	868	2
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	661	15,936	553
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1,424	8,711	74
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles; rags	347	73	95
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	673	3	11
65	Headgear and parts thereof	51	9	1
66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof	35	3	2
67	Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	19	0	0
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	503	1	13
69	Ceramic products	952	1	11
70	Glass and glassware	807	221	9
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	4,351	3,287	662
72	Iron and steel	2,760	344	179
73	Articles of iron or steel	3,888	296	67
74	Copper and articles thereof	371	97	18



Table 14: Trade (2011) by Chapter (Rs Million) (Continued)

Section	Description	Imports (CIF)	Domestic Exports (FOB)	Re-Exports (FOB)
75	Nickel and articles thereof	2	0	0
76	Aluminium and articles thereof	1,195	125	134
78	Lead and articles thereof	4	0	0
79	Zinc and articles thereof	66	3	4
80	Tin and articles thereof	4	0	0
81	Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof	1	0	0
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	414	1	19
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	852	14	10
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	10,645	40	528
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	7,956	94	484
86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	0		0
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock and parts and accessories thereof	7,280	1	72
88	Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	618	7	143
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	240	0	83
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1,700	976	202
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	749	530	245
92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	26	0	0
93	Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	34	0	0
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	1,795	48	43
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	493	189	68
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	571	140	40
97	Works of arts, collectors' pieces and antiques	19	1	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>148,080</b>	<b>54,438</b>	<b>10,251</b>



Table 15: Total Exports - Top 50 Destinations for 2011

No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)	No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)
1	United Kingdom	13,790	26	Portugal	201
2	France	9,212	27	Russian Federation	193
3	United States	6,785	28	China	183
4	Italy	5,220	29	Hong Kong	176
5	South Africa	4,994	30	Thailand	171
6	Spain	4,611	31	Philippines	164
7	Madagascar	4,016	32	Romania	143
8	Reunion	2,014	33	Rwanda	139
9	Belgium	1,454	34	Canada	135
10	Germany	1,385	35	Turkey	134
11	Switzerland	1,175	36	Indonesia	132
12	Netherlands	1,004	37	Viet Nam	126
13	Seychelles	869	38	Comoros	114
14	Greece	589	39	Korea, Republic Of	107
15	India	460	40	Poland	107
16	Singapore	429	41	Czech Republic	106
17	Austria	422	42	Panama	104
18	Japan	400	43	Bangladesh	99
19	Taiwan	374	44	Sweden	94
20	United Arab Emirates	324	45	Mexico	88
21	Kenya	280	46	Zimbabwe	77
22	Malta	250	47	Israel	74
23	Mayotte	248	48	Tanzania, United Republic Of	71
24	Australia	246	49	Denmark	65
25	Malaysia	202	50	Sri Lanka	60



Table 16: Re-Exports - Top 50 Destinations for 2011

No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)	No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)
1	Madagascar	2,021	26	Korea, Republic Of	52
2	Reunion	1,218	27	Holy See (Vatican City State)	48
3	Spain	913	28	Viet Nam	47
4	France	912	29	Tanzania, United Republic Of	46
5	Seychelles	440	30	Portugal	41
6	South Africa	394	31	Lesotho	41
7	Germany	374	32	Belgium	37
8	Japan	313	33	Malta	37
9	Switzerland	309	34	Indonesia	36
10	Taiwan	307	35	Zimbabwe	35
11	Singapore	295	36	Bangladesh	34
12	United States	275	37	Turkey	30
13	United Arab Emirates	221	38	Netherlands	29
14	India	206	39	Vanuatu	29
15	Malaysia	167	40	Australia	22
16	Philippines	160	41	New Zealand	21
17	Mayotte	153	42	Zambia	18
18	United Kingdom	147	43	Ecuador	18
19	Thailand	132	44	Russian Federation	16
20	China	97	45	Mozambique	14
21	Romania	90	46	Barbados	13
22	Italy	68	47	Ireland	13
23	Hong Kong	65	48	Hungary	11
24	Comoros	63	49	Sri Lanka	11
25	Kenya	60	50	Congo	10



