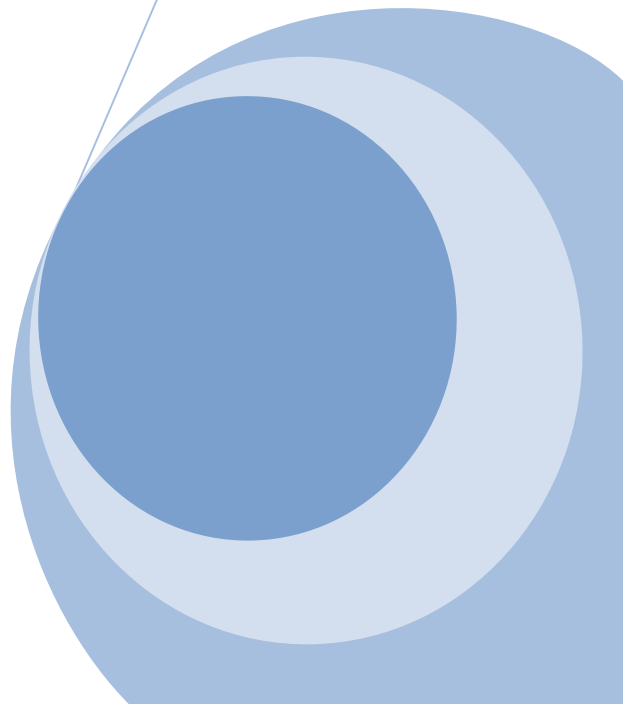
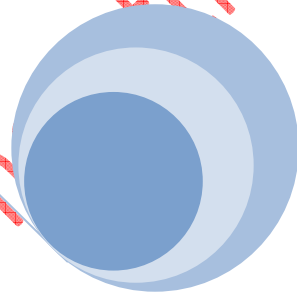
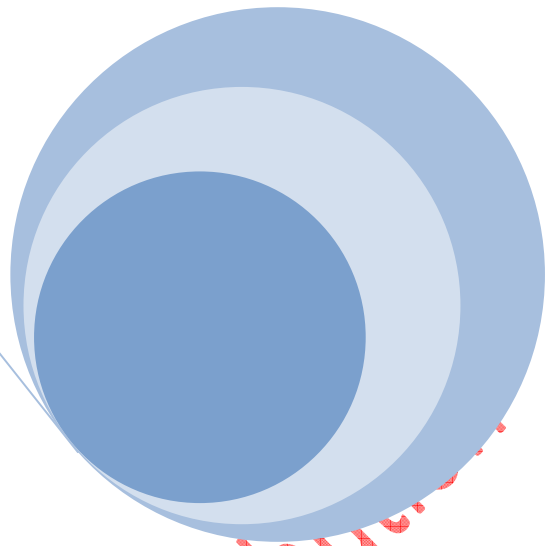


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Global scan

Working Paper NRE 07/11



1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the trends which prevail at the global or regional level, as well as to list past and present trends observed on the island of Mauritius. The focus is on the following fields: "Society", "the Economy", "Technology", "the Environment", "Politics", "Values" and "Infrastructure" and relevant subtopics where applicable. These subtopics are further broken down into sub-themes, following the breadth of the material to be covered.

2.0 Current Situation

2.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2011), the total number of international migrants worldwide includes 214 million persons today. However the percentage of migrants varies greatly from country to country. Countries with a high percentage of migrants include Qatar (87 %), United Arab Emirates (70 %), Jordan (46 %), Singapore (41 %), and Saudi Arabia (28 %). Whereas countries with a low percentage of migrants include South Africa (3.7 %), Slovakia (2.4 %), Turkey (1.9 %), Japan (1.7 %), Nigeria (0.7 %), Romania (0.6 %), India (0.4 %) and Indonesia (0.1 %).

Poverty, Deprivation

According to the African Development Bank (2011) 2.6 million more people are thought to be living in poverty, worldwide, as from 2011, as a result of the economic recession. It is thought that at least 239 million people in the Sub-saharan Africa region are poor and under-nourished. Africa is getting relatively poorer on average, and 2011 sees drought in North East Africa again bringing the prospect of starvation to millions in the region affecting Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya - and in Somalia religious war has been worsening the existing famine prevailing there. According to the Asian Development Bank (2011), South Asia has experienced a long period of robust economic growth, averaging 6% a year over the past 20 years. The GDP growth accelerated to an estimated 8.7% in 2010-11. This strong growth has translated into declining poverty and improvements in human development. Yet this region has the world's largest concentration of poor people as more than 500 million people live on less than \$1.25 a day.

Health Wellbeing

According to the World Health Organisation (2011) undernutrition among children remains common in many parts of the world. According to recent estimates, 115 million children under the age of 5 years, worldwide, are underweight. Although global prevalence is decreasing,

progress appears uneven.

The most recent estimates suggest that the number of women dying as a result of complications during pregnancy and childbirth has decreased by 34% – from 546 000 in 1990 to 358 000 in 2008. A growing number of countries have recorded decreases in the number of confirmed cases of malaria and/or reported admissions and deaths since 2000. National control efforts have resulted in a reduction in the estimated number of deaths from almost 1 million in 2000 to 781 000 in 2009.

There were an estimated 2.6 million new infections and 1.8 million HIV/AIDS-related deaths in 2009. However, the overall growth of the global epidemic appears to have stabilized, with the annual number of estimated new HIV infections steadily declining. Noncommunicable diseases – including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, certain types of cancers and chronic respiratory diseases steadily growing, affecting both developed and developing countries, and people in all age groups.

Education/ Training

According to UNESCO's Global Education Digest (2010), in most countries, the provision of universal access to primary education generally leads to gender parity in the classroom. Children in sub-Saharan Africa are, on average, enrolled in school for 8.4 years, twice the duration reported in 1970. Boys are thus at least 10% more likely to start primary education than girls in: Afghanistan, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu and Yemen. According to UNESCO, for every year until 2015, an average of 306,000 teachers should be hired in sub-Saharan Africa to fill additional posts and compensate for teachers leaving the profession in order to achieve universal primary education as per the Millennium Development Goals.

2.2 Economy

Macro-Economy Growth Rates

According to the African Development Bank (2011) the global economy has been buffeted by a series of shocks, especially upward pressure on energy prices and market disruptions related to the Japan's natural disaster. Amid rising uncertainty over its future trajectory, the global economy is losing momentum and growth will generally be more subdued over the next few months. Meanwhile, the current slower pace of inventory accumulation, combined with a fading energy-price drag and a rebuilding boost from Japan, should set the stage for an acceleration in global activity as we move through the second half of the year. The rise in energy prices is still having a major influence on global inflation. The concern is that growth weakness could escalate through a downshift in labor market activity, hitting consumer incomes. Most countries in sub-Saharan Africa have recovered quickly from the global financial crisis, with the region projected

to grow 5.5% in 2011. But the pace of the recovery has varied within the region. Output growth in most oil exporters and low-income countries (LICs) is now close to precrisis highs. The recovery in South Africa and its neighbors, however, has been more subdued, reflecting the more severe impact of the collapse in world trade and elevated unemployment levels that are proving difficult to reduce. According to the Asian Development Bank 2011: West Asia is recovering in terms of growth but remains below pre-crisis levels. Higher oil prices are driving growth for the fuel exporters. Unemployment has stabilized but remains a major challenge. Oil exports drive solid external surpluses in the fuel-exporting countries. Oil price volatility and the weakening recovery of developed economies remain major downside risks.

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD 2011), global inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) saw a marginal rise of 1%, from \$1,114 billion in 2009 to almost \$1,122 billion in 2010. It is the 1st time time, developing and transition economies received more than half of global FDI flows. FDI inflows to developing and transition economies in 2010 is estimated to total \$596 billion, as compared to \$527 billion to the developed economies. In its latest Global Investment Trends Monitor (No. 5 of 17 January 2011) that highlighted global and regional FDI trends last year, a strong rebound in FDI flows to developing Asia and Latin America offset a further decline in inflows to developed countries while Latin America and South, East and South-East Asia experienced strong growth in FDI inflows, West Asia and Africa continued to see declines. Inflows to Africa, which peaked in 2008 driven by the resource boom, appear to continue the downward trend of the previous year. For the region as a whole, FDI inflows fell by 14% to \$50 billion in 2010, although there are significant regional variations. While the downward trends of inflows to North Africa appear to have stabilized, in sub-Saharan Africa, inflows to South Africa declined to barely a quarter of the 2009 level, contributing to the large fall of FDI inflows in the subregion. Cross-border M&As, mainly in extractive industries, registered an increase of 49%, while the number and value of greenfield projects -- normally the main mode of FDI in Africa - suffered a decline of about 10% in 2010.

Economic Fiscal Policies

The IMF (2011) reported the following with regard to the global economy. Greater-than-anticipated weakness in U.S. activity and renewed financial volatility from concerns about the depth of fiscal challenges in the euro area periphery pose greater downside risks. Risks also draw from persistent fiscal and financial sector imbalances in many advanced economies, while signs of overheating are becoming increasingly apparent in many emerging and developing economies. Strong adjustments—credible and balanced fiscal consolidation and financial sector repair and reform in many advanced economies, and prompt macroeconomic policy tightening and demand rebalancing in many emerging and developing economies—are critical for securing growth and job creation over the medium term.

R&D Capital Investment

According to UNESCO (2010) R&D expenditure in developing countries as a % of GDP rose from 0.8% in 2002 to 1.0% in 2007. The regional leaders in R&D Worldwide were North America with 2.6% of GDP, 1.9% for Oceania, 1.6% for Europe & Asia, 0.6 % for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 0.4 % for Africa. China has been the most important investor in R&D since 2007.

2.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

According to NAIOP (National Association of Industrial & Office Properties in the U.S.2010) changes in the supply chain are occurring as a result of global shifts in emerging countries (Brazil, Russia, India and China), population trends, the expansion of the Panama Canal and consumption patterns. Global shifts in manufacturing have occurred as a result of supply chain tracking systems (electronic seals on containers and GPS in trucks) and logistics networks provide a means to reach remote production sites that offer lower labor costs.

It was also noted that there is a fundamental economic shift in manufacturing away from developed countries to emerging economies, such as India and China. These two countries are and will continue to be dominant in their role within the world's manufacturing economy. Russia and Brazil also will have a role in these shifts toward emerging manufacturing economies. The consumers from these countries will have a dramatic impact on the site selection process for the manufacturing facilities and distribution centers supporting the flow of goods between global production centers and consumers.

Food/Water Systems

According to the Economist (2011), food security emergency is deepening across the eastern Horn with roughly 12.5 million people in need of emergency assistance. Poor harvests in marginal cropping areas, persistent high staple food prices, and a warmer than usual dry season in pastoral areas are expected to drive further deterioration through September. A food crisis is also developing in Sudan and the newly independent Republic of South Sudan due to continued insecurity, displacement/ migration, persistent trade restrictions, and rainfall deficits in some areas. According to the World Food Programme (2011) hunger is the world's most important health risk or determinant as it kills more people every year than HIV/AIDS. According to Water.org (2011) 884 million people lack access to safe water supplies.

ICT Systems

According to the International Telecommunication Union (2011), today mobile cellular is the most popular and widespread personal technology on the planet, with an estimated 4.6 billion subscriptions globally by the end of 2009. It was observed that mobile broadband subscriptions

overtook fixed broadband subscribers in 2008, highlighting the huge potential for the mobile Internet. In that same year, more than a quarter of the world's population are using the Internet and over a quarter of the world's population – or 1.9 billion people – have access to a computer at home. However there is a dramatic broadband divide, with very few fixed broadband subscribers or mobile broadband subscriptions in Africa. The US alone accounts for 82.6% of mobile broadband in the Americas. In Asia and the Pacific, Japan and the Republic of Korea account for 70%. In Africa, there is only one fixed broadband subscriber for every 1000 people, while in Europe there are 200 subscribers for 1000 people. In 2008, China overtook the US as the largest fixed broadband market in the world. At the end of 2008, China's fixed broadband penetration was 6.2 subscribers per 100 inhabitants, the highest of any low or lower-middle-income economy in Asia.

2.4 Environment

Energy, Climate Emissions

According to the International Energy Agency (2011) the worldwide fuel emissions, 44% of the estimated CO₂ emissions in 2010 came from coal, 36% from oil, and 20% from natural gas. Energy-related carbon-dioxide (CO₂) emissions in 2010 were the highest in history, according to the latest estimates. After a dip in 2009 caused by the global financial crisis, emissions are estimated to have climbed to a record 30.6 Gigatonnes (Gt), a 5% jump from the previous record year in 2008, when levels reached 29.3 Gt. 80% of projected emissions from the power sector in 2020 are already locked in, as they will come from power plants that are currently in place or under construction today. It is thought that the challenge of improving and maintaining quality of life for people in all countries while limiting CO₂ emissions has never been greater. While the IEA estimates that 40% of global emissions came from OECD countries in 2010, these countries only accounted for 25% of emissions growth compared to 2009. Asia – led by China and India – saw much stronger increases in emissions as their economic growth accelerated. Global oil demand growth, led by China, is expected to outpace the growth in supplies from countries outside of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on a per capita basis, OECD countries collectively emitted 10 tonnes, compared with 5.8 tonnes for China, and 1.5 tonnes in India.

Biodiversity, Habitats

The percentage of people in Africa estimated by the WHO (2011) to rely on traditional medicines (plants and animals) as the main source of their health care needs is estimated at around 80%. The number of people worldwide thus depending on drugs derived from forest plants for their medicinal needs is believed to be around 1 billion. It is important to note that about 8% of the 52,000 medicinal plants used today are threatened with extinction. The number of times more likely a person living in a poor country is to be hit by a climate change-related disaster than someone from a rich country is thought to be 79 % . The pharmaceutical sector's turnover (\$650

billion annually) derived from genetic resources ranges from 20 to 50% every year. In Sub-Saharan Africa Namibia's protected areas contribute to 6% of GDP in tourism alone, with a significant potential for growth. Income from Namibia's conservancies (and conservancy-related activities) is believed to be US\$ 4.1 million. The percentage of total export from foreign tourist spending was estimated at 24%. The contribution of the Great Barrier Reef to the Australian economy (value of tourism, other recreational activities and commercial fishing) was estimated at AU\$ 6 billion. 60% of ecosystem services have been degraded in fifty years and the cost of failure to halt biodiversity loss on land alone in last 10 years is estimated to be \$500 billion. 4.43 Giga tons of carbon are stored in Canadian national parks while the value of this service is costed at US\$ 11bn – US\$ 2.2 trillion depending on the market price of carbon. It was also estimated that more than 5 years worth of Mexico's carbon dioxide emissions are offset by its protected areas. The value of this service is estimated at US\$ 12.2 billion.

According to United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP 2011) over a billion people in developing countries rely on fish as a major source of food and 80% of the world fisheries are fully or overexploited. Interestingly, the the cost of global network of marine protected areas conserving 20–30% of the world's seas is estimated at \$19 billion annually, creating around one million jobs. However, a major threat beyond overexploitation of fisheries and physical destruction of marine coastal habitats by dredging, is undoubtedly the strong increase in coastal development and discharge of untreated sewage into the near-shore waters, resulting in enormous amounts of nutrients spreading into the sea and coastal zones (Burke et al., 2002; Wilkinson, 2002; Brown et al., 2006; UNEP, 2006). This, together with changes in salinity, melting sea ice, increased sea temperatures and future changes in sea currents, may severely affect marine life and their ability to recover from extreme climatic events.

2.5 Politics

Democracy & Governance

In the African region, 18 countries have been considered electoral democracies compared with four in 1991, reflecting the long-term progress that has been achieved. An ongoing trend toward decentralization brings authority and service delivery decisions from central control to sub-national and local levels. And civil society organizations continue to grow in numbers and strength, although the need to broaden constituency bases and create linkages between urban and rural communities exists.

Countries in Asian continent range from those in the process of nation building to established democracies. Challenges include corruption, weak democratic institutions and poor governance. In some cases, extremism and separatist movements threaten regional stability. USAID

programming in democracy and governance bolsters democratic institutions, mitigates the appeal of extremism, helps combat corruption and contributes to long-term development.

Countries in the Middle East and North Africa range from liberalizing politics to formal but weak democracies. Challenges include corruption, poor governance, weak democratic institutions, and lack of political space. In some cases, extremism threatens regional stability. USAID democracy and governance programs forge partnerships that help Arab governments, civil societies, and citizens combat corruption, bolster democratic institutions, mitigate the appeal of extremism, and contribute to long-term development.

In the European countries, there are four major trends which will influence and shape economic, social, and environmental EU policy priorities in the near future:

- increasing economic interdependence within the EU, and especially the euro zone, but insufficient mechanisms to deal with associated risks
- rising global interdependence and the internationalization of policy issues
- the reassessment of the effectiveness of EU policies in light of new challenges
- a range of threats to Europe's economic, social and environmental model.

Security & defence issues

In a 2010 assessment of 162 countries, the University of Maryland found that no region in the world has greater potential for conflict than Africa. Of the 25 countries rated to have the highest risk of instability, only three are outside sub-Saharan Africa. Heightened instability in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, and Mauritania has pushed these countries into the top tier of those at risk. Furthermore, states with a mix of poor human security, unstable or inequitable political institutions, and limited or poorly managed resources are likely to contribute to a "bad neighborhood" of similarly vulnerable states. In conflict-affected areas of Africa—such as Somalia, eastern DRC, Nigeria's Niger Delta region, and the Darfur and Three Areas regions of Sudan—the capacity of governments and populations to engage in sustainable development is extremely weak. These conflicts continue to undermine progress in health, economic growth, and governance; create conditions that have resulted in breeding grounds for terrorism; and can require costly humanitarian interventions.

Civil unrest still prevails in the Middle East. Several critical issues that might shape the Asia-Pacific region as it responds to a changing global environment were explored, including:

- (1) the Chinese government's ability to suppress broad social discontent as popular protests -- fueled by media and technology -- spread throughout the Middle East;
- (2) the sustainability of North Korea's authoritarian regime in the midst of imminent leadership succession and further economic deterioration; and

(3) the Asian-Pacific nations' capacity to counter the spread of religious extremism and sectarian violence across South Asia and the Middle East.

The triple catastrophe represented by Japan's March 11 earthquake, tsunami and nuclear emergency has thus far had two main effects on Japan's national security policies. First, it has focused attention toward domestic disaster relief operations. Second, it has reinforced the Japanese-U.S. alliance. Given the increased salience of external threats, Japan's domestic preoccupation may prove to be of short duration.