Table 17: Domestic Exports - Top 50 Destinations for 2011

No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)	No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)
1	United Kingdom	13,642	26	Poland	106
2	France	8,300	27	Turkey	105
3	United States	6,509	28	United Arab Emirates	103
4	Italy	5,152	29	Czech Republic	102
5	South Africa	4,599	30	Panama	102
6	Spain	3,698	31	Indonesia	96
7	Madagascar	1,995	32	Mayotte	95
8	Belgium	1,417	33	Sweden	91
9	Germany	1,011	34	Mexico	88
10	Netherlands	976	35	Japan	87
11	Switzerland	867	36	China	86
12	Reunion	796	37	Viet Nam	79
13	Greece	587	38	Taiwan	67
14	Seychelles	429	39	Bangladesh	66
15	Austria	421	40	Denmark	65
16	India	255	41	Israel	63
17	Australia	224	42	Korea, Republic Of	56
18	Kenya	220	43	Romania	52
19	Malta	213	44	Comoros	51
20	Russian Federation	177	45	Sri Lanka	50
21	Portugal	160	46	Burundi	47
22	Rwanda	139	47	Zimbabwe	42
23	Singapore	134	48	Thailand	40
24	Canada	129	49	Ghana	39
25	Hong Kong	111	50	Finland	36



Table 18: Imports - Top 50 Origins for 2011

No	Country	CIF Value (Rs Million)	No	Country	FOB Value (Rs Million)
1	India	34,672	26	Pakistan	1,067
2	China	20,790	27	Singapore	1,024
3	France	13,218	28	Egypt	960
4	South Africa	10,484	29	Denmark	926
5	Spain	4,398	30	Zambia	827
6	Australia	3,858	31	Mozambique	732
7	Japan	3,705	32	Canada	723
8	Germany	3,547	33	Hong Kong	544
9	United Kingdom	3,446	34	Madagascar	451
10	Malaysia	3,326	35	Hungary	435
11	Thailand	3,187	36	Austria	386
12	Italy	3,145	37	Ireland	351
13	Indonesia	2,966	38	Viet Nam	294
14	United States	2,827	39	Zimbabwe	289
15	Argentina	2,557	40	Morocco	282
16	Taiwan	2,309	41	Swaziland	263
17	Korea, Republic Of	2,259	42	Czech Republic	255
18	New Zealand	2,199	43	Sweden	199
19	United Arab Emirates	1,991	44	Poland	199
20	Belgium	1,819	45	Iran (Islamic Republic Of)	194
21	Netherlands	1,719	46	Portugal	189
22	Switzerland	1,562	47	Uganda	184
23	Turkey	1,429	48	Seychelles	176
24	Kenya	1,294	49	Finland	155
25	Brazil	1,260	50	Lithuania	155



# 9



Membership List



## ■ Membership list

Name of Company	Group
A & W Wong Ltd.	Commerce
A. Abdul Rahim Oosman & Co. (Magasin Bleu)	Commerce
A. Bonieux & Co. Ltd.	Logistics
A. N. Li Wan Po Ltd.	Commerce
Aadicon Biotechnologies Ltd.	Other Business Services
Aashish Luthra Ltd.	Commerce
ABC Logistics Ltd.	Logistics
ABC Motors Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Abdul Rafay Madina Oriental Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Abdullasonco Ltd.	Commerce
Abhimanyoo Hurree	Other Business Services
ACCA Mauritius	Financial Services
ActBis (Groupe Afnor)	Other Business Services
ADG Brokers Ltd.	Financial Services
Advantedge Public Relations & Corporate Events Ltd.	Other Business Services
AEL DDS Ltd	Logistics
Air Mauritius Limited.	Tourism
Airports of Mauritius Co. Ltd.	Other Business Services
Ajanta Pharma (Mauritius) Ltd.	Industry
Alcohol & Molasses Export Ltd.	Commerce
Alexander K. Consulting Ltd.	Property Development
Allfinanz Consulting Ltd.	Financial Services
Alpha Cleaning Ltd.	Other Business Services
Analysis Co. Ltd.	Other Business Services
Anglo African Ltd	ICT
APEXHOM	Industry
Appavoo & Associates	Financial Services
Aquarelle Clothing Ltd.	Industry
Archipel Ocean Indien	Property Development
Aricsons & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Arkis Properties	Property Development
Arkolac	Industry
Artema Ltd.	Property Development
ASM Supermarket Ltd.	Commerce
Association des Hôteliers et Restaurateurs de L'île Maurice (AHRIM)	Tourism
Association Mauricienne des Femmes Chefs d'Entreprises	Other Business Services
Association of Mauritian Manufacturers	Industry
Association Professionnelle des Agents Maritimes Mauriciens	Logistics
Association Professionnelle des Transitaires	Logistics
ATICS Ltd.	Other Business Services
ATS Ltd.	Commerce
Aurdally Brothers Co. Ltd.	Industry
Avipro Co. Ltd.	Industry
Axess Limited	Commerce
Ayoob Cassim & Co Ltd.	Commerce
Ayyappa International Products Agency Ltée.	Commerce