2.6 Values

Faith groups, religious activity

According to the 2005 estimate, the table below gives a rough approximation of the top 10 organized religions of the world.

Religion	Members	Percentage
Christianity	2.1 billion	33.0 %
Islam	1.5 billion	21.0 %
Hinduism	900 million	14.0 %
Buddhism	376 million	6.0 %
Sikhism	23 million	0.36 %
Judaism	14 million	0.22 %
Bahaism	7 million	0.10 %
Confucianism	6.3 million	0.10 %
Jainism	4.2 million	0.10 %
Shintoism	4 million	0.0 %

The table below states the different religious groups that exist in different countries and the percentage of population in the respective religious group.

Country	Religious group	Percentage
South Africa (2001 census)	Zion Christian	11.1%
	Pentecostal/Charismatic	8.2%
	Catholic	7.1%
	Methodist	6.8%
	Dutch Reformed	6.7%
	Anglican	3.8%

	Muslim	1.5%
	other Christian	36%
	other	2.3%
	unspecified	1.4%
	none	15.1%
India (2001 census)	Hindu	80.5%,
	Muslim	13.4%,
	Christian	2.3%,
	Sikh	1.9%,
	other	1.8%,
	unspecified	0.1%
China (2002 est.)	Daoist (Taoist), Buddhist,	
	Christian	3%-4%
	Muslim	1%-2%
Australia (2006 Census)	Catholic	25.8%
	Anglican	18.7%
	Uniting Church	5.7%
	Presbyterian and Reformed	3%
	Eastern Orthodox	2.7%
	other Christian	7.9%
	Buddhist	2.1%
	Muslim	1.7%
	other	2.4%
	unspecified	11.3%
	none	18.7%

Ethnic, migrant groups

According to the website Economy Watch, the following table classifies the existing ethnic groups for the different countries mentioned.

Country	Ethnic group	Percentage
South Africa (2001 census)	black African	79%
	white	9.6%
	colored	8.9 %
	Indian/Asian	2.5 %
India (2001 census)	Indo-Aryan	72 %
	Dravidian	25 %

	Mongoloid and other	3 %
China (2000 census)	Han Chinese	91.5%
	Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uighur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Tibetan, Buyi, Dong, Yao, Korean, and other nationalities	8.5%
Australia	White	92%
	Asian	7%
	aboriginal and other	1%

The total number of international migrants has increased over the last 10 years from an estimated 150 million in 2000² to 214 million³ persons today. The estimated number of international migrants worldwide is estimated to be 214 million. The percentage of migrants varies greatly from country to country. Countries with a high percentage of migrants include:

- Qatar (87 %),
- United Arab Emirates (70%),
- Jordan (46 %),
- Singapore (41 %),
- Saudi Arabia (28 %).

Countries with a low percentage of migrants include:

- South Africa (3.7 %),
- Slovakia (2.4 %),
- Turkey (1.9 %),
- Japan (1.7 %),
- Nigeria (0.7 %),
- Romania (0.6 %),
- India (0.4 %) and
- Indonesia (0.1 %).

The table below gives an estimate of international migrant in 2010 and their respective countries with the most international migrants. (The International Organization for Migration, IOM)

Region	International Migrant Estimates in 2010	Countries with most international migrants
Africa	19.3 million	Cote d'Ivoire (2.4 million)
		South Africa (1.9 million)

		Ghana (1.9 million)
Asia	32.5 million	India (5.4 million)
		Pakistan (4.2 million)
		Kazakhstan (3.1 million)
Europe	72.1 million	Russian Federation (12.3 million)
		Germany (10.8 million)
		United Kingdom (6.4 million)
Middle East	26.5 million	Saudi Arabia (7.3 million)
		United Arab Emirates (3.3 million)
		Jordan (3 million)
Oceania	6 million	Australia (4.7 million)
		New Zealand (962,000)

Social / ethical issues, controversies

There have been over 9 million refugees and internally displaced people from conflicts in Africa. Hundreds and thousands of people have been slaughtered from a number of conflicts and civil wars. On the other hand, the crisis in Libya comes in the context of wider unrest throughout the Middle East and North Africa. The surge of what looks like spontaneous and ground up pro-democracy protests has been spreading throughout a region long controlled by authoritarian regimes from left and right of the political spectrum, and both pro and anti-West.

Nigeria's oil wealth has been a source of continuing political tension, protest, and criminality in the Delta, where most of the country's oil presently originates. The conflict has been linked to the vandalism of oil infrastructures; massive, systemic production theft known as "oil bunkering," often abetted by state officials; protests over widespread environmental damage caused by oil operations; hostage taking; and public insecurity and communal violence.

According to the World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report 2010, Nordic countries Iceland (1st), Norway (2nd), Finland (3rd) and Sweden (4th) continue to demonstrate the greatest equality between men and women. This report measured the size of the gender inequality gap in four areas:

- Economic participation and opportunity – outcomes on salaries, participation levels and access to high-skilled employment
- Educational attainment – outcomes on access to basic and higher level education
- Health and survival – outcomes on life expectancy and sex ratio
- Political empowerment – outcomes on representation in decision-making structures.

As in previous years, the 2010 Global Corruption Barometer Index shed light on corruption's disproportionate stranglehold on the poor. Low income groups were found to be twice as likely as wealthy people to pay bribes for basic services such as utilities, medical services and education. Over half of the people surveyed in Sub-Saharan Africa reported paying a bribe in the last year – more than anywhere else in the world.

2.7 Infrastructure

Marine Shipping

According to the International Chamber of Shipping Annual Review 2011, in the Indian Ocean, since the beginning of 2011, the piracy crisis in Somalia has continued to spiral out of control. In addition, reducing CO₂ emissions from ships is of great concern in the Indian Ocean. One of the key challenges for the ports of East Africa has been congestion. Africa's share of global traffic is only 3.3% but it records some of the highest container "dwell" time. The problems contributing to congestion include inadequate container yard and technology capacity, shortage of trained service providers, slow cargo tracking and customs clearing process, and poor road and rail transportation networks. The port of Mombasa is currently undergoing expansion. Funds from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) are being used to expand the existing container handling facilities, to construct a second container terminal to accommodate the present and expected traffic growth, and to deepen the channel.

In the Asian region, Singapore operates the most technically advanced and efficient shipbuilding and ship-repair facilities in all of Southeast Asia. It continues to invest in new infrastructure, facilities and cutting edge information technology (IT) systems. On the other hand, India faces other challenges including improving communications systems and trade facilitation measures, hiring and training of officers where there is currently a shortage, and enhancing road and rail connectivity to ports.

Aviation and telecoms

According to the International Civil Aviation Organization Report 2010, in the region of South Africa, today, more than 70 international airlines fly into the country on a regular basis. There has also been an increase in the number of aircraft and personnel registrations as well as industry representative organisations. Passenger numbers have been growing by more than 10% per annum.

As for the Asian continent, China would doubtless agree with the assessment that airport capacity is essential to economic success. In Asia-Pacific in general—now the world's largest aviation market—new airports have been a response to, and driver of, economic growth. It is no coincidence that three of the world's five largest airlines by market value are from the region.

With respect to India, its airports handle 42 million passengers, of which the four Metro gateway airports (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai) account for 47% of revenue and 66% of the passengers. There has been a rise in the number of alliances in aviation industry will help in further growth of aviation sector in India. The number of passengers traveling by air is on the rise. The air taxi fleet is also expanding rapidly. But, oil prices are not expected to fall, so this is likely to trigger a marginal increase in airfares.

In the Europe and the United States regions, the environment, with many people equating a bigger airport with more emissions is of high concern. This isn't necessarily the case and extra capacity can often mitigate overall environmental impact by easing congestion.

3.0 Historical Trends

3.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

According to the International Organisation for Migration (2011) there were 150 million migrants worldwide in 2002. In 2004 the number migrants within its population of 1.2 million was believed to be 14 % or 179,900 persons. According to this organisation a large Mauritian diasporas have been established in Britain, France, and Italy in the European Union, as well as Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the neighboring island of Reunion, and remain important destinations for Mauritian migrants.

Poverty, Deprivation

According to Mauritius Vision 2020 Mauritius experienced unprecedented economic growth and development in the 70's and 80's. In 1979, the Gini coefficient, which is the local indicator for poverty and equality in income distribution, was 0.42. In 1991-1992 it decreased to 0.379, showing a distinct improvement in Social Equity.

Health Wellbeing

According to Mauritius Vision 2020 life expectancy in Mauritius has increased from 63 years to 71 years and first year infant mortality has decreased to 14 deaths for every 1000 live births in the last 30 years. Furthermore Mauritius experienced rapid decline in fertility rates in the 60's and 70's as a result of a successfully implemented family planning programmes. Total fertility decreased from 6 children per woman in 1962 to 3 in 1973. The crude death rate from 27 per 1000 just after World War 2 to 6.5 in 1992. The most dramatic fall being was registered in the infant mortality rate. Chronic Non Communicable Diseases (CNCDs) appear to have been on the rise from the 90's onwards.

Education/ Training

According to Mauritius Vision 2020 incidence in 1968, education was made free for all. The Central Statistics Unit (2009) noted that 99 % of female students aged 6 - 11 years enrolled per 100 population aged 6 - 11 years in 1990 while the Literacy rate of 15 - 24 years old, (including women and men) was estimated at 96.7% in 1991. The ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary & tertiary education (number of girls per 100 boys) was 99.7% and 97.7% respectively in 1990.

3.2 Economy

Macro-Economy Growth Rates

According to Mauritius Vision 2020 the 80's and 70's have led to the emergence of a high performing, diversified, confident economy which attained near full employment with a more equitable distribution of the benefits of growth shared among the different sections of the population. The GDP growth rate was 6.7 % in 1992 and 11.7% in 1993. The Gross Domestic Fixed Capital formation (GDFCF) amounted to 15,835 millions in 1993. According to the African Bureau for Economic Affairs (2011) Mauritius' economy suffered at the turn of the millennium as longstanding trade preferences in textiles and sugar--the foundation of its growth strategy--were phased out. In 2005, the government embarked on an economic reform program aimed at opening up the economy, facilitating business, improving the investment climate, and mobilizing foreign direct investment and expertise. These reforms accelerated the rate of growth, reduced unemployment, and sped up the pace of diversification of the economy through the development of new sectors. All of these factors contributed to absorb the shock of the global economic recession as well as the Eurozone crisis.

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) played an important role from a resource point of view as from 1976 onwards as the resource gap widened as a result of mounting deficit on the external current account. FDI however only played a marginal role in 90's as it amounted to only roughly 5% of Gross Domestic Fixed Capital formation (GDFCF).

Economic Fiscal Policies

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, the 70's saw a gradual shift from the contractionary stance from the colonial days when investment in human capital and infrastructure was kept to a minimal and then shifted to a more substantial investment in these resources culminating in to the financial crisis of 1979. From 1979 to 1988 the Mauritian government following agreements with the IMF and the World Bank, adopted the following fiscal policies: to reduce overall level of public expenditure in the economy, to turn the deficit of the recurrent budget into a surplus, to limit capital expenditure to levels conducive with the targets set for the overall budget deficit and liberalized the monetary and financial system. From 1988, the politics of austerity followed by the government since 1979 came to a stop with increased public investment which increased to 24%

of the GDP in 1990. A widening of the financial system was also observed with the creation of the Mauritius Leasing Company, the "National Mutual Fund" and "Stock Exchange".

R&D Capital Investment

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, owing to a long tradition Mauritius has developed expertise in agricultural research, especially in the sugar industry but there were no formal R&D Structures a strong demand was felt in the 90's for process improvement and product adaptation in a wide range of manufacturing industry financial system. During that same decade the government set up the Mauritius Research Council which funded some developmental research projects, mostly in partnership with the University of Mauritius.

3.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

Mauritius has evolved from a mono-crop sugar economy in the 1970's, to a diversified combination of textiles, sugar and tourism in the 1980's and early 1990's. Since then services have taken on a more prominent role through international financial services, consolidation of tourism services and Freeport activities. Following significant reform in business procedures undertaken since 2006 and the introduction of the Business Facilitating Act, Mauritius ranks first in Africa and 17th globally in Ease of Doing Business, 2010 according to the IFC/World Bank Survey. Further reforms are being undertaken to improve the business climate in Mauritius.

Food/Water Systems

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, Mauritius was classified as a water poor country by UNEP in the early 90's with a per capita fresh water availability of 1500 m per year, given the following water balance: eva transportation 63%, infiltration 10%, and surface run-off 27%. Per capita domestic water consumption has increased from 110 litres in 1975 to 180 in 1990. The estimated water use by sector during that period for Agriculture was 80%, Domestic 15%, Industry and Commerce 4% and Hotels 1%. It was foreseen that uneven distribution in time and space would result in shortages. Unaccounted water losses were estimated at about 50% of the distribution networks at the time that this document was produced.

ICT Systems

According to the International Telecommunication Union (2011), over the past 5 years, the total number of fixed broadband subscribers has grown more than threefold, from about 150 million in 2004, to almost 500 million by the end of 2009. In 2008, mobile phone penetration in developing countries had reached that of Sweden under ten years earlier. Even the country furthest behind (Myanmar) in terms of mobile cellular penetration is where Sweden was just 24 years earlier. By comparison, the GDP per capita lag of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), compared to

Sweden, is over 160 years. According to Mauritius Vision 2020, the development of Information Technology has been slow until the National IT seminar in 1993 which quick started the introduction of IT in the Mauritian Economy.

3.4 Environment

Energy, Climate Emissions

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, the 1980's was characterized by rapid economic growth and employment creation in export oriented sectors, manufacturing and tourism has led to tremendous speculative pressures on land, with market and entrepreneurial factors acting to frustrate any attempt to allocate resources on wider economic, social and environmental criteria. This was exacerbated by weak monitoring of the environmental impact, inadequate and overlapping legislation. When social and economic strains rapidly emerged in the latter half of the 1980's, in the face of public concern, environmental issues became high on the agenda as from 1987, with a number of Environmental Protection Acts, Regulatory framework and the ratification of international environmental standards

Biodiversity, Habitats

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, Mauritius was considered to be the 3rd country after Hawaii and the Canary islands with the most threatened plant species with 70% to 80% of the endemic species considered to be endangered. 9 endemic landbirds, 4 geckos, one skink and a fruit bat remain on the main land, all of which are threatened due to habitat loss through deforestation and degradation by invasive exotic species the original native forests were believed to cover <1% of the island. Since the 70's international NGOs such as the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust, the Smithsonian Institute, the international council for bird preservation and the World Wildlife Fund have sustained and actively helped the mauritian government in its conservation programme.

Coastal Marine

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, concern for Marine conservation dates back to the 70's when the Procter report reviewed marine conservation issues and recommended the creation of marine parks. Up to 1987 however more emphasis was put on Fisheries stock management and aquaculture. In 1989 a marine conservation division was created within the fisheries and a separate Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

3.5 Politics

Democracy & Governance

According to the report 'Consolidating Democratic Governance in the SADC region: Mauritius' by EISA in 2008, Mauritius has a Westminster type of Parliamentary government. The general

parliamentary election of 1976 was a three-cornered fight with the ruling Labour Party, the Parti Mauricien Social Democrate (PMSD) and the Mouvement Militant Mauricien (MMM) participating. The Labour Party and the PMSD formed a coalition government. This election saw the rise of the MMM as the number one party in the country. The general election of 1982 saw the defeat of both the Labour Party and the PMSD. The MMM, allied with a smaller partner the (Parti Socialiste Mauricien) PSM, won 100 percent of the seats. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam who had been the Prime Minister since independence was defeated. The MMM/PSM formed the new government with Anerood Jugnauth as Prime Minister, and Paul Berenger as Minister of Finance.

Following a split in the government in 1983, Paul Berenger resigned along with other members of the MMM. Anerood Jugnauth remained in government with a number of MMM dissidents: they formed a new party, the MSM (Mouvement Socialiste Militant) and declared elections during the same year. The MSM in coalition with Labour Party and the PMSD won the elections and MMM sat in opposition.

In 1990 the MSM and the MMM formed a new coalition, went to election and won another 100% of the seats. In 1992 legislation was passed to declare Mauritius a republic in the Commonwealth. The first president elected by parliament, Cassam Uteem was a former minister in the 1982/83 and in the 1990/91 MSM-MMM governments. In 1993 a split again occurred between the MMM and MSM in government. Sir Anerood Jugnauth continued as Prime Minister and the MMM went into opposition. During the election held in 1995, the MMM in alliance with the Labour Party defeated the MSM and Sir Anerood Jugnauth lost his seat as Prime Minister. Navin Ramgoolam became the new Prime Minister.

A split occurred between the MMM and Labour Party mid-term. Navin Ramgoolam continued his term as Prime Minister while the MMM sat in the opposition. In 2000, the MMM and MSM contracted an alliance and won the election which was held in September 2000. The MMM/MSM alliance formed a new government with Sir Anerood Jugnauth as Prime Minister and Paul Berenger as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance. One of the central conditions for the alliance was an agreement for the sharing of the prime ministership term, with the leader of the MMM Paul Berenger becoming PM from September 2003 to the end of the mandate in 2005. For the first time in its history, Mauritius had a non-Hindu of a specific caste as Prime Minister.

The MMM-MSM coalition lost the general election held in July 2005. A coalition led by the Labour Party with former Prime Minister Navin Ramgoolam won the elections. One of the major features of this term is the split in the opposition between MMM and MSM. This has weakened the role of the opposition. In May 2010, the Labour Party won the elections and occupied 41 out of the 62 parliamentary seats.

3.6 Values

Faith groups, religious activity

According to the Countries and Their Cultures homepage, the people of Mauritius are descendants of European (mostly French) settlers, the Franco-Mauritians; African slaves and creoles, the Afro-Mauritians; Chinese traders, the Sino-Mauritians; and Indian laborers, the Indo-Mauritians. Such cultural diversity and geographic isolation have led to a nationalized sense of pride. There is unity in being a Mauritian despite not having a shared language and customs. For this reason Mauritius is often considered a global example of successful cultural integration.

Ethnic & migrant groups

According to the Countries and Their Cultures homepage, the main ethnic groups have been emphasizing their ethnic roots and have helped to set up the Ministry for Culture and Arts to promote cultural activities and a better understanding of the different cultures in Mauritius. Cultural centers accomplish this task at the local level. These tend to reinforce cultural identity and strengthen the independent ethnic groups.