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

BA Logistics Ltd.  
 Bacha & Co Chartered Accountants  
 Bank of Baroda  
 Bank One Ltd.  
 Banker Shoes Ltd  
 Banque des Mascareignes Ltée.  
 Barclays Bank PLC.  
 Beautés de Chine Ltd.  
 Belship Co. Ltd.  
 Bhunjun & Sons Ltd.  
 Bijouterie Linley Triton  
 Bijouterie Sahadeo Beedah  
 Bijouterie Souverain  
 Bischem Co. Ltd.  
 Blanche Birger Co. Ltd.  
 Blast PR and Events Ltd.  
 Blended Services Ltd.  
 BPML Freeport Services Ltd.  
 Brink's (Mauritius) Ltd  
 British American Insurance Co. Ltd.  
 British American Tobacco (Mauritius) PLC.  
 Bureau Veritas S.A. MAURITIUS  
 Butter & Dairy Enterprises Ltd.

Caunhye Bijoux Ltd.  
 Cernol Chemicals Ltd.  
 Chantier de Plaisance  
 Chimon Ltée/Floreal Diamond Cutting (Group)  
 Chinese Chamber of Commerce  
 Chue Wing & Co. Ltd.  
 Cie. de Transports Commerciaux Ltd.  
 Cie. des Magasins Populaires Ltée. (MONOPRIX)  
 Cie. Mauricienne de Commerce Ltée.  
 Cie. Mauricienne de Textile Ltée.  
 Ciel Corporate Services Ltd.  
 CIM Finance Ltd.  
 Cim Global Management Services Ltd.  
 CIM Insurance Ltd.  
 City Call Ltd.  
 CMT International Trading Ltd.  
 Compagnie d'Exploitation Agricole Ltée.  
 Compuspeed Ltd.  
 Concorde Tourist Guide Agency Ltd.  
 Consultancy Co. Ltd. (CCL)  
 Coprim Ltée.  
 Coroi Maurice Ltée.  
 Corson Tea Estate Co. Ltd.

### Group

Logistics  
 Other Business Services  
 Financial Services  
 Financial Services  
 Industry  
 Financial Services  
 Financial Services  
 Commerce  
 Logistics  
 Property Development  
 Industry  
 Industry  
 Industry  
 Industry  
 Commerce  
 Other Business Services  
 Other Business Services  
 Logistics  
 Other Business Services  
 Financial Services  
 Commerce  
 Other Business Services  
 Industry

Commerce  
 Industry  
 Commerce  
 Industry  
 Affiliated Associations  
 Commerce  
 Logistics  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Industry  
 Industry  
 Financial Services  
 Financial Services  
 Financial Services  
 ICT  
 Commerce  
 Other Business Services  
 ICT  
 Tourism  
 Other Business Services  
 Property Development  
 Commerce  
 Industry



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Courts Mauritius Ltd.	Commerce
Creasim Ltée.	Industry
Creations Bijem Ltée.	Industry
Credit Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd.	Financial Services
CSV Group Ltd	Property Development
Culpitt Adam & Co. Ltd.	Industry
Currimjee Jeewanjee & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
D H L (Mauritius) Ltd.	Logistics
Dahal Trading Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Daiichi Process (Mauritius) Ltd.	Industry
Damco Logistics (Mauritius) Ltd.	Logistics
Data Communications Ltd.	ICT
DCDM Management Services Ltd.	Other Business Services
Desbro Trading Ltd.	Commerce
Dry Cleaning Services Ltd.	Other Business Services
E. C. Oxenham & Co. Ltd.	Industry
E. G. H. Co. Ltd.	Commerce
EAL Man Hin & Sons Ltd.	Commerce
Eastern Trading	Commerce
Ebrahim Dawood Ltd.	Commerce
Eclair Batteries Co. Ltd.	Industry
Edendale Ltd	Commerce
Emcar Ltd	Commerce
EME Ltd.	Other Business Services
Eminence Marketing Ltd.	Industry
EMS Consulting	Other Business Services
Emtel Ltd.	ICT
Engen Petroleum (Mauritius) Ltd	Commerce
ENL Ltd.	Commerce
EPI Contracting & Co. Ltd.	Industry
ERC Ltée	Logistics
Ernst & Young Ltd.	Other Business Services
Esko & Co. Ltd.	Industry
Esquel (Mauritius) Ltd	Industry
Essar Energy Overseas Limited	Commerce
Etoile d'Orient Ltée.	Commerce
Ets Aboobakar & Cie. Ltd.	Commerce
Evaco Ltd	Property Development
F. Hossen (Opticians) Ltd.	Other Business Services
Fafa & Son's Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Fafa Enterprises Ltd.	Industry
Fast Foods Limited	Industry
FDG Garments Industries Ltd.	Industry
Federal Trading Ltd.	Commerce