3.7 Infrastructure

Marine Shipping

According to the 'Maritime Commerce and Security: Indian Ocean report 2011', the Mauritius port has recently undergone major structural reforms and upgrades with modern port facilities that are able to offer world class port services. Transshipment activity in Port Louis is growing fast since an agreement was signed with Maersk Sealand, MOL, MSC, and P&O Nedlloyd. Transshipment container volume rose from 36,000 TEU in 2002 to 93,000 TEU in 2006 and to 107,000 TEU in 2009.

Aviation & Telecoms

According to the Research and Markets: Mauritius - Telecoms, Mobile, Broadband and Forecasts – 2011, the island nation of Mauritius sports some of the best telecommunication market indicators in Africa and has been the first with many innovations:

- Africa's first cellular system was launched here in 1989,
- the first commercial 3G mobile service in 2004,
- the world's first nationwide WiMAX wireless broadband network in 2005, and
- one of Africa's first IPTV services in 2006.

4.0 Mauritius Benchmark

4.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

According to the International Organisation for Migration (2011) the proportion of immigrants in Mauritius was estimated at 3.3% of the total resident population. Comparatively, Mauritius is among countries with the lowest percentage of foreign workers. The percentage of its resident population who are of foreign origin is slightly lower than South Africa.

Poverty, Deprivation

According to UNDP (2010) Mauritius was ranked 66th in the world in terms of its Human Development Index. This indicator takes into consideration factors such as economic equality, vulnerability issues etc. Furthermore, according to the World Bank (2011): Mauritius is classified as an Upper Middle-Income Country and its GNP per capita is \$7,750. The Central Statistics Office (2011) reports that <1% of the population is living on > \$1 a day as per Millennium Development Goal 1.

Health Wellbeing

According to the Central Statistics Office (2010), life expectancy is 69.6 years for males and 76.8 for females. Infant mortality rate was 12.5 per 1000 live births while the capacity of public sector hospitals was 3600 hospital beds. Cardiovascular diseases accounted for 32% of all deaths recorded, while Diabetes mellitus accounted for another 24%. Prevalence of HIV among pregnant women aged 15-49 was 0.59. New cases of malaria were recorded at 1.8 per 1000.

Education/ Training

According to the Central Statistics Unit (2009) 97 % of students aged 6 - 11 years were enrolled per 100 of that same age-range at the population level. The Literacy rate of 15 - 24 years old, (including women & men) was estimated at 94.5 %. The ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary & tertiary education (Number of girls per 100 boys) was 96.7% and 105.4% respectively.

4.2 Economy

Macro-Economy Growth Rates

According to the African Bureau for Economic Affairs (2011), Mauritius's GDP (2010 est., official exchange rate): was \$9.496 billion, while the real growth rate (2010 est.) was 4.2% and per capita income (2010 est., purchasing power parity): \$13,670.

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

According to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (2011), the inflow of Foreign Direct Investments in 2011 would be around Rs 11 billions. According to the World Trade Organisation (2011) Mauritian investors have delocalised some of their textile production units to lower cost countries in the region. FDI from Mauritius has been substantial in the tourism sector in the Seychelles and Maldives. It was also observed that local sugar companies have also carried out substantial investment in the agricultural sector in mainland Africa, namely in Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda. It is also important to note that according to the African Development Bank (2011), Mauritius receives most of its FDI from India.

Economic Fiscal Policies

According to the World Bank (2011) Mauritius is ranked 20th out of 183 countries in terms of doing business. The following trends were also noted:

- The inflation rate increased from 2.5% in 2009 to 3 % in 2011,
- The unemployment rate rose from 7.3% in 2009 to 7.5% in 2010.

R&D Capital Investment

According to UNESCO (2011), Mauritius is ranked 73rd in the world in terms of innovation and spends under 0.4 % of GDP on R&D.

4.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

According to CSO (2010), the share of export oriented enterprises in the economy was 6.5% while the contribution of the textile and non-textile subsectors in the total output of the EOE sector was 71.1% and 28.9% respectively. Manufacturing represented 18.3% of the national GDP, Real Estate: 12.3%, Construction vehicles,

and motorcycles, personal household goods: 11.8%, Financial sector: 9.0%, Public Administration: 6.1%.

Food/Water Systems

According to the Central Statistics Office (2010) Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source in urban areas (%) was >99%. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source in rural areas (%) was >98%. The domestic consumption per capita (litres) was 160 litres.

ICT Systems

The Central Statistics Office (2010) noted the following:

- There were 29.9 fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
- There were 85 cellular phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants
- There were 22.4 internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants

The value added at current prices generated by the ICT sector was estimated at R 16,941 million, 14.1% higher than the figure of Rs14,851 million in 2009. The real growth rate was 13.1% same as in 2009. In 2010, around 46% of value added of the sector was generated by activities of telecommunications, 11% by wholesale and retail trade and 43% by remaining activities.

4.4 Environment

Energy, Climate Emissions

According to the Central Statistics Office (2011), the Energy use (kg oil equivalent, defined as Energy intensity or the total primary energy requirement (toe) per 100,000 of the Gross Domestic Product) per \$1 GDP was 1.43 in 2010. The proportion of population using solid fuels for cooking (Solid fuels refer to wood and charcoal.) was approx. 4.5% in 2010.

Imports of energy sources in 2010 were as follows:

Energy sources	Quantity
Gasolene:	120.9
Diesel oil:	310.4
Dual Purpose kerosene:	241.6
Aviation fuel:	234.9

Oil:	341.5
Coal:	660.

It is also important to note that according to the Central Statistics Office (2011), the volume of Electricity sales recorded in 2010 (in GWh) were as follows:

Domestic:	1710.7
Commercial:	748.0
Industrial (general):	653.8
Industrial (irrigation):	23.8

Carbon dioxide emissions resulting from fuel combustion fell down from 3,448 thousand tonnes in 2008 to 3,3365 thousand tonnes in 2009 (-3.5%) driven mostly by a 1.7% decrease of CO2 emissions from energy industries. The energy industries remain the principal source of CO2 emission in the atmosphere. They contributed around 59% of the emissions with 1997 thousand tonnes in 2009. They were followed by the transport sector which contributed 25% of the total emissions and the manufacturing industries with 10%.

Biodiversity, Habitats

According to the Central Statistics Office (2011) the proportion of terrestrial areas protected in 2009 was 4.5%.

The proportion of plants species threatened with extinction was estimated to be 85% while the proportion of animal species threatened with extinction was 65%.

Coastal Marine

According to Mauritius, Vision 2020 the republic of Mauritius has property rights of over 1.7 million square kilometres of ocean area, along with the seabed and subsoil of the area. By law of the sea, most of coastal strip is public domain, inalienable. The terrestrial territory of about 2,100 square kilometres crucially affect the health of the coastal zone.

The Central Statistics Office (2011) noted that the proportion of marine areas protected in 2009 was 4.5 % while the proportion of artisanal catch and banks catch were estimated as 47% and 41%, respectively.

According to the Central Statistics Office (2010), there were 2020 active fishermen in 2009, and the average catch per fisherman was estimated at 6.4 kg per day during that same year. The total catch resulted in a total aggregate of 820 tonnes a year the average consumption of fish per year and per capita is 21.4 kg. Mauritius has 2 marine parks, 7 fishing reserves and 1 wetland, resulting

in 7,216 hectares of marine protected areas. Mauritius exported 1,932.9 millions of fish and fish products in 2009.

4.5 Politics

Democracy & Governance

According to the African Economic Outlook 2011, in 2010 elections, the Alliance de l'Avenir (Future Alliance) obtained 49.3% of votes and 41 seats whereas the Alliance du Coeur (Heart Alliance) won 42.3% and 18 seats. The remaining parties and independent candidates won 8.1% of the votes and two seats. Of the 62 seats elected, only ten went to women. According to the African Economic Outlook 2011, the number of candidates decreased from 634 in 2005 to 529 in 2010 while the number of female candidates declined from 61 in 2005 to 58 in 2010. The proportion of seats held by women in the National Assembly continues to increase, however, standing at 18.8% in 2010. According to the 2011 Index of Economic Forum, Mauritius is ranked 42nd out of 180 countries in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index for 2009. Mauritius is one of the developing world's most successful democracies.

Security & Defence Issues

According to the US department of State, all military, police, and security functions are carried out by 10,115 active-duty personnel under the command of the Commissioner of Police in Mauritius. The 8,000-member National Police is responsible for domestic law enforcement. The 1,205-member Special Mobile Force (SMF) and the 738-member National Coast Guard are the only two paramilitary units in Mauritius.

4.6 Values

According to CIA the world factbook, the ethnic composition of Mauritius is as follows:

- Indo-Mauritian : 68%,
- Creole : 27%
- Sino-Mauritian : 3%,
- Franco-Mauritian: 2%.

4.7 Infrastructure

According to African Economic Outlook (2011), as part of a 10-year infrastructure plan, in 2010 the Mauritian government increased public sector investment to MUR 24 billion, of which some MUR 11 billion was government investment. An important element of this venture is the

emphasis on eco-friendly infrastructure. Given the major traffic congestion in cities, particularly Port Louis, 11 new road projects, such as road and bridge widening, were started with many more planned. Other infrastructure projects include a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system, the modernization and expansion of the main airport, the expansion of the Mauritius Container Terminal berth and raising the capacity of the Fort Victoria generation plant to ensure reliable power supply.

According to African Economic Outlook (2011), Mauritius (72nd) ranked second among African countries after Seychelles (66th) in the International Telecommunication Union's Information and Communication Technology Development Index of 159 countries. In information technology, Mauritius is placing the priority on creating human resource and infrastructure capacity. There have been some successes. By 2009, 99% of the population had mobile phone coverage. The number of mobile phone subscribers went up by 5.2% to reach 1.1 million the same year. The number of mobile phones per 100 inhabitants increased by 4.7% points to reach 85% in 2009 when the number of Internet subscribers reached 286 000, a 43% increase over 2008. The number of Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants stood at 22% in 2009 compared to 16% in 2008.

5.0 Projections

5.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

According to the Central Statistics Office (2011), Net Migration or the difference between Migration and Immigration is expected to be negligible as from 2019 onwards.

Poverty, Deprivation

According to Vision 2020, setting up of the freeport and the rapid urban sprawl will result in further marginalization of certain groups of people. More automation and sophisticated technologies may cause the shedding off of labour. Those who will lose their jobs in the years to come will be those who are poorly educated. It was also thought that the concept of vulnerability will have to be re-examined and modified to include higher aspirations in the standard of living and social evils such as domestic violence and child abuse.

Health Wellbeing

According to Vision 2020, health expenditure is likely to keep increasing in the next 15 years as the demands of the elderly will have to be a greater weight, following their increasing

numbers.

Non-Communicable Diseases such as heart diseases, diabetes and cancer are expected to become more prominent, resulting in user charges having to be introduced as high-tech health will be very expensive and could threaten the sustainability of the health system as it is. Health Education activities will have to expand to counter the change in lifestyle linked to industrialization, as well as risky behaviors such as smoking and food disorders leading to obesity.

Education/ Training

According to Mauritius Vision 2020, more private schools will be set up and fees will be introduced at the tertiary level. Distance learning will become more common following the availability of new technologies. The expansion of the tertiary sector to produce more IT professionals, business and financial managers, Scientists etc. More educational research to improve the quality of the education provided.

5.2 Economy

Macro-Economy Growth Rates

In the Budget for 2011 titled: "Rebalancing Growth and Consolidating Social Justice", the current government announced the following strategy:

- A shift from development strategy, deemed too euro-centric to move up to higher value-added activities. On this score greater use of economic diplomacy would be made to open new markets, and facilitate joint ventures and strategic alliances
- The objective by 2015 is to double the number of visitors from India to 115 000 and attract around 100 000 visitors from China
- To ensure greater stability of the forex market, Government will set up a Sovereign Wealth Fund that will be invested in a range of asset classes abroad. The Fund will start with a portfolio of USD 500 million
- A great leap forward on productivity will come from the following sources: Land, Marine and Human resources
- A "Doing business environment", "Dissemination of information", "Physical Infrastructure"; and "Public Sector Reform".

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

According to the African Bureau for Economic Affairs (2011) the overall 2010 budget deficit was estimated at 4.7% of GDP against 6.6% in 2009. It is projected to fall back to 4.4% in 2011 and

4.3% in 2012. The relatively high fiscal deficits are caused by rapidly increasing government expenditure (including capital repayments) compared to revenues.

Economic Fiscal Policies

According to Vision 2020 the primary sector is set to decline while the secondary or manufacturing sector is set to reach its peak in 2000-2010 and will then decline as well. On the other hand, the share of the tertiary sector (services) will decrease marginally on the other hand the quaternary sector is set to treble where Mauritius is likely to enter the knowledge-intensive phase of development where the quaternary sector begins to dominate the economy. However a planned growth of 5.5 to 7.5% of GDP would require an investment rate of 25-32% of GDP, suggesting a resource gap of 2-9% the prevailing saving rate of around 25% of GDP would be possible following a stable economic environment. In addition to the World Bank anticipates a rise to 3.5% in 2012.

R&D Capital Investment

5.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

According to NAIOP (National Association of Industrial & Office Properties in the U.S., 2010):

- Containerized trade is the engine that drives warehouse and distribution space and is not likely to reach the pre-crisis levels of 2007 until or after 2012.
- World demand and output declined by 1.9 % in 2009 and world GDP is projected to grow to 3.4 % in 2011.
- Overall economic projections for the United States from the IMF 2010) indicate that annual economic growth will average slightly less than 3 % through 2015.

According to Vision 2020 the primary sector is set to decline while both the secondary or manufacturing sector is set to reach its peak in 2000-2010 and will then decline as well the share of the tertiary sector (services) will decrease marginally on the other hand the quaternary sector is set to treble where Mauritius is likely to enter the knowledge-intensive phase of development where the quaternary sector begins to dominate the economy.

Food/Water Systems

According to Vision 2020 per capita domestic water consumption is expected to increase to 250 litres by 2040

ICT Systems

According to Vision 2020 ICTs will offer many opportunities in the years to come lie in an information and communication database for present businesses, facilitating production and delivery, enabling just-in-time technology, financial transactions, marketing etc. It could also help in promoting new business activities such as financial, educational, health care, entertainment, consultancy and long-distance monitoring services teleoperations for various activities, data manipulation, desktop publishing, printing, image processing, architectural and engineering design, in developing a software industry, producing of hardware in specific niches of high value/low volume equipment such as scientific instruments. Following such developments there will be a huge need for appropriate and trained man power in this field in the years ahead

5.4 Environment

Biodiversity and Habitats

According to the Mauritius Vision 2020 the next 25 years will be shaped by the challenge to establish the Resource Management Approach and evolve out of the Environment Protection Approach, with the scientific and technological challenges and the socio-economic ones which it entails. This new approach would thus attempt not to deplete, misuse resources and the capacity of the environment to absorb waste. Such an approach would require the management of entire eco systems, the explicit modelling of the economy, environment interactions as part of a holistic approach to Biodiversity Habitats

Coastal Marine

According to Mauritius Vision 2020 the following aspirations for Mauritius were presented:

- coral reef barriers as functional barriers protecting the coastal zone from waves, tides currents, swells surges and impacts of cyclonic conditions
- the reef as natural fish farm
- the production of sandy beaches for the promotion of recreation and tourism
- calm lagoons which seagrass meadows, coral gardens and coral patches which allow fishing activities,
- recreation and tourism
- the valuation of mangrove, seagrass beds, usually thought of as a nuisance

5.5 Politics

Democracy & Governance

A forceful alliance can pave the way for a number of reforms: in the public sector, mode of elections, constitution, labor market, economy. It is also an opportunity for another political force to pave its way with a new generation of politicians to pop up. In the wake of the 'alliance' already debates have been initiated on a number of issues that concern everybody in the country.

5.6 Values

Social / ethical issues, controversies

Social problems such as alcoholism, drug addiction and drug trafficking, domestic violence, sexual abuse, and others are indicators of disintegration in the Mauritian society.

5.7 Infrastructure

Aviation & telecoms

The tremendous advancement in air transportation since the middle of the last century has played a significant role in ensuring an unprecedented level of economic growth and development throughout the world. Transportation, particularly, air transportation, has been instrumental in propelling this global expansion by strengthening the connectivity required for interaction among peoples from different parts of the world in the educational, cultural and technical fields.

6.0 Policy Target/ Pressures

6.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

In collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration, the Mauritian government is promoting "circular migration", via its National Empowerment Foundation, as a means of

reducing unemployment and promotes longer term development during the current economic transition phase. The government has developed a policy to promote short-term labour migration and has set up structures to improve opportunities for migrants to invest, develop SMEs, and use their newly acquired skills from abroad, upon their return to Mauritius

Poverty, Deprivation

- As UN Member State Mauritius has adopted Millennium Development Goal 1: "The eradication of Poverty and Hunger"

According to the SADC (2011) Mauritius has initiated the following activities since 2006:

- The National Empowerment Foundation for training redundant and re-allocated employees established
- Widening the Circle of Opportunity through Participation, Social Inclusion and Sustainability
- Eradicating Absolute Poverty Plan launched

Health Wellbeing

- As a UN Member State Mauritius has adopted Millennium Development Goal 5. "Improve maternal health", Goal 5. "Improve maternal health", Goal 6. "Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases"

The Ministry of Health and Quality of Life is the key player in the field of Health. Its functions include but are not limited to:

- To develop a comprehensive health service in order to meet the health needs of the population
- To investigate the influence of physical environment and psychosocial domestic factors on the incidence of human diseases and disability;
- To plan and carry out measures for the promotion of health;
- To institute and maintain measures for the prevention of diseases including the epidemiological surveillance of important communicable diseases;
- To provide facilities for the treatment of diseases, including mental disease by maintenance of hospital and dispensary services;
- To make provisions for the rehabilitation of the disabled;
- To control the practice of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy;
- To provide facilities for the training of Nursing Officers, Midwives, ancillary hospital and laboratory staff and Health Inspectors;
- To advise local government authorities regarding their health services and to inspect those services;

- To prepare and publish reports and statistical data and other information relating to health;
- To implement a Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health Programme; and
- To initiate and conduct operational bio-medical health studies of diseases of major importance in the country.