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Filao Ltée.	Industry
Fine Foods Marketing Ltd	Commerce
Floreal Knitwear Ltd.	Industry
Florecold Industry Ltd.	Industry
Food Canners Ltd.	Industry
Foresite Limited	Property Development
Forges Tardieu Ltd.	Industry
FRCI (Formation Recrutement et Conseil Informatique Ltée)	ICT
Freeport Operations (Mauritius) Ltd.	Logistics
Freight & Transit Co. Ltd.	Logistics
Freight Academy Ltd	Other Business Services
Freightnet Cargo Services Ltd.	Logistics
FTM (Mtius) Ltd.	Commerce
G2D Development Services Co. Ltd.	ICT
Gamma Construction Ltd.	Industry
Gateway Duty Free Shop Ltd	Commerce
Gaz Carbonique Ltd.	Industry
Gazella Ltd.	Commerce
Gecko Kids Ltd.	Industry
General Construction Co. Ltd.	Industry
Genuine Services Ltd.	Other Business Services
Ghilane Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Giblot Ducray & Cie Ltée.	Other Business Services
Global Board of Trade Limited	Other Business Services
Global Link Overseas Ltd	Commerce
Grays Inc. Ltd.	Industry
Grewals (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
Gumboots & Protectivewear Manufacturing Ltd.	Industry
H. Vaulbert de Chantilly Ltd.	Commerce
Habib Bank Ltd.	Financial Services
Happy World Ltd.	Commerce
Hardy Henry & Cie. Ltée.	Commerce
Harel Frères Ltd.	Industry
Harel Mallac & Co. Ltd. (Harel Mallac Group)	Commerce
Hassam Moussa Rawat	Commerce
Hennessy Park Hotel	Tourism
Historic Marine Ltd.	Industry
Holcim (Mauritius) Ltd	Industry
Hong Kong Store Ltd.	Commerce
HPL Chemicals Ltd	Commerce
IBL - Frozen Foods	Commerce
IBL Healthcare (Medical Trading)	Commerce
Ibrahim Edoe & Sons Ltd.	Commerce
ICE	Financial Services



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

Ideas Ltd.  
 Iframac Ltd.  
 Immobilier et Conseil Ltée.  
 India Capital Management Ltd  
 Indian Cloud & Development Ltd.  
 Indian Ocean Export Ltd.  
 Indian Traders' Association  
 Innodis Ltd.  
 Intercontinental Mauritius Resort  
 International Distillers (Mauritius) Ltd.  
 International Financial Services Ltd.  
 International Motors Co. Ltd.  
 IREKO Holdings Ltd  
 Ireland Blyth Ltd.  
 Isen Ltd.  
 IV Play Garment Co. Ltd.  
  
 J & P Coats (Mtius) Ltd.  
 J. Kalachand & Co. Ltd.  
 J. M. Goupille & Co. Ltd.  
 J. Rujbaully Trading Co. Ltd.  
 Jack Tellor (International) Ltd.  
 Jean Li Yin Tai Ltd.  
 Joonas & Co. Ltd.  
 Joonas Industries Ltd.  
 JSS Academy of Technical Education  
  
 K P M G  
 Kalija BPO Mauritius Ltd  
 Kalis Investment Ltd.  
 Kayt's Ltd  
 Kepara Ltd. - Kevtrav Ltd - Xprafrica Ltd  
 KN (Mauritius) Ltd.  
 Knight Trading Agency Co. Ltd.  
  
 L S P Ltd.  
 L. & H. Vigier de Latour Ltd.  
 La Nouvelle Bonne Marmite Ltée.  
 La Trobe Co. Ltd.  
 Labella Ltd  
 Lafarge (Mauritius) Cement Ltd.  
 Lampotang & Co. Ltd.  
 Lampotang & Siew Architects Ltd.  
 Le Warehouse Ltd.  
 Leal Group  
 Les Brûleries de la Fournaise Ltée.  
 Les Gaz Industriels Ltd.

### Group

Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Property Development  
 Financial Services  
 ICT  
 Commerce  
 Affiliated Associations  
 Industry  
 Tourism  
 Industry  
 Financial Services  
 Commerce  
 Property Development  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
  
 Industry  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Industry  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Industry  
 Other Business Services  
  
 Other Business Services  
 ICT  
 Property Development  
 Commerce  
 Tourism  
 Logistics  
 Commerce  
  
 Industry  
 Financial Services  
 Tourism  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Property Development  
 Commerce  
 Commerce  
 Industry  
 Industry



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Les Moulins de La Concorde Ltée.	Industry
Li Wan Po & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Life Insurance Corporation of India	Financial Services
Linea Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Commerce
Lising & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Livestock Feed Ltd.	Industry
LKLK Electrical & Lighting Ltd	Commerce
London Telephone Systems Ltd.	ICT
Luxor Tannery Ltd	Industry
M. Assim & Sons Ltd.	Commerce
M. I. Kathrada & Sons Ltd.	Commerce
M. S. Lauthan (MSL) Ltd.	Commerce
M.A. Pillay & Sons Ltée.	Commerce
Maconde Lime Co. Ltd.	Industry
Mado Parfums & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Maersk (Mauritius) Ltd.	Logistics
Magilyn Ltée.	Other Business Services
Manage-Consult Studio WEST-EAST Ltd.	Other Business Services
Manjoo Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Margarine Industries Ltd.	Industry
Maurco Ltd.	Commerce
Maurice Publicité Ltée.	Other Business Services
Maurilait Production Ltée.	Industry
Mauriplage Investment Co. Ltd.	Tourism
Mauritian Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.	Financial Services
Mauritius Bankers Association Limited	Financial Services
Mauritius Chamber of Merchants	Affiliated Associations
Mauritius Chemical & Fertilizer Industry Ltd.	Industry
Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.	Financial Services
Mauritius Confectionery & Biscuits Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Industry
Mauritius Cosmetics Ltd.	Industry
Mauritius Duty Free Paradise Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Mauritius Freeport Development	Logistics
Mauritius International Trust Co. Ltd.	Other Business Services
Mauritius Oil Refineries Ltd.	Industry
Mauritius Post and Cooperative Bank Ltd	Financial Services
Mauritius Union Group	Financial Services
Mauritours Ltd.	Tourism
Mauvilac Industries Ltd.	Industry
Mayflower Centre Ltd.	Commerce
Meaders Feeds Limited	Industry
Mechanical Transport Co. Ltd.	Logistics
Mechanization Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Medical Eye Centre Ltd.	Commerce
Mer des Mascareignes	Industry
Metal Can Manufacturers Ltd.	Industry



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Metal Casting and Pressing Industry Ltd.	Industry
Mimosa Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Miroverre Ltd.	Industry
MITIA	ICT
Mitrosh Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Mont Calme Ltd.	Industry
Mopirove Ltd.	Industry
Motorex Ltd.	Commerce
MSJ Ltd. - Unicorn Trading Company	Commerce
MSM Group of Companies	Industry
Muneer-Ur-Rehman Ltd.	Commerce
NATEC Medical Ltd.	Industry
Neel Industries Ltd	Industry
Neetoo Industries & Co. Ltd.	Industry
Nestlé's Products (Mtius) Ltd.	Commerce
New Goodwill Co. Ltd.	Industry
New Island Clothing Ltd.	Industry
New Maurifoods Ltd.	Industry
Nidomac & Co. Ltd.	Industry
Nova Industries Ltd.	Industry
Nuevotech Solutions Ltd.	ICT
Nundun Gopee Co. Ltd.	Industry
Ocean Fishing Co. Ltd.	Logistics
Omnican Management & Consultancy Ltd.	Industry
Onsiong Bros & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Optissimo Ltd.	Other Business Services
Orbit Health Care Services Ltd.	Other Business Services
Osaf Group of Company	Commerce
OTAM	ICT
Pack Plastics Ltd.	Industry
PAK Electronico Pvt. Ltd.	Commerce
PAK Light To Power & Engineering PVT Ltd.	Other Business Services
Palm Step Electronics Ltd.	Industry
Panagora Marketing Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Paper Plus Ltd.	Industry
Pascal Computer Services Ltd.	Commerce
Pex Hydraulics (Mtius) Ltd.	Other Business Services
PGT International Ltd.	Other Business Services
Pharmacie Nouvelle Ltd.	Commerce
Phoenix Beverages Limited	Industry
Pick and Buy Ltd.	Commerce
Pick N Eat Ltd.	Commerce
Plasmo Ltd.	Industry
Plastic Industry (Mtius) Ltd.	Industry





## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Pom D'Or Ltée.	Industry
Powertech Ltd.	Industry
Précigraph Ltd.	Industry
PricewaterhouseCoopers	Other Business Services
Princes Tuna (Mauritius) Ltd.	Industry
Profilage Océan Indien Ltée.	Industry
Publi-Promo Ltd.	Other Business Services
Qualitread (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
Quality Beverages Ltd.	Industry
QuEnSH Dynamics Ltd.	Other Business Services
R. Ramgouty & Co. Ltd. (Dhanush Stone Products)	Commerce
Rabroco Import and Export Ltd.	Commerce
Raffray Brothers & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Ralph I O	Commerce
Ramloll Bhooshan Renovation and Building Ltd.	Property Development
Real Estate Association (Mauritius) Ltd	Property Development
Reefcube Ltd.	ICT
Regent Press Co. Ltd.	Industry
Rehm-Grinaker Construction Co. Ltd.	Industry
Rentacolor (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
Resiglas Co. Ltd.	Industry
Rey & Lenferna Ltd.	Commerce
RHT Holding Ltd.	Other Business Services
Rhumerie des Mascareignes Ltée.	Industry
Robert Le Maire Intergraph Ltée.	Commerce
Robert Le Maire Ltd.	Commerce
Robert Yip Tong Enterprises & Co. Ltd. (Kawai Music Centre)	Commerce
Roger Fayd'herbe & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Rogers & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Rosemees Company Limited	ICT
Royal Shipping Ltd.	Commerce
S K C Surat & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Saf Food Distributors	Commerce
Saint Aubin Ltée	Industry
Samlo Group (Samlo & Sons Co Ltd)	Commerce
SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	Financial Services
SCETIA Ltée.	Commerce
SCOMAT Ltée	Commerce
Scott & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Seculogix Ltd.	Industry
Seven Amps Ltd.	Other Business Services
Sewraz Sons Ltd.	Commerce
SGS (Mauritius) Ltd.	Other Business Services
Shandi Estateman Co. Ltd.	Property Development



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

Shenton Trading Ltd.	Commerce
Shoprite (Mauritius) Ltd	Commerce
Sign Art Ltd.	Industry
SIMS International Trading Ltd	Commerce
SLX Ntech-Vision Ltd.	ICT
Snehan Freight Ltd	Logistics
Soamshra Ltd	Tourism
Soap & Allied Industries Ltd	Industry
Société Luximon Gunnoo	Industry
Sofap Ltd.	Industry
Somags Ltée.	Commerce
Somatrans SDV Ltd	Logistics
Stag Beverages Limited	Industry
Standard Chartered Bank (Mauritius) Ltd.	Financial Services
Stanford Cove	Commerce
Star Knit Trading Company Limited	Commerce
Star Knitwear Group Ltd.	Industry
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	Financial Services
Steelbirds Ltd.	Commerce
Stella Tradelinks Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Suchem Ltd.	Commerce
Sugarex Ltd.	Commerce
Sunsheel & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Super Hi Foods Ltd.	Commerce
Superdist Ltd.	Commerce
Supintex Ltd.	Commerce
Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.	Financial Services
Symbiant Technologies Ltd.	Commerce
Systems Building Contracting Ltd.	Other Business Services
T & T International Foods Ltd.	Industry
Talentaris Ltd	Other Business Services
Tamak Textile Ltd.	Industry
Taylor Smith & Co. Ltd.	Logistics
Tea Blenders Ltd.	Commerce
Techtonic Ltd.	Commerce
Tek International Ltd.	Commerce
Tex Services Ltd.	Other Business Services
The Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.	Financial Services
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	Financial Services
The Mauritius Leasing Co. Ltd.	Financial Services
The Mauritius Molasses Co. Ltd.	Other Business Services
The Mount Sugar Estate Co. Ltd.	Industry
The United Basalt Products Co. Ltd.	Industry
Thirumala International Ltée.	Industry
Thon des Mascareignes	Industry
Tires Specialist Tiremaster Ltd	Commerce



## Membership list (continued)

### Name of Company

### Group

TNT Business Solutions	ICT
TNY Ltd.	Commerce
Tornado Ltd.	Commerce
Total (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
Touchwood Ltd.	Commerce
Toyota (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
T-Printers Co. Ltd.	Industry
Tractor and Equipment (Mauritius) Ltd.	Commerce
Trait D'Union Ltée.	Industry
Trimetys Ltée.	Commerce
Tropical Paradise Co. Ltd.	Tourism
Udis Ltée.	Commerce
Union Shipping Ltd.	Logistics
United Africa Feeder Line	Logistics
United Docks Ltd.	Other Business Services
United Importers Ltd.	Commerce
Universal Development Corp. (Pty) Ltd.	Commerce
V. d'Unienville & Associates Co. Ltd.	Property Development
Velogic Ltd	Logistics
Vivo Energy Mauritius Ltd.	Commerce
Wally Plush Toys Ltd.	Industry
WE Ltd	Other Business Services
Wendover Retail Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Westcon Africa (Mauritius) Ltd	ICT
World Tropicals Ltd.	Commerce
Yes Solutions Ltd.	ICT
Yiptong & Sons Ltd.	Commerce
Young Bros (Plastics) Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Zaib-Un-Nisa & Co. Ltd.	Commerce
Zee Multimedia (Maurice) Limited	Other Business Services
Zone Eighty Eight Ltd.	ICT

# 10



Delegates and advisers

Statutory bodies	Delegates / Advisers
Information and Communication Technologies Advisory Council	Barlen Pillay
Jewellery Advisory Council	Hamid Jhumka
Mauritas	Hamid Jhumka
Mauritius Ports Authority	Mahmood Cheeroo
Mauritius Standards Bureau	Hamid Jhumka
Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Foundation Board	Ashraf Joomun
Port Productivity Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo Hamid Jhumka
Port Users' Council	Mahmood Cheeroo
Regional Cooperation Council	Mahmood Cheeroo
Saving Jobs and Recovery (SJR)	Mahmood Cheeroo
Unfair Trading Practices Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo
ZEP Council	Mahmood Cheeroo Faeza Ibrahimsah

Standing Comitees	Delegates / Advisers
OTAM Committee	Barlen Pillay
Police Force / MCCI Joint Committee on Security	Barlen Pillay
SADC National Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen
WTO Standing Coordination Committee	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen / Barlen Pillay
Ministry of Health / MCCI Joint Committee on Food Regulations	Barlen Pillay
Joint Working Group (JWG) - Pakistan	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen
Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)	Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen
Local Trade Committees	Rooma Narrainen



## Delegates and advisers (continued)

Private Sector Bodies	Delegates / Advisers
Joint Economic Council	Cédric de Spéville Mahmood Cheeroo
Mauritius Employers' Federation	Cédric de Spéville Marc Ah Ching Nicolas Merven
MCCI Foundation	Timothy Taylor Cédric de Spéville

Private Companies	Delegates / Advisers
Mauritius Network Services Ltd.	Mahmood Cheeroo
Enterprise Mauritius	Mahmood Cheeroo
Maurinet Investment Ltd.	Cédric de Spéville Mahmood Cheeroo Rooma Narrainen Ashraf Joomun
Société de la Chambre et de la Fédération	Ahmed Parkar Mahmood Cheeroo
MACCS LTD	Kiran Juwaheer Mahmood Cheeroo

International Organisations	Delegates / Advisers
Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo
COMESA Business Forum	Marday Venkatasamy
GS1	Mahmood Cheeroo Barlen Pillay
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)	Cédric de Spéville Mahmood Cheeroo
Union des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie de l'Océan Indien (UCCIOI)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo
Union of African Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Professions (UACCIAP)	Marday Venkatasamy Mahmood Cheeroo