Education/Training

As UN Member State Mauritius has adopted Millennium Development Goal 2 & 3: Achieve Universal Primary Education and Reduce Gender Inequality and Empower women

According to the SADC (2011) Mauritius has initiated the following activities since 2006:

- The National Empowerment Foundation for training redundant and re-allocated employees established
- Education reform launched

The World Bank's Mauritius Investment Climate Assessment Report of 2009 states that:

- a long-term view and broad base for skills development is lacking.
- A more comprehensive lower secondary school could cater to students with different learning abilities. Investment in science and engineering education would strengthen the technical workforce.
- In technical education, the Government should ensure that the curriculum is up-to-date and relevant to the skill needs of the industrial sector. Collaboration with overseas universities would provide an additional channel for human resource development. The Human Resource Development Council is responsible for addressing these issues.

6.2 Economy

Macro-Economy Growth Rates

In the Budget for 2011: "Rebalancing Growth and Consolidating Social Justice", the government announced the following strategy:

- a shift from development strategy that is too euro-centric to move up to higher value-added activities. This would imply greater use of economic diplomacy would be made to open new markets, and facilitate joint ventures and strategic alliances.
- The objective by 2015 is to double the number of visitors from India to 115 000 and attract around 100 000 visitors from China.

- To ensure greater stability of the forex market, Government will set up a Sovereign Wealth Fund that will be invested in a range of asset classes abroad. The Fund will start with a portfolio of USD 500 million.
- a great leap forward on productivity will come from the following sources: Land, Marine and Human resources; . Doing business environment, Dissemination of information, Physical Infrastructure; and Public sector reform.

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

The Industrial and SME Strategic Plan 2010 -2013 states that a new investment strategy should involve the setting up of clear guidelines, actions plans and key performance indicators. The strategy should combine both outward and inward investment promotion missions and joint initiatives should be undertaken by the MISR and BOI. The strategy should focus on a range of investors including those producing high value products. These investors can join those currently producing sophisticated products including spare parts for the aerospace industry, medical devices and high precision plastic parts.

According Southern African Development Community in 2009, the BOI has developed strategies for attracting the Mauritian diaspora. The MISR will work with BOI, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade and other relevant institutions to encourage the diaspora to invest in Mauritius. Mauritius has to leverage an enabling business framework by minimizing business procedures, establishing sound macroeconomic fundamentals through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, and develop modern infrastructure including a modern airport and port, and well-connected, free-flowing road network if it is to capture FDI and encourage domestic investment. The country has unique climatic conditions and an attractive quality of life to offer to investors and these factors are to be publicized internationally to portray Mauritius as a preferred destination for business.

The World Bank's Mauritius Investment Climate Assessment 2009 report states at pg 19-20 that "Mauritius remains engaged in the reform agenda to remedy fiscal weaknesses, open-up the economy, improve the investment climate, attract foreign capital, skills and know-how, mobilize domestic investment, and to implement programs that support sustainable development. But, in order for Mauritius to fully integrate into the global economy, it must stay innovative and reform oriented.

Among the initiatives launched to strengthen Mauritius' position in the mainstream global economy are the following:

- (i) Deepen the economic reform agenda to improve the investment and business climate of Mauritius. This aims to streamline the licensing procedures and the initiative to set up an e-platform for business licensing to make Mauritius a system-base investment destination.
- (ii) Craft a national investment policy for Mauritius to enable all parties— government and its agencies, private sector and foreign investors—to have a single document for investing in Mauritius.
- (iii) Make provisions for appropriate and adequate legal provisions with regard to safeguarding intellectual property rights, enforcing data protection, and ensuring competition.
- (iv) Promote Mauritius as an investment destination for its traditional markets and more importantly in new markets like Russia, Scandinavia, U.A.E, Brazil, and China.
- (v) Harness the power of re-investment from the existing investor community through a well-structured investor aftercare policy to retain and embed investment in Mauritius;
- (vi) Mobilise domestic investment into emerging sectors through joint-venture collaboration, franchising, and mergers and acquisitions;
- (vii) Mobilize the Mauritian Diaspora to invest in Mauritius and participate in the economic development of the country;
- (viii) Adopt a pro-active Africa Policy so as to encourage more and more Mauritian
- (ix) Entrepreneurs to do business with and invest in Africa.

Economic Fiscal Policies

As seen by the (SADC 2011) the following reforms were introduced since 2006 to consolidate fiscal performance and improve public sector efficiency:

- Fiscal rules implemented (current expenditure rule and public debt legislation)
- Performance-based budgeting, public management systems, and medium-term expenditure frameworks introduced
- Tax system revamped (single flat tax on personal and corporate income)
- New procurement legislation
- Reforms in the parastatal sector launched
- Enhancing Competitiveness
- Tariff duties reduced
- Export Processing Zone (EPZ) and rest of economy under same regime
- Air access liberalised
- Immigration restrictions eased
- Broadband Internet costs reduced through regulatory reforms
- Improving the Business Climate
- Business registration and regulation procedures simplified
- Restrictions on land acquisition by foreigners eased
- New insolvency legislation

- New labour market legislation
- Widening the Circle of Opportunity through Participation, Social Inclusion and Sustainability
- The National Empowerment Foundation for training redundant and re-allocated employees established
- Education reform launched
- Eradicating Absolute Poverty Plan launched

R&D Capital Investment

The World Bank's Mauritius Investment Climate Assessment (2009) recommends the following:

- Fund a campaign of quality improvement, and provide incentives, including tax exemptions, prizes and visits to facilities and institutions overseas,
- The government needs to raise awareness on quality needs, systems and techniques, based on detailed analysis of enterprise practices and gaps, benchmarked against international standards,
- Within this framework, the infrastructure of metrology, standards, testing and quality should be improved, ensuring that industries have access to accredited facilities for testing, certification, and calibration,
- Make use of a matching grant scheme for innovation where firms are required to finance a share of the R&D project from its own resources to commit to the project and share risk.

The Industrial and SME Strategic Plan 2010-13 recommends that:

- overlapping of services among institutions is striking and that support services are inadequate in promoting export, investment, international strategic partnerships, R&D, innovation and technology transfer.
- The institutional landscape requires significant streamlining.
- Provision of business development services should be left to private sector providers, while public institutions would focus on conceptualization, facilitation, coordination and monitoring.

6.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

According to Mauritius Vision (2020) out-sourcing has created a global value chain and finding the right product to manufacture in Mauritius is a challenge. Following the shift from total manufacturing to task-based production, the strategy should be to identify the right products in the value chain for production in Mauritius and attract FDI in a bid to diversify the industrial base. Products are being differentiated through the addition of knowledge and services that innovate and build an attractive image. Knowledge and services are gaining prominence in global trade

through investment in intangibles or knowledge assets such as original designs, innovative packaging, brand building, R&D and investment in people and logistics to ensure timely and problem free supply of products.

Food/Water Systems

- As a UN member state, Mauritius has taken a pledged to "ensure environmental sustainability and hence to ensure access to running and safe water to everyone"
- According to SADC (2011), the Constitution of Mauritius Property Protection:"(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the making or operation of any law so far as it provides for the vesting in the State of the ownership of underground water"

ICT Systems

As a UN Member State Mauritius has adopted the Millennium Goal to develop partnerships for development, especially with the Private Sector for Information and Communication Technologies

According to the SADC (2011) the Mauritian Government adopted the National ICT Strategic Plan (NICTSP) 2007-11 to implement an ICT vision of Mauritius:

- to make ICT a pillar of the economy and to position the country as a Regional ICT hub.
- to set the framework for Government and private sector interventions to meet the following primary targets over a period of five years. The targets were for a 7% contribution into Mauritius GDP from offshore ICT export services which currently stands at less than 1%;
- employment to increase from around 10,000 to at least 29,000 individuals in the ICT sector;
- to doubling the number of foreign investors into the ICT sector in Mauritius.

6.4 Environment

Energy, Climate Emissions

As a UN member state, Mauritius has made a pledge to ensure the sustainability of the Environment as per Millennium Goal 7 which entails regulating emissions and monitoring energy use etc. Mauritius is one of the signatories of the Kyoto protocol to reduce gas emissions and has signed others such as the Stockholm and the Basel conventions.

Mauritius as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is updating periodically the inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases using intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Guidelines.

The proposed objectives of the Maurice Ile Durable Project were as follows:

Year	Source of Energy	Megawatts
2009	Bagasse/Coal	50
2009	Wind energy	20 to 40
2009	Waste-to-Energy	10 to 16
2010	Bagasse/Coal	50
2012	Wind energy	50

Biodiversity, Habitats

- As a UN member state, Mauritius has made a pledge to ensure the sustainability of the Environment as per Millenium Goal 7 which entails regulating emissions and monitoring energy use etc
- Mauritius is one of the signatories of the Stockholm and the Basel conventions against pollution
- Mauritius is one of the signatories of the CITES, the convention of the International Whaling Commission, the ICUN convention and was the first country to ratify the convention Biodiversity

Coastal Marine

- As a UN member state, Mauritius has made a pledge to ensure the sustainability of the Environment as per Millenium Goal 7 which entails regulating emissions and monitoring energy use etc
- As a UN Member State Mauritius is a signatory of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
- Mauritius is one of the signatories of the Stockholm and the Basel conventions against pollutions
- Mauritius is one of the signatories of the CITES, the convention of the International Whaling Commission, the ICUN convention and was the first country to ratify the convention Biodiversity
- As a Member of the Indian Ocean Rim, it is a signatory of the Marpol convention which aims to monitor the loads of vessels

6.5 Politics

Inter-governmental organizations

African Union (AU):

According to the African Union website, on the 9th September 1999, the Head of States and the Government of the Organisation of African Unity issued a declaration to establish the African Union. The main objective of the AU is:

- to promote unity and solidarity among African states;
- to coordinate and intensify cooperation for development;
- to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Member States
- to promote international cooperation within the framework of the Unit.

European Union (EU):

According to the European Union website, since it was founded in 1957, the EU has grown from 6 member countries to 27. The European Union is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 European countries. It has delivered half a century of peace, stability, and prosperity, helped raise living standards, launched a single European currency, and is progressively building a single Europe-wide market in which people, goods, services, and capital move among Member States as freely as within one country. The EU is active in a wide range of policy areas, from human rights to transport and trade.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

According to the OECD website, OECD was officially born on 30 September 1961, when the Convention entered into force. Today, 34 OECD member countries worldwide regularly turn to one another to identify problems, discuss and analyze them, and promote policies to solve them. The OECD brings around its table 40 countries that account for 80% of world trade and investment, giving it a pivotal role in addressing the challenges facing the world economy.

South African Development Community (SADC):

According to the SADC website, SADC was preceded by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on April 01, 1980. On August 17, 1992, at their Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Treaty and Declaration that effectively transformed the Southern African

Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Currently SADC has a membership of 15 Member States.

Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA):

According to the COMESA website, COMESA traces its genesis to the mid 1960s. The idea of regional economic co-operation received considerable impetus from the buoyant and optimistic mood that characterized the post-independence period in most of Africa.

Indian Ocean Commission (IOC):

According to the COI website, the Commission de L'Océan Indien (COI) was created in 1984 by l'Accord Général de Victoria (Seychelles) and consists of 5 member states namely: Comores, France (Réunion), Madagascar, Mauritius and, Seychelles. The 10 projects that are currently under process are oriented towards 4 strategies specifically: political and diplomatic cooperation, economic and commercial cooperation, regional and durable development, reinforcement of regional identity and reconciliation between people.

6.6 Values

Social/ethical issues, controversies

The principle of equality between men and women is enshrined in the Constitution. Gender equality has been integrated in the national legislation through the Sex Discrimination Act, the Protection from Domestic Violence Act and, most recently, the Equal Opportunities Bill. Since 2010 the Government has set up a new ministry, the Ministry of Social Integration and Economic Empowerment. Reducing inequality and exclusion through effective socio-economic integration while maintaining the welfare State is one of the policy action employed by the ministry.

6.7 Infrastructure

Marine Shipping

Maritime Legislations in Mauritius are especially for merchant shipping. For instance, the Seafarer's welfare fund was established by way of Regulations under section 119 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1986, as subsequently amended to provide welfare facilities to active and retired seafarers, as well as their families. The Mauritius Maritime Training Academy was set up to provide quality and value added training adapted to the needs of the Mauritius Maritime Industry and the region as per international standards.

A new transport strategy has been devised for Mauritius in order to:

- combine with land use strategy to give people and enterprises the accessibility to the activities and supplies they need, as easily and cheaply as possible.
- use economic resources efficiently.
- support environmental goals.
- minimize accidents.

7.0 Context Factors

7.1 Society

Migration and Diaspora

Downturns in Mauritius in the sugar and textile industries during the past few years have led to a sharp increase in unemployment, with a consequent increase in the number of persons seeking employment opportunities abroad.

Poverty, Deprivation

A ministry for Social Integration & Economic Empowerment was set up in May 2010. However its impact is yet to be felt.

Health Wellbeing

- The Government has an e-health strategy set to introduce telemedicine by 2015
- The Board of Investment is marketing Health as one of the key areas for Foreign Direct Investment

Education/ Training

- The impact of the newly formed (May 2010) Ministry of Tertiary Education, Research Science and Technology is yet to be felt
- The impact assessment of the Tertiary Education Commission's Strategic Plan 2007-2011 and the proposed activities to support some of the following goals has not been carried out yet. These include:

1. Create an enabling environment for Mauritius to emerge as regional knowledge hub

2. Contribute to the transformation of Mauritius into the rank of a developed countries
3. Develop Open Distance Learning to increase access to post secondary education and life long learning
- 4 Bring post secondary education in line with international standards
- 5 Bring post secondary education in line with international standards and quality
6. Encourage institutions to mount programmes which are relevant to the needs of the country and region
7. Promote and enhance training for post secondary teachers

7.2 Economy

Trade/Foreign Direct Investment

- Mauritius and the United States signed a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) in 2006, aimed at strengthening and expanding trade and investment ties and are engaged in the negotiation of a Bilateral Investment Treaty.
- Mauritius signed the interim Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union in 2009.
- Mauritius is a contracting state to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and a member state of MIGA.
- Mauritius is a member of SADC, COMESA and IOC and supports the establishment of the COMESA – EAC - SADC Tripartite Free Area.
- Comprehensive Economic Co-operation and Partnership Agreement negotiated with India. Negotiations for similar agreements are under way with other Asian countries, including China and Pakistan. A trading arrangement with Turkey is under discussion.
- Mauritius is committed towards fostering South-South Cooperation. It requested observer status in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). The 29th Session of the (SAARC) Council of Ministers in December 2007 welcomed Mauritius to be associated as Observer. Mauritius has applied for observer status with the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

7.3 Technology

Production Distribution System

According to the SADC (2011) Mauritius has set up the Fashion and Design Institute to foster original design manufacturing for product differentiation and achieve higher value addition. The Institute will focus on training, development of a new class of entrepreneurs in the production of fashionable products/services, product development and provision of consultancy services. It will

also pave the way for enterprises to improve their products through knowledge, innovation and creativity.

Food/Water Systems

The drought which has hit Mauritius since 2010-11 might potentially get worse in 2012

7.4 Environment

- An infrastructure assessment exercise carried out by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development was carried in 2011. The outcome of this exercise is most likely going to impact on land use and subsequently on gas emissions
- The Maurice Ile Durable Analysis and Synthesis Report , Project, together with the various consultative meeting planned with relevant stakeholders will most likely impact on the emissions and sustainable energy development of Mauritius, although its impact is yet to be felt. 2 Related Working groups have been set up: one on energy and the other on the reduction of environmental pollution
- A committee on Low Sulphur emissions and Cleaner vehicles under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development has been set up in 2010. It should make recommendations after an assessment /survey on emissions and vehicles is completed.

Biodiversity,Habitats

The Maurice Ile Durable Analysis and Synthesis Report, project, together with the various consultative meeting planned with relevant stakeholders, will most likely impact on the emissions and sustainable energy development of Mauritius, although its impact is yet to be felt. A related Working group has been set up on Biodiversity conservation and natural resources

Coastal Marine

The Maurice Ile Durable Analysis and Synthesis Report, project, together with the various consultative meeting planned with relevant stakeholders, will most likely impact on marine conservation although its impact is yet to be felt. A related Working group has been set up on Biodiversity conservation and natural resources which would also look at marine issues and conservation

Mauritius as a member of the Indian Ocean Rim is a major stakeholder in the "Development of a Marine Highway and Prevention of Marine Pollution Project" which started in 2007. This project aims to prevent pollution and reduce the risks of accidents of vessels carrying oil and petroleum

7.5 Politics

Democracy & governance

Politics in Mauritius is facing new challenges, for instance, split between political parties. This incident has led to the emergence of reform in the political and the electoral system of Mauritius. In fact, election in Mauritius is dependent upon a number of factors: economic and constitutional reform; fraud; corruption; drug trafficking and; ethnicity. For example, the highest the degree of corruption in the country, the less fair would be the elections, thus impeding the democracy state of the country. The ethnic identity of politicians also affects the citizens' choice of voting during elections.

7.6 Values

Ethnic, migrant groups

Ethnicity, religion, and language have been important factors in shaping the way Mauritians relate to each other in the political and social spheres. To a certain extent, social values will depend upon the society's cultural background and the ethnic composition of the society. For instance, Mauritian social values might change as a result of an increasing number of foreigners/migrants, who might practice values inculcated at their native place and especially, those which are different from the Mauritian values.

7.7 Infrastructure

Aviation & telecoms

The road infrastructure of Mauritius might be affected by the country's socio-economic condition and the degree of people displacement to different regions of the country, especially from rural to urban areas in search for employment opportunities. However, with a rapid changing environment which is moving towards a cyber-island, the telecommunications infrastructure might be of greater importance than the road infrastructure of the country. Consequently, there should be internet access should be accessible to the majority of the population in order to carry out activities such as e-banking, e-shopping, online distance-learning and others. Transport also has an impact on other sectors of the economy, such as tourism and industry. In the tourism industry, the number of tourist arrivals will be mainly influenced by the capacity to accommodate the aviation industry.

8.0 Strengths and Limitations of the data presented

8.1 Strengths:

- The information presented is from reliable and verified sources and hence valid,

8.2 Weaknesses

- Information could not be found on all topics and sub-topics listed,
- Projections could not be found for all the topics selected,
- Information available on context factors was limited,
- The information is presented in a very basic format which is not always coherent, following unavailability of data in some cases and the absence of sample document

